H. C. Wyld

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A

CRITICAL

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AND

EXPOSITOR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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THE WHOLE INTERSPERSED WITH OBSERVATIONS, ETYMOLOGICAL, CRITICAL, AND GRAMMATICAL.

By JOHN WALKER,
Author of Elements of Elocution, Rhyming Dictionary, &c. &c.

Quae, si fieri potest, et verba omnia, et vox, hujus aliumnum urbis oleant: ut oratio Romana plane videatur, non civis in dona.—Quintilian.

THE FOURTH EDITION;
With considerable Improvements, and large Additions.

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PREFACE.

FEW subjects have of late years more employed the pens of every class of critics, than the improvement of the English Language. The greatest abilities in the nation have been exerted in cultivating and reforming it; nor have a thousand minor critics been wanting to add their mite of amendment to their native tongue. Johnson, whose large mind and just taste made him capable of enriching and adorning the Language with original composition, has condescended to the drudgery of disentangling, explaining, and arranging it, and left a lasting monument of his ability, labour, and patience; and Dr. Lowth, the politest scholar of the age, has veiled his superiority in his short Introduction to English Grammar. The ponderous folio has gravely vindicated the rights of analogy; and the light ephemeral sheet of news has corrected errors in Grammar, as well as in Politics, by slyly marking them in italics.

Nor has the improvement stopped here. While Johnson and Lowth have been insensibly operating on the orthography and construction of our Language, its pronunciation has not been neglected. The importance of a consistent and regular pronunciation was too obvious to be overlooked; and the want of this consistency and regularity has induced several ingenious men to endeavour at a reformation; who, by exhibiting the regularities of pronunciation, and pointing out its analogies, have reclaimed some words that were not irrecoverably fixed in a wrong sound, and prevented others from being perverted by ignorance or caprice.

Among those writers who deserve the first praise on this subject, is Mr. Elphinston; who, in his Principles of the English Language, has reduced the chaos to a system; and, by a deep investigation of the analogies of our tongue, has laid the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

After him, Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement by his Rhetorical Dictionary; in which the words are divided into syllables as they are pronounced, and figures placed over the vowels, to indicate their different sounds. But this gentleman has rendered his Dictionary extremely imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of words of doubtful and difficult pronunciation—those very words for which a Dictionary of this kind would be most consulted.

To him succeeded Mr. Sheridan, who not only divided the words into syllables, and placed figures over the vowels as Dr. Kenrick had done, but, by spelling these syllables as they are pronounced, seemed to complete the idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary, and to leave but little expectation of future improvement. It must, indeed, be confessed, that Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary is greatly superior to every other that preceded it; and his method of conveying the sound of words, by spelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and useful.---But here sincerity obliges me to stop. The numerous instances I have given of impropriety, inconsistency, and want of
acquaintance with the analogies of the Language, sufficiently show how imperfect* I think his Dictionary is upon the whole, and what ample room was left for attempting another that might better answer the purpose of a Guide to Pronunciation.

The last writer on this subject is Mr. Nares, who, in his Elements of Orthöepy, has shewn a clearness of method and an extent of observation which deserve the highest encomiums. His Preface alone proves him an elegant writer, as well as a philosophical observer of Language; and his Alphabetical Index, referring near five thousand words to the rules for pronouncing them, is a new and useful method of treating the subject; but he seems, on many occasions, to have mistaken the best usage; and to have paid too little attention to the first principles of pronunciation.

Thus I have ventured to give my opinion of my rivals and competitors, and I hope without envy or self-conceit. Perhaps it would have been policy in me to have been silent on this head, for fear of putting the Public in mind that others have written on the subject as well as myself: but this is a narrow policy, which, under the colour of tenderness to others, is calculated to raise ourselves at their expense. A writer who is conscious he deserves the attention of the Public, (and unless he is thus conscious he ought not to write) must not only wish to be compared with those who have gone before him, but will promote the comparison, by informing his readers what others have done, and on what he founds his pretensions to a preference; and if this be done with fairness and without acrimony, it can be no more inconsistent with modesty, than it is with honesty and plain dealing.

The work I have offered on the subject has, I hope, added something to the public stock: it not only exhibits the principles of pronunciation on a more extensive plan than others have done, divides the words into syllables, and marks the sounds of the vowels like Dr. Kenrick, spells the words as they are pronounced like Mr. Sheridan, and directs the inspector to the rule by the word like Mr. Nares; but, where words are subject to different pronunciations, it shows the reasons from analogy for each, produces authorities for one side and the other, and points out the pronunciation which is preferable. In short, I have endeavoured to unite the science of Mr. Elphinston, the method of Mr. Nares, and the general utility of Mr. Sheridan; and, to add to these advantages, have given critical observations on such words as are subject to a diversity of pronunciation, and have invited the inspector to decide according to analogy and the best usage.

But to all works of this kind there lies a formidable objection; which is, that the pronunciation of a Language is necessarily indefinite and fugitive, and that all endeavours to delineate or settle it are in vain. Dr. Johnson, in his Grammar, prefixed to his Dictionary, says: "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

* See Principles, No. 124, 126, 129, 386, 454, 462, 479, 480, 530; and the words Assume, Collect, Covetous, Donative, Ephemera, Satiety, &c. and the inseparable preposition Dis.
tongues, there is a double pronunciation; one, cursory and colloquial; the other, regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different, in different mouths, by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have, however, generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse, and, concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate 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 as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

Without any derogation from the character of Dr. Johnson, it may be asserted, that in these observations we do not perceive that justness and accuracy of thinking for which he is so remarkable. It would be doing great injustice to him, to suppose that he meant to exclude all possibility of conveying the actual pronunciation of many words that depart manifestly from their orthography, or of those that are written alike, and pronounced differently, and inversely. He has marked these differences with great propriety himself, in many places of his Dictionary; and it is to be regretted that he did not extend these remarks farther. It is impossible, therefore, he could suppose, that, because the almost imperceptible glances of colloquial pronunciation were not to be caught and described by the pen, that the very perceptible difference between the initial accented syllables of money and monitor, or the final unaccented syllables of finite and infinite, could not be sufficiently marked upon paper. Cannot we show that cellar, a vault, and seller, one who sells, have exactly the same sound; or that the monosyllable full, and the first syllable of fulminate, are sounded differently, because there are some words in which solemnity will authorize a different shade of pronunciation from familiarity? Besides, that colloquial pronunciation which is perfect, is so much the language of solemn speaking, that, perhaps, there is no more difference than between the same picture painted to be viewed near and at a distance. The symmetry in both is exactly the same; and the distinction lies only in the colouring. The English Language, in this respect, seems to have a great superiority over the French, which pronounces many letters in the poetic and solemn style, that are wholly silent in the prosaic and familiar. But if a solemn and familiar pronunciation really exists in our language, is it not the business of a grammarian to mark both? And if he cannot point out the precise sound of unaccented syllables, (for these only are liable to obscurity) he may, at least, give those sounds which approach the nearest, and by this means become a little more useful than those who so liberally leave every thing to the ear and taste of the speaker.

The truth is, Dr. Johnson seems to have had a confused idea of the distinctness and indistinctness with which, on solemn or familiar occasions, we sometimes pronounce the unaccented vowels; and with respect to these, it must be owned, that his remarks are not entirely without foundation. The
English Language, with respect to its pronunciation, is evidently divisible into accented and unaccented sounds. The accented syllables, by being pronounced with greater force than the unaccented, have their vowels as clearly and distinctly sounded as any given note in music; while the unaccented vowels, for want of the stress, are apt to slide into an obscurity of sound, which, though sufficiently distinguishable to the ear, cannot be so definitely marked out to the eye by other sounds as those vowels that are under the accent. Thus some of the vowels, when neither under the accent, nor closed by a consonant, have a longer or a shorter, an opener or a closer sound, according to the solemnity or familiarity, the deliberation or rapidity of our delivery. This will be perceived in the sound of the e in emotion,* of the o in obedience, and of the u in monument. In the hasty pronunciation of common speaking, the e in emotion is often shortened, as if spelt im-mo-tion; the o in obedience shortened and obscured, as if written ub-be-di-ence; and the u in monument changed into e, as if written mon-ne-ment; while the deliberate and elegant sound of these vowels is the long open sound they have, when the accent is on them in equal, over, and unit: but a, when unaccented, seems to have no such diversity; it has generally a short obscure sound, whether ending a syllable, or closed by a consonant. Thus the a in able has its definite and distinct sound; but the same letter in tolerable† goes into an obscure indefinite sound approaching the short u; nor can any solemnity or deliberation give it the long open sound it has in the first word. Thus, by distinguishing vowels into their accented and unaccented sounds, we are enabled to see clearly what Dr. Johnson saw but obscurely; and by this distinction entirely to answer the objection.

Equally indefinite and uncertain is his general rule, that those are to be considered as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words. It is certain, where custom is equal, this ought to take place; and if the whole body of respectable English speakers were equally divided in their pronunciation of the word busy, one half pronouncing it bew-ze,‡ and the other half biz-ze, that the former ought to be accounted the most elegant speakers; but till this is the case, the latter pronunciation, though a gross deviation from orthography, will still be esteemed the most elegant. Dr. Johnson’s general rule, therefore, can only take place where custom has not plainly decided; but, unfortunately for the English Language, its orthography and pronunciation are so widely different, that Dr. Watts and Dr. Jones lay it down as a maxim in their Treatises on Spelling, that all words which can be sounded different ways, must be written according to that sound which is most distant from the true pronunciation; and consequently, in such a Language, a Pronouncing Dictionary must be of essential use.

But still it may be objected to such an undertaking, that the fluctuation of pronunciation is so great as to render all attempts to settle it useless. What will it avail us, it may be said, to know the pronunciation of the present day, if, in a few years, it will be altered? And how are we to know

* See the words Collect, Command, Dispatch, Domestick, Efface, Occasion.
† Principles, No. 88, 545.
‡ Principles, No. 178.
even what the present pronunciation is, when the same words are often differently pronounced by different speakers, and those, perhaps, of equal numbers and reputation? To this it may be answered, that the fluctuation of our Language, with respect to its pronunciation, seems to have been greatly exaggerated. Except a very few single words, which are generally noticed in the following Dictionary, and the words where 'e' comes before 'r,' followed by another consonant, as merchant, service, &c., the pronunciation of the Language is probably in the same state in which it was a century ago; and had the same attention been then paid to it as now, it is not likely even that change would have happened. The same may be observed of those words which are differently pronounced by different speakers: if the analogies of the Language had been better understood, it is scarcely conceivable that so many words in polite usage would have a diversity of pronunciation, which is at once so ridiculous and embarrassing; nay, perhaps it may be with confidence asserted, that if the analogies of the Language were sufficiently known, and so near at hand as to be applicable, on inspection, to every word, that not only many words which are wavering between contrary usages would be settled in their true sound, but that many words, which are fixed by custom to an improper pronunciation, would by degrees grow regular and analogical; and those which are so already would be secured in their purity, by a knowledge of their regularity and analogy.

* The old and new 'AtSiV, with all the various dialects, must have occasioned infinite irregularity in the pronunciation of the Greek tongue; and if we may judge of the Latin pronunciation by the ancient inscriptions, it was little less various and irregular than the Greek. Aulus Gellius tells us, that Nigidius, a grammarian who lived a little more than a century before him, scouted the first syllable of Valerius; but, says he, 'si quis nunc Valerium appellans in casu vocandis secundum id praeceptum Nigidij acuerit primam, non aberit quin rideatur.' Whoever now should place the accent on the first syllable of Valerius, when a vocative case, according to the precept of Nigidius, would set every body a laughing. Even that highly polished language the French, if we may believe a writer in the Encyclopédie, is little less irregular in this respect than our own.

"Il est arrivé," says he, "par les alterations qui se succèdent rapidement dans la manière de prononcer, et les corrections qui s'introduisent lentement dans la manière d'écrire, que la prononciation & l'écriture ne marchent point ensemble, & que quoiqu'il y ait chez les peuples les plus polis de l'Europe, des sociétés d'hommes de lettres chargés des les modérer, des les accorder, & des impacter de la même ligne, elles se trouvent enfin à une distance inconcevable; c'est que de deux choses dont l'une n'a été, imaginée dans son origine, que pour représenter fidèlement l'autre, celle-ci ne diffère guère moins de celle-là, que la portrait de la même personne peinte dans deux âges très-éloignés. Enfin l'inconvénient s'est accru à un tel excès qu'on n'ose plus y remédier. On prononce une langue, on écrit une autre: & l'on s'accoutume tellement pendant le reste de la vie à cette bisbizzarrie qui a fait verser tant de larmes dans l'enfance, que si l'on renonçait à sa mauvaise orthographe pour une plus voisine de la prononciation, on ne reconnaîtrait plus la langue parlée sous cette nouvelle combinaison de caractères. S'il y en a qui ne pourroient se succéder sans une grande fatiguer pour l'organe, ou ils ne se rencontrent-point, ou ils ne durent pas. Ils sont échappés de la langue par l' euphonie, cette loi puissante, qui agit continuellement & universellement sans égard pour l'étymologie & ses défenseurs, et qui tend aux intermission à amener des êtres qui ont les mêmes organes, le même idôme, les mêmes mouvements prescrits, à peu-près à la même prononciation. Les causes dont l'action n'est point interrompue, deviennent toujours les plus fortes avec les les, quelque faibles qu'elles soient en elles-mêmes, & il n'y a presque pas une seule voyelle, une seule diphthongue, une seule consonne dont la valeur soit tellement constante, que l'euphonie n'en puisse disposer, soit en altérant le son, soit en la supprimant."

I shall not decide upon the justness of these complaints, but must observe, that a worse picture could scarcely be drawn of the English, or the most barbarous language of Europe. Indeed a degree of versatility seems involved in the very nature of language, and is one of those evils left by Providence for man to correct: a love of order, and the utility of regularity, will always incline him to confine this versatility within as narrow bounds as possible.
But the utility of a work of this kind is not confined to those parts of language where the impropriety is gross and palpable; besides such imperfections in pronunciation as disgust every ear not accustomed to them, there are a thousand insensible deviations, in the more minute parts of language, as the unaccented syllable may be called, which do not strike the ear so forcibly as to mark any direct impropriety in particular words, but occasion only such a general imperfection as gives a bad impression upon the whole. Speakers with these imperfections pass very well in common conversation; but when they are required to pronounce with emphasis, and for that purpose to be more distinct and definite in their utterance, here their ear fails them; they have been accustomed only to loose cursory speaking, and, for want of firmness of pronunciation, are like those painters who draw the muscular exertions of the human body without any knowledge of anatomy. This is one reason, perhaps, why we find the elocution of so few people agreeable when they read or speak to an assembly, while so few offend us by their utterance in common conversation. A thousand faults lie concealed in a miniature, which a microscope brings to view; and it is only by pronouncing on a larger scale, as publick speaking may be called, that we prove the propriety of our elocution. As, therefore, there are certain deviations from analogy which are not at any rate tolerable, there are others which, only, as it were, tarnish the pronunciation, and make it less brilliant and agreeable. There are few who have turned their thoughts on this subject, without observing that they sometimes pronounce the same word or syllable in a different manner; and as neither of these manners offend the ear, they are at a loss to which they shall give the preference: but as one must necessarily be more agreeable to the analogy of the language than the other, a display of these analogies, in a Dictionary of this kind, will immediately remove this uncertainty: and in this view of the variety we shall discover a fitness in one mode of speaking, which will give a firmness and security to our pronunciation, from a confidence that it is founded on reason, and the general tendency of the language. See Principles, No. 530, 547, 551, &c.

But, alas! reasoning on language, however well founded, may be all overturned by a single quotation from Horace:

"Quem penès arbitrium est, & jus & norma loquendi."

This, it must be owned, is a succinct way of ending the controversy; and, by virtue of this argument, we may become critics in language, without the trouble of studying it: not that I would be thought, in the most distant manner, to deny that Custom is the sovereign arbiter of language; far from it. I acknowledge its authority, and know there is no appeal from it. I wish only to dispute, where this arbiter has not decided; for, if once Custom speak out, however absurdly, I sincerely acquiesce in its sentence.

But what is this custom to which we must so implicitly submit? Is it the usage of the multitude of speakers, whether good or bad? This has never been asserted by the most sanguine abettors of its
authority. Is it the usage of the studious in schools and colleges, with those of the learned professions, or that of those who, from their elevated birth or station, give laws to the refinements and elegancies of a court? To confine propriety to the latter, which is too often the case, seems an injury to the former; who, from their very profession, appear to have a natural right to a share, at least, in the legislation of language, if not to an absolute sovereignty. The polished attendants on a throne are as apt to depart from simplicity in language as in dress and manners; and novelty, instead of custom, is too often the jus & norma loquendi of a court.

Perhaps an attentive observation will lead us to conclude, that the usage, which ought to direct us, is neither of these we have been enumerating, taken singly, but a sort of compound ratio of all three. Neither a finical pronunciation of the court, nor a pedantic Græcism of the schools, will be denominated respectable usage, till a certain number of the general mass of speakers have acknowledged them; nor will a multitude of common speakers authorise any pronunciation which is reproved by the learned and polite.

As those sounds, therefore, which are the most generally received among the learned and polite, as well as the bulk of speakers, are the most legitimate, we may conclude that a majority of two of these states ought always to concur, in order to constitute what is called good usage.

But though custom, when general, is commonly well understood, there are several states and degrees of it which are exceedingly obscure and equivocal; and the only method of knowing the extent of custom in these cases, seems to be an inspection of those Dictionaries which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind, that the general current of custom, with respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of orthoepists about the sound of words always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted in the following work; and if I have sometimes dissented from the majority, it has been either from a persuasion of being better informed of what was the actual custom of speaking, or from a partiality to the evident analogies of the language.

And here I must intreat the candid reader to make every reasonable allowance for the freedom with which I have criticised other writers on this subject, and particularly Mr. Sheridan. As a man, a gentleman, and a scholar, I knew Mr. Sheridan, and respected him; and think every lover of elocution owes him a tribute of thanks for his unwearied addresses to the Public, to rouse them to the study of the delivery of their native tongue. But this tribute, however just, does not exempt him from examination. His credit with the world necessarily subjects him to animadversion, because the errors of such a writer are dangerous in proportion to his reputation: this has made me zealous to remark his inaccuracies, but not without giving my reasons; nor have I ever taken advantage of such
faults as may be called inadvertencies. On the same principles I have ventured to criticise Dr. Johnson,† whose friendship and advice I was honoured with, whose memory I love, and whose intellectual powers impress me with something like religious veneration and awe. I do not pretend to be exempt from faults myself; in a work like the present, it would be a miracle to escape them, nor have I the least idea of deciding as judge, in a case of so much delicacy and importance as the pronunciation of a whole people; I have only assumed the part of an advocate to plead the cause of consistency and analogy, and, where custom is either silent or dubious, to tempt the lovers of their language to incline to the side of propriety; so that my design is principally to give a kind of history of pronunciation, and a register of its present state; and, where the authorities of Dictionaries or Speakers are found to differ, to give such a display of the analogies of the language as may enable every inspector to decide for himself.

With respect to the explanation of words, except in very few instances, I have scrupulously followed Dr. Johnson. His Dictionary has been deemed lawful plunder by every subsequent lexicographer; and so servilely has it been copied, that such words as he must have omitted merely by mistake, as Predilection, Respectable, Descriptive, Sulky, Inimical, Interference, and many others, are neither in Mr. Sheridan's, Dr. Kenrick's, nor several other Dictionaries.

* The inspector will be pleased to take notice, that my observations on Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary relate to the first edition, published in his life-time, and the second, sometime after his death: whatever alterations may have been made by his subsequent editors, I am totally unacquainted with.

† See Sceptic, Scirrous, Codex, Further, &c.
ADVERTISEMET

TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

The rapid sale of the Third Edition of this Dictionary called upon me for a Fourth, at a time of life, and in a state of health, little compatible with the drudgery and attention necessary for the execution of it. But as I expected such a call, I was not unmindful of whatever might tend to render it still more worthy of the acceptance of the Public, and therefore collected many words, which, though not found in Dictionaries, were constantly to be met with in polite and literary conversation, and which were well deserving of a place in the language, as soon as written authorities could be produced for them. Some of these authorities I have produced, and have left others to the attention of those who have more leisure and better health. In the midst of the impression of the present work, I met with Mason's Supplement to Johnson, and found several words worthy of insertion, but have carefully acknowledged the obligation; and take this opportunity of thanking that gentleman for the benefit I have derived from his Supplement, which I think, if continued, admirably calculated for the improvement and stability of the language.

But as the great object of the present Dictionary was pronunciation, I was very solicitous to be as accurate as possible on this point, and therefore neglected no opportunity of informing myself where I was in the least doubtful, and of correcting myself where there was the least shadow of an error. These occasions, however, were not very numerous. To a man born, as I was, within a few miles of the Capital, living in the Capital almost my whole life, and exercising myself there in publick speaking for many years; to such a person, if to any one, the true pronunciation of the language must be very familiar; and to this familiarity I am indebted for the security I have felt in deciding upon the sounds of several syllables, which nothing but an infantine pronunciation could determine. If I may borrow an allusion from music, I might observe, that there is a certain tune in every language to which the ear of a native is set, and which often decides on the preferable pronunciation, though entirely ignorant of the reasons for it.

But this vernacular instinct, as it may be called, has been seconded by a careful investigation of the analogies of the language. Accent and Quantity, the great efficients of pronunciation, are seldom mistaken by people of education in the Capital; but the great bulk of the nation, and those who form the most important part in it, are without these advantages, and therefore want such a guide to direct them as is here offered. Even polite and literary people, who speak only from the ear, will find that this organ will, in a thousand instances, prove but a very uncertain guide, without a knowledge of those principles by which the ear itself is insensibly directed, and which, having their origin in the nature of language, operate with steadiness and regularity in the midst of the ficklest affection and caprice. It can scarcely be supposed that the most experienced speaker has heard every word in the language, and the whole circle of sciences pronounced exactly as it ought to be; and if this be the case, he must sometimes have recourse to the principles of pronunciation when his ear is either uninformed or unfaithful. These principles are those general laws of articulation which determine the character, and fix the boundaries of every language; as in every system of speaking, however irregular, the organs must necessarily fall into some common mode of enunciation, or the purpose of Providence in the gift of speech would be absolutely defeated. These laws, like every other object of philosophical inquiry, are only to be traced by an attentive observation and enumeration of particulars; and when these particulars are sufficiently numerous to form a general rule, an axiom in pronunciation is acquired. By an accumulation of these axioms, and an analogical comparison of them with each other, we discover the deviations of language where custom has varied, and the only clew to guide us where custom is either indeterminate or obscure.

Thus, by a view of the words ending in ity or erty, I find the accent invariably placed on the preceding syllable, as in diversity, congruity, &c. On a closer inspection, I find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable, when no consonant intervenes, pronounced long, as pelity, pity, &c. a nearer observation shows me, that if a consonant intervene, every vowel in this syllable but y contracts itself, and is pronounced short, as severity, curiosity,
impi'city, &c. and therefore that chastity and obscenity ought to be pronounced with the penultimate vowel short, and
not as in chaste and obscene, as we frequently here them. I find too, that even \( u \) contracts itself before two consonants,
as cur'vity, taciturn'ity, &c. and that scarcity and rarity (for whose irregularity good reasons may be given) are the
only exceptions to this rule throughout the language. And thus we have a series of near seven hundred words, the
accentuation of which, as well as the quantity of the accented vowel, are reduced to two or three simple rules.

The same uniformity of accentuation and quantity may be observed in the first syllable of those words which
have the accent on the third, as dem-on-stration, dim-i-nu'tion, lu-cu-bra'tion,* &c. where we evidently perceive a
stress on the first syllable shortening every vowel but \( u \), and this in every word throughout the language, except
where two consonants follow the \( u \), as in cur-vi-lin'e-ar; or where two vowels follow the consonant that succeeds any
other vowel in the first syllable, as de-vo-d'ution; or, lastly, where the word is evidently of our own composition,
as re-con-vey': but as \( u \) in the first syllable of a word, having the accent on the third, has the same tendency to length
and openness as was observable when it preceded the termination \( ity \), I find it necessary to separate it from the con-
sonant in bu-ty-ra'ceous, which I have never heard pronounced, as well as in lu-cu-hra'tion, which I have; and this
from no pretended agreement with the quantity of the Latin words these are derived from; for, in the former word, the
\( u \) is doubtful: but, from the general system of quantity I see adopted in English pronunciation; this only will
direct an English ear with certainty: for, though we may sometimes place the accent on words we borrow from the
Greek or Latin on the same syllable as in those languages, as acu'men, ele-gi'ac, &c. nay, though we sometimes adopt
the accent of the original with every word of the same termination we derive from it, as assidu'ity, vi-du'ity, &c.
yet the quantity of the accented vowel is so often contrary to that of the Latin and Greek, that not a shadow of a rule
can be drawn, in this point, from these languages to ours.† Thus, in the letter in question, in the Latin accumu-lus,
dubius, tumor, &c. the first \( u \) is every where short; but in the English words accumulate, dubious, tumour, every
where long. Nuptialis, murmur, turbulentus, &c. where the \( u \) in the first syllable in Latin is long, we as constantly
pronounce it short in nuptial, murmur, turbulent, &c. Nor indeed can we wonder that a different economy of quantity
is observable in the ancient and modern languages, as in the former, two consonants almost always lengthen the pre-
ceding vowel, and in the latter as constantly shorten it: Thus, without arguing in a vicious circle, we find, that as a
division of the generality of words, as they are actually pronounced, gives us the general laws of syllabication, so
these laws, once understood, direct us in the division of such words as we have never heard actually pronounced, and
consequently to the true pronunciation of them. For these operations, like cause and effect, reflect mutually a light
on each other, and prove, that by nicely observing the path which custom in language has once taken, we can more
than guess at the line she must keep in a similar case, where her footsteps are not quite so discernible. So true is the
observation of Scaliger: \textit{Ita omnibus in rebus certissima ratione sibi ipsa respondet natura.} De causis Ling. Lat.

* See Principles, No. 524, 527, 530.  † See Principles, No. 544, 545.
RULES to be observed by the NATIVES of IRELAND in order to obtain a just Pronunciation of English.

As Mr. Sheridan was a native of Ireland, and had the best opportunities of understanding those peculiarities of pronunciation which obtain there, I shall extract his observations on that subject as the best general direction, and add a few of my own, by way of supplement, which I hope will render this article of instruction still more complete.

The reader will be pleased to take notice, that as I have made a different arrangement of the vowels, and I have adopted a notation different from Mr. Sheridan, I am obliged to make use of different figures to mark the vowels, but still such as perfectly correspond to his.

The chief mistakes made by the Irish in pronouncing "English, lie for the most part in the sounds of the two first vowels, a and e; the former being generally sounded a by the Irish, as in the word bar, in most words where it is pronounced a, as in day, by the English. Thus the Irish say, patron, matron, the vowel a having the same sound as in the word father; while the English pronounce them as if written paytron, maytron. The following rule, strictly attended to, will rectify this mistake through the whole language.

"When the vowel a finishes a syllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced a [day] by the English. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language to be found in the words father, papa, mama. The Irish may think also the word rather an exception, as well as father; and so it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it rath'her, laying the accent on the vowel a; but in the English pronunciation the consonant th is taken into the first syllable, as rath'her, which makes the difference.

"Whenever a consonant follows the vowel a in the same syllable, and the accent is on the consonant, the vowel a has always its fourth sound, as hat, man; as also the same sound lengthened when it precedes the letter r, as far, bar, though the accent be on the vowel; as likewise when it precedes lem, as balm, psalm. The Irish, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that structure, as if they were written bawm, prawm, quawm, caum, &c. In the third sound of a, marked by different combinations of vowels, or consonants, such as aw, in Paul; aw, in law; all, in call; ald, in bald; all, in talk, &c. the Irish make no mistake, except in that of im, as before mentioned.

"The second vowel, e, is for the most part sounded ee by the English, when the accent is upon it; whilst the Irish in most words give it the sound of slender a, as in hate. This sound of e [ee] is marked by different combinations of vowels, such as ea, ei, e inal mute, ee, and ie. In the two last combinations of ee and ie, the Irish never mistake; such as in meet, seem, field, believe, &c. but in all the others, they almost universally change the sound of e into a. Thus in the combination ea, they pronounce the words tea, sea, please, as if they were spelt say, say, plays; instead of tee, see, please. The English constantly give this sound to ea whenever the accent is on the vowel e, except in the following words, great, a bear, a bear, to bear, to forbear, to swear, to tear, to wear.

"In all which the e has the sound of a in late. For want of knowing these exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after some time of residence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce these words as if spelt gree, beer, swer, &c.

"Ei is also sounded ee by the English, and as a by the Irish; thus the words deceit, receive, are pronounced by them as if written desate, resave. Ei is always sounded ee, except when a g follows it, as in the words reign, feign, deign, &c. as also in the words rein, of a bridle.

"rein-deer, vein, drein, veil, heir, which are pronounced like rain, vain, drain, vail, air.

"The final mute e makes the preceding e in the same syllable, when accented, have the sound of ee, as in the words suprême, sincere, replete. This rule is almost universally broken through by the Irish, who pronounce all such words as if written suprême, sincere, replete, &c.

"There are but two exceptions to this rule in the English pronunciation, which are the words there, where.

"In the way of marking this sound, by a double e, as thus ee, as the Irish never make any mistakes, the best method for all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of these several combinations is, to suppose that ea, ei, and e attended by a final mute e, are all spelt with a double e or ee.

"Ey is always sounded like a by the English, when the accent is upon it; as in the words prey, convey, pronounced pray, convey. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words key and ley, sounded see, lee. The Irish in attempting to pronounce like the English, often give the same sound to ey, as usually belongs to ei; thus for prey, convey, they say, peer, convey.

"A strict observation of these few rules, with a due attention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will

chér'ful chér'ful lenth (length) lenth
fé'arful fé'arful strév (strive) strive
dóor dóre drúy (drew) drove
flóor flore té'nure té'nure
gápé gápé té'nable té'nable
géth'er (gather) géth'er wrath wrath
béard bérd wrath (wrath) wrath
ból ból fól'rewell fár'wel
bush bush róle rod
púsh púsh stróle stróde
púll púll shóné shón
púl'pit púl'pit shfsm (schism) szm
claff claff wh'orefore wh'refore
kéitch (catch) kéitch the'refore the'refore
cóarse (coarse) cóarse bréth (breath) breath
cóurse (course) cóarse cowld (cold) cold
cóurt cóurt bowld (bold) bold
mál'cious malfish'us có'fer có'fer
púdding púdding enda'avour endév'ur
quós (quash) quós fát (foot) fát
lézhu'r (leisure) lé'zhr misché'evous mís'chivous
clám'mour clám'mur Inn'ion (onion) ún'nyun
Mé' kil (Michael) Mé'kel pút pút
dréch (drought) drout réchth (reach) reach
sárch (search) sérch sdrúd sdrùd'run
sóurce (source) sórce zlá'rous zél'lus
cáshion cáshion zá'lot zél'lut
stréng' (strength) strénkth

"These, after the closest attention, are all the words, not included in the rules before laid down, that I have been able to collect, in which the well-educated natives of Ireland differ from those of England."

I shall make no observations on the accuracy of this list, but desire my reader to observe, that the strongest characteristics of the pronunciation of Ireland is the rough jarring pronunciation of the letter R, and the aspiration or rough breathing before all the accented vowels. (For the true sound of R, see that letter in the Principles, No. 419.) And for the rough breathing or aspiration of the vowels, the pupil should be told not to bring the voice suddenly from the breast, but to speak, as it were, from the mouth only.

It may be observed, that the natives of Ireland pronounce rm at the end of a word so distinctly as to form two separate syllables. Thus stern and farm seem sounded by them as if written staw-rum, fa-rum; while the English sound the r to soft and so close to the m, that it seems pronounced nearly as if written stawn, faam.

Nearly the same observations are applicable to lm. When these letters end a word, they are, in Ireland, pronounced at such a distance, that helm and realm sound as if written bel-um and rel-um; but in England the l and m are pronounced as close as possible, and so as to form but one syllable. To remedy this, it will be necessary for the pupil to make a collection of words terminating with these consonants, and to practise them over till a true pronunciation is acquired.

* Vide page 11, where the true manner of pronouncing the diphthong i is pointed out; the Irish pronouncing it much in the same manner as the French.
† The letter d has always the same sound by those who pronounce English well; but the Provincials, particularly the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, in many words thicken the sound by a mixture of breath. Thus, though they sound the d right in the positive loud and broad, in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aspiration, and sound it as if it were written louder, broader. This viscious pronunciation is produced by pushing the tongue forward so as to touch the teeth in forming that sound: and the way to cure it is easy; for as they can pronounce the d properly in the word loud, let them rest a little upon that syllable, keeping the tongue in the position of forming d, and then let them separate it from the upper gum without pushing it forward, and the sound der will be produced of course: for the organ being left in the position of sounding d at the end of the syllable loud, is necessarily in the position of forming the same d in uttering the last syllable, unless it makes a new movement, as in the case of protruding it so as to touch the teeth. This letter is sometimes, though not often, quiescent, as in the words band, kerchief, handsome, bandle.

In pronouncing the letter s the Irish and other Provincials thicken the sound, as was before mentioned with regard to the d; for better, they say be'ther; for utter, ut'er, and so on in all words of that structure.

This faulty manner arises from the same cause that was mentioned as affecting the sound of d; I mean the protruding of the tongue so as to touch the teeth, and is curable only in the same way."
RULES to be observed by the Natives of Scotland for attaining a just Pronunciation of English.

That pronunciation which distinguishes the inhabitants of Scotland is of a very different kind from that of Ireland, and may be divided into the quantity, quality, and accentuation of the vowels. With respect to quantity, it may be observed, that the Scotch pronounce almost all their accented vowels long. Thus, if I am not mistaken, they would pronounce "habit, hay-bit; tepid, tee-pid; tinner, tee-ner; conscious, cone-shus; and subject, soo-ject." It is not pretended, however, that every accented vowel is so pronounced; but that such a pronunciation is very general, and particularly of the "i." This vowel is short in English pronunciation, where the other vowels are long; thus, emotion, admission, emotion, confusion, have the a, e, s, and u, long; and in these instances the Scotch would pronounce them like the English: but in revision, decision, &c., where the English pronounce the i short, the Scotch lengthen this letter by pronouncing it like ee, as if the words were written "re-sion, de-cision, &c." and this peculiarity is universal. The best way, therefore, to correct this, will be to make a collection of the most usual words which have the vowel short, and to pronounce them daily till a habit is formed. See Principles, No. 507.

With respect to the quality of the vowels, it may be observed, that the inhabitants of Scotland are apt to pronounce the e like aw, where the English give it the slender sound: thus Sam is pronounced Seawain, and fatal, fa-tal. It may be remarked, too, that the Scotch give this sound to the a preceded by u, according to the general rule, without attending to the exceptions, Principles, No. 88; and thus, instead of making wax, waft, and twang, rhyme with tax, shaft, and bang, they pronounce them so as to rhyme with box, soft, and song. The short e in bed, fed, red, &c., borders too much upon the English sound of a in bad, lad, mod, &c. and the short i in bid, lid, rid, too much on the English sound of e in bed, led, red. To correct this error, it would be useful to collect the long and short sounds of these vowels, and to pronounce the long ones first, and to shorten them by degrees till they are perfectly short; at the same time preserving the radical sound of the vowel in both. Thus the correspondent long sounds to the e in bed, fed, red, are bade, made, ried, ried; and that of the short i in bid, lid, rid, and bend, lead, read; and the former of these classes will naturally lead the ear to the true sound of the latter, the only difference lying in the quantity. The short o in now, lode, g-o, &c., is apt to slide into the short u, as if the words were written not, judge, gut, &c. To rectify this, it should be remembered, that this o is the short sound of ou, and ought to have the radical sound of the deep a in ball. Thus the radical sound corresponding to the o in not, cot, rot, is sound in naught, caught, sought, &c. and these long sounds, like the former, should be abbreviated into the short ones. But what will tend greatly to clear the difficulty will be, to remember that only those words which are collected in the Principles, No. 165, have the o sounded like short u when the accent is upon it: and with respect to u in bull, full, pull, &c. it may be observed, that the pronunciation peculiar to the English is only found in the words enumerated, Principles, No. 174. In addition to what has been said, it may be observed, that so in food, mood, mom, snow, &c. which ought always to have a long sound, is generally shortened in Scotland to that middle sound of the u in bull: and it must be remembered, that wool, wood, good, hood, stood, foot, are the only words where this sound of ou ought to take place.

The accentuation, both in Scotland and Ireland, (if by accentuation we mean the stress, and not the kind of stress) is so much the same as that of England, that I cannot re-collect many words in which they differ. Indeed, if it were not so, the versification of each country would be different: for as English verse is formed by accent or stress, if this accent or stress were upon different syllables in different countries, what is verse in England would not be verse in Scotland or Ireland; and this sufficiently shows how very indefinitely the word accent is generally used.

Mr. Elphinston, who must be allowed to be a competent judge in this case, tells us, that in Scotland they pronounce silence, bius, canus, sentence, triumph, comfort, solace, contruce, rescue, respite, govern, baras, ramiac, cancel, with the accent on the last syllable instead of the first. To this list may be added the word menace, which they pronounce
as if written menâss; and though they place the accent on
the last syllable of canal, like the English, they broaden
the a in the last syllable, as if the word were spelt canalv.
It may be farther observed, that they place an accent on
the comparative adverb as, in the phrases as much, as little,

as many, as great, &c. while the English, except in some
very particular emphatic cases, lay no stress on this word,
but pronounce these phrases like words of two or three
syllables without any accent on the first.

But besides the mispronunciation of single words, there
is a tone of voice with which these words are accompanied,
that distinguishes a native of Ireland or Scotland as much
as an improper sound of the letters. This is vulgarly, and,
if it does not mean stress only, but the kind of stress, I
think, not improperly called the accent.* For though
there is an asperity in the Irish dialect, and a drawl in the
Scotch, independent of the slides or inflexions they make
use of, yet it may with confidence be affirmed, that much
of the peculiarity which distinguishes these dialects may be
reduced to a predominant use of one of these slides. Let
any one who has sufficiently studied the speaking voice to
distinguish the slides, observe the pronunciation of an
Irishman and a Scotchman, who have much of the dialect
of their country, and he will find that the former abounds
with the falling, and the latter with the rising inflection;†
and if this is the case, a teacher, if he understands these
slides, ought to direct his instruction so as to remedy the
imperfection. But as avoiding the wrong, and seizing the
right at the same instant, is perhaps too great a task for
human powers, I would advise a native of Ireland, who
has much of the accent, to pronounce almost all his words,
and end all his sentences, with the rising slide; and a
Scotchman in the same manner, to use the falling inflexion:
this will, in some measure, counteract the natural propen-
sity, and bids fairer for bringing the pupil to that nearly
equal mixture of both slides which distinguishes the Eng-
lish speaker, than endeavours at first to catch the agree-
able variety. For this purpose the teacher ought to pro-
nounce all the single words in the lesson with the falling
inflexion to a Scotchman, and with the rising to an Irish-
man; and should frequently give the pauses in a sentence
the same inflexions to each of these pupils, where he
would vary them to a native of England. But while the
human voice remains unstudied, there is little expectation
that this distinction of the slides should be applied to these
useful purposes.

Besides a peculiarity of inflexion, which I take to be a
falling circumflex, directly opposite to that of the Scotch,
the Welsh pronounce the sharp consonants and aspirations
instead of the flat. (See Principles, No. 29, 41.) Thus
for big they say pick; for blood, blood; and for good, coot.
Instead of virtue and vice, they say virtue and vise; instead
of zeal and praise, they say zeal and praise; instead of these
and those, they say these and those; and instead of azure
and azure, they say azure and azure; and for jail, chail.
Thus there are nine distinct consonant sounds which, to
the Welsh, are entirely useless. To speak with propriety,
therefore, the Welsh ought for sometime to pronounce
the flat consonants and aspirations only; that is, they
ought not only to pronounce them where the letters re-
quire the flat sound, but even where they require the
sharp sound; this will be the best way to acquire a habit;
and when this is once done, a distinction will be easily
made, and a just pronunciation more readily acquired.

There is scarcely any part of England, remote from the
capital, where a different system of pronunciation does not
prevail. As in Wales they pronounce the sharp conso-
nants for the flat, so in Somersetshire they pronounce many
of the flat instead of the sharp: thus for Somersetshire, they
say Somersetshire; for father, father; for think, think;
and for sure, ahure.*

There are dialects peculiar to Cornwall, Lancashire,
Yorkshire, and every distant county in England; but as a
consideration of these would lead to a detail too minute for
the present occasion, I shall conclude these remarks with a
few observations on the peculiarities of my countrymen,
the Cockneys; who, as they are the models of pronun-
ciation to the distant provinces, ought to be the more
serenely and correctly.

**First Fault of the Londoners.**

*Pronouncing s indistinctly after st.*

The letter s after st, from the very difficulty of its pro-
nunciation, is often sounded inarticulately. The inhabi-
tants of London, of the lower order, cut the knot, and pro-
nounce it in a distinct syllable, as if e were before it; but
this is to be avoided as the greatest blemish in speaking:
the three last letters in post, post, mist, &c. must all be
distinctly heard in one syllable, and without permitting the
letters to coalesce. For the acquiring of this sound, it
will be proper to select nouns that end in st, or sts; to
form them into plurals, and pronounce them forcibly and
distinctly every day. The same may be observed of
the third person of verbs ending in sts or stes, as perse-
sists, wastes, bastis, &c.

**Second Fault.**

*Pronouncing w for v, and inversely.*

The pronunciation of v for w, and more frequently of
w for v, among the inhabitants of London, and those not

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*See this more fully exemplified in Elements of Elocution, vol. II.
† Or rather the rising circumflex. For an explanation of this inflexion,
see Rhetorical Grammar, third edition, page 79.

* See the word **Change**.
always of the lower order, is a blemish of the first magnitude. The difficulty of remedying this defect is the greater, as the cuse of one of these mistakes has a tendency to promote the other.

Thus, if you are very careful to make a pupil pronounce real and vinegar, not as if written real and vinegar, you will find him very apt to pronounce wine and wind, as if written wine and wind. The only method of rectifying this habit seems to be this: Let the pupil select from a Dictionary, not only all the words that begin with v, but as many as he can of those that have this letter in any other part. Let him be told to bite his under lip while he is sounding the v in those words, and to practise this every day till he pronounces the v properly at first sight: then, and not till then, let him pursue the same method with the w; which he must be directed to-pronounce by a pouting out of the lips without suffering them to touch the teeth. Thus by giving all the attention to only one of these letters at a time, and fixing by habit the true sound of that, we shall at last find both of them reduced to their proper pronunciation, in a shorter time than by endeavouring to rectify them both at once.

**Third Fault.**

**Not sounding h after w.**

The aspirate h is often sunk, particularly in the capital, where we do not find the least distinction of sound between while and wile, what, and wot, where, and were, &c. The best method to rectify this, is to collect all the words of this description from a Dictionary, and write them down; and, instead of the wh, to begin them with ho- in a distinct syllable, and so to pronounce them. Thus let while be written and sounded hoo-ile; what, hoo-et; where, hoo-er; whoop, hoo-ip, &c. This is no more, as Dr. Lowth observes, than placing the aspirate in its true position before the w, as it is in the Saxon, which the words come from; where we may observe, that though we have altered the orthography of our ancestors, we have still preserved their pronunciation.

**Fourth Fault.**

**Not sounding h where it ought to be sounded, and inversely.**

A still worse habit than the last prevails, chiefly among the people of London, that of sinking the h at the beginning of words where it ought to be sounded, and of sounding it, either where it is not seen, or where it ought to be sunk. Thus we not infrequently hear, especially among children, heart pronounced art, and arm, harm. This is a vice perfectly similar to that of pronouncing the v for the w, and the w for the v, and requires a similar method to correct it.

As there are so very few words in the language where the initial h is sunk, we may select these from the rest, and, without setting the pupil right when he mispronounces these, or when he prefixes h improperly to other words, we may make him pronounce all the words where h is sounded, till he has almost forgot there are any words pronounced otherwise: then he may go over those words to which he improperly prefixes the h, and those where the h is seen but not sounded, without any danger of an interchange. As these latter words are but few, I shall subjoin a catalogue of them for the use of the learner: Heir, heiresse, herb, herbage, honest, honesty, honourable, honourably, hospital, hoister, hour, hoarily, humkle, humbles, humour, humourist, humourous, humorously, humourism: where we may observe, that humour and its compounds not only sink the h, but sound the u like the pronoun you, or the noun yeow, as if written yeowmour, yeowmorose, &c.

Thus I have endeavoured to correct some of the more glaring errors of my countrymen, who, with all their faults, are still upon the whole the best pronouncers of the English language: for though the pronunciation of London is certainly erroneous in many words, yet, upon being compared with that of any other place, it is undoubtedly the best; that is, not only the best by courtesy, and because it happens to be the pronunciation of the capital, but the best by a better title—that of being more generally received; or, in other words, though the people of London are erroneous in the pronunciation of many words, the inhabitants of every other place are erroneous in many more. Nay, harsh as the sentence may seem, those at a considerable distance from the capital do not only mispronounce many words taken separately, but they scarcely pronounce, with purity, a single word, syllable, or letter. Thus, if the short sound of the letter u in trunk, sunk, &c. differ from the sound of that letter in the northern parts of England, where they sound it like the u in bull, and nearly as if the words were written tronk, sounk, &c. it necessarily follows that every word where the second sound of that letter occurs must by those provincials be mispronounced.

But though the inhabitants of London have this manifest advantage over all the other inhabitants of the island, they have the disadvantage of being more disgraced by their peculiarities than any other people. The grand difference between the metropolis and the provinces is, that people of education in London are generally free from the vices of the vulgar; but the best educated people in the provinces, if constantly resident there, are sure to be strongly tinctured with the dialect of the country in which they live. Hence it is, that the vulgar pronunciation of London, though not half so erroneous as that of Scotland, Ireland, or any of the provinces, is, to a person of correct taste, a thousand times more offensive and disgusting.
DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS,

In order to attain a Knowledge of the Marks in this Dictionary, and to acquire a right Pronunciation of every Word in the English Language.

As the sounds of the vowels are different in different languages, it would be endless to bring parallel sounds from the various languages of Europe; but, as the French is so generally understood upon the Continent, if we can reduce the sounds of the English letters to those of the French, we shall render the pronunciation of our language very generally attainable, and this, it is presumed, will be pretty accurately accomplished by observing the following directions:

ABCDEF GHIJKLMNOPQR
ei bi di i ef di etch vi dié qui ells en o pi kiou arr
STUVWXYZ
ess ti iou vi dohliou ex suai zed.

The French have all our vowel sounds, and will therefore find the pronunciation of them very easy. The only difficulty they will meet with seems to be i', which, though demonstrably composed of two successive sounds, has passed for a simple vowel with a very competent judge of English pronunciation. The reason is, these two sounds are pronounced so closely together as to require some attention to discover their component parts: this attention Mr. Sheridan† never gave, or he would not have told us, that this diphthong is a compound of our fullest and slen
derest sounds a and e; the first made by the largest, and the last by the smallest aperture of the mouth. Now nothing is more certain than the inaccuracy of this definition. The third sound of a, which is perfectly equivalent to the third sound of e, when combined with the first sound of e, must inevitably form the diphthong in boy, joy, &c. and not the diphthongal sound of the vowel i in idle, or the personal pronoun I; this double sound will, upon a close examination, be found to be composed of the Italian a in the last syllable of papa, and the first sound of e, pronounced as closely together as possible; and for the exactness of this definition, I appeal to every just English ear in the kingdom.

The other diphthongal vowel, u, is composed of the French i, pronounced as closely as possible to their diph
thong ou, or the English â and ô, perfectly equivalent to the sound the French would give to the letters you, and which is exactly the sound the English give to the plural of the second personal pronoun.

The diphthong of or oy is composed of the French â and i; thus joy and boy would be exactly expressed to a Frenchman by writing them tâi, bâi.

The diphthongs ou and ow, when sounded like eu, are composed of the French à and the diphthong ou; and the English sounds of thou and now may be expressed to a Frenchman by spelling them thow and now.

W is no more than the French diphthong ou; thus West is equivalent to Ouest, and wait to ouâil.

Y is perfectly equivalent to the French letter of that name, and may be supplied by i; thus yokr, you, &c. is expressed by ioke, iou, &c.

J or L consonant, must be pronounced by prefixing d to the French j; thus jay, joy, &c. sound to a Frenchman as if spelled dje, djai, &c. If any difficulty be found in forming this combination of sounds, it will be removed by pronouncing the d, ed, and spelling these words edje, edjai, &c.

Ch, in English words not derived from the Greek, Latin or French, is pronounced as if / were prefixed; thus the sound of chair, cheese, chain, &c. would be understood by a Frenchman if the words were written tshire, tcheine.

Sh in English is expressed by ch in French; thus shame, share, &c. would be spelled by a Frenchman chime, chere, &c.

The ringing sound ng in long, song, &c. may be perfectly conceived by a pupil who can pronounce the French word Encore, as the first syllable of this word is exactly correspondent to the sound in those English words; and for the formation of it, see Principles, No. 57; also the word ENCORE.

* Nares, Elements of Orthoepy, page 2.
† See Section III. of his Prosodial Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary.
‡ Holder, the most philosophical and accurate investigator of the formation and powers of the letters, says: "Our vulgar i, as in nils, seems to be such a diphthong, (or rather syllable, or part of a syllable) composed of a, i, or e, i, and not a simple original vowel." Elements of Speech, page 95.

Dr. Wallis speaking of the long English i, says it is sounded "eodem ferè modo quo Gallorum ai in vocibus mainis, manus; pain, painis, &c.

"Nempe sonum habet composition ex Gallorum e feminino, &i vel y." Grammatica Linguae Anglicae, pag. 48.
But the greatest difficulty every foreigner finds in pronouncing English is the lisp ing consonant th. This, it may be observed, has, like the other consonants, a sharp and a flat sound; sharp as in thin, bath; flat as in that, with. To acquire the true pronunciation of this difficult combination, it may be proper to begin with those words where it is initial: and first, let the pupil protrude his tongue a little way beyond the teeth, and press it between them as if going to bite the tip of it; while this is doing, if he wishes to pronounce thin, let him hiss as if to sound the letter s; and after the hiss, let him draw back his tongue within his teeth, and pronounce the preposition in, and thus will the word thin be perfectly pronounced. If he would pronounce that, let him place the tongue between the teeth as before; and while he is hissing as to sound the letter z, let him withdraw his tongue into his mouth, and immediately pronounce the preposition at. To pronounce this combination when final in bath, let him pronounce be, and protrude the tongue beyond the teeth, pressing the tongue with them, and hissing as if to sound s; if he would pronounce with, let him first form w, put the tongue in the same position as before, and hiss as if to sound z. It will be proper to make the pupil dwell some time with the tongue beyond the teeth in order to form a habit, and to pronounce daily some words out of a Dictionary beginning and ending with these letters.

These directions, it is presumed, if properly attended to, will be sufficient to give such foreigners as understand French, and have not access to a master, a competent knowledge of English pronunciation; but to render the sounds of the vowels marked by figures in this Dictionary still more easily to be comprehended—with those English words which exemplify the sounds of the vowels, I have associated such French words as have vowels exactly corresponding to them, and which immediately convey the true English pronunciation. These should be committed to memory, or written down and held in his hand while the pupil is inspecting the Dictionary.

Perhaps the greatest advantage to foreigners and provincials will be derived from the classification of words of a similar sound, and drawing the line between the general rule and the exception. This has been an arduous task; but it is hoped the benefit arising from it will amply repay it. When the numerous varieties of sounds annexed to vowels, diphthongs, and consonants, lie scattered without bounds, a learner is bewildered and discouraged from attempting to distinguish them; but when they are all classified, arranged; and enumerated, the variety seems less, the number smaller, and the distinction easier. What an inextricable labyrinth do the diphthongs ea and au form as they lie loose in the language! but classed and arranged as we find them, No. 226, &c. and 313, &c. the confusion vanishes, they become much less formidable, and a learner has it in his power, by repeating them daily, to become master of them all in a very little time.

The English accent is often an insurmountable obstacle to foreigners, as the rules for it are so various, and the exceptions so numerous; but let the inspector consult the article Accent in the Principles, particularly No. 492, 505, 506, &c. and he will soon perceive how much of our language is regularly accented, and how much that which is irregular is facilitated by an enumeration of the greater number of exceptions.

But scarcely any method will be so useful for gaining the English accent as the reading of verse. This will naturally lead the ear to the right accentuation; and though a different position of the accent is frequently to be met with in the beginning of a verse, there is a sufficient regularity to render the pronouncing of verse a powerful means of obtaining such a distinction of force and feebleness as is commonly called the accent: for it may be observed, that a foreigner is no less distinguishable by placing an accent upon certain words to which the English give no stress, than by placing the stress upon a wrong syllable. Thus if a foreigner, when he calls for bread at table, by saying, give me some bread, lays an equal stress upon every word, though every word should be pronounced with its exact sound, we immediately perceive he is not a native. An Englishman would pronounce these four words like two, with the accent on the first syllable of the first, and on the last syllable of the last, as if written gimme some bred; or rather gimme sum bred; or more commonly, though vulgarly, gimme sum bred. Verse may sometimes induce a foreigner, as it does sometimes in judicious natives, to lay the accent on a syllable in long words which ought to have none, as in a couplet of Pope’s Essay on Criticism:

"False eloquence, like the prismatic glass,  
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place."

Here a foreigner would be apt to place an accent on the last syllable of eloquence as well as the first, which would be certainly wrong; but this fault is so trifling, when compared with that of laying the accent on the second syllable, that it almost vanishes from observation; and this misaccentuation, verse will generally guard him from. The reading of verse, therefore, will, if I am not mistaken, be found a powerful regulator, both of accent and emphasis.
# CONTENTS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

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- Analogue table of the vowels
- Diphthongs and triphthong enumerated
- Consonants distinguished into classes
- Analogue table of the consonants
- Organic formation of the letters
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- Of the influence of accent on the sounds of the letters
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- The letter E and its different sounds
- The letter I and its different sounds
- The letter O and its different sounds
- The letter U and its different sounds
- The vowel Y and its different sounds
- The vowel W and its different sounds
- Of the diphthongs called semi-consonants
- Of the diphthongs AE, AI, AO, and all the rest in their alphabetical order
- Of the sounds of the consonants
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- C, its different sounds
- D, its different sounds
- Improperly changed into T. Dr. Lowth's opinion of this change in certain verbs, considered, and corrected
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- G always mute before N in the same syllable at the end of a word, exemplified in the words impugn, oppugn, propugn, expugn, impregn, &c. with the authorities of the most respectable orthoepists
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- J, its uniform sound
- K, when sounded, and when mute
- L, when sounded, and when mute
- M, when sounded, and when mute
- N, when it has its naso-guttural sound
- When it has its ringing sound in the participial termination ing
- P, when sounded, and when mute
- PH, its uniform sound
- Q, its different sounds, when combined with u
- R, when its sound is transposed
- When it is to be pronounced rough, and when smooth
- S, its different sounds
- When it is to be pronounced like z
- When it is to be pronounced like zh and zh
- Mr. Sheridan's error in this point detected
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- How it slides into sh in the numerous termination tion
- If it slides into this sound before, preceded by the accent
- Mr. Sheridan's error in this point detected
- TH, its different sounds
- When the h is silent in this combination
- T, when silent
- V, its uniform sound
- W, when silent, and when sounded
- X, is exactly similar to ks, and liable to the same alternations of sound
- Mr. Sheridan's error in this point detected
- Y as a consonant, and its different sounds
- Z, improperly resolved by Dr. Johnson into a hard
- Its true name Izzard

## Of the Nature of Accent
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- The different position of the English accent
- Accent on dissyllables
- Dissyllable nouns and verbs differently accented
- Accent in trisyllables
- Partial dependence of the English accent on that of the Greek and Latin
- Accent on Polysyllables
- Enclitical accent exemplified in the termination logy, graphy, &c.
- The tendency of compounds to contract the sound of the simple
- Secondary accent
- The shortening power of this accent

## On Quantity
- The shortening power of the secondary accent exemplified in the uncertainty and inconsistency of Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick in their division of words into syllables
- Syllabication different according to the different ends to be attained by it
- Syllabication exhibiting the sound of a word, depending, in some measure, on the nature of the letters prior to actual pronunciation
- The almost total independence of the English quantity on that of the Greek and Latin, exemplified by an enumeration of most of the disyllables in our language derived from the Latin and Greek
- The only possible case in which we can argue from the Latin quantity to the English
- Dissyllables from the Saxon and French languages enumerated
- Causes of the prevalence of shortening the first syllable of dissyllables from these languages
- Of the quantity of unaccented syllables ending with a vowel
- Uncertainty and inconsistency of Dr. Kenrick in his notation of the quantity of these vowels
- Uncertainty and inconsistency of Mr. Sheridan and Dr. Kenrick in marking the quantity of these vowels
- Exception to the general rule of pronouncing these syllables
- Uncertainty of our best orthoepists in their syllabication of such words, exemplified by a list from Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, and Perry
- Peculiar delicacy of the sound of these syllables
- Tendency of o before r to go into the same obscurity as e, exemplified in the diversity and inconsistency of our best orthoepists in marking these syllables
- Table of the simple and diphthongal vowels, referred to as a key to the figures over the letters in the Dictionary
PRINCIPLES

OF

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

1. The First Principles or Elements of Pronunciation are Letters:

The Letters of the English Language are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>Italic</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aa</td>
<td>Aa</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bb</td>
<td>Bb</td>
<td>bee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cc</td>
<td>Cc</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dd</td>
<td>Dd</td>
<td>dee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ee</td>
<td>Ee</td>
<td>ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ff</td>
<td>Ff</td>
<td>eff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gg</td>
<td>Gg</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hh</td>
<td>Hh</td>
<td>aitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ii</td>
<td>Ii</td>
<td>i or eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jj</td>
<td>Jj</td>
<td>j consonant, or jay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kk</td>
<td>Kk</td>
<td>kay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ll</td>
<td>Ll</td>
<td>eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mm</td>
<td>Mm</td>
<td>em</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nn</td>
<td>Nn</td>
<td>en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oo</td>
<td>Oo</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pp</td>
<td>Pp</td>
<td>pee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qq</td>
<td>Qq</td>
<td>cue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rr</td>
<td>Rr</td>
<td>ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ss</td>
<td>Ss</td>
<td>es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tt</td>
<td>Tt</td>
<td>tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uu</td>
<td>Uu</td>
<td>u, or you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vv</td>
<td>Vv</td>
<td>v consonant, or ues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ww</td>
<td>Ww</td>
<td>double u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xx</td>
<td>Xx</td>
<td>eks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yy</td>
<td>Yy</td>
<td>wy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZZ</td>
<td>ZZ</td>
<td>zed, or izzard (418)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. To these may be added certain combinations of letters sometimes used in printing; as st, th, fl, fl, fl, fb, fh, sk, sh, sh, sh, sh, fl, fl, and &c., or and per se and, or rather et per se and; at, th, fl, fl, fl, fl, sh, sh, sh, sh, sh, sh, sh, &c.

3. Our letters, says Dr. Johnson, are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently i and j, as well as u and v, were expressed by the same character; but as these letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

4. In considering the sounds of these first principles of language, we find that some are so simple and unmixed, that there is nothing required but the opening of the mouth to make them understood, and to form different sounds. Whence they have the names of vowels, or voices, or vocal sounds. On the contrary, we find that there are others, whose pronunciation depends on the particular application and use of every part of the mouth, as the teeth, the lips, the tongue, the palate, &c. which yet cannot make any one perfect sound but by their union with those vocal sounds; and these are called consonants, or letters sounding with other letters.

Definition of Vowels and Consonants.

a. Vowels are generally reckoned to be five in number; namely, a, e, i, o, u; y and w are called vowels when they end a syllable or word, and consonants when they begin one.

b. The definition of a vowel, as little liable to exception as any, seems to be the following: A vowel is a simple sound formed by a continued effusion of the breath, and a certain conformation of the mouth, without any alteration in the position, or any motion of the organs of speech, from the moment the vocal sound commences till it ends.

c. A consonant may be defined to be an interruption of the effusion of vocal sound, arising from the application of the organs of speech to each other.

d. Agreeably to this definition, vowels may be divided into two kinds, the simple and compound. The simple a, e, o, are those which are formed by one conformation of the organs only; that is, the organs remain exactly in the same position at the end as at the beginning of the letter; whereas in the compound vowels i and u, the organs alter their position before the letter is completely sounded: nay, these letters, when commencing a syllable, do not only require a different position of the organs in order to form them perfectly, but demand such an application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, as is inconsistent with the nature of a pure vowel; for the first of these letters, i, when sounded alone, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, is a real diphthong, composed of the sounds of a in father, and of e in the, exactly correspondent to the
sound of the noun eye; and when this letter commences a syllable, as in min-ion, pin-ion, &c. the sound of e with which it terminates is squeezed into a consonant sound, like the double e heard in queen, different from the simple sound of that letter in queen, and this squeezed sound in the commencing i makes it exactly similar to y in the same situation; which, by all grammarians, is acknowledged to be a consonant. The latter of these compound vowels, u, when initial, and not shortened by a consonant, commences with this squeezed sound of e equivalent to the y, and ends with a sound given to oo in two and coo, which makes its name in the alphabet exactly similar to the pronoun you.† If, therefore, the common definition of a vowel be just, these two letters are so far from being simple vowels, that they may be more properly called semi-consonant diphthongs.

* How so accurate a grammarian as Dr. Lowth could pronounce so definitively on the nature of y, and insist on its being always a vowel, can only be accounted for by considering the small attention which is generally paid to this part of grammar. His words are these:

"The same sound which we express by the initial y, our Saxon ancestors in many instances expressed by the vowel e; as eanow, eanur; and by the vowel i; as into, yewo; long, young. In the word yewo the initial y has precisely the same sound with i in the words view, lien, advice; the i is acknowledged to be a vowel in these latter; how then can the y, which has the very same sound, possibly be a consonant in the former? Its initial sound is generally like that of i in shire, or ee nearly; it is formed by the opening of the mouth without any motion or contact of the parts; in a word, it has every property of a vowel, and not one of a consonant." Introduction to English Grammar, page 3.

Thus far the learned bishop; who has too fixed a fame to suffer any diminution by a mistake in so trifling a part of literature as this; but it may be asked, if y has every property of a vowel and not one of a consonant, why, when it begins a word, does it not admit the euphonic article an before it?

† An ignorance of the real composition of y, and a want of knowing that it partook of the nature of a consonant, has occasioned a great diversity and uncertainty in prefixing the indefinite-article an before it. Our ancestors, judging of its nature from its name, never suspected that it was not a pure vowel, and constantly prefixed the article an before nouns beginning with this letter; as an union, an useful book. They were confirmed in this opinion by finding the an always adapted to the short u, as an umbrella, an useful book, without ever dreaming that the short u is a pure vowel, and essentially different from the long one. But the moderns, not resting in the name of a letter, and consulting their ears rather than their eyes, have frequently placed the a instead of an 'fore the long u, and we have seen a union, a university, a useful book, from some of the most respectable pens of the present age. Nor can we doubt a moment of the propriety of this orthography, when we reflect that these words actually begin to the ear with y, and might be spelled yawion, youruniversity, your useful, and can therefore no more admits of an before them than year and youth. See Remarks on the word An in this Dictionary.

9. That y and w are consonants when they begin a word, and vowels when they end one, is generally acknowledged by the best grammarians; and yet Dr. Lowth has told us, that w is equivalent to os; but if this were the case, it would always admit of the particle an before it: for though we have no word in the language which commences with these letters, we plainly perceive, that if we had such a word, it would readily admit of an before it, and consequently that these letters are not equivalent to w. Thus we find, that the common opinion, with respect to the double capacity of these letters, is perfectly just.

10. Besides the vowels already mentioned, there is another simple vowel sound found under the oo in the words two and coo; these letters have, in these two words, every property of a pure vowel, but when found in food, mood, &c. and in the word too, pronounced like the adjective two: here the oo has a squeezed sound, occasioned by contracting the mouth, so as to make the lips nearly touch each other; and this makes it, like the i and u, not so much a double vowel, as a sound between a vowel and a consonant.

Classification of Vowels and Consonants.

11. Vowels and consonants being thus defined, it will be necessary, in the next place, to arrange them into such classes as their similitudes and specific differences seem to require.

12. Letters, therefore, are naturally divisible into vowels and consonants.

13. The vowels are, a, e, i, o, a; and y and w when ending a syllable.

14. The consonants are, b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z; and y and w when beginning a syllable.

15. The vowels may be subdivided into such as are simple and pure, and into such as are compound and impure. The simple or pure vowels are such as require only one conformation of the organs to form them, and no motion in the organs while forming.

16. The compound or impure vowels are such as require more than one conformation of the organs to form them, and a motion in the organs while forming. These observations premised, we may call the following scheme

An Analogical Table of the Vowels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>heir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>no, ible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>coo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>ti,tle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>lu-cid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oo</td>
<td>compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td>impure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification of Vowels and Consonants.
ORGANIC FORMATION OF THE LETTERS AND VOWELS.

Diphthongs and Triphthongs enumerated.

17. Two vowels forming but one syllable are generally called a diphthong, and three a triphthong; these are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caesar</td>
<td>/sej/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>/əi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aim</td>
<td>/æm/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eo</td>
<td>/əʊ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaol</td>
<td>/ɡəʊl/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>/juː/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ow</td>
<td>/əʊ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ay</td>
<td>/eɪ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>/rɛ/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consonants enumerated and distinguished into Classes.

18. The consonants are divisible into mutes, semi-vowels, and liquids.
19. The mutes are such as emit no sound without a vowel, as b, p, t, d, k, and c and g hard.
20. The semi-vowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a vowel, as f, v, s, z, x, j soft or s.
21. The liquids are such as flow into, or unite easily with the mutes, as l, m, n, r.
22. But, besides these, there is another classification of the consonants, of great importance to a just idea of the nature of the letters, and that is, into such as are sharp or flat, and simple or aspirated.
23. The sharp consonants are, p, t, s, k, c hard.
24. The flat consonants are, b, v, d, z, g hard.
25. The simple consonants are those which have always the sound of one letter unmixed with others, as b, p, v, f, h, g hard, and g soft or s.
26. The mixed or aspirated consonants are those which have sometimes a hiss or aspiration joined with them, which mingles with the letter, and alters its sound, as t in misim, d in inddier, s in mission, and z in azure.
27. There is another distinction of consonants arising either from the seat of their formation, or from those organs which are chiefly employed in forming them. The best distinction of this kind seems to be that which divides them into labials, dentals, gutturals, and nasals.
28. The labials are, b, p, v, f. The dentals are, t, d, s, and soft g or s. The gutturals are, k, g, c hard, and g hard. The nasals are, m, n, and ng.
29. These several properties of the consonants may be exhibited at one view in the following table, which may be called An Analogical Table of the Consonants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mute labials</td>
<td>Sharp, p, pomp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flat, b, bomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hissing labials</td>
<td>Sharp, f, if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flat, v, of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mute dentals: Sharp, f, pomp
Flat, d, bomb

Hissing dentals: Sharp, f, if
Flat, s, of

Lispings: Sharp, f, pomp
Flat, the, sythe

Gutturals: Sharp, k, kick
Flat, g hard, gag

Dento-guttural or nasal: ng, hang.

Organic formation of the Letters.

30. Vowels and consonants being thus defined and arranged, we are the better enabled to enter upon an enquiry into their different powers, as they are differently combined with each other. But previous to this, that nothing may be wanting to form a just idea of the first principles of pronunciation, it may not be improper to show the organic formation of each letter.

Organic formation of the Vowels.

31. Though I think every mechanical account of the organic formation of the letters rather curious than useful, yet, that nothing which can be presented to the eye may be wanting to inform the ear, I shall in this follow those who have been at the pains to trace every letter to its seat, and make us, as it were, to touch the sounds we articulate.

An Analogical Table of the Consonants.

Mute labials: Sharp, p, pomp
Flat, b, bomb

Hissing labials: Sharp, f, if
Flat, v, of

labio-nasal
liquid m

Dento-guttural or nasal: ng, hang.
the tongue touches the palate, the squeezed sound of ee in
ther and meet is formed, which, by its description, must
partake of the sound of the consonant y.

37. The i in i-olai is formed by uniting the sound of the
Italian a in father, and the e in e-qual, and pronouncing
them as closely together as possible. See Directions to
Foreigners at the beginning of this book, page 20.

38. The o in o-pen is formed by nearly the same position
of the organs as the a in wa-ter; but the tongue is ad-
vanced a little more into the middle of the mouth, the
lips are protruded, and form a round aperture like the
form of the letter, and the voice is not so deep in the
mouth as when a is formed, but advances to the middle or
hollow of the mouth.

39. The u in u-nit is formed by uniting the squeezed
sound ee to a simple vowel sound, heard in woo and coo;
the oo in these words is formed by protruding the lips a lit-
tle more than in o, forming a smaller aperture with them,
and, instead of swelling the voice in the middle of the
mouth, bringing it as forward as possible to the lips.

40. Final, in try, is formed like i: and w final in new,
like the oo, which has just been described.

In this view of the organic formation of the vowels we
find that a, e, and o, are the only simple or pure vowels:
that i is a diphthong, and that u is a semi-consonant. If
we were inclined to contrive a scale for measuring the
breadth or narrowness, or, as other sterms it, the openess
of the organs as the a in wa-ter; but the tongue is ad-
vanced a little more into the middle of the mouth, the
lips are protuded, and form a round aperture like the
form of the letter, and the voice is not so deep in the
mouth as when a is formed, but advances to the middle or
hollow of the mouth.

41. The best method of shewing the organic formation
of the consonants will be to class them into such pairs as
they naturally fall into, and then, by describing one, we
shall nearly describe its fellow; by which means the la-
bour will be lessened, and the nature of the consonants
better perceived. The consonants that fall into pairs are
the following:

p f t s sh th k ch chair
b v d z zh dh g j jail

42. Holder, who wrote the most elaborately and philo-
sophically upon this subject, tells us, in his Elements of
Speech, that when we only whisper we cannot distinguish
the first rank of these letters from the second. It is cer-
tain the difference between them is very nice; the upper
letters seeming to have only a smarter, brisker appulse of
the organs than the lower; which may not improperly be
distinguished by sharp and flat. The most marking dis-
tinction between them will be found to be a sort of gut-
tural murmur, which precedes the latter letters when we
wish to pronounce them forcibly, but not the former.
Thus if we close the lips, and put the finger on them to
keep them shut, and strive to pronounce the p, no sound
at all will be heard; but in striving to pronounce the b
we shall find a murmuring sound from the throat, which
seems the commencement of the letter; and if we do but
stop the breath by the appulse of the organs, in order to
pronounce with greater force, the same may be observed
of the rest of the letters.

43. This difference in the formation of these conso-
ants may be more distinctly perceived in the s and z than
in any other of the letters; the former is sounded by the
simple issue of the breath between the teeth, without any
vibration of it in the throat, and may be called a hissing
sound; while the latter cannot be formed without gene-
rating a sound in the throat, which may be called a vocal
sound. The upper rank of letters, therefore, may be
called breathing consonants; and the lower, vocal ones.

44. These observations premised, we may proceed to
describe the organic formation of each letter.

45. P and B are formed by closing the lips till the
breath is collected, and then letting it issue by forming the
vowel e.

46. F and V are formed by pressing the upper teeth
upon the under lip, and sounding the vowel e before the
former and after the latter of these letters.

47. T and D are formed by pressing the tip of the
tongue to the gums of the upper teeth, and then separating
them, by pronouncing the vowel e.
OF THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF THE VOWELS.

49. S and Z are formed by placing the tongue in the same position as in T and D, but not so close to the gums as to stop the breath: a space is left between the tongue and the palate for the breath to issue, which forms the hissing and buzzing sound of these letters.

50. TH in think, and the same letters in that, are formed by protruding the tongue between the foreteeth, pressing it against the upper teeth, and at the same time endeavouring to sound the s or z; the former letter to sound thin and the latter to sound th in that.

51. K and G hard are formed by pressing the middle of the tongue to the root of the mouth near the throat, and separating them a little smartly to form the first, and more gently to form the last of these letters.

52. CH in chair and J in jail, are formed by pressing to ch, and d to zh.

53. M is formed by closing the lips, as in P and B, and letting the voice issue by the nose.

54. N is formed by resting the tongue in the same position as in T or D, and breathing through the nose, with the mouth open.

55. L is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as in and d, but more with the tip of the tongue, which is brought a little forwarder to the teeth, while the breath issues from the mouth.

56. R is formed by placing the tongue nearly in the position of t, but at such a distance from the palate as suffices to jar against it, when the breath is propelled from the throat to the mouth.

57. NG in ring, sing, &c. is formed in the same seat of sound as g hard; but while the middle of the tongue presses the roof of the mouth, as in G, the voice passes principally through the nose, as in N.

58. Y consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of e, and squeezing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, which produces ee, which is equivalent to initial y. (36)

59. W consonant is formed by placing the organs in the position of ow, described under u, and closing the lips a little more, in order to propel the breath upon the succeeding vowel which it articulates.

60. In this sketch of the formation and distribution of the consonants, it is curious to observe on how few radical principles the almost infinite variety of combination in language depends. It is with some degree of wonder we perceive that the slightest aspiration, the almost insensible inflexion of nearly similar sounds, often generate the most different and opposite meanings. In this view of nature, as in every other, we find uniformity and variety very conspicuous. The single flat, at first impressed on the chaos, seems to operate on languages; which, from the simplicity and paucity of their principles, and the extent and power of their combinations, prove the goodness, wisdom, and omnipotence of their origin.

61. This analogical association of sounds is not only curious, but useful: it gives us a comprehensive view of the powers of the letters; and, from the small number that are radically different, enables us to see the rules on which their varieties depend: it discovers to us the genius and propensities of several languages and dialects; and, when authority is silent, enables us to decide agreeably to analogy.

62. The vowels, diphthongs, and consonants, thus enumerated and defined, before we proceed to ascertain their different powers, as they are differently associated with each other, it may be necessary to give some account of those distinctions of sound in the same vowels which express their quantity as long or short, or their quality as open or close, or slender and broad. This will appear the more necessary, as these distinctions so frequently occur in describing the sounds of the vowels, and as they are not unfrequently used with too little precision by most writers on the subject.

Of the Quantity and Quality of Vowels.

63. The first distinction of sound that seems to obtrude itself upon us when we utter the vowels, is a long and a short sound according to the greater or less duration of time taken up in pronouncing them. This distinction is so obvious as to have been adopted in all languages, and is that to which we annex clearer ideas than to any other; and though the short sounds of some vowels have not in our language been classed, with sufficient accuracy, with their parent long ones, yet this has bred but little confusion, as vowels long and short are always sufficiently distinguishable; and the nice appropriation of short sounds to their specific long ones is not necessary to our conveying what sound we mean, when the letter to which we apply these sounds is known, and its power agreed upon.

64. The next distinction of vowels into their specific sounds, which seems to be the most generally adopted, is that which arises from the different apertures of the mouth in forming them. It is certainly very natural, when we have so many more simple sounds than we have characters by which to express them, to distinguish them by that which seems their organic definition; and we accordingly find vowels denominated by the French, ouvert and fermé; by the Italians, aperto, and chiuso; and by the English, open and shut.
OF THE INFLUENCE OF ACCENT ON THE SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

65. But whatever propriety there may be in the use of these terms in other languages, it is certain they must be used with caution in English, for fear of confounding them with long and short. Dr. Johnson and other grammarians call the a in father the open a: which may, indeed, distinguish it from the slender a in paper; but not from the broad a in water, which is still more open. Each of these letters has a short sound, which may be called a shut sound; but the long sound cannot be so properly denominated open, as more or less broad; that is, the a in paper, the slender sound; the a in father, the broadish or middle sound; and the a in water, the broad sound. The same may be observed of the o. This letter has three long sounds, heard in move, note, nor; which graduate from slender to broadish, and broad, like the a. The i also in mine, may be called the broad i, and that in machine the slender i; though each of them is equally long; and though these vowels that are long may be said to be more or less open, according to the different apertures of the mouth in forming them, yet the short vowels cannot be said to be more or less shut: for as short always implies shut, (except in verse) though long does not always imply open, we must be careful not to confound long and open, and close and shut, when we speak of the quantity and quality of the vowels. The truth of it is, all vowels either terminate a syllable, or are united with a consonant. In the first case, if the accent be on the syllable, the vowel is long, though it may not be open: in the second case, where a syllable is terminated by a consonant, except that consonant be r, whether the accent be on the syllable or not, the vowel has its short sound, which, compared with its long one, may be called shut: but as no vowel can be said to be shut that is not joined to a consonant, all vowels that end syllables may be said to be open, whether the accent be on them or not. (550) (551)

66. But though the terms long and short, as applied to vowels, are pretty generally understood, an accurate ear will easily perceive that these terms do not always mean the long and short sounds of the respective vowels to which they are applied; for if we choose to be directed by the ear in denominating vowels, long or short, we must certainly give these appellations to those sounds only which have exactly the same radical tone, and differ only in the long or short emission of that tone. Thus measuring the sounds of the vowels by this scale, we shall find that the long i and y have properly no short sounds but such as seem essentially distinct from their long ones; and that the short sound of these vowels is no other than the short sound of e, which is the latter letter in the composition of the diphthongs. (37)

67. The same want of correspondence in classing the long and short vowels we find in a, e, o, and u; for as the e in theme does not find its short sound in the same letter in them, but in the i in him; so the e in them must descend a step lower into the province of a for its long sound in tame. The a in carry is not the short sound of the a in care, but of that in car, father, &c. as the short broad sound of the a in want, the true abbreviation of that in wall. The sound of o in don, gone, &c. is exactly correspondent to the a in swan, and finds its long sound in the a in wall, or the diphthong aw in dawn, lawn, &c. while the short sound of the o in tone, is nearly that of the same letter in ton, (a weight) and corresponding with what is generally called the short sound of u in in, gun, &c. as the long sound of u in pulse, must find its short sound in the u in pull, bull, &c. for this vowel, like the i and y, being a diphthong, its short sound is formed from the latter part of the letter equivalent to double o; as the word pulse, if spelled according to the sound, might be written pulse.

68. Another observation preparatory to a consideration of the various sounds of the vowels and consonants seems to be the influence of the accent; as the accent or stress which is laid upon certain syllables has so obvious an effect upon the sounds of the letters, that unless we take accent into the account, it will be impossible to reason rightly upon the proper pronunciation of the Elements of Speech.

Of the Influence of Accent on the Sounds of the Letters.

69. It may be first observed, that the exertion of the organs of speech necessary to produce the accent or stress, has an obvious tendency to preserve the letters in their pure and uniform sound, while the relaxation or feebleness which succeeds the accent as naturally suffers the letters to slide into a somewhat different sound a little easier to the organs of pronunciation. Thus the first a in cabbage is pronounced distinctly with the true sound of that letter, while the second a goes into an obscure sound bordering on the short, the slenderest of all sounds; so that cabbage and village have the a in the last syllable scarcely distinguishable from the e and i in the last syllables of college and vestige.

70. In the same manner the a, e, i, o, and y coming before r, in a final unaccented syllable, go into an obscure sound so nearly approaching to the short u, that if the accent were carefully kept upon the first syllables of lier; lier, elixir, mayor, martyr, &c. these words, without any perceptible change in the sound of their last syllables, might all be written and pronounced lieur, lieur, elixur, mayor, martyr, &c.

71. The consonants also are no less altered in their sound by the position of the accent than the vowels. The k and s in the composition of x, when the accent is on them, in exercise, execute, &c. preserve their strong pure sound; but when the accent is on the second syllable, in exact, exonerate, &c. these letters slide into the duller and weaker sounds of g and z, which are easier to the organs of
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER A.

pronunciation. Hence not only the soft c and the s go into th, but even the t, before a diphthong, slides into the same letters when the stress is on the preceding syllable. Thus in society and satiety the c and t preserve their pure sound, because the syllables ci and ti have the accent on them; but in social and satiate these syllables come after the stress, and from the feebleness of their situation naturally fall into the shorter and easier sound, as if written scial, and sciate. See the word Satiate.

A.

72. A has three long sounds and two short ones.

73. The first sound of the first letter in our alphabet is that which among the English is its name. (See the letter A at the beginning of the Dictionary) This is what is called, by most grammarians, its slender sound (33) (63); we find it in the words lade, spade, trade, &c. In the diphthong ai we have exactly the same sound of this letter, as in pain, gain, stain, &c. and sometimes in the diphthong eu, as beer, swear, pear, &c. nay, twice we find it, contrary to every rule of pronunciation, in the words where and there, and once in the anomalous diphthong ao in goat. It exactly corresponds to the sound of the French e in the beginning of the words ire and âte.

74. The long slender a is generally produced by a silent e at the end of a syllable; which e not only keeps one single intervening consonant from shortening the preceding vowel, but sometimes two: thus we find the mute e makes of rag, rage, and very improperly keeps the a open even in range, change, &c. (See Change) but, with the mute e, becomes hate, and the a continues open, and, perhaps, somewhat longer in base, waste, paste, &c. though a must be confessed this seems the privilege only of a; for the other vowels contract before the consonants ng in revenge, cringe, plunge; and the ie in our language is preceded by no other vowel but this. Every consonant but n shortens every vowel but a, when soft g and e silent succeed; as, hige, badge, hinge, spinge, &c.

75. Hence we may establish this general rule: A has the long, open, slender sound, when followed by a single consonant, and e mute, as lade, made, fade, &c. The only exceptions seem to be, have, are, gapes, and bade, the past time of to bid.

76. A has the same sound, when ending an accented syllable, as pa-per, ta-per, spec-ta-ter. The only exceptions are, fa-ther, ma-ster, wa-ter.

77. As the short sound of the long slender a is not found under the same character, but in the short e (as may be perceived by comparing mate and met), (67) we proceed to delineate the second sound of this vowel, which is that heard in father, and is called by some the open sound; (34) but this can never distinguish it from the deeper sound of the a in all, ball, &c. which is still more open: by some it is styled the middle sound of a, as between the a in pale, and that in wall: it answers nearly to the Italian a in Toscana, Romana, &c. or to the final a in the naturalized Greek words, papa, and mamma; and in ba; the word adopted in almost all languages to express the cry of sheep. We seldom find the long sound of this letter in our language, except in monosyllables ending with r, as far, tar, mar, &c. and in the word father. There are certain words from the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages, such as lumbago, bravado, tornado, camisado, farrago, &c. which are sometimes heard with this sound of a; but except in bravo, heard chiefly at the theatres, the English sound of a is preferable in all these words.

78. The long sound of the middle or Italian a is always found before r in monosyllables, as ear, far, mar, &c. before the liquids lm; whether the latter only be pronounced, as in psalm, or both, as in psalmist: sometimes before f, and love, as calf, half, calf, Salve, Salve, &c. and, lastly, before the sharp aspirated dental th in bath, path, lab, &c. and in the word father: this sound of the a was formerly more than at present found before the nasal liquid n, especially when succeeded by c, t, or d, as dance, glance, lance, France, chance, prance, grant, plant, slant, slander, &c.

79. The hissing consonant s was likewise a sign of this sound of the a, whether doubled, as in glass, grass, loss, &c. or accompanied by t, as in last, fast, vast, &c. but this pronunciation of a seems to have been for some years advancing to the short sound of this letter, as heard in hand, land, grand, &c. and pronouncing the a in after, answer, basket, plant, mast, &c. as long as in half, calf, &c. borders very closely on vulgarly: it must be observed, however, that the a before n in monosyllables, and at the end of words, was anciently written with u after it, and so probably pronounced as broad as the German a; for Dr. Johnson observes, "many words pronounced with a broad "were anciently written with au, as fault, mault; and we "still write fault, vault. This was probably the Saxon "sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and "in the rustic pronunciation, as maun for man, baud for "band." But since the u has vanished, the a has been gradually pronounced slenderer and shorter, till now almost every vestige of the ancient orthography seems lost; though the termination mand in command, demand, &c. formerly written command, demand, still retains the long sound inviolably.

* Since the first publication of this Dictionary the Publick have been favoured with some very elaborate and judicious observations on English pronunciation by Mr. Smith, in a Scheme of a French and English Dictionary. In this work he departs frequently from my judgement, and particularly in the pronunciation of the letter a, when succeeded by ss, ts, or n, and another consonant, as past, last, chance, &c. to which he annexes the long sound of a in father. That this was the sound formerly, is highly probable from its being still the sound given it by the vulgar, who are
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER A.

80. As the mute \( l \) in \( calm, psalm, calf, half, \&c. \) seems to lengthen the sound of this letter, so the abbreviation of some words by apostrophe seems to have the same effect. Thus when, by impatience, that grand corrupter of manners as well as language, the \( n \) is cut out of the word \( cannot \), and the two syllables reduced to one, we find the \( a \) lengthened to the Italian or middle \( a \), as \( cannot, can't \); \( have not, ha'nt \); \( shall not, sha'nt \), \&c. This is no more than what the Latin language is subject to; it being a known rule in that tongue, that when, by composition or otherwise, two short syllables become one, that syllable is almost always long, as \( alius \) has the penultimate long because it comes from \( aliis \), and the two short vowels in \( cego \) become one long vowel in \( ceg\), \&c.

81. The short sound of the middle or Italian \( a \), which is generally confounded with the short sound of the slender \( a \), is the sound of this vowel in \( man, pan, ton, mat, bat, \&c. \) we generally find this sound before any two successive consonants (those excepted in the foregoing remarks) and even when \( r \) comes before an \( r \), if a vowel follow, or the \( r \) be doubled; for if this consonant be doubled, in order to produce another syllable, the long sound becomes short, as \( mar, marry; car, carry, \&c. \) where we find the monosyllable has the long, and the disyllable the short sound; but if \( a \) come before \( r \), followed by another consonant, it has its long sound, as in \( part, partial, \&c. \)

82. The only exception to this rule is in adjectives derived from substantives ending in \( r \); for in this case the \( a \) continues long, as in the primitive. Thus the \( a \) in \( sturry \), or full of stars, is as long as in \( star \); and the \( a \) in the adjective \( tarry \), or besmeared with tar, is as long as in the substantive \( tar \), though short in the word \( tarry, \) (to stay.)

83. The third long sound of \( a \) is that which we more immediately derive from our maternal language the Saxon, but which at present we use less than any other: this is the \( a \) in \( fall, ball, gall: \) (33) we find a correspondent sound to this \( a \) in the diphthongs \( aw \) and \( au \), as \( loud, law, saw, \&c. \) though it must here be noted, that we have improved upon our German parent, by giving a broader sound to this letter, in these words, than the Germans themselves would do, were they to pronounce them.

84. The long sound of the deep broad German \( a \) is produced by \( ll \) after it, as in \( al, wall, call; \) or, indeed, by one l, and any other consonant, except the mute labials \( p, b, f, \) and \( v, \) as \( salt, boil, false, falshion, falcon, \&c. \) The exceptions to this rule are generally words from the Arabic and Latin languages, as \( Apis, Albion, asphalthic, falced, salve, calculate, amalgamate, Alcoran, and Alfred, \&c. \) the two last of which may be considered as ancient proper names which have been frequently latinized, and by this means have acquired a slenderer sound of \( a \). This rule, however, must be understood of such syllables only as have the accent on them: for when \( al \), followed by a consonant, is in the first syllable of a word, having the accent on the second, it is then pronounced as in the first syllables of \( al-le, val-le, \&c. as altern-aw, balsamic, falced, falcation, \&c. \) Our modern orthography, which has done its utmost to perplex pronunciation, has made it necessary to observe, that every word compounded of a monosyllable with \( ll, \) as \( albeit, also, almost, downfall, \&c. must be pronounced as if the two liquids were still remaining, notwithstanding our word-menders have wisely taken one away, to the destruction both of sound and etymology; for, as Mr. Elphinston shrewdly observes, "Every reader, young and old, must now be so sagacious an analyst as to discern at once not only what are compounds and what are their simples, but that \( al \) in composition is equal to \( all \) out of it; or in other words, that it is both what it is, and what it is not." 


85. The \( w \) has a peculiar quality of broadening this letter, even when prepositive: this is always the effect, except when the vowel is closed by the sharp or flat guttural \( k \) or \( g, x, ng, nk, \) or the sharp labial \( f, \) as \( wax, waf, twack, twang, twank: \) thus we pronounce the \( a \) broad, though short in \( wad, wan, want, was, what, \&c. \) and any other letters suffer the \( a \) to alter its sound before \( ll, \) when one of these letters goes to the formation of the latter syllable, as \( tall, tal-low; ball, hal-low; call, call-low, \&c. \) yet we see \( w \) preserve the sound of this vowel before a single consonant, as \( val-low, swal-low, \&c. \)

86. The \( q \) including the sound of the \( w, \) and being no more than this letter preceded by \( k, \) ought, according to analogy, to broaden every \( a \) it goes before like the \( w; \) thus \( quantity \) ought to be pronounced as if written \( kwantity, \) and \( quality \) should rhyme with \( jollity; \) instead of which we frequently hear the \( w \) robbed of its rights in its proxy; and \( quality \) so pronounced as to rhyme with \( legility; \) while to rhyme \( quantity, \) according to this affected mode of pronouncing it, we must coin such words as \( plantity, \) and \( consonanuty. \) The \( a \) in \( Quaver \) and \( Equater \) is an exception to this rule, from the preponderancy of another which requires \( a, \) ending a syllable under the accent, to have the slender sound of that letter; to which rule, \( father, master, \) and \( water, \) and, perhaps, \( quadrant, \) are the only exceptions.

87. The short sound of this broad \( a \) is heard when it is preceded by \( w, \) and succeeded by a single consonant in
the same syllable, as walk-low, swal-low, &c. or by two consonants in the same syllable, as want, wait, wasp, &c. but when l or r is one of the consonants, the a becomes long, as walk, swarm, &c.

**Irregular and unaccented Sounds.**

98. But besides the long and short sounds common to all the vowels, there is a certain transient indistinct pronunciation of some of them, when they are not accented, that cannot be so easily settled: when the accent is not upon it, no vowel is more apt to run into this imperfect sound than the a; thus the particle a before participles, in the phrases a-going, a-walking, a-shooting, &c. seems, says Dr. Lowth, to be the true and genuine preposition on, a little disguised by familiar use and quick pronunciation: the same indistinctness, from rapidity and coincidence of sound, has confounded the pronunciation of this mutilated pronunciation of some of them, when they are not accented, that cannot be so easily settled: when the accent is not long, as walk, swarm, &c. but when /or r is one of the sonorants, the a becomes consonants in the same syllable, as want, wait, wasp, &c.

99. Thus tolerable, tolerable, tolerable, are exactly the same syllable, as if written u-n-s, menny, Terns. Catch, among Londoners, seems to have degenerated into Ketch; in which the first e is pronounced like a, as if written en-s, menny, Tems. Catch, among Londoners, seems to have degenerated into Ketch; and says, the third person of the verb to say, has, among all ranks of people, and in every part of the United Kingdoms, degenerated into sez, rhyming with Fizz.

100. The a in the numerous termination ate, when the accent is on it, is pronounced somewhat differently in different words. If the word be a substantive, or an adjective, the a seems to be shorter than when it is a verb: thus a good ear will discover a difference in the quantity of this letter, in delicate, and dedicate; in climate, primate, and ultimate; and the vowels to calculate, to regulate, and to speculate, where we find the nouns and adjectives have the a considerably shorter than the verbs. In many, however, preserves the a as long as if the accent were on it: but the unaccented terminations in ace, whether nouns or verbs, have the a so short and obscure as to be nearly similar to the u in us; thus palace, solace, menace, pinace, pulate, might, without any great departure from their common sound, be written palius, solius, &c. while furnish almost changes the a into i, and might be written furnis.

101. When the a is preceded by the gutturals, hard g or k, it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like e, so that card, cart, guard, regard, are pronounced like ke-ar-d, ghe-ar-d, re-ghe-ar-d. When the a is pronounced short, as in the first syllable of candle, gander, &c. the interposition of the e is very perceptible, and indeed unavoidable: for though we can pronounce guard and cart without interposing the e, it is impossible to pronounce garrison and carriage in the same manner. This sound of the a is taken notice of in Steele's Grammar, page 49. Nay, Ben Jonson remarks the same sound of this letter; which proves that it is not the offspring of the present day; (160) and I have the satisfaction to find Mr. Smith, a very accurate inquirer into the subject, entirely of my opinion. But the sound of the a, which I have found the most difficult to appreciate, is that where it ends the syllable, either immediately before or after the accent. We cannot give it any of its three open sounds without hurting the ear: thus in pronouncing the words abound and diadem, ay-bound, ab-bound, and aw-bound; di-ay-dem, di-ab-dem, and di-au-dem, are all improper; but giving the a the second or Italian sound, as ob-bound and di-ob-dem, seems the least so. For which reason I have, like Mr. Sheridan, adopted the short sound of this letter to mark this unaccented a; but if the unaccented a be final, which is not the case in any word purely English, it then seems to approach still nearer to the Italian a in the last syllable of papa, and to the a in father; as may be heard in the deliberate pronunciation of the words idea, Africa, Delta, &c. (88) See the letter A at the beginning of the Dictionary.

**E.**

93. The first sound of e is that which it has when lengthened by the mute e final as in glebe, theme, &c. or when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, as se-cre-tion, ad-je-sion, &c. (36)

94. The exceptions to this rule are, the words where and there; in which the first e is pronounced like a, as if
written _where_, _there_; and the auxiliary verb _were_, where the _e_ has its short sound, as if written _were_, rhyming with the last syllable of _pre-fer_ and _ere_ (before) which sounds like _air_. When _there_ is in composition in the word _therefore_, the _e_ is generally shortened, as in _were_, but in my opinion improperly.

95. The short sound of _e_ is that heard in _bed_, _fed_, _red_, _wed_, &c. this sound before _r_ is apt to slide into short _u_; and we sometimes hear _mercy_ sounded as if written _murry_; but this, though very near, is not the exact sound.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

96. The _e_ at the end of the monosyllables _be_, _be's_, _me_, _we_, is pronounced _ee_, as if written _bee_, _hee_, &c. It is silent at the end of words purely English, but is pronounced distinctly at the end of some words from the learned languages, as _epitome_, _simile_, _catastrophe_, _apostrophe_, &c. The same may be observed of the finale after _r_ in words and so corrupts and alters the true sound of the vowel.

97. The first _e_ in the poetic contractions, _e'er_ and _ne'er_, is pronounced like _a_, as if written _air_ and _nair_.

98. The _e_ in _her's_ pronounced nearly like short _u_; and as _e_ hear it in the unaccented terminations of _writer_, _reader_, &c. pronounced as if written _writur_, _readur_, where we may observe that the _r_ being only a _j_, and not a definite and distinct articulation like the other consonants; instead of stopping the vocal efflux of voice, lets it imperfectly pass, and so corrupts and alters the true sound of the vowel. The same may be observed of the final _e_ after _r_ in words ending in _ere_, _grep_._tre_, where the _e_ is sounded as if it were placed before the _r_, as in _lucrè_, _mangrè_, _theat're_, &c. pronounced _lokur_, _maugur_, _thetur's_, &c. See No. 418. It may be remarked, that though we ought cautiously to avoid pronouncing the _e_ like _u_ when under the accent, it would be _nimis Attice_ and border too much on affectation of accuracy to preserve this sound of _e_ in unaccented syllables before _r_; and though _terrible_, where _e_ has the accent, should never be pronounced as if written _turribul_, it is impossible without pedantry, to make any difference in the sound of the last syllable of _splendour_ and _tender_, _sulphur_ and _suffer_, or _martyr_ and _garter_. But there is a small deviation from rule when this letter begins a word, and is followed by a double consonant with the accent on the second syllable: in this case we find the vowel length as if the consonant were single. See _Face_, _Despatch_, _Emblem_.

99. This _vowel_, in a final unaccented syllable, is apt to slide into the short _i_; thus _faces_, _ranges_, _praises_, are pronounced as if written _faciz_, _rangiz_, _praiiz_; _poet_._cuvet_, _linen_, _duel_., _c._ as if written _poit_, _cuvit_, _linin_, _dual_, &c. Where we may observe, that though the _e_ goes into the short sound of _i_ it is exactly that sound which corresponds to the long sound of _e_. See _Port Royal Grammatica_, _Latius_, p. 142.

100. There is a remarkable exception to the common sound of this letter in the words _clerk_, _serjeant_, and a few others, where we find the _e_ pronounced like the _a_ in _dark_ and _margin_. But this exception, I imagine, was, till within these few years, the general rule of sounding this letter before _r_, followed by another consonant. See _Merchant_.

Thirty years ago every one pronounced the first syllable of _merchant_ like the monosyllable _march_, and as it was anciently written _marchant_. _Service_ and _servant_ are still heard among the lower order of speakers, as if written _sarvice_ and _sarvant_; and even among the better sort, we sometimes hear the salutation, _Sir_, _your servant!_ though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity. The proper names, _Derby_ and _Berkeley_, still retain the old sound, as if written _Darby_ and _Barkeley_; but even these, in polite usage, are getting into the common sound, nearly as if written _Durby_ and _Burkely_. As this modern pronunciation of the _e_ has a tendency to simplify the language by lessening the number of exceptions, it ought certainly to be indulged.

101. This letter falls into an irregular sound, but still a sound which is its nearest relation, in the words, _England_, _yes_, and _pretty_, where the _e_ is heard like short _i_. Vulgar speakers are guilty of the same irregularity in _engine_, as if written _injine_; but this cannot be too carefully avoided.

102. The vowel _e_ before _l_ and _n_ in the final unaccented syllable, by its being sometimes suppressed and sometimes not, forms one of the most puzzling difficulties in pronunciation. When any of the liquids precede these letters, the _e_ is heard distinctly, as _wollen_, _flannel_, _women_, _syren_; but when any of the other consonants come before these letters, the _e_ is sometimes heard, as in _novel_, _sudden_; and sometimes not, as in _swivel_, _raven_, &c. As no other rule can be given for this variety of pronunciation, perhaps the best way will be to draw the line between those words where _e_ is pronounced, and those where it is not; and this, by the help of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am luckily enabled to do. In the first place, then, it may be observed, the _e_ before _l_, in a final unaccented syllable, must always be pronounced distinctly, except in the following words: _Shbeek_, _weasel_, _osel_, _nussel_, (better written _nuzzle_) _navel_, _ravel_, _snivel_, _rivul_, _drivul_, _sbrivel_, _shovul_, _grovel_, _hazel_, _drasel_, _noxel_. The words are pronounced as if the _e_ were omitted by an apostrophe, as _shbek', weas'!, ou'sl_, &c. or rather as if written _shbeckle_, _weaselle_, _oselle_, &c. but as these are the only words of this termination that are so pronounced, great care must be taken that we do not pronounce _travel, gravel, rebel_, (the substantive) _parcel_, _chapel_, and _vessel_, in the same manner; a fault to which many are very prone.

103. _E_ before _n_ in a final unaccented syllable, and not preceded by a liquid, must always be suppressed in the verbal terminations in _en_, as to _loosen_, _to hearken_, and in other words except the following: _Sudden_, _mychnin_, _kicthen_, _byphen_, _chicken_, _ticken_, (better written _tickening_) _jerken_, _aspen_, _platen_, _paten_, _marten_, _latten_, _patten_, _leaven_ or _leven_, _slown_, _mittens_. In these words the _e_ is heard distinctly, contrary
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104. This diversity in the pronunciation of these terminations ought the more carefully to be attended to, as nothing is so vulgar and childish as to hear swivel and chicken pronounced with the e distinctly, or novel and chicken with the e suppressed. But the most general suppression of this letter is in the preterit of verbs and in participles ending in ed: here, when the e is not preceded by d or t, the e is almost universally sunk, (362) and the two final consonants are pronounced in one syllable: thus loved, lived, barred, married, are pronounced as if written l.v.d, l.id, bard, mard. The same may be observed of this letter when silent in the singulars of nouns, or the first persons of verbs, as theme, make, &c. which form themes in the plural, and makes in the third person, &c. where the last e is silent, and the words are pronounced in one syllable. When the noun or first person of the verb ends in y, with the accent on it, the e is likewise suppressed, as a reply, two replies, he replies, &c. When words of this form have the accent on the preceding syllables, the e is suppressed, and the y pronounced like short i, as cherries, marriages, carries, &c. pronounced cherry, marry, carries, &c. In the same manner, carried, married, embodied, &c. are pronounced as if written card, marid, embid, &c. (282) But it must be carefully noted, that there is a remarkable exception to many of these contractions when we are pronouncing the language of scripture: here every participial ed ought to make a distinct Syllable, where it is not preceded by a vowel: thus, “Who hath be.ieved our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?” Here the participles are both pronounced in three syllables; but in the following passage, “Whom he did predestinate, them he also called; and whom he “justified, them he also glorified.” Called preserves the e, and is pronounced in two syllables; and justified and glorified suppress the e, and are pronounced in three.

105. This letter is a perfect diphthong, composed of the sounds of a in father, and e in he, pronounced as closely together as possible. (37) When these sounds are openly pronounced, they produce the familiar assent ay; which by the old English dramatic writers, was often expressed by I: hence we may observe, that unless our ancestors pronounced the vowel I like the o in oll, the present pronunciation of the word ay in the House of Commons, in the phrase the Ayes have it, is contrary to ancient as well as to present usage: such a pronunciation of this word is now coarse and rustic. The sound of this letter is heard when it is lengthened by final e, as time, thine, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as ti-tle, di-al; in monosyllables ending with nd, as bind, find, mind, &c. in three words ending with id, as child, mild, wild; and in one very irregularly ending with ut, as pint. (37)

106. There is one instance where this letter, though succeeded by final e, does not go into the broad English sound like the noun eye, but into the slender foreign sound like e. This is, in the word shire, pronounced as if written shere, both when single, as a knight of the shire; or in composition, as in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, &c. This is the sound Dr. Lowth gives it in his Grammar, page 4: and it is highly probable that the simple shire acquired this slender sound from its tendency to become slender in the compounds, where it is at a distance from the accent, and where all the vowels have a natural tendency to become short and obscure. See Shire.

107. The short sound of this letter is heard in bid, thin, &c. and when ending an unaccented syllable, as van-i-ty, qual-i-ty, &c. where, though it cannot be properly said to be short, as it is not closed by a consonant, yet it has but half its diphthongal sound. This sound is the sound of e, the last letter of the diphthong that forms the long i; and it is not a little surprising that Dr. Johnson should say that the short i was a sound wholly different from the long one. (551)

108. When this letter is succeeded by r, and another consonant not in a final syllable, it has exactly the sound of e in vermin, vernal, &c. as virtue, virgins, &c. which approaches to the sound of short u; but when it comes before r, followed by another consonant in a final syllable, it acquires the sound of u exactly, as bird, dirt, shirt, squire, &c. Mirth, birth, gird, girt, skirt, whirl, and firm, are the only exceptions to this rule, where i is pronounced like e, and as if the words were written, mirth, birth, and firm.

109. The letter r, in this case, seems to have the same influence on this vowel, as it evidently has on a and o. When these vowels come before double r, or single r, followed by a vowel, as in arable, carry, marry, erator, carried, forage, &c. they are considerably shorter than when the r is the final letter of the word, or when it is succeeded by another consonant, as in arbour, car, mar, or, nor, for. In the same manner, the i, coming before either double r, or single r, followed by a vowel, preserves its pure, short sound, as in irriate, spirit, conspiracy, &c. but when r is followed by another consonant, or is the final letter of a word with the accent upon it, the i goes into a deeper and broader sound, E.
equivalent to short e, as heard in virgin, virtue, &c. So fir, a tree, is perfectly similar to the first syllable of ferment, though often corruptly pronounced like fur, a skin. Sir and stir are exactly pronounced as if written Sur and stur. It seems, says Mr. Nares, that our ancestors distinguished these sounds more correctly. Bishop Gardiner, in his first letter to Cheke, mentions a witticism of Nicholas Rowley, a fellow Cantab with him, to this effect: “Let handsome girls be called virgins; plain ones virgins.”

Which, says Mr. Elphinston, may be modernised by the aid of a far more celebrated line:

“Sweet virgin can alone the fair express,
Fine by degrees, and beautifully less:
But let the hoyden, homely, rough-bewn virgin,
Engrave the homage of a Major Surgeon.”

110. The sound of i, in this situation, ought to be the more carefully attended to, as letting it fall into the sound of u, which should have the sound of e, has a grossness in it approaching to vulgarity. Perhaps the only exception to this rule is, when the succeeding vowel is u; for this letter being a semi-consonant, has some influence on the preceding i, though not so much as a perfect consonant would have. This makes Mr. Sheridan’s pronunciation of the i in virulent, and its compounds, like that in virgin, less exceptionable than I at first thought it; but since we cannot give a semi-sound of short i to correspond to the semi-consonant sound of u, I have preferred the pure sound, which I think the most agreeable to polite usage. See Mr. Garrick’s Epigram upon the sound of this letter, under the word Virtue.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

111. There is an irregular pronunciation of this letter, which has greatly multiplied within these few years, and that is, the slender sound heard in ee. This sound is chiefly found in words derived from the French and Italian languages; and we think we show our breeding by a knowledge of those tongues, and an ignorance of our own:

“Report of fashions in proud Italy,
Whose manners sti!l our tardy apish nation
Limps after, in base awkward imitation.”

Shakespeare, Richard II.

When Lord Chesterfield wrote his letters to his son, the word oblige was, by many polite speakers, pronounced as if written obleege, to give a hint of their knowledge of the French language; nay, Pope has rhymed it to this sound:

“Dreading ev’n fools, by flatterers being’d,
And so obliging, that he near oblig’d.”

But it was so far from having generally obtained, that Lord Chesterfield strictly enjoins his son to avoid this pronunciation as affected. In a few years, however, it became so general, that none but the lowest vulgar ever pronounced it in the English manner; but upon the publication of this nobleman’s letters, which was about twenty years after he wrote them, his authority has had so much influence with the polite world as to bid fair for restoring the i, in this word, to its original rights; and we not unfrequently hear it now pronounced with the broad English i, in those circles where, a few years ago, it would have been an infallible mark of vulgarity. Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Barclay, give both sounds, but place the sound of oblige first. Mr. Scott gives both, but places oblige first. Dr. Kenrick and Buchanan give only oblige; and Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, and Fenning, give only oblige; but though this sound has lost ground so much, yet Mr. Nares, who wrote about eighteen years ago, says, “oblige still, I think, retains the sound of long e, notwithstanding the “proscription of that pronunciation by the late Lord Chesterfield.”

112. The words that have preserved the foreign sound of i like ee, are the following: Ambergris, verdegris, antique, beccafico, bombasin, brasil, capovis, capuchin, colbertine, chiopine, or chopin, caprice, chagrin, chevaux-de-frize, critique, (for criticism) festucine, frize, gabardine, sordine, rugine, trephine, quarantine, routine, fascine, fatigue, intrigue, glacies, invalid, machine, magazine, marine, palamerquin, pique, police, profile, recitative, mandarine, tambourine, tambourine, toine, transmarine, ultramarine. In all these words, if for the last i we substitute ee, we shall have the true pronunciation. In signor the first i is thus pronounced. Mr. Sheridan pronounces vertigo and serpigo with the accent on the second syllable, and the i long, as in tic and pic.

Dr. Kenrick gives these words the same accent, but sounds the i as in tea and pea. The latter is, in my opinion, the general pronunciation; though Mr. Sheridan’s is supported by a very general rule, which is, that all words adopted whole from the Latin preserve the Latin accent. (503, 6) But if the English ear were unbiased by the long i in Latin, which fixes the accent on the second syllable, and could free itself from the slavish imitation of the French and Italians, there is little doubt but these words would have the accent on the first syllable, and that the i would be pronounced regularly like the short e, as in Indigo and Portico. See Vertigo.

113. There is a remarkable alteration in the sound of this vowel, in certain situations, where it changes to a sound equivalent to initial y. The situation that occasions this change is, when the i precedes another vowel in an unaccented syllable, and is not preceded by any of the dentals: thus we hear iary in mil-iary, bil-iary, &c. pronounced as if written mil-yary, bil-yary, &c. Min-ion, and pin-ion, as if written min-yon and pin-yon. In these words the i is so totally altered to y, that pronouncing the ia and ia in separate syllables would be an error the most palpable; but where the other liquids or mutes precede the i in this situation, the coalition is not so necessary: for though the two lat-
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114. But the sound of the i, the most difficult to reduce to rule is when it ends a syllable immediately before the accent. When either the primary or secondary accent is on this letter, it is invariably pronounced either as the long i in title, the short i in little, or the French i in magazine; and when it ends a syllable after the accent, it is always pronounced as if the words were written de-gest. The sound of the i, in this situation, is so little reducible to rule, that none of our writers on the subject have attempted it; and the only method to give some idea of it, seems to be the very laborious one of classing such words together as have the i pronounced in the same manner, and observing the different combinations of other letters that may possibly be the cause of the different sounds of this letter.

115. In the first place, where the i is the only letter in the first syllable, and the accent is on the second, beginning with a consonant, the vowel has its long diphthongal sound, as in idea, identity, ides-tra, idenous, irascible, ironical, isosceleas, itinerant, itinerary. Imaginary and its compounds seem to rule, that none of our writers on the subject have attempted it; and the only method to give some idea of it, seems to be the very laborious one of classing such words together as have the i pronounced in the same manner, and observing the different combinations of other letters that may possibly be the cause of the different sounds of this letter.

116. When i ends the first syllable, and the accent is on the second, commencing with a vowel, it generally preserves its long open diphthongal sound. Thus in di-ameter, di-urnal, &c, the first syllable is equivalent to the verb to dis. A corrupt, foreign manner of pronouncing these words may sometimes mimic the i into e, as if the words were written de-ameter, de-urnal, &c, but this is disgusting to every just English ear, and contrary to the whole current of analogy. Besides, the vowel that ends and the vowel that begins a syllable are, by pronouncing the i long, kept more distinct, and not suffered to coalesce, as they are apt to do if it has its slender sound. This proveness of the e, which is exactly the slender sound of i, to coalesce with the succeeding vowel, has produced such monsters in pronunciation as joggery and jomery for geography and geometry, and jorgics for jergics. The latter of these words is fixed in this absurd pronunciation without remedy; but the two former seem recovering their right to four syllables; though Mr. Sheridan has endeavoured to deprive them of it, by spelling them with three. Hence we may observe, that those who wish to pronounce correctly, and according to analogy, ought to pronounce the first syllable of biography, as the verb to buy, and not as if written be-groy.

117. When i ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the i is generally slender, as if written e. But the exceptions to this rule are so numerous, that nothing but a catalogue will give a tolerable idea of the state of pronunciation in this point.

118. When the prepositive bi, derived from bis, (twice) ends a syllable immediately before the accent, the i is long and broad, in order to convey more precisely the specific meaning of the syllable. Thus bi-capsular, bi-capituous, bi-cornous, bicorporal, bi-dental, bi-furcated, bi-lingual, bi-necular, bi-pennated, bi-petalous, bi-quadrate, have the i long. But the first syllable of the words Bitumen, and Bitumenous having no such signification, ought to be pronounced with the i short. This is the sound Buchanan has given it; but Sheridan, Kenrick, and W. Johnston, make the i long, as in Bible.

119. The same may be observed of words beginning with tri, having the accent on the second syllable. Thus tri-bunial, tri-corporal, tri-chotomy, tri-gintals, have the i ending the first syllable long, as in tri-al. To this class ought to be added, di-petalous and di-lemma, though the i in the first syllable of the last word is pronounced like e, and as if written de-lemma, by Mr. Scott and Mr. Perry; but long by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, and Buchanan; and both ways by W. Johnston, but placing the short first. And hence we may conclude, that the verb to bi-set, and the noun bi-section, ought to have the i at the end of the first syllable pronounced like buy, as Mr. Scott and Dr. Kenrick have marked it, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan.

120. When the first syllable is chi, with the accent on the second, the i is generally long, as chi-ra-gical, chi-rur-gic, chi-rurgeon, chi-ragraphist, chi-rographer, chi-rapraphy. Chi-mera and chi-merical have the i most frequently short, as pronounced by Buchanan and Perry; though otherwise marked by Sheridan, Scott. W. Johnston, and Kenrick; and, indeed, the short sound seems now established.
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*Chicane* and *chicanery*, from the French, have the *i* always short; or more properly slender.

121. *Ci* before the accent has the *i* generally short, as *ci-water, ci-utility*, and, I think, *ci-licious and ci-nerulent*, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan. *Ci-barious* and *ci-tation* have the *i* long.

122. *Ci* before the accent has the *i* long, as *ci-master*; but when the accent is on the third syllable, as in *climacteric*, the *i* is shortened by the secondary accent. See 530.

123. *Cri* before the accent has the *i* generally long, as *cri-nigerous, cri-terion*; though we sometimes hear the latter as if written *cre-terion*, but I think improperly.

124. *Di* before the accent syllable, beginning with a consonant, has the *i* almost always short; as *digest, digestion, digress*, *dilute, dilution, diluvian, dimension*, *diminish, diminutive, diploma, direct, direction, diversify, diversification, diversion, diversity, divert*, *divestiture, divertive, divert*, *divide*, *dividable*, *dividend, divisive, divisibility*, *divorce, divulgation*. To these, I think, may be added, *didactic, didactic, dilacerate, dilaceration, dilatation, dilapidation, dilate, dilatable, dilatability, dilution, dilucid, dilucidate, dilucidation, dinumeration, divorce, divergent, diver*, *divo*, though Mr. Sheridan has marked the first *i* in all these words, long; some of them may undoubtedly be pronounced either way; but why he should make the *i* in *diploma* long, and W. Johnston should give it both ways, is unaccountable; as Mr. Scott, Buchanan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Perry, and the general usage is against them. *Diacesis* and *dioptrics* have the *i* short, according to the general rule, (116) though the last is absurdly made short by Dr. Kenrick, and the diphthong is made long in the first by Mr. Sheridan, contrary to one of the most prevailing idioms in pronunciation; which is, the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent. (503) Let it not be said that the diphthong must be always long, since *Cesarea* and *Dedalus* have the *e* always short.

125. The long *i* in words of this form, seems confined to the following: *Digladiation, dijudication, dinumeration, divaricate, direction, disruption*. Both Johnson and Sheridan, in my opinion, place the accent of the word *didascalie*, improperly upon the second syllable: it should seem more agreeable to analogy to class it with the numerous terminations in *ic*, and place the accent on the penultimate syllable; (509) and, in this case, the *i* in the first will be shortened by the secondary accent, and the *syllable* pronounced like *did.* (527) The first *i* in *dimissory*, marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and with the accent on the second syllable, contrary to Dr. Johnson, are equally erroneous. The accent ought to be on the first *syllable*, and the *i* short, as on the adjective *dim*. See *Possessory*.

126. *Fi*, before the accent, ought always to be short; this is the sound we generally give to the *i* in the first syllable of *filiality*; and why we should give the long sound to the *i* in *fiducial* and *fiduciary*, as marked by Mr. Sheridan, I know not: he is certainly erroneous in marking the first *i* in *frigidity* long, and equally so in placing the accent upon the last syllable of *finite*. *Finance* has the *i* short universally.

127. *Gigantic* has the *i* in the first syllable always long.

128. *Li* has the *i* generally long, as *li-bation, li-brarian*, *li-bration, li-centsion*, *li-pathy*, *liquecent*, *li-thography, li-thotomy*. *Litigious* has the *i* in the first syllable always short. The same may be observed of *libidinous*, though otherwise marked by Mr. Sheridan.

129. *Mi* has the *i* generally short, as in *minority, militia, mimographer, minacious, miniscule, miraculous*; though the four last are marked with the long *i* by Mr. Sheridan; and what is still more strange, he marks the *i*, which has the accent on it, long in *minatory*; though the same word, in the compound *comminatory*, where the *i* is always short, might have shewn him his error. The word *mimetic*, which, though in very good use, is neither in Johnson nor Sheridan, ought to be pronounced with the first *i*, short, as if written *mim-etic*. The *i* is generally long in *micro*, *microtome*, *micrography*, and *migratory*.

130. *Ni* has the *i* long in *nigrescent*. The first *i* in *nigrification*, though marked long by Mr. Sheridan, is shortened by the secondary accent, (527) and ought to be pronounced as if divided into *nigri-fi-cation*.

131. *Phi* has the *i* generally short, as in *philanthropy, philippic, philosopher, philosophy, philosophize*; to which we may certainly add, *philologer, philologist, philogy*, *philological*, notwithstanding Mr. Sheridan has marked the *i* in these last words long.

132. *Pi* and *pli*, have the *i* generally short, as *pilaster, pituitous, pilosity, plication*. *Piaster* and *piazza*, being Italian words, have the *i* short before the vowel, contrary to the analogy of words of this form, (116) where the *i* is long, as in *pi-acular, pri-ority*, &c. *Piratical* has the *i* marked long by Mr. Sheridan, and short by Dr. Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, more agreeable both to custom and analogy, as the sound of the *i* before the accent is often determined by the sound of that letter in the primitive word.

133. *Pri* has the *i* generally long, as in *primeval, primateous, primitival, pristerno, primordial, privado, privation, privative*, but always short in *primitive* and *primer*.

134. *Ri* has the *i* short, as in *ridiculous*. *Rigidity* is marked with the *i* long by Mr. Sheridan, and short by Dr. Kenrick: the latter is undoubtedly right. *Rivality* has the *i* long in the first syllable, in compliment to *rival*, as *piratical* has the *i* long, because derived from *pirate*. *Rhinoceros* has the *i* long in Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, W. Johnston, and Buchanan, and short in Perry.

135. *Si* has the *i* generally short, as *similitude, siriasis*, and ought certainly to be short in *silicious*, (better written
ciliious) though marked long by Mr. Sheridan. Simultaneous having the secondary accent on the first syllable, does not come under this head, but retains the i long, notwithstanding the shortening power of the accent it is under. (527)

136. $i$ has the i short, as in timidity.

137. $i$ has the i long, for the same reason as $b$, which see (118) (119).

138. $\tilde{v}i$ has the $i$ unsettled as to puzzle the correctest speakers. The $i$ is generally long in vicarious, notwithstanding the short $i$ in vicar. It is long in vibration, from its relation to vibrate. Vitality has the $i$ long, like vital. In viviparous, vivificate, and vivacious, the first $i$ is long, to avoid too great a sameness with the second. Vivaciously and vivacity have the $i$ almost as often long as short; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Dr. Kenrick, make the $i$ in vivaceous long, and Mr. Perry and Buchanan short; Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and W. Johnston, make the $i$ in the first of vivacity long, and Perry and Buchanan short: but the short sound seems less formal and most agreeable to polite usage.

Vicinity, vicinal, vicissitude, vituperate, vicinious, and virago, seem to prefer the short $i$, though Mr. Sheridan has marked the three last words with the first vowel long. But the diversity will be best seen by giving the authorities for all these words:

Vicinity. Dr. Kenrick.

Vicinity. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and Perry.

Vicinal. Mr. Sheridan.

Vicissitude. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Buchanan, and Perry.

Vituperate. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston.

Vituperate. Mr. Perry.

Vimineous. Mr. Sheridan.

Virago. Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston.

Virago. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, and Perry.

I have classed vicinal here as a word with the accent on the second syllable, as it stands in Sheridan's Dictionary, but think it ought to have the accent on the first. See Medicinal.

139. The same diversity and uncertainty in the sound of this letter, seem to reign in those final unaccented syllables which are terminated with the mute $e$. Perhaps the best way to give some tolerable idea of the analogy of the language in this point, will be, to show the general rule, and mark the exceptions; though these are sometimes so numerous as to make us doubt of the rule itself: therefore the best way will be to give a catalogue of both.

140. There is one rule of very great extent, in words of this termination, which have the accent on the penultimate syllable, and that is, that the $i$ in the final syllable of these words is short: thus servile, batile, respite, deposit, adamantine, anethaline, &c. are pronounced as if written serv- sil, batil, respit, depo- sit, &c. The only exceptions in this numerous class of words seem to be the following: Exile, senile, edile, empire, umpire, rampire, finite, feline, ferine, archives; and the substantives, confine and sipine; while the adjectives saline and contrite have sometimes the accent on the first, and sometimes on the last syllable; but in either case the $i$ is long. Quaquemire and pismire have the $i$ long also; likewise has the $i$ long, but otherwise has it more frequently, though very improperly, short. Myrrhine, sulphine, and gentle, though marked with the $i$ long by Mr. Sheridan, ought, in my opinion, to conform to the general rule, and be pronounced with the $i$ short. Vulpine, with the $i$ long, is adopted by Mr. Scott; and W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, and Buchanan, agree with Mr. Sheridan in the last syllable of gentle; and this seems agreeable to general usage, though not to analogy. See the word.

That the reader may have a distinct view of the subject, I have been at the pains of collecting all our dissyllables of this termination, with the Latin words from which they are derived, by which we may see the correspondence between the English and Latin quantity in these words:

flabile, flabili, scissile, scissilis. gentile, gentilis.
debile, debili, missile, missilis. zide, diedilis.
mobile, mobili, tactile, tactilis. senile, senilis.
sorbile, sorbilis, fictile, fictilis. febrile, febrilis.
nubile, nubilis, ductile, ductilis. virile, virilis.
sacile, sacilis, reptile, reptilis. subtile, subtile.
gracile, gracilis, sculptile, sculptilis. coctile, coctilis.
dodile, dodilis, fertile, fertilis. quintile, quintilis.
agile, agilis, fultile, fultilis. hostile, hostilis.
fragile, fragilis, tule, tullis. servile, servilis.
penile, penilis, textilis, textilis. sextile, sextilis.
tortile, tortilis.

In this list of Latin adjectives, we find only ten of them with the penultimate $i$ long; and four of them with the $i$ in the last syllable long, in the English words gentile, edile, senile, and virile. It is highly probable that this short $i$, in the Latin adjectives, was the cause of adopting this $i$ in the English words derived from them; and this tendency is a sufficient reason for pronouncing the words projectile, tractile, and insectile with the $i$ short, though we have no classical Latin words to appeal to, from which they are derived.

141. But when the accent is on the last syllable but two, in words of this termination, the length of the vowel is not so easily ascertained.

142. Those ending in ice, have the $i$ short, except sacrifice and cockatrice.

143. Those ending in ide have the $i$ long, notwithstanding we sometimes hear suicide absurdly pronounced, as if written suicid.

144. Those ending in ife, have the $i$ long, except housewife, pronounced buzziif; according to the general rule, notwithstanding the $i$ in wife is always long. Midwife is
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE LETTER I.

sometimes shortened in the same manner by the vulgar; and *seventh night* for *seven night* is gone irrecoverably into the same analogy; though *forte* for *fourteenth night* is more frequently pronounced with the i long.

145. Those ending in *ite* have the i short, except *reconcile,* *chronomote,* *estipple.* *Juvenile,* *mercantile,* and *puerile,* have the i long in Sheridan's Dictionary, and short in Kenrick's. In my opinion the latter is the much more prevalent and polite pronunciation; but *infantile,* though pronounced both ways, seems inclined to lengthen the i in the last syllable. See Juvenile.

146. In the termination *ime,* pantomime has the i long, rhyming with *rine,* and *marine* has the i short, as if written *maritim.*

147. Words in *ine,* that have the accent higher than the penultimate, have the quantity of i so uncertain, that the only method to give an idea of it will be to exhibit a catalogue of words where it is pronounced differently.

148. But first it may not be improper to see the different sounds given to this letter in some of the same words by different orthoepists:

*Columbine.* Sheridan, Nares, W. Johnston.
*Columbine.* Kenrick, Perry.
*Succharine.* Sheridan, Nares.
*Succharine.* Kenrick, Perry.
*Saturnine.* Sheridan, Nares, Buchanan.
*Saturnine.* Kenrick, Perry.
*Metalline.* Kenrick.
*Crystalline.* Kenrick.
*Crystalline.* Sheridan, Perry.
*Uterine.* Sheridan, Buchanan, W. Johnston.
*Uterine.* Kenrick, Scott, Perry.

149. In these words I do not hesitate to pronounce, that the general rule inclines evidently to the long i, which, in doubtful cases, ought always to be followed; and for which reason I shall enumerate those words first where I judge the i ought to be pronounced long: *Cannabine,* *carabine,* *columbine,* *bixantine,* *gelatine,* *legatine,* *oxyrybodine,* *conchubine,* *macrodine,* *incarnadine,* *caladine,* *almandine,* *secundine,* *amygdaline,* *crystalline,* *quatuline,* *calamine,* *asmine,* *saffriline,* *saccharine,* *adulterine,* *viperine,* *uterine,* *lamentine,* *armentine,* *serpentine,* *turpentine,* *expertine,* *bellumine,* *percupine,* *countermine,* *loneine,* *sapphirine,* and *metalline.*

150. The words of this termination, where the i is short, are the following: *Jacobine,* *medicine,* *discipline,* *masculine,* *festaine,* *feminine,* *heroin,* *nectarine,* *libertine,* *genuine,* *balaine,* *palatine.* To these, I think, ought to be added, *alkaline,* *aquiline,* *coralline,* *brigantine,* *gallantyne*; to this pronunciation of the i, the proper names, *Valentine* and *Constantine,* seem strongly to incline; and on the stage, *Cymbeline* has entirely adopted it. Thus we see how little influence the Latin language has on the quantity of the i, in the final syllable of these words. It is a rule in that language, that adjectives ending in *illis* or *imus,* derived from animated beings or proper names, to the exception of very few, have this i pronounced long. It were to be wished this distinction could be adopted in English words from the Latin, as in that case we might be able, in time, to regularize this very irregular part of our tongue; but this alteration would be almost impossible in adjectives ending in *ive,* as *relative,* *vacative,* *fugitive,* &c. have the i uniformly short in English, and long in the Latin *relativus,* *vacatius,* *fugitivus,* &c.

151. The only word ending in *ive,* with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, is *aerospire,* with the i long, the last syllable sounding like the *spire* of a church.

152. Words ending in *ite* have the i short, when the accent is on the last syllable but one, as *franchise,* except the compounds ending in *oise,* as *likewise,* *lengthwise,* &c. as marked by Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and Buchanan; but even among these words we sometimes hear otherwise pronounced *otherwise,* as marked by Mr. Sheridan and W. Johnston; but, I think, improperly.

153. When the accent is on the last syllable but two in these words, they are invariably pronounced with the i long, as *crittice,* *equalise.*

154. In the termination *ite,* when the accent is on it, the i is always long, as *requite.* When the accent in on the last syllable but one, it is always short, as *respite,* (140) pronounced as if written *respite,* except *concentre* and *crinite;* but when the accent is on the last syllable but two, the i is generally long: the exceptions, however, are so many, that a catalogue of both will be the best rule.

155. The i is long in *expedite,* *recondite,* *incondite,* *bermo- phrodite,* *Carmelite,* *theodolite,* *cosmopolite,* *chrysolite,* *eremite,* *aconite,* *margarite,* *marcasite,* *parasite,* *appetite,* *bipartite,* *tripartite,* *quadrupartite,* *convertite,* *anchorite,* *pituise,* *satellite.* As the word stands in Kenrick's Dictionary, *a-tell-it,* having the i short, and the accent on the second syllable, it is doubly wrong. The i in the last syllable is shortened also by W. Johnston and Perry, but made long, as it ought to be, by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nares. See Recondite.

156. The i is short in *cucurbitae,* *ingenite,* *finite,* *indefinite,* *hypoctrine,* *favourite,* *requitae,* *pre-requisite,* *perquisite,* *exquisite,* *apposite,* and *opposite.* *Heterolite* has the i long in Sheridan, but short in Kenrick. The former is, in my opinion, the best pronunciation, (see the word in the Dictionary) but *ite,* in what may be called a gentile termination, has the i always long, as in *Hivite,* *Samnite,* *cosmopolite,* *bellumite,* &c.

157. The termination *ive,* when the accent is on it, is always long, as in *hive,* except in the two verbs, *giv* *ive,* and their compounds, *giving,* *living,* &c. for the adjective *live,* as a *live animal,* has the i long, and rhymes with *strive,* so have the adjective and adverb, *lively* and *livelily.*
nour livelihed follows the same analogy; but the adjective live-long, as the live-long day, has the i short, as in the verb. When the accent is not on the i in this termination, it is always short, as sportive, plaineive, &c. rhyming with give, (150) except the word be a gentle, as in Argive.

158. All the other adjectives and substantives of this termination, when the accent is not on it, have the i invariably short, as offensive, defensive, &c. The i in salique is short, as if written sallick, but long in oblique, rhyming withpike, strike, &c. While antique has the i long and slender, and rhymes with speak. Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, and Barclay, have oblike for oblique; Mr. Scott has it both ways, but gives the slender sound first; and Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, and W. Johnston, oblike. The latter is, in my opinion, more agreeable to polite usage, but the former more analogical; for as it comes from the French oblique, we cannot write it oblikes, as Mr. Nares wishes, any more than antique, antike, for fear of departing too far from the Latin antiquus and obliquus. Opaque, Mr. Nares observes, has become opaque; but then it must be remembered, that the Latin is opacus, and not opacuus.

159. All the terminations in ise have the i long, except to enderizze; which, having the accent on the second syllable, follows the general rule, and has the i short, pronounced as the verb is. (140) To these observations we may add, that though evil and devil suppress the i, as if written ev'1 and devil', yet that caravan and pencil preserve its sound distinctly; and that Latin ought never to be pronounced as it is generally at schools, as if written Latizn. Cousin and even, both drop the last vowels, as if spelled cozn, and are only distinguishable to the eye.

Thus we see how little regularity there is in the sound of this letter, when it is not under the accent, and, when custom will permit, how careful we ought to be to preserve the least trace of analogy, that "confusion may not be worse confounded." The sketch that has been just given may, perhaps, afford something like a clew to direct us in this labyrinth, and it is hoped it will enable the judicious speaker to pronounce with more certainty and decision.

160. It was remarked under the vowel A, that when a hard g or c preceded that vowel, a sound like e interposed, the better to unite the letters, and soften the sound of the consonant. The same may be observed of the letter I. When this vowel is preceded by hard k or h, which is but another form for hard c, it is pronounced as if an e were inserted between the consonant and the vowel: thus sby, kind, guide, guise, disguise, catechise, guile, beguile, mankind, are pronounced as if written sks-by, ke-ind, guv-eise, diz-guise-eis, cat-e-chise, guit-eil, beguile-e, manke-ind. At first sight we are surprised that two such different letters as a and i should be affected in the same manner by the hard gutturals, g, c, and k; but when we reflect that i is really composed of a and e, (97) our surprise ceases; and we are pleased to find the ear perfectly uniform in its procedure, and entirely unbiased by the eye. From this view of the analogy we may see how greatly mistaken is a very solid and ingenious writer on this subject, who says, that "by-ind for kind is a "monster of pronunciation, heard only on our stage." Nares's English Orthoepy, pag. 28. Dr. Beattie, in his Theory of Language, takes notice of this union of vowel sounds, page 266. See No. 92.

It may not, perhaps, seem unworthy of notice, that when this letter is unaccented in the numerous terminations ity, ible, &c. it is frequently pronounced like short u, as if the words sensible, visible, &c. were written sensibble, visibble, &c. and chariety, chastity, &c. like charitiby, chastiby, &c. but it may be observed, that the pure sound of i like e in these words, is as much the mark of an elegant speaker as that of the u in singular, educate, &c. See No. 179.

O.

161. Grammarians have generally allowed this letter but three sounds. Mr. Sheridan instances them in not, note, prove. For a fourth, I have added the o in love, dove, &c. for the fifth, that in or, nor, for; and a sixth, that in woman, wolves, &c.

162. The first and only peculiar sound of this letter is that by which it is named in the alphabet: it requires the mouth to be formed, in some degree, like the letter, in order to pronounce it. This may be called its long open sound, as the o in prove may be called its long slender sound. (65) This sound we find in words ending with silent e, as tone, bone, alone; or when ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as mo-tion, po-tent, &c. likewise in the mono-syllables go, so, no. This sound is found under several combinations of other vowels with this letter, as in moun, goun, bow, to shoot with bow, (not high) and before it in the words best, ghost, post, most, and before it in grass.

163. The second sound of this letter is called its short sound, and is found in not, got, lot, &c. Though this, as in the other short vowels, is by no means the short sound of the former long one, but corresponds exactly to that of a, in wath, with which the words not, got, lot, are perfect rhymes. The long sound, to which the o in not and sat are short ones, is found under the diphthong ou in naught, and the ow in sought; corresponding exactly to the a in ball, bell, &c. The short sound of this letter, like the short sound of a in father, (78) (79) is frequently, by inaccurate speakers, and chiefly those among the vulgar, lengthened to a middle sound approaching to its long sound, the o in or. This sound is generally heard, as in the case of a, when it is succeeded by two consonants: thus Mr. Smith pronounces broath, froath, and matb, as if written breath, fraught, and mouth. Of the propriety or impropriety of this, a well-educated ear is the best judge; but, as was observed under the article A, (79) if this be not the sound heard
among the best speakers, no middle sound ought to be admitted, as good orators will ever incline to definite and absolute sounds, rather than such as may be called non-descripts in language.

164. The third sound of this letter, as was marked in the first observation, may be called its long slender sound, corresponding to the double o. The words where this sound of o occurs are so few, that it will be easy to give a catalogue of them: Prove, move, behave, and their compounds, lose, do, ado, Rome, poltron, ponton, sponton, who, whom, womb, tomb. Sponton is not in Johnston; and this and the two preceding words ought not to be written with oo in the last syllable. Gold is pronounced like god in familiar conversation; but in verse and solemn language, especially that of the Scripture, ought always to rhyme with old, fold, &c. See Encore, Gold, and Wind.

165. The fourth sound of this vowel is that which is found in love, dove, &c. and the long sound, which seems the nearest relation to it, is the first sound of o in note, tone, rope, &c. This sound of o is generally heard when it is shortened by the succeeding liquids n, m, r, and the semi-vowels v, z, ts: and as Mr. Nares has given a catalogue of those words, I shall avail myself of his labour. Above, against, allone, among, amongst, attorney, bomb, bombard, boras, broach, brother, cockpit, comfort, company, compass, comrade, combat, conduit, coney, conjure, constable, covenant, cover, covert, covet, cover, czox, discomfit, done, doth, dost, dove, dozen, dromedary, front, glove, govern, honey, hoser, love, Monday, money, mongrel, monk, monkey, month, mother, none, nothing, one, onion, other, oven, plover, pomegranate, pommel, potter, romage, above, shovel, slown, snother, some, Sowerster, son, sovereign, sponge, stomach, thorough, ton, tongue, word, work, wonder, world, worry, worse, worship, worr, worth: to which we may add, rbomb, once, confrey, and calender.

166. In these words the accent is on the o in every word, except pomegranate: but with very few exceptions, this letter has the same sound in the unaccented terminations, or, ok, od, ol, om, on, op, or, ot, and some, as mammuck, cassock, method, carol, kingdom, union, amazon, gallop, tutor, turbys, troublesome, &c. all which are pronounced as if written mammuck, cassuck, method, &c. The o in the adjacent monger, as obesemonger, &c. has always this sound. The exceptions to this rule are technical terms from the Greek or Latin, as Achor, a species of the herpes; and proper names, as Calor, a river in Italy.

167. The fifth sound of o, is the long sound produced by r final, or followed by another consonant, as for, former. This sound is perfectly equivalent to the diphthong au; and for and former might, on account of sound only, be written faur and faurmcr. There are many exceptions to this rule, as borne, corps, core, force, forger, form, (a seat) fort, borde, porch, fort, sport, &c. which have the first sound of this letter.

168. O, like A, is lengthened before r, when terminating a monosyllable, or followed by another consonant; and, like e too, is shortened by a duplication of the liquid, as we may hear by comparing the conjunction or with the same letters in torrid, florid, &c. for though the r is not doubled to the eye, in florid, yet as the accent is on it, it is as effectually doubled to the ear as if written formid; so if a consonant of another kind succeed the r in this situation, we find the o as long as in a monosyllable: thus the o in orchard, is as long as in the conjunction or, and that in formal, as in the word for: but in crifice and forage, where the r is followed by a vowel, the o is as short as if the r were double, and the words written orifice and forage. See No. 81.

169. There is a sixth sound of o exactly corresponding to the u in bull, full, pull, &c. which, from its existing only in the following words, may be called its irregular sound. These words are, woman, boast, worsted, wolf, and the proper names, Wolsey, Worcester, and Wolverhampton.

Irregular and unaccented Sounds.

170. What was observed of the o, when followed by a liquid and a mute, may be observed of the o with equal justness. This letter, like e, has a tendency to lengthen, when followed by a liquid and another consonant, or by t, s, or a mute. But this length of o, in this situation, seems every day growing more and more vulgar: and, as it would be gross, to a degree, to sound the o in castles, mark, and plant, like the a in palm, psalm, &c. so it would be equally exceptionable to pronounce the o in most, dust, and fruit, as if written mauwse, drawse, and frawst. (78) (79) The o in the compounds of svalu, as dissolve, absolve, resolve, seem the only words where a somewhat longer sound of the o is agreeable to polite pronunciation: on the contrary, when the o ends a syllable, immediately before or after the accent, as in po-lite, im-po-tent, &c. there is an elegance in giving it the open sound nearly as long as in po-lar, and po-tent, &c. See Domestick, Collect, and Command. It may likewise be observed, that o, like the e, (102) is suppressed in a final unaccented syllable when preceded by c or k, and followed by n, as bacon, beacon, deacon, beckon, reckon, pronounced, bakn, beakn, deakn, beckn, reckn; and when o is preceded by another consonant, as falcon, pronounced fawkn. The o is likewise mute in the same situation, when preceded by d in pardon, pronounced pardn, but not in Guerdon: it is mute when preceded by p in weapon, capon, &c. pronounced weapn, capn, &c. and when preceded by s in reason, season, treason, oraison, bison, demison, union, poison, prison, damson, crimson, advowson, pronounced ressn, treasn, &c. and mason, bason, garrison, lesson, carizon, comparison, dissimulation, parson, and person, pronounced masn, basn, &c. Union, diapason, and carga-son, seem, particularly in solemn speaking, to preserve the
sound of o like u, as if written unwisun, diapazun, &c. The
same letter is suppressed in a final unaccented syllable begin-
ning with t, as Seton, cotton, button, mutton, gluton, pro-
nounced as if written sec' n, cot' n, &c. When n precedes
the t, the o is pronounced distinctly, as in Sexton. When
l is the preceding letter, the o is generally suppressed as
in the proper names Stilton cheeses, Wilton carpets, and
Melton, Mowbray, &c. Accurate speakers sometimes strug-
gle to preserve it in the name of our great epic poet Milton;
but the former examples sufficiently show the tendency of
the language; and this tendency cannot be easily counter-
acted. This letter is likewise suppressed in the last sy-
llable of blazon, pronounced blaz'n; but is always to be pre-
served in the same syllable of horizon. This suppression of
the o must not be ranked among those careless abbrevia-
tions found only among the vulgar, but must be considered
as one of those devious tendencies to brevity, which has
worn itself a currency in the language, and has at last be-
come a part of it. To pronounce the o in those cases where
it is suppressed, would give a singularity to the speaker
bordering nearly on the pedantic; and the attention given
to this singularity by the hearer would necessarily dimin-
ish his attention to the subject, and consequently deprive
the speaker of something much more desirable.

U.

171. The first sound of u, heard in tube, or ending an
accented syllable, as in cu-bic, is a diphthongal sound, as
if e were prefixed, and these words were spelt teue and
cubic. The letter u is exactly the pronoun you.

172. The second sound of u is the short sound, which
tallies exactly with the o in done, son, &c. which every ear
perceives might, as well, for the sound's sake, be spelt duu,
sun, &c. See all the words where the o has this sound,
No. 165.

173. The third sound of this letter, and that in which
the English more particularly depart from analogy, is the
u in bull, full, pull, &c. The first or diphthongal u in tube,
seems almost as peculiar to the English as the long sound
of the i in thine, minis, &c. but here, as if they chose to
imitate the Latin, Italian, and French u, they leave out the
e before the u, which is heard in tube, mute, &c. and do not
pronounce the latter part of u quite so long as the oo in pool,
nor so short as the u in dull, but with a middle sound be-
 tween both, which is the true short sound of the oo in coo
and too, as may be heard by comparing too and wool; the
latter of which is a perfect rhyme to bull.

174. This middle sound of u, so unlike the general
sound of that letter, exists only in the following words:
bull, full, pull; words compounded of full, as wonderful,
dreadful, &c. bullock, bully, bulwark, fuller, fulling-mill,
pulley, pullet, push, bushel, pulpit, pass, bullion, butcher,
cushion, cookey, pudding, sugar, busbar, buzzard, and put
when a verb: but few as they are, except full, which is a very
copious termination, they are sufficient to puzzle English-
men who reside at any distance from the capital, and to
make the inhabitants of Scotland and Ireland, (who, it is
highly probable, received a much more regular pronunciation
from our ancestors) not unfrequently the jest of fools.

175. But vague and desultory as this sound of the u may
at first seem, on a closer view we find it chiefly confined to
words which begin with the mute labials, b, p, f, and end
with the liquid labial l, or the dentals t, d, and n, as in bull,
full, pull, bush, push, pudding, pass, put, &c. Whatever,
therefore, was the cause of this whimsical deviation, we
see its primitives are confined to a very narrow compass:
put has this sound only when it is a verb; for putty, a paste
for glass, has the common sound of u, and rhymes exactly
with nutty, (having the qualities of a nut) so put, the game
at cards, and the vulgar appellation of country put, follow
the same analogy. All Bull's compounds regularly follow
their primitive. But though fuller, a whiter of cloth, and
Fullham, a proper name, are not compounded of full,
they are sounded as if they were; while Putney follows the
general rule, and has its first syllable pronounced like the
noun put. Pulpit and pullet comply with the peculiarity,
on account of their resemblance to pull, though nothing re-
lated to it; and butcher and pass adopt this sound of u for
no other reason but the nearness of their form to the other
words; and when to these we have added cushion, sugar,
cuckoo, butter, and the interjection huzza, we have every word
in the whole language where the u is thus pronounced.

176. Some speakers, indeed, have attempted to give
bulk and punish, this obtuse sound of u, but luckily have
not been followed. The words which have already adopted
it are sufficiently numerous; and we cannot be too careful
to check the growth of so unmeaning an irregularity.
When this vowel is preceded by r in the same syllable, it
has a sound somewhat longer than this middle sound, and
exactly as if written oo: thus rue, true, &c. are pronounced
nearly as if written roe, troo, &c. (339)

177. It must be remarked, that this sound of u, except
in the word fuller, never extends to words from the learned
languages; for fulminant, fulmination, ebullition, repulsion,
sepulchre, &c. sound the u, as in dull, gull, &c. and the u in
push and paste and exactly like the same letter in thus. So the
pure English words, fullsome, buzz, bulge, bustle, bustard, buzz-
ard, preserve the u in its second sound, as us, bull, and cus-
tard. It may likewise not be unworthy of remark, that the
letter u is never subject to the shortening power of either
the primary or secondary accent; but when accented, is
always long, unless shortened by a double consonant. See
the words Drama and Muculent, and No. 503, 584.

Irregular and Unaccented Sounds.

178. But the strangest deviation of this letter from its
regular sound is in the words busy, business, and bury. We laugh at the Scotch for pronouncing these words, as if written breezy, beusiness, renew; but we ought rather to blush for ourselves in departing so wantonly from the general rule as to pronounce them bizzy, business, and berry.

179. There is an incorrect pronunciation of this letter when it ends a syllable not under the accent, which prevails not only among the vulgar, but is sometimes found in better company; and that is, giving the u an obscure sound, which confounds it with vowels of a very different kind: thus we not unfrequently hear singular, regular, and particular, pronounced as if written sing-e-lar, reg-e-lar, and par-tick-e-Iar; but nothing tends more to tarnish and vulgarize the pronunciation than this short and obscure sound of the unaccented u. It may, indeed, be observed, that there is scarcely anything more distinguishes a person of mean and good education than the pronunciation of the unaccented vowels. When vowels are under the accent, the prince, and the lowest of the people in the metropolis, with very few exceptions, pronounce them in the same manner; but the unaccented vowels in the mouth of the former have a distinct, open, and specific sound, while the latter often totally sink them, or change them into some other sound. Those, therefore, who wish to pronounce elegantly, must be particularly attentive to the unaccented vowels; as a neat pronunciation of these forms one of the greatest beauties of speaking.

Y final.

180. Y final, either in a word or syllable, is a pure vowel, and has exactly the same sound as i would have in the same situation. For this reason, printers, who have been the great correctors of our orthography, have substituted the i in its stead, on account of the too frequent use of this letter in the English language. That y final is a vowel, is universally acknowledged; nor need we any other proof of it than its long sound, when followed by e mute, as in thyme, rhyme, &c. or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, as buying, cyder, &c. this may be called its first vowel sound.

181. The second sound of the vowel y is its short sound, heard in system, syntax, &c.

Irregular and Unaccented Sounds.

182. The unaccented sound of this letter at the end of a syllable, like that of i in the same situation, is always like the first sound of e: thus vanity, pleurisy, &c. and if ear alone were consulted, might be written vanitie, pleurizie, &c.

183. The exception to this rule is, when f precedes the y, in a final syllable, the y is then pronounced as long and open as if the accent were on it: thus justify, qualify, &c. have the last syllable sounded like that in defy. This long sound continues when the y is changed into i, in justifiable, qualifiable, &c. The same may be observed of multiple and multiplicable, &c. occupy and occupiable, &c.

184. There is an irregular sound of this letter when the accent is on it in panegyric, when it is frequently pronounced like the second sound of e; which would be more correct if its true sound were preserved, and it were to rhyme with Pyrrbic; or as Swift does with Satiric:

"On me when dunces are satiric,
"I take it for a panegyric."

Thus we see the same irregularity attends this letter before double e, or before single e, followed by a vowel, as we find attends the vowel i in the same situation. So the word Syrinx ought to preserve the y like i pure, and the word Syrtis should sound the y like e short, though the first is often heard improperly like the last.

185. But the most uncertain sound of this letter is, when it ends a syllable immediately preceding the accent. In this case it is subject to the same variety as the letter i in the same situation, and nothing but a catalogue will give us an idea of the analogy of the language in this point.

186. The y is long in chylaceous, but shortened by the secondary accent in chylfaction and chylificates, though, without the least reason from analogy, Mr. Sheridan has marked them both long.

187. Words composed of hydro, from the Greek ιωδ, water, have the y before the accent generally long, as hydrography, hydrographer, hydrometry, hydropic; all which have the y long in Mr. Sheridan but hydrography, which must be a mistake of the press; and this long sound of y continues in hydrometrical, in spite of the shortening power of the secondary accent. The same sound of y prevails in hydraulics and hydatides. Hygrometer and hydrometry seem to follow the same analogy, as well as hyperbola and hyperbole, which are generally heard with the y long; though Kenrick has marked the latter short. Hypostasis and hypotenuse ought to have the y long likewise. In hypothesis the y is more frequently short than long; and in hyphenetical it is more frequently long than short; but hypocritie has the y always short. Murther the long may have the y either long or short. Mythology has the first y generally short, and mythological, from the shortening power of the secondary accent, almost always. Physiologically, physiographer, physiography, have the first y always short. In phylactery the first y is generally short, and in physician always. Pylorus has the y long in Mr. Sheridan, but, I think, improperly. In pyramidal he marks the y long, though, in my opinion, it is generally heard short, as in pyramid. In pyrites, with the accent on the second syllable, he marks the y short, much more correctly than Kenrick, who places the accent on the first syllable, and makes the y long. (See the word.) Synodie, synodal, synonima, and synopsis, have the y always short: synecdoche ought likewise to have the same
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

188. From the view that has been taken of the sound of the i and y immediately before the accent, it may justly be called the most uncertain part of pronunciation. Scarcely any reason can be given why custom prefers one sound to the other in some words; and why, in others, we may use either one or the other indiscriminately. It is strongly to be presumed that the i and y, in this situation, particularly the last, was generally pronounced long by our ancestors, but that custom has gradually inclined to the shorter sound as more readily pronounced, and as more like the sound of these letters when they end a syllable after the accent; and, perhaps, we should contribute to the regularity of the language, if, when we are in doubt, we should rather incline to the short than the long sounds of these letters.

189. That w final is a vowel, is not disputed; (9) when it is in this situation, it is equivalent to o; as may be perceived in the sound of wow, wow-el, &c. where it forms a real diphthong, composed of the a in two-ter, and the o in two and too. It is often joined to o at the end of a syllable, without affecting the sound of that vowel; and in this situation it may be called servile, as in bow, to shoot with; crow, low, (not high) &c.

DIPHTHONGS.

190. A diphthong is a double vowel, or the union or mixture of two vowels pronounced together, so as only to make one syllable; as the Latin a e or o e or o, the Greek γ, the English ai, au, &c.

191. This is the general definition of a diphthong; but if we examine it closely, we shall find in it a want of precision and accuracy.* If a diphthong be two vowel sounds in succession, they must necessarily form two syllables, and therefore, by its very definition, cannot be a diphthong; if it be such a mixture of two vowels as to form but one simple sound, it is very improperly called a diphthong; nor can any such simple mixture exist.

192. The only way to reconcile this seeming contradiction, is to suppose that two vocal sounds in succession were sometimes pronounced so closely together as to form

only the time of one syllable in Greek and Latin verse.

Some of these diphthongal syllables we have in our own language, which only pass for monosyllables in poetry; thus hire, (wages) is no more than one syllable in verse, though perfectly equivalent to higher, (more high) which generally passes for a disyllable: the same may be observed of dire or dier, hour and power, &c. This is not uniting two vocal sounds into one simple sound, which is impossible, but pronouncing two vocal sounds in succession so rapidly and so closely as to go for only one syllable in poetry.

193. Thus the best definition I have found of a diphthong is that given us by Mr. Smith, in his Scheme for a French and English Dictionary. “A diphthong(says this gentleman) I would define to be two simple vocal sounds uttered by one and the same emission of breath, and joined in such a manner that each loses a portion of its natural length; but from the junction produces a compound sound, equal in the time of pronouncing to either of them taken separately, and so making still but one syllable.

194. “Now if we apply this definition (says Mr. Smith) to the several combinations that may have been laid down and denominated diphthongs by former orthoepists, I believe we shall find only a small number of them meriting this name.” As a proof of the truth of this observation, we find, that most of those vocal assemblages that go under the name of diphthongs, emit but a simple sound, and that not compounded of the two vowels, but one of them only, sounded long: thus pain and pane, pail and pale, bear and here, are perfectly the same sounds.

195. These observations naturally lead us to a distinction of diphthongs into proper and improper: the proper are such as have two distinct vocal sounds, and the improper such as have but one.

196. The proper diphthongs are,

\begin{align*}
\text{ea} & \quad \text{ocean} \quad \text{oi} \quad \text{question} \quad \text{ey} \quad \text{boy} \\
\text{eu} & \quad \text{feud} \quad \text{ei} \quad \text{voice} \quad \text{ua} \quad \text{assuage} \\
\text{ew} & \quad \text{jewel} \quad \text{ou} \quad \text{pound} \quad \text{ue} \quad \text{muscuitude} \\
\text{ia} & \quad \text{poniard} \quad \text{ow} \quad \text{now} \quad \text{ui} \quad \text{languid} \\
\text{ie} & \quad \text{spaniel} \\
\end{align*}

In this assemblage it is impossible not to see a manifest distinction between those which begin with e or i, and the rest. In those beginning with either of these vowels we find a squeezed sound like the commencing or consonant y interpose, as it were, to articulate the latter vowel, and that the words where these diphthongs are found, might, agreeably to the sound, be spelt obe-yon, j-gude, j-guel, pon-yard, span-yel, pai-byon, &c. and as these diphthongs (which, from their commencing with the sound of y consonant, may not improperly be called semi-consonant diphthongs) begin in that part of the mouth where e, e soft, and i, are formed, we find that coalescence ensue which forms the aspirated kiss in the numerous terminations ion, tion, tial, &c. and by direct consequence in those ending in ure, une, as futures, fortune, &c. for

\* We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning diphthongs, all that are properly so are syllables, and not diphthongs, as intended to be signified by that word. Hold. 
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS AE, AI, AO, AU.

the letter e, when long, is exactly one of these semi-consonant diphthongs; (8) and coming immediately after the accent it coalesces with the preceding e, æ, or t, and draws them into the aspirated hiss of ib or ib' (459). Those found in the termination ous may be called semi-consonant diphthongs also, as the e and u have but the sound of one vowel. It may be observed too, in passing, that the reason why in manuscript the ʃ does not go into ı, is, because when u is followed by another vowel in the same syllable, it drops its consonant sound at the beginning, and becomes merely double e.

197. The improper diphthongs are,

- æ Caesar ẹ clean ẹ friend
- ai aim ẹ reed ẹ coat
- ao gaol ẹ ceiling ẹ economy
- au taught ẹ people ẹ moon
- ou law ọ they ọw manœuvre

198. The triphthongs having but two sounds are merely ocular, and must therefore be classed with the proper diphthongs:

- aye (for ever) ẹau plenteous ieu view
- aew beauty ieu adieu ẹw manoeuvre

Of all these combinations of vowels we shall treat in their alphabetical order.

AE.

199. A or æ is a diphthong, says Dr. Johnston, of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the æ of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to e simple; to which, in words frequently occurring, the æ of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in equator, equinoctial, and even in Eneas.

200. But though the diphthong æ is perfectly useless in our language, and the substitution of e in its stead, in Cesar and Eneas, is recommended by Dr. Johnson, we do not find his authority has totally annihilated it, especially in proper names and technical terms derived from the learned languages. Caesar, Eneas, Æsop, Pean, ether, æthers, mineral, amphitheater, anoccephaleos, apheresis, ægileps, oxana, &c. seem to preserve the diphthong, as well as certain words which are either plurals or genitives, in Latin words not naturalised, as cornucopia, excursus, aqua vite, minutia, seires, &c.

201. This diphthong, when not under the accent, in Michaelmas, and when accented in Dedalus, is pronounced like short e: it is, like æ, subject to the short sound when under the secondary accent, as in Ænonbarbus, where en, in the first syllable, is pronounced exactly like the letter n. (530)

AI.

202. The sound of this diphthong is exactly like the long slender sound of a; thus sail, a vessel, and pale, a colour, are perfectly the same sound. The exceptions are but few.

203. When said is the third person preterimperfect tense of the verb to say, ai has the sound of short æ, and said rhymes with ked; the same sound of ai may be observed in the third person of the present tense saith, and the participle said: but when this word is an adjective, as the said man, it is regular, and rhymes with trade.

204. Plain, a striped garment, rhymes with mad.

205. Raillery is a perfect rhyme to salary; and raisin, a fruit, is pronounced exactly like reason, the distinctive faculty of man. See both these words in the Dictionary.

206. Again and against sound as if written agen and agent.

207. The aisle of a church is pronounced exactly like isle, an island; and is sometimes written iel.

208. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented syllable, the a is sunk, and the i pronounced short: thus mountain, fountain, captain, curtain, villain, are all pronounced as if written mountian, foutain, captain, curtian, villian; but when the last word takes an additional syllable, the i is dropped, and the a has its short sound, as villainous, villainy. See the words in the Dictionary.

209. The ai in Britain has this short sound approaching to u, so common with all the vowels in final unaccented syllables, and is pronounced exactly like Briton.

210. Plait, a fold of cloth, is regular, and ought to be pronounced like plate, a dish; pronouncing it so as to rhyme with meat is a vulgarism, and ought to be avoided.

211. Plaster belongs no longer to this class of words, being now more properly written plaster, rhyming with caster.

AO.

212. This combination of vowels in a diphthong is only to be met with in the word gaul, now more properly written, as it is pronounced, jaul.

AU.

213. The general sound of this diphthong is that of the noun aw, as taught, caught, &c. or of the a in ball, ball, &c.

214. When these letters are followed by n and another consonant, they change to the second sound of a, heard in far, farther, &c. thus aunt, baunt, awkaward, awkants, flaunt, baunt, gauntlet, jaunt, baunch, launch, craunch, jaundice, lavadress, laundry, have the Italian sound of the a in the last syllable of papa and mamma. To these I think ought to be added, dault, paunch, gaunt, and saunter, as Dr. Kenrick has marked them with the Italian a, and not as if written dawnt, pouinch, &c. as Mr. Sheridan sounds them. Maund, a basket, is always pronounced with the Italian a, and nearly as if written marnd; for which reason Maundy Thursday, which is derived from it, ought, with Mr. Nares, to be pronounced in the same manner, though generally heard with the sound of aw. To maunder, to grumble, though generally heard as if written maundar, ought certainly to be pronounced as Mr. Nares has classed it, with the Italian a. The same may be observed of tawne, which ought to rhyme with aunt, though sounded twant by Mr. Sheridan; and being left out of the above list, supposed to be so pronounced by Mr. Nares.
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS AU, AW, AT, ATE, EA.

215. Laugh and draught, which are very properly classed by Mr. Nares among these words which have the long Italian a in father, are marked by Mr. Sheridan with his first sound of a in baw, lengthened into the sound of a in father, by placing the accent on it. Staunch is spelled without the u by Johnson, and therefore improperly classed by Mr. Nares in the above list.

216. Vount and avouant seem to be the only real exceptions to this sound of a in the whole list; and as these words are chiefly confined to tragedy, they may be allowed to "fret and strut their hour upon the stage" in the old traditionary sound of aw.

217. This diphthong is pronounced long o, in hound-boy, as if written bo-boy; and like o short in cauliflower, laurel, and loudanum; as if written chifferflower, lorrel, and loddanum. In guage, au has the sound of slender a, and rhymes with put.

218. There is a corrupt pronunciation of this diphthong among the vulgar, which is, giving the au in daughter, sauce, saucer, and saucy, the sound of the Italian a, and nearly as if written darter, sarco, sarcer, and sarpy; but this pronunciation cannot be too carefully avoided. Au in sausage also, is sounded by the vulgar with short a, as if written saus'age; but in this, as in the other words, au ought to sound aw. See the words in the Dictionary.

AW

219. Has the long broad sound of a in ball, with which the word bawl is perfectly identical. It is always regular.

AY.

220. This diphthong, like its near relation ai, has the sound of slender a in pay, day, &c. and is pronounced like long o in the word quay, which is now sometimes seen written key; for if we cannot bring the pronunciation to the spelling, it is looked upon as some improvement to bring the spelling to the pronunciation: a most pernicious practice in language. See Bowl.

221. To fray, to strip off the skin, also, is corruptly pronounced fleen; but the diphthong in this word seems to be recovering its rights.

222. There is a wanton departure from analogy in orthography, by changing the y in this diphthong to i in the words paid, said, laid, for payed, sayed, and layed. Why these words should be written with i and thus contracted, and payed, sayed, and delayed, remain at large, let our wise correctors of orthography determine. Stayed also, a participial adjective, signifying steadily, is almost always written staid.

223. When aye comes immediately after the accent in a final syllable, like ai, it drops the former vowel, in the colloquial pronunciation of the days of the week. Thus we pronounce captain, curtain, &c. as if written cap'in, cur'tin, &c. so we hear Sunday, Monday, &c. as if written Sund'y, Mond'y, &c. A more distinct pronunciation of day, in these words, is a mark of the northern dialect.

224. The familiar assent aye for yes, is a combination of the long Italian a in the last syllable of papa, and the first sound of e. If we give the a the sound of that letter in ball, the word degenerates into a coarse rustic pronunciation. Though in the House of Commons, where this word is made a noun, we frequently, but not correctly, hear it so pronounced, in the phrase the Ay's have it.

AYE.

225. This diphthong is a combination of the slender sound of a, heard in pos-per, and the e in me-tre. The word which it composes, signifying ever, is almost obsolete.

EA.

226. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of the first sound of e in here, but its irregular sound of short e is so frequent, as to make a catalogue of both necessary; especially for those who are unsettled in the pronunciation of the capital, and wish to practise in order to form a habit.

227. The first sound of ea is like open e, and is heard in the following words: Afeard, afeear, ameal, appea, appeer, appeese, arread, arrear, beacon, beadle, beardless, bea, beardman, beagle, break, breker, beam, beam, bearded, beast, beat, beater, beaver, behagger, beneath, bequeath, besiever, beemare, beastly, beet, beef, ble, blea, blee, blee, bleed, brea, brea, brea, breathe, cease, cheap, cheet, clean, cleanly, (adverb) clear, clearance, cleve, cockmeal, colleague, conceal, congole, cream, cree, crease, creature, deacon, deal, deanery, dear, decease, deface, defensible, defeat, demise, demarn, decrease, dream, drear, dreary, each, eager, eagle, eage, ear, east, easier, easy, eat, eaten, every, entreat, endure, esct, fear, fearful, feasible, feast, feat, feature, flee, fleem, freak, gear, gleam, glean, to greate, greate, greaves, heal, hanp, hear, heat, heath, heaten, hearbe, impeach, increase, instam; interleave, knead, lea, to lead, leaf, league, lead, lean, less, leas, least, leaning, heat, leave, leaves, mead, mcagne, mea, meal, meat, meatier, meatles, meath, neat, noar, near, neat, pes, peace, peal, peale, peat, plea, please, reach, to read, ream, reap, rear, rearward, reason, recheat, red, seed, release, reprint, repeat, retreat, retrie, scrutin, scream, seed, sea, seam, seemly, ear, search, season, seat, sheer, shears, sheath, sheathes, sheaf, sleazy, sneak, sneaker, sneakup, speak, spear, steal, steam, streak, streamer, streamy, sucrose, tea, teach, tead, teague, teal, team, tear, teart, treacle, treason, treat, treatise, treatment, treas, treas, twasque, veal, underneath, uneye, unrueve, uprear, weak, weaken, woeal, wrea, wreaing, weariness, wareiome, weary, weasand, wheet, wheave, wheal, wheats, wher, wheate, wheate, wheate, wheathy, whe, year, yeanting, yearlings, yearly, zeal.

228. In this catalogue we find beard and bearded sometimes pronounced as if written berd and bereda; but this corruption of the diphthong, which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, seems confined to the Stage. See the word.
229. The preterimperfect tense of eat is sometimes written ate, particularly by Lord Bolinbroke, and frequently, and, perhaps, more correctly, pronounced et, especially in Ireland; but eaten always preserves the sa long.

230. Ea in fearful is long when it signifies timorous, and short when it signifies terrible, as if written ferful. See the word.

231. To read, is long in the present tense, and short in the past and participle, which are sometimes written red.

232. Teat, a dug, is marked by Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Na res, with short e like tis; but more properly by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, with the long e, rhyming with meat.

233. Beat, the preterimperfect tense, and the participle of to beat, is frequently pronounced in Ireland like bet (a wager) and if utility were the only object of language, this would certainly be the preferable pronunciation, as nothing tends more to obscurity than words which have no different forms for their present and past times; but fashion in this, as in many other cases, triumphs over use and propriety; and bet, for the past time and participle of beat, must be religiously avoided.

234. Ea is pronounced like the short e in the following words: Abreast, ahead, already, bedside, behead, bespread, bes- tread, bread, breadth, breakfast, breast, breath, clean, cleanly, (adjective) cleanly, dead, deadly, deaf, deafen, deafth, death, earl, earldom, early, earn, earnest, earth, earthen, earthly, endeavour, feather, head, heady, health, beard, beans, beary, jealous, impert, instead, lead, leaden, leant, (the past time and participle of to lead) learn, learning, leather, leaven, meadow, meant, measure, pearl, peasants, pleasant, pleasant, pleasantness, pleasure, read, (past time and participle) ready, readiness, ready, realm, rehearsal, rehearse, research, seamstress, scarce, stretch, spread, tread, steadfast, steady, stealth, stealthy, sweat, sweaty, thread, threaded, threat, threaten, treacher, tread, treads, treasure, uncleanly, wealth, wealthy, weapon, weather, years, zeal, zealous, zealously.

235. I have given the last three words, compounded of zeal, as instances of the short sound of the diphthong, because it is certainly the more usual sound; but some attempts have lately been made in the House of Commons, to pronounce them long, as in the noun. It is a commendable zeal to endeavour to reform the language as well as the constitution; but whether, if these words were altered, it would be a real reform, may admit of some dispute. See Euclitical Termination, No. 515, and the word Zealot.

236. Heard, the past time and participle of bear, is sometimes corruptedly pronounced with the diphthong long, so as to rhyme with rear'd; but this is supposing the verb to be regular; which, from the spelling, is evidently not the case.

237. It is, perhaps, worth observation, than when this diphthong comes before r, it is apt to slide into the short u, which is undoubtedly very near the true sound, but not exactly; thus pronouncing earl, earth, deearth, as if written urth, earth, d earth, is a slight deviation from the true sound, which is exactly that of i before r, followed by another consonant, in virtue, virgin; and that is the true sound of short e in vermin, vernal, &c. (108)

238. Learn, the past time and participle of to lean, is grown vulgar: the regular form leaned is preferable.

239. The past time and participle of the verb to leap, seems to prefer the irregular form; therefore, though we almost always hear to leap, rhyming with reap, we generally hear leaped written and pronounced leapt, rhyming with saep.

240. Ea is pronounced like long slender a in bore, in the following words: Bear, bearer, break, forbear, forebear, great, pear, steak, swear, to urge, wear.

241. The word great is sometimes pronounced as if written gret, generally by people of education, and almost universally in Ireland; but this is contrary to the fixed and settled practice in England. That this is an affected pronunciation, will be perceived in a moment by pronouncing this word in the phrase, Alexander the Great; for those who pronounce the word greet, in other cases will generally in this rhyme it with fate. It is true the e is the regular sound of this diphthong; but this slender sound of e has, in all probability, given way to that of a, as deeper and more expressive of the epithet great.

242. The same observations are applicable to the word break; which is much more expressive of the action when pronounced broke than break, as it is sometimes affectedly pronounced.

243. Ea is pronounced like the long Italian a in father, in the following words: Heart, hearty, hearten, hearten, hearken.

244. Ea, unaccented, has an obscure sound, approaching to short u in vengeance, serveant, pageant, and pageantry.

E.AU.

245. This is a French rather than an English triphthong, being found only in words derived from that language. Its sound is that of long open e, as beau, bureau, flameau, portmantau. In beauty, and its compounds, it has the first sound of u, as if written beauty.

EE.

246. This diphthong, in all words except those that end in r, has a squeezed sound of long open e formed by a closer application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, than in that vowel singly, which is distinguishable to a nice ear, in the different sounds of the verbs to flee and to meet, and the nouns flea and meat. This has always been my opinion: but, upon consulting some good speakers on the occasion, and in particular Mr. Garrick, who could find no difference in the sounds of these words, I am less confident in giving it to the Public. At any rate the difference is but very
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS EE, EI, EO.

trifling, and I shall therefore consider ee as equivalent to
the long open e.

247. This diphthong is irregular only in the word breeches, pronounced as if written briskes. Cheese cakes, sometimes pronounced chibiscake, and breech, brisk, I look upon as vulgarisms. Bolsabob, indeed, in prose, has generally the short sound of e in bell; and when these two letters form but one syllable, in the poetical contraction of e'er and n'er, for ever and never, they are pronounced as if written air and nair.

EI.

248. The general sound of this diphthong seems to be the same as ey, when under the accent, which is long slender a; but the other sounds are so numerous as to require a catalogue of them all.

249. Ei has the sound of long slender a, in reign, vein, rem, reign, feign, feint, vein, beinou, heir, heiress, inconceivable, weight, neighbour, and their compounds. When gh comes after this diphthong, sound, yet it has not exactly the simple vowel sound as neigh, skein, reins, theirs, theirs, eight, freight, -weight, neighbour, garisms. Beelzebub, indeed, in prose, has generally the sound both vowels like a*; or if we could interpose the y perhaps, convey the sound better. The difference, however, is so delicate as to render this distinction of no great importance.

250. Ei has the sound of long open e, in here, in the following words and their compounds: To ceil, ceiling, conceit, receipt, conceive, perceive, deceive, receive, inveigle, seize, seize, seize, seignior, seigniory, seine, plebeian. Obeisance ought to be in the preceding class. See the word Eight.

251. Leisure is sometimes pronounced as rhyming with pleasure; but, in my opinion, very improperly; for if it be allowed that custom is equally divided, we ought, in this case, to pronounce the diphthong long, as more expressive of the idea annexed to it. (241)

252. Either and neither are so often pronounced eye-ther and nigh-ther, that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open e, rather than that of i, and rhymes them with breather, one who breathes. This is the pronunciation Mr. Garrick always gave to these words; but the true analagous sound of the diphthong in these words is that of the slender a, as if written ay-ther and ay-ther. This pronunciation is adopted in Ireland, but is not favoured by one of our orthoepists; for Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, Steele’s Grammar, and Dr. Jones, all pronounce these words with the diphthong like long e. W. Johnston alone adopts the sound of long i exclusively; Dr. Kenrick gives both either and other, but prefers the first, but gives neither the sound of long e exclusively; Mr. Coote says these words are generally pronounced with the i in mine. Mr. Barclay gives no description of the sound of ei in either, but says neither is sometimes pronounced neither, and by others neither; and Mr. Naress says, “either and neither are spoken by some with the sound of long i; I have heard even that of long a given to them; but as the regular way is also in use, I think it is preferable. These differences seem to have arisen from ignorance of the regular sound of ei.” If by the regular way and the regular sound of this diphthong Mr. Naress mean the long sound of e, we need only inspect No. 249 and 250 to see that the sound of a is the more general sound, and therefore ought to be called the regular; but where there are so many instances of words where this diphthong has the short sound of e, and custom is so uniform in these words, there can be no doubt which it is the safest to follow.

253. Ei has the sound of long open i, in height and sleight, rhyming with white and right. Height is, indeed, often heard rhyming with sight and weight, and that among very respectable speakers; but custom seems to decide in favour of the other pronunciation, that it may better tally with the adjective high, of which it is the abstract.

254. Ei has the sound of short e, in the two words heifer and nonpareil, pronounced heffer and nonpareil. (208) 255. This diphthong, when unaccented, like ai (208) drops the former vowel, and is pronounced like short i, in foreign, foreigner, forfeit, forfeiture, sovereign, sovereignty, surfeit, counterfeit.

EO.

256. This diphthong is pronounced like e long in people, as if written people: and like e short, in lepord and jeopardy, as if written lepard and jeppady; and in the law terms jeffer, jeffer, and jeffment, as if written jeffer, jeffer, and jeffment.

257. We frequently hear these vowels contracted into short o in geography and geometry, as if written joggery and jometry; but this gross pronunciation seems daily wearing away, and giving place to that which separates the vowels into two distinct syllables, as it is always heard in geographical, geometric, geometrical, and geometrician. Georgic is always heard as if written jegoric, and must be given up as incorrigible. (116)

258. Eo is heard like u in fud, feudal, feudatory, which are sometimes written as they are pronounced, fud, feudal, feudatory.

259. Eo, when unaccented, has the sound of u short in Surgeon, sturgeon, dudgeon, gudgeon, bludgeon, curmudgeon, dungen, luncheon, puncheon, truncheon, burgen, habergeon; but in scucheon, excursion, pigeon, and widgeon, the eo sounds like short i.

260. Eo sounds like long o in yeoman and yeomanly; the
48 DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS, EO, EOU, EU, EW, EWE, EY, EYE, IA, IE.

first syllable of which words rhyme with go, no, so. See the words.

261. Eo in galleon, a Spanish ship, sounds as if written galloon, rhyming with moon.

EOU.

262. This assemblage of vowels, for they cannot be properly called a triphthong, is often contracted into one syllable in prose, and poets never make it go for two. In cutaneus and vitreous, two syllables are palpable; but in gorgeous and outrageous, the soft g coalescing with e, seems to drop a syllable, though polite pronunciation will always preserve it.

263. This assemblage is never found but in an unaccented syllable, and generally a final one; and when it is immediately preceded by the dentals d or t, it melts them into the sound of j and tch: thus hideous and pitheous are pronounced as if written hjejous and pitcheous. The same may be observed of righteous, plentiful, bounteous, courteous, beautiful, and duteous. (293) (294)

EU.

264. This diphthong is always sounded like long u or ew, and is scarcely ever irregular: thus feud, deuce, &c. are pronounced as if written fewd, dewse, &c.

EW.

265. This diphthong is pronounced like long u, and is almost always regular. There is a corrupt pronunciation of it like oo, chiefly in London, where we sometimes hear drew and new pronounced as if written doo and noo; but when r precedes this diphthong, as in breuw, creuw, drew, &c. pronouncing it like oo, is scarcely improper. See 176, 339.

266. Shew and strew have almost left this class, and, by Johnson's recommendation, are become show and strow, as they are pronounced. The proper name Shrewsbury, however, still retains the e, though always pronounced Shrewsbury. Sew, with a needle, always rhymes with no; and sewer, signifying a drain, is generally pronounced shore; but sewer, an officer, rhymes with fewer. See Sewer.

267. Ew is sometimes pronounced like aw in the verb to chew; but this is gross and vulgar. To chew ought always to rhyme with new, view, &c.

EWE.

268. This triphthong exists only in the word ewe, a female sheep; which is pronounced exactly like yew, a tree, or the plural personal pronoun you. There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word, as if written yeo, rhyming with doe, which must be carefully avoided. See the word.

EY.

269. When the accent is on this diphthong, it is always pronounced like ey, or like its kindred diphthong ei, in vein, reign, &c. thus bey, day, grey, prey, thy, trey, subey, eeu, convey, survey, survey, key, eyr, and eyre, are always heard as if written bey, day, &c. Key and ley are the only exceptions, which always rhyme with sea. (220)

270. Ey, when unaccented, is pronounced like ee: thus galley, valley, alley, barley, &c. are pronounced as if written galles, valles, &c. The noun survey, therefore, if we place the accent on the first syllable, is anomalous. See the word.

EYE.

271. This triphthong is only found in the word eye, which is always pronounced like the letter I.

IA.

272. This diphthong, in the terminations ian, iat, iard, and iate, forms but one syllable, though the i, in this situation, having the squeezed sound of ee perfectly similar to y, gives the syllable a double sound, very distinguishable in its nature from a syllable formed without the i: thus Christian, filial, poniard, conciliate, sound as if written Crist-yan, fil-yal, pon-yard, conil-yate, and have in the last syllable an evident mixture of the sound of y consonant. (113)

273. In diamond, these vowels are properly no diphthong; and in prose the word ought to have three distinct syllables; but we frequently hear it so pronounced as to drop the a entirely, and as if written dimond. This, however, is a corruption that ought to be avoided.

274. In carriage, marriage, parliament, and miniature, the a is dropped, and the i has its short sound, as if written carridge, marridge, parliment, miniature. (90)

IE.

275. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of ee, as in grieve, thieve, fiend, liege, chief, kerchief, handkerchief, auctioneer, grenadier, &c. as if written grece, thieve, feend, &c.

276. It has the sound of long i, in dies, dies, dies, yest, ye, as if written dy, by, &c.

277. The short sound of r is heard in friend, fierce, and the long sound of the same letter in tier, frieze.

278. In variegat the best pronunciation is to sound both vowels distinctly like e, as if written vary-e-gate.

279. In the funerary terminations in ieth, as twentieth, thirtieth, &c. the vowels ought always to be kept distinct; the first like open e, as heard in the y in twenty, thirty, &c. and the second like short e, heard in breath, death, &c.

280. In fiery too, the vowels are heard distinctly.

281. In orient and spaniel, where these letters come after a liquid, they are pronounced distinctly; and great care should be taken not to let the last word degenerate into spannel. (119)

282. When these letters meet, in consequence of forming the plurals of nouns, they retain either the long or short
sound they had in the singular, without increasing the number of syllables: thus a fly makes flies, a lie makes lies, company makes companies, and dignity, dignities. The same may be observed of the third persons and past participles of verbs, as fly, be flies, I deny, be denies, be denied, I fully, be sullied, &c. which may be pronounced as if written denye, dinide, sullid, &c. (104)

283. When ie is in a termination without the accent, it is pronounced like e only, in the same situation: thus bra- sier, grazier, &c., have the last syllables sounded as if written brazhur, grazhur, and glazhtir, or rather as brazeyur, greze-yur, &c. (98)(418)

IEU.

284. These vowels occur in adieu, lieu, purieu, where they have the sound of long //, as if written adeu, leu, purieu.

285. In one word, lieutenant, these letters are pronounced likeshorte, as if written lev-tenant. See the word.

IEW.

286. These letters occur only in the word view, where they sound like ee, rhyming with few, new.

IO.

287. When the accent is upon the first of these vowels, they form two distinct syllables, as violent, violet; the last of which is sometimes corruptly pronounced vi-let.

288. In marchioness, the i is entirely sunk, and the un- accented o pronounced, as it usually is in this situation, like short u, as if written marshuness. (352)

289. In cushion, the o is sunk, and the word pronounced cushin. See the word.

290. In the very numerous termination ion, these vowels are pronounced in one syllable like short u, but when they are preceded by a liquid, as in million, minion, clarion, &c. (113) the two vowels, though they make but one syllable, are heard distinctly: the same may be observed when they are preceded by any of the other consonants, except s and t, as champion, scorpion, &c. where the vowels are heard separately: but the terminations ion and ian are pronounced in one syllable, like the verb sbun.

291. The only exception to this rule is, when the t is preceded by s: in this case the t goes into tch, and the i is in a small degree audible like short e. This may be heard in question, mixture, digestion, combustion, and what is an instance of the same kind in Christian, as if written questionum, mix-tchun, &c. or quest-yun, mix-t-yun, &c. (461)(462)

IOU.

292. This triphthong, when preceded by a liquid, or any mute but a dental, is heard distinctly in two syllables, as in bilious, various, glorious, abstemious, ingenious, cepious: but when preceded by the dentals t, soft c and s, these vowels coalesce into one syllable, pronounced like sbus: thus precious, factious, noxious, anxious, are sounded as if written press-us, fac-shus, nick-shus, ang-shus. (459)

293. The same tendency of these vowels to coalesce after a dental, and draw it to aspiration, makes us hear tedious, odious, and insidious, pronounced as if written te-je-us, o-je-aus, and in-sid-je-us; for as d is but flat t, it is no wonder it should be subject to the same aspiration, when the same vowels follow: nay, it may be affirmed, that so agreeable is this sound of the d to the analogy of English pronunciation, that, unless we are upon our guard, the organs naturally slide into it. It is not, however, pretended that this is the polite pronunciation; for the sake of analogy it were to be wished it were: but an ignorance of the real powers of the letters, joined with a laudable desire of keeping as near as possible to the orthography, is apt to prevent the d from going into j, and to make us hear co-de-us, te-de-ous, &c. On the other hand, the vulgar, who, in this case, are right by instinct, not only indulge the aspiration of the d, which the language is so prone to, but are apt to unite the succeeding syllables too closely, and to say o-je-as and te-jus, instead of o-je-aw and te-je-us, or rather ode-yus and tede-yus.

294. If the y be distinctly pronounced, it sufficiently expresses the aspiration of the d, and is, in my opinion, the preferable mode of delineating the sound, as it keeps the two last syllables from uniting too closely. Where analogy, therefore, is so clear, and custom so dubious, we ought not to hesitate a moment at pronouncing odious, tedious, perfidious, fastidious, insidious, invidious, compendious, melodious, commodious, preludious, and studious, as if written o-je-aw, te-je-aw, &c. or rather, ode-yus, tede-yus, &c. nor should we forget that Indian comes under the same analogy, and ought, though contrary to respectable usage, to be pronounced as if written Indyan, and nearly as In-je-an. (376)

OA.

295. This diphthong is regularly pronounced as, the long open sound of o, as in boat, coat, oat, coal, hof, &c. The only exceptions are, broad, abroad, grand, which sound as if written brood, abroad, grand. Ovalmeal is sometimes pronounced ot-meal, but seems to be recovering the long sound of o, as in oat.

OE.

296. Whether it be proper to retain the o in this diphthong, or to banish it from our orthography, as Dr. Johnson advises, certain it is, that in words from the learned languages it is always pronounced like single e, and comes entirely under the same laws as that vowel: thus, when it ends a syllable, with the accent upon it, it is long, as in An-te-ci, Peri-ce-ci: when under the secondary accent, in occ-umemical, occ-onomics, it is like e short; it is long e in G
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS OEI, OEU, OI, OO, OU.

OEI.

297. There is but one word where this triphthong occurs, and that is in Shakespeare's King Lear, in the word œiλads, (glares) and, in my opinion, it ought to be sounded as if written e-il-yads.

OEU.

298. This diphthong is from the French, in the word manoeuvre; a word, within these few years, of very general use in our language. It is not in Johnson, and the ou is generally pronounced, by those who can pronounce French, in the French manner; but this is such a sound of the u as does not exist in English, and therefore it cannot be described. The nearest sound is oo; with which, if this word is pronounced by an English speaker, as if written manoeuvre, it may, except with very nice French ears, escape criticism.

OI.

299. The general and almost universal sound of this diphthong, is that of e in water, and the first e in me-tre. This double sound is very distinguishable in boil, toil, spoil, joint, point, andoint, &c. which sound ought to be carefully preserved, as there is a very prevalent practice among the vulgar of dropping the e, and pronouncing these words as if written bile, tile, spile, &c.

300. The only instance which admits of a doubt in the sound of this diphthong, when under the accent, is in the word choir; but this word is now so much more frequently written queire, that uniformity strongly inclines us to pronounce the oi in choir, like long i, and which, by the common orthography, seems fixed beyond recovery. But it may be observed, that either the spelling or the pronunciation of Chorister, commonly pronounced Quirister, ought to be altered. See the words.

301. When this diphthong is not under the accent, it is variously pronounced. Dr. Kenrick places the accent on the first syllable of tourcois, and, for I know not what reason, pronounces it as if written turkiz; and tourkiz, with the oi broad, as in boy. Mr. Sheridan places the accent on the second syllable, and gives the diphthong the French sound as if the word was written turkaze. In my opinion the best orthography is turquize, and the best pronunciation with the accent on the last syllable, and the oi sounded like long e, as if written turkies; as we pronounce tortoise, with the accent on the first syllable, and the oi like short i, as if written tortiz.

OEU.

297. There is but one word where this triphthong occurs, and that is in Shakespeare's King Lear, in the word œiλads, (glares) and, in my opinion, it ought to be sounded as if written e-il-yads.

OO.

304. The sound of this diphthong is regular, except in a few words: it is pronounced long in moon, soon, fool, rod, food, mood, &c. This is its regular sound.

307. It has a shorter sound corresponding to the u in bull, in the words wool, wood, good, boot, stood, stood, withstood; and these are the only words where this diphthong has this middle sound.

308. It has the sound of short u, in the two words blood and flood, rhyming with mud.

309. Soot is vulgarly pronounced so as to rhyme with but, but, &c. but ought to have its long, regular sound, rhyming with boot, as we always hear it in the compound sooty. See the word.

310. Door and floor are universally pronounced by the English as if written dore and flore; but in Ireland they preserve the regular sound of oo. See the word Doos.

311. Moor, a black man, is regular in polite pronunciation, and like more in vulgar. Moor, a marsh, is sometimes heard rhyming with store; but more correct speakers pronounce it regularly, rhyming with poor.

OU.

312. This is the most irregular assemblage of vowels in our language: its most common sound is that heard in bound, found, ground, &c. and this may be called its proper sound; but its deviations are so many and so various, that the best idea of it will be conveyed by giving the simples of all its different sounds.

313. The first or proper sound of this diphthong is composed of the a in ball, and the e in mo-ee, or rather the u in bull, and is equivalent to the eu in, found, frum, &c. This sound is heard in abound, about, account, acoustics, a-ground, aloud, amount, around, arouse, asound, avenge, bough, bounce, bound, bounty, bounteous, burt, careless, chausse, cloud, clough, clot, clouterly, compund, cough, couthant, crouch, grousse, deflour, devour, devout, doubt, doubless, draughts, doughtly, douse, encounter, expouud, flout, foul,founder, found, soundling, fountain, frousse, glout, gout, (a disease) ground, grow, bound, how, house, impound, loud, lounge, louse, lout, mound, mountain, mountebank, mouse, mouth, noun, ounce, our, aust, aut, exit,
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONG OW.

outermost, paramount, plough, pouch, pouce, pound, rout, profound, pronoun, pronounce, propound, proud, rebound, recount, redoubt, redoubled, redound, recommender, round, roundelay, route, rout, soundrel, sour, scout, shout, shroud, slouch, spout, spot, spout, stout, surround, south, thou, thousand, toulce, trounce, trousers, trout, wound, (did wind) slough, (a mire place) vouch, vouchsafe, without, scaramouch.

314. The second sound is that of short u in bud, and is heard in the following words and their compounds: Adjourn, journey, journal, bourgeois, country, cousin, couple, accuse, double, trouble, courteous, courtesy, courage, encourage, joust, gourmand, housewife, flourish, mouch, nourish, enough, cough, rough, tough, slough, (a cast skin) scourge, southern, southernwood, southward, touch, touchy, young, younger, and youngest; but southern, southerly, and southward are sometimes pronounced regularly like much: this, however, is far from the prevailing pronunciation. This is the sound this diphthong always has when the accent is not on it, unless in very few instances, where the compound retains the sound of the simple, as in pronoun; but in rejoinder and sejourner, with the accent on the first syllable, and in every unaccented termination in our and our, this diphthong has exactly the sound of short u: thus favour, honour, odour, and famous, are pronounced as if written favor, honor, odor, and famous.

315. The third sound given to these vowels is that of oo in cow and wool, (39) and is found in the following words: Bagu, couple, group, aggregations, amour, bourgeois, house, housey, bastet, capuchin, cartouch, fourbe, gout, (taste) and ragout, pronounced go and rage, rendezvous, rouge, soup, sous, (pronounced soo) surtout, through, throughly, toupee, toupee, you, pour, youth, tour, contour, tournay, tournay, pour, and route, (a road) accoutrure, billet-doux, aigou, uneow, wound, (a hurt) and routine (a beaten road). See Tourney.

316. The verb to pour is sometimes pronounced to pour, and sometimes to poor; in each case it interferes with a word of a different signification, and the best pronunciation, which is that similar to power, is as little liable to that exception as either of the others. See the word.

317. To wound is sometimes pronounced so as to rhyme with found; but this is directly contrary to the best usage; but route, (a road, as to take a different route) is often pronounced so as to rhyme with doubt, by respectable speakers.

318. The fourth sound of this diphthong is that of long open o, and is heard in the following words: Though, although, consider, court, account, guard, courier, course, course, source, resource, resource, four, dough, dooby, four, mood, Mauldy, mow, morn, shoulder, unshoulder, soul, oul, oulterer,oultry, trous, (to roll smoothly, marked by Mr. Sheridan as rhyming with roll) but more properly by Dr. Kenrick with roll) and borough, thorough, furlough, fourteen, concourse, and intercourse, preserve the diphthong in the sound of long o, though not under the accent.

319. The fifth sound of oo is like the noun cow, and is heard only in ought, bought, brought, sought, brought, fought, thought, thought, ought, thought, wrought.

320. The sixth sound is that of short o, or the u in bull, and is heard only in the auxiliary verbs would, could, should, rhyming with good, food, stood, &c.

321. The seventh sound is that of short o, and heard only in cough and tough, rhyming with off and scoff; and in tough and slough, pronounced lock and shock.

322. The elementary sound of this diphthong is the same as the first sound of oo, and is heard in how, now, &c. but the sound of long o obtains in so many instances, that it will be necessary to give a catalogue of both.

323. The general sound, as the elementary sound may be called, is heard in now, bow, bow, (a mark of respect) now, (a heap of barley, &c.) cow, brow, brown, bouse, bow, bow, allow, disallow, endow, down, clown, crow, town, crown, drown, goum, renown, ourner, dowdy, dower, dower, dewery, doulaus, drowse, drousse, flower, bow, lower, (to look gloomy) power, power, prowess, prow, prow, youzel, towel, bowel, rowel, crow, crow, crow, lower, (a swine) mouns, soul, thowel, bow, (to bollow as a cow). This word is generally pronounced as bow, not bow; but if custom, in this case, has not absolutely decided, it ought, in my opinion, to have the first sound of this diphthong, rhyming with bow, as much more expressive of the noise it signifies; which, where sounds are the ideas to be expressed, ought to have great weight in pronunciation. (241) (251) See the word.

324. The second sound of this diphthong is heard in blow, slow, crow, how, plow, (to shoot with) know, low, (not high) now, (to cut grass) row, show, now, (to scatter grain) trrow, snow, trrow, below, bestow, own, owner, flower, green, growth, know, known, son, lower, (to bring low) throw, thrown; in all these words the oo sounds like long o in go, co, so, &c.

325. The noun provo, signifying the forepart of a ship, rhymes with go in Mr. Sheridan, and with new in Dr. Kenrick. The latter is, in my opinion, the preferable sound; while the verb to prowl (to seek for prey) rhymes with owl, according to Mr. Sheridan, and with soul, according to Dr. Kenrick: the latter has the old spelling prole to please, but the former has, in my opinion, both analogy and the best usage on its side. Both these writers unite in giving the first sound of this diphthong to prowse; which is unquestionably the true pronunciation. See to Prowse.

326. The proper names How, Howel, and Howard, and Powel, generally are heard with the first sound of this diphthong, as in bow, now, &c. but Howes and Sow (the historian) commonly rhyme with know and know. Howard, among people of rank, is generally pronounced with the
second sound, rhyming with forward; and Grosvettor, as if written Grosvener. Snowdon is frequently pronounced with the first sound of ow; but the second sound seems preferable; as it is not improbable that these mountains had their name, like the Alps, from the snow on their tops.

327. When this diphthong is in a final unaccented syllable, it has always the second sound, like long o, in borrow, sorrow, fellow, willow, &c. The vulgar shorten this sound, and pronounce the o obscurely, and sometimes as if followed by r, as winder and feller, for window and fellow; but this is almost too despicable for notice. Good speakers preserve the diphthong in this situation, and give it the full sound of open o, rhyming with no, so, &c. though it should seem in Ben Jonson's time, the o in this situation was almost suppressed. See his Grammar, page 149.

328. This diphthong, in the word knowledge, has of late years undergone a considerable revolution. Some speakers, who had the regularity of their language at heart, were grieved to see the compound depart so far from the sound of the simple, and with heroic fortitude have opposed the multitude by pronouncing the first syllable of this word as it is heard in the verb to know. The Pulpit and the Bar have for some years given a sanction to this pronunciation; but the Senate and the Stage hold out inflexibly against it; and the Nation at large seem insensible of the improvement. They still continue to pronounce, as in the old ludicrous rhymes—

**Among the mighty men of knowledge,**

**That are professors at Gresham College.**

But if ever this word should have the good fortune to be restored to its rights, it would be but charity to endeavour the restoration of a great number of words in a similar situation, such as breakfast, vineyard, bewilder, meadow, hearken, pleasure, whitsert, shepherd, windward, and a long catalogue of fellow sufferers. (515) But, before we endeavour this restoration, we should consider, that contracting the sound of the simple, when it acquires an additional syllable, is an idiom of pronunciation to which our language is extremely prone; nor is it certain that crossing this tendency would produce any real advantage; at least, not sufficient to counterbalance the diversity of pronunciation which must for a long time prevail, and which must necessarily call off our attention from things to words. See Enclitical Termination. (No. 514)

**OY.**

329. This diphthong is but another form for oi, and is pronounced exactly like it. When alloy is written with this diphthong, it ought never to be pronounced alloy. Custom seems to have appropriated the former word to the noun, and the latter to the verb; for the sake of consistency, it were to be wished it were always written alloy; but it is not to be expected that poets will give up so good a rhyme to joy, cloy, and destroy.

330. The only word in which this diphthong is not under the accent, is the proper name Savoy; for savoy, a plant, has the accent on the second syllable; but the diphthong in both is pronounced in the same manner.

**UA.**

331. When the a in this diphthong is pronounced, the u has the power of u, which unites both into one syllable: thus antiquate, antiquary, assail, persuade, equal, language, &c. are pronounced antikwate, antikwary, assrwe, &c. 332. The u in this diphthong is silent, in guard, guardian, guarantee, and piquant; pronounced gard, gardian, garantee, and pickant. (92)

333. In Mantua, the town of Italy, both vowels are heard distinctly. The same may be observed of the habit so called: but in mantuamaker, vulgarity has sunk the a, and made it mantumaker. The same vulgarity at first, but now sanctioned by universal custom, has sunk both letters in virtuals, and its compounds virtualling and virtualler, pronounced vittles, vittling, and vittler. See Mantua.

**UE.**

334. This diphthong, like ua, when it forms only one syllable, and both letters are pronounced, has the u sounded like v; as conversetude, desuetude, and manuuetude, which are pronounced conversetude, desuetude, and manuuetude. Thus conquest is pronounced according to the general rule, as if written conkwast; but the verb to conquer has unaccountably deviated into conker, particularly upon the stage. This error, however, seems not to be so rooted in the general ear as to be above correction; and analogy undoubtedly demands conker.

335. This diphthong, when in a final syllable, sinks the e, as clue, cue, due, blue, flue, hue, rue, sue, true, nue, accrue, ensue, endure, imbue, imbure, pursue, subdued, persuade, argue, residue, avenue, revenue, continue, retinue, construe, statute, issue, virtue, value, auge; in all these words, whether the accent be on the diphthong ue or not, it is pronounced like long open u, except in words where the r comes before u; in this case it is sounded like or. When the accent is not on this diphthong as in the latter portion of these words from argue, it is apt to be feebly and indistinctly pronounced, and therefore care ought to be taken to sound it as if these words were written argew, residew, &c. In Tuesday, ue, the diphthong, is pronounced in the same manner.

336. In some words the u is silent, and the e pronounced short, as in guess, guest, guerkin, guerdon, where the u acts as a servile to preserve the g hard.

337. In some words both the vowels are sunk, as in antique, oblique, league, fagge, teague, colleague, plague, vague, intrigue, fatigue, barangue, tongue, disembogue, colleague, rogue, prologue, bregue, fugue; in all which the u
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE DIPTHONGS UI, UO, UF, UOY, AND CONSONANTS B, C.

is silent, and the g, pronounced hard. The q in antique and oblique, is pronounced like k, as if the words were written anitiek and oblikhe. (158)

338. The terminations in ogue, from the Greek, are pronounced in the same manner. Thus pedagogue, demagogue, physioglogue, menagogue, emmenagogue, synagogue, mystagogue, decologue, dialogue, trialogue, catalogue, theologue, eclogue, monologue, prologue, and epilogue, are all pronounced as if written pedagog, demagog, &c. with the o short.

339. This diphthong, after r, becomes ow: thus true is pronounced troo. (176)

UI.

340. The u in this diphthong, as in ou and uc, when both vowels are pronounced without forming two syllables, is pronounced like ow: thus languid, anguish, languish, distinguish, vanquish, puerile, pur- suing, guiaum, are pronounced as if written languid, an- guish, &c. and cuiss and cuisses, as if written kwiss and iwisses, and cuirass, as if written kwirass.

341. The u is silent, and the i pronounced long, in guide, disguise, guile, and beguile; but the u is silent, and the i short, in guild, build, guilt, guinea, guitar. Guild* in Guildhall, is, by the lower people of London, pronounced so as to rhyme with child; but this is directly opposite to the best usage, and contrary to its etymology, as it is a compound of guild (a corporation, always pronounced like the verb to guild) and hall. Dr. Jones, who wrote in Queen Anne's time, tells us it was then pronounced as if written Gtldhall. In circuit and biscuit the u is merely servile; in both the c is hard, and the i short, as if written surkit, and biskit. Conduit is pronounced cundit.

342. In juice, sluice, suit, and pursuit the i is silent, and the u has its diphthongal sound, as if preceded by e, and the words were written s/ewse, juwe, sout, pursewe.

343. When this diphthong is preceded by r, it is pronounced like oo; thus bruise, cruise, fruit, bruit, recruit, are pronounced as if written broose, croose, broot. (339)

UO.

344. The u in this diphthong is pronounced like ou, in quote, quota, quotation, quotidient, quorum, quondam, silique, quoth, as if written kwote, kwote, kuation, &c. Caif, and coit, commonly pronounced kwof and kwot, do not come under this class. See the words.

345. This diphthong, with the accent on it, sinks the u, and pronounces the y like long i: thus buy, the only word where uy has the accent, rhymes with fly, dry, &c. when the accent is not on this diphthong it is sounded like long e, as plaguee rogue, gley, pronounced pla-gee, ro-gee, (with the g hard, as in get) gluee. The same may be observed of obloqy, ambiloqy, pasciloqy, soliloqy, ventiloqy, alloqy, col- loqy, pronounced obloqy, ambiloqy, &c.

346. This diphthong is found only in the word buoy, pronounced as if written buoy, but too often exactly like boy. But this ought to be avoided by correct speakers.

OF THE CONSONANTS.

B.

347. When b follows m in the same syllable, it is generally silent, as in lamb, kemb, limb, comb, dumb, &c. except accumb and succumb: it is silent also before t in the same syllable, as in debt, doubt, redoubt, redoubted, and their compounds: it is silent before t, when not in the same syllable, in the word subtle, (cunning) often inaccurately used for subtle, (fine) where the b is always pronounced. In the mathematical term rhomb, the b is always heard, and the word pronounced as if written rbumb. Ambk-ace is pronounced Aims-ace. See Rhomb.

348. C is always hard like k before a, o, and u; as card, cord, curd; and soft, like k before e, i, and y; as cement, city, cynik.

349. When c ends a word, or syllable, it is always hard, as in music, flacet, siccity, pronounced musik, flak-sid, sick-sity. See Exaggerate.

350. In the word sceptic, where the first c, according to analogy, ought to be pronounced like k, Dr. Johnson has not only given his approbation to the sound of k, but has, contrary to general practice, spelt the word skeptic. It may be observed, perhaps, in this, as on other occasions, of that truly great man, that he is but seldom wrong: but when he is so, that he is generally wrong to absurdity. What a monster does this word skeptic appear to an eye the least classical or correct! And if this alteration be right, why should we hesitate to write and pronounce scene, scepter, and Lacedemon, spen, skeptre, and Lakedamon, as there is the same reason for k in all? It is not, however, my intention to cross the general current of polite and classical pronunciation, which I know is that of sounding the c like k; my objection is only to writing it with the k: and in this I think I am supported by the best authorities since the publication of Johnson's Dictionary.

351. C is mute in Caesar, Cezara, victuals, indies, arboule, corpulce, and musle; it sounds like icb in the Italian words vermicelli and violoncello; and like s in suffice, sacrifice, ice, (the number six at dice) and discern.

352. This letter, when connected with b, has two
353. Ch in words from the learned languages, are generally pronounced like k, as chalkeography, chalybeate, chameleon, chomaitle, chaos, character, chart, chasm, chely, chemist, (if derived from the Arabic, and chymist, if from the Greek) chereviche, chimera, chirography, chromancy, chlorais, cholera, chorus, chord, chorography, chyle and its compounds; anchor, anchoret, cacheway, cachetism, cateshite, catechetical, catechumen, echo, echinus, epach, epocha, iscor, machination, machinal, mechanical, orchesira, orchesira, technical, anarch, anarchy, cacha, cacolery, distich, hemistich, monastic, ennuch, monarch, monarchical, hierarch, herezarch, pentastich, stomach, stachyce, scheme, school, scheris, maschic, senschal, and in all words where it is followed by r, as Christ, Chrismon, anarchy, conch, cochleary, distich, hemistich, frenestich, eunuch, chersonese, chimera, chircgraphy, chiromancy, choler, chine, machinist, chancre, marchioness. Charlatan, chevalier, chevron, chicane, capuchin, cartouch, machina, machinist, anchor, marchioness.

354. When arch, signifying chief, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is always pronounced ark, as in archangel, archepelage, architect, archers, archetypal, archbishop, archdiocesan, archistratous, archology. But when we prefix arch to a word of our own, and this word begins with a consonant, we pronounce it so as to rhyme with march, as archduke, archdeacon, archbishop; and sometimes, when the following word begins with a vowel, if it is a composition of our own, and the word does not come to us compounded from the the Greek or Latin, as arch-enemy.

355. The word ache, (a pain) pronounced ak, comes from the Greek, and was by Shakespeare extended to two syllables, aches with ch, as in watchets; but this is obsolete. It is now almost universally written ake and akes, except where it is compounded with another word, as head-ache, heart-ach, &c. and by thus absurdly retaining the ch in the compound, we are puzzled how to form the plural, without pronouncing aches in two syllables.

356. In chair and charister, the ch is almost universally pronounced like q; (300) in ostrich, like dgr, as if spelled ostridge. It is silent in schedule, schism, and yacht; pronounced seddula, sam, and yet. It is sunk in drachma, but heard in drachma; pronounced d'am and d'ackma.

357. When e comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, and is followed by ea, ia, io, or oue, it takes the sound of sh: thus ocean, social, Phocian, saponaceous, are pronounced as written osea, ish, Phoishean, saponaseous, satisfaction, negotiation, &c. (196). Financier has the accent after the e, which on that account does not go into sh.

358. In order to have a just idea of the alterations of sound this letter undergoes, it will be necessary to consider its near relation to T. (41) These consonants, like p, and f, g, and k, and hard g, and t, and z, are letters of the same organ; they differ by the nicest shades of sound, and are easily convertible into each other; t, p, f, k, and g, may, for the sake of distinction, be called sharp, and d, v, t, and z, may be called flat. For this reason, when a singular ends in a sharp consonant, the s, which forms the plural, preserves its sharp sound, as in cuftis, packs, lips, hats, deaths; and when the singular ends with a flat consonant, the plural s, has the sound of z, as drabs, bags, beads, lives, &c. are pronounced drabs, bags, &c.

359. In the same manner, when a verb ends with a sharp consonant, the d, in the termination ed, assumed by the preterit and participle, becomes sharp, and is sounded like t; thus stuffed, tripped, cracked, passed, touched, faced, (where the e is suppressed, as it always ought to be, except when we are pronouncing the language of Scripture) (104) change the d into t, as if written stuffs, trips, cracks, past, vouchs, fasts. So when the verb ends in a flat consonant, the d preserves its true flat sound, as drubbed, pegged, lived, beamed, where the e is suppressed, and the words pronounced in one syllable, as if written drubb'd, pegg'd, liv'd, bunn'd. It may be observed too, that when the verb ends in a liquid, or a liquid and mute e, the participle d always preserves its pure sound; as blaming, joined, filled, barred, pronounced bunn'd, jin'd, fill'd barr'd. This contraction of the participial ed, and the verbal en, (108) is so fixed an idiom of our pronunciation, that to alter it, would be to alter the sound of the whole language. It must, however, be regretted, that it subjects our tongue to some of the most hissing snapping, clashing, grinding sounds, that ever grated the ears of a Vandal: thus rasped, scratched, wrenched, bridled, fangled, birchen, hardened, strengthened, quickened, &c. almost frighten us when written as they are actually pronounced, as raspt, scratcht, wrencht, bridlt, fanglt, bircht, strength'nt, quick'nt, &c. they become still more formidable when used contrarily in the solemn style, which never ought to be the case; for here, instead of thou strength'nt or strength'ndst, thou quick'nt or quick'ndst, we ought to pronounce, thou strength'nest or strength'nedst, thou quick'nest or quick'nedst, which are sufficiently harsh of all conscience. (See No. 405) But to compensate for these Gothic sounds, which, however, are not without their use, our language is full of the smoothest and most sonorous terminations of the Greeks and Romans.

360. By the foregoing rule of contraction, arising from the very nature of the letters, we see the absurdity of sub-
PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANT D.

stuting the t for ed, when the verb ends in a sharp con-
sonant; for, when the pronunciation cannot be mistaken,
it is folly to alter the orthography: thus the Distressed
Mother, the title of a tragedy, needs not to be written
Distrest Mother, as we generally find it, because, though we
write it in, the former manner, it must necessarily be pro-
nounced in the latter.

361. By this rule, too, we may see the impropriety of
writing blest for blessed, when a participle.

"Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest."— Pope.

But when the word blessed is an adjective, it ought always
to be pronounced, even in the most familiar conversation,
in two syllables, as this is a blessed day, the blessed thistle, &c.

362. This word, with learned, cursed, and winged, are the
only participial adjectives which are constantly pronounced
in two syllables, where the participles are pronounced in
one: thus a learned man, a cursed thing, a winged horse, pre-
serve the ed in a distinct syllable; while the same words,
when verbs, as be learned to write, he cursed the day, they
winged their flight, are heard in one syllable, as if written
learn'd, curst, and wing'd; the d in cursed changing to t,
from its following the sharp consonant t. (358)

363. Poetry, however, (which has been one great cause
of improper orthography) assumes the privilege of using
these words, when adjectives, either as monosyllables or
dissyllables; but correct prose rigidly exacts the pronun-
ciation of ed in these words, when adjectives, as a distinct
syllable. The ed in aged and winged, always make a dis-

tinct syllable, as an aged man, a cursed thing, a winged
horse, preserves the ed in a distinct syllable; when this word is
compound with another, the ed does not form a syllable, as a full-ag'd horse, a breath-wing'd
fowl.

364. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, that when ad-
jectives are changed into adverbs by the addition of the ter-
mination ly, we often find the participial termination ed,
preserved long and distinct, even in those very words where it
was contracted when used adjectively: thus though we
always hear confess'd, profess'd, design'd, &c. we as con-
The same may be observed of the following list of words,
which, by the assistance of the Rhyming Dictionary, I am
enabled to give, as, perhaps, the only words in the language
in which the ed is pronounced as a distinct syllable in the
adverb, where it is contracted in the participial adjective:
Forcedly, enforcedly, unvailedly, deformedly, feignedly, un-
fairly, discernedly, discerningly, residually, restrainedly,
uncernedly, unconsideredly, discernedly, undiscernedly, pre-
paredly, assuredly, advisedly, dispersedly, diffusedly, con-
fusedly, unperceivedly, resolutely, deservedly, undeservedly,
resentedly, unreservedly, avowedly, perplexedly, fastidiously,
amazedly.

365. To this catalogue may be added several abstract sub-
jectives formed from participles in ed: which ed makes a
distinct syllable in the former, though not in the latter: thus
numbedness, blearedness, preparedness, assuredness, disdained-
ness, advisedness, reseredness, composenedness, indisposedness,
diffusedness, confusedness, disstressedness, resolvedness, re-
ervedness, perplexedness, fixedness, amazedness, have ed
pronounced distinctly.

366. The adjectives naked, wicked, picked, (pointed)
booked, crooked, forked, tusked, tressed, and wretched, are not
derived from verbs, and are therefore pronounced in two
syllables. The same may be observed of scabbed, crabbed,
chubbed, stubbed, snagged, ragged, rubbed, dogged, rugged,
scragged, hawked, jogged; to which we may add, the
solemn pronunciation of stiffnecked; and these, when
formed into nouns by the addition of ness, preserve the ed
in a distinct syllable, as wickedness, scabbedness, raggedness,
&c.

367. Passed, in the sense of beyond, becomes a prepo-
sition, and may allowably be written past, as past twelve
o'clock; but when an adjective, though it is pronounced in
one syllable, it ought to be written with two, as passed plea-
tures are present pain: this I know is contrary to usage;
but usage is, in this case, contrary to good sense, and the
settled analogy of the language.

368. It needs scarcely be observed, that when the verb
ends in r or d, the ed in the past time and participle has the
d pronounced with its own sound, and always forms an
additional syllable, as landed, matted, &c. otherwise the
final d could not be pronounced at all.

369. And here, perhaps, it may not be useless to take
notice of the very imperfect and confused idea that is given
in Lowth's grammar, of what are called contracted verbs,
such as snatch'd, chock'd, snap't, mix't, dwell, and pass, for
snatched, checked, snapped, mixed, dwelled, and passed.
To these are added, those that end in l, m, and n, or p, after
a diphthong; which either shorten the diphthong, or
change it into a single vowel; and instead of ed, take t
only for the preterit, as dealt, dreamt, meant, felt, slept, crept;
and these are said to be considered not as irregular, but
contracted only. Now nothing can be clearer than that
verbs of a very different kind are here huddled together
as of the same. Snatched, checked, snapped, mixed, and passed,
are not irregular at all; if they are ever written snatch'd,
chock'd, snap't, mix't, and pass, it is from pure ignorance of
analogy, and not considering that if they were written with
ed, unless we were to pronounce it as a distinct syllable,
contrary to the most settled usage of the language, the
pronunciation, from the very nature of the letters, must be
the same. It is very different with dwelled; here, as a
liquid, and not a sharp mute, ends the verb, d might be
pronounced without going into s, just as well as in fell'd,
the participle of to fell (to cut down trees). Here then,
we find custom has determined an irregularity, which can-
not be altered, without violence to the language; dwell
may be truly called an irregular verb, and dwelt the preterit and participle.

370. The same may be observed of deal, dream, mean, feel, weep, sleep, and creep. It is certain we can pronounce d after the four first of these words, as in sealed, screamed, clean'd, and reeled; but custom has not only annexed t to the preterit of these verbs, but has changed the long diphthongal sound into a short one; they are therefore doubly irregular. Weep, slept, and creep, would not have required t to form their preteritis, any more than peeped and steeped; but custom, which has shortened the diphthong in the former words, very naturally annexed t as the simplest method of conveying the sound.

371. The only two words which occasion some doubt about classing them are, to learn, and to spell. The vulgar (who are no contemptible guides on this occasion) pronounce them in the preterit learnt and spelt; but as n and l will readily admit of d after them, it seems more correct to favour a tendency to regularity, both in writing and speaking, which the literary world has given into, by spelling them learned and spelled, and pronouncing them learn'd and spell'd: thus earned, the preterit of to earn, has been recovered from the vulgar earnt, and made a perfect rhyme to discerned.

372. To these observations may be added, that, in such irregular verbs as have the present, the preterit and participle the same, as cast, cast, cut, &c. the second person singular of the preterit of these verbs takes ed before the est, as I cast, or did cast; Thou castestd, or didst cast, &c. for if this were not the case, the second person of the preterit might be mistaken for the second person of the present tense.

373. I have been led insensibly to these observations by their connexion with pronunciation; and if the reader should think them too remote from the subject, I must beg his pardon, and resume my remarks on the sound of the letter d.

374. The vulgar drop this letter in ordinary, and extraordinary, and make them or' nary and extr' or nary; but this is a gross abbreviation; the best pronunciation is sufficiently short, which is ord' nary and extra ord' nary; the first in three, and the last in four syllables: but solemn speaking preserves the i, and makes the latter word consist of five syllables, as if written extr' or nary.

375. Our ancestors, feeling the necessity of showing the quantity of a vowel followed by ge, when it was to be short, inserted d, as wedge, ridge, badge, &c. The same reason induced them to write college and allege, with the d; but modern reformers, to the great injury of the language, have expelled the d, and left the vowel to shift for itself; because there is no d in the Latin words from which these are derived.

376. D like t, to which it is so nearly related, when it comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, (252) and is followed by the diphthong is, is, ia, or ou, slides into gab, or the consonant j, thus soldier is universally and justly pronounced as if written sol' jer; grandeur, gran' jur, and verdure, (where it must be remembered that u is a diphthong) ver' jur, and, for the same reason, education is elegantly pronounced ed' jucation. But duke and reduce, pronounced juke and rejuce, where the accent is after the d, cannot be too much reproubated.

F.

377. F has its pure sound in often, eff, &c. But in the preposition of, slides into its near relation o, as if written ov. But when this preposition is in composition at the end of a word, the f becomes pure; thus, though we sound of, singly, ov, we pronounce it as if the f were double in whatever.

378. There is a strong tendency to change the f into v, in some words, which confounds the plural number and the genitive case: thus we often hear of a wife's jointure, a calf's head, and house rent, for wife's jointure, a calf's head, and house rent.

G.

379. G, like C, has two sounds, a hard and a soft one: it is hard before a, o, u, l, and r, as game, gone, gull, glory, grandeur. Gost is the only exception; now more commonly written gait. (212)

380. G, before e and i, is sometimes hard and sometimes soft: it is generally soft before words of Greek, Latin, or French original, and hard before words from the Saxon. These latter, forming by far the smaller number, may be considered as exceptions.

381. G is hard before e, in gear, gack, gente, geld, gelt, gelding, get, gowgaw, smuggled, snagged, ragged, cragged, scragged, dogged, rugged, dagger, swagger, swagger, trigger, dogger, pettyfogger, tiger, anger, eager, meager, anger, finger, linger, longer, longer, stronger, younger, longest, strongest, youngest. The last six of these words are generally pronounced in Ireland, so as to let the g remain in its nasal sound, without articulating the succeeding vowel, thus longer, (more long) is so pronounced as to sound exactly like the noun a long' er; (one who longs or wishes for a thing) the same may be observed of the rest. That the pronunciation of Ireland is analogous, appears from the same pronunciation of g in string-g, spring-g, full of strings and springs; and wronger and wrongest, for more and most wrong. But though resting the g in the nasal sound, without articulating the succeeding vowel, is absolutely necessary in verbal nouns derived from verbs ending in ing, as singer, bringer, slinger, &c. pronounced sing' er, bring' er, sling' er, &c. and not sing' ger, bring' ger, sling' ger, &c. yet in longer, stronger, and younger; longest, strongest, and youngest, the g ought always to articulate the e: thus
PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANTS G, AND GN.

382. G is hard before i, in gibbe, gibcat, gibber, gibberish, gibbons, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, (properly gigglet), gill, (of a fish) gimiter, gimp, girdle, girl, girth, gizzard, gibe, forgive, biggin, piggin, noggin: also derivatives from nouns or verbs ending in hard g, as druggit, waggish, riggish, baggish, doggish, sluggish, rigging, digging, &c.

383. G before y is generally soft, as in elegy, apology, &c. and almost in all words from the learned languages; but hard in words from the Saxon, which are formed from nouns or verbs ending in g hard, as shaggy, jaggy, knaggy, maggy, craazy, scraggy, queggy, suaggy, dreggy, striggy, twiggy, beggy, fagggy, cagggy, buggy, muggy. Gyve, from its Celtic original, ought to have the g hard, but has decidedly adopted the soft g.

GN in the same Syllable at the beginning of a Word.

384. The g in this situation is always silent, as in gnaw, gnash, gnnt, gnarl, gnomon, gnomonics; pronounced now, nau, nat, nar, noman, nomenics.

GN in the same Syllable at the end of a Word.

385. No combination of letters has more puzzled the critics than this. Two actresses of distinguished merit, in Portia, in the Merchant of Venice, pronounced the word impugn differently, and each found her advocate in the newspapers. One critic affirmed, that Miss Young, by preserving the sound of g, pronounced the word properly; and the other contended, that Mrs. Yates was more judicious in leaving it out. The former was charged with harshness; the latter, with mutilating the word, and weakening its sound; but if analogy may decide, it is clearly in favour of the latter; for there is no axiom in our pronunciation more indisputable than that which makes g silent before n in the same syllable. This is constantly the case in sign, and all its compounds, as reign, design, comign, assign, and in indign, condign, malign, benign; all pronounced as if written sire, resine, &c. In which words we find the vowel i long and open, to compensate, as it were, for the suppression of g, as every other word ending in gn, when the accent is on the syllable, has a diphthong pronounced like a long open vowel, as arraign, campaign, sign, reign, design, and consequently, unless the vowel u can produce some special privilege which the other vowels have not, we must, if we pronounce according to analogy, make the u in this situation long, and sound impugn as if written impune.

386. The same analogy will oblige us to pronounce impregn, oppugn, expugn, propugn, as if written imprene, oppune, expune, propune, not only when these verbs are in the in-finitive mood, but in the preterits, participles, and verbal nouns formed from them, as impugned, impugning, and impugner, must be pronounced impuned, impuning, and impuner. The same may be observed of the rest. Perhaps it will gratify a curious observer of pronunciation to see the diversity and uncertainty of our orthoepists in their notation of the words before us:

impune. Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray. Barclay says the g in this word and its derivatives is mute, but takes no notice of the quantity of the u.

impün. Buchanan, Kenrick, Perry.

impüns. W. Johnston.

oppüne. Sheridan, Scott, Nares, Murray.

oppûn. Kenrick, Perry, Barclay.

oppûns. W. Johnston.

propün. Sheridan, Scott, Perry, Nares.

propûns. Barclay.

imпрén. Nares, Murray.

imпрèns. Sheridan, Kenrick, Perry. Barclay says the g is mute, but says nothing of the quantity of the e.

expëns. Sheridan, Scott, Nares.

expën. Perry, Barclay.

impûner. Sheridan.

impûned. Murray.

imпрûner. Perry, Barclay.

oppûnger. Sheridan.

propûnger. Sheridan.

propûngier. Scott.

propûnner. Perry.

Nothing is clearer than that all these words ought to follow the same fortune, and should be pronounced alike. How then shall be reconciled Mr. Sheridan's pronouncing impugn, oppugn, expugn, and propugn, with the u long, and impregn with the e short? Kenrick, who has not the word propugn, is consistent in pronouncing the rest with the vowel short. The same may be observed of Scott, who adopts the long sound, but has not the word impregn. Mr. Perry gives the short sound to all but propugn, where he makes the u long, and absurdly makes the verbal noun propuner; and W. Johnston, who has only impugn and oppugn, pronounces the vowel short, and spells them impung and oppung. Barclay, under the word impung, says the g in this word and its derivatives is mute, without noticing the quantity of the vowels, but spells oppugn, oppun; and of impregn, only says the g is mute; but writes propugn, propung, in the manner that W. Johnston does impugn and oppugn: but Mr. Nares observes, that analogy seems to require a similar pronunciation in all these words, and that the vowel should be long. The same inconsistency is observable in Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of the verbal nouns; for he expunges the g in impunger, and writes it impuner, but preserves it in oppugner and propugner. Mr.
Scott has only the word *propugner*, which he very properly as well as consistently, spells *progner*. Mr. Perry has *propunner* and *impuuner*, and Barclay *impuuner* only. The inconsistency here remarked arises from not attending to the analogy of pronunciation, which requires every verbal noun to be pronounced exactly like the verb, with the mere addition of the termination: thus *singer* is only adding *er* to the verb *sing*, without suffering the *g* to articulate the *e* as it does in *finger* and *finger*, &c. The same may be observed of a *signer*, one who *signs*: and as a corroboration of this doctrine, we may take notice that the additional *er* and *est*, in the comparatives and superlatives of adjectives, make no alteration in the sound of the radical word; this is obvious in the words *signer, signified*, &c. except *younger, longer, and stronger*. See No. 381.

387. But in every other compound where these letters occur, the *n* articulates the latter syllable, and *g* is heard distinctly in the former, as *signify, malignity, arising*, &c. Some affected speakers, either ignorant of the rules for pronouncing English, or over-complaisant to the French, pronounce *physiognomy, cognizance, and recognizance*, without the *g*; but this is a gross violation of the first principles of spelling. The only words to keep these speakers in countenance are, *poignant and champignon*, not long ago imported from France, and pronounced *poiniant, champion*.

The first of these words will probably be hereafter written without the *g*; while the latter, confined to the kitchen, may be looked upon as technical, and allowed an exclusive privilege. See Cognizance.

388. Bagnio, *seignior, seraglio, intaglio, and oglio*, pronounced *ban-yo, seen-yar, seral-ryo, intal-yo, and olt-yo*, may be considered as foreign coxcombs, and treated with civility, by omitting the *g*, while they do not pervert the pronunciation of our native English words.

**GM in the same Syllable.**

389. What has been said of *gn* is applicable to *gm*. We have but one word in the language where these letters end a word with the accent on it, and that is *phlegm*; in this the *g* is always mute, and the *e*, according to analogy, ought to be pronounced long, as if the *word were written *flem*; but a short pronunciation of the *e* has generally obtained, and we commonly hear it *flem*: it is highly probable Pope pronounced it properly, where he says,

"Our Critics take a contrary extreme;"
"They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*."

*Essay on Criticism.*

Perhaps it would not be difficult to reduce this word to analogy, as some speakers still pronounce the *e* long: but in the compounds of this word, as in those where *gn* occur, the *vowel is shortened, and the g pronounced as in *phleg-mon, phleg-monous, phleg-matic*, and *phleg-magogues*; though Mr. Sheridan, for no reason I can conceive, sinks the *g* in the last word. When these letters end a syllable not under the accent, the *g* is silent, but the preceding vowel is shortened: thus *paradigm, parapen, diapragm, apphlogm*, are pronounced *paradim, parapen, diapram, aphplogm*.

**GH.**

390. This combination, at the beginning of a word, drops the *b*, as in *ghost, ghastly, agast, gberkin*, pronounced *gert*, rhyming with *most*; *ghastly, agast, guerkin*: but when these letters come at the end of a word, they form some of the greatest anomalies in our language; *gb*, at the end of words, is generally silent, and consequently the preceding vowel or diphthong is long, as *high, nigh, thigh, neigb, weigh, inweigh, eugh*, (the obsolete way of spelling *yew*, a tree) *bough, daugh, though, although, clough, (a cliff) slough, furough, slough, (a miry place) through, throughout, thorough, borough, usquebaugh,cohgh!*

391. *Gb* is frequently pronounced like *f*, as *laugh, laughter, cough, clough, clough*, (an allowance in weight) *slough*, (the cast skin of a snake or sore) *enough, rough, tough, trough*.

392. *Gb* is sometimes changed into *ch*, as *bough, sough, lough, pronounced back, shock, &c*: sometimes we hear only the *g* sounded, as in *burgh, burgher, and burghership*.

**GHT.**

393. *Gh*, in this termination, is always silent, as *fight*, *night, bought, fought*, &c. The only exception is *draught*; which, in poetry, is most frequently rhymed with *caught*, *taught*, &c: but, in prose, is so universally pronounced as if written *draft*, that the poetical sound of it grows uncouth, and is becoming obsolete. *Draughts*, the game, is also pronounced *draughts*. *Drought* (dryness) is vulgarly pronounced *drowth*: it is even written so by Milton; but in this he is not to be imitated, having mistaken the analogy of this word, as well as that of *height*, which he spells *heighth*, and which is frequently so pronounced by the vulgar. See the words *Height* and *Drought*.

**H.**

394. This letter is no more than breathing forcibly before the succeeding vowel is pronounced. At the beginning of words, it is always sounded, except in *heir, beirees, honest, honesty, honour, honourable, herb, herbage, hospital, hoster, hour, humble, humour, humourous, humourseme*. Ben Jonson leaves out the *h* in *host*, and classes it in this respect with *honest*.

395. *H* is always silent after *r*, as *rhetoric, rhposdy, rheum, rheumatism, rhinoseros, rhomb, rubarb, myrrh, catarrb*, and their compounds.

396. *H* final, preceded by a vowel, is always silent, as *ah! hab! eb! fab! sirrah, ballelyfah, Messiah*.

397. This letter is often sunk after *ve*, particularly in...
the Capital, where we do not find the least distinction of
sound between while and wile, whet and wet, where and
wear. Trifling as this difference may appear at first sight, it
tends greatly to weaken and impoverish the pronunciation,
as well as sometimes to confound words of a very
different meaning. The Saxons, as Dr. Lowth observes,
placed the b before the w, as but; and this is certainly
tis true place: for, in the pronunciation of all words be-

ginning with sub, we ought to breathe forcibly before we
pronounce the w, as if the words were written hoo-at,
high!, know, knuckle, knab, knap, knare, knave, kni,

kxk, knot, knoll.

pronounce the w, as if the words were written hoo-at,

high!, know, knuckle, knab, knap, knare, knave, kni,

kxk, knot, knoll.

pronounce the w, as if the words were written hoo-at,

high!, know, knuckle, knab, knap, knare, knave, kni,

kxk, knot, knoll.

It has been a custom within these twenty years to
omit the k at the end of words when preceded by c. This
has introduced a novelty into the language, which is that of
ending a word with an unusual letter, and is not only a
blemish in the face of it, but may possibly produce some
irregularity in future formatives; for mimicking must be
written with the k, though to mimic is without it. If we
use colic as a verb, which is not uncommon, we must write
colicking and colicited; and though physicking and physicked
are not the most elegant words, they are not quite out of
the line of formation. This omission of k is, however,
too general to be counteracted, even by the authority of
Johnson; but it is to be hoped it will be confined to words
from the learned languages; and indeed, as there is not the
same vanity of appearing learned in the Saxon, as in
the Latin and Greek, there is no great fear that thick and
dick will lose their k, though they never had it in the
original.

L.

1. Ben Jonson says L maketh in the sounding, and
is therefore called a liquid. This, however, cannot be the
reason that r is called a liquid; for no two letters can,
in this respect, be more opposite. See No. 21.

L is mute in solemn, calf, half, sale, salve, admir
fulon, fold, yolk, (better written yelk with the l sounded)
fruit, boxer, modyssey, salmon, sale, tallent (a species of dog).
See Salve.

2. L is mute also between a and k in the same syll-
able, as talk, chalk, talk, stalk, walk.

403. L is silent likewise between a and m in the same
syllable, as alms, balm, calm, palm, psalm, qualm, shalm;
but when the m is detached from the l by commencing
another syllable, the l becomes audible. Thus, though the
l is mute in psalm, it is always heard in psalm-dist, psalm-moly,
and pal-mistry; but in balmy and palmy, where the y is an
adjective termination of our own, no alteration is made in
the sound of the substantive which sinks the l. (386)
Calmer and calmest ought to have the l mute, as they are
only degrees of comparison; and palmer and palmerworm
(except in the language of scripture, where the l in palmer-

worm ought to be heard) are only a sort of verbal nouns,
which never alter the sound of the original word, and
therefore ought to have the l mute. But though l is some-
times mute in the noun salve, and in the verb to salve, it is
always heard in salver (a kind of plate). See Salve.

404. L ought always to be suppressed in the auxiliary
verbs would, could, should: it is sometimes suppressed in
fault; but this suppression is become vulgar, (see the word).
In soldier, likewise, the l is sometimes suppressed, and the
word pronounced so-jer; but this is far from being the
most correct pronunciation: l ought always to be heard in
this word, and its compounds soldierly, soldiership, &c.

405. L, preceded by a mute, and followed by e, in a
final syllable, has an imperfect sound, which does not do
much honour to our language. The l, in this situation, is
neither sounded like el nor le, but the e final is suppressed,
and the preceding mute articulates the l, without either a
preceeding or a succeeding vowel; so that this sound may
be called a monster in Grammar—a syllable without a
vowel! This will easily be perceived in the words able,
table, circle, &c. which are pronounced as if written abl,
tabl, circl, &c. and in those still more Gothick and un-

..-vouched abbreviatiated participial terminations, peopleed, bridled,
saddled, trifled, goffles, &c. pronounced pee-pl'd, bri-dl'd,
tad-dl'd, tri-fi'sa, gof-fi'sa, &c. 359 (472)

406. This letter has not only, like f and s, the privilege
of doubling itself at the end of a word, but it has an ex-
clusive privilege of being double where they remain single;
though by what right cannot well be conceived. Thus,
according to the general rule, when a verb ends in a single
consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and the accent is
on the last syllable, the consonant is doubled when a par-
ticipial termination is added, as abet, abetting, beg, begging,
begin, beginning, &c. but when the accent is not on the last
syllable of the verb, the consonant remains single, as suf-
fered, suffering, benefiting, &c. but the l is doubled, whether
the accent be on the last syllable or not, as duelling, levelling,
victualling, travelling, traveller, &c. This gross irregu-
larity, however, would not have been taken notice of in
this place, if it had not suggested an absurdity in pronun-
ciation, occasioned by the omission of l. Though the lat-
ter l is useless in traveller, victualler, &c. it is not so in
controller: for as // is a mark of the deep broad sound of a
in roll, tall, all, &c. (84) so the same letters are the sign of
the long open sound of o in roll, (a round stalk of a plant)
to roll, roll, (the head) knob, (a little hill) poll, clop, poll, roll,
scroll, droll, troll, stroll, toll: for which reason, leaving out
one I in bethrall, cestal, miscellany, overfall, forestal, reinstal,
downfall, withal, control, and unroll, as we find them in Johnson's
Dictionary, is an omission of the utmost importance to the
sound of the words; for as the pronunciation sometimes
alters the spelling, so the spelling sometimes alters the
pronunciation.* Accordingly we find some speakers,
chiefly the natives of Ireland, inclined to give the a its
middle sound, to words commencing with al, followed by
another consonant, because they do not see the // in the
all with which these words are compounded: thus we
sometimes hear Almighty, almighty, so pronounced as to make
their first syllable rhyme with the first of alley, valley;
and extol is pronounced by the Scotch so as to rhyme with
call; and with just as much reason as we pronounce con-
trol in the same manner. For though compounds may,
in some cases, be allowed to drop such letters of their
simples, as either are not necessary to the sound, as in
Christmas; or might possibly lead to a wrong one, as in
Reconcilable; (which see) yet where, by omitting a letter,
the sound may be altered, the omission is pernicious and
aburd. (84) The same observations might be extended
to the numerous termination full, where, in compounds,
one // is omitted, though nothing can be more certain, than
that full, with a single //, has not the same sound as when
one // is omitted, though nothing can be more certain, than
that full, with a single //, has not the same sound as when
this letter is doubled; for who could suppose, without being
used to the absurdity, that full should stand for fulfill:
but this abbreviation is too inveterate and extensive to
afford any hope, that the great arbiters of orthography,
the printers, will ever submit to the additional trouble of
putting another //.

M.

407. M preserves its sound in every word, except
compntroller; compt and compt are now universally written
as they are pronounced, count and account; and though m
and p are preserved to the eye in the officer called a comp-
troller, the word is pronounced exactly like the noun con-
troller, one who controls.

N.

408. N has two sounds; the one simple and pure, as
in man, net, &c. the other compounded and mixed, as in
bang, thank, &c. The latter sound is heard when it is
followed by the sharp or flat guttural mutes, g hard, or k;
or its representatives, c hard, qu or xe: but it may be ob-
served, that so prone is our language to the flat mutes, that
when n is followed by k, or its representatives, the flat
mutes g seems interposed between them: thus thank, ban-
quet, anxious, are pronounced as if written, not than-k, ban-
quet, an-xious, but thank, bangquet, an-gkus. But this
colour of the sound of n and g, or hard c, is only when
the accent is on them; for when the g or hard c articu-
lates the accented syllable, the n becomes pure: thus,
though congress and congregate, are pronounced as if written
con-gress and con-grete; yet the first syllable of congra-
tulante and congressive, ought to be pronounced without the
ringing sound of n, and exactly like the same syllable in
contrast. The same difference may be observed in the
words concur and congratulate; the first word, which has the
accent on the first syllable, is pronounced as if written
con-cour; and the last, which has the accent on the sec-
ond syllable, with n pure. It must, however, be carefully
observed, that the secondary accent has the same power of
melting the n into the succeeding hard g or c, as the pri-
mary: (522) thus con-gratulation and con-grese have the
first syllable pronounced as if written cong.

409. It may, perhaps, be worthy of notice, that when
n is followed by k, the k has a finished or complete sound,
as in link, tank, &c. but when n is followed by hard g, the
k has an unfinished or imperfect sound, as in bang, bang,
&c. where we may observe the tongue to rest upon the
palate in the sound of g; but when this letter is carried
off to articulate another syllable, its sound is completed,
as in anger and Bangor, (the name of a town) where the
sound of g may be perceived to be very different from
the noun hanger, (a sword) and bang (one who beats or
bangs.) This perfect sound of g is heard in all simples, as
anger, angle, finger, linger, conger, anguish, languish, distin-
guish, extinguish, unguent; but in words derived from verbs
or adjectives, ending in ng, the g continues imperfect, as
it was in the theme. Thus a singer, (one who sings) does
not finish the g like finger, but is merely er added to sing:
the same may be observed of sing-ing, bring-ing, and bang-
ing. So adjectives, formed by the addition of y, have the
imperfect sound of g, as in the original word: thus springy,
stringy, dumpy, and wingy, are only the sound of e added
to spring, string, dump, and wing: but the comparative and
superlative adjectives, longer, stronger, and younger; longest,
strongest, and youngest, have the g hard and perfectly
sounded, as if written long-ger, strong-ger, young-ger, &c,
where the g is hard, as in finger, linger, &c. And it may
be looked upon as a general rule, that nouns, adjectives,
or verbs, do not alter their original sound upon taking
an additional syllable. In these three words, therefore,
the Irish pronounce more agreeably to analogy than the
English; for, if I mistake not, they do not articulate the
g. (581)
410. Hitherto we have considered these letters as they are heard under the accent; but when they are unaccented in the participial termination ing, they are frequently a cause of embarrassment to speakers who desire to pronounce correctly. We are told, even by teachers of English, that ing, in the words singing, bringing, and swinging, must be pronounced with the ringing sound, which is heard when the accent is on these letters, in king, sing, and ring, and not as if written without the g, as singin, bringin, swingin. No one can be a greater advocate than I am for the strictest adherence to orthography, as long as the public pronunciation pays the least attention to it; but when I find letters given up by the Public, with respect to sound, I then consider them as cyphers; and, if my observation does not greatly fail me, I can assert, that our best speakers do not invariably pronounce the participial ing, so as to rhyme with sing, king, and ring. Indeed, a very obvious exception seems to offer itself in those verbs that end in these letters, as a repetition of the ringing sound in successive syllables would produce a Tautophany, (see the rhyme with sing, king, and ring.) Indeed, a very ob

411. N is mute when it ends a syllable, and is preceded by l or m, as kin, hymn, limm, solemn, column, autumn, condemn, condemn. In hymning, and limning, the n is generally pronounced, and sometimes, in very solemn speaking, in condemning and condemned; but, in both cases, contrary to analogy, which forbids any sound in the participle that was not in the verb. (381)

412. This letter is mute before s and t at the beginning of words, psalm, psalmist, psalmody, psalmography, psaltery; the prefix pseudo, signifying false, as pseudography, pseudology, and the interjection phew! To these we may add pisan, psyalism, psýmacogue. It is mute in the middle of words between m and t, in empty, sempstress, peremptory, summum, prosy, presumption, redemption, exemption, and raspberry. In cupboard it coalesces with and falls into its flat sound ʌ, as if written cupboard. It is mute in a final syllable between the same letters, as tempt, attempt, contempt, exempt, prompt, compunction. In receipt it is mute between i and t, and in the military corps (a body of troops) both p and s are mute, as custom has acquired in the French pronunciation of most military terms.

413. Ph is generally pronounced like f, as in philosophy, phantom, &c. In nephew and Stephen it has the sound of v. In dipthong and triphthong the sound of p only is heard; and the h is mute likewise in nephtha, nephthalmick, &c. In apoethogem both letters are dropped. The same may be observed of phthisis, phthisis, and phthisical. In sapphire the first p slides into pb, by an accentual coalition of similar letters, very agreeable to analogy. See Exaggerate.

414. Q has always the sound of k: it is constantly followed by u, pronounced like w: and its general sound is heard in quack, quill, quem, &c. pronounced kwack, kwill, kwem, &c. Thus the a subjoined to this letter has really the power of w, may be observed in the generality of words where a succeeds; for we find the vowel go into the broad sound in quart, quarrel, quantity, &c. as much as in war, warrant, want, &c. (85) But it must be carefully noted, that this broad sound is only heard under the accent; when the a preceded by qu, is not accented, it has the sound of every other accented a in the language. (92) Thus the a in quarter, quarrel, quadrant, &c. because it has the accent, is broad: the same may be observed when the accent is secondary only, (522) (527) as in quadragesimal, quadrisyllable, &c. but when the accent is on the succeeding syllable, as in qua-dra-tick, qua-dran-gular, &c. the a goes into the obscure sound approaching to the Italian a. (92)

415. As a great number of words, derived from the French, have these letters in them, according to our usual complaisance for that language, we adopt the French pronunciation: thus in esquette, desquette, etiquette, masquerade, harlequin, oblique, antique, opaque, pique, piquant, piquets, burlesque, grotesque, casque, masque, quadrille, quater-cousin, the qu is pronounced like k. Quijot and quiot ought to be written and pronounced coif, coit. Paquet, loquoy, chequer, and risque, have been very properly spelled by Johnson as they are pronounced packet, lackey, checker, and risk. Quow ought to be pronounced with the u, as if written kwuth, and therefore is not irregular. Liquor and harlequin always lose the u, and conquer, conquerable, and conqueror, sometimes, particularly on the Stage. This deviation, however, seems not to have gone beyond recovery, and conquest is still regularly pronounced Constwet. Quote and quotation are perfectly regular, and ought never to be pronounced as some do, cote and cotation. Cirque, contrasted from circus, and cinque, cinquefoil, cinque-pots, cinque-spotted, are pronounced sirk and sink; and critique, when we mean a
criticism, to distinguish it from critic, is pronounced criteek, rhyming with speak. See Quoit and Quotation.

R.

416. This letter is never silent, but its sound is sometimes transposed. In a final unaccented syllable, terminating with r the r is pronounced after the e, as acre, lucre, sabre, fibre, ochre, eagre, maugre, sepulchre, theatre, spectra, metre, petre, mirre, ni tre, antre, lustre, accoutre, mas \ldots
dre; to which we may add, centre and sceptre; sometimes written center and scepter; but, in my opinion, very improperly, as this peculiarity is fixed, and easily understood; while reducing meagre to meager disturbs the rule, and adds another anomaly to our pronunciation, by making the g hard before e. (98)

417. The same transposition of r is always perceived in the pronunciation of apron and iron; and often in that of citron and saffron, as if written aprin, iurn, citurn, saffurn: nor do I think the first can be pronounced otherwise without a disagreeable stiffness; but the two last may preserve the r before the vowel with great propriety. Chil \ldots

418. As this letter is but a jar of the tongue, sometimes against the roof of the mouth, and sometimes at the orifice of the throat, it is the most imperfect of all the consonants; and, as its formation is so indefinite, no wonder, when it is not under the accent, that the vowels which precede it, should be so indefinite in their sounds, as we may perceive in the words friar, lier, elixir, nadir, mayor, mar \ldots

419. There is a distinction in the sound of this letter, scarcely ever noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is, in my opinion, of no small importance; and that is, the rough and smooth r. Ben Jonson, in his Grammar, says it is sounded firm in the beginning of words, and more liquid in the middle and ends, as in varer, viper; and so in the Latin. The rough r is formed by jarring the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth near the fore teeth: the smooth r is a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, against the inward region of the palate, near the entrance of the throat. This latter r is that which marks the pronunciation of England, and the former that of Ireland. In England, and particularly in London, the r in lard, bard, card, regard, &c. is pronounced so much in the throat as to be little more than the middle or Italian a, lengthened into laad, baad, caad, reaad; while in Ireland the r, in these words, is pronounced with so strong a jar of the tongue against the fore-part of the palate, and accompanied with such an aspiration, or strong breathing, at the beginning of the letter, as to produce that harshness we call the Irish accent. But if this letter is too forcibly pronounced in Ireland, it is often too feebly sounded in England, and particularly in London, where it is sometimes entirely sunk; and it may, perhaps, be worthy of observation, that, provided we avoid a too forcible pronunciation of the r, when it ends a word, or is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, we may give as much force as we please to this letter, at the beginning of a word, without producing any harshness to the ear: thus Rome, river, rage, may have the r as forcible as in Ireland; but bar, bard, card, card, &c. must have it nearly as in London.

S.

420. As the former letter was a jar, this is a hiss; but a hiss which forms a much more definite and complete consonant than the other. This consonant, like the other mutes, has a sharp and a flat sound; the sharp sound is heard in the name of the letter, and in the words same, sin, this; the flat sound is that of z, heard in its, his, was; and these two sounds, accompanied by the aspirate, or h, form all the varieties found under this letter. (41)

421. S has always its sharp hissing sound at the beginning of words, as soon, sin, &c. and when it immediately follows any of the sharp mutes, f, s, t, as scoffs, blocks, hips, pits, or when it is added to the mute e after any of these letters, as strifes, flakes, pipes, mites.

422. S is sharp and hissing at the end of the monosyllables yes, this, us, thus, gas; and at the end of words of two or more syllables, if it be preceded by any of the vowels but e, and forms a distinct syllable: thus es in pipes and mites do not form a distinct syllable; and as they are preceded by a sharp mute, the s is sharp likewise: but in prices these letters form a syllable, and the s is pronounced like z, according to the general rule.
The only exceptions to this rule are, the words as, whereas, has, bis, vos, etc.; for bias, doulos, Atlas, metropolis, basis, chaos, trips, pus, chorus, cyprus, &c. have the final $ pronounced sharp and hissing.

Agreeably to this rule, the numerous terminations in $ae, as pious, superfluous, &c. have the $ sharp, and are pronounced exactly like the pronoun us; and every double $ in the language is pronounced in the same manner, except in the words dissolve, possess, and their compounds; scissors, hussy, and hussar.

Incus, as pious, superfluous, &c. have the $ sharp, and are with the secondary accent on the same letters, have the $ sharp and hissing: the word dismal, which aster, disease, disinterested, dishonest, disorder, dispose, have all of them the $ in disp flat like z, because the accent is not on it, and a vowel begins the next syllable; but discredit, disfavor, disinterest, dispensation, distinguish, have the $ sharp and hissing, because a sharp consonant begins the succeeding accented syllable; and dishonesty, disgrace, disjoin, disqualified, have the $ flat like z, because they are succeeded by a flat consonant in the same situation.

$ in the inseparable preposition dis, when the primary or secondary accent is on it, is always pronounced sharp and hissing: the word dismal, which is an inseparable preposition, is pronounced sharp and hissing.

Agreeably to this rule, the numerous terminations in $ae, as pious, superfluous, &c. have the $ sharp, and are pronounced exactly like the pronoun us; and every double $ in the language is pronounced in the same manner, except in the words dissolve, possess, and their compounds; scissors, hussy, and hussar.

$ in the inseparable preposition dis, when the primary or secondary accent is on it, (522,) is always pronounced sharp and hissing.

$ is always its flat buzzing sound, as it may be called, when it immediately follows any of the flat mutes b, d, g hard, or v, as riks, heads, rats, sires. (24)

$ is pronounced like z, when it forms an additional syllable with e before it, in the plurals of nouns, and the third person singular of verbs; even though the singulars and first persons end in sharp hissing sounds, as ater, richer, cages, boxes, &c. thus prices and primes have both the final $ flat, though the preceding mute in the first word is sharp. (422)

As $ is hissing, when preceded by a liquid, and followed by e mute, as transact, tense, &c. so when it follows any of the liquids without the $, it is pronounced like z, as morals, means, seems, bers.

In the same analogy, when $ comes before any of the liquids, it has the sound of z, as cosmetic, dismal, pismire, charm, prism, theism, schism, and all polysyllables ending in aism, ism, osm, or ym, as enthusiastic, Judaism, microcosm, paroxysm, &c.

$ in the preposition dis, is either sharp or flat, as it is accentuated or unaccented, as explained above; but it ought always to be pronounced like z, when it is not under the accent, and is followed by a flat mute, a liquid, or a vowel, as disable, disease, disorder, dispose, disdain, disgrace, disvalue, disjoin, dislike, dislobe, disloyalty, dismember, dismount, dismis, dismature, dirk, dirklish, disrobe. (245)

Mr. Sheridan, and those orthoepists who have copied him, seem to have totally overlooked this tendency in the liquids to convert the $ to z when this letter ends the first syllable without the accent, and the liquids begin the second syllable with it.

$ is pronounced like z, in the monosyllables as, is, big, was, these, those, and in all plurals whose singulars end in a vowel, or a vowel followed by e mute, as commons, peruses, shoes, abes, dues, and consequently when it follows the w or y, in the plurals of nouns, or the third person singular of verbs, as ways, betrays, news, views, &c.

Some verbs ending in xe have the $ like z, to distinguish them from nouns or adjectives of the same form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
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<tr>
<td>grease to grease excuse to excuse</td>
<td>close to close refuse to refuse</td>
<td>house to house diffuse to diffuse</td>
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<td>mouse to mouse use to use</td>
<td>house to huse rise to rise</td>
<td>abuse to abuse premise to premise</td>
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Pronunciation of the Consonant s.

438. š and šy, at the end of words, have the s pronounced like z if it has a vowel before it, with the accent on it, as easy, greedy, queerly, cheerful, Daisy, missy, easy, causty, noisy; but if the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, the s is sharp, as herey, poesy, \&c. if a sharp mute precede, the s is sharp, as tricky, tricky; if a liquid precede, and the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the s is flat, as polsy, limny, clumsy, panzy, tancy, phrensy, quinsy, talsey, submisy,almisy, jerisy, kerisy. Parsy has the s sharp and hissing from its relation to pume, and minstrelsy and controversy have the antepenultimate and preantepenultimate accent: thus we see why busy, busy, lousy, and drowsy, have the s like z, and jealousy, the sharp hissing s.

439. S, in the termination ible, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like z, as persuasive, visible, divisible, infusible, conclusible; but if a liquid consonant precede the s, the s then becomes sharp and hissing, as sensible, responsible, sensible, reversible, \&c.

440. S, in the terminations sory and sory, is sharp and hissing, as dispensary, adversary, suasory, perusatory, decisory, incisory, depursory, compulsory, incensory, compensory, suspensory, sensory, responsey, cursory, discur-sory, lusory, elusory, illusory, collusory. Rosary and misery, which have the s like z, are the only exceptions.

441. S, in the termination ise, is pronounced like z, except in the adjectives before mentioned, and a few substantives. such as paradise, anise, rise, grise, verdigrise, mortise, traverse.

442. S, in the termination sal and sel, when preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like z, as nasal, owsal, bowal, nosal, reprosal, proposal, refusal, sal, and sharp and hissing when preceded by a consonant, as mensal, universal, \&c.

443. S, in the termination son, sen, and sin, is pronounced like z, as reason, season, tucson, cargason, diapason, orison, benison, venison, densison, foison, poison, prison, damson, crimson, chosen, resin, raisin, cousin. But the s in mason, bason, garrison, caparison, comparison, parson, and person is sharp and hissing. (170)

444. S, after the inseparable prepositions pre and pro, is sharp, as in presence, preside, prescient, prosecute, prosecution, prosey, prosopopia, but flat like z in presence, presid, presidacy, presume, presumption, but where the pre is prefixed to a word which is significant when alone, the s is always sharp, as presuppose, pre-suppose, \&c.

445. S, after the inseparable preposition re, is almost always pronounced like z, as resemble, resent, resentment, reserve, reservation, reservoir, residue, resident, residiency, reside, resign, resignation, n, resilience, resiliency, restitution, resin, resist, resistance, resolve, resolution, resolve, result, resume, resumption, resurrection.

446. S is sharp after re in resuscitation, resumption, \&c. and when the word added to it is significant by itself, as research, resiege, reseat, resurvey. Thus to resign, with the s like z, signifies to yield up; but to re-sign, to sign again, has the s sharp, as in sign: so to resound, to reverberate, has the s like z; but to re-sound, to sound again, has the s sharp and hissing.

447. Thus we see, after pursuing this letter through all its combinations, how difficult it often is to decide by analogy, when we are to pronounce it sharp and hissing, and when flat like z. In many cases it is of no great importance: in others, it is the distinctive mark of a vulgar or a polite pronunciation. Thus design is never heard with the s like z, but among the lowest order of the people; and yet there is not the least reason from analogy why we should not pronounce it in this manner, as well as in resign: the same may be observed of preside and desist, which have the s sharp and hissing; and reside and resist, where the same letter is pronounced like z. It may, however, be remarked, that re has the s like z after it more regularly than any other of the prefixes.

448. It may, perhaps, be worthy of observation, that though z becomes sharp or flat, as it is followed by a sharp or flat consonant, or a liquid, as cosmetic, dismal, disband, disturb, \&c. yet if it follows a liquid or a flat consonant, except in the same syllable, it is generally sharp. Thus the s in sub, sub, \&c. is like z; but in subserve, subside, subsist, it is sharp and hissing: and though it is flat in absolute, it is sharp in absolute; but if a sharp consonant precede, the s is always sharp and hissing, as tippy, tricky: thus in the pronunciation of the word Glas-kow, as the s is always sharp and hissing, we find the g invariably slide into its sharp sound k; and this word is always heard as if written Glaskow. We see, therefore, that a preceding sharp consonant makes the succeeding s sharp, but not inversely.

449. S is always sharp and hissing when followed by e, except in the word discern.

S aspirated, or sounding like sh or zh.

450. S, like its fellow dental t, becomes aspirated, and goes either into the sharp sound sh, or the flat sound zh, when the accent is on the preceding-vowel, and it is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, as nauseate, or a diphthongal vowel, as pleasure, pronounced nausheate and pleasure. (195)

451. S, in the termination sion, preceded by a vowel, goes into the flat aspiration zh, as revision, cohesion, decision, confusion, pronounced evazhion, \&c. but when it is preceded by a liquid or another s, it has the sharp aspiration sh, as expulsion, dimension, reversion, pronounced expulsion, \&c.

452. The same may be observed of s before u; when a vowel precedes the s, with the accent on it, the g goes into the flat aspiration, as pleasure, measure, treasure, rasure,
pronounced pleasure, &c. but when preceded by a liquid, or another s, it is sounded sh, as sensual, censure, tenure, pressure, pronounced sensuous, censure, &c.

463. From the clearness of this analogy, we may perceive the impropriety of pronouncing Asia with the sharp aspiration, as if written Azthia; when, by the foregoing rule, it ought, undoubtedly to be pronounced Azthin, rhyming with Arpasia, edumaria, &c. with the flat aspiration of z. This is the Scotch pronunciation of this word, and, unquestionably, the true one: but if I mistake not, Persia is pronounced in Scotland with the same aspiration of s, and as if written Perzhia; which is as contrary to analogy as the other is agreeable to it.

464. The tendency of the s to aspiration before a diphthongal sound, has produced several anomalies in the language, which can only be detected by recurring to first principles: for which purpose it may be necessary to observe, that the accent or stress naturally preserves the letters in their true sound; and as feebleness naturally succeeds force, so the letters, immediately after the stress, have a tendency to slide into different sounds, which require less exertion of the organs. Hence the omission of one of the vowels in the pronunciation of the last syllable of fountain, mountain, captain, &c. (208) hence the short sound of i in respite, serve, &c. hence the s pronounced like s in disable, where the accent is on the second syllable; and like t sharp and hissing in disability, where there is a secondary stress on the first syllable; and hence the difference between the k in exercise, and that in exert; the former having the accent on it, being pronounced eks, as if the word were written exerzise: and the latter without the accent, pronounced gks, as if the word were written egzert. This analogy leads us immediately to discover the irregularity of sure, sugar, and their compounds, which are pronounced sbure and sbugar, though the accent is on the first syllable, and ought to preserve the s without aspiration; and a want of attending to this analogy has betrayed Mr. Sheridan into a series of mistakes in the sound of s in the words suicide, presume, resume, &c. as if written shozide, pro-zoom, re-zoom, &c. but if this is the true pronunciation of these words, it may be asked, why is not ni, suitable, pursue, &c. to be pronounced snoot, sbootable, por-zos? &c. If it be answered, Custom; I own this decision the question at once. Let us only be assured, that the best speakers pronounce a like s, and that is the true pronunciation: but those who see analogy so openly violated, ought to be assured of the certainty of the custom before they break through all the laws of language to conform to it. (69) (71) See Superable.

455. We have seen, in a great variety of instances, the versatility of s, how frequently it slides into the sound of z: but my observation greatly fails me if it ever takes the aspiration, unless it immediately follows the accent, except in the words sure, sugar, and their compounds; and these irregularities are sufficient, without adding to the numerous catalogue we have already seen under this letter.

456. The analogy we have just been observing, directs us in the pronunciation of usury, usurer, and usurious. The first two have the accent on the first syllable, which permits the s to go into aspiration, as if the words were written ushury and ushurer: but the accent being on the second u in the last word, the s is prevented from going into aspiration, and is pronounced ushurious. (479) (480)

457. Though the ss in passion, mission, &c. belong to separate syllables, as if spelt pas-sion, mis-sion, &c. yet the accent presses the first into the same aspiration as the last, and they are both pronounced with the sharp aspirated hiss, as if they were but one s. See Exaggerate.

458. S is silent in ise, island, isle, demere, puisne, vis-count, and at the end of some words from the French, as pas, sous, vis-a-vis; and in corps the two last letters are silent, and the word pronounced core. (412)

T.

459. T is the sharp sound of D; (41) but though the latter is often changed into the former, the former never goes into the latter. The sound to which this letter is extremely prone, is that of s. This sound of s has greatly multiplied the hissing in our own language, and has not a little promoted it in most modern tongues. That p and b, t and d, h and g hard, s and z, should slide into each other, is not surprising, as they are distinguished only by a nice shade of sound; but that s should alter to t, seems a most violent transition, till we consider the organic formation of these letters, and of those vowels which always occasion it. If we attend to the formation of t, we shall find that it is a stoppage of the breath by the application of the upper part of the tongue, near the end, to the correspondent part of the palate; and that if we just detach the tongue from the palate, sufficiently to let the breath pass, a hiss is produced which forms the letter s. Now the vowel that occasions this transition of t to s, is the squeezed sound of e, as heard in y consonant: (8) which squeezed sound is a species of hiss; and this hiss, from the absence of accent, easily slides into the s, and s as easily into sb: thus mechanically is generated that hissing termination tion, which forms but one syllable, as if written shun. (195)

460. But it must be carefully remarked, that this hissing sound, contracted by the t before certain diphthongs, is never heard but after the accent: when the accent falls on the vowel immediately after the t, this letter, like s or e in the same situation, preserves its simple sound: thus the e in social, goes into sb, because the accent is on the preceding vowel; but it preserves the simple sound of s in society, because the accent is on the succeeding vowel,
Pronunciation of the Consonants T, and TH.

The same analogy is obvious in satiate and satiety; and is perfectly agreeable to that difference made by accent in the sound of other letters. (71) See satis

461. As the diphthongs ia, ie, in, or io, when coming after the accent, have the power of drawing the t into sh, so the diphthongal vowel a, in the same situation, has a similar power. If we analyse the u, we shall find it commence with the squeezed sound of e, equivalent to the consonant y. (39) This letter produces the small hiss before taken notice of, (459) and which may be observed in the pronunciation of nature, and borders so closely on nature, that it is no wonder Mr. Sheridan adopted this latter mode of spelling the word to express its sound. The only fault of Mr. Sheridan in depicting the sound of this word, seems to be that of making the u short, as in bur, cur, &c. as every correct ear must perceive an elegance in lengthening the sound of the, and a vulgarity in shortening it. The true pronunciation seems to lie between both.

462. But Mr. Sheridan's greatest fault seems to lie in not attending to the nature and influence of the accent: and because nature, creature, feature, fortune, misfortune, &c. have the t pronounced like ch, or sh, as if written crea-chure, sea-shure, &c. he has extended this change of t into ch, or sh, to the word tune, and its compounds, tutor, tutoris, tuition, tutelage, tutelar, tutelary, &c. tu

463. Here, then, the line is drawn by analogy. Whenever t comes before these vowels, and the accent immediately follows it, the t preserves its simple sound, as in Miltiades, elephantiatis, satiety, &c. but when the accent precedes the t, it then goes into sh, tch, or sh, as nat-shure or natchure, na-shion, vir-tchue or virtue, patient, &c. or na-shion, patience, &c. (464) In similar circumstances, the same may be observed of d, as arduous, hideous, &c. (293) (294) (376) Nor is this tendency of t before long u found only when the accent immediately precedes; for we hear the same aspiration of this letter in spiritual, spirituosus, signature, ligature, forfeiture, as if written spiritchual, spirituous, signature, ligatures, forfeitures, &c. where the accent is two syllables before these letters; and the only termination which seems to refuse this tendency of the t to aspiration, is that in tude, as latitude, longitude, multitude, &c.

464. This pronunciation of t extends to every word where the diphthong or diphthongal sound commences with t or sh, except in the terminations of verbs and adjectives, which preserve the simple in the augment, without suffering the t to go into the hissing sound, as t pity, thou pities, he pities, or pitied; mightier, worthier, twain, thine, thither, &c. This is agreeable to the general rule, which forbids the adjectives or verbal terminations to alter the sound of the primitive verb or noun. See No. 583.

But in the words beatial, celestial, frontier, admission, &c. where the s, or n precedes the t, this letter is pronounced like ch or sh, instead of s, (991) as bes-tchial, cele-tchial, fron-tcher, admis-tchion, &c. as also when the t is followed by ow, whatever letter precede, as righteous, pitious, photonous, &c. pronounced righ-tshouns, pit-shouns, plen-tshouns, &c. The same may be observed of t when succeeded by ow, as uncouth, presumptuous, &c. pronounced un-g-tshouns, pre-sump-tshouns, &c. See the words.

ICH.

465. This lisping sound, as it may be called, is almost peculiar to the English. (41) (50) (469) The Greek θ was certainly not the sound we give it: like its principal letter, it has a sharp and a flat sound; but these are so little subject to rule, that a catalogue will, perhaps, be the best guide.

466. The, at the beginning of words, is sharp, as in thank, think, &c. except in the following words: This, that, than, the, their, them, then, thence, there, these, they, thine, thither, there, thou, though, thus, thy, and their compounds.

467. The, at the end of words, is sharp, as death, breath, &c. except in beneath, booth, with; and the verbs to weath, to loath, to uncloath, to soak, to smooth, to mouth: all which ought to be written with the e final; not only to distinguish some of them from the nouns, but to show that the is soft; for though th, when final, is sometimes pronounced soft, as in to loath, to mouth, &c. yet the at the end of words is never pronounced hard. There is as obvious an analogy for this sound of the th in these verbs, as for the z sound of s in verbs ending in se; (437) and why we should write some verbs with s, and others without it, is inconceivable. The best way to shew the absurdity of our orthography in this particular, will be to draw out the nouns and verbs as they stand in Johnson's Dictionary.

Adjectives and Nouns. Verbs.

breath, to breathe.

weath, to weath, to inweath.

loath, to loath.

cloth, to cloath, to uncloath.

bath, to bathe.

smooth, to smooth.

mouth, to mouth.
DIFFERENT SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS T, V, W, X.

swath, to swathe.

sheath, to sheathe.

sooth, to sooth.

Surely nothing can be more evident than the analogy of the language in this case. Is it not absurd to hesitate a moment at writing all the verbs with the e final? This is a departure from our great lexicographer, which he himself would approve, as nothing but inadvertency could have led him into this unmeaning irregularity.—It may not be improper to observe here, that those substantives which in the singular end with th sharp, adopt the th flat in the plural, as path, paths; bath, baths; &c. Such a propensity is there to slide into the flat sound of s, that we frequently hear this sound in the genitive case, as My wife's portion, or My wife's portion. In the same manner we hear of paying so much for house rent and taxes, instead of house rent and taxes; and shopkeepers tell us they have goods of all prices, instead of all prices. Nay, some go so far as to pronounce the plural of truth, truths; but this must be carefully avoided.

468. Th is hard in the middle of words, either when it precedes or follows a consonant, as panther, nepenthe, orthodox, orthography, orthoepy, thwart, atrocity, ethnic, misanthrope, philanthropy, &c. except brethren, farthing, farther, northern, worthy, burthen, murder, where the th flat is; but the two last words are better written burden and murder.

469. Th, between two vowels, is generally soft in words purely English, as father, feather, heathen, hither, thither, whither, whether, either, neither, weather, weather, wither, gather, together, father, mother.

470. Th, between two vowels, particularly in words from the learned languages, is generally hard, as apathy, sympathy, antipathy, Athens, atheist, authentic, author, authority, atheism, cathartic, cathedral, catholic, catheter, ether, ethics, lethargy, Leibnian, litharge, lithotomy, mathematics, method, pathetic, platocracy, prosy, anthemia, amethyst, theater, amphitheater, apothecary, apothecaries.

471. Th is sometimes pronounced like simple s, as Thomas, thyme, Thames, asthma, phthisis, phthisical, and is silent in twelfth, pronounced twelftide.

T silent.

472. T is silent when preceded by s, and followed by the abbreviated terminations en and es, as basten, chasten, fasten, listen, glisten, chisten, wisten, which are pronounced as if written haste'n, chase'n, &c. in bursten the th is heard: so castle, nestle, trestle, wretched, whistle, whistle, epistle, bristle, gristle, joke, apostle, throttle, bustle, justle, rustle, are pronounced as if written castle, nestle, &c. in gentle the th is pronounced; in often, fasten, and soften, the th is silent, and at the end of several words from the French, as trait, stunt, (taste) etat. In the first of these words the th begins to be pronounced; in the last, it has been sometimes heard; but in the second, never. Tupes is more frequently written tupet, and is therefore not irregular. In billet-doux the t is silent, as well as in banty. The same silence of t may be observed in the English words, Christmas, chestnut, mortgage, outlaw, bankruptcy, and in the second syllable of misletoe. In current and current, the th is always mute. See No. 102, 103, 405.

V.

473. V is flat i, and bears the same relation to it as s does to d, to t, hard g to k, and s to z: (41) It is never irregular; and if ever silent, it is in the word twelvemonth, where both that letter and the e are, in colloquial pronunciation, generally dropped, as if written twel'month.

W initial.

474. That w at the beginning of a word is a consonant, has been proved already. (9) (59) It is always silent before r, as in warm, wrong, wrap, warm, warm, warm, wrench, wrestle, wriggle, wring, wrinkle, wrist, wrists, wrists, wrong, wrong, wrong, wear, wear, &c.; and before b, and the vowel o, when long, as whole, who, &c. pronounced bale, bo, &c.

475. W, before b, is pronounced as if it were after h, as in hoo-y, why, hoo-en, when, &c. but in whole, whoop, &c. the single and double o coalescing with the same sound in w, this last letter is scarcely perceptible. In swoo, however, this letter is always heard; and pronouncing it soon, is vulgar. In sword and answer it is always silent. In two it mingles with its kindred sound, and the number two is pronounced like the adverb too. In the prepositions toward and towards, the w is dropped, as if written toard and toards; but in the adjectives and adverbs toward and towardly, froward and frowardly, the w is heard distinctly. It is sometimes dropped in the last syllable of awkward, as if written awkward; but this pronunciation is vulgar.

X.

476. X is a letter composed of those which have been already considered, and therefore will need but little discussion. (48) (51) It is flat or sharp like its component letters, and is subject to the same laws.

477. X has a sharp sound like ks, when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, as exercise, excellence, &c. or when the accent is on the next syllable, if it begin with a consonant, as excuse, expense, &c. (71)

478. X has its flat sound like gs, when the accent is not on it, and the following syllable having the accent begins with a vowel, as exist, example, exist, &c. pronounced egzist, egzample, egzist, &c. The same sound may be observed if b follow, as in exhibit, exhale, &c. pronounced
PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANTS T, Z.

egzhibit, egzhalc; but if the secondary accent be on the x, in the polysyllable exhibition, exhalation, &c. this letter is then sharp, as in exercise; (71) but in compound words, where the primitive ends in x, this letter retains its primitive sound, as fixation, taxation, vexation, vexations, relaxation, &c. to which we may add the simples in our language, doxol, gyand proximity; so that this propensity of x to become egz, seems confined to the inseparable preposition.

479. X, like s, is aspirated, or takes the sound of h after it, only when the accent is before it: hence the difference been luxury and luxurious; anxious and anxiety: in the true pronunciation of which words, nothing will direct us but recurring to first principles. It was observed that x is never aspirated, or pronounced like sh, but when the accent is on the preceding syllable; (450) and that when the accent is on the succeeding vowel, though the s frequently is pronounced like x, it is never sounded zb: from which premises we may conclude, that luxury and luxurious ought to be pronounced luckshury and lugzurious, and not lug-zho-ryus, as Mr. Sheridan spells it. The same error runs through his pronunciation of all the compounds, luxuryance, luxuriant, luxuriate, &c. which unquestionably ought to be pronounced lug-zu-ri-ance, lug-zu-ri-ant, lug-zu-ri-ate, &c. in four syllables, and not in three only, as they are divided in his Dictionary.

480. The same principles will lead us to decide in the words anxious and anxiety: asthe accent is before the x in the first word, it is naturally divisible into ank-shious, and as naturally pronounced ani-shus; but as the accent is after the x in the second word, and the hissing sound cannot be aspirated, (456) it must necessarily be pronounced ang-ziety. But Mr. Sheridan, without any regard to the component letters of these words, or the different position of the accent, has not only spelled them without aspiration, but without letting the s, in the composition of the last word, go into z; for thus they stand in his Dictionary: ank-syus, ank-si-e-ty. (456)

481. The letter x, at the beginning of words, goes into z, as Xerxes, Xenophon, &c. pronounced Zerxes, Zenophon, &c. it is silent at the end of the French billet-doux, and pronounced like s in beaux; often and better written beaus.

Y initial.

482. Y, as a consonant, has always the same sound; and this has been sufficiently described in ascertaining its real character; (40) when it is a vowel at the end of a word or syllable with the accent upon it, it is sounded exactly like the first sound of i, as cy-der, ty-rant, re-ply, &c. but at the end of a word or syllable, without the accent, it is pronounced like the first sound of e, liberty, fury, tenderly, &c.

483. Z is the flat s, and bears the same relation to it as b does to p, d to t, hard g to k, and v to f. Its common name isussard, which Dr. Johnson explains into s hard; if, however, this be the meaning, it is a gross misnomer: for the z is not the hard, but the soft s: but as it has a less sharp, and therefore not so audible a sound, it is not impossible but it may mean s surd. Zed, borrowed from the French, is the more fashionable name of this letter; but, in my opinion, not to be admitted, because the names of the letters ought to have no diversity.

484. Z, like s, goes into aspiration before a diphthong, or a diphthongal vowel after the accent, as is heard in vizier, glazier, grazier, &c. pronounced vizh-i-er, glazh-i-er, grazhd-i-er, &c. The same may be observed of asure, ra-zure, &c.

485. Z is silent in the French word rendezvous; and is pronounced in the Italian manner, as if w were before it, in mezzotinto, as if written metzatinto.

Thus having endeavoured to exhibit a just idea of the principles of pronunciation, both with respect to single letters, and their various combinations into syllables and words. The attentive reader must have observed how much the sounds of the letters vary, as they are differently associated, and how much the pronunciation of these associations depends upon the position of the accent. This is a point of the utmost importance, and a want of attending to it has betrayed several ingenious men into the grossest absurdities. This will more fully appear in the observations on accent, which is the next point to be considered.

OF THE NATURE OF ACCENT.

486. The accent of the ancients is the opprobrium of modern criticism. Nothing can show more evidently the fallibility of the human faculties than the total ignorance we are in at present of the nature of the Latin and Greek accent.† This would be still more surprising if a phenomenon of a similar kind did not daily present itself to our view. The accent of the English language, which is constantly sounding in our ears, and every moment open to investigation, seems as much a mystery as that accent which

* Professor Ward, speaking of the reason for doubling the s at the end of words, says, "s doubled retains its proper force, which, when single at the end of words, is softened into sh, as bis, bius." And Dr. Wallis tells us, that it is almost certain when a noun has hard s in the last syllable, and becomes a verb; that in the latter case the s becomes soft, as a house is pronounced with the hard s, and to house with the s soft.

† See Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity, at the end of the Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names.
is removed almost two thousand years from our view. Obscurity, perplexity, and confusion, run through every treatise on the subject, and nothing could be so hopeless as an attempt to explain it, did not a circumstance present itself, which at once accounts for the confusion, and affords a clue to lead us out of it.

487. Not one writer on accent has given us such a definition of the voice as acquaints us with its essential properties: they speak of high and low, loud and soft, quick and slow; but they never once mention that striking property which distinguishes speaking from singing sounds, and which, from its sliding from high to low, and from low to high, may not improperly be called the inflection of the voice. No wonder, when writers left this out of the account, that they should blunder about the nature of accent: it was impossible they should do otherwise; so partial an idea of the speaking voice must necessarily lead them into error. But let us once divide the voice into its rising and falling inflections, the obscurity vanishes, and accent becomes as intelligible as any other part of language.

488. Keeping this distinction in view, let us compare the accented syllables with others, and we shall find this general conclusion may be drawn: "The accented syllable is always louder than the rest; but when it has the rising inflection, it is higher than the preceding, and lower than the succeeding syllable: and when it has the falling inflection, it is pronounced higher as well as louder than the other syllables, either preceding or succeeding." The only exception to this rule is, "when the accent is on the last syllable of a word which has no emphasis, and which is the concluding word of a discourse." Those who wish to see this clearly demonstrated may consult Elements of Eloquence, second edition, page 181. On the present occasion it will be sufficient to observe, that the stress we call accent is as well understood as is necessary for the pronunciation of single words, which is the object of this treatise; and therefore, considering accent merely as stress, we shall proceed to make some remarks on its proper position in a word, and endeavour to detect some errors in the use and application of it.

The different Positions of the English Accent.

489. Accent, in its very nature, implies a comparison with other syllables less forcible; hence we may conclude that monosyllables, properly speaking, have no accent: when they are combined with other monosyllables and form a phrase, the stress which is laid upon one, in preference to others, is called emphasis. As emphasis evidently points out the most significant word in a sentence, so, where other reasons do not forbid, the accent always dwells with greatest force on that part of the word which, from its importance, the hearer has always the greatest occasion to observe; and this is necessarily the root, or body of the word. But as the harmony of termination frequently attracts the accent from the root to the branches of words, so the first and most natural law of accentuation seems to operate less in fixing the stress than any of the other. Our own Saxon terminations, indeed, with perfect uniformity, leave the principal part of the word in quiet possession of what seems its lawful property; (501) but Latin and Greek terminations, of which our language is full, assume a right of preserving their original accent, and subjecting many of the words they bestow upon us, to their own classical laws.

490. Accent, therefore, seems to be regulated, in a great measure, by etymology. In words from the Saxon, the accent is generally on the root; in words from the learned languages, is is generally on the termination; and if to these we add the different accent we lay on some words, to distinguish them from others, we seem to have the three great principles of accentuation; namely, the radical, the terminational, and the distinctive.

Accent on Dissyllables.

491. Every word of two syllables has necessarily one of them accented, and but one. It is true, for the sake of emphasis, we sometimes lay an equal stress upon two successive syllables, as di-rect, some-times; but when these words are pronounced alone, they have never more than one accent. For want of attending to this distinction, some writers have roundly asserted, that many dissyllables have two accents, such as convoy, concourse, discard, shipwreck: in which, and similar instances, they confound the distinctness, with which the latter syllables are necessarily pronounced, with accentual force; though nothing can be more different. Let us pronounce the last syllable of the noun torment as distin-guished as we please, it will still be very different with respect to force, from the same syllable in the verb to torment, where the accent is on it; and if we do but carefully watch our pronunciation, the same difference will appear in every word of two syllables throughout the language. The word Amen is the only word which is pronounced with two consecutive accents when alone.

492. There is a peculiarity of accentuation in certain words of two syllables, which are both nouns and verbs, that is not unworthy of notice; the nouns having the accent on the first syllable, and the verbs on the last. This seems an instinctive effort in the language (if the expression will be allowed me) to compensate in some measure for the want of different terminations for these different parts of speech.*

---

* It is not improbable that the verb, by receiving a participial termination, has inclined us to pronounce that part of speech with an accent nearer the end than we do the noun: for though we can without any difficulty pronounce the verb with the accent on the noun, we cannot so easily pronounce the participle and the adverb formed from it with that
The words which admit of this diversity of accent are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abject</td>
<td>abject</td>
<td>déscent</td>
<td>déscent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absent</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>digest</td>
<td>digest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abstract</td>
<td>abstract</td>
<td>essay</td>
<td>essay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accent</td>
<td>accent</td>
<td>export</td>
<td>export</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affix</td>
<td>affix</td>
<td>extract</td>
<td>extract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assign</td>
<td>assign</td>
<td>exile</td>
<td>exile</td>
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<tr>
<td>augment</td>
<td>augment</td>
<td>ferment</td>
<td>ferment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bombard</td>
<td>bombard</td>
<td>frequent</td>
<td>frequent</td>
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<td>cement</td>
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<td>import</td>
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<tr>
<td>colleague</td>
<td>colleague</td>
<td>incense</td>
<td>incense</td>
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<tr>
<td>collect</td>
<td>collect</td>
<td>insult</td>
<td>insult</td>
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<tr>
<td>compact</td>
<td>compact</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compound</td>
<td>compound</td>
<td>perfume</td>
<td>perfume</td>
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<tr>
<td>compress</td>
<td>compress</td>
<td>permit</td>
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<tr>
<td>concert</td>
<td>concert</td>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concrete</td>
<td>concrete</td>
<td>premise</td>
<td>premise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conduct</td>
<td>conduct</td>
<td>presage</td>
<td>presage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confine</td>
<td>confine</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conflict</td>
<td>conflict</td>
<td>produce</td>
<td>produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserve</td>
<td>conserve</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentType</td>
<td>contentType</td>
<td>protest</td>
<td>protest</td>
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<tr>
<td>content</td>
<td>content</td>
<td>rebel</td>
<td>rebel</td>
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<td>contract</td>
<td>contract</td>
<td>record</td>
<td>record</td>
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<tr>
<td>contrast</td>
<td>contrast</td>
<td>refuse</td>
<td>refuse</td>
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<tr>
<td>convert</td>
<td>convert</td>
<td>subject</td>
<td>subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>converses</td>
<td>converses</td>
<td>survey</td>
<td>survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>convert</td>
<td>convert</td>
<td>torment</td>
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<tr>
<td>convexit</td>
<td>convexit</td>
<td>tráject</td>
<td>tráject</td>
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<tr>
<td>convey</td>
<td>convey</td>
<td>transfer</td>
<td>transfer</td>
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<tr>
<td>desert</td>
<td>desert</td>
<td>transport</td>
<td>transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discount</td>
<td>discount</td>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>attribute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

493. To this analogy, some speakers are endeavouring to reduce the word *contents*; which, when it signifies the matter contained in a book, is often heard with the accent on the first syllable; but though this pronunciation serves to distinguish words which are different in signification, and to give, in some measure, a difference of form to the noun and verb, in which our tongue is remarkably efficient, still it is doubtful whether this distinction be of any real advantage to the language. See Bowl. This diversity of accentuation seems to have place in some compound verbs. See Counterbalance and the subsequent words.

494. Sometimes words have a different accent, as they are adjectives or substantives. Substantives. Adjectives.

| August, the month | August, noble |
| Compact | Compact |
| Château, wine | Château, open |
| Exile, banishment | Exile, small |
| Gallant, a lover | Gallant, bold |
| Instinct | Instinct |
| Invalid | Invalid |
| Levant, a place | Levant, eastern |
| Minute of time | Minute, small |
| Supine, in grammar | Supine, indolent. |

495. Sometimes the same parts of speech have a different accent to mark a difference of signification.

| Conjure, to practise magic; to conjure, to intreat |
| Desert, a wilderness | Desert, merit |
| Buffet, a blow | Buffet, a cupboard |
| Sinister, insidious | Sinister, the left side. |

496. In this analogy some speakers pronounce the word *Concordance* with the accent on the first syllable, when it signifies a dictionary of the Bible; and with the accent on the second, when it signifies agreement: but besides that, there is not the same reason for distinguishing nouns from each other, as there is nouns from verbs; the accent on the first syllable of the word *Concordance* gives a harshness and poverty to its sound, which ought to be avoided.

497. But though the different accentuation of nouns and verbs of the same form does not extend so far as might be expected, it is certain, that in words of two syllables, where the noun and verb are of different forms, there is an evident tendency in the language to place the accent upon the first syllable of the noun, and on the last of the verb. Hence the nouns *outrage*, *upstart*, and *uproar*, have the accent on the first syllable; and the verbs *to uphold*, *to outstrip*, on the last.

498. This analogy will appear still more evident if we attend to the accent of those nouns and verbs which are compounded of two words. Every dissyllable compounded of words which, taken separately, have a meaning, may be deemed a qualified substantive; and that word which qualifies or describes the other, is that which most distinguishes it, and consequently that which ought to have the accent: accordingly we find that *inborn*, *outrage*, *chairman*, *freehold*, *sand-box*, *book-case*, *pen-knife*, have the accent on the first syllable, which is the specifying part of the word; while *gainsay*, *foresee*, *overlook*, *undersell*, have the accent on the last syllable, which is the least distinguishing part of the word. This rule, however, is either by the caprice of custom, or the love of harmony, frequently violated, but is sufficiently extensive to mark the general tendency of the language. Akenside brings the verb to comment under this analogy:

499. Something very analogous to this we find in the nouns we verbalize, by changing the s sharp of the noun into the s flat, or z of the verbs, (457) as a use, and to use, where we may remark, that when the word in both parts of speech is a monosyllable, and so not under the laws of accent, the verb, however, claims the privilege of lengthening the sound of the consonant, when it can, as well as when it cannot, prolong the accentuation: thus we not only find grass altered to graze, brass to brace, glass to glaze, price to prize, breath to breathe, &c. but the s or z sharp altered to the s flat in advice to advise, excuse to excuse, device to devise, &c. The noun adopting the sharp hissing sound, and the verb the soft buzzing one, without causing the sound of the consonant, when it can, as well as when it cannot, prolong the accentuation: thus we not only find grass altered to graze, trassto braze, glassto glaze, when it cannot, prolong the accentuation: thus we not only find grass altered to graze, trassto braze, glassto glaze, where we may still discover a trace of the tendency to the barytone pronunciation in the noun, however, claimsthe privilege of lengthening the sound of the consonant, when it can, as well as when it cannot, prolong the accentuation: thus we not only find grass altered to graze, trassto braze, glassto glaze, while the vibral extend this analogy to the noun practice and the verb to practise, pronouncing the first with the i short, and the s like sharp s, as if written practise, and the last with the i long, and the s like s, as if written practise; but correct speakers pronounce the verb like the noun; that is, as if written practise. The noun prophecy, and the verb to prophesy, follow this analogy, only by writing the noun with the s, and the verb with the s, and without any difference of sound, except pronouncing the y in the first like i, and in the last like j long; where we may still discover a trace of the tendency to the barytone pronunciation in the noun, and the aynote in the verb. (467) See the words.

500. This seems to be the favourite tendency of English verbs; and where we find it crossed, it is generally in those formed from nouns, rather than the contrary: agreeably to this, Dr. Johnson has observed, that though nouns have often the accent on the latter, yet verbs have it seldom on the former syllable; those nouns which, in the common order of language, must have preceded the verbs, often transmit this accent to the verbs they form, and inversely: thus the noun water must have preceded the verb to water, as the verb to correspond must have preceded the noun correspondent; and to pursue must claim priority to pursuit. So that we may conclude, whenever verbs deviate from this rule, it is seldom by chance, and generally—in those words only where a superior law of accent takes place.

501. As words increase in syllables, the more easily is their accent known. Nouns sometimes acquire a syllable by becoming plural; adjectives increase a syllable by being compared; and verbs by altering their tense, or becoming participles: adjectives becomes adverbs, by adding ly to them; and prepositions precede nouns or verbs without altering the accent of the word to which they are prefixed, so that when once the accent of dissyllables is known, those polysyllables, whose terminations are perfectly English, have likewise their accent invariably settled. Thus lion becomes lions; poet, poets; polite becomes politer, or politely, or even politicer; mischiefs, mischievous; happy, happiness; may, li ness becomes li oness; mischief, mischievous; and service, serviceable, serviceableness, serviceably, and unserviceably, without disturbing the accent, either on account of the prepositive in, or the subjunctives able, able, and ableness.

502. Hence we may perceive the glaring absurdity which prevails even in the first circles; that of pronouncing the plural of princess, and even the singular, with the accent on the second syllable, like success and successes; for we might just as well say, dutchess, and dutchesse, as princess and princesse; nor would a correct ear be less hurt with the latter than the former.

503. So few verbs of three syllables follow the analogy observable in those of two, that of pronouncing the accent to the last syllable, that this economy seems peculiar to dissyllables: many verbs, indeed, of three syllables, are compounded of a preposition of two syllables: and then, according to the primary law of formation, and not the secondary of distinction, we may esteem them radical, and not distinctive: such as contradict, intercede, supersede, contraband, circumscribe, superscribe, &c. while the generality of words ending in the verbal terminations ise and ize, retain the accent of the simple, as criticise, tyrannise, modernise, &c. and the whole tribe of trisyllable verbs in ate, very few excepted, refuse the accent on the last syllable: but words of three syllables often take their accent from the learned languages from which they are derived; and this makes it necessary to inquire how far English accent is regulated by that of the Greek and Latin.


(a) As our language borrows so largely from the learned languages, it is not wonderful that its pronunciation should be in some measure influenced by them. The rule for placing the Greek accent was, indeed, essentially different from that of the Latin; but words from the Greek, coming to us through the Latin, are often so much latinized as to lose their original accent, and to fall into that of the Latin; and it is the Latin accent which we must chiefly regard, as that which influences our own.

(b) The first general rule that may be laid down is, that when words come to us whole from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original: thus horizon, sonorus, deorum, dictator, gladiator, mediator, delator, spectator, adulator, &c. preserve the penultimate.
accent of the original; and yet the antepenultimate tendency of our language has placed the accent on the first syllable of orator, senator, auditor, minister, cicatrix, plethora, &c. in opposition to the Latin pronunciation of these words, and would have infallibly done the same by abdomen, bitumen, and acumen, if the learned had not stepped in to rescue these classical words from the invasion of the Gothic accent, and to preserve the stress inviolably on the second syllable: nor has even the interposition of two consonants been always able to keep the accent from mounting up to the antepenultimate syllable, as we may see in minister, sinister, character, magistrate, &c. and this may be said to be the favourite accent of our language. See Miscellany.

(c) But notwithstanding this prevalence of the antepenultimate accent, the general rule still holds good; and more particularly in words a little removed from common usage, such as terms in the arts and sciences: these are generally of Greek original: but coming to us through the Latin, most commonly contract the Latin accent, and to preserve the stress inviolably on the second syllable. Nor has even the interposition of two consonants been always able to keep the accent from mounting up to the antepenultimate syllable, as we may see in minister, sinister, character, magistrate, &c. and this may be said to be the favourite accent of our language. See Miscellany.

Another list will show us where the accents of these languages differ:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plethôs</td>
<td>plethôs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>métâbâsis</td>
<td>métâbâsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emphôsis</td>
<td>emphôsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antiphôsis</td>
<td>antiphôsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antîbêsis</td>
<td>antîbêsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antîbêsis</td>
<td>antîbêsis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Another list will show us where the accents of these languages differ:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>antanacûsis</td>
<td>antanacûsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cataclêsis</td>
<td>cataclêsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paraclisês</td>
<td>paraclisês</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apoûsis</td>
<td>apoûsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antidipôsis</td>
<td>antidipôsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auxîsis</td>
<td>auxîsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mathêsis</td>
<td>mathêsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exegêsis</td>
<td>exegêsis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This list we perceive the peculiar tendency of the Latin language to accent the long penultimate vowel, and that of the Greek, to pay no regard to it if the last vowel is short, but to place the accent on the antepenultimate. It will, however, be easily perceived that in this case we follow the Latin analogy: this analogy will appear more evident by a list of words ending in -is, where, though the o in the penultimate syllable is the omega, the Greek accent is on the antepenultimate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>πραπέλοιας</td>
<td>πραπέλοιας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ακολούθως</td>
<td>ακολούθως</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>απολύως</td>
<td>απολύως</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This analogy has led us to accent certain words, formed from the Greek, where the omega was not in the penultimate of the original, in the same manner as those words where this long vowel was found: such as Exostèsis, formed from στεκτικός, Symmeurôsis from σύμμετρος, &c. This tendency therefore has sufficiently formed an analogy; and since rules, however absurdly formed at first, are better than no rules at all, it would, in my opinion, be advisable to consider every word of this form as subject to the penultimate accent; and to look upon apotôsis and metanôrphosis as exceptions.

(c) The next rule we may venture to lay down as a pretty general one, is, that if the words derived from the learned languages, through anglicised by altering the termination, contain the same number of syllables as in the original languages, they are generally to be pronounced with the same accent: that is, with the same accent as the first person present of the indicative mood active voice, or as the present participle of the same verb. The reality of this rule will best appear by a selection of such classes of words as have an equal number of syllables in both languages.

Bytes which have a in the penultimate syllable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>πρέαλατος</td>
<td>πρέαλατος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πρόλατο</td>
<td>πρόλατο</td>
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<tr>
<td>πρόπλατο</td>
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<td>πρόπλατο</td>
<td>πρόπλατο</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this small class of words we find all but the first two have a different accent in English from that of the Latin. The rule for placing the accent in that language being the simplest in the world: if the penultimate syllable is long, the accent is on it; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate.

(g) Words which have e in the penultimate syllable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>πεπόρπες</td>
<td>πεπόρπες</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πεπόρπες</td>
<td>πεπόρπες</td>
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<tr>
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<td>πεπόρπες</td>
<td>πεπόρπες</td>
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<tr>
<td>πεπόρπες</td>
<td>πεπόρπες</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this class we find the penultimate e accented in English as in Latin, except in the three last words. The word alienated departs from the Latin accentuation, by placing the stress on the first syllable, as if derived from the English noun alien. The e in penetra is either long or short in Latin, and in this case we are generally prefer the short sound to the long one.

(h) Words which have i in the penultimate syllable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>λιζîνας</td>
<td>λιζîνας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λιζîνας</td>
<td>λιζîνας</td>
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<tr>
<td>λιζîνας</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>λιζîνας</td>
<td>λιζîνας</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This analogy has led us to accent certain words, formed from the Greek, where the omega was not in the penultimate of the original, in the same manner as those words
bribitant, habitans, mendicant, mendicans, beneficius, resident, residents, accident, accident, diffidence, diffident, evident, evidens, confidence, confident, indigent, indigens, investigate, investiga, diligent, diligens, castigate, castiga, negligent, negligent, extricate, extrico, exigence, exigens, irritate, irrito, intelligence, intelligent, prostitute, profiço, deficiency, deficiens, instigate, instigo.

In the foregoing list of words we find a very general coincidence of the English and Latin accent, except in the last eleven words, where we depart from the Latin accent on the penultimate, and place it on our own favourite syllable the antepenultimate. These last words must therefore be ranked as exceptions.

(i) Words which have o in the penultimate syllable:
interrogates, interrogates, omnipotent, omnipotens, arrogant, arragan, innocent, inincens, dissonant, dissonans, renovata, renovo, redolent, redolens, desolate, desolo, insolent, insulens, decorates, decoro, benvolents, benedolus, elaborate, elabo, condolence, condolenz, laborant, labrant, indolence, indolens, ignoriant, ignorans, armipotent, armipotens, suffocate, suffoco.

This list shows the difference of the English and Latin accent is considerable. The last six words desert the Latin penultimate for the English antepenultimate accent, and condolence falls into an accentuation diametrically opposite.

(ii) Words which have u in the penultimate syllable:
fabulates, fabulor, populate, populo, maculates, maculo, subjugate, subjugo, adjuvates, adjuvans, abductus, abductus, corruvates, corruvus, relucence, reluncens, petulant, petulans, imprudent, imprudent, disputates, disputans, adjutant, adjutans, impudent, impludens, pulate, peculor, speculate, speculor, indurate, induro, pullulate, pullulo, obdurate, obdiro.

Here we find the general rule obtain, with, perhaps, fewer exceptions than in any other class. Adjuvates, pulate, and indurate, are the only absolute deviations; for obdurate has the accent frequently on the second syllable. See the word.

(i) To these lists, perhaps, might be added the English words ending in tion, sion, and ury: for though ury and sion are really pronounced in one syllable, they are by almost all our orthopists generally divided into two; and consequently nation, pronunciation, occasion, evasion, &c. contain the same number of syllables as nation, pronunciation, occasion, &c. and have the accent, in both English and Latin, on the antepenultimate syllable. The same may be observed of words ending in ury, as diversity, variety, &c. from diversitas, varietas, &c.

(m) By this selection (which, though not an exact enumeration of every particular, is yet a sufficient specimen of the correspondence of Latin and English accent) we may perceive that there is a general rule running through both languages, respecting the accent of polysyllables, which is, that when a single vowel in the penultimate is followed by a single consonant, the accent is on the antepenultimate. This is so agreeable to English analogy, that in words derived from the Latin, where the penultimate vowel, followed by a single consonant, is long, and consequently has the accent, we almost always neglect this exception, as it may be called, in the Latin language, and fall into our own general rule of accenting the antepenultimate. Nor is it unworthy of being remarked, that when we neglect the accent of the original, it is almost always to place it at least a syllable higher; as adjacent and condole are the only words in the whole selection, where the accent of the English word is placed lower than in the Latin.

(n) There is, indeed, a remarkable coincidence of accent between Latin verbs of three syllables, commencing with a preposition, and the English words of two syllables, derived from them, by dropping a syllable, as excello, rebel, inquire, confine, confite, desire, explore, proceed, proclaim, have the accent in Latin on the second syllable; and the English verbs excel, rebel, inquire, confine, confite, desire, explore, proceed, proclaim, have the accent on the same syllable. This propensity of following the Latin accent in these words, perhaps, in this, as well as in other cases, formed a general rule, which at last neglected the Latin accent, in words of this kind; as we find profer, confer, defer, desire, compare, complete, conjure, dispute, prepare, have the accent on the second syllable, though profera, defero, confero, desero, comparo, complete, conjure, dispute, preparo, have the accent on the first: and this propensity, perhaps, laid the foundation of that distinction of accent which is so remarkable between dissyllable nouns and verbs of the same form. (§92)

(o) But when English polysyllables are derived from the Latin by dropping a syllable, scarcely any analogy is more apparent than the coincidence of the principal accent of the English word, and the secondary accent, (§92) we give to the Latin word, in the English pronunciation of it. Thus parsimony, ceremony, matrimony, melancholy, &c. have

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* Ben Jonson seems to have had a faint idea of this coincidence, where he says, "all verbs coming from the Latin, either of the supine or otherwise, hold the accent as it is found in the first person present of those Latin verbs, as animo, animato, elabo; whereas except words compound of "facio, as liquore-facii, liquify; and of statua, as constituere, constitute." English Grammar. Of the extent and justness of these observations, the critic reader will be the best judge.
the accent on the first syllable, because, in pronouncing the Latin words, parsiomonia, ceremonia, matrimonia, melancolia, &c. we are permitted, and prone, in our English pronunciation of these words, to place a secondary accent on that syllable. See Academy, Irreparable, &c.

(p) With respect to the quantity of the antepenultimate syllable in polysyllables, it may be observed, that, regardless of the quantity of the original, we almost, without exception, follow the analogy of our own language. This analogy uniformly shortens the vowel, unless it be u, followed by a single consonant, or any other vowel followed by a single consonant, succeeded by a semi-consonant diphthong: thus the first u in dubious is pronounced long, though short in the Latin word dibiùs: the same may be observed of the e and o in médium and empórium: and the first i in delirium, and the first e in délicate, are pronounced short in English, according to our own analogy,(507) though these letters are long in the Latin delirium, and délicatus. For the quantity of English dissyllables derived from the Greek and Latin, see Syllabication, No. 543, 544, &c.

Terminational Accent.

504. We have seen that the Saxon terminations, regardless of harmony, always leave the accent where they found it, let the adventitious syllables be ever so numerous. The Saxons, attentive chiefly to sense, preserved the same simplicity in the accentuation, as in the composition of their words; and, if sense were the only object of language, it must be confessed, that our ancestors were, in this respect, superior to the Greeks and Romans. What method could so rigidly preserve, and so strongly convey, the sense of words, as that which always left the accent on the root? But the necessities of human nature require that our thoughts should not only be conveyed with force, but with ease; to give language its due effect, it must be agreeable as well as forceful; and the ear must be addressed while we are informing the mind. Here, then, terminational accent, the music of language, interposes; corrects the discordant, and strengthens the feeble sounds; removes the difficulty of pronunciation which arises from placing the accent on initial syllables, and brings the force gently down to the latter part of the word, where a cadence is formed, on the principles of harmony and proportion.

505. To form an idea of the influence of termination upon accent, it will be sufficient to observe, that words which have ei, ia, ic, io, eu, in their termination, always have the accent on the preceding syllable: thus atheist, alien, regalia, ambrosia, caduceus, &c. the numerous terminations in ion, ian, &c. as gradation, promotion, confusion,logenian, physician, &c. those in ious, as harmonious, abstruse, &c. those in eous, as outrageous, advantageous, &c. These vowels may not improperly be styled semi-consonant diphthongs. (196)

506. The only exceptions to this rule are one word in ia, as elegiac, which has the accent on the i, and the following words in iacal, as prosodiacal, cardiacal, beliacal, genethliacal, maniacal, demoniacal, ammoniacal, theriacal, paradisiacal, aphrodisiacal, and hypochondriacal; all which have the accent on the antepenultimate i, and that long and open, as in ideal, title, &c.

507. Nothing can be more uniform than the position of the accent in words of these terminations; and, with very few exceptions, the quantity of the accented vowel is as regular as the accent; for when these terminations are preceded by a single consonant, every accented vowel is long, except i; which, in this situation, is as uniformly short: thus occasion, adhesion, erosion, and confusion, have the a, e, o, and u long; while vision and decision have the i short. The same may be observed of probation, concetration, devotion, ablation, and exhibition. The exceptions are, impetuous, especial, perpetual, discretion, and battalion, which last ought to be spelt with double i, as in the French, from which it is derived, and then it would follow the general rule. National and rational form two more exceptions; and these are almost the only irregularities to which these numerous classes of words are subject.

508. Nearly the same uniformity, both of accent and quantity, we find in words ending in ic. The accent immediately precedes this termination, and every vowel under this accent, but u, is short: thus Satanic, pathetic, eliptic, harmonic, &c. have the accent on the penultimate, and the vowel short; while tunic, runic, and cubic, have the accented vowel long.

509. The same may be observed of words ending in ical, as fanatical, poetical, levitical, canonical, &c. which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, and the vowels e, i, and o, short; but cubical and musical, with the accent on the same syllable, have the u long.

510. The only exceptions to this rule are, arsenic, choleretic, opheletic, turmeric, empiric, rhetorics, bispoptic, (better written bishoprick, see No. 400) lunatic, arithmetic, splenetic, heretic, polite, and, perhaps, phlegmatic; which, though more frequently heard with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought, if possible, to be reduced to regularity. Words ending in silence have uniformly the accent on the penultimate syllable, as quiescence, reminiscence, &c. concurrence, which has the accent on the antepenultimate, is the only exception.

511. In the same manner, if we take a view of the words ending in ily, we find the accent invariably placed on the preceding syllable, as in diversity, congruity, &c. On a closer inspection we find every vowel in this antepenultimate syllable, when no consonant intervenes, pronounced long, as deity, pity, &c. A nearer inspection shows us, hat, if a consonant precede this termination, the preceding accented vowel is short, except it be u, as severity, curiosity,
TERMINATIONAL AND ENCLITICAL ACCENTS.

512. To these may be added the numerous class of words ending in arous, ous, and orous, as barbarous, vociferous, and humorous; all which have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, except canorous and sonorous; which some unlucky scholar happening to pronounce with the accent on the penultimate syllable, in order to show their derivation from the Latin adjectives, canorus and sonorus, they stand like strangers amidst a crowd of similar words, and are sure to betray a mere English scholar into a wrong pronunciation.

To polysyllables in these terminations might be added those in active, atory, ively, &c. Words ending in active can never have the accent on the penultimate syllable, if there is a higher syllable to place on it, except in the word creative; and when this is the case, as it is seldom otherwise, the accent seems to rest on the root of the word; or on that syllable which has the accent on the noun, adjective, or verb, with which the word in active corresponds: thus copulative, estimative, alternative, &c. follow the verbs to copulate, to estimate, to alter, &c. When derivation does not operate to fix the accent, a double consonant will attract it to the antepenultimate syllable, as appellative; and two consonants have sometimes this power, in opposition to derivation, as adversative and argumentative, from adverse and argument. Indicative and interrogative are likewise exceptions, as they do not follow the verbs to indicate and interrogate: but as they are grammatical terms, they seem to have taken their accent from the secondary accent we sometimes give to the Latin words indicatius and interrogatius, (see Academy,) and every word ending in ively, preceded by a consonant, has the accent on the penultimate syllable likewise, except substantive; and perhaps, for the reason just given. After all, it must be owned, that words ending in active and atory are the most irregular and desultory of any in the language; as they are generally accentuated very far from the end, they are the most difficult to pronounce; and therefore, whenever usage will permit, we should incline the stress as much as possible to the latter syllables: thus refractory ought never to have the accent on the first syllable; but rectory, with the accent on the first, is a school term, and, like substantive, adjective, indicative, and interrogative, must be left in quiet possession of their Latin secondary accent.

Enclitical Accent.

513. I have ventured to give the name of enclitical to the accent of certain words, whose terminations are formed of such words as seem to lose their own accent, and throw it back on the last syllable of the word with which they coalesce, such as theology, orthography, &c. The readiness with which these words take the antepenultimate accent, the agreeable flow of sound to the ear, and the unity it preserves in the sense, are sufficient proofs of the propriety of placing the accent on this syllable, if custom were ambiguous. I do not remember to have heard the accent disputed in any word ending in ology; but orthography is not unfrequently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, like orthodoxy. The temptation we are under to discover our knowledge of the component parts of words, is very apt to draw us into this pronunciation; but as those words which are derived from the Greek, and are compounded of ἐνογραφή, have universally given into this enclitical accentuation, no good reason appears for preventing a similar pronunciation in those compounded of ἐνογραφή, as by placing the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, the word is much more fluent and agreeable to the ear. It is
certain, however, that at first sight the most plausible reasoning in the world seems to lie against this accentuation. When we place the accent on the first syllable, say our opponents, we give a kind of subordinate stress to the third syllable: by which means the word is divided into its primitives, and those distinct ideas it contains, are preserved, which must necessarily be confounded by the contrary mode; and that pronunciation of compounds, say they, must certainly be the best which best preserves the import of the simples.

514. Nothing can be more specious than this reasoning, till we look a little higher than language, and consider its object; we shall then discover, that in uniting two words under one accent, so as to form one compound term, we do but imitate the superior operations of the mind, which, in order to collect and convey knowledge, unite several simple ideas into one complex one. "The end of language," says Mr. Locke, "is by short sounds to signify, with ease and dispatch, general conceptions, wherein not only abundance of particulars are contained, but also a great variety of independent ideas are collected into one complex one, and that which holds these different parts together in the unity of one complex idea, is the word we annex to it." "For," as Mr. Locke continues, "men, in framing ideas, seek more the convenience of language and quick dispatch by short and comprehensive signs, than the true and precise nature of things; and therefore, he who has made a complex idea of a body with life, sense, and motion, with a faculty of reason joined to it, need but use the short monosyllable, man, to express all particulars that correspond to that complex idea." So it may be subjoined, that, in framing words for the purpose of immediate communication, the end of this communication is best answered by such a pronunciation as unites simples into one compound, and at the same time renders the compound as much a simple as possible: but it is evident that this is done by no mode of accentuation, so well as that which places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of the words theology, orthography; and therefore that this accentuation, without insisting on its superior harmony, must best answer the great end of language. (328)

515. This tendency in our language to simplify compounds, is sufficiently evident in that numerous catalogue of words, where we find the long vowel of the simple changed into a short one in the compound, and by this means losing much of its original import to the ear: thus

breakfast, shepherd, vineyard, meadow, shadow, zealus, hearken, pauley, cleanse, cleanly, (near) forehead, wilderness, bewilder, kindred, hinder, knowledge, darling, fearful, pleasant, p Sussex, whirlster; whileather, seamstress, stealth, wealth, health, wisdom, wizard, parentage, lineage, children, pesty, gasling, collier, liday, Christmas, Michaelmas, windlass, cripple, hinder, stripling, staring, housewife, husband, primer, peased, fieldsure, birth from bear, dearth from dear, weary from wear, and many others, entirely lose the sound of the simple in their compound or derivative.

516. The long i in white, when a simple, is almost universally changed into a short one in proper names, as Whitchurch, Whitfield, Whitbread, Whitlock, Whitaker, &c. for compendiousness and dispatch being next in importance to perspicuity, when there is no danger of mistake, it is no wonder that the organs should fall into the shortest and easiest sounds.

517. It must, however, be observed, that this tendency to unite simples into a compound, by placing an accent exactly where the two words coalesce, is still subservient to the laws of harmony. The Greek word δοξα, which signifies to opin, and from which the last syllables of orthodoxy are derived, was never a general subjunctive word like δοξα and ὑπερδοξα: and even if it had been so, the assemblage of consonants in the letter x would have prevented the ear from admitting an accent on the syllable immediately preceding, as the x would, by this means, become difficult to pronounce. Placing the accent, therefore, on the first syllable of orthodoxy, gives the organs an opportunity of laying a secondary stress upon the third, which enables them to pronounce the whole with distinctness and fluency: thus Galaxy and Cacexy, having the accent on the first syllable, are very difficult to pronounce; but this difficulty is removed by placing the accent a syllable higher in the words apoplexy, ataaxy, and anaexy.

518. But the numerous classes of words that so readily adopt this enclitical accent, sufficiently prove it to be agreeable to the genius of our pronunciation. This will more evidently appear by adducing examples. Words in the following terminations have always the accent on that syllable where the two parts unite, that is, on the antepenultimate syllable:

In logy, as apology, ambilogy, genealogy, &c.
In graphy, as geography, orthography, historiography, &c.
In phagus, as sarcophagus, ichthyophagus, androphagus, &c.
In loquy, as obloquy, soliloquy, ventrilougy, &c.
In strophe, as catastrophe, apostrophe, anastrpophye, &c.
In meter, as geomater, barometer, thermometer, &c.
In gonal, as diagonal, octagonal, polygonal, &c.
In vorous, as carnivorous, granivorous, piscivorous, &c.
In ferous, as baciferous, cistiferous, sommiferous, &c.
In fluous, as superfluous, mellifluous, felifluous, &c.
In fluent, as melifluous, circumfluent, intersluent, &c.
In vamous, as ignivomous, flamivomous, &c.
In parous, as viviparous, oviparous, deiparous, &c.
In cracy, as theocracy, aristocracy, democracy, &c.
In gony, as theology, cosmogony, hexagony, &c.
In phony, as symphony, cacophony, colphony, &c.
In machy, as themachy, logomachy, sciomachy, &c.
ENCLITICAL AND SECONDARY ACCENT.

In many, as economy, astronomy, Deuteronomy, &c. In many, as anatomy, lithotomy, arthroiotomy, &c. In scopy, as metaphysics, deuteronomy, aroscopy, &c. In pathly, as apathy, antipathy, idioscopy, &c. In pathology, as osmopathy, polymathy, &c. &c. &c.

519. Some of these Greek compounds seem to refuse the antepenultimate accent, for the same reason as orthodoxy, such as necromancy, cheirology, hydrology; and those terminating in archy, as hierarchy, oligarchy, patriarchy: all of which have the accent on the first syllable, and to pronounce the two consonants with much more ease than if the accent immediately preceded them, but periphrasis and antiphrasis, besides their claim to the accent of their originals, readily admit of the accent on the second syllable, because the consonants in the two last syllables do not come together, and are therefore easily pronounced after the accent. Words of more than two syllables, ending in es, as pedagogue, dialogue, &c. have the accent on the antepenultimate. Orthoepy having no consonant in the antepenultimate syllable, naturally throws its accent on the first. See Monomachy.

520. By this view of the enclitical terminations we may easily perceive how readily our language falls into the antepenultimate accent in these compounded polysyllables; and that those terminations which seem to refuse this accent, do it rather from a regard to etymology than analogy: thus words ending in isis, as periphrasis, apophasis, hypostasis, antiperistasis, &c. have the antepenultimate accent of their originals. The same may be observed of those ending in esis, as hypothesis, antithesis, parenthesis; &c. but exegesis, methesis, auxesis, catachresis, paranesis, apophasis, have the accent on the penultimate syllable, because the vowel in this syllable is long in Greek and Latin. But all words ending in isis have the accent on the penultimate, except metaphorasis and apothetasis, which desert the accent of their Latin originals, while those in ysis are accentuated regularly on the antepenultimate in Greek, Latin, and English, as analysis, paradosis, &c. We may note too, that every y in all these terminations is sharp and hissing. See the words Exostosis and Apothesis.

521. Words of three syllables ending in ator, have the accent on the penultimate, as spectator, collator, delator, &c. except orator, senator, legator, and barrator. But words in this termination, of more than three syllables, though they have generally the accent on the penultimate, are subject to a diversity not easily reduced to the rule: thus naviga
tor, propagator, dedicatory, &c. are sometimes pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and sometimes on the third: but as these words may be pronounced with an accent on both these syllables, it is of less consequence on which syllable we place the accent, when we use only one. (528) The general rule certainly inclines to the penulti
cmate accent; but as all these words are verbal nouns, and, though generally derived from Latin words of the same terminations, have verbs corresponding to them in our own language, it is very natural to preserve the accent of the verb in these words, as it gives an emphasis to the most significant part of them: thus equivocator, prevocator, dedicatory, might be regularly formed from the verbs to equivocate, to prevocate, and to dedicate; and, agreeably to analogy, would have been written equivocator, prevocator, and dedi
cator; but an affectation of preferring every analogy to our own, has given these words a Latin termination, which answers no purpose but to involve our language in absurdities; but the ear, in this case, is not quite so servile as the eye: and though we are obliged to write these words with  or, and not er, we generally hear them pronounced as if they were formed from our own verbs, and not from Latin nouns in ator. But when the word has no verb in our own language to correspond to it, the accent is then placed with great propriety upon the a, as in Latin: thus violator, instigator, navigator, &c. ought to have the accent on the first syllable; but enemator, gladiator, adulator, &c. on the last but one.

SECONDARY ACCENT.

522. Hitherto we have considered that accent only, which necessarily distinguishes one syllable in a word from the rest; and which, with very little diversity, is adopted by all who speak the English language.

523. The secondary accent is that stress we may occasionally place upon another syllable, besides that which has the principal accent, in order to pronounce every part of the word more distinctly, forcibly, and harmoniously. Thus this accent may be placed on the first syllable of conversation, commendation, &c.

524. There are few authors who have not taken notice of two accents upon some of the longer polysyllables, but none have once hinted that one of these is not essential to the sound of the word: they seem to have supposed both accents equally necessary, and without any other difference than that one was pronounced more forcibly than the other. This mistake arose from a want of studying the speaking voice. A knowledge of this would have told them, that one accent only was essential to every word of more than one syllable, and that the secondary stress might, or might not, be adopted, as distinctness, force, or harmony should require, thus, complaisant, contraband, caravan; and violin, partisan, artisan, courteous, metaphysick, have frequently an accent on the first, as well as on the third syllable, though a somewhat less forcible one. The same may be observed of reporter, referee, privater, domin
eer, &c. but it must still be observed, that though an
accent be allowable on the first syllable of these words, it is by no means necessary; they may all be pronounced with one accent, and that on the last syllable, without the least deviation from propriety.

525. In order to give some idea of the nature of the secondary accent, let us suppose, that, in giving our opinion of an astronomical argument, we say,

"It is a direct demonstration of the Copernican system."  
In this sentence, as an accent is necessarily upon the last syllable of direct, we seldom lay a stress on the first syllable of demonstration, unless we mean to be uncommonly emphatical; but in the following sentence,

"It is a demonstration of the Copernican system."  
Here, as no accented word precedes demonstration, the voice finds a rest, and the ear a force, in placing an accent on the first, as well as on the third syllable.

526. But though we may, or may not, use the secondary accent at pleasure, it is by no means a matter of indifference on what syllable we place it: this is fixed with as much certainty as the place of the principal accent itself; and a wrong position of one would as much derange the sound of the word, as a wrong position of the other: and it must be carefully noted, that though we lay no stress upon the syllable which may have the secondary accent, the consonants and vowels have exactly the same sound as if the doubtful syllable (as it may be called) were accented. Thus, though I lay no stress upon the second syllable of negotiation, pronunciation, ecclesiastic, &c. the e and s go into the sound of sb and zh, as if the secondary accent were on the preceding syllable. (537) (551) (459)

527. It may be observed, in the first place, that the secondary accent is always two syllables, at least, distant from the principal accent: thus in demonstration, lamentation, provocation, &c. the secondary accent is on the first syllable, and the principal on the third; and in arteriostomy, meteorology, and hypochondriacal, the secondary accent is on the first, and the principal on the fourth syllable; and in the word indivisibility we may place two secondary accents, one upon the first, and the other on the third.

528. In the next place it may be observed, that though the syllable on which the principal accent is placed, is fixed and certain, yet we may, and do frequently make the secondary principal, and the principal secondary: thus caravan, complaisant, violin, reporter, referee, privater, dominier, curtesian, artizan, charlatan, may all have the greatest stress on the first, and the least on the last syllable, without any violent offence to the ear: nay, it may be asserted, that the principal accent on the first syllable of these words, and none at all on the last, though certainly improper, has nothing in it grating or discordant; but placing an accent on the second syllable of these words would entirely derange them, and produce an intolerable harshness and dissonance. The same observations may be applied to demonstration, lamentation, provocation, navigator, propagator, alligator, and every similar word in the language. But, as we have observed, No. 526, the consonants t, d, c, and s, after the secondary accent, are exactly under the same predicament as after the primary; that is, if they are followed by a diphthong or diphthongal vowel, these consonants are pronounced like sh, zh, zh, or j, as sententious, partiality, &c. (526)

QUANTITY.

529. In treating this part of pronunciation, it will not be necessary to enter into the nature of that quantity which constitutes poetry; the quantity here considered will be that which relates to words taken singly; and this is nothing more than the length or shortness of the vowels, either as they stand alone, or as they are differently combined with vowels or consonants. (63)

530. Quantity, in this point of view, has already been fully considered under every vowel and diphthong in the language. What remains to be said on this subject is, the quantity of vowels under the secondary accent. We have seen that vowels, under the principal accent, before the diphthongs ia, ie, eau, iou, are all long except i. (507) That all vowels are long before the terminations sty and ety, as deity, piety, &c. (511) that if one or more consonants precede these terminations, every preceding accented vowel, except the a in scarcity and rarity, signifying uncommonness, is short but u: and that the same analogy of quantity is found before the terminations ic and ical, and the numerous enclitical terminations we have just been pointing out. Here we find custom conformable to analogy; and that the rules for the accent and quantity of these words admit of scarcely any exceptions. In other parts of the language, where custom is more capricious, we can still discover general rules; and there are but very few words in which the quantity of the vowel under the principal accent is not ascertained. Those who have but a common share of education, and are conversant with the pronunciation of the Capital, are seldom at a loss for the quantity of the vowel under that accent which may be called principal; but the secondary accent in the longer polysyllables does not seem to decide the quantity of the vowels so invariably. Mr. Sheridan divides the words deputation, degradation, deprecation, and democratical, into de-glo-tion, de-pro va tion, de gra do tion, de re li tion, and de mo crat i cal; while Dr. Kenrick more accurately divides them into de glo t i tion, dep re va tion, dig ra do tion, and demo crat i cal; but makes not any distinction between the first o in profession and prouit, predigiity and prodigious, progression and pro rogation and prorogue, though he distinguishes this letter in the first syllable of progress and that in progression: and though Mr. Sheridan divides retrograde into retro grade,
he divides retrogradation, retrogression, retrospect, retrospective, and retrospective, into retrogradation, retrogression, retrospective, and retrospective. At the first sight of these words we are tempted to prefer the proposition in a distinct syllable, as supposing that mode to convey more distinctly each part of the word; but custom, the best interpreter of nature, soon lets us see that these propositions coalesce with the word they are prefixed to, for reasons greater than those which are presented themselves at first. (511) If we observe the tendency of pronunciation, with respect to inseparable prepositions, we shall find, that those compound words which we adopt contain the traces of their formation, in the distinction which they make between each part of the word; but custom obliges us to pronounce them without any respect to their component parts; but those compounds which we form ourselves, must preserve their separate.

531. From what has been observed, arises this general rule: where the compound contains the primary sense of the simples, and the parts of the word are the same in every respect, both in and out of composition, then the proposition is pronounced in a distinct syllable; but when the compound departs ever so little from the literal sense of the simples, the same departure is observable in the pronunciation; hence the different syllabication and pronunciation of re-commit, re-commit, &c. while re-commit, re-commit, &c. being compounds of our own, must preserve it separate.

532. That this is perfectly agreeable to the nature of the language, appears from the short pronunciation of the vowel in the first syllable of prefixed, prelate, prelude, prologue, &c. as if divided into prefix, preface, preface, prologue, &c. It is much to be regretted, however, that this short sound of the penultimate vowel has so much obtained in our language, which abounds too much in these sounds; nor can etymology be always pleaded for this pronunciation: for in the foregoing words, the first vowel is long in the Latin prafatio, prafatio, praeludium, though short in prafax, precept, &c. where it is long in Latin, it can only be accounted for by the superficial application of a general rule, to the prejudice of the sound of our language. (543)

533. It will be necessary, however, to observe, in forming a judgement of the propriety of these observations, the nicest care must be taken not to confound those propositions which are under the primary and secondary accent, with those which immediately preceed the stress; for in the primary and secondary accent, for pritate, pretend, &c. are under a very different predicament from prologue, proposition, &c. and the very same law that obliges us to pronounce the vowel short in the first syllable of propide, proovation, and professions, obliges us to pronounce the vowel open, and with some degree of length, in provide, provide, and provide. The same may be observed of the e in re-pair and re-pair, re-placation, re-com, &c. being compounds of our own, must preserve it separate.

534. The only exception to the shortening power of the secondary accent is, the same as that which prevents the shortening power of the primary accent, namely, the vowel u, as in lucubration, or when any other of the vowels are succeeded by a semi-consonant diphthong: (196) thus mediator and mediatorial have the e in the first syllable as long as in mediate; deviation has the e in the first syllable as long as in deviate, notwithstanding the secondary accent is on it, and which would infallibly have shortened it, if it had not been for the succeeding diphthong ia; and even this diphthong, in gladiator, has not the power of preserving the first syllable long, though Mr. Sheridan, by his marking it, has made it so.

535. From what has been seen of accent and quantity, it is easy to perceive how prone our language is to an antepenultimate accent, and how naturally this accent shortens the vowel it falls upon: nay, so great a propensity have the vowels to shrink under this accent, that the diphthong itself, in some words, and analogy in others, are not sufficient to prevent it, as valiant, retaliate. Thus, by the subjoining only of al to nation, with the a long, it becomes national, with the a short, though contrary to its relation with occasion and congregation, which do not shorten the a upon being made occasional and congregational; in like manner the acquisition of the same termination to the word nature, makes it natural; but this, it may be presumed, is derived from the Latin naturalis, and not from adding al to the English word, as in the foregoing instances; and thus it comes under the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, notwithstanding the semi-consonant diphthong u.

536. The same shortening power in the antepenultimate accent may be observed in, rational and ratsinate, where the first a in the first word, and the o in the second, are short. The first a in the second word is short also by the power of the secondary accent; though Mr. Sheridan has,
in my opinion, very erroneously divided *re-tho-ra-ma-thom*; that is, into a syllable less than it ought to have, with the o long instead of short.

537. The accent on the Latin antepenultimate seemed to have something of a similar tendency: for though the great difference in the nature of the Latin and English accent will allow us to argue from one to the other, but in very few circumstances, (503) yet we may perceive in that accent, so different from ours in general, a great coincidence in this particular; namely, its tendency to shorten an antepenultimate syllable. Bishop Hare tells us, that "Quez acuator in tertia ab extrema, interdum acuta corripiunt, si positione sola longa sunt, ut òptime, sèrovitus, " pèrovitus, Pàmphilus, et paucis alius, quo Cretici mutantur, " in Anapestos. Idem factum est in nètiquam, licet in " ciopia diphthongo." De Metr. Comic, pag. 62. Those words which have the accute accent on the antepenultimate syllable, have sometimes that syllable shortened, if it was only long by position, as òptime, sèrovitus, férovitus, Pàmphilus, and a few others, which by this means are changed from Cretic to Anapestic feet: may, nètiquam undergoes the same fate, though it begins with a diphthong.

SYLLABICATION.

538. Dividing words into syllables is a very different operation, according to the different ends proposed by it. The object of syllabication may be, either to enable children to discover the sound of words they are unacquainted with, or to shew the etymology of a word, or to exhibit the exact pronunciation of it.

539. When a child has made certain advances in reading, but is ignorant of the sound of many of the longer words, it may not be improper to lay down the common general rule to him, that a consonant between two vowels must go to the latter: and that two consonants coming together must be divided. Farther than this, it would be absurd to go with a child; for telling him that compounds must be divided into their simples, and that such consonants as may begin a word may begin a syllable, requires a previous knowledge of words, which children cannot be supposed to have; and which, if they have, makes the division of words into syllables unnecessary. Children, therefore, may be very usefully taught the general rule above mentioned, as, in many cases, it will lead them to the exact sound of the word, as pro-vi-ded; and in others, it will enable them to give a good guess at it, as in de-li-cate; and this is all that can be expected: for, when we are to form an unknown compound sound, out of several known simple sounds, (which is the case with children, when we wish them to find out the sound of a word by spelling it) this, I say, is the only method that can be taken.

540. But an etymological division of words is a different operation: it is the division of a person acquainted with the whole word, and who wishes to convey, by this division, a knowledge of its constituent parts, as ortho-graphy, the-o-logy, &c.

541. In the same manner, a person, who is pre-acquainted with the whole compound sound of a word, and wants to convey the sound of each part to one unacquainted with it, must divide it into such partial sounds as, when put together again, will exactly form the whole, as or-thog-ra-phy, the-o-logy, &c. This is the method adopted by those who would convey the whole sound, by giving distinctly every part; and, when this is the object of syllabication, Dr. Lowth's rule is certainly to be followed. "The best and easiest rule," says the learned bishop, "for dividing the syllables in spelling, is, to divide them as they are naturally divided in a right pronunciation, without regard to the derivation of words, or the possible combination of consonants, at the beginning of a syllable." Introduction to Eng. Gram. page 7.

542. In this view of syllabication we consider it only as the picture of actual pronunciation; but may we not consider it as directed likewise by some laws of its own? Laws which arise out of the very nature of pronunciation, and the specific qualities of the letters? These laws certainly direct us to separate double consonants, and such as are uncombinable from the incoalescence of their sounds: and if such a separation will not paint the true sound of the word, we may be certain that such sound is unnatural, and has arisen from caprice: thus the words Chamber, Cambridge, and Cambrick, must be divided at the letter m, and as this letter, by terminating the syllable according to the settled rules of pronunciation, shortens the vowel—the general pronunciation given to these words must be absurd, and contrary to the first principles of the language. Angel, ancient, danger, manger, and ranger, are under the same predicament; but the paucity of words of this kind, so far from weakening the general rule, strengthen it. See Change.

543. By an induction which demonstrates the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, has been shown the propriety of uniting the consonant to the vowel in the first syllable of demonstration, lamentation, propagation, &c. we thus decide upon the quantity of these vowels, which are so uncertain in our best dictionaries; and may we not hope, by a similar induction, and with the first principles of language in view, to decide the true, genuine, and analogical sound of some words of another kind which waver between different pronunciations? The antepenultimate accent has unquestionably a shortening power; and I have...
not the smallest doubt that the penultimate accent has a
lengthening power: that is, if our own words, and words
borrowed from other languages, of two syllables, with but
one consonant in the middle, had been left to the general
ear, the accent on the first syllable would have infallibly
lengthened the first vowel. A strong presumption of this
arises from our pronunciation of all Latin dissyllables in
this manner, without any regard to the quantity of the
original, (see Drama) and the ancient practice of doubling
the consonant when preceded by a single vowel in the par-
ticipial terminations, as to begin, beginning, to regret, regret-
ted: and I believe it may be confidently affirmed, that
words of two syllables from the Latin, with but one con-
sonant in the middle, would always have had the first
vowel long, if a pedantic imitation of Latin quantity had
not prevented it. (see Drama) Let an Englishman, with
only an English education, be put to pronounce zephyr, and
he will, without hesitation, pronounce the e long, as iri-
zene: if you tell him the e is pronounced short in the
Latin zephyrus, which makes it short in English, and he
should happen to ask you the Latin quantity of the first
syllable of comic, mimic, solace, &c. your answer would be a
contradiction to your rule.—What irrefrangible proves this
to be the genuine analogy of English quantity, is the dif-
ferent quantity we give a Latin word of two syllables when*
in the nominative, and when in an oblique case: thus in
the first syllable of sidus and nomcn, which ought to be
long; and of miserand onus, which ought to be short, we
equally use the common long sound of the vowels: but in
the oblique cases, sideris, nominis, miseri, oneri, &c. we use
quite another sound, and that a short one: and this Ana
logy run through the whole English pronunciation of the
learned languages. (533) (535)

544. But the small dependance of the English quantity
on that of the Latin, will be best seen by a selection of
words of two syllables, with the accent on the first, and
but one consonant in the middle, and comparing them
with the Latin words from which they are derived.

English dissyllables which have but one consonant, or a mute and
liquid in the middle, and have the first syllable accent, con-
trasted with the Latin words from which they are derived,
marked with their respective quantities.

Word in which the first vowel in both languages is long:

- fragranc, fra:gra.
- licence, licencia.
- cr:edence, cr:edencia.
- m:ale, femina.
- edile, edulis.
- f:ine, f:elinus.
- risure, r:urara.
-ibre, /bra, /bra.
- m:tre, m:trum, m:trum.
- nature, n:atula.
- placate, pl:catus.
- primate, pr:natus.
- climate, clima.
- librate, libr:atus.
- private, priv:atus.
- cite, c:atus.
- finite, finit:us.
- levite, lev:ita.
- native, nat:evus.
- motive, mot:evus.
- votive, vot:evus.
- vocal, voc:alis.
- frat, preda.
- regal, reg:alis.
- legal, leg:alis.
- flavour, flav:us.
- feces, fac:es.
- m:nes, m:nes.
- iris, iri.
- crisis, cr:sis.
- gr:atis, gr:atis.
- egress, egr:evus.
- regress, egr:evus.
- t:ygress, t:gr:evus.
- rebus, b:lus, b:lus.
- precept, preceptum.
- pl:enist, pl:nus.
- papist, p:pa.
- cli:ax, cli:ax.
- reflex, reflexus, reflexus.
- prefix, pref:exum.
- matrix, m:rix.
- vis:ix, vir:ix.
- s:inx, s:rina, s:rex.

Word in which the same vowel is short in both languages:

- m:agic, m:agicus.
- tr:agic, tr:agicus.
SYLLABICATION.

Words in which the same vowel is long in English, and short in Latin:

column, cōlumna.  columna, column, placcit, plāctum.

logic, lēgīca.  drāgon, drāco.  tācit, tācitus.
cōlic, lēgīcus.  cānon, cānon.  ōdit, ōditus.
cōlīcus.  cāvern.  vōmit, vōmo.
cōnīcus.  tāverna.  mērit, mēritum.
cōnicus.  tāberna.  tālent, tālentum.
cōnicus.  sāturn.  sāturnus.  tālento.
cōnicus.  sāturnus.  hōm.  ēm.
cōnicus.  tābera.  nērit, nēritus.
cōnicus.  tābēra.  ōmērit, ōmēritum.

cōnicus.  sāturnus.  rēsēnt, rēsentus.
cōnicus.  tābēra.  rēsent, rēsentus.
cōnicus.  sāturnus.  rēsent, rēsentus.
cōnicus.  tābēra.  rēsent, rēsentus.
cōnicus.  sāturnus.  rēsent, rēsentus.
SYLLABICATION.

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roset, rōsa. phalanx, phalanx.
vacant, vacant. ἀπεξ, ἀπεξ.
sécant, sécant. καλιξ, καλιξ.
vâgrant, vōgus. ἥλιξ, ἥλιξ.
târant, târâmus. phârynx, φαργή.
bâlant, bâlâtrans. lârynx, φαργή.
nârant, nârant. ônyx, ônyx.

Words in which the same vowel is short in English, and long in Latin:
civic, clâvicus. légate, λεγάτος.
mimic, mimicus. grãnate, γρανάτος.
tâbicil, tâbûlûs. spânach, σπάναχα.
frigid, frigidus. râdis, ράδικα.
squâldîd, squâldîdus. plânîsh, πλάνησα.
âcriel, àcer. vâniûsh, vāνέςκο.
ârid, âridus. finïsh, ψινίο.
flôrid, flûridus. pûniûsh, ψινίο.
rôrid, rôridus. flôriûsh, ψîριο.
êtêdl, fêtêlûs. nôriûsh, νûριο.
lîvîcîd, livîdus. cômîcûs, κόμικος.
vîvîdîd, vivîdus. côral, κόραλλιον.
fâcundî, fâcûndûs. môral, μόραλις.
fêcundî, fêcûndûs. trâmel, τράμαλα.
prébendî, prébênda. cîvîl, κιβίλις.
sôlace, solâtîum. linêm, λίνομι.
préface, prêfatio. sêven, σέπτημ.
pûmînice, pûmex. fôrînûsh, ψîρίνησα.
pêrance, pêna. rësinûsh, ρεσίνα.
flôrence, flûrentiâ. rôsinûsh, ρεσίνα.
prévince, prêvînciâ. mûtûnûsh, μυτάτιμος.
préduce, prêducûs. sôlêmnnûsh, κολόμνησα.
ôâble, ôâblîs. fêlonûsh, ψίλωνια.
ôêble, ôêblîs. mêlonûsh, μέλος.
grânûle, grânûlûmûsh. lêmonsûsh, λεμόνες.
prômise, prômitoûs. êchoûsh, έχος, έψινξ.
cêrûssû, cêrûssûa. bîshûsh, ψισκόπους.
lêpêrû, lêpra, lêpra. prôfitûsh, προφίτος.
primîerû, prîmitûsî. límitûsh, ομιτάτοιος.
prôfferû, prôferûs. spîritûsh, ψπίριτος.
rîverû, rîvûsûs. vîsitûsh, ψιστός.
ôêverû, ôê-verûs. pêdântûsh, ψιδανέωνες.
ôâmôurû, ôâmôûrûs. clêmûntûsh, κλέμενς.
ôêsîûsû, ôêsîûsûs. clêmûntûsûmûsh, κλεμεντόμινος.
crâsûsû, crîsîsî. pîsentûsh, προσεντά.
prôcessû, prôcessûsûs. pîtestûsh, προστίτως.
spîritûsû, spîritûsûs. lîlûmûsh, λίλιομινος.
trôjectû, trôjectûsûs. fîlîûsh, ψιλλα.
prôjectû, prôjectûsûs. vêryûsh, ψερά.
ôôcedureû, ôôcedureûsûs. cîtûsh, κιβόμινος.
ôôreditû, ôôreditûsûs. prîvûsh, πριβόμινος.

545. In this view of the Latin and English quantity, we see how uncertain it is to argue from the former to the latter; for though the Latin accent is frequently a rule for placing the English accent, as in words derived whole from that language, as abdomen, acumen, &c. (503) or preserving the same number of syllables, as in impudent, elegant, from impudens, elegans, &c. (503) yet the quantity of the Latin seems to have no influence on that of the English. In words of two syllables, where one consonant comes between two vowels, as focus, basis, local, &c. though the vowel in the first syllable is short in Latin, it is long in English; and inversely, florid, frigid, vivid, &c. have the vowels in the first syllable short, though these vowels are long in floridus, frigidus, lividus, &c. so that if any thing like a rule can be formed, it is, that when a word of three syllables in Latin, with the two first short, is anglicised by dropping the last syllable; we shorten the first syllable of the English disyllable, unless it ends with the vowel u. (585)

Thus we see the shortening power of our English antepenultimate accent, which shortens every antepenultimate vowel but u in our pronunciation of Latin words; as in mimicus, vividus, &c. and continues its shortening power in the penultimate accent of these words when anglicised into mimick and vivid; and hence it is that the short quantity of the first vowel in disyllables is become so prevalent in our language, to the great detriment of its sound, and the disturbance of its simplicity.

It may be necessary, in the next place, to take a view of such words as are either of Saxon or French original, or not so immediately derived from the Latin, as to be influenced by its quantity.

Dissyllables with but one consonant in the middle, having the first syllable pronounced long:
sôfa, sôra, lîlach, sôphi, ãga, bîfold, trîglymph, kâli, épba, dôtard, gâriab, rêbeck, gàla, dôtage, zênith, côpali, chîna, cîoping, câdî, gàbel, nável, ëgre, bôsom, grâvy, hâzel, cîpher, râven, ivy, fôcil, fâther, êven, hâzy, évîl, sâker, zêchin, nîzy, ãcorn, ôker, bâson, clôver, màson, stôker, càpon, sîzer, dâdo, tâper, âpron, nàdir, sâgo, tóper, iron, tâbour, brávo, wâtér, glêby, wâges, trôchar, wåver, hóly, bôlis, pôlar, lêver, zâny, tôphet, grocer, ôver, tîny, êgre, spîder, rigol, pôny, rôfant, cider, tôken, crôny, pilôt, wâfer, mégrim, tôry, bôrâx, wîger, bîsom, misy, bâby.
Dyssyllables with but one consonant in the middle, having the first syllable pronounced short:

- borough, drivel, flagon, genet,
- scrath, swivel, wagon, claret,
- relish, hovel, tilon, closet,
- blumish, grovel, tenon, cvet,
- banish, shovel, heron, trivet,
- damask, drazel, buron, rivet,
- frollick, manage, sirup, covet,
- meda, borage, lecher, fragot,
- shikel, visage, wether, bigot,
- aml, ravage, gather, j'got,
- chisel, savage, lather, spigot,
- gavel, rivage, rahter, pivot,
- ephod, travise, nether, desart,
- hazard, traverse, hishter, covert,
- hagard, refuse, wither, coipt,
- dizard, frigate, thither, provost,
- lizard, sgriff, thither, gamot,
- vizard, trvail, other, shadow,
- wizard, pirl, mother, widow,
- bódice, vénom, smother, honey,
- bìlance, wóman, pórther, cómely,
- válance, ríven, siker, many,
- dámage, slóven, clèver, cóny,
- hómage, óven, never, bùry,
- grável, sátin, quiwer, búsy,
- bivíl, bávin, còver, bèvy,
- lèvel, ràvin, hòver, lèvy,
- rével, spávin, mánor, tivy,
- snível, plévin, caráct, privé,
- rivel, cóvin, válet, pty,

From the perusal of this selection we see a great majority of words where the first vowel is sounded short, and therefore, to some inspectors it may seem improbable that the original tendency of our Saxon language was to the long quantity of the penultimate vowel. But as Mr. Nares very judiciously observes, "the rule is sufficiently general to be admitted, and is undoubtedly founded in the nature of our pronunciation": for which he quotes Dr. Wallis, who says, "Hac videtur genuina lingua nostræ ratio antiqua." Elements of Orthoepy, page 225.

546. Those who have made the progress of languages their study, will observe, it is presumed, that the broad sounds of vowels change to the slender, the difficult consonant to the easier, and the long vowels to short ones. This, it is imagined, will be found to be true in all languages, as well as our own; and such alteration seems founded in the nature of man and of society. The next object to understanding a language being dispatch, it is no wonder that short sounds have been encroaching on us, and depriving us of the tune of our words for the sake of gaining time. This is apparent in the abbreviation of simples when compounded, as in knowledge, shepherd, &c. (518) but as it is the business of art to correct and regulate the eccentricities of nature and the excesses of custom, it should be the care of every philosophic grammarian to keep his eye upon the original genius and general scope of his language, and to suffer custom to depart as little from them as possible. But although no inconsistency or want of analogy can alter any pronunciation which is once acknowledged and settled, yet, when a pronunciation is wavering, consistency, analogy, and general principles, ought to decide against a great majority of mere fashion and caprice.

Thus have I endeavoured to give a distinct view of the correspondence between the accent and quantity of the learned languages and our own; and to rescue a plain Englishman (who, as Ben Jonson says of Shakespeare, has little Latin and less Greek) from the supercilious criticism of those Greeklings and Latinitasters, who are often remarkably ignorant of their own language, and yet frequently decide upon its accent and quantity, because they have a smattering of Greek and Latin. If the question turns upon the accent of an English word, the Latin word it is derived from is immediately produced, and sentence passed without appeal; and yet if the Englishman were to ask the rule on which this decision is founded, the scholar would, in all probability, be at a loss to tell him. Has every English word, he might say, the same accent as the Latin word from which it is derived? This the scholar could not answer in the affirmative, as the least recollection would tell him that parsimony, acrimony, Sec. cannot be accented after the Latin parsimonia, acrimonies, &c. as the Latin is never accented higher than the antepenultimate. But perhaps the English word is adopted whole from the Latin. Here is undoubtedly a fair pretence for pronouncing it with the Latin accent; and yet we see how many exceptions there are to this rule. (See No. 503, b.) Or perhaps the English word, though anglicised, retains the same number of syllables. This, indeed, may be said to be a general rule for preserving the Latin accent, but so general as to be neglected in a thousand instances. (See No. 503, f, g, h, i, k.) But if the scholar, as is often the case, huddles quantity and accent together, and infers the English quantity from the Latin, the English scholar needs only to re-
for him to the selections here given, (No. 544, 545) to show the inanity of such a plea. Upon the whole, therefore, I flatter myself that men of learning will be gratified to see the subject in a clearer point of view than any in which it has ever been exhibited; and the plain English scholar will be indebted to me for giving him as clear and distinct an idea of the connexion between the Greek and Latin accent and quantity, and the accent and quantity of his native tongue, as if he had Homer and Horace by heart; and for placing him out of the reach of those pert minor critics, who are constantly insulting him with their knowledge of the dead languages.

Of the Quantity of the Unaccented Vowels not in the same Syllable with Consonants.

547. Accented syllables, as we have before observed, (179) are so strongly marked as to be easily comprehended when they are once settled by custom or analogy; but those immediately before or after the accent are in a state of uncertainty, which some of our best judges find themselves unable to remove. Some grammarians have called all the open vowels before or after the accent short, though the ear so evidently dictates the contrary in the u in utility, the o in obedience, &c. Some have saved themselves the trouble of farther consideration by comprehending these vowels under the epithet obscure: nay, so unfixed do the sounds of these vowels seem, that Dr. Kenrick, whose Rhetorical Dictionary shows he was possessed of very great philological abilities, seems as much at a loss for them as the meanest grammarian in the kingdom; for when he comes to mark the sound of the vowel o in the first syllable of a series of words with the accent on the second, he makes the o in promulge, prop; and prolix, long, as they ought to be; and the same letter in proboscis, proceed, and procedure, short. Domestic, donation, and domain, are marked as if pronounced dom-in-ion, don-ation, and don-ation, with the o short; while the first of dexterity, potential, and monstrous, have the o marked long, as in donor, potent, and modish; though it is certain to a demonstration, that the etymology, accent, and letters, being the same, the same sound must be produced, unless where custom has precisely marked a difference; and that the first syllables of promulge, prop; and prolix, and those of proboscis, proceed, and procedure, have no such difference, seems too evident to need proof.*

* I am aware that this ingenious writer seems to avoid this inconsistency, by premising, in his Rhetorical Grammar, page 45, that he has sometimes marked the o in words beginning with a preposition with the oratorial, and sometimes with the colloquial pronunciation: thus, in communes, communicare, &c. the oratorial sound is given as in the first syllable of common, while the colloquial sound changes the o into u, as if the words were written comme nons, communicare, &c. but the distinction in these examples does not touch the point: here there is a change only of one short sound for another, and not any promiscuous use of a long and short, or open and shut sound of the same letter. Dr. Kenrick himself, when he marks the o in proboscis, proceed, and procedure, does not adopt the short o, as he does in communes, communicare, &c. nor is he aware of the essential difference with respect to the quantity of the vowel, in the double consonant in one set of words, and the single one in the other.
we may observe in utility, lucubration, &c. The ə, the most open of all the simple vowels, has the same tendency in obedience, opak, position, &c., the e in the first syllable of event, in the second of delegate, the first and third of evangelist, in the second of gaiety, nicety, &c. the a in the first of abate, and the second of probable, &c. and the i in nullity. This unaccented letter being no more than ə, and this sound, when long, corresponding exactly with its short sound, (which is not the case with any of the other vowels, 65, 66) the difference between the long and short, or open and shut sound of this letter, is less perceptible than in any other: yet we may easily perceive that a delicate pronunciation evidently leaves it open when unaccented in indivisibility, as this word would not be justly pronounced if the i in every syllable were closed by a consonant, as if divided into in-divi-si-ble, the first, third, and fifth syllables would, indeed, be justly pronounced according to this division, as these have all accentual force, which shuts this vowel, and joins it to the succeeding consonant; but in the second, fourth, and sixth syllables, there is no such force, and consequently it must remain open and unconnected with the consonant: though, as was before observed, the long and short sound of this vowel are so near each other, that the difference is less perceived than in the rest. Every ear would be displeased at such a pronunciation as is indicated by ut-ti-li-ty, luc-cub-ra-tion, op-pin-ion, pos-i-tion, re-vent, re-van-gel-ist, ab-ate, prob-ba-ble, &c. but for exactly the same reasons that the vowels out of the stress ought to be kept open in these words, the slender i must be kept open in the same situation in the word in-di-vis-i-ble, an every similar word in the language.*

552. From all this it will necessarily follow, that the custom adopted by the ancients and moderns of joining the single consonant to the latter vowel in syllabication, when investigating the unknown sound of a word, has its foundation in reason and good sense: that the only reason why vowels are short and shut, is their juncture with a consonant; so those that are not joined to consonants, when we are not speaking metrically, cannot be said to be either short or shut: and that as all accented vowels, when final or pronounced alone, have their open sound, so those vowels that are alone or final in a syllable must necessarily retain their open sound likewise, as nothing but uniting instantaneously with the succeeding consonant can shut them: and though nothing but a delicate ear will direct us to the degree of openness with which we must pronounce the first unaccented e in docility, domestic, potential, proceed, monastic, monitory, &c. we may be assured that it is exactly under the same predicament, with respect to sound, in all these words: and as they can never be pronounced short and shut, as if written dossility, domesticity, &c. without hurting the dullest ear; so the e in event, evangelist, &c. and the i in the third syllable of utility, and in the second, fourth, and sixth of indivisibility, can never be sounded as if joined to the consonant without offending every delicate ear, and overturning the first principles of pronunciation.

553. The only considerable exception to this general rule of syllabication, which determines the sound of the unaccented vowels, is when e succeeds the accent, and is followed by r, as in literal, general, misery, &c. which can never be pronounced li-te-r-al, gen-er-al, mis-e-ry, &c. without the appearance of affectation. In this situation we find the r corrupt the sound of the e, as it does that of every other vowel when in a final unaccented syllable. For this consonant being nothing more than a j, it unavoidably mixes with the e in this situation, and reduces it to the obscure sound of short u, (418) a sound to which the other unaccented vowels before r have sometimes so evident a tendency.

554. An obscure idea of the principles of syllabication just laid down, and the contradiction to them perceived in this exception, has made most of our orthoepists extremely wavering and uncertain in their division of words into syllables, when the unaccented e has preceded r, where we not only find them differing from each other, but sometimes even from themselves:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheridan</th>
<th>Kenrick</th>
<th>Scott</th>
<th>Perry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>miz-ur-abl,</td>
<td>mis-e-ra-bl,</td>
<td>mis-e-ra-bl,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis-zur-y,</td>
<td>mis-e-ry,</td>
<td>mis-e-ry,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sur-dzbury,</td>
<td>sur-gery,</td>
<td>sur-gery,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sor-cer-y,</td>
<td>sor-cery,</td>
<td>sor-cery,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rob-bur-y</td>
<td>rob-bur-y,</td>
<td>rob-bur-y,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore-jer-y,</td>
<td>for-gery,</td>
<td>for-gery,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slave-ry,</td>
<td>sla-very,</td>
<td>sla-very,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na-vur-y,</td>
<td>kna-very,</td>
<td>kna-very,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bra-vur-y,</td>
<td>bra-very,</td>
<td>bra-very,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cook-ry,</td>
<td>cook-ry,</td>
<td>cook-ry,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roof-jer-y,</td>
<td>roof-jer-y,</td>
<td>roof-jer-y,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>im-midzb-ry,</td>
<td>im-a-ger-y,</td>
<td>im-a-ger-y,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>flum-mur-y,</td>
<td>flum-mery,</td>
<td>flum-mery,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mum-mur-ys,</td>
<td>mum-mery,</td>
<td>mum-mery,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mur-del-er,</td>
<td>mur-del-er,</td>
<td>mur-del-er,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mur-dur-uas,</td>
<td>mur-del-er,</td>
<td>mur-del-er,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine-ur-y,</td>
<td>fine-ry,</td>
<td>fine-ry,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-nur-y,</td>
<td>gun-ner-y,</td>
<td>gun-ner-y,</td>
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<tr>
<td>dan-jer-ous,</td>
<td>dan-ger-ous</td>
<td>dan-ger-ous,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vo-rif-cer-uts</td>
<td>vo-rif-cer-uts</td>
<td>vo-rif-cer-uts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUANTITY OF THE UNACCENTED VOWELS NOT UNITED TO CONSONANTS.

555. I have been the more copious in my collection of these varieties, that I might not appear to have taken the advantage of any oversight or mistake of the press: nor is it any wonder when the principles of syllabication so strongly incline us to leave the vowel \( e \), like the other vowels, open before a single consonant; and the ear so decidedly tells us, that this letter is not always open when preceded by the accent, and followed by \( r \); it is no wonder, I say, that a writer should be perplexed, and that he should sometimes incline to one side, and sometimes to the other.

I am conscious I have not always been free from this inconsistency myself. The examples therefore which I have selected, will, I hope, fully justify me in the syllabication I have adopted; which is, that of sometimes separating the \( c \) from the \( r \) in this situation, and sometimes not. When solemn and deliberate speaking has seemed to admit of lengthening the \( e \), I have sometimes made it end the syllable; when this was not the case, I have sometimes joined it to the \( r \): thus, as \( e \) in the penultimate syllable of incar-erate, reverberate, &c. seems, in solemn speaking, to admit of a small degree of length and distinctness, it ends a syllable; but as no solemnity of pronunciation seems to admit of the same length and openness of the \( e \) in tolerate, deliberate, &c. it is united with \( r \), and sounded in the notation by short \( u \). It ought, however, to be carefully observed, that though the \( e \) in this situation is sometimes separated from the \( r \), there is no speaking, however deliberate and solemn, that will not admit of uniting it to \( r \), and pronouncing it like short \( u \), without offending the nicest and most critical ear.

556. It must also be noted, that this alteration of the sound of \( e \) before \( r \) we may perceive in the colloquial pronunciation of the vowel \( o \) in the same situation; and accordingly we find our best orthoepists differ in their notation of this letter: thus \( o \) in licor, and \( u \) in officer, makes the \( o \) pronounced like short \( u \) by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott; and \( o \) in memorandum, with the \( o \) as in open; while Dr. Kenrick gives the \( o \) in all these words the sound it has in the conjunction \( or \). Mr. Sheridan marks the unaccented \( o \) in corporal, corporate, and corporation, like the \( o \) in open; but Mr. Scott pronounces this \( o \) in corporal, corporate, and corporation, like short \( u \), and the same letter in incorporate and incorporation like Mr. Sheridan; and Dr. Kenrick, like the \( o \) in the former instances.

Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Scott are uniform in their pronunciation of the same vowel like short \( u \) in armour, armorer, armory, pi-tery, su-asory, persu-asory, allegory, compul-sory, cursory, and predatory; while Dr. Kenrick pronounces the \( o \) in armour and armory like the \( o \) in open, and the same letter in pillory, allegory, and cursory, like the \( o \) in or, nor, &c. This diversity, among good judges, can arise from nothing but the same uncertainty of the sound of this letter that we have just observed of the \( e \); but if we narrowly watch our pronunciation, we shall find that the unaccented \( o \) may be opened and lengthened, in deliberate speaking, without hurting the ear, which is not always the case with \( e \); and this has induced me generally to separate the \( o \) from the succeeding \( r \), when immediately following the accent; though I am sensible that the rapidity of colloquial speaking often reduces it to short \( u \) without offending the ear: but when the \( o \) is removed more than one syllable from the accent, the most deliberate speaking generally lets it slide into the other vowel: for which reason I have commonly marked it in this manner. See COMMAND.

557. Something like the corruption of the sound of unaccented \( e \) before \( r \) we may perceive in the colloquial pronunciation of the vowel \( o \) in the same situation; and accordingly we find our best orthoepists differ in their notation of this letter: thus \( o \) in superb, and \( o \) in superlative, &c. yet in perfection, terrify, &c. this letter is as pure as when the accent is on it in perfect, terrible, &c.
A TABLE of the SIMPLE and DIPHTHONGAL VOWELS referred to by the Figures over the Letters in this Dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH SOUNDS</th>
<th>FRENCH SOUNDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. å. The long slender English a, as in fate, pæper, &amp;c. (75) - - - - e in fæt, ëpè.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. å. The long Italian a, as in fār, fā-ther, pa-pè, mam-mà, (77) - - - - a in fable, rable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. å. The broad German a, as in fæll, wàll, wà-ter, (83) - - - - å in âge, Châlùns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. å. The short sound of the Italian a, as in fàt, màt, mår-ry, (81) - - - - a in fat, matin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. é. The long e, as in mè, hère, mè-tre, mè-dium, (93) - - - - i in mitre, espèire. |
| 2. é. The short e, as in mèt, lèt, gèt, (93) - - - - e in mette, nette. |

1. i. The long diphthong i, as in plne, âl-le, (105) - - - - ai in laïque, naïf. |
| 2. i. The short simple i, as in pîn, ûl-le, (107) - - - - i in inné, titrè. |

1. o. The long open o, as in no, ñote, ñô-ice, (162) - - - - o in glôbe, lôbe. |
| 2. o. The long close o, as in môvé, prôve, (164) - - - - ou in mouvoir, pouvoir. |
| 3. o. The long broad o, as in nórf, ôr, ôr; like the broad å, (167) - - - - o in or, for, encor. |
| 4. o. The short broad o, as in nóx, hût, gôt, (163) - - - - o in hatte, cotte. |

1. u. The long diphthong u, as in tûbe, cû-pîd, (171) - - - - iou in Cioutat, chïurme. |
| 2. u. The short simple u, as in tûb, cûp, sup, (172) - - - - eu in neuf, œuf. |
| 3. u. The middle or obtuse u, as in bûîl, fûîl, pûîl, (173) - - - - ou in boule, foule, póule. |

¼l. The long broad ð, and the short l, as in ðîl, (299) - - - - oi in cycloïde, hèroiqüe. |
| ð³. The long broad ð, and the middle obtuse û, as in thôù, pûùnd, (313) aoù in Aûte. |

Th. The acute or sharp th, as in think, thîn, (466) |
| TH. The grave or flat th, as in this, thât, (41) (50) (469) |

ADVERTISEMET.

In the course of a critical investigation of the powers of the letters in the foregoing principles, there is scarcely a word of any difficulty or diversity of sound which has not been noticed, and the true pronunciation, with the reasons and authorities for it, pointed out; so that if the inspector should not meet with sufficient information in the Dictionary under the word, let him consult the Principles under the vowel, diphthong, or consonant, he wishes to be explained, and it is highly probable he will meet with the satisfaction he requires. Thus to know something more concerning the g, in the word impugn, which some speakers pronounce and others suppress, let him look into the Principles under the letter G, No. 386, and he will find additional observations to those in the Dictionary under the word. It is true that most of these doubtful, as well as other words, are referred to the Principles; but if this reference should by chance be omitted, it is hoped that this Advertisement will supply the deficiency.
The figures between the parentheses refer to the numbers in the Principles of Pronunciation prefixed to this Dictionary, where the different sounds of the letters are explained at large. Thus (73) refers to the first sound of the letter A; (93) to the first sound of the letter E; and so of the rest.

The figures over the letters refer to the vowels in the words at the top of the page; and the index $\xi$ before these words, refers to the table of simple and diphthongal sounds, where the different sounds of the vowels are exhibited at one view. Thus $\xi$ (559) refers to the table in the opposite page.

The first letter of the alphabet (73). A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written as, an an; A is sometimes a noun, as great A; A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; gone a hunting, come a beg- ging: A has a signification denoting proportion; the landlord hath a hundred a year.

The change of the letter a into an before a vowel or mute b for the sake of sound, seems to deserve more attention than has generally been given to it by any of our grammarians, and will therefore be considered under the article $\xi$An; which see.

Of the Alphabetic Pronunciation of the Letter A.

So many profound and ingenious observations have been made upon this first step to literature, that volumes might be filled with the erudition that has been lavished on this letter alone. The priority of place it claims, in all alphabets, has made it so much the object of attention, that philologists suppose the foundation of learning but weakly laid till the natural and civil history of the first letter be fully settled.

But, however deep have their researches into the origin of this letter, we find no author in our language has hitherto attempted to settle the disputes that have arisen between the natives of England, Ireland, and Scotland, about the true sound of it, when called by its name. Instead, therefore, of tracing this character through the circles of Goemit, the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, the mysterious Abruax, or the Irish Ogum, I shall endeavour to obviate a difficulty that frequently arises when it is pronounced in the Hornbook: or, in other words, to enquire what is the true name of the first letter of the English alphabet—whether we are to say $\xi$Ayr, $\xi$B, $\xi$C; $\xi$Ab, $\xi$B, $\xi$C; or $\xi$An, $\xi$B, $\xi$C. And first, it will be necessary to consider the nature of a vowel; which grammarians are generally agreed in defining to be "a simple articulate sound, formed by the impulse of the voice by the opening only of the mouth in a particular manner." Now, as every vowel by itself is sounded long, as nothing but its junction with a consonant can make it otherwise, it is natural, when pronouncing this vowel alone, to give it the long open sound; but as this long open sound is threethread, as heard in face, father, and mother, a question arises, which of these long sounds shall we adopt as a common name to the whole species of this letter? The English make choice of the a in face, the Irish of that in father, and the Scotch of that in mother. Each party produces words where the letter a is sounded in the manner they contend for; but when we demand why one should have the preference, the controversy is commonly at an end; any farther reasons are either too remote or too insignificant to be produced: and indeed, if a diversity of names to vowels did not confound us in our spelling, or declaring to each other the component letters of a word, it would be entirely needless to enter into so trifling a question as the mere name of a letter; but when we find ourselves unable to convey signs to each other on account of this diversity of names, and that words themselves are endangered by an improper intrusion of their component parts, it seems highly incumbent on us to attempt an uniformity in this point, which, insignificant as it may seem, is undoubtedly the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

The first rule for naming a letter, when pronounced alone, seems to be this: Whatever sound we give to a letter when terminating a syllable, the same sound ought to be given to it when pronounced alone; because, in both cases, they have their primary, simple sound, uninfluenced by a succeeding vowel or consonant; and therefore, when we pronounce a letter alone, it ought to have such a sound as does not suppose the existence of any other letter. But whenever a terminates a syllable, with the accent upon it, (the only case in which it can be said to be pure) it has always the English sound of that letter. The only exceptions to this rule are, the words fa, father, ma, mother, and ma, master; and that these are merely exceptions, appears from the uniformity with which the a is pronounced otherwise in parent, papal, pater, patris, &c. The other vowels have their names exactly similar to the sound they have in a similar situation, as the e like that in me, grim, the i like that in ite, the o as the o in no, the u as in tu and the u as in tu.

Thus, as it appears from the general analogy of pronunciation, that the sound of the a, which the English adopts, is the only one that does not necessarily suppose the existence of any other sound, it inevitably follows that their only is the proper appellation of that letter. But there is another analogy by which we may determine the true sound of the vowels when pronounced singly; and that is, the sound they have when preserved long and open by the final e. Thus we call the letter e by the sound it has in sine, the letter i as it sounds in time, the letter a as heard in tone, and the u as in tune; and why the letter e should not be pro-
ABB

ABB

V? (559}; Fate (73), far (77), f£U(S3>,-fat (s 1) ; me (93), met (93) ; pipe (195), pin (107); n4(l«), mfive (164) ,
nounccd as heard in fare, cannot be conceived,
as each of the oiher vowels his, like a, a va
riety ol other sounds, as they are united with
letters which, in some measure, alter their
quality.
In consequence of entertaining a different idea of
the a, when pronounced in the alphabet, we
see the natives of Ireland very prone to a dif
ferent pronunciation ot the words where this
letter occurs ; and, indeed, it is quite consistent
with their doctrine of the sound of a, that the
words parent, papal, taper, and fatal, should
be pronounced pah-rent, pah-pal, tah-per,
and fab-tal. We find the Scotch likewise in
clinable to the same pronunciation of a, when
in ivords, as when alone. Thus we hear
Sanjotan for Satan, saiucred for sacred, and
laiu-ity'for lain ; and this is perleclly con
sistent with the manner in which they pro
nounce the letter a, when alone : there is no
medium. If this be not the true pronunciation
of these words, the a is certainly to be sounded
as the English do : for, whenever the English
(rive the Italian sound, as it may be called, to
the a, except in the words father and matter,
it is always in consequence of its junction with
some consonant, which determines it to that
sound ; as in monosyllables terminating in r,
as bar, ear, far: but where it is not affected
by a succeeding consonant, as in the words
parent, papal, natal, fatal, we then hear it
pronounced as the slender English a, both in
and out ot composition.
It will, perhaps, be objected, that the most fre
quent short sound ol a, as heard in cat, rat,
mat, carry, marry, parry, is the short sound
ol the Italian a infather, car, mar, par, and
not the short sound of the a in care, mare, and
pare ; but it may be answered, that this want of
correspondence between the name of the letter,
and the most frequent short sound, is common
10 the rest of the vowels : for the o, as heard"
in cot, not, rot, is not the short sound of the
c in coat, note, -wrote, but of the a in ivater,
or of the diphthongs in caught, naught, and
•uirouglt ; and if we ought to call the a, ah,
because its short sound corresponds to ah, for
the very same reason we ought to call the o, au ;
and a similar alteration must take place with i he
rest of the vowels. As therefore, from the va
nety of sounds the vowels have, it is impos
sible to avoid the inconvenience of sonietnnc
sounding the letter one way in a syllable, and
another w:iv in a word, we must either adopt
the simple long sound when we would pro
nounce the letter alone, or invent new names
for every different sound in a different word, in
order to obviate the difficulty.
It must not be dissembled, however, that the
sound of a, when terminating a syllable not
under the accent, seems more inclined to the
Irish than the English a, and that the ear is
Jess disgusted with the sound of Ahmrr-i-cab
than of Ay-mer-i-cay : but to this it may be
answered, that letters not under the accent, in
a thousand instances, deviate from their true
sounds that the vowel a, like several other
»owcls in a final syllable not accented, has an
obicure sound, bordering on u ; but it the a
in this situation, were pronounced ever so dis
tinctly, and that this pronunciation were clearly
the a in father, it would be nothing to the
pnrpose : when the a is pronounced alone, it
may be said not only to be a letter, but a dis
tinct character, and a noun substantive ; and, as
such, has the same force as the letters in an ac
cented syllable. The letter it, therefore, aa
the first character in the alphabet, may always
be said to have the accent, and ought to have
the same long, open sound, is is given to that
letter when accented in a syllable, and r.ot in
luenccd in its sound by any ptcceding or suc
ceeding coiuonakt.

We may therefore conclude, that if all vowels, Abatement, a-bate mem. r.
The aft of abating ; the sum or quantity taken
when pronounced alone, arc accented and long,
if spelling be the pronunciation ot letters alone,
away by the act of abating.
(as it would be absurd to suppose ourselves ac Abater, a-ba'tSr. s. (08)
quainted with the diffctent consonants that The agent or cause by which an abatement i(
determine the sound of the vowels befote they procured;
ate pronounced,) it follows, that in spelling,
or relating the component parts ot a word, Abb, ab. s.
we ought to give those parts their simple and The yarn on a weaver's warp.
uncombincd souud : but there is no uncom- Abbacy, ab'ba-se. s. (452;
bined sound of the vowel a, except the slender The rights,, possessions, or privileges of an
sound contended for, unless in the wordsfather abbot.
and master; and therefore, when we repeat Abbess, ab'bess. s.
letters singly, in order to declare the sound of The superior of a nunnery.
a word, we must undoubtedly give the first
letter of the alphabet the sound we ever give it Abbey, or Abby, ab be. s. (270)
A monastery of religious persons, whether
in the first syllable of the numerous class la-Jy,
men or women.
pa-gan, ma-son, ba-son, &c.
Thus, after placing every objection in its strongest j Abbot, ilb'but. s. (lOG)
light, and deducing our arguments from the
The chief of a convent of men.
simplest and clearest principles, this important To Abbreviate, ab-bre've-ate. v. a.
question seems at last decided in favour of the
To shorten, to cut short. (505)
English ; who, independent ot the arguments Abbreviation
, ab-bre-ve-a'shfin. s.
in their favour, may be presumed to have a
The act of shortening.
natural right to determine the name of the
letter in question, though it has been so often Arbreviator, ab-bre-ve-a'tur. s.
litigated by their formidable and learned,
One who abridges. (511)
though junior, relations. For though, in some ABBREViATiJRE,ab-brc've-a-tcliure.
cases, the natives of Ireland and Scotland ad
s. (461) A mark used for shortening.
here rather more closely to analogy than the
To
Abdicate, ab de-kate. v. a.
English themselves, yet in this we find the
To give up light, to resign. (503^
English pronounce perfectly agreeable to rule ;
and that the slender pronunciation of the letter Abdication, ab-de-ka'shun. s.
The act of abdicating, resignation.
a, as they pronounce it in the alphabet, is no
more than giving it that simple sound, it ever Abdicative, ab de-ca-tive. a. (512)
has, when unconnected with vowels or conso
That which causes or implies an abdication.
nants that alter its power.
(jTa1" Dr. Johnson places the accent on the first
An appeal to the vulgar for the analogy of lan
syllable of this word, and Mr. Sheridan and
guage is perhaps as proper as an appeal to the
Mr. Perry on the second. The former is, in
learned and polite, tor the best usage. In an
my opinion, the most correct.
old ballad, where the last syllable is made the Abdomen, ah-do'iren. s. (503)
accented syllable of America, we find it
A cavity commonly called the lower venter or
rhymed with the first sound of a, or what may
belly. f5M)
be called its alphabetical sound.
Abdominal, ab-dom'me-nal. T
Oh may America
Yield to our Monarch's sway,
Abdominous, ab-dom'me-nus. J "
And no more contend I
Relating to the abdomen.
May they their interest see,
To
Abduce, ab-dise . v. a.
With England to agree,
To draw to a different part, to withdraw one
And from oppression free,
part from another.
All that amend.
Abducent, ab-cra' sent. a.
Abacus, ab'a-kus. s. [Latin].
Muscles abducent serve to open or pull back
A counting table : the uppermost member of divers parts of the body.
a column.
Abductor, Eb-duk'tor. s. (166)
A h aft, a-baft'. ad. (545).
The muscles, which draw back the several
From the fore part of the ship, towards the
members.
stern.
Abed, a-bed'. ad.
To Abandon, a-ban'dun. v. a.
In bed.
To give up, resign, or quit ; to desert ; to for Aberrance,
ab-er'ranse. s.
sake. (166J.
A deviation from the right way, anerrour.
Abandoned, a-ban'dund. par. (362) Aberrancy, ab-er'ran-se.
Given up; forsaken; corrupted in the highest The same with Aberrance.
degree.
Aban donment, a-ban'dun-mcnt. s' Aberrant, ab-er'rant. a.
Wandering from the right or known way.
The act ot abandoning.
ib-er-ra'sbun. s.
Abar TICULATION, ab-ar-tik-u-la' Aberration,
The a£t of deviating from the common track.
shun. s. (290)
ab-er'nng. part. Uioj
That species of articulation that has manifest Aberring,
Going astray.
motion.
To ABERUNCATE.ab-e-run'kate. v.a.
To Abase, a-base'. v. a.
To pull up by the roots, (gt)
To cast down, to depress, to bring low.
To
Abet, a-bet'. v.a.
Abasement, S-base'mlnt. s.
To push forward another, to support him in
The state of being brought low ; depression
his designs by connivance, encouragement, or
To Abash, a-bash'. v. a.
help.
To make ashamed.
Abetment, a-bet'ment. s.
To Abate, a-bate'. v. a. (5-I5)
The act of abetting.
To lessen, to diminish.
Abetter, or Abettor, a-bct'tur. s.
To Abate, a-bate'. v. n.
He that abets; the supporter or encourages of
To grow less.
another. (166) (4181


To Abscond, āb-skōnd'. v. a. To hide one's self.
Absconder, āb-skōn'dér. s. The person that absconds.
Absence, āb-sēns'ē. s. The state of being absent, opposed to presence; inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.
Absent, āb-sent'. a. (402) Not present; absent in mind, insensitive.
To Absent, āb-sent'. v. n. To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.
Absentee, āb-sēn-te'. s. A word used commonly with regard to Irish men living out of their country.
To Absolve, āb-zolv'. v. a., 4s). To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense; to set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce as remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.
Absolutely, āb-sōl'ūt. a. Completely, without restriction; without limitation; despotism.
Absoluteness, āb-sō-lu'tē-nēs'. s. Completeness; freedom from dependence, or limits; despotism.
Absolute, āb-sō-lūt'. a. (492) Complete, without restriction, without condition; peremptory, irresistible.
Absorpt, āb-sorpt'. p. Absorptive; āb-sor'bent. s. A medicine that sucks up humour.
Absorption, āb-sôr'pshən. s. The act of swallowing up.
To Abstain, āb-stān'. v. n. To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.
Absemious, āb-stē'mē-əs'. a. Temperate, sober, abstemious.
Absemiously, āb-stē'mē-əs'. ad. Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.
Absemiesiousness, āb-stē'mē-əs'ni-tē-te. s. (586) The quality of being abstemious.
Abstention, āb-stē'nshən. s. The act of holding off.
To Absterges, āb-stēr'jēz'. v. a. To cleanse, by wiping.
Abstergent, āb-stē'rjēnt'. s. Cleansing; having the quality of absterging or cleansing.
Absomous, āb-sō-mās'. a. Absurd, contrary to reason.
Absurd, āb-sûrd'. a. (505) Contrary to reason; unjust, unwise, absurd; inadmissible, impracticable.
Absurdity, āb-sûrd'i-te. s. (511) The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impro priety.
Abundant, āb-bûnd'. a. plentiful, copious; in very great quantity; generous; very numerous.
Abundance, ā-bûnd'ānshəs'. s. Plenty; great numbers; a great quantity; exuberance, more than enough.
Abundantly, ā-bûnd'ānt'. ad. In plenty; fully; liberally, more than sufficiently.

To Abuse, ā-būz'. v. a. (427) To make an ill use of; to deceive, to impose upon; to treat with rudeness.
Abuser, ā-būz'er. s. He that makes an ill use; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeness.
Abusive, ā-būz'iv. a. (428) Praising abuse; containing abuse; deceitful.
Abusively, ā-būz'liv. ad. Improperly, by a wrong use; reproachfully.
To Abut, ā-būt'. v. n. obsolete. To border upon, to meet, or approach to.
Abutment, ā-būt'mənt. s. That which abuts, or borders upon another.
Abys, ā-bīs'. s. A depth with nothing below it; a great depth, a gulf.
Acacia, ā-ka'she-a. s. (505) A drug brought from Egypt.
Academy, ā-kā-de'mi. s. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art; the place where sciences are taught; a place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or public schools.
AcademiCk, ak-a-dem'ik. s. (508) A student of an university.
Academic, ā-kā-de'mik. a. Relating to an academy.
Academician, ā-kā-de'mi-ən. s. The member of an academy.
Academical, ak-ii-dein'me-kal. a. Belonging to an university.
Academick, ak-ka-dem'ik. a. Relating to an university.
Academician, ak-a-de'mi-ən. s. A scholar of an academy or university.
Academic, ak-a-dem'ik. s. (508) A student of an university.
Academia, ā-kā-de'mi-əl. a. Relating to an academy.
usage of the language in similar words, is the most proper in this; and if it appears that general usage, in similar words, is in favour of the old pronunciation, it must certainly, for that reason, be the correct pronunciation. As it first may be observed, that as our language is always as near as the accent on the last syllable as the Latin, it is a general custom with us, when we are authorized from the Latin, to abridge it of one or two of its syllables, to remove the accent at least a syllable higher than it was in the original language, that the accent, when reduced to the second syllable, may not be removed to the last. Thus, of Homerus we make Heimens; of Virgil, Virgil; and of Horatius, Horace; Hymenaeus, altered to Hyminae, removes the accent two syllables higher; and ceremonia, becomes ceremony, does the same; and no law, that I know of, forbids us to accent academia, or if you will Acaemia, when turned into academy, on the first syllable, as it was constantly accented by our ancestors, who, receiving Greek through the medium of Latin, generally pronounced Greek words according to the second syllable, and therefore necessarily placed the accent of academia on the third syllable, when reduced to academy, the accent would have been removed higher. But how, it will be said, does this account for placing the accent on the first syllable of the English word academy, rather than the second? To this it may be answered, that the numberless instances of preference given by the accent to the first syllable in similar words, such as melancouchy, parissomy, dilatory, &c. might be an ample authority without any other reason. But, perhaps, it will be pardoned me if I go farther, and hazard a supposition that seems to account for the common practice of placing the accent of the longer polysyllables from the Latin on the first or second syllable. Though in the Latin there never was more than one accent upon a word, yet, in our pronunciation of Latin, we commonly place an accent on alternate syllables, in endeavouring to pronounce this word with the same number of syllables as in the original Latin, and, therefore, this accent on the second syllable is no more the mere mistake of the Englishman pronouncing syllables than it is in the case of the Englishman pronouncing syllables. This I more clearly conceive than I can perhaps express. I can however endeavor to make it perceptible to a common English ear in any Greek word, according to its present accentual mark. And Dr. Galley, in his Dissertation against Greek Accents, makes use of the same word, where he says, "for if I ODE21 means, according to Mr. Foster, that oratorial or common discourse differs from music only in the number of sounds, i. e. that the former has only four or five notes, but that the latter has many more, then the accentual pronunciation of a Greek sentence will not differ from the singing of the same sentence, when set to music, or corresponding music, in music, i. e. it will, in both cases, be a song."
Accident, ak'se-dent.s. The property or quality of any being which may be separated from it, at least in thought; in grammar, the property of a word; that which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.

Accidental, ak-se-den'tal.a. Having the quality of an accident; non-essential; casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Accidently, ak-se-den'tl-ly.ad. The quality of being accidental.

Accipient, ak-sip'ent.s. A receiver.

To Accite, ak-site'.v.a. To call; to summon.

Accolade, ak-ko-lad.s. A shout of praise; acclamation.

To Accolad, ak-ko-lad'.v.n. To crowd, to keep a coil about, to bustle, to accost.


Accommodation, ak-kom-mo-da'shun.s. The quality of being accidental.

Accomplish, ak-kom'plish.v. To complete, to execute fully, as, to accomplish a design; to fulfill, as, a prophecy; to adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

Accomplishment, ak-kom'plish-ment.s. The person who accomplishes.

Accomplishment, ak-kom'plish-ment.s. Completion, full performance, perfection; completion, as of a prophecy; embellishment, elegance of body.

Accomptant, ak-kómpt'ent.s. An account, a reckoning.

To Accord, ak-körd'.v.a. To make agree, to adjust one thing to another.

To Accord, ak-körd'.v.n. To agree, to suit one with another.

Accord, ak-körd'.s. A compact, an agreement; concurrence, union.

Accordant, ak-kör'dant.a. Willing, in good humour.

Accostable, ak-kas'ta-bl.a. In a manner suitable, agreeable to; in proportion to regard to.

Acclivity, ak-kli'vity.n. The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of an hill is the acclivity, the descent is the declivity.

Acclivity, ak-kli'vity.n. Rising with a slope.

To Accoy, ak-köy'.v.a. To fill up, in an ill sense; to fill to excess.

To Accoeil, ak-köi'.v.n. To crowd, to keep a coil about, to bustle, to accost.

Accoeeil, ak-köi'.a. A borderer.

Accommodate, ak-kom'mo-date.v.a. To supply with conveniences of any kind.

Accommodate, ak-kom'mo-date.v.a. Suitable, fit.

Accommodately, ak-kom'mo-date-ly.ad. Suitable, fitly.

Accommodation, ak-kom'mo-da'shun.s. Provision of conveniences; in the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or refreshment; the instrument that accompanies the vocal part in music.

Account, ak-kount'.s. A computation of debts or expenses; the state or result of a computation; value or estimation; a narrative, relation; the relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority; explanation, assignment of causes.

Account, ak-kount'.s. To make up, to account for.

To Account, ak-kount'.v. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion; to reckon, to compute; to give an account, to assign the causes; to make up the reckoning, to answer for practice; to hold in esteem.

Account, ak-kount'.s. Of whom an account may be required; who must answer.

Accountant, ak-kount'ant.s. A compter, a man skilled or employed in accounts.


To Accouple, ak-kap'pl.v. To join, to link together.

To Account, ak-kör'.v.a. To entertain with courtship or courtesy.

To Accoutre, ak-köö-tur.v.a. To dress, to equip.

Account, ak-köö-tur'ment.s. Dress, equipage, trappings, ornaments.


Accretive, ak-kret'iv.a. The act of growing, so as to increase it.

Account, ak-köö-tur'ment.s. Growing, that which by growth is added.

To Accroach, ak-krösh'.v.a. To draw to near as with a hook.

To Acceee, ak-kroö'.v.n. To accede to, to be added, as an advantage or improvement; in a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise, as profits.

Accrue, ak-kröö'.v.n. To accede to, to be added as a profit, as a gain.

To Accroach, ak-kröö'.v.a. To approach, to come near.

Accumulate, ak-kum'lu-lit.v.a. To pile up, to heaptogedicr.

Accumulation, ak-kum'u-la'shun.s. The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated.

Accumulated, ak-kum'u-lit-ed.s. Heaped together.

Accurate, ak-kör'it-accurate, ak-kör'it-accurate.ad. Exactly, without error, nicely.

Accuratness, ak-kr'it-ness.s. Exactness, accuracy.

Accuracy, ak-kr'it-s'hun.s. Exactness, accuracy.

To Accuse, ak-koöz'.v.a. To charge with a crime; to blame or censure.

Accusation, ak-koö-zät'shun.s. The act of accusing; the charge brought against any one.

Accusatory, ak-koö-zät'itv.a. A term of grammar, the fourth case of a noun.

Accusatory, ak-koö-zät'itv.a. That which produces or contains an accusation.

To Accuse, ak-koöz'.v.a. To charge with a crime; to blame or censure.

Accusator, ak-koö-zät-or.s. He that brings a charge against another.

To Accustom, ak-küs'tman.v.a. To habituate, to inure.

Accustomed, ak-küs'tman-ed.s. According to custom.

Accustomable, ak-küs'tma-se-b1.s. Done by long custom or habit.

Accustomed, ak-küs'tman-ed.s. According to custom.

Accustomed, ak-küs'tman-ed.s. A term of grammar, the fourth case of a noun.

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Accusatory, ak-koö-zät'itv.a. A term of grammar, the fourth case of a noun.

Accusatory, ak-koö-zät'itv.a. That which produces or contains an accusation.
Act, as ẹ-kwist'. a. (427)
That which has in it acids.

Acquisitive, as ẹ-kwi'tiv. a. (511)
That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, opposed to passive; busy, engaging in action, opposed to idle or sedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in grammar, a verb active is that which signifies action, as, I teach.

Actual, ak'shun-al. a. (405)
That which is actual. The state of being actual.

Actual, ak'shun. s. (290)
The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest; an actor thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the series of events represented in a fable; gesticulation, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a term in law.

Acquaint, ak-kwant.' v. a. (202)
To make familiar with; to inform.

Acquaintance, ak-kwin'tanse. s.
The state of being acquainted with, familiarity; the person with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendship.

Acquainted, ak-kwan'ted. F; familiar, well-known.

Acquiescence, ak-kwe'se'nse. s.
A silent appearance of content; satisfaction, rest, content, submission.

Acquiesce, ak-kwe'se. v. n.
To resign oneself to, to be content with.

To Acquiesce, ak-kwe-ess'. v. n.
To rest, or remain satisfied.

Acquittal, ak-kwit'tal. s. (157)
A deliverance from an offence.

To Acquit, ak-kwit'. v. a. (415)
To set free; to clear from a charge of guilt, to absolve; to release from any obligation; to discharge one's duty.

To Acknowledge, ak-nol'iedj. v. a.
To own the knowledge of, to own anything or any person in a particular character; to confess, as, a fault to own as a benefit.

Acknowledgment, ak-nol'edj-mnt. s.
The act of discharging from a debt; a writing testifying to the receipt of a debt.

Acrid, ak'knd. a.
Of a hot biting taste.

Acquittance, ak-kwit'tanse. v. n.
To procure an acquittance, to acquit.

Acrimony, ak'kie-no-ne s.
Sharpness, corrosiveness; sharpness of temper, severity.

Acre, a'kQr. s. (us) (410)
A quantity of land, containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.

Ach, ak'k6-nite. s. (155)
The herb wolfs-bane. In poeticall language, to help the hearing.

Acousticks, a-kou'stiks. s.
The doctrine or theory of sounds, medicines.

Acquisitiveness, ak-tiv-ness. s.
Active, ak'tiv. a.
That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, opposed to passive; busy, engaging in action, opposed to idle or sedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in grammar, a verb active is that which signifies action, as, I teach.

Actual, ak'shun-al. a. (405) 
That which is actual. The state of being actual.

Actual, ak'shun. s. (290) 
The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest; an actor thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the series of events represented in a fable; gesticulation, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a term in law.

Action, ak'shun-a-bl. a.
That which admits an action in law, punishable.

Action-taking, ak'shun-tak'ing. a.
Ligurous.

Active, ak'tiv. a. (151)
That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, opposed to passive; busy, engaging in action, opposed to idle or sedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in grammar, a verb active is that which signifies action, as, I teach.

Actively, ak'tiv-ly. ad.
Busy, nimly.

Activity, ak'tiv-nes's. s.
Quickness, nimbleness.

Adagio, a-daje-o. s. A term used by musicians, to mark a slow pace.

Adage, ad'ije. s. (90)
A maxim, a proverb.

Adamant, ad'a-mant. s.
A stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond; the load-stone.

Adamantean, ad-a-man-ttVan. a.
Hard as adamant.

Acrospire, ak'kro-vpire. s.
One of the lowest order in the Roman church.

Acroamatical, ak kro a-mat te-

Acrospired, ak'krid-sp!-red. part. a.
Having sprouts.

Acute, a-kitte'. a.
Sharp, opposed to blunt; ingenious, opposed to stupid; acute disease, any disease which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; acute accent, that which raises or sharpens the voice.

Actuality, ak'tiv-al'ty. s.
The state of being actual.

Actual, ak'shun. a. (290)
The quality or state of acting, opposite to rest; an actor thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the series of events represented in a fable; gesticulation, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a term in law.

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A maxim, a proverb.

Adamant, ad'a-mant. s.
A stone of impenetrable hardness; the diamond; the load-stone.

Adamantean, ad-a-man-ttVan. a.
Hard as adamant.
Adam's-apple, ad'amz-ap'pl.s.A prominentDartofthethroat.

Adamantine, ad-a-man'tin.a.Made ofadamant;havingthequalitiesofadamant,as,hardness,indissolubility.

Mr. Sheridan, Dr.Kenrick, and Mr.Perry, uniformly pronounce the last syllable of this word as it is here marked, and W. Johnston only to rhyme with line. (416)

Adam's-apple, ad'amz-ap'pl.pl. s.A prominent part of the throat.

To Adàpt, ad^dàpt', v. a.
To fit, to suit, to proportion.

ADAPTATION, a-dap'shun.s. The act of fitting one thing to another, the fitness of one thing to another. (527)

To Adduce, ad-duse', To hang*o:i.thtigforwardin addition to something already produced.

Addresser, al-dres'sur.s. (98) The person in hai addresses.

To Add, ad.y. a. To join something to the thing which was before.

Additional, ad-dish'shun-al.a. That which is added.

Address, std-drcW.s. Verbal application to anyone, as a man of pleasing address, skill, dexterity, manner of directing a letter.

Addresser, al-dres'sur.s. (98) The person that addresses.

To ADUCE, al-dú'sur.s. To bring into view, thinking towards something already produced.

To ADUCE, al-dú'sur.s. A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being, as, good, bad.

ADJECTIVELY, ad-jek-tiv-ly.s. After the manner of an adjective.
ADVENTURE, ad-\textit{v}en'tshur-e. (461) An accident, a chance, a hazard; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

ADVENTURER, ad-\textit{v}en'tshur-\textit{ur}. He that seeks occasions of hazard, he that puts himself in the hands of chance. (98)

ADVENTUROUS, ad-\textit{v}en'tshur-\textit{us}. He that is inclined to adventures, daring, courageous, audacious. (149)

ADVENTURE, ad-\textit{v}en'tshur-\textit{sum}. That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBially, ad-\textit{v}er'be-al-l. In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE, ad-\textit{v}er'-\textit{s}al-b. (405) Opposite to.

ADVERSARY, ad'-\textit{v}er-sar-e. (512) An opponent, antagonist, enemy.

ADVERSATIVE, ad'-\textit{v}er-sa-tiv. A word which makes some opposition or variety.

ADVERSITY, ad'-\textit{v}er-sit-e. (511) Affliction, calamity; the cause of our sorrow, misfortune; the state of unhappiness, misery.

ADVERSELY, ad'-\textit{v}er-sel-e. Opposingly, unexpectedly.

Adver\textit{se}, ad'-\textit{v}er-s. Acting with contrary directions; calamitous, affectionate, opposed to prosperous.

Advice, ad'-\textit{v}i-\textit{zur}. (499) Counsel, instruction, notice; information; to counsel; to inform, to make acquainted.

Advice-boat, ad'-\textit{v}i-\textit{ze}b. A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

Advice, ad'-\textit{v}i'-z. (499) To consult, to advise with his compa-

Adviceable, ad'-\textit{v}i'-zbl. (405) Prudent, fit to be advised.

Adviceableness, ad'-\textit{v}i'-zbl-\textit{ness}. The quality of being adviseable.

Adviseably, ad'-\textit{v}i'-zbl-\textit{ly}. Deliberately, purposely, by design, prudently.

Advisement, ad'-\textit{v}i'-zuerit. Counsel, information; prudence, circumspection.

Advocacy, ad'-\textit{v}o-\textit{kai}. (546) Vindication, defence, apology.

Advocate, ad'-\textit{v}o-kai. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature; he that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controversial or vindicator.

Advocation, ad'-\textit{v}o-\textit{ka}shun. The office of pleading, a apology.

Advovation, ad'-\textit{v}o-lakshun. The act of saying to something.

Adulterate, ad'-\textit{dil}tare. (314) Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted by some foreign mixture.

Adulteration, ad'-\textit{dil}tare'-\textit{shun}. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; the state of being contaminated.

Adulterer, ad'-\textit{dil}tare-\textit{ur}. (98) The person guilty of adultery.

Adulteress, ad'-\textit{dil}tare-\textit{ess}. A woman that commits adultery.

Adulterine, ad'-\textit{dil}tare-\textit{in}. (149) A child born of an adulteress.

Adulterous, ad'-\textit{dil}tare-\textit{uss}. A. (314) Adultery.

Adultery, ad'-\textit{dil}tare-\textit{shun}. (556) The act of violating the bed of a married person.

Adumbrant, ad'-\textit{um}brant. That which gives a slight resemblance.

Adumbrate, ad'-\textit{um}brate. (491) To shadow out, to give a slight likeness, to exhibit a faint resemblance.

Adumbration, ad'-\textit{um}br-\textit{a}shun. The act of giving a slight and imperfect representation; a faint sketch, a show.

Adunation, ad'-\textit{um}shun. The state of being united, union.

Adunity, ad'-\textit{um}ti. (511) Crookedness, hookyness.

Adunque, ad'-\textit{un}k. (415) Crooked.

Advo\textit{cate}, ad'-\textit{vo}kat. (546) Vindication, defence, apology.

Advocate, ad'-\textit{vo}kat. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature; he that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controversial or vindicator.

Advocation, ad'-\textit{vo}ka-shun. The office of pleading, an apology.

Advovation, ad'-\textit{vo}la-shun. The act of saying to something.

Advolution, ad'-\textit{vo}la-shun. The act of burning to something.

Advice, ad'-\textit{v}o-lakshun. The state of being united, union.

Adulterate, ad'-\textit{dil}tare. To commit adultery; to corrupt by some foreign mixture.

Adulterer, ad'-\textit{dil}tare-\textit{ur}. The person guilty of adultery.

Adulteress, ad'-\textit{dil}tare-\textit{ess}. A woman that commits adultery.

Adulterine, ad'-\textit{dil}tare-\textit{in}. A child born of an adulteress.

Adulterous, ad'-\textit{dil}tare-\textit{uss}. The state of being adulterate.

Adulterate, ad'-\textit{dil}tare. To commit adultery; to corrupt by some foreign mixture.

Adulteration, ad'-\textit{dil}tare'-\textit{shun}. The act of committing adultery with another.

Adulterant, ad'-\textit{dil}tare-\textit{ant}. The person or thing which adulterates.

Adulterate, ad'-\textit{dil}tare'-\textit{ate}. To commit adultery; to corrupt by some foreign mixture.

Adulterer, ad'-\textit{dil}tare-\textit{ur}. Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted by some foreign mixture.

Adultereness, ad'-\textit{dil}tare-\textit{ness}. The quality or state of being adulterate.
AFORE, a-fôre'. prep. Before, nearer in place to anything; sooner in tune.
Acombined in place; first in the forepart.
AFOREGOING, a-fôre'gô-ing. part. a. Going before.
AFOREHAND, a-fôre'hand. ad. By a previous provision; provided.
AFOREMENTIONED, a-fôre'mên-shûnd. a. (302) Mentioned before.
AFORENAMED, a-fôre'nàd. a. Named before. (906)
AFORESAID, a-fôre'said. a. Said before.
AFORETIME, a-fôre'time. ad. In time past.
AFRAID, a-frâid. part. a. Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.
AFRESH, a-frêsh'. ad. Again, anew.
AFRONT, a-frûnt'. ad. (105) In front, in direct opposition.
AFTER, a-fûr. prep. (98) Following in place; in pursuit of; behind; posterior in time; according to; in expectation of.
AFTER, a-fûr. ad. (210) In succeeding time; following another.
AFTERAGES, a-fûr-ajez. s. Methods taken after the first turn of affairs.
AFTERALL, a-fûr-all'. ad. At last, in the end, in conclusion.
AFTERBIRTH, a-fûr-bôrth. s. The second time.
AFTERCLAP, a-fûr-klap. s. An unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.
AFTERCOST, a-fûr-kôst. s. The expense incurred after the original plan is executed.
AFTERCROP, a-fûr-krôp. s. Second harvest.
AFTERGAME, a-fûr-gâm. s. Methods taken after the first turn of affairs.
AFTERMATH, a-fûr-math. s. Second crop of a grass mown in Autumn.
AFTERNOON, a-fûr-nûm'ôn. s. The time from the meridian to the evening.
AFTERPAINS, a-fûr-pânz. s. Pains after birth.
AFTERTASTE, a-fûr-tâst. s. Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.
AFTERTHOUGHT, a-fûr-thôwt. s. Reflections after the act, expedients formed too late.
AFTERTIMES, a-fûr-tîmz. s. Succeeding times.
AFTERWAND, a-fûr-wârd. ad. (88) In succession of.
AFTERWIT, a-fûr-wît. s. Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past.
AGAIN, a-gân'. ad. (206) A second time, once more; back, in restitution; besides, in any other time or place; twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated; again and again, with frequent repetition.
AGAINST, a-gân'st. prep. (206) Cortary, opposite, in general; with contrary motion or tendency, used of material action; opposed to, in place; in expectation of.
AGAINST, a-gân'st. adj. (75) Staring with anger or wrath at, as against.
AGAINST, a-gân'st. s. A drug of use in physic, and the dying trade.
AGAINST, a-gân'st. a. Amuse.
AGAINST, a-gân'st. a. (01) A precious stone of the lowest class.
AGAINST, a-gân'st. a. (1) A quality of being in action; performance of an agent.
AGAINST, a-gân'st. a. (v. a) To strike with amusement.
AGAINST, a-gân'st. s. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part of its duration; a success or generation of men; the time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, as, the age of heroes; the space of a hundred years; the latter part of old age; in law, in the man of an age twenty-one is the full age, a woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands.
AGED, a-jêd. a. (363) Old, stricken in years.
AGEDLY, a-jêd-lê. ad. After the manner of an aged person.
AGE, a-gên'. ad. (206) In, return.
AGENCY, a-jên-se. s. The state of being in action; business performed by an agent.
AGENT, a-jênt. s. Acting upon, active.
AGENT, a-jênt. s. A substitute, a deputy, a factor; that which partakes of the nature of agent.
AGENT, a-jênt. a. (206) The person that makes another great.
AGGREGATE, a-gô-grât. a. (91) Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass.
AGGREGATE, a-gô-grât. s. The result of the conjunction of many particulars into one mass.
AGGREGATE, a-gô-grât. v.a. To collect together, to heap many particulars into one mass.
AGGREGATION, a-gô-grât-shûn. s. The act of collecting many particulars into whole; the whole collected by the collection of many particulars; state of being collected.
AGGRESS, a-grôs'. v.a. To commit the first act of violence.
AGGRESSION, a-grôs'ôn. s. Commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.
AGGRESSOR, a-grôs'sór. s. The assailer or invader, opposed to the defendant. (418)
AGGRESSION, a-grôs'vânc. s. Injury, wrong.
AGGRIEVE, a-gريف'e. v.a. To give sorrow, to vex; to impose, to hurt in one's right. (875)
AGGROUPT, a-grôp'. s. To bring together into one figure.
AGHAST, a-gâst'. s. Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre.
AGILE, a-gîl. a. Nimble, ready, active.
AGILENESS, a-gîl-nês's. Nimbleness, quickness, activity.
AGILITY, a-gîl'i-té. s. (511) Nimbleness, quickness, activity.
AGIST, a-jist'. v.a. To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather them money.
AGISTMENT, a-jist'ment. s. Composition, or mean rate.
AGITABLE, a-gît'a-bîl. s. That which may be put in motion.
AGITATE, a-gît'a-te. v.a. (91) To put in motion; to actuate, to move; to affect with perturbation; to unduly, to excite, to controvert.
AGITATION, a-gît'a-shûn. s. The act of moving any thing; the state of being moved; discussion, controversial examination; perturbation, disturbance of the thoughts; deliberation, the state of being consulted upon.
AGITATOR, a-gît'a-tôr. s. (521) He who manages affairs.
AGLÊT, a-gêt. s. A stage of a point carved into some representation of an animal; the gendarmes at the ends of the chives of flowers.
AGMINAL, a-gmîn'-näl. a. Belonging to a troop.
AGNAIL, a-gânl. s. A whitlow.
AGNAIL, a-gânl. s. A whitlow.
AGNATION, a-gô-nâ'shûn. s. Descent from the same father, in a direct male line.
AGNITION, a-gô-nîsh'ôn. s. Acknowledgement.
AGNOMINATION, a-gô-nôm'-nô-mîn'-nô-mô-nô-nôn'shûn. s. Allusion of one word to another.
AH, ä. interjection.
A word noting sometimes dislike and censure; most frequently, compassion and complaint.

AHA! Ah! ä-hä', interjection.
A word indicating triumph and contempt.

Ahad, å-hä'. adj.
Further onward than another.

Aheight, å-hite', ad.
Aloft, on high.

To Aid, åde. v. a. (202)
To help, to support, to succour.

Aid, åde. s.
Help, support; in law, a subsidy.

AIDANCE, å-deänse'. s.
Help, support.

AIDANT, å-deännt. a.
Helping, helpful.

AID-DE-CAMP, å-de-de-käwng'. s.
An officer who attends the general that has the chief command of the army, to carry his orders to the inferior officers.

Aider, åde êr'. s.
A helper, an ally.

AILLESS, å-deëßs'. a.
Helpless, unsupported.

Ail, åle. s. (202)
To pain, to trouble, to give pain; to affect in any manner.

Ail, åle. s. (202)
A disease.

AILMENT, å-meën'. s.
Pain, disease.

AILING, å-ring. part. a.-
Sickly.

Air, åleing. part. s.-
To Aim, åme. v. a. (202)
To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing, to endeavour to reach or obtain; to gain.

Aim, åme. s.
The direction of a missile weapon: the point to which the thing thrown is directed; an intention, a design: the object of a design; conjecture, guess.

Air, åre. s. (202)
The element by compassing the earth; a gentle gale; music, whether light or serious; the men, or manner, of the person; an affected or laboured manner or gesture; appearance.

To Air, åre. v. a.
To expose to the air; to take the air; to warm by the fire.

AIBLADE, åèb'läd-där'. s.
A bladed filled with air.

AIRBUILT, åbëlt. s.
Built in the air.

AIR-DRAWN, ådräwn. a.
Painted in air.

AIRER, åér'. s. (96)
He that exposes to the air.

AIRNOLLE, å-nol'. s.
A hole to admit the air.

AIRINESS, å-ërs-nës. s.
Exposure to the air; lightness, gaiety, levity.

AIRING, åir'ing. s. (410)
A short jamb.

AIRLESS, å-lës'. a.
Without communication with the free air.

AILING, åèl'ing. s. (410)
A young gay person.

AIRPUMP, åèp-pump. s.
A machine by means of which the air is exhausted out of proper vessels.

AIRSHAFT, åèr-shëft. s.
A passage for the air into mines.

AIRY, å-c. a.
Composed of air; relating to the air; high in air; light as air, unsubstantial; without reality, vain, trifling; gay, sprightly, full of mirth, lively, light of heart.

AIRSHIP, åèr-ship. s.
The walk in a church.

AIRS. å. s. (202)
A small island in a river.

To AIR, åre. v. n. (355)
To feel a lasting pain.

AÏN, å-kîn'. a.
Relate to, allied to by blood.

ALABASTER, ålè-bås-ter. s. (98)
A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds.

ALABASTER, ålè-bås-ter. a. (416)
Made of alabaster.

ALACK, å-låk'. interjeccion.
Ais, an expression of sorrow.

ALACKDAY, å-låk-åd'. interjeccion.
A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY, å-lèk-ris-lë, åd. (511)
Cheerfully, without dejection.

ALACRITY, å-lèk-rë-tee'. s. (511)
Cheerfulness, sprightliness, gaiety.

ALAMODE, ål-löö-de'. åd.
According to the fashion.

ALAND, å-länd'. åd.
At land, landed.

ALARM, å-lärm'. s.
A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; notice of any danger approaching; a species of clock; any tumult or disturbance.

To ALARM, ålär'm. v. a.
To call to arms; to surprise with the apprehension of any danger; to disturb.

ALARMING, å-lär'ming. part. å.
Terifying, awakening, surprising.

ALARMIST, ålär'mist. s.
The post appointed to each body of men to appear at.

ALAS, å-läs'. interjeccion.
A word expressing lamentation; a word of pity.

ALATE, å-lät'. åd.
Lately.

ALB, ålb. s.
A surface.

ALBEIT, ålè-bët'. åd. (84)
Although, notwithstanding.

ALBUGINOUS, ål-bü-jën'-ës. å.
Resembling an albugo.

ALBGO, ål-bëgö'. s. (94)
A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whitenss.

ALCAE, ål-kä-hést'. s. (84)
An universal solvent.

ALCADD, ål-klé-de'. s. (64)
The government of a castle; in Spain, the judge of a city.

ALCANA, ål-kan'nä. s. (84)
An Egyptian plant used in dying.

ALCHYMICAL, ål-kä-mä-käl. å.
Relating to alchemy.
ALE

ALEXANDERS, al'le-gz-anz'-dürz'. s. The name of a plant.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT, al'le-gz-anz'-dúrzt-fúr'. s. (178) The name of an herb.

ALEXIC, al-ek-sík. s. (156) A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. This verse consists of twelve syllables.

ALEXICALLY, al-ék-sí-lik'li. ad. The act of alcoholicizing or rectifying spirits.

To ALCOHOLIZE, al-kó-hol-iz'. v. a. To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

ALCOHOL, al-kó-hól. s. (184) A high refined spirit of wine.

ALCOHOLIZATION, al-kó-hól-lz'-shun. s. The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.

To ALCOHOLIZE, al-kó-hol-iz'. v. a. To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

ALEMBICK, a-le-mbík. s. A vessel used in distilling.

ALEKING, al-ek'-ing. s. A pot companion, a tippler.Obsolete.

ALELINT, al-lént. s. The name of a plant.

ALELINTICAL, al-lént-ik'-läl. s. That which drives away poison.

ALGAE, al-gí'. s. (311) On any term; or absolute.

ALGEBRA, al-jé-brá. s. (184) A peculiar kind of art.


ALGEBRAIST, al-jé-brí-st. s. A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

ALGID, al-jíd. a. (184) Cold, chilly.

ALGIDITY, al-jíd'-tít. s. Chilling, coldness.

ALIGFE, al-jíj'. s. (509) That which produces cold.

ALGOR, al-gör. s. (418) The 9 in the last syllable of this word escapes being pronounced like u from its being Latin, and seldom used.

ALGORISM, al'gór-izm. s. (517) A set of rules for calculating arithmetic.

ALGORTHM, al'gór-thrm. s. Arabic words used to imply the science of numbers.

ALIAS, al-le'iz. a. A Latin word, signifying otherwise.

ALIBILE, al-lib'bl. a. (405) Nutritive, nourishing.

ALID, al-lid. s. (119) 283) A foreigner, not a denizen, a stranger; in law, an alien is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised.

ALIENABLE, al-i-lé-án'. a. That of which the property may be transferred.

To ALIENATE, al-e-yen'-ät. v. a. To transfer the property of any thing to another; to withdraw the whole affection.

ALIFER, al-lé-fer. a. (519) There is a strong propensity in undisciplined speakers to pronounce this word with the accent on a, but the word should not be too carefully avoided, as all the compounds of alien have invariably the accent on the first syllable. However, the accent on a in this syllable is long or short, is a dispute among our best Orthoepists. Mr. Perry, Mr. Baldwin, W. Johnson, Dr. Leech, and Mr. Elphinston and join it with the consonant, and make it short; but Mr. Sheridan separates it from the 4 and makes it long and slender; and though Mr. Elphinston's opinion has weighed with me, yet I have joined with Mr. Sheridan against them all; not only because I judge its pronunciation of this word the most agreeable to the best usage, but because it is agreeable to an evident rule which lengthens every vowel with the accent on it, except when followed by a single consonant and a diphthong. See Principia, No. 5 (53). "O! alienate from me thy spirit, sweet". Milton's Par. Lost. b. v. 877.

ALIENATE, al-e-yen'-ät. a. Withdrawn from, stranger to.

ALIENATION, al-e-yen'-shun. s. The act of transferring property; the state of being alienated; change of affection.

ALIGHT, al-líht'. v. a. To sit down; to fall upon.

ALIKE, al-ík'. adj. With resemblance, in the same manner.

ALIMENT, al-lí-ment. s. Nourishment, nutriment, food.

ALIMENTAL, a-lí-mént-l. a. That which has the quality of aliment, that which nourishes.

ALIMENTARINESS, al-lí-mént-l-né-ren's. The quality of being alimentary.

ALIMENTARY, a-lí-mént-l-né-ren'. a. That which belongs to aliment; that which is the power of nourishing.

ALIMENTATION, al-lí-mént-l'-shun. s. The quality of nourishing.

ALIMONIOUS, al-lí-mó-ni'-us. a. That which nourishes.

ALIMONY, al-lí-món'-i. s. (559) Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation. See Domestic.

ALIQUANT, al-lí-kwánt. a. Parts of a number, which will never make up the number exactly; as 3 is an aliquot of 10, three times 3 making 9.

ALIQUOT, al-lí-kwó't. a. Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as 3 is an aliquot part of 12.

ALISH, al-lísh. a. Reassembling.

ALIVE, al-lív'. a. In the state of life; not dead; unexhausted, undeterred, active; cheerful, sprightly; it is used to add emphasis; as, the best man alive.

ALKEHEST, al-ki-hést. s. (54) A universal dissolving liquor.

ALKALESCENT, al-klál'-lás-nt. a. That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

ALKALI, al-klál'. s. (34) Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

ALKALINE, al-klál'-lín. a. That which has the qualities of alkali.

ALKALIZATION, al-klál'-láz'-shun. s. The act of alkalinizing.

ALKANET, al-klán'-et. s. The name of a plant.

ALKENGST, al-ken'-st. s. The winter cherry, a genus of plants.

ALKERMES, al-kér'mis. s. A confection whereof the kermes berries are the basis.

ALL, all. s. (77) 164) The whole number, every one; the whole quantity, every part.
nôr (167), nôo (163); tôbe (171), tôb (172), bûll (173);ôll (299); pûnd (313); thin (466), thîs (469).

**ALL**

All, âl.l. s. The whole, every thing.
All, âl. ad. Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.
All-bearing, âl-lêrîng, a. Omniparous.
All-cheering, âl-tshê-rîng, a. That which gives gaiety to all.
All-conquering, âl-kông-krîing a. That which subdues every thing.
All-devouring, âl-dê-vîrîng, a. That which eats up every thing.
All-fours, âl-fôrs, s. A low game at cards, played by two.
All-hail, âl-hîl, s. All hail.
All-hallow, âl-hâl-lôn, s. The time about All-saints day.
All-hallowtide, âl-hâl-lôd-îl, s. The term near All-saints, or the first of November.
All-heal, âl-hêl, s. A cure to any thing.
All-judging, all-judîng, a. That which has the sovereign right of judgement.
All-knowing, âll-nôîng, a. Omniscient, all-wise.
All-seeing, âl-sêîng, a. That beholds everything.
All-soulâ, âl-sôl-dâ, s. The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome, the second of November.
All-sufficient, âl-sûîf-înt, a. Sufficient to anything.
All-wise, âl-wîz, s. Possess of infinite wisdom.
To Allay, âl-làî, v. a. To make something lighter; to quiet, to pacify, to repose.
To Allây, âl-làî, s. (329) A metal of a baser kind mixed in coinage, to make it easier to wear; anything which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.
Allayer, âl-làîr, s. The person or thing which has the power of allaying.
Allayment, âl-làî-mênt, s. That which has the power of allaying.
Allagement, âl-làî-gàîshôn, s. Affirmation, declaration; that which is alleged or affirmed; an excuse, a plea.
To Allège, âl-lèj, v. a. To assert, to declare, to maintain; to plead as excusation or argument.
Alllegable, âl-lèj-âbl, a. That which may be alleged.
Alllegement, âl-lèj-mênt, s. The same with allegation.
Aller, allôj, s. (165) A pass or throat with a rapier.
To Allôo, allôô, v. a. To set on, to incite.
Allôquy, allô-kwê, s. The acts of speaking, or discourse.
To Allot, allôt, v. a. To distribute by lot; to grant; to distribute, to give each share.
Allotment, allôt-mênt, s. The part, the share.
Allottery, allô-tôrî, e. (555) That which is granted to any in a distribution.

**ALLEGORICAL**

âl-le-gôr-re-kàl, a. Of the form of an allegory, not literal.
Allegorically, âl-le-gôr-re-kàl-làî, a. After an allegorical manner.
To Allegorize, âl-le-gôr-rîzê, v. a. To turn into allegory, to form an allegory.
Allegory, âl-le-gôr-rî, s. (257) A figurative discourse, in which something is intended that is not contained in the words literally taken.
Allero, âl-lâgorô, s. A word denoting in music a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.
Allerûah, âl-lèrûah, s. A word of spiritual exultation; Praise God.
To Allievate, âl-le-ve˘, v. a. To make light, to ease, to sooth (91).
Allievation, âl-le-ve˘-âl-ûôn, s. The act of making light; that by which any pain is eased, or fault extinguished.
Allay, âl-làî, s. (370) A walk in a garden; a passage in towns, narrower than a street.
Alliance, âl-llánse, s. The state of connection with another by confederacy, a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the persons allied to each other.
Alliency, âl-llîsh-ën-së, s. (113) The power of attracting.
To Alligate, âl-lik-ge˘, v. a. To tie one thing to another. (91)
Alligation, âl-le-gàîshôn, s. The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.
Alligator, âl-le-gàî-tôr, s. (521) The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America.
Allusion, âl-lû-zhôn, s. The act of striking one thing against another.
Alliteration, âl-llît-ër-àî, s. The beginning two or more words with the same letter to give them a sort of rhyming consonance somewhat similar to the termination of the adjective and substantive in Latin; and used by the best writers.

**ALLIGRAM**

To Alligate, âl-lik-ge˘, v. a. To tie on one thing to another.
Alligation, âl-le-gàî-shôn, s. The act of putting together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.
Alligator, âl-le-gàî-tôr, s. (521) The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America.
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**ALLODE**

To Allogeo, âl-lej, v. a. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things.
Alloy, âl-lôj, s. (329) Baser metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.
To Alloge, âl-lej, v. a. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things.
Alluringness, all-lûrîng-nes, s. Enticement, temptation by proposing pleasure.
Alloy, âl-lôj, s. (329) Baser metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.
To Allude, âl-lûdz, v. n. The quality of being allusive to a thing, without the direct mention.
Alluminor, âl-lôm-nôr, s. One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.
Allurement, âl-lôr-mënt, s. Enchantment, temptation.
Allurer, âl-lûr, s. (98) Enchanter, inveigler.
Alluringly, âl-lûîng-lë, ad. In an alluring manner, enticingly.
Alluringness, Âl-lûîng-nës, s. Enchantment, temptation by proposing pleasure.
Allusion, âl-lû-nûn, s. A hint, an implication.
Allusive, âl-lûvîs, a. (156) (429) Hints at something.
Allusively, âl-lûzîv-lë, ad. In an allusive manner.
Allusiveness, âl-lûvîs-nes, s. The quality of being allusive.
Allusion, âl-lû-nûn, s. One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.
Alluvion, âl-lûvî-ûn, s. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water; the thing carried by water.
To Allûy, âl-lûî, v. a. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confed-eracy; to make a relation between two things.
Ally, âl-îî, s. See Survey. One united to some other by marriage, friendship, or confederacy.

**ALM**

A few years ago there was an affection of pronouncing this word, when a noun, with the accent on the first syllable; and this had an appearance of precision from the general custom of accenting nouns in this manner, when the same word, as a verb, had the accent on the last (496); but a closer inspection into the analogies of the language showed this pronunciation to be improper, as it is interfered with an universal rule, which was, to pronounce the y like e in a final unaccented syllable. But whatever was the reason of this novelty, it now seems to have subsided; and this word is now generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as it is uniformly marked by all the Orthoepists in our language.
Almacantoir, âl-mâ-kàî-tôr, s. A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.
Almacanter's Staff, âl-mâ-kàî-tôr, s. An instrument used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting.
Almanack, âl-mâ-nâk, s. (84) A calendar.
Along, a-lōng'. ad. At length; through any space measured lengthwise; forward, onward; in company.

Alone, a-lōn'. ad. Single; without company, solitary.

Alogi, id-o-gi'. s. Unreasonableness; absurdity.

Alone, a-lōn'. a. (545) Single; without company, solitary.

Almsman, almzm. s. A man who lives upon alms.

Alms-deed, amz.'deed. s. A charitable gift.

Almsgiver, amz'giv-ur. s. He that supports others by his charity.

Almone, id-o-n. s. The place where alms are distributed.

Almst, alm st. ad. (84) Nearly, well nigh.

Almost, al'most. ad. (84) Nearly, well nigh.

Almsbasket, almz'bās. k. The basket in which provisions are to be given away.

Almsbarking, almz'bak'ing. s. A charitable gift.

Almsman, almzm. s. A man who lives upon alms.

Alms-pot, almzp. S. A vessel for receiving alms.

Almsprayer, almz'prār. s. One who prays for alms.

Almsman, almzm. s. A man who lives upon alms.

Alms, amz. s. (803) What is given in relief of the poor.

Alms-basket, almz'bas-k. s. The basket in which provisions are to be given away.

Alms-house, almz h. s. An hospital for the poor.

Almss, almz. s. A charitable gift.

Almsman, almzm. s. A man who lives upon alms.

Almond Tree, almund-tiee. s. A tree that bears almonds.

Almonds, almz. s. The twigs of the almond tree.

Almoner, almz'ner. s. The officer of a prince, employed in the distribution of charity.

Almonry, almz'rie. s. The place where alms are distributed.

Almoner, almz'ner. s. The officer of a prince, employed in the distribution of charity.

Alone, a-lōn'. s. Single; without company, solitary.

Alogi, id-o-gi'. s. Unreasonableness; absurdity.

Alone, a-lōn'. s. Single; without company, solitary.
Amaranth, am'-a-ran/th. 4. The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary
Amanuensis, a-man-u-en'sis. s. A person who writes what another dictates.
Amassment, a-mas men't. s. A heap, an accumulation. This word is spelled with one "s" by Dr. Johnson, but undoubtedly ought to have double "s" as well as "cennment, embossment, and tmbanassment.
Amaranthine, am-a-ran'//in. a. Consisting of amarants. (150)
Amandation, am-an-da'shun. s. The act of sending on a message. (152)
Amatory, am'a-tur-re. 5. Reining to love. (555)
Amalgamation, a-mal-ga-ma'shunj. s. See Alteration. — The act or practice of amalgamating metals.
Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, pronounce the "e" in the last syllable of this word short, as it is here marked.
Amasement, a-mas men't. s. This word is spelled with one "s" by Dr. Johnson, but undoubtedly ought to have double "s" as well as "cennment, embossment, and tmbanassment.
Amazement, a-maze'ment. s. Confused apprehension, extremity of fear or wonder; to put into confusion with terror; to put into perplexity.
Amazement, a-maze'ment. s. The act of being amazed, wonder, confusion.
Amazement, a-maze'ment. s. Confused apprehension, extreme fear, horror; extreme sensation; height of admiration; wonder at an unexpected event.
Amazement, a-maze'ment. s. The state of being amazed, wonder, confusion.
Amazement, a-maze'ment. s. The state of being amazed, wonder, confusion.
Amazement, a-maze'ment. s. The state of being amazed, wonder, confusion.
Amazement, a-maze'ment. s. The quality of being ambidextrous.
Amazement, a-maze'ment. s. The quality of being ambidextrous.
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Amazement, a-maze'ment. s. The quality of being ambidextrous.
To Amend, a-mend'. v.n. To grow better.

Amnios, am'ne-os. (i0"6) The innermost membrane with which the fetus in the womb is immediately covered.

Amethystine, am-e-//.>i:>'tin.a.(l4o) Resembling an amethyst.

Amnion, am'ne-on.

Amethodical, arme-/i>cK'e-kaI.a. Out of method, irregular.

Amerce, a-mer'se'.v. a. To punish with a fine or penalty.

Amecer, a-mer'sur.s. (98)* He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanor.

Amenity, a-men'nc-te.s.(511) A recableness of situation.

To Amerce, a-mlrse'.v. a. To punish with a fine or penalty.

Amendment, a-mend'ment.s. A change from bad for the better reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an error committed in a process.

Amender. a-men'dur.s. (98) The person that amends anything.

Amendment, n-mend'ment.s. A changefrom bad for the better reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an error committed in a process.

Ammunition, am-mu-msh'. Militarystores.

Amity, am'me-te.$.(511) Friendship.

To Amity, a-mi!tze'.v,a. To entertain the mind with harmless trifling; to engage the attention; to deceive by artful management.

Amusement, a-mu'zur. s. That which amuses, entertainment.

Amuser, a-mu'zur.s. He that amuses.

Amusemment, a-muze'ment.s. That which amuses, entertainment.

Amusing, a-mu'sing.s. Amusing.

Amusemment, a-muze'ment.s. That which amuses, entertainment.

Amusement, a-muze'ment.s. That which amuses, entertainment.

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Amusement, a-muze'ment.s. That which amuses, entertainment.

Amusing, a-mu'sing.s. Amusing.
Anacathartic, an-a-ka-thar-tik.a. Used by way of analogy.

Anacathatic, an-a-kat-tha-tik.a. The doctrine of refracted light; dioptrick.

Anacampstics, an-a-kam'stiks.i. Thedoctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

Anackorite, an-ak'o-rite.s. (l55) A monk, who leavesthe convent for a more solitary life.

Anadiplosis, an-a-de-plo'sis.s. Reduplication; afigure in rhetorick.

Anagram, an'a-gram.s. Aconceit arising from the letters of a name transposed so as to form some other word or sense. The few words in our language, where the 

Anagrammatist, an-a-gram'ma-tist.s. A maker of anagrams.

To Anagrammatize, an-a-gram'ma-tize.v. a. To make anagrams.

Analogical, an-a-log'e-ke-al.a. That which has the properties of an anathema.

Analogically, an-a-log'e-ke-al-le.ad. In an analogical manner; in an analogous sense.

Analogicalness, an-a-log'e-ke-al-nes.s. The quality of being analogical.

To Analogize, an-a-log-ize.v. a. To explain by way of analogy.

Analogous, an-a-log'u-us.a. Having analogy, having something parallel.

Analogy, an'a-log-je. A resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects.

Anathematize, an-a-the-ma-tize.v. a. To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority.

Anathematically, an-a-the-ma-tik-ally.a. In an anathematic manner.

Anathematically, an-a-the-ma-tik-le.ad. That which has the properties of an anathema.

Anatomical, an-ath'o-mik-a.l. The accumulation of interest upon interest.

Anatomically, an-ath'o-mik-ally.a. Relating or belonging to anatomy; proceeding upon principles taught by anatomy.

Anatomist, an-ath'o-mist.s. He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection.

Anatomy, an-ath'o-me. The art of dissecting the structure of the body; the doctrine of dividing any thing; a skeleton; a thin meagre person.

Ancestors, an-se'-stur.s. One from whom a person descends.

Ancestrel, an'ses-trel.a. Claimed from ancestors.

Ancestry, an-se'-stur-ty.s. Lineage, a series of ancestors; the honour of descent, birth.

Anachy, an'ir-ke.s. Want of government, a state without magis

Anachoret, ank'6-rite.(155) A recluse, a hermit.

Anchor, ank'ur.s. A heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground; any thing which confines stability.

To Anchor, ank'ur.v. n. (166) To cast anchor, to lie at anchor; to stop at, to rest on.

Anchorage, ank'ur-adje.s. (90) Ground to cast anchor upon; the anchor's of a ship; a duty paid for anchoring in a port.

Anchored, ank'ur-re'd.part.a. Held by the anchor.

Anatomy, an-tsho've.s. A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning.

Ancient, an-e'-shent.s. The bearer of a flag, now ensign.

Ancient, an-e'-shent-tur.s. One from whom a person descends.

Ancientry, an-e'-shent-ty.s. The honourof ancient lineage.

Ancient, an-e'-shent-s. The flag or streamer of a ship.

Anciently, an-e'-shent-le.ad. In old times.

Ancientness, an-e'-shent-nes.s. Antiquity.

Anciency, an-e'-shent-nes. s. Antiquity.

Anciently, an-e'-shent-le.ad. In old times.

Ancient, an-e'-shent-s. The flag or streamer of a ship.

Ancient, an-e'-shent-s. The flag or streamer of a ship.

And, and. conjunction. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined.

Andiron, and'I-urn.s. (417) Irons at the end of a fire-grate, which the 

Androgynal, an-drodje'e-nal.a. Hermaphrodital; partaking of both sexes.

Androgynally, an-drodje'e-nal-le. With two sexes.

Androgynus, an-drodje'e-nus. s. An hermaphrodite.

Androphagus, an-drof'a-gus.s. (518) A cannibal, a man eater. Plural, Androphagi.

Anecdote, an'ek-d6-te.s. Something yet unpublished; secret history.

Anecdotes, an-e-k-d6-te-s. Relative to anecdotes.

Anemograph, an-e-mog'frra-fe.s. The description of the winds.

Anemometer, an-e-mom'etre.s. (518) An instrument contrived to measure the wind.

Anemone, an-e-nom'one.s. The wind flower.
Having angles or corners.

Anguished. Excessively pained.

Anguish. Painful, inflamed.

Angler. He that fishes with an angle.

Angle-rod. The stick to which the fisher's line and hook are attached.

To Anger. Provoked, enraged.

Anger. Uneasiness upon the receipt of any injury.

Angelic. Resembling angels.

Angelica. A plant.

Angle. The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other.

Angiography. A description of vessels in the human body.

Angler. He that fishes with an angle.

Anglicism. An English idiom.

To Angle. To fish with a rod and hook.

Angerly. With anger.

Angiography. The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other.

Anger. The stick to which the fisher's line and hook are attached.

Angerly. Having angles or corners.

To Animadvert. To consider, observe, pass censure upon.

Animal. A living creature.

Animable. That which may be put in life.

Animal. That which belongs or relates to animals.

Animality. The state of animality.

Animal, ang'glur. He that fishes with an angle.

Angle-rod. The stick to which the fisher's line and hook are attached.

To Anger. Provoked, enraged.

Anger. Uneasiness upon the receipt of any injury.

Angelic. Resembling angels.

Angelica. A plant.

Angle. The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other.

Angerly. With anger.

Animosity. Vehement hatred.

Anger. Uneasiness upon the receipt of any injury.

Angelic. Resembling angels.

Angelica. A plant.

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Angelica. A plant.

Angle. The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other.

Angerly. Having angles or corners.
ANNUL, an-nul'. v.a. To make void, to nullify; to reduce to nothing.

Annually, an'nu-al-le. a.d.

To Annumerate, an-ni'me-rate. v.a. To add to a formernumber. (91)

Annulet, an'nu-let. s. A littlering.

Annuity, an-nu'e-te. s. A yearly rent to be paid for a term of life or years; a yearly allowance.

To Annull, an-nul'. v. a. To make void, to nullify; to reduce to nothing.

Annular, an-nu-lar. a. Having the form of a ring.

Annulary, an'nu-la-re. a. Having the form of a ring.

Annual, an'nu-al. a. That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which laws on a yearly.

To Annunciate, an-nun'sh-cate. v.a. To bring tidings. (91) (3^7) (196)

Annunciation, an-nun-she' shun. s. The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the Angel's salutation of the Blessed Virgin.

Announcing, an-nuni' ne. v.a. To announce tidings. (91) (3^7) (196)

Annunciation, an-nun-she' shun. s. The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the Angel's salutation of the Blessed Virgin.

Ant, an't. s. An emmet, a miser.

Antbear, an'tire. s. An animal that feeds on ants.

Ant Hill, an'till. s. The small protuberance of earth in which ants make their nests.

Antagonist, an-tag'o-nist. s. One who contends with another, an opponent; one who is opposed to any thing.

Antagonize, an-tag'o- nize. v.n. To contend against another.

Antelope, an'te-!ope. s. A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

Antelope's Fire, an'to-nlz-fire'. s. A kind of erysipelas.

Antelope, an'te-!ope. s. A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

Anteambulation, an-te-am-bu'-la-tion. s. A walking before.

Anteact, an'te-akt. s. A former act.

Anteriority, an-te-re-or'e-te. s. The acl or state of going before.

Anterior, an-ttVre-ur. a. Going before. (91) Now more commonly and better written anterior.

Anteior, an-te-ior. s. Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

Antestomach, an-te-stum' ak. s. A cavity that leads into the stomach. (160)

Antelmintick, an-tel-mint' ic. a. A medicine against convulsions.

Antepenult, an-te-pe-nult'. s. The last syllable but two.

Antepast, an'te-past. s. A fore-taste.

Antelope, an'te-!ope. s. A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

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Antepenult, an-te-pe-nult'. s. The last syllable but two.

Antepast, an'te-past. s. A fore-taste.
APOLLOGETIC, ap' ah-loh-get-ik. a. (472) Concerning, in his singular pronunciation will alter e-fis-te into e-pis-te, these second syllable like pie, and then their reasoning and practice will be uniform.

APPAL, ap'ah-pal'. v.n. (406) To fright, to depress.

Dr. Johnson tells us, that this word might more properly have been written Appall; and we find Bacon, in his History of Henry VII. actually writes the compound Appailment. Whether Johnson founds his opinion upon the pale colour which fear generally produces, or upon the derivation of the word from the French Appalir, it cannot be certainly known; but this is certain, that this word has been so often rhymed with all, ball, fall, &c. that such a change as Dr. Johnson recommends would be attended with no small inconvenience. It may be observed too, that spelling this word with single l as he has done, is at variance with its general pronunciation: for one l, when final, does not broaden the a like that to all, but leaves it in the sound of that vowel in ful-lour, full-air, &c. Considering therefore that the pronunciation of this word is irre- cove ver fixed, it is but right that we adopt the Latin Pallus to make the sound and the spelling exactly correspond. We are often found of neglecting the French for the Latin root which was corrected in the present case such a preference would be commendable.
Appellative, ap-pel'little.m. A name common to all of the same kind or species; as, man, horse.

Appellative, ap-pel'little-pl. The person appealed against.

Appellation, ap-pel-la'shun.s. A name.

Apparent, ap-pa'rht.m. Plain, indubitable; seeming, not real; visible, open, discoverable; certain, not presumptive.

Appendant, ap-pen'dant.s. Something appended or added; an adjunct or concomitant.

Appendent, ap-pen'dant.s. An accidental or adventitious part.

Appendicitis, ap-pen-de-ka'tis.s. A condition of the appendix.

Appendix, ap-pen'diks.s. Something appended or added; an adjunct or concomitant.

Apperceptive, ap-per'te-tiv.a. That which perceives.

Appertinent, ap-per'te-nent.a. Belonging, relating to.

Appertaining, ap-per'tae-nings.s. That which belongs to another thing.

Appetitive, ap-pe-te-tiv.a. That which desires.

Appetible, ap'pe-te-bl.a. Desirable.

Appetizer, ap'pe-te-bl.s. A thing that stimulates appetite.

Appetite, ap'pe-tite.s. The natural desire of good; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; keenness of stomach, hunger.

Appetitive, ap'pe-te-tiv.a. That which desires.

Appetizer, ap'pe-te-bl.s. A thing that stimulates appetite.

Appetite, ap'pe-tite-s. The natural desire of good; the desire of sensual pleasure; violent longing; keenness of stomach, hunger.

Application, ap-pli-ca'shun.s. The act of applying anything to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any person as a petitioner; the employment of any means for a certain end; intemperance of thought, close study; attention to some particular affair.

Applicative, ap'ple-ka-tiv.a. Belonging to application.

Applicability, ap'ple-ka-bil'e-te.s. The quality of being applied.

Applicable, ap'ple-ka-bl.a. That which may be applied.

Applicableness, ap'ple-ka-bl-ness.s. Fitness to be applied.

Applying, ap'pli-ling.s. To put on or apply to another.

Applying, ap'pli-ling.a. To put on or apply to another.

Applying, ap'pli-ling.s. To put on or apply to another.

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Applying, ap'pli-ling.s. To put on or apply to another.
To Appropriate, ap-pré-hén’-túr. s. One who appropriates.

Apprehensible, ap-pré-hén’-sé-bl. a. (60) That which may be apprehended or conceived.

Apprehension, ap-pré-hén’shún. s. The mere contemplation of things; opinion, sentiment, conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas; fear; suspicion of something; seizure.

Apprehensive, ap-pré-hén’-sív. a. Quick to understand; fearful. (158)

Appresciently, ap-pré-hén’-tús-lé ad. In an apprehensive manner.

Appresiveness, ap-pré-hén’-sív-nés. s. The quality of being apprehensive.

Apprentice, ap-prén’tis. s. (140) One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade, upon condition that the trade-will shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art. (148)

To Apprentice, ap-prén’tis-v. a. To put out to a master as an apprentice.

Apprenticeship, ap-prén’tis-ship. s. The act of an apprentice's servitude.

Approximate, ap-pröks’e-mát. a. Nearto.

To Approximate, ap-pröks’e-mát-v. a. (91) To approach, to draw near to.

Approximation, ap-pröks’-shún. s. To approach, or draw near to; to come near to;

Approving, ap-pröks’e-mát. s. Approbation, liking.

Approver, ap-pröov’-ur. s. He that approves; he that makes trial; in law, one that, confessing felony of himself, accuses another.

Approvement, ap-pröov’-ment. s. Approbation, liking.

Approve, ap-pröov-v. a. To like, to be pleased with; to express liking; to prove, to show; to experience; to make worthy of approbation.

Approval, ap-pröov’-mén. s. Approbation, liking.

Approximately, ap-pröks’e-mát-lé ad. With no other rule than the will; despotically, absolutely.

Approximancy, ap-pröks’e-mán-sé-s. Despotic inness.

Arboret, ar’b6-tei. s. A small tree or shrub.

Arborary, ar’bAr-ra-ri. a. Of or belonging to an arbor.

Arbitractor, ar’be-tra-tur. s. (521) An extraordinary judge between parties, chosen by the parties themselves.

Arbritamental, ar’be-tra’-mén-tal. s. Will, determination, choice.

Arbitrarily, ar’be-tra-re’-l. ad. With no other rule than the will; despotically, absolutely.

Arbitrariness, ar’be-tra-re’-nis. s. Despoticalness.

Arbritmement, ar’be-tra’-ment. s. Will, determination, choice.

Arbitrator, ar’be-tra-tur. s. (521) An extraordinary judge between parties, chosen by the parties themselves.

Arbritment, ar’be-tra’-mén-tal. s. Decision, determination; compromise.

Arbirex, ar’be’-trey-s. A female arbitrator. Arbi.

Arborary, ar’be’-tá-re’-ál. s. Of or belonging to a tree.

Arboret, ar’be’-ré-t. A small tree or shrub.
Aarmorist, `ahr-o-rist. A naturalist whom makes trees his study.

Arch, `ahr. A segment, a part of a circle; an arch.

Arcade, `ahr-kad. A continued arch.

Arcane, `ahr-ka'n. A secret.

Arch deaconship, `ahr-de-`kau-shn. The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

Archdeaconry, `ahr-de-`kau-ren. The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

Archbishopric, `ahr-bish อรพ-rik. The state, province, or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

Archbishop, `ahr-bishd. A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.

Archangel, `ahr-`an-`e-jel. One of the highest order of angels.

Arch, `ahr. Chief, of the first class; wagish, mirthful.

Arcuate, `ahr-ku-ate. Bent in the form of an arch.

Archaism, `ahr-ka-`izm. An ancient phrase.


Archaisms, `ahr-ke-`i-zim. An anachronism.

Arched, `ahr-tshed. Bent in the form of an arch.

Arietta, `ahr-`i-t-ta. The sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria.


Archprelate, `ahr-pre-lit. The chief prelate.

Archbishop, `ahr-bishd. A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans.

Archivist, `ahr-i-vist. The keeping of records or ancient writings are kept.
To Articulate, ar-tik'ul-ate.v.a. (91)
To form words, to speak as a man; to draw up in articles; to make terms.

To Arrogate, ar-gu-gate.v. a. (91)
To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims.

Arrogation, ar-ro-ga-shun.s.
A claiming in a proud manner.

Arrosion, ar-ro-zhun.s. (451)
A wearing away.

Art, ait.s. (77)
The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; a science, as the liberal arts; a trade; artfulness, skill, dexterity, cunning.

Arouse, ar-ro.s.
The start, or to bring into motion.

Articulatesness, ar-tik'u-late-ness.s.
The quality of being articulate.

Articulation, ar-tik'u-lation.s.
The juncture, or joint of bones; the act of forming words; in botany, the joints in plants.

Artifice, ar-ti-fis.s. (142)
Trick, fraud, stratagem; art, trade.

Artificer, ar-ti-fes-sir.s. (93)
An artist; a manufacturer; a forger; a contriver; a dexterous or artful fellow.

Artificial, ar-te-flsh'al.a.
Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived with skill.

Artificiality, ar-te-flsh'al-i-tey.s.
Artificially, ar-te-flsh'al-le.ad.
Artfully, with skill, with good contrivance; by art, not naturally.

Arsenic, ar-se'nik.s.
A mineral substance; a violent corrosive poison.

Arsenic, ar-se'nik.a.
Containing arsenic.

Arsenal, ar-se'nal.s.
A repository of things requisite to war, a magazine.

Aromatic, a-tro-mik.s.
Of or like aromatic substances; aromatic plants.

Aromatic, a-tro-mik.a.
Appropriate to astringent plants; aromatic plants.

Arrow, ar'ro.s. (327)
The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow.

Arrowhead, ar'ro-head.s.
A form of spear whose point is a true arrow.

Ascendant, as-sen'dant.s.
The part of the ecliptic which is above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence; height, elevation; superiority; influence; one of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

Ascendancy, as-sen'dan-se.s.
Influence, power.

Ascension, as-sen'shun.s. (451)
The act of ascending; rising; the visible elevation of our Saviour to Heaven, the thing rising or mounting.

Ascension Day, as-sen'shun-da. s.
The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitsun.

Ascent, as-sent'.s.
Rise, the act of rising; the way by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place.

To Ascertain, as-ser-ta'nur.s.
To make certain, to fix, to establish; to make confident.

Ascertainer, as-ser-ta'nur.s.
The person that proves or establishes.

Ascertainty, as-ser'ta-nei-tee.s.
A settled rule; a standard.

Ascept, as-setk.s. (509)
Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

Ascept, as-setk.s.
He that retires to devotion, a hermit.

Aschites, as-sit'sez.s.
A particular species of droppy, a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

Aschitical, as-sit'eakal.
Aschitic, as-sit'eik.s.
A particular species of dropsy, a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

Aschitic, as-sit'eik.a. (507)

Ascitic, as-sit'eik.a.

Ascitic, as-sit'eik.a.

Ascites, as-si'tez.s.
A particular species of dropsy, as swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

Ascetic, as-set'ik.s.
He that retires to devotion, a hermit.

Ascription, as-skip'shan.s.
The act of ascribing.

Ascriptitious, as-skrip'tizh dus.a.
That which is ascribed.

Ash, ash.s.
A tree.

Ash-coloured, ash'kol-ured.a.
Coloured between brown and grey.

Ashamed, a-sha'med.a. (359, 362)
Touched with shame.

Ashen, ash'shen.a. (362)
Made of ash wood.

Ashes, ash'iz.s. (99)
The remains of anything burnt; the remains of the body.

Ashes, ash'iz.s. (99)
The remains of any thing burnt; the remains of the body.

Ash Wednesday, as-ven'enz-da.s.
The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

Ashlar, ash'lar.s.
Stone cut and laid, as the stones of a wall.

Ashes, ash'shen.a. (362)
Made of ash wood.

Asher, ash'are.s.
On shore, on the land; to the shore, to the land.
ASS

ASSASSINATOR, as-sás'ín-tur. s. Murderer, man-killer.

ASSAISON, as-sá'shon. s. Roasting.

ASSAULT, as-sált'. s. Storm, opposed to stop or siege; violence; in-vasion, hostility, attack; in law, a violent kind of injury offered to a man's person.

TO ASSAULT, as-sált', v. a. To attack, to invade.

ASSAULTER, as-sált'ür. s. One who violently assaults another.

ASSAY, as-sái'. s. Examination; in law, the examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market; the first entrance upon any thing; trouble.

TO ASSAY, as-sái', v. a. To make trial of; to apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals; to try, to endeavour.

ASSAYER, as-dür. s. (98) An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver.

ASSECTATION, as-sék-tä'shon. s. Attentation.

ASSECUTION, as-sék-sän'shon. s. Acquittance.

ASSEMBLAGE, as-sém'bläj. s. (90) A collection; a number of individuals brought together.

TO ASSEMBLE, as-sém'bl. v. a. (405) To bring together into one place.

TO ASSEMBLE, as-sém'bl. v. n. To meet together.

ASSEMBLY, as-sém'blé. s. A company met together.

ASSENT, as-sént'. s. The act of agreeing to any thing; consent, agreement.

TO ASSENT, as-sént'. v. n. To concede, to yield to.

ASSENTATION, as-sén-tä'shon. s. Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery.

ASSENTMENT, as-sén-mänt. s. Consent.

TO ASSENT, as-sént'. v. a. To maintain, to defend either by words or actions; to affirm; to claim, to vindicate a title to.

ASSESSMENT, as-séss'ment. s. The assessment of property.

ASSERVE, as-sér've. v. a. To serve, help, or second.

ASSESS, as-sés'. v. a. To charge with any certain sum.

ASSESSOR, as-sés'sor. s. A sitting down by one.

ASSESSMENT, as-sés'sment. s. The sum levied on certain property; the act of assessing.

ASSESS, as-sés'. s. The person that sits by the judge; he that sits by another as next in dignity; he that lays taxes.

ASETS, as-sets'. s. Goods sufficient to discharge that burden which is cast upon the executor or heir.

TO ASSEVER, as-sèv'ér. (98) To swear, profit, a.

ASSEVERATE, as-sèv'ér-ät. v. a. To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERATION, as-sèv'ér-a'shon. s. Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

ASSHEAD, as-hëd'. s. A blackhead.

ASSIDUITY, as-síd'ë-të-të. s. Diligence.

ASSIDUOUS, as-síd'ë-us. s. Diligently, continuously.

ASSENTO, as-sën'to. s. A central or convention between the kings of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves.

TO ASSIGN, as-si'zn. v. a. To mark out; to fix the quantity or value; to give a reason for; in law, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another.

ASSIGNABLE, as-si'zn-ä-bl. a. That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

ASSIGNATION, as-si'zn-shon. s. An appointment to make, used generally of love appointments; a making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE, as-si'zn-ë. s. He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity.

ASSIGNEE, as-si'zn-ë. v. a. He that assigns.

ASSIGNMENT, as-si'zn-mënt. s. Appointment of any thing with regard to another thing or person; in law, the deed by which any thing is transferred from one to another.

ASSIGNED, as-si'zn-dëd. s. Those persons to whom any trust is assigned. This is a Law term, and always used in the plural. As a legacy is left to a person's heirs, administration must be given for.

ASSIMILABLE, as-sim'ë-lä-bl. a. That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

ASSIMILATE, as-sim'ë-lät. v. a. To convert to the same nature with another thing; to bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

ASSIMILATION, as-sim'ë-lä'zhun. s. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another; the state of being assimilated; the act of growing like some other being.

ASSUMPTION, as-süm'shon. s. A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man makes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSUMPTION, as-süm'shon. s. The act of taking any thing to one's self; the supposition of any thing without farther proof; the thing supposed; a postulate; the taking up any person into heaven.

ASSUMPTIVE, as-süm-p'tiv. a. That which is supposed.

ASSURANCE, as-sûr'ans. s. Certain expectation; secure confidence, trust; founded from doubt, certain knowledge; firmness, undoubting readiness; confidence, want of modesty; ground of confidence, security given; spirit, intrepidity; testimony of credit; conviction, assurance.

TO ASSURE, as-sûr'. v. a. (175) To give confidence by a firm promise; to declare with assurance.
Avariciously, covetously.

Avarice, a'var-ns.$.(142) Covetousness, insatiable desire.

Avariciousness, a-var-a-nsh'-ns.s. The quality of being avaricious.

Auburn e, aw'burn.a. Brown, of a tawny colour.

Avaunt, a-vaunt'.interject. A word of abhorrence by which anyone is driven away.

Avemary, a-ve-rn;i're.s. A form of worship in honour of the Virgin Mary.

Avenger, a-ven'jfer.s. A person employed to take an account ultimately; a king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under officers accountable, makes up a general book.

Avengement, a-ven'jment.s. Vengeance, revenge.

Avenger, a-ven'jfer.s. Punisher; revenger, taker of vengeance.

Avens, a'vens.s. (340) Tubercle.

Aventure, a-ven'jur.s. (461) A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony.

Avenue, a'vén-u.s. (173), (211); ãl(299); ãnd(311); thin(468), this(469).

Average, a-ver-idic.s. (90) (555) That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king; a medium, a mean proportion.

Aver, a-ver'.v.a. (105) To declare positively.

Averance, a-ver'janse. Punishment.

Aver, to a-venje'.v.a. To avenge; to vindicate, to justify.

Avery, a'er-i'v. (307) Hearing.

Aventurine, a-ver-tur-re.a. (556) That which has the power of hearing.

Auditory, aw'de-tur-re.s. A place where lectures are to be heard; a place where lectures are to be heard.

Audition, aw-dishun.s. The act of hearing; the reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.

Audition, aw-dishun.s. (90) (408) The act of calling aside; the business that calls.

Audition, aw-dishun.s. (307) Hearing.

Audition, aw-dishun.s. (292) Hearing.

Auditory, aw'de-tur.s. (98) (104) One who pretend to predict by the flight of birds.

Auditor, aw'de-tur.s. (98) (104) A hearer; a person employed to take an account ultimately; a king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under officers accountable, makes up a general book.

Audiency, aw-di'en-sy.s. (173) The set of increasing or making bigger; the state of being made bigger; the thing added, by which another is made bigger.

Augh, awg'ur.s. (99) (100) A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

Augh, awt. pronoun. (393) This word is not a pronoun as Dr. Johnson has markedit, but as a substantive.

Auctioneer, aw'gur-ur.s. (350) The same with auctioneer.

Auguration, aw-gu-ra'shun.s. The practice of augury.

Augur, aw'gur.s. (98) (104) One who pretend to predict by the flight of birds.

Aulick, aw'lfk.a. Belonging to the court.

Auld, awld.a. Old. Not used.

Auld, awld.a. Old. Not used.

Auld, awld.a. Old. Not used.

Auld, awld.a. Old. Not used.

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Auld, awld.a. Old. Not used.

Auld, awld.a. Old. Not used.

Auld, awld.a. Old. Not used.
BAC

AWFULNESS, awful-ness, s.
The quality of striking with awe, solemnity; the state of being struck with awe.

AWHILE, a-while, ad. (397)
Some time.

AWKWARDLY, awk'ward-ly, ad.
Clumsily, unready, inelegantly.

AWKWARDNESS, awk'ward-ness, s.
Inelegance, want of gentility, clumsiness.

AWE, awe, s.
The voice of striking with awe, solemnity; the state of being struck with awe.

AAWOKE, a-woke'.
The pretense of Awake.

A WORK, a-work, ad. (165)
On work, in a state of labour.

A WORKING, a-work'ing, ad.
In the state of working.

AWRY, a-ry, ad. (474)
Not in a straight direction, obliquely; as quaint, with oblique vision; not level, unequally; not equally between two points; not in a right state, perversely.

AXE, aks, s.
An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge.

AXILLAR, aks'il-lar.
1. Axillary, aks'il-la-ry.
    Belonging to the arm-pit.—See Axillar.

AXIOM, ak'shum, s.
A proposition evident at first sight.

AXIS, ak'sis, s.
The line, real or imaginary, that passe through anything on which it may revolve.

AXLE, ak'sl.
A wheel upon which the circumvolution of the wheel is performed.

AY, ae, ad. (10o)
Yes.

AYE, ae, ad.
Always, to eternity, forever.

AYGREEN, ae' green, s.
The same with houseleek.

AYRY, a're, a.
See Airy.

AZIUTH, az'e-mu/z, s.
The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, as the arc between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line; magnetic azimuth, is an arc of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetic meridian; azimuth compass, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetic azimuth.

AZURE, a'zhure, s.
Blue, faint blue.

B

BAA, bl, s. (27)
The cry of a sheep.

TO BAA, bl, v n.
To cry like a sheep.

TO BABBLE, bab'bl, v n. (405)
To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell nonsense; to talk much.

BABBLES, bab'bl, s.
Idle talk, senseless prattle.

BABBLEMENT, bab'bl-ment, s.
Senseless prose.

BABBLED, bab'bl'd, s.
An idle talker; a teller of secrets.

BABBLE, bab, s.
An idle talk.

BABBERY, bab'er-re, s. (555)
Folly to please a babe or child.

BABISH, ba'bish, a.
Childish.

BABOON, ba bu'n, s.
A monkey of the largest kind.

BABY, ba'be, s.
Vulgarly bab'be.
A child, an infant; a small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

BACCATED, bak'ka-ted, a.
Bedecked.

BACCATERAL, bak-sa-ter-al.
Bedecked.

BACCHANAL, bak'can-al.
The drunken feasts of Bacchus.

BACCHANTES, bak-kan'tez, s.
The mad priests of Bacchus.

BACCUS BOLE, bak'bo-le.
A flower, not tall, but very full and broad leaved.

BACCIERUS, bak-si'er-us, a. (555)
Bark-bearing.

BACHELORS, bak'sh-lur-r, s.
A man unmarried; a man who takes his first degrees; a knight of the lowest order.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON, baksh'lurz-but'rn. (170)
Campion, an herb.

BACHELORSHIP, baksh'lur-ship, s.
The condition of a bachelor.

BACK, bak, s.
The hinder part of the body; the outer part of the hand when it is shut; the rear; the place behind; the part of anything out of sight; the thing that is not in sight, opposed to the edge.

BACK, bak, ad.
To the place whence one came; backward from the present station; behind, not coming forward; toward things past; again, in return; again, a second time.

TO BACK, bak, v a.
To mount a horse; to break a horse; to place upon the back; to maintain, to strengthen; to justify, to support; to second.

TO BACKBITE, bak'bhe, v a.
To censure or reproach the absent.

BACKBITER, bak'bhe-tur, s.
A privy calumniator, the censurer of the absent.

BACKDOOR, bak'dore, s.
The door behind the house.

BACKED, bak, a. (359)
Having a back.

BACKFRIEND, bak'freind, s.
An enemy in secret.

BACKGAMMON, bak-gam'mon, s.
A game or game played with dice and tables. (166)

BACKHOUSE, bak'house, s.
The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

BACKPIECE, bak'peece, s.
The piece of armour which covers the back.

BACKROOM, bak'roanm, s.
A room before the backside.

BACKSIDE, bak'side, s.
The hinder part of any thing; the hind part.

of an animal; the yard or ground behind a house.

TO BACKSLIDE, bak-slide', v n. (497)
To fall off.

BACSLIDER, bak-slld'er, s. (98)
An apostate.

BACKSTAFF, bak'stiff, s.
An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea.

BACKSTAIRS, bak'starz, s.
The private stairs in the house.

BACKSTAIRS, bak'stace, s.
Ropes which keep the mast from pitching forward.

BACKWORD, bak'sord, s.
A word with one sharp edge.

BACKWARDS, bak'wardz, ad. (98)
With the back forwards; towards the back; on the back; from the present station to the place behind; regrettably; towards something past; out of the progressive state; from a better to a worse state; past, in time past.

BACKWARD, bak'ward, s.
Unwillig, averse; hesitating; sluggish, dilatory; dull, not quick, or unpremeditative.

BACKWARDLY, bak'ward-ly, ad.
Unwillingly, averse.
BAI

Backwardness, bā’ward-nēs. s. Dullness, sluggishness.
Bacon, bā’kn. s. (170) The flesh of a hog salted and dried.
Bad, bād. a. Ill, not good; vicious, corrupt; unfortunate, unhappy; hurtful, unwelcome; sick.
Bade, bād. (72) The pretense of liad.
Bag, bāj. s. A sack, or pouch; that part of animal in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers; an ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair; a term used to signify quantities, as a bag of pepper.
Bag, bāj. (98) A brock, an animal.
Bag, bāj. s. One that has corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another.
Badly, bād’le. ad. Not well.
Badness, bād’nēs. s. Want of good qualities.
To Baffle, baf’fl. v. a. (405) To elude; to confound; to crush.
Baffle, baf’fl. s. He that baffles.
To Balance, bal’lanse. v. n. To hesitate, to fluctuate.
Balancer, bal’lan-sur. s. The person that weighs.
Balance, bal’lānse. s. A pair of scales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoise; the losing part of a watch; in astronomy, one of the signs, Libra.
To Balance, bal’lānse. v. a. To weigh in a balance; to countpoise; to regulate an account; to pay that which is wanting.
To Balance, bal’lānse. s. A pairofscales; theactofcomparingtwthings; theoverplusofweight; thatwhichiswantingtomake twopartsofanaccounteven; equipoise; thebeatingpartofawatch;inastronomy,oneofthesigns,Libra.
Balcony, bal’ko’ne. s. A framework of wood, or stone, before the window of a room.
Balancer, bal’lan-sur. s. The person that weighs.
Bald, bawld. a. Without hair; without natural covering; unadorned, inelegant; stripped, without dignity.
Baldrick, bawr’drk. s. A girdle; the zodiack.
Baldrdash, bawl’dr-dash. s. Rude mixture.
Badly, bawld’le. ad. Nedly, meanly, inelegantly.
Baldmony, bawl’mon-ē. n. Gentian, a plant.
Badness, bād’lānse. s. Want of hair; the loss of hair; meanness of writing.
Baldrick, bawl’drk. s. A girdle; the zodiack.
Bale, bāl. s. A bundle of goods.
Baleful, bāl’fūl. a. Sorrowful, sad; full of mischief.
Balefully, bāl’fūl-le. ad. Sorrowfully, mischievously.
Ban, ban. s. Public notice given of anything; a curse; excommunication; interdiction; Ban of the Empire, a public censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.
Bamboo, bām’bō. s. An Indian plant of the rod kind.
To Bamboozle, bam -boo’zl. v. a. To deceive, to impose upon. A low word.
Bamboozler, bām-bōo’zlur. s. A cheat.
Ban, ban. s. Public notice given of anything; a curse; excommunication; interdiction; Ban of the Empire, a public censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.
Banana Tree, bā-na’na-tree. s. Plantain.
Band, bānd. s. A vye, a bandage, a chain by which any animal is kept in restraint; any union or connexion; any thing bound round another; a company of...
To Band, band. v.a.
To unite, together into one body or troop; to bind over with a band.

To Bank, bank. v.a.

Bandage, band'didje.s. (go) Something bound over another; the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

Banishment, ban'nish-ment.s. The act of banishing another; the state of being banished, exile.

Banisher, ban'nish-ur.s. He that forces another from his own country.

Bank-bill, bank'bill. A note for more or less laid up in a bank; at the sight of which the money is paid.

Bankrupt, bank'rupt. a. Indebted beyond the power of payment.

Bar, bar. a. To fasten or shut anything with a bolt or bar; to hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; to shut out from; to exclude from a claim; to prohibit except; to hinder a suit.

Barb, bár.b. A Barbary horse.

To Bar, bár.v.a.
To shave, to dress out the beard; to furnish the horse with armour; to jog arrows with hooks.

Barbarian, bár-bár-ian.s. A man uncivilized, a savage; a foreigner; a man without pay.

Barbarity, bar'bar-i-te.s. Savageness, incivility; cruelty, hardness of heart.

Barbarousn ess, bar'ba-rus-nes.s. Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

Barbarous, bar'ba-rus.a. Strangertocivility, savage, uncivilized; unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman.

Barbarian, bár-bár-ian.s. A man uncivilized; a savage; a foreigner.

Barbarously, bar'ba-rus-le.ad. Without knowledge of arts; in a manner contrary to the rules of speech; cruelly, inhumanly.

Barbarousness, bár-bár-ús-nes.s. Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelly.

Barbecue, bár'be-ku.v.a. A term for dressing a hog whole.

Barbeck, bár-bék.s. A hog dressed whole.

Barb, barb. a. Barbary horse.

Barb, barb. a. A Barbary horse.

Barb, bár.v.a. To strip.

Barbed, bar'bed, or barb'd. (362) Furnished with barbs; bearded, jagged with hooks.

Barbadoes Cherry, bar-ba'duz. A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.

Barber, bár-bur.s. A man that shaves the beard.

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Bare, bare. a. Preterite of To Bear. Almost obsolete.

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Barbeck, bár-bék.s. A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.
Baronage, baron-adje.s. (90)
The dignity of a baron.

Barometrical, baro-met’tre-kal.a. Relating to the barometer. (5=9)

Barometer, bar-o-mere-tur.s. (518)
A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

Barley, bar’le.s. (270)
A grain, of which malt is made.

Barleycorn, bar-lev-korn.s. (405)
A grain of barley.

Barley, barley, bær’kék a.
Consisting of barley.

Barleycorn, bar’le-korn.s. (270)
A grain of barley.

Barn, barn.s. A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

Barny, barn’dé a.
Containing barn.

Barrenwort, bar’ren-wurt.s. (218)
A plant.

Barreness, bar’ren-nes.s. Want of the power of procreation; unfruitfulness, sterility; want of invention; want of matter; in theology, want of sensibility.

Barren, barren.a. Not prolific; unfruitful; not fertile; not copious, scanty; unmeaning; uninviting; dull.

Barrenness, bar’ren-nes.s. Not prolific; unfruitful; not fertile; not copious, scanty; unmeaning; uninviting; dull.

Barren, barren.a. Not prolific; unfruitful; not fertile; not copious, scanty; unmeaning; uninviting; dull.

Barrenly, barren-ly.a. Not prolific; unfruitful; not fertile; not copious, scanty; unmeaning; uninviting; dull.

Barraness, barrenness.a.

Baron, baron.s. (166)
A degree of nobility next to a viscount; baron is one of the judges in the court of exchequer; there are also barons of the cinque ports, that baron being in the lower house of parliament; baron is used in law for the husband in relation to his wife.

Baronage, baron-adje.s. (90)
The dignity of a baron.

Barrister, bar’ns-tur.i. A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice.

Barrister, bar’ns-tur.i. A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice.

Barrow, barro.s. Any carriagemoved by the hand, as a hand-barrow.

Barrow, barrow.s. A boat for pleasure; a boat for burden.

To Barrow, barrow.v. n.
To strip trees of their bark.

Barrel, barrel.s. (99)
A round wooden vessel to be stoped close; a vessel containing liquor; anything hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder.

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BAS FUL LY, bâs' fûl-lé. adv. 
Timorously, modestly.

BAS PHUL L Y, bâs' fûl-nè s. n. 
On the spit; on a rustic flame.

BASIL, bâs' lil. s. 
The name of a plant.

BASILICA, bâs' zil-è-kâ. s. 
The middle vein of the arm.

BASILICA, bâs' zil-è-kâ. s. 
The basilick vein; a large scale.

BASTARD, bas'târd. a. 
Begotten out of wedlock; spurious, supposititious, adulterate.

BASTARD, bas'târd. s. 
A person born of a woman out of wedlock; any thing spurious.

BASTARDY, bas'târd-le. adv. 
As a punishment of a bastard.

BASTARDY, bas'târd-de. s. 
An unlawful state of birth, which disables a child from succeeding to an inheritance.

BASING, bas' ing. prep. 
Except.

BASK, bask. v. a. (79) 
To warm by lying out in the heat.

BASKET, bas' ket. s. (99) 
A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters.

BASKET-HILT, bas' ket-hilt. s. (99) 
A bit of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand.

BASKET-WOMAN, bas' ket-wûm-ôn. s. (166) 
A woman that plies at market with a basket.

BASSE, bâs. a. properly BASE. 
In music, grave, deep.

BASE-VIOI, bâs-vîal. s. (166) 
See BASE-VIOI.

BAT, bat. s. 
A bat.

BATTLE, bat'tl. v. n. 
To contend in fight.

BATTLE-ARRAY, bat'tl-år-rā'. s. 
Array, or order of battle.

BATTLE-DOOR, bas'tl-dôr. s. 
An instrument with a round handle and a flat blade, to strike a ball or shuttlecock.

BATTLEMENT, bat'tl-mênt. s. 
A wall with open places to look through or annoy an enemy.

BATTLE-ROAD, bat'tl-rôd. s. 
An instrument with a round handle and a flat blade, to strike a ball or shuttlecock.

BATTLE-RELIEF, bat'tl-rîf. s. 
A kind of hawk.

BATTERY, bat'tur-ie. s. 
The act of battering; the instruments with which a town is battered; the frame upon which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent striking on any man.

BATTERER, bât' tûr-rûr. s. 
He that batters.

BATTERY, bâ'tûr-re. s. (555) 
The act of battering; the instruments with which a town is battered; the frame upon which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent striking on any man.

BAY, bi. s. 
In architecture, a term used to signify the divisions of a room or other buildings. Bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long.
Bay, bā. s. A tree.

Bay, bā. s. An honorary crown or garland.

To Bay, bā. v. n. To bark as a dog; at a thief; to shun.

Bay Salt, bā salt. s. Salt made of sea water, which receives its conspicuous heat from the sea, and is so called from its brown colour.

Bay Window, bā win'do. s. A window jutting outward. See Bow-window.

Bayard, bā'yard. s. A bay horse.

Bayonet, bā'yon-net. s. A shortsword fixed at the end of a musket.

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To Beggar, beg'gar.v.a. To reduce to beggary, to impoverish; to deprive; to exhaust.

Beggarly, beg'gar-lc.a. Mean, poor, indigent.

Beggarliness, bcg'gar-li-nes.s. The state of being beggarly.

To Beget, be-get'.v.a. To generate, to procreate; to produce, as effects; to produce, as accidents.

To Beg, beg.v.a. To ask, to seek by petition; to take anything for granted.

Beggar, beg'gar.s. (418) One who lives upon alms; a petitioner; one who assumes what he does not prove.

To Befringe, be-fringe'.v. a. To decorate as with fringes.

To Befriend, be-friend'.v.a. To favour; to be kind to.

To Befoul, be-foul',v. a. To make foul, to soil.

To Befortune, be-fort'urn.v.n. (461) To betide.

To Befall, be-fall'.v.n. To happen to; to come to pass.

Beetlebrowed, beet'le-browed.a. Having prominent brows. (362)

Begetter, be-get'tur.s. (gs) He that procreates or begets.

Before, be-fore',ad. Soon after; earlier in time; in time past; in some time lately past; previously to; this time, hither; further onward in time.

Beforehand, be-fore-hond. ad. In a state of anticipation or pre-occupation; previously, by way of preparation; in a state of accumulation, or so that more has been received than expended; at first, before anything is done.

Beforetime, be-fore-time. ad. Formerly.

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Beforehand, be-fore-hond. ad. In a state of anticipation or pre-occupation; previously, by way of preparation; in a state of accumulation, or so that more has been received than expended; at first, before anything is done.

Beforetime, be-fore-time. ad. Formerly.

To Befall, be-fall'.v.n. To happen to; to come to pass.

To Beget, be-get'.v.a. To generate, to procreate; to produce, as effects; to produce, as accidents.

To Beg, beg.v.a. To ask, to seek by petition; to take anything for granted.

Beggar, beg'gar.s. (418) One who lives upon alms; a petitioner; one who assumes what he does not prove.

To Befringe, be-fringe'.v. a. To decorate as with fringes.

To Befriend, be-friend'.v.a. To favour; to be kind to.

To Befoul, be-foul',v. a. To make foul, to soil.

To Befortune, be-fort'urn.v.n. (461) To betide.

To Befall, be-fall'.v.n. To happen to; to come to pass.

Beetlebrowed, beet'le-browed.a. Having prominent brows. (362)

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of ourselves; the theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion; religion, the body of tenets held; persuasion, opinion, thing believed; creed, a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE, be-lé-vébl. a. Creditable.

To BELIEVE, be-lé'v v. a. To assent upon the authority of another; to put confidence in the veracity of any one.

To BELIEVE, be-lé-vébl v. n. To have a firm persuasion of any thing; to exercise the theological virtue of faith.

BELLMAN, be-lém'an. s. (S8) He that believes or gives credit; a professor of Christianity.

BELIEVINGLY, be-lé-véng'l. ad. After a believing manner.

BELIKE, be-like'. ad. Probably, likely, perhaps; sometimes in a sense of irony.

BELL, be'll. s. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of some instrument impinging against it; it is used for anything in the form of a bell, as the cup of flowers.

BELLE, be'll. s. A gay young lady.

BELLES LETTRES, be-léls-le'tres. s. (9s) Pious literature.

BELICIOUS, be-l'é-seus. a. (93) Beastly, brutal.

BELMETAL, be-lém'tl. s. (405) The metal of which bells are made.

BELLY, be'll. s. (192) That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels; the womb; that part of a man which requires food; that part of anything that swells out into a larger capacity; any place in which something is enclosed.

BELLYACHE, be'll-ak'é. s. (355) The colic.

BELLYBIND, be'll-bíndn. s. (99) That which binds or gives credit.

BELLYFUL, be'll-fúl. s. Benevolent, be-nev'vo-lent. a. Kind, having good-will.

BELLYGOAT, be'll-gót'. s. A goat.

BELLYGOAD, be'll-gót'n. a. A goad.

BELLYHEART, be'll-hért'. s. A heart.

BELLYHANG, be'll-hang'. s. A hangman.

BELLYBOUND, be'll-bón'd. a. Convein.

BELLYFUL, be'll-fúl. s. As much food as fills the belly.

BELLYGOD, be'll-gód. s. A god.

BELMANS, be'll-mánz s. (98) Whose business it is to proclaim anything in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

BELMETAL, be'll-mét'al. s. (405) The metal of which bells are made.

BELONG, be'll-long'. v. a. To have relation to; to be the quality or attribute of.

BELoved, be-lóv'ed. a. Dear.

BEL ONDER, be'll-on'dur. s. (98) The person who bends; the instrument with which anything is bent.

BEND, be'llnd. v. a. To make crooked, to crowd, to direct to a certain point; to incline; to subdue, to make submissive.

BENCH, be'ch. s. Flexure, incurvation; the crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.

BENDABLE, be'n-dá-bl'l. a. (403) That may be bent.

BENDER, be'n-dér. s. (98) The person who bends; the instrument with which any thing is bent.

BENDWITH, be'n-wíth'. s. An herb.

BENAEPT, be-neáp't. a. (352) A ship is said to be benaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENEATH, be-néth'. prep. Under; lower, in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.

BENEFIT, be-néf't. s. A kindness, a favour conferred; advantage, profit, use.

BENEFICIARY, be-n'éf'sh-á-re. s. (113) Holding something in subordination to another.

BENEFICIARY, be-n'éf'sh-á-re. a. (113) He that is in possession of a benefice.

BENEFIT, be-néf't. s. A kindness, a favour conferred; advantage, profit, use.

BENIGN, be-ne'jn. a. (395) Kind, generous, liberal; wholesome, not malignant.

BENIGNITY, be-níng'ni-té. s. Gracefulness, actual kindness; salubrity, wholesome quality.

BENIGNLY, be-níng'li. ad. Favourably, kindly.

BENEDICATION, be-né-di-k'shun. s. Blessing, a secretory pronouncement of happiness; the advantage conferred by blessing; acknowledgements for blessings received; the form of instituting an abbot.

BENEFACTION, be-né-fak'shun. s. The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred.

BENEFACCTOR, be-né-fak'tk'tor. s. (166) He that confers a benefit.

BENEFACCTOR, be-né-fak'tk'tres. s. A woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE, be-n'é-fl's. s. (142) Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally used for all ecclesiastical livings.

BENEFIC, be-n'é-flst. a. (352) Possessed of a benefice.

BENEFICENCE, be-né-fi'ssennse. s. Active goodness.

BENEFICIENT, be-né-fi-sent. a. Kind, doing good.

BENEFICIAL, be-n'é-flsh'ál. a. Advantageously, conferring benefits, profitable; helpful, medicinal.

BENEFICENTLY, be-né-flsh'ál-le. ad. Advantageously, helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS, be-né-flsh'ál-néz. s. Usefulness, profit.

BENEFICARIES, be-né-flsh'y-rés. a. (113) Holding something in subordination to another.

BENEFICARIES, be-né-flsh'y-rés. s. (113) He that is in possession of a benefice.

BENEFIT, be-néf't. s. A kindness, a favour conferred; advantage, profit, use.

BENEFIT, be-néf't. v. a. To do good to.

BENEFIT, be-néf't. v. n. To gain advantage.

BENEFIT, be-néf't. v. To benefit.

BENEFICIARY, be-néf'sh-á-re. v. To benefit.

BENEFIT, be-néf't. v. To benefit.

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BENEFICIARY, be-néf'sh-á-re. To benefit.
Benison, ben'ne-zn. s. (170) (443) Blessing, benediction.

Bent, bent.s. The stale of being bent; degree of flexure; declivity; utmost power; application of the mind; inclination, disposition towards something; determination, fixed purpose; turn of the temper; deposition; tendency, flexion; a walk or grass, called the Bent-grass.

Bent, bent.part. of the verb 'to bend'. Made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon.

Benting Time, bênting-time.s. The time when pigeons feed on bents before pass are ripe.

To Bemew, bê-mew'. v. a. To make torpid, to stupefy. — See To Numb.

Benzoin, ben-zoin'. s. A medicinal kind of resin, imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called Benjamin.

Benting Time, bênting-time.s. The time when pigeons feed on bents before pass are ripe.

To Benumb, bê-num . v. a. To make torpid, to stupefy. — See To Numb.

To Beraddle, be-râddle'. v a. To rattle off.

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To Beraddle, be-râddle'. v a. To rattle o
To Bewail, be-vail'. v.a.

To bewemoan, to lament.

Between, be-tween'. prep.

In the intermediate space; from one to another; belonging to two in partnership; bearing relation to two; in separation of one from the other.

Bewitchment, be-witchment. s.

Bewitchery, be-witchery. s.

To Bewitch, be-witch'. v.a.

To injure by witchcraft; to charm, to please.

Bewitchery, be-witchery. s.

Fascination, charm.

Bewitchment, be-witchment. s.

Fascination.

To Bewild, be-wild'. v.a.

To lose in fruitless efforts, to puzzle.

Bewilder, be-wilder'. v.a.

To lose in fruitless efforts, to puzzle.

To Bewilder, be-wilder'. v.a.

To lose in fruitless efforts, to puzzle.

To Bewild, be-wild'. v.a.

To lose in fruitless efforts, to puzzle.

Bewilder, be-wilder'. v.a.

To lose in fruitless efforts, to puzzle.

Betray, be- ray'. v.a.

To betray, to discover, to quiver, to play backward and forward.

Bewitcher, be-witcher. s.

Bewitcher, be-witcher. s.

A skirmer.

Bewitcher, be-witcher. s.

A skirmer.

Bias, be-ias. s.

The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line; anything which turns a man to a particular course; persuasion, inclination.

To Bias, be-ias. v.a.

To incline to some side.

Bib., bib. s.

A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children, over their clothes.

Bibacious, be-ia-chus. a.

That which has the quality of drinking moisture.

Biscuit, bi-si-uit. a.

A colour for painting.

Bi-Capsular, bi-cap-shu-lar. a.

A plant whose seed-pouch is divided into two parts.

Bible, bl-be. s.

The sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God.

Bibliographer, bl-be-li-ographer. s.

A transcriber.

Bib, bib. s.

A small piece of linen put upon the child's cast soles of children, over their clothes.

Bibulous, be-bul-us. a.

That which has the quality of drinking moisture.

Bier, bl-e. s.

A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.

Big, big. a.

Great in bulk, large; reeling, pregnant; full of something; discoupled, distended, great in size and manner; proud; great in spirit, brave.

Bigamist, bi-ga-mist. s.

One that has committed bigamy.

Bigamy, bi-ga-my. s.

The crime of having two wives at one time.

Bigbellied, bi-ga-bel-lid. a.

Pregnant.

Bigot, big-go. s.

A man devoted to a certain party.

Bigoted, bi-go-ted. a.

Blindly prejudiced in favour of something.

Bigotry, bi-ga-tre. s.

Blind zeal, prejudice; the practice of a bigot.

Bigwoln, bi-govoln. a.

Turgid.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bin</td>
<td>A small vessel used for the carriage of goods.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bilberry</td>
<td>Whortleberry.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bilbo</td>
<td>A rapier, a sword.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bilboes</td>
<td>A sort of stocks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bile</td>
<td>A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and discharged by the common duct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Binkle</td>
<td>A sore angry swelling. Improperly Boll.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bilge</td>
<td>To spring a leak.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biliary</td>
<td>Consisting of bile.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Billet</td>
<td>A small log of wood for the chimney.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>The neck of a fowl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Billiard</td>
<td>A kind of hatchet with a hooked point.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>A written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law presented to the parliament; a physician's prescription; an advertisement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Billaire</td>
<td>To publish by an advertisement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Billow</td>
<td>To caress, as doves by joining bills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>To cheat, to defraud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>The neck of a fowl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bimatic</td>
<td>Consisting of bile.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bistik</td>
<td>A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea; a composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioskew</td>
<td>A kind of hatchet with a hooked point.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biskew</td>
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**Excerpt from Johnson's Dictionary:**

- "Billiards, bil'yurdz.s. (li3) A kind of play. (J3—Mr. Narcs has very judiciously corrected a false etymology of Dr. Johnson in this word, which much etymologically leads to a false pronunciation. Dr. Johnson derives it from dialog, or stick, to push it with. So Spenser—"

- "Bird, bil'd. s. (ios) A general term for the feather kind, a fowl. To Bird, bir'd. v. n. To catch birds. Birdboll, bir'd'bolt. s. A small arrow. Birdcatcher, bir'd'cåtchér. s. (s0) One that makes it his employment to take birds. Birder, bir'd'är. s. (g8) A birdcatcher. Birdingpiece, bir'd'ing-påse. s. A gun to shoot birds with. Birdlime, bir'd'lime. s. A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled. Birdman, bir'd'män. s. (88) A birdcatcher. Birdseye, bir'd'z'l. s. A plant. Birdfoot, bir'd'z'fût. s. A plant. Birdnest, bir'd'nest. s. The place where a bird lays her eggs and waits her young. Birdstongue, bir'd'z'ting. s. An herb. Birdworm, bir'd'würm, bir'd'z'würm. s. A fowl of the goose kind. Birth, bir'th. s. (106) The act of coming into life; extraction, line-age; rank which is inherited by descent; the order in which a man is born; thing born; the act of bringing forth. Birthday, bir'th'då. s. The day on which any one is born. Birthdom, bir'th'düm. s. Privilege of birth. Birthnight, bir'th'ñt ne. s. The night in which any one is born. Birthplace, bir'th'plås. s. Place where any one is born. Birthright, bir'th'rit. s. The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born. Birthstrangled, bir'th'strång-gld. a. Strangled in being born. (353) See Birth. Birthwort, bir'th'wårt. s. (166) The name of a plant. Biscuit, bis'küt. s. (341) A kind of dry bread, made to be carried to sea; a composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar. To Biscet, bis'kåt'. v. a. (118) To divide into two parts. Biquadrates, bi'kwas'dràtès. (91) The fourth power arising from the multiplication of a square by itself. Biquadratic, bi'kwas'dråt'ik. s. Biquadratic, bi'kwas'dråt'ik. s.

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**Excerpt from Bilander's Dictionary:**

- "Biland, bil'än-där. s. (503) A smeal vessel used for the carriage of goods. Bilberry, bil'ber-re. s. Whortleberry. Bilbo, bil'bö. s. A rapier, a sword. Bilboes, bil'böz. s. (206) A sort of stocks. Bile, bile. s. A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and discharged by the common duct. Bile, bile. s. A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and discharged by the common duct. Binkle, bil'l6-e. a. Swelling, turgid. Billiards, bil'yurdz.s. (li3) A kind of play. (J3—Mr. Narcs has very judiciously corrected a false etymology of Dr. Johnson in this word, which might eventually lead to a false pronunciation of the word; and that our language is full of these syllables without vowels.—See Principles, No. 103, 405. Bird, bir'd. s. (108) A tree. Birchen, bir'tshn. a. (103)(405) Made of birch. Birch, bir'tsh. s. (108) A tree. Bird, bir'd. s. (108) A general term for the feather kind, a fowl. To Bird, bir'd. v. n. To catch birds. Birdbolt, bir'd'bolt. s. A small arrow. Birdcatcher, bir'd'catchér. s. (s0) One that makes it his employment to take birds. Birder, bir'd'är. s. (g8) A birdcatcher. Birdingpiece, bir'd'ing-påse. s. A gun to shoot birds with. Birdlime, bir'd'lime. s. A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled. Birdman, bir'd'män. s. (88) A birdcatcher. Birdseye, bir'd'z'l. s. A plant. Birdfoot, bir'd'z'fût. s. A plant. Birdnest, bir'd'nest. s. The place where a bird lays her eggs and waits her young. Birdstongue, bir'd'z'ting. s. An herb. Birdworm, bir'd'würm, bir'd'z'würm. s. A fowl of the goose kind. Birth, bir'th. s. (106) The act of coming into life; extraction, line-age; rank which is inherited by descent; the order in which a man is born; thing born; the act of bringing forth. Birthday, bir'th'då. s. The day on which any one is born. Birthdom, bir'th'düm. s. Privilege of birth. Birthnight, bir'th'ñt ne. s. The night in which any one is born. Birthplace, bir'th'plås. s. Place where any one is born. Birthright, bir'th'rit. s. The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born. Birthstrangled, bir'th'strång-gld. a. Strangled in being born. (353) See Birth. Birthwort, bir'th'wårt. s. (166) The name of a plant. Biscuit, bis'küt. s. (341) A kind of dry bread, made to be carried to sea; a composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar. To Biscet, bis'kåt'. v. a. (118) To divide into two parts. Bi Quadrates, bi'kwas'dràtès. (91) The fourth power arising from the multiplication of a square by itself. Biquadratic, bi'kwas'dråt'ik. s. Biquadratic, bi'kwas'dråt'ik. s.

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**Excerpt from Bi lingsgate's Dictionary:**

- "Bilingsgate, bil'ing-gz-gate. s. (405) A small vessel used for the carriage of goods."
Bite, bit.v.a. To crush or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach; to cut, to wound; to make the mouth smart with an acrid taste; to cheat, to trick.

Biss, bis.n. The part of the bridle which is put into the horse's mouth.

Bistoury, bis'tur-c.n. (314) A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.

Bissextile, bis-seks'ttl.n. (140) Leap year. [Note: Mr. Scott places the accent on the first syllable, and Dr. Kenrick on the last. But as the accent is on the second syllable by so great an authority, analogy determines the last to be short.]

Bismuth, biz'muth.n. A hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metallic nature, found at Misnia.

Bite, bit.n. Theseizure of anything by the teeth; the amount of fish that takes the bait; a cheat, a trick; a sharper.

Bitch, bitch, a. The female of the dog kind; a vulgar name of reproach for a woman.

Black, blak.n. A black colour; mourning; a blackamoor; that part of the eye which is black.

Blackbird, blak'burd.n. The name of a bird.

Blackberry, bl;'k'ber-ie.n. A species of bramble; the fruit of it.

Blackbird, blak'bird.n. The name of a bird.

To Blacken, blak'kn.v.a. To make of a black colour; to darken; to deface.

Blackish, blak'lsh.n. To grow black.

Blackish, blak'sh.n. A species of blackberry.

Blank, blank. A sheet of paper without writing or printing on it.

Blanket, blank'tlt.n. A cover for the body.

Blanket, blank'tlt.n. A blanket.

Blankly, blank'lly.ad. In a blank manner; without expression; without regard.

Blankly, blank'lly.ad. Blankly.
Blanderishment, blan'dish-men't. Act of fondness, expression of tenderness by gesture; soft words, kind speeches; kind treatment.

Blank, blank. a. White; unwritten; confused; without rhyme.

To Blanket, blank'it. v. a. To cover with a blanket; to toss in a blanket.

Blanket, blank'it. s. A woolen cover, soft, and loosely woven; a kind of pear.

To Blaspheme, bias-feme', v. a. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of God; to speak blasphemous.

Blankly, blank'le. a. In a blank manner, with paleness, with confusion.

To Blaspheme, bias-feme', v. n. To speak blasphemously.

Blankly, blank'le. a. In a blank manner, with paleness, with confusion.

To Blaspheme, bias-feme', v. a. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of God; to speak blasphemous.

Blasphemous, bias'fe-mus-le. a. Impiously irreverent with regard to God. We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable like blaspheme; and as the word blasphema in Latin has the second syllable long, and the English word has the same number of syllables, it has as good a right to the accent on the second syllable, as Serenatus, Bitumen, Dracont. &c.; but placing the accent on the first syllable of blasphemous is by much the most polite; as, unfortunately for the other pronunciation, though the learned one, it has been adopted by the vulgar. (593)

Blasphemously, bias'fe-mus-le. a. Impiously, with wicked irreverence.

Blasphemy, bias'fe-me. s. Blasphemy is an offering of some indignity unto God himself.

Blast, blast. s. A gust, or puff of wind; the sound made by any instrument of wind music; the stroke of a weapon or shot is directed.

To Blast, blast, v. a. To strike with some sudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to strike with terror.

Blastment, blast'ment. s. A sudden stroke of infection.

Blandant, blast'ant. a. Bellowing as a calf.

To Blatter, blat'tur. v. n. To roar.

Blay, blay. s. A small whitish river fish; a bleak.

Blaze, blaze. s. A flame, the light of the flame; publication; a white mark upon a horse.

To Blaze, blaze. v. n. To flame, to be conspicuous.

To Blazon, blazon. v. a. To publish, to make known; to blazon; to inflame; to fire.

Blazer, blaz'er. s. One that spreads reports.

To Blazon, blazon. v. a. To explain, to propound; the figures on ensigns, armorial; to deck, to embellish; to display, to set to show; to celebrate, to set out; to blazon about, to make public.

Blazonry, blaz'er-ri. s. The art of blazoning.

To Bleach, bleech. v. a. To whiten.

Bleak, bleak. a. Pale; cold, chill.

Bleak, bleak. s. A small river fish.

Bleakness, bleck'nes. s. Coldness, chillness.

Bleakly, bleak'ly. a. The cry of a sheep or lamb.

Bleb, bleb. s. A blister.

Bleed, bleed. v. a. To let blood; to bleed blood; to drop as blood.

Bleed, bleed. v. n. To lose blood, to run with blood; to drop as blood.

To Bleed, bleed. v. a. To lose blood, to run with blood; to drop as blood.

Bleedingness, bleed'ing-nes. s. The state of being dimmed with rheum.

To Bleed, bleed. v. n. To lose blood, to run with blood; to drop as blood.

To Bleed, bleed. v. a. To lose blood, to run with blood; to drop as blood.

Bleff, bleff. v. a. To mark with any deformity; to deface, to tarnish, with respect to reputation.

Blemish, blem'ish. s. A mark of deformity, a scar; reproach, disfigure.

To Blemish, blem'ish. v. a. To mark with any deformity; to deface, to tarnish, with respect to reputation.

Blemish, blem'ish. s. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis; an ulcer swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.

To Blink, blink. v. a. To blink.

To Blink, blink. v. n. To blink.

Blinkard, blink'ard. s. One that speaks, Keel, a worm; something that twinkles.

Blind, blind. a. Without sight, dark; intellectually dark; unseen, private; dark, obscure.

Blind, blind. s. To make blind, to darken; to obscure the eye; to obscure the understanding.

Blenis, blee'nis. s. Something to hinder the sight; something to mislead.

To Blindfold, blind'fold. v. a. To hinder from seeing by blinding the eyes.

Blinkard, blink'ard. a. Having the eyes covered.

Blindly, blind'ly. a. Without sight; implicitly, without examination; without judgment or direction.

Blindman's Buff, blind-manz-buff. s. A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

Blinde, blind'es. s. Want of sight; ignorance, intellectual darkness.

Blindside, blind-side'. s. Weakness, feebleness.

Blindworm, blind'wurm. s. A small viper, venomous.

To Blank, blank. v. a. To wink; to see obscurely.

This word has been used for some years, chiefly in Parliament, as a verb; as when a speaker has omitted to take notice of some material point in question, he is said to blink the question. It was to be wished that every word which forms its way into that house had as good a tide to remain there as the present word. It combines in its signification an omission and an artful intention to omit; and as this cannot be so handsonely or so comprehensively expressed by any other word, this word, in this sense, ought to be received.

Blinkard, blink'ard. s. (98) One that has bad eyes; something twinkling.

Bliss, bliss. s. The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blessed souls; felicity in general.

Blissful, blissful. a. Happy in the highest degree.

Blissfully, blissful. a. Happily.

Blissfulness, blissful. s. Bliss.

Blister, blister. s. (98) A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the crusts; any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.

To Blindfold, blind'fold. v. n. To raise blisters.

To Blindfold, blind'fold. v. a. To raise blisters by some hurt.

Blithe, blithe. a. (467) Gay, airy.

Blithely, blithely. a. Happily.

Blithness, blith'ness. s. The quality of being blithe.

Blithsome, blith'some. a. Cheerful.

To Blindfold, blind'fold. v. a. To swell.

To Blot, blote. v. a. To grow turgid.

Blockheaded, blok-hed'ed. a. Stupid, dull.

Blockhead, blck'hed. s. A stupid fellow, a dull, a man without parts.

To Blockade, bllk-kide'. v. a. To shut up.

Blood, blud. s. (30s) The red liquid that circulates in the bodies of animals; child; progeny; family, kindred; descent, lineage; birth, descent; tradition; murder, violent death; temper of mind, state of the passions; hot spark; man of fire.

Blockade, blok-kade'. s. A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

Blockish, blok'ish. a. Stupid, dull.

Block-tin, blok-tin'. s. Tin pure or mixed.

Block-house, blok'house. s. A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass.


To Blood, blud. v. a. To stain with blood; to enure to blood, as a hound; to heat, to exasperate.

Bloodstone, blud'stone. s. The bloodstone is green, spotted with a bright blood-red.

Blood-thirsty, blud'/iurs-te. a. Desirous of killing; an act of killing.


Blot, blot. v. a. To obliterate, to make writing invisible; to efface, to erase; to blur; to disgrace, to disgracefigure; to darken.

Blot, blot. s. An obliteration of something written; a blot; a spot; a stain.

To Blot, blot. v. a. To obliterate, to make writing invisible; to efface, to erase; to blur; to disgrace; to disgracefigure; to darken.

Blotch, blotsh. s. A spot or pustule upon the skin.

To Blotle, blote. v. a. To smoke, or dry by the smoke.

To Blow, bio. v. n. To move with a current of air; to blast; to puff; to breathe hard; to sound by blowing; to play musically by wind; to blow; to blow over, to pass away without effect; To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

To Blow, blo. v. n. To drive by the force of the wind; to inflame with wind; to swell; to puff into size; to sound an instrument of wind music; to warm with the breath; to spread by report; to infect with the eggs of flies; To blow out, to extinguish by wind; To blow up, to raise or swell with breath; To blow up, to destroy with gunpowder; To blow upon, to make stale.

Blow, blow. s. A stroke; the fatal stroke; a single action, a sudden event; the act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

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Blow, blow. s. A stroke; the fatal stroke; a single action, a sudden event; the act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

Blowzy, bloii'ze. a. Sun-burnt, high-coloured.

Bloodgutliness, blud-gilt'e-nes. s. Murder.

Blowze, blouze. s. (323) A ruddy fat-faced wench; a female whose hair is indisorder.

Blood, blud. s. (308) The red liquid that circulates in the bodies of animals; child; progeny; family, kindred; descent, lineage; birth, high extraction; murder, violent death; temper of mind, state of the passions; hot spark; man of fire.

Blow, blow. v. n. To move with a current of air; to blast; to puff; to breathe hard; to sound by blowing; to play musically by wind; to blow; to blow over, to pass away without effect; To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

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To Blot, blot. v. a. To obliterate, to make writing invisible; to efface, to erase; to blur; to disgrace; to disgracefigure; to darken.

Block, blok. s. A short heavy piece of timber; a rough piece of marble; the wood on which has are formed; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; an obstruction, a stop; a sea term for a port; a blockhead.

To Block, blok. v. a. To shut up, to enclose.

Block-house, blok'house. s. A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass.

To Block, blok. v. a. To shut up, to enclose.

Bloodsucker, blud'suk-ur. s. A leech, a fly, anything that sucks blood; a murderer.

Bloody, blud'ea. a. Sated with blood; cruel, murderous.

Bloodshot, blud'shot-tén. s. Filled with blood burning from its proper vessels.

Bloodsucker, blud'suk-ur. s. A leech, a fly, anything that sucks blood; a murderer.

Bluff, bluf. a. Big, sturdy, blustering.

Bloodshed, blud'shed. s. Murderer.

Boar, bore. s. (295) The maleswine.

Boarish

Boarish

Boar, bore. s. (295) The maleswine.

Boar, bore. s. (295) The maleswine.

Board-wages, bord-wa'jz. s. (09) Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

Boarder, bor'dur. s. One who eats with another at a certain rate.

Boarish
To **Boast**, bóst. v. n.  
To display one's own worth or actions.

To **Boast**, bóst. v. a.  
To brag of; to magnify, to exalt.

**BOAST,** bóst. s.  
A loud noise; a hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fuse, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar.

**BOASTLE,** bóst'le. s.  
A sieve to separate meal from bran.

**BOLT,** ból. v. n.  
To shut or fasten with a bolt; to blur out; to fetter, to shackle; to sift, or separate with a sieve; to examine, to try out; to purify, or purg.

**BOLT,** ból. v. n.  
To spring out with speed and suddenness.

**BOLTER,** ból'tur. s.  
A sieve to separate meal from bran.

**BOLTHEAD,** ból'théd. s.  
A long strait-necked glass vessel; a matras, or receiver.

**BOLTING-HOUSE,** ból'ting-hós. s.  
The place where meal is sifted.

**BOLTSPIRIT,** or **BOWSPIRIT,** ból'spír't. s.  
A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope.

**BOLUS,** bólús. s.  
A medicine made up into a soft mass, larger than pills.

**BOMB,** bóm. s. (165)  
A loud noise; a hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fuse, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar.

**BOMB-CHEST,** bóm'chést. s.  
A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed under ground to blow up in the air.

**BOMB-VESSSEL,** bóm'ves-sél. s.  
A kind of ship, strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar.

**BOMBARD,** bóm'bréd. s.  
A great gun; a barrel of wine.

**BOMBARDIER,** bóm-bard'er. s. (275)  
The engineer, whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

**BOMBARDMENT,** bóm-bard'ment. s.  
An attack made by throwing bombs.

**BOMBSIN,** bóm-báz'en. s.  
A slight skinflint.

**BOMBAST,** bóm-bást'. s.  
A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed under ground to blow up in the air.

**BOMBASTICK,** bóm-bást'ík. a.  
High-sounding, pompous.

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**BOD (559).**  
Fate (73), far (77), fall (83), fat (81); mæ (93), mæt (93); pine (105), plın (107); nó (162), növe (164),
BOMBULATION, bōm-bō-lāˈshən. s. 
Sound, noise.

BONAROA, bōn-ә-roˈә. s. 
A whope.

BONASUS, bōn-ә-sūs. s. 
A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRITIE, bōn-krəˈtī. s. 
A species of pear.

BOND, bōnd. s. 
Coils, or chains, with which any one is bound; laggment that holds any thing together; union, connexion; imprisonment, captivity; cement of union; a writing of obligation; law by which any one is obliged.

BONDAGE, bōndˈdāj. s. 
Captivity, imprisonment.

BONDMAID, bōndˈmād. s. 
A woman slave.

BONDMAN, bōndˈmān. s. (88) 
A man slave.

BONDSERVANT, bōndˈsərvənt. s. 
A slave.

BONDSERVICE, bōndˈsərvəs. s. 
Slavery.

BONDSMEN, bōndˈmān. s. (33) 
One bound for another.

BONDO, bōndˈdo. s. 
A woman slave.

BONE, bōn. s. 
The solid parts of the body of an animal; a fragment of meat, a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it; To make no bones, to make no scruple; dice.

To BONE, bōn. v. a. 
To take out the bones from the flesh.

BONELACE, bōnˈlās. s. 
Cable lace.

BONELESS, bōnˈles. a. 
Without bones.

To BONESET, bōnˈsēt. v. n. 
To restore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken.

BONESetter, bōnˈsētər. s. 
One who makes a practice of setting bones.

BONFIRE, bōnˈfer. s. 
A fire made for triumph.

BONJOUR, bōnˈzhō. a. 
A cap.

BONNETS, bōnˈnits. s. 
Small caps set on the courses of the mizzen, mainmast, and foresail.

BONNY, bōnˈni. a. 
Gaily, handsomely.

BONNY-LACE, bōnˈlās. s. 
Green, handsomely.

BONNY, bōnˈni. a. 
Handsome, beautiful; goy; merry.

BONNY-CLABBER, bōnˈni-klābˈbər. s. 
A soot buttermilk.

BONUM MAGNUM, bōnˈməm-məɡˈnəm. a. 
A great plain.

BONY, bōnˈni. a. 
Composing of bones; full of bones.

BOOTLESS, bōtˈles. a. 
Useless, unavailing; without success.

BOOTY, bōtˈti. s. 
Plunder, spoil; things gotten by robbery.

BOPPEEF, bōpˈpi. f. s. 
To play boosy, to lose by design.

BORDER, bōrdˈdr. s. (96) 
The outer part or edge of any thing; the edge of a country; the outer part of a garment adorned with needle-work; a bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers.

TO BORDER, bōrdˈdr. v. n. 
To confine upon; to approach nearly to.

TO BORDER, bōrdˈdr. v. a. 
To adorn with a border; to touch.

BORDERER, bōrdˈdrər. s. (555) 
He that dwells on the borders.

TO BOR, bōrˈvə. a. 
To inclose in a hole.

TO BORE, bōrˈvə. a. 
To make a hole; to push forwards to a certain point.

BORED, bōrdˈəd. a. 
The hole made by boring; the instrument with which a hole is bored; the size of any hole.

BORE, bōrˈvə. s. 
The pretense of Bear.

BOREAL, bōˈrē-əl. a. 
Northern.

BOREAS, bōˈrē-əs. s. 
The north wind.

BOREE, bōˈrē. a. 
A step in dancing.

BORN, bōrnˈ. s. 
Come into life.

BORE, bōrˈvə. s. 
Carried, supported.

Dr. Johnson has made no distinction in the spelling of the participle of to bear, to bring forth, and of to bear, to support: They undoubtedly both come from the same common stock, but the necessities of men are naturally urging them to make distinctions in language, when there is a difference of idea, and this has produced the universally adopted difference between these two words; the former rhyming with scores, and the latter with morn. The same necessity which urged the ear to the distinction of sound, induced the eye to adopt a difference in the spelling, and to admit of the final e in the latter participle, and this procedure of custom arose from an instinctive sense of utility: for without this distinction in the spelling, nothing can be more puzzling and disgraceful than the humping method of distinguishing the same sound by different sounds, according to its different meaning. Therefore, though the final e in to bear does not necessarily give the the first sound of that letter heard in morn, yet there is something analogical in making the e a distinctive mark of that
Both, both.a. (467)

Botchy, bot'tshe.a. Marked with botches.

To Botch, botsh.v.a. To mend or patch clothes clumsily; to put together; to put together unskillfully, or unskillfully; to mark with botches.

Bothy, botsh.e.a. Marked with botches.

Both, bŏth.a. (467)

Both, bŏth.a. (467)

Bothness, bŏth-n'ess.a. Exemption from limit.

Bounded, bŏt'nd.a. Unlimited, unconfined.

Bounded by, bŏnd'd-by.a. Bound, bounded, bound, a. Liberty, limited, limited, limited, limited.

Borough, bur'ro.s. A town with a corporation.

To Borrow, bor'ro.v.a. To take something from another upon credit; to ask of another the use of something for a time; to use as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Borrower, bor'ro-ur.s. He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.

Borrowing-stone, bōn'ding-sto-n.e.s. A stowet to play with.

Borrowed, bor'ro-d.a. Having borrowed.

Borrowed, bor'ro.d.a. To take or give as borrowed.

Bound, bound.a. Destined, intending to come to any place.

Boundary, bōn'dar-e.a. Limit, boundary.

Bountiful, bōnt'e-ful.a. Liberal, generous, munificent.

Bountifully, bōnt'e-ful-le.a. Generously, liberally, munificently.

To Bourgeois, boor'jē.s. (313) To sprout, to shoot into branches.

Bourne, bōrn.e. A bound, a limit; a brook, a torrent.

To Bounce, bounse.v.n. To drink lavishly.

Bouncy, boo'ze.a. Drunken.

Bout, bout.s. A turn, as much of a phrase as is performed at one time.

To Bow, bo.v.a. To bend, to suffer flexure; to bend, or incline, in condensation; to depress, to crush.

To Bow, bow.v.a. To bend, or inflect; to bend the body in token of respect or submission; to bend, or incline, in condensation; to depress, to crush.

Bower, bow.v.n. To cover over, to shelter, to shelter, to shelter, to shelter.

Bow, bow.s. A bowstick, an arch; a bowstring, a bowstring, a bowstring, a bowstring.

Bow, bow.s. An instrument of war; a rainbow; the instrument with which string instruments are played upon; the doubling of a string in a slip knot; a bow of a ship, that part of her which begins at the loof, and ends at the sternmost part of the forecastle.

To Bow, bow.v.a. To bend sideways.

Bow, bow.s. An instrument of war; a rainbow; the instrument with which string instruments are played upon; the doubling of a string in a slip knot; a bow of a ship, that part of her which begins at the loof, and ends at the sternmost part of the forecastle.

Botch, bōtch.s. (352) A defect, blemish, or subterfuge of the skin, a part in any work ill finished; an adventitious part clumsily added.

To Botch, bōtch.v.a. To mend or patch clothes clumsily; to put together; to put together unskillfully, or unskilfully; to mark with botches.

Botchily, bōtch'il-e.a. Marked with botches.

Both, bōth.a. (467)

The two.

Bound, bound.s. (313) A limit, a boundary; a limit by which any excursion is restrained; a leap; a jump; a spring; a rebound.

To Bound, bound.v.n. To limit, to term, to restrain, to confine; to make to bound.

To Bound, bound.v.n. To jump, to spring; to rebound, to fly back.

Bound, bound.s. Passive participle of Bind.

Bound, bound.s. Destined, intended to come to any place.

Boundary, bōn'dar-e.a. Limit, boundary.


Bounded, bōnd'd.a. Marked with botches.

Bounded-stone, bōnd'dling-sto-ne.a. A stone to play with.
verb I have inserted into use. This verb seems accompanied by the word but as the other is by dote, and we may say such a thing be doted, but another thing beast out, or swells sideways: the first verb is pronounced so as to rhyme with vers, now, &c. and the last, but not the Milton seems to have used the word with this sound, where in his Penelope he says—

"And love the high embossed roof,
With antique pillars' massy proof."

But as nothing can tend more to the ambiguity of a language than to have words spelled in the same manner sounded differently in order to distinguish their meaning by their pronunciation: I would humbly advise to spell the word *bow* (to shoot with), and the verb to *bend* (to bend sideways, with the final *e*; this slight addition will relieve a reader from the embarrassment he is under at first sight, where he is not thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of a relation, and does not know how to pronounce the word till he has read the context. For the present, of this additional *e*, see the words *Bowl*, *Borne*, and *Form*.

I cannot refrain from quoting Mr. Narce on this word, as his opinion has great authority:—

"A bow for arrows, and to bow, when its signification is to bend or bend sideways, and to bow, as in every sense, the regular sound of *s*, which is 'swelling with' or 'bending with.' But of this instance the first and fourth appear to be erroneous; in the second, the word is used to express an inclination of the *bow,* but metaphorically applied to trees. But the other instances from Shakespeare, *Dryden,* and *Locke,* under *To bow,* v.a. *No. 1."

A want of attending to the different ideas the word *bow* conveys, as it is differently sounded, has occasioned the inconsistent terms; the *bow* of a ship rhyming with *cow,* and an anchor, called the best *bower,* rhyming with *bore,* and *bend,* in the word *beestern,* rhyming with *go,* &c. *No. 1.*

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Brag, brag</td>
<td>To boast, display ostentatiously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brag, brag</td>
<td>A proud expression; to be ostentatious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch, branch</td>
<td>To divide as into branches; to adorn with needlework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braggadocio, brag-ga-do-see-sion</td>
<td>A puffing, boasting fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brag, brag</td>
<td>A boast; a proud expression; the thing boasted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branchless, branch'-les-s</td>
<td>Fullness of branches.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branch, branch</td>
<td>To divide as into branches; to adorn with needlework.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brag, brag, a (88)</td>
<td>A stick lighted, or fitted to be lighted; a sword; a thunderbolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branchless, branch'-les-s, a</td>
<td>Without shoots or branches; naked.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brag, brag</td>
<td>To make a noise as an act; to make an offensive noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braggart, brag'gart</td>
<td>Made of brass; proceeding from brass; impudent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brawny, bra-wn-y</td>
<td>A hector, a mandaring beyond prudence or fitness; a boast, a challenge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread, bread</td>
<td>Food made of ground corn; food in general; support of life at large.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread, bread, a (249)</td>
<td>To burst, or open by force; to divide; to separate; to destroy by violence; to overcome, to surmount; to break, to shatter, to divide or separate; to break up; to break wind, to give vent to wind in the body.</td>
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<td>Bread, bread</td>
<td>To break, to burst, to shatter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazenness, bra-zen-nes-s</td>
<td>An appearance like brass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazen, bra-zin</td>
<td>An American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brazil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bras, bras</td>
<td>A strong liquor distilled from wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassy, bra-see-s</td>
<td>A particular worm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brat, brat</td>
<td>A child; so called in contempt; the offspring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brawny, bra-wn-y</td>
<td>Muscular strength; the flesh of a boar; a boar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brawner, bra-wn-er</td>
<td>A boar killed for the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brawny, bra-wn-y</td>
<td>Muscular, thick, bulky.</td>
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<td>Bread, bread, a (249)</td>
<td>To break, to burst, to shatter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bread, bread, a</td>
<td>To break up, to separate or disband; to break upon the wheel, to punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with haws; to break wind; to give vent to wind in the body.</td>
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<td>Brawny, bra-wn-y</td>
<td>Muscular, thick, bulky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Brawl, brawl</td>
<td>To quarrel, to indulge in indecent and indecently; to make a noise; to burst, to break; to break wind, to give vent to wind in the body.</td>
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<td>Brawny, bra-wn-y</td>
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<td>Brawny, bra-wn-y, s.</td>
<td>A man who murders for hire.</td>
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Breakneck, brake'nek.s. A steep place endangering the neck.

Breakfast, brek'fast.s. (ss) The first meal in the day; the thing eaten at the first meal; a meal general.

To Breakfast, brek'fa«t.v. n. (234) (515) To eat the first meal in the day.

Break promise, brake'prom-?s.s.

Break, brake,s. State of being broken, opening; a pause, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

Breaker, bra'kfir.s. Hethat breaks anything; a wave broken by rocks or sand banks.

To Break, breet.v. n. (93) (25) To eat the first meal in the day.

Breakfast, brek'fast.s. (58) The first meal in the day; the thing eaten at the first meal; a meal in general.

Breakneck, brake'nek.s. A steep place endangering the neck.

Breakpromise, brake'prom-is.s. One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

Breastbone, brest'bone.s. The bone of the breast, the sternum.

To Breast, brest.v. a. (334) To meet in front.

Breastbone, brest'bone.s. The bone of the breast, the sternum.

Breast, brest.s. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the ducts or teats of women, which contain the milk; the part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs; the heart; the conscience; the passions.

To Breast, brest.v. a. To meet in front.

Breastbone, brest'bone.s. The bone of the breast, the sternum.

Breath, brhb. s. (437) The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; inspiration; respiration; pause, relaxation; breath, moving air; a single act, an instant.

To Breath, breet.v. n. (437) To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to rise; to rest; to take breath; to inject by breathing; to eject by breathing; to exercise; to move; to use; to iner; to give air or vent.

Breather, bre'THur.s. One that breathes, or lives.

Breathing, bre'THing.s. A spasm, secret prayer; breathing, a pause, vent.

Breathless, bre'bhb.ls.a. Out of breath, spent with labour; dead.

Breed, bred. Part. pass. from To Breed.

Breed, bred, bredde.s.—See Braid.

Breench, brëech.s. (247) The lower part of the body; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordinance.

To Breench, brëe.sh. v. a. (247) To put into breeches; to fit anything with a breech, as to breach a gun.

Breeches, brëech'ls.s. (247) (99) The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body; the breeches, as in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

To Breench, brëe.sh. v. a. To procure, to generate; to occasion, to cause; to produce; to contrive, to hatch, to plot; to produce from one's self; to give birth to; to educate, by qualification; to raise.

To Bred, bried.s. To bring young; to increase by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to raise a breed.

Breed, bredd.s. A cat, a kind; a subdivision of species; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch.

To Bred, bried.s. To bring young; to increase by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to raise a breed.

To Bred, bried. v. a. To produce, to generate; to occasion, to cause; to produce; to contrive, to hatch, to plot; to produce from one's self; to give birth to; to educate, by qualification; to raise.

Breedage, bredd'age.s. (90) Mixture of various things.

Bred, bried. Part. pass. from To Breed.

Breedbake, breed'bate.s. One that breeds squarrels.

Breed, breed.s. A cast, a kind; a subdivision of species; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch.

To Breed, breet.sh.v. a. (247) To put into breeches; to fit anything with a breech, as to breach a gun.

Breed, bred. State of being broken, opening; a pause, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

Breed, bred. Part. pass. from To Breed.

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Breech, breetsh.s. The lower part of the body; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

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Breader, bredder.s. That which produces anything; the person which brings up another; a female that is prolific; one that takes care to raise a breed.

Breed, breed.s. A cat, a kind; a subdivision of species; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch.

Breed, breed.s. A cast, a kind; a subdivision of species; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch.

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Breather, bre'THur.s. One that breathes, or lives.

Breathing, bre'THing.s. A spasm, secret prayer; breathing, a pause, vent.

Breathless, bre'bhb.ls.a. Out of breath, spent with labour; dead.

Breed, bred. Part. pass. from To Breed.

Bred, bred. Part. pass. from To Breed.

Bribe, bribe.s. A reward given to pervert the judgment.

To Bribe, bribe, v. a. To give bribes.

Briber, bri'bur.s. (98) One that pays for corrupt practices.

Bribery, bri'bur-re.s. (555) The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.

Brick, brick.s. A mass of burnt clay; a loaf shaped like a brick.

To Brick, bri'k v. a. To lay with bricks.

Brickbat, bri'kbat.s. A piece of brick.

Brickclay, bri'k kil.s. Clay used for making bricks.

Brickdust, bri'd'dot.s. Dust made by pounding bricks.

Brick-kiln, bri'k kil.s. A kiln, a place to burn bricks in.

Bricklayer, bri'k la'ur.s. A brick mason.

Brickmaker, bri'k ma-kur.s. One whose trade it is to make bricks.

Bridal, brl'dal.a. Belonging to a wedding, nuptial.

Bridge, brige.s. A woman newly married.

Bridebed, bri'ded.s. Marriage bed.

Bridecake, bri'de'kake.s. A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.


Bridemaid, bri'de'wend. }s.

Bridemaids, bridge'madz. The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.

Bridestake, bri'de'stake.s. A post set in the ground to dance round.

Bridewell, bri'dwe'll.s. A house of correction.

Bridge, bridje.s. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage; the upper part of the nose; the supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.

To Bridge, bridje.v. a. To raise a bridge over any place.

Bride, bri'ld.s. (495) The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed; a restraint, a curb, a check.

To Bride, bri'ld.v. a. To use by a bridle; to restrain, to govern.

To Bride, bri'ld.v. n. To hold up the head.

Bridlehand, bri'ld-ha'nd.s. The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

Bribe, bri'f.s. A short, concise; contradicted, narrow.

Bribe, bri'f.s. A short extract, or epitome; the writing given the pleaders, containing, the case; letters patent, giving license to a charitable establishment; in music, a measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up.

Briefly, bri'f ly. ad. Concisely, in a few words.

Briefness, bri'f neis.s. Conciseness, shortness.
Brood, broód. s.
Offspring, progeny; generation; a hatch, the number hatched at once; the act of covering the eggs.

Broody, broód'. adj.
A state of sitting on the eggs.

Brook, brook, s.
A running water, a rivulet.

To Brook, brook, v.
To bear, to endure.

To Brook, brook, v. n.
To endure, to be content.

Brooklime, brook'lime. s.
A sort of water; an herb.

Broom, broom, s.
A shrub, a besoms called from the matter of which it is made.

Broomland, broom'land. s.
Land that bears broom.

Broomstaff, broom'staf. s.
The staff to which the broom is bound.

Bront, bront. a.
Fullof broom.

Broom Y, broo'me. a.
Fullof broom.

Broth, broth, s.
A liquid in which flesh is boiled.

Brothel, brothel. s.
A bawdy-house.

Brothel-house, brothel'house. s.
A brothel.

Brother, broth'ur. s.
One born of the same father or mother; anyone closely united; anyone resembling another in manner, form, or profession; Brother is used in the theological language, for a man in the state or quality of being a brother; an association of men for any purpose; a fraternity; a class of men of the same kind.

Brotherhood, broth'er-bud. a.
The state or quality of being a brother; an association of men for any purpose; a fraternity; a class of men of the same kind.

Brotherly, broth'er-le. a.
Natural to brothers, such as becomes or seems a brother.

Brought, brou't. (393) s.
Part, passive of Bring.

Brush, brush, s.
An instrument for rubbing; a rude assault, a shock.

To Brush, brush, v.
To cheat.

To Bubble, bub'bl. v. n.
To rise in bubbles; to run with a gentle noise.

To Budge, budje. v. a.
To stir.

Budge, budje. a.
Stiff, formal.

Budger, bud'jur. s.
One that stirs.

Budget, bud'jet. s.
A bag, such as may be easily carried; a store, or stock.

Buck, bük. s.
The liquor in which clothes are washed; the clothes washed in the liquor.

Buck, bük. s.
The male of the fallow deer, the male of rabbits and other animals.

To Buck, bük. v. a.
To wash clothes.

To Buck, bük. v. n.
To copulate as bucks and does.

Buckbasket, bük'bás-két. s.
The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

Buckbean, bük'ben'e. s.
A plant, a sort of trefoil.

Bucket, buk'kit. s.
The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; the vessel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Buckle, buk'kl. s.
A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another; the state of the hair curled and curled.

Buckle, buk'kl. v. a.
To buckle up.

Buckler, buk'ler. s.
A shield.

Buckmaste, bük'mast. s.
The fruit or mast of the beech tree.

Buckram, bük'ram. s.
A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum.

Buckhorn-plantain, bük'shorn-plan'tin. s.
A plant.

Buckthorn, bük'thorn. s.
A tree.

Bucolic, bu'kolic. s.
A pastoral.

Bud, bud. s.
The first shoot of a plant, a germ.

To Bud, bud. v. n.
To put forth young shoots, or germs; to be in the bloom.

To Bud, bük. v. a.
To inoculate.

To Budge, búdoje. v. n.
To stir.

Budge, búdoje. a.
Stiff, formal.

Budget, búdo'jet. s.
One that stirs.

A bag, such as may be easily carried; a store, or stock.

Buff, bůf. s.
Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, used for waist belts, pouches, &c. a military coat.

To Buff, bůf. v. a.
To strike. A low word.
BULK, bulk.s. A part of a building jutting out.

Bulkhead, bulk-bed',s. A partition made across a ship with boards.

Bulkiness, bulke-ness.s. Greatness of stature or size.

Bulky, bulké.a. Of great size or stature.

Bull, bul.s. A male of black cattle; in the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, and violent; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; a letter published by the Pope; a blunder.

Bullaiting, bulléating. The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

Bull-beggar, bullébeg-ur.s. Something terrible to frighten children with.

Bull-dog, bullédog. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.

Bull-head, bulléhead. A stupid fellow, the name of a fish.


Bullion, bulléion.s. Gold or silver in the lump unweighted.

Bullion, bulléion. The state of being infected with bugs.

Bullwhip, bullé whip. A whip made of bull hide.

Bumblebee, bullébee. A humble bee.

Bun, bun.s. A round body, or root.

Bundy, bun'dy.a. A round body, or root.

Bunce, bun'se.s. A sort of grape.

Bundle, bullédl.s. A number of things bound together; anything rolled up cylindrically.

Bunion, bulléion. The hole at which the barrel is filled.

Bunghole, bulléhole. The hole at which the barrel is filled.

Bungle, bungégl.v. a. To botch, to manage clumsily.

Bungle, bungégl. A kind of sweet bread.

Bunt, bun'ts.s. An increasing cattiness.

Bunner, bun'ner.s. A bad workman.

Bung, bung. s. A stopper for a barrel.

Bunched, bunsbéd. A stopped for a barrel.

Bunghole, bungéhole.s. The hole at which the barrel is filled.

Bungler, bungéglir.s. A bad workman.

Bungling, bungéglling-le.a. Clumsily, awkwardly.

Burning, buns'uring.s. The quality of floating.

Burdenous, burdn-us.a. Grievous, troublesome.

Burdensome, burdn-sum.a. Grievous, troublesome.

Burden, burdn.s. A load; something grievous; a birth; the verse repeated in a song.

Burdensome, burdn-sum.a. Grievous, troublesome.

Burden, burdn.dn.s. A load; something grievous; a birth; the verse repeated in a song.

Burden, bul.dn.s. A load; something grievous; a birth; the verse repeated in a song.

Burdock, burdóck. An awkward heavy rustic.—See BUMPER.

Bumpkin, bum'kin. An awkward heavy rustic.—See BUMPER.

Bumpkin, bum'kin-le.a. Having the manner or appearance of a clown.

Bunche, bun'sh.e. a. Growing into bunches.

Bundled, bulbéd. A stopped for a barrel.

Bunched, bunsbéd. A stopped for a barrel.

Bundled, bulbéd. A stopped for a barrel.

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Bundled, bulbéd. A stopped for a barrel.
CAB, kāb. s. (559). A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABAL, kā-bal. s. (79). The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in some close design; intrigue.

CABINET, kā-bin-ēt. s. (105). A council held in a private manner.

CABINET-COUNCIL, kā-bin-ēt-kō-nīnl. s. A council held in a private manner.

CABINET-MAKER, kā-bin-ēt-ma'kär. s. One that makes small nice work in wood.

CABLE, kā-bl. s. (405). The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

CACHETICAL, kā-kē-tē-kāl. Having an ill habit of body.

CACHETICK, kā-kē-tēk. Having an ill habit of body.

CACHEXY, kā-kēk-se. s. (517). Such a disfigurement of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

CAB, kab. s. (73). A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABINET, kā-bin-ēt. s. (105). A council held in a private manner.

CABINET-MAKER, kā-bin-ēt-ma'kär. s. One that makes small nice work in wood.

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nůc (167), nůć (163); tābê (171), tōb (172), bōll (173); dēll (299); pōndō (313); thīn (466), thīs (469).

easy to determine. Orthodoxy and Apolloxy had sufficiently clarified the analogy of occurrence in these words. The terminations in easy and eye do not form a species of words which might be called excletic, like lage and graphy (317), but seem to be exactly under the predicament of those Latin and Greek words, which, when adopted into English by dropping their last syllable, remove the accent at least two syllables higher.—See Academy.

CACHINATION, kā-kīn'-nā-shūn. A loud laughter. (335)

CACKEREL, kāk'ēr-el. s. (335) A fowl.

to Cackle, kāk'kēl. v. n. (405)
To make a noise as a goose; sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen; to laugh, to giggle.

Cackle, kāk'kēl. s. A kind of delicate bread; anything of a form rather flat than high.

Calefactive, kāl-ē-fak'tiv. a. That which makes anything hot, heating.

Calcification, kāl-ku-lā'shūn. A practice or manner of reckoning, the art of numbering; the result of arithmetical operation.

Calculator, kāl'-ku-lā-tūr. s. (521)
A computer.

Calculus, kalku-Ius. s. The stone in the bladder.

Caldron, kawl'dron. s. (166) A pot, a boiler, a kettle.

Calculus, kalku-Ius. s. The stone in the bladder.

Calm, kāl'm. a. Reckoning, compute.

Calculatory, kāl'-ku-lā-tūr'-e. a. Belonging to calculation. (518)

Calculus, kāl'-ku-lā-tūr'. s. A scurf or dandruff, a layer of dead skin.

Calendar, käl-en-dur. s. (88) A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals on holidays.

To Calendar, käl-en-dur. v. a. To dress cloth.

Caleidoscope, kāl-e-dē-skōp. s. (90) A glass or optical instrument, in which figures or images are seen moving about, as in the case of a kaleidoscope.

Calefaction, kāl-e-fak'shūn. The act of heating anything; the state of being heated.

Calefactor, kāl-e-fak'tor. s. That which makes anything hot, heating.

Caley, kāl. a. Heated, heated.

Calendary, kāl-e-nār. a. Descriptive, descriptive.

Calendar, kāl-en-dur. s. (521)
A computer.

Calender, kāl-en-dur. v. a. To dress cloth.

Caleidoscope, kāl-e-dē-skōp. s. (90) A glass or optical instrument, in which figures or images are seen moving about, as in the case of a kaleidoscope.

Calefaction, kāl-e-fak'shūn. The act of heating anything; the state of being heated.

Calefactor, kāl-e-fak'tor. s. That which makes anything hot, heating.

Caley, kāl. a. Heated, heated.

Calendary, kāl-e-nār. a. Descriptive, descriptive.

Calendar, kāl-en-dur. s. (521)
A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals on holidays.

To Calendar, kāl-en-dur. v. a. To dress cloth.

Caleidoscope, kāl-e-dē-skōp. s. (90) A glass or optical instrument, in which figures or images are seen moving about, as in the case of a kaleidoscope.

Calefaction, kāl-e-fak'shūn. The act of heating anything; the state of being heated.

Calefactor, kāl-e-fak'tor. s. That which makes anything hot, heating.

Caley, kāl. a. Heated, heated.

Calendary, kāl-e-nār. a. Descriptive, descriptive.

Calendar, kāl-en-dur. s. (521)
A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals on holidays.

To Calendar, kāl-en-dur. v. a. To dress cloth.

Caliopp, kāl-ēf's. A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.
CALIGATION, käl-i-jä'shún. s.
Darkness, cloudiness.

CALIGINOUS, käl-ii-jö'o-s. a.
Obscure, dim.

CALIGINOUSNESS, käl-i-jö'o-nés. s.
Darkness.

CAILVER, käl-vö-r. s.
A handkerchief, a kerchief, an old muslin.

To CALL, käl-v. a.
To stop the leak of a ship.

CALKER, käl'kör. s.
A person or thing which stops the leak of a ship.

To CALL, käl-v. a. (77)
To name; to summon or invite; to convocate; to summon judicially; in the theological sense; to inspire with ardor of piety; to invoke; to appeal to; to proclaim; to publish; to make a short visit; to excite, to put in action, to bring into view; to signify with some opprobrious denunciation; to call back, to revoke; to excite, to procure money or interest; to call over, to read aloud a list or muster-roll; to call out, to challenge.

CALL, käl-l. s.
A vocal address; a summons; divine vocation; summons to true religion; an impulse; authority, command; a demand; an influence to call birds; calling, vocation, employment, a nomination.

CALLING, käl'ling. s.
Vocation, profession, trade; proper station, or employment; class of persons united by the same occupation or profession; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.

CALLIPERS, käl'perz. s.
Compasses with bowed shanks.

CALTILITY, käl-lö's-té. s.
A kind of swelling without pain.

CALLOUS, käl-löüs. a.
Hardened, insensible.

CALLOUSNESS, käl-löüs-nés. s.
Induration of the fibers; insensibility.

CALLOW, käl'lo. a.
Unfedded, naked, wanting feathers.

CALUS, käl-lüs. s.
An induration of the fibers; the hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kälm. a. (50)
Quiet, serene; undisturbed, unruffled.—See No. 759 in the Note.

CALM, kälm. s.
Serene, stillness; quiet, repose.

To CALM, kälm. v. a.
To still, to quiet; to pacify, to appease.

CALLER, käl'm. s. (403)
The person or thing which has the power of giving quartlets.

CALMLY, kälm'le. ad.
Without arms, or violence; without passions, quietly.

CALMNESS, käl'mnés. s.
Tranquility, serenity; mildness, freedom from passion.

CALMEL, käl'mél. s.
Mercury six times sublimed.

CALORIFICK, käl-ö-rif'ik. a.
That which has the quality of producing heat.

CALLIOTE, käl'ö-tö. s.
A copper-oxide.

CALLIOTROPY, käl'i-töp. s.
An instrument made with three spikes, so that 'which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgics, under the name of Tribulus.

TO CALYX, käl'v. n. (78)
To bear a calyx, spoken of a cress.

TO CALLITION, käl-löö-nät. s. v. To Calumniate, kal-oö-nät-e. (91)
A person of accusation, a slanderer.

CALUMNIATION, käl-löö-nät-shún. s.
A malicious and false representation of words or actions.

CALUMNIATOR, käl-löö-nät-tör. s. (91)
A person of accusation, a slanderer.

CALUMNIOUS, käl-löö-nés. a.
Slanderous, falsely reproachful.

CALUMNY, käl-löö-n. s.
Slender, false charge.

CALLS, käl'ls.s.
Anything rendered reducible to powder by burning.

CALYCCE, käl-i-s. k. s. (405)
A small buds of a plant.

CAMAREIU, käl'mré-e. s. (99)
A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

CAMER, käl'mér. s.
A piece of tin cut with arch-wise.

CAMBIST, käl'bist. s.
A person who deals in bills of exchange, or who is skilled in the business of exchange.

CAMBRICK, käl'mbrk. s. (542)
A kind of fine linen.—See Chamber.

CAME, käl'm. s.
The preterit of To come.

CAMEL, käl'm. s. (99)
A beast of burden.

CAMELopard, käl'm-lo'pord. s.
An animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.

CAMELOT, käl'mlöt. s. (99)
A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

CAMERA OBSCURA, käl'mé-ru-obs-kú. s.
An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through it makes its points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgics, under the name of Tribulus.

CAMBER, käl'm. s. a.
A double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted.

CAMBRE, käl'm. s.
A cup.

To CANDIFY, kän'de-fte. v. a. (405)
To make white.

CANDLE, kän'dl. s. (105)
A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of wick or cowage.

CANDIDLY, kän'dl-ë-dë. ad.
Fairly, ingeniously.

CANDIDNESS, kän'dl-nés. s.
Ingenuousness, openness, frankness.

TO CANDIFY, kän'df-fi. v. a.
To make white.

CANDLE, kän'dl. s. (105)
A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of wick or cowage.

CAMANULATE, kän-pán'lä'te. a.
Campanulate form.

CAMPESTRAL, kän-pës-trál. a.
Growing in fields.

CAMPHIRE, kän-ë-fr. s. (140)
A kind of resin produced by a chymical process from the camphire tree.

CAMPHIRE-TREE, kän-ë-tré. s. (91)
The tree from which camphire is extracted.

CAMPHOR, kän-för. s. (406)
Impregnated with camphire.

CAMPION, kän-ë-ën. s. (161)
A plant.

CANS, kän. s.
A cup.

TO CANS, kän. v. n.
To be able, to have power; it expresses the potential mood, as I can do it.

CANAILLE, kän-á'lë. s.
The lowest people.

CANAKIN, kän-ak. s. (406)
A can; a small cup.

CANA, kän-á. s.
A bush of water in a garden; any course of water made by art; a passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANA-COAL, kän-a-coal. s.
This word is corrupt into kän-nil-köle. s.
A fine kind of coal.

CANALICULATED, kän-á-lik'ë-lät-ëd. a.
Made like a pipe or gutter.

CADRY, kän-dë. s.
Wine brought from the Canaries, sack.

CANDRY-BIRD, kän-dë-bërd. s.
An excellent singing bird.

TO CANCEL, kän'sil. v. a. (99)
To cross a writing; to efface, to obliterate as general.

CANCER, kän-sér. s. (91)
To become cancer.

CANCERATION, kän-sér-rä-shun. s.
The state of being cancerous.

CANCEROUS, kän-sér-rüs. a.
Having the nature of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, kän-sér-rüs-nés. s.
The state of being cancerous.

CANCINE, kän'kine. a. (140)
Having the qualities of a crab.

CANDENT, kän'ënt. a.
Hot.

CANDICANT, kän'dë-kánt. a.
Growing white.

CANDID, kän-did. a.
White; fair, open, ingenuous.

CANDIDATE, kän'dë-tat. s.
A competitor, one that seeks advancement.

CANDIDLY, kän-dë-dë. ad.
Fairly, ingenuously.

CANDIDNESS, kän-dë-nés. s.
Ingenuousness, openness of temper.

TO CANDIFY, kän-dë-fi. v. a.
To make white.

CANDLE, kän'dl. s. (105)
A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of wick or cowage.
To Cannonade, kan-nun-nitde'.

Cannon-ball, kan-nun-bawl'.

Cannibal, kan'ne-bal-lc. ad. The manner of a cannibal.

Cannabine, kan'na-bine. a. (149)

Casnipers, kan'ne-purz. s. Capers.

Cannibai. IZM, kan'ne-bal-izm. s.

To Canker, kang'kur. v. a.

Canker-bit, kang'kur-bit,. part. ad. Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Cannot, kan'not. v. n. of Gan and

Cannonier, kan-nun-nter'. s.

Canker, kang'kur. s. (409)

Canister, kan'is-tur. s. (96)

Canine, ka-mne'. a. Having the properties of a dog.

Canicular, ka-nik'ii-lar. a. Belonging to the dog-star.

To Cane, kane. v. a. To beat with a cane or stick.

Cane, kane. s. A kind of strong reed; the plant which yields the sugar; a lance; a reed.

To Cane, kane. v. a. To beat with a cane or stick.

Canticle, ki'n'te-kl. s. (40j) A song; the song of Solomon.

Caneberry, kan'tl.s. (405) A piece with corners.


Candy, kan'de. v. n. To grow congealed.

Candy, kan'de. v. n. To grow congealed.

To Candy, knn'de. v. n. To come with sugar; to form into congealed mass.

To Candy, knn'de. v. n. To grow congealed.

Cant, kant. s. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds; a form of speaking peculiar to some certain class of persons; an eating or corroding humour; corrosion, virulence; a disease in teeth.

To Canter, kant. k'ur. v. n. To go about.

To Canter, kant. k'ur. v. a. To go about.

Canter-bit, kant'er-bit. part. adj. Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Cannabine, kàn'na-bine. a. (149) Hempen.

Cannibals, kan'ne-bal-lc. ad. In a manner agreeable to the canons.

Cannical, kä-nön'ë-kål-lë. ad. According to the canons; constituting the canon; regular, stated, fixed by ecclesiastical laws; spiritual, ecclesiastical.

Canonically, kä-nön'ë-kål-lë. ad.

To Cano, can'o-pld. a. (282) Covered with a canopy.

Canopy, kan'o-plë. p. A covering spread over the head.

To Canopy, kan'o-plë. v. a. To cover with a canopy.

Cannons, kä-nön's. r. s. (512) Musical, tuneful.

Cant, kant. a. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds; a form of speaking peculiar to some certain class of persons; an eating or corroding humour; corrosion, virulence; a disease in teeth.

Cant, kant. s. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds; a form of speaking peculiar to some certain class of persons; an eating or corroding humour; corrosion, virulence; a disease in teeth.

To Canteen, kàn'ti-n. v. a. To cover with a canopy.

To Canteen, kàn'ti-n. v. a. To cover with a canopy.

To Cant, kant. v. n. To talk in the jargon of particular professions; to speak with a particular tone.

To Cant, kant. v. a. To talk in the jargon of particular professions; to speak with a particular tone.

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To Canteen, kàn'ti-n. v. a. To cover with a canopy.

To Canteen, kàn'ti-n. v. a. To cover with a canopy.
Capias, kä'pe-ús. s. A writ of execution.

Capillaceous, kä'pil-la'shus. a. The same with capillary.

Capillaire, kä'pil-lare'. s. Syrup of maidenhair.

Capillaire, kä'pil-lare'. s. Syrup of maidenhair.

Capillaries, kä'pil-la-ri-ez. s. A small ramifications of vessels.

Capital, kä'pë-täl. a. The upper part of a pillar; the chief city of a nation.

Capitally, kä'pë-täl-le. ad. In a capital manner, so as to affect life, as capitably convulsed.

Capitation, kä-pi-ta'shun. s. Numeration by heads.

Capitol, kä-pit'at. s. The body of the statues of a chapter; a member of a chapter. (169)

To Capitate, kä-pit-sh'u-late. v.n. To draw up anything in heads or articles; to yield or surrender on certain stipulations.

Captivity, kä-pit'ativ-te. s. Subjection by force of war, bondage; slavery, servitude.

Captivity, kä-pit'ativ-te. s. Subjection by force of war, bondage; slavery, servitude.

To Capitulate, kä-pit'at-sh'u-late. v.n. To draw up anything in heads or articles; to yield or surrender on certain stipulations.

To Captivate, kä-pit'at-sh'u-late. v.n. To draw up anything in heads or articles; to yield or surrender on certain stipulations.

Captious, kä'psh'u-a. Given to cavils, eager to object; insidious, ensnaring.

Captiousness, kä'psh'u-us-nes. s. Inclination to object; peevishness.

Captive, kä-piv-shec. 'a. A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

Captiousness, kä'psh'u-us-nes. s. Inclination to object; peevishness.

To Captivate, kä-pit'at-sh'u-late. v.n. To draw up anything in heads or articles; to yield or surrender on certain stipulations.

To Capture, kä-pit'at-sh'u-late. v.n. To draw up anything in heads or articles; to yield or surrender on certain stipulations.

To Capture, kä-pit'at-sh'u-late. v.n. To draw up anything in heads or articles; to yield or surrender on certain stipulations.

To Care, kä'psh'u-a. Made prisoner in war.

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Catechist, *kat-é-kist* s.; One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

Catechumen, *kat-e-ku'nien* s.; One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity. (500)

Catechism, *kat'e-kei-zm* s.; A form of instruction by means of questions and answers concerning religion.

Catechist, *kat-é-kist* s.; One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

Catechumen, *kat-e-kü-men* s.; One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity. (500)

Catechumenical, *kat'e-kü-men'käl* a.; Belonging to the catechumens.

Categorical, *kat-e-gor'e-kal* a.; Absolute, adequate, positive.

Catechism, *kat'e-kei-zirm* s.; A form of instruction by means of questions and answers concerning religion.

Categorically, *kat-c-goi'e-kal-e* ad.; Positively, expressly.

Catcher, *katsh'fir* s.; He who catches; that in which anything is seized, as a hook; a small swift-moving fish.

Catch, *katsh* s.; Seizure, the act of seizing; the act of taking; a song sung in succession; watch; the posture of seizing; an advantage taken, hold laid on; the thing caught, profit; a short interval of action; a taint, a slight contagion; any thing that catches, as a hook; a small swift-moving fish.

To Catch, *katsh* v. n.; To be contagious, to spread infection.

To Catch, *katsh* v. a. (89); To lay hold on, with the hand; to stop any thingrying; to seize any thing by pursuit; to stop, interrupt, falling; to ensnare, to entangle; to receive suddenly; to seize suddenly upon, to seize: to please, to seize the affections, to charm; to receive any company or visit.

Catcher, *katsh'fir* s.; He who catches; that in which anything is caught.

Catchingfly, *katsh'fl!*. s.; A plant, Campion.

Catch, *katsh* s.; A kind of pickle.

Catchword, *katsh'wurrl* s.; The word at the corner of the page under the hatline, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

Catcher, *katsh'fir* s.; He who catches; that in which anything is caught.

Catchingfly, *katsh'fl!*. s.; A plant, Campion.

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Catchingfly, *katsh'fl!*. s.; A plant, Campion.
“To Scrupin the lot came forth westward "by the causey."—1 Chron. xxvi. 16.

But Milton, Dryden and Pope, write it caus-

geray; and these authorities seem to have fixed the

pronunciation. This word from its mis-
taken etymology, may rank with Lantern,—

which see.

CAUSTICAL, kaws-te-kal. a. Belonging to medicaments which, by their violent action, and heat, destroy the tissue of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eschar.

CAUSTIC, kaws-tik. a. Or bacinating applications.

CAUTER, kaw-tur. v. a. To scorch or burn skin.

CAUTION, kaw-shun. s. The act of burning with hot irons.

CAUTERY, kaw-tur-ri. s. Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustic medicines.

CAUTION, kaw-shun. s. Prudence, forethought, warning; provisional precept; warning.

To CAUTION, kaw-shun. v. a. To warn, to give notice of a danger.

CAUTIONARY, kaw-shun-er-ee. a. Given as a pledge, or in security.

CAUTIONS, kaw-shuns. a. (292) That which may be caused.

CAYS, kawz. a. A cause or reason.

CEASELESSLY, kawz-les-lee. ad. Without cease, without reason.

CEASELESSLY, kawz-les-lee. a. Without itself, without just ground or motive.

CEASER, kawz'er. s. (98) He that causes, the agent by which an effect is produced.

CEASES, kawz. s. A cease to exist, and passed above the rest of the ground.

CEASING, kawz. s. The act of ceasing, or ending.

Dr. Johnson tells us that this word, by a false notion of its etymology, has been lately written cause, and it is derived from the French chanser. In the scripture we find it written causey.

To CEASING, kawz. v. a. To end; to stop.

CEILING, kaw-lin. s. The inner roof of a building.

CEILING, kaw-lin. s. The inner roof.

CELERINE, sel-le-ri-ne. s. A plant.

CELERITY, sel-le-rat-tee. s. The art of engraving.

To CELEBRATE, sel-le-brate. v. a. To raise, to mention in a set or solemn manner.

CELEBRATION, sel-le-brat-shun. s. Solemn performance, solemn remembrance:

CELEBRIOUSLY, sel-le-brat-lee. a. In a famous manner.

CELEBRITIES, sel-le-brat-lee. s. Renown, fame.

CELEBRITY, sel-le-brat-lee. s. Renown, fame.

CELEBRITY, sel-le-brat-lee. s. Renown, fame.

CELEBRITY, sel-le-brat-lee. s. Renown, fame.

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CELEBRITY, sel-le-brat-lee. s. Renown, fame.
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Cessar, şë's sûr. s. (98) (166)
He that ceases or neglegeth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law.

Cestus, şë's túz, s.
The girdle of Venus.

Cetaeous, şë-ta'shúz, a. (357)
Of the whole kind.

Chad, şhád, s.
A sort of fish.

To Chagrin, şhá' grün'. v. a.
To warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume; to make angry.

To Chafe, şhá' fe, v. n.
To rage, to fret, to fume; to fret against anything.

Chafe, şháf, s.
A heat, a rage, a fury.

Chafe-Wax, şhá' fe-waks, s.
An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

Chaf'er, şhá' fear, s.
An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

Chaff, şhàf, s.
The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing; it is used for anything worthless.

Chaffer, şhà' fer, v. n.
To haggle, to bargain.

Chaffless, şhàf' lés, a.
Without chaff.

Chaff-wood, şhàf' wud, s.
Cudweed.

Chaffy, şhàf' li, a.
Like chaff, full of chaff.

Chaffish, şhàf' ish, s.
A bird so called, because it delights in chaff.

Chaffless, şhàf' lés, a.
Without chaff.

Challenger, şhài' lenjür, s.
One that desires or summons another to combat; one that claims superiority; a claimant.

Challenger, şhà' len' jur, s.
A kind of chaff.

Chalk, şhák, s.
(402) A white fossil, usually reckoned as stone, but by some ranked among the bones.

Chalky, şhák' ki, a.
Consisting of chalk; white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

Chalk, şhák, s.
(402) A white fossil, usually reckoned as stone, but by some ranked among the bones.

To Challenge, şhà' len' je, v. a.
To call another to answer for an offence by combat; to call to a contest; to accuse; in law, to object to the impartiality of any one; to claim due; to call one to the performance of conditions.

Challenger, şhà' len' jur, s.
One that desires or summons another to combat; one that claims superiority; a claimant.

Chalybeate, şl-a-ib' be-et, a.
Impregnated with iron or steel.

Chaldron, şhà drün', s. (542)
An apartment in a house, generally used for those appropriated to lodging; any retired room; any ordinary house; a court of justice; the hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To Chamber, şhà' bu' r, v. n.
To fasten or link with a chain; to bring into slavery; to put on a chain; to unite.

Chains, şhàn, s.
A series of links fastened one within another; a bond, a manacle; a fetter; a line of links with which land is measured; a series linked together.

To Chain, şhàn, v. a.
To link; to chain; to form a bond; to unite.

Chain-pump, şhàn' pump, s. pump.
A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls.

Chain-shot, şhàn' shot, s.
Two bullets or half bullets fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

Chain-work, şhàn' wurk, s.
Work with open spaces.

Chair, şhàr, s. (52)
A seat of justice, or of authority; a chair borne by men; a sedan.

Chairman, şhàr' man, s. (88)
The president of an assembly; one whose trade it is to carry a chair.

Chaise, şhàz, s.
A carriage for pleasure or expedition.

The Vulgar, who are unacquainted with the spelling of this word, and ignorant of its French derivation, are apt to suppose it a plural, and call a single carriage a shay; and the Poets seem sometimes at a loss whether they should not consider it as both singular and plural; but the best usage seems to have determined it to be, in this respect, regular, and to make the plural "chairs.

Chaligrapher, kal' kóg' grü' før, s. (53)
An engraver in brass.

Chaldrone, kal' drün', s. (417)
A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up. The chaldron should weigh two thousand pounds.

Chalice, şhàl' is, s.
A cup, a bowl, the communion cup, a cup used in acts of worship.

Chalice, şl-isl, a. (359)
Having a cell or cup.

To Chalk, şhàk, v. a.
To rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; to mark or ornament, as with chalk.

Chalk, şhàk, s.
A white fossil, usually reckoned as stone, but by some ranked among the bones.

Chalky, şhàk' ki, a.
Consisting of chalk; white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

Challenger, şhà' len' jur, s.
One that desires or summons another to combat; one that claims superiority; a claimant.

Champignon, şhàm-pi' yon, s.
A kind of mushroom.

Champion, şhàm' pün, s.
A man who undertakes a cause in single combat; a hero, a stout warrior.

Chamber, şhàm' bür, s.
The office of a chamberlain.

Chambermaid, şhàm' bür' ma'd, s.
A woman whose business it is to attend on women.

Chamberlain, şhàb' lo, s.
The sixth officer of the crown; lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precent of the bedchamber; a servant who has the care of the chambers.

Chamberlainship, şhàm' bür' fin' ship, s.
The office of a chamberlain.

To Champ, şhàm, v. a.
To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

To Champ, şhàm, v. n.
To perform frequently the action of biting.

Champlain, şhàm' pane, s.
A flat open country.

Champlion, şhàm' pün, s.
A kind of mushroom.

Champion, şhàm' pün, s.
A man who undertakes a cause in single combat; a hero, a stout warrior.

Champignon, şhàm' pün, s.
A kind of mushroom.

Champion, şhàm' pün, s.
A man who undertakes a cause in single combat; a hero, a stout warrior.

To Chamber, şhàm' bür, v. a.
To perform frequently the action of biting.

Chance, şán' s, s.
Fortune, the cause of fortuitous events; the act of fortune; accident; casual occurrence, fortuitous event, whether good or bad; possibility of any occurrence.

To Chance, şán' s, v. n.
To happen, to fall out.

To Chance, şán' s, v. n.
To perform frequently the action of biting.

Chancel, şán' sel, s.
The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Chancellor, şán' sel' lür, s.
An officer of the highest power and dignity in the court where he presides.

Chancellorship, şán' sel' lür' ship, s.
The office of chancellor.

Chancery, şán' sür, s.
The court of equity and chancery.

Chancer, şán' sür, s.
An ulcer usually arising from venereal diseases.
To Change, tshanje.v. n. To undergo change, to suffer alteration.

Change, tshanje.s. An alteration of the state of anything; a succession of one thing in the place of another; the time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution; novelty; an alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded; that which makes a variety; small money.

Changeable, tshanje'a-bl.a. Subject to change, fickle, inconstant; possible to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

To Change, tshanje.v. n. To undergo change, to suffer alteration.

Channel, tshan'nel.s. (go) The hollow bed of running waters; an any cavity drawn long ways; a strait or narrow sea; a gutter or furrow of a pillar.

Chap, tshop.s. The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

To Channel, tshan'nel.v.a. To cut anything in channels.

To Chant, tshant.v. a. To sing; to celebrate by song; to sing in the cathedral service.

To Chant, tshan't. v.n. To sing.

Chant, tshan't. v.s. Song, melody.

Changer, tshanje'jur.s. A one that is employed in changing or discounting money.

Chaplain, tshan'lm.s. (208) He that attendsthe king, or other great person, to perform divine service.

Chaplet, tshap'let.s. A garland or wreathto be worn about the head; a string of beads usedin the Roman church; in architecture, a little moulding carved into rows of beads.

Chaplainship, tshan'lin-ship.s. The office or business of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.

Chaplains, tshan-je'pl. a. The office or business of a chaplain.

Chaplain, tshan'lm.s. (208) He that attendsthe king, or other great person, to perform divine service.

To Char, tshare.v. n. To work at others' houses by the day.

Character, kár-ák-túr.s. (333) A mark, a stamp; a representation; a letter used in writing or printing; the hand or manner of writing; a representation of any man as to his personal qualities; an account of any thing as good or bad; the person with his amassed quality of energies.

To Character, kár-ák-túr.v.a. To inscribe, to engrave.

Characteristical, kár-ák-túr-les'tik.s. The quality of being peculiar to a character.

Characteristic, kár-ák-túr-les'tik.v.a. To give a characteristic or point out the true character.

Characterless, kár'ak-túr-les.s. Without a character.

Characters, kár-ák-túr-les.s. A title, a mark.

Imitation, mark.

Charcoal, tshar'kole.s. Coal made by burning wood.

Char, tshare.s. Work done by the day.

To Char, tshare.v.n. To work at others' houses by the day.

Char, tshare.s. Work done by the day.

Character, kár-ák-túr.v.a. To inscribe, to engrave.

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Char, tshare.s. Work done by the day.
CHE

nør (167), nök (163), tøbe (171), tub (172), bøll (173); ðoll (299); pøund (313); thin (466), this (469).

CHEEK-TOOTH, tshék’tóth. s.
The hinder tooth or tusk.

CHEER, tshér, s.
Entertainment, provisions; invitation to gaiety; gaiety, jollity; air of the countenance; temper of mind.

To CHEER, tshér. v. a.
To inspire to gaiety; to comfort, to gladden.

To CHEER, tshér. v. n.
To grow gay or glad.

CHEERER, tshér’r, s.
Gladener, giver of gaiety.

CHEERFUL, tshér’f-tl, or tshér’f-ü. a.
Gay, full of life, full of mirth; an appearance of gaiety.

CHEERFULLY, tshér’f-l-lé. ad.
Without dejection, with gaiety.

CHEERFULNESS, tshér’f-l-nés. s.
Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloominess.

CHEERLESS, tshér’lés. a.
Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness.

CHEERLY, tshér’lý. a.
Gay, cheerful, not gloomy.

CHEIRTLY, tshér’l-lé. ad.
Cheerfully.

CHEERY, tshé’ri. a.
Gay, sprightly.

CHEESE, tshéz. s.
A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk.

CHEESECAKE, tshéz’ké. s. (247)
A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

CHEESEMONGER, tshézm’gér. s.
One who deals in cheese.

CHEESEVAT, tshéz’vat. s.
The wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese.

CHEELY, tshélé. a. (352)
The claw of a shell fish.

To CHERISH, tshér’ish. v. a.
To support, to shelter, to nurse up.

To CHERRISH, tshér’ish-ür. s.
Agitation, a support.

CHERISHMENT, tshér’ishmén-t. s.
Encouragement, support, comfort.

CHERRY, tshér’ri. s.
A tree and fruit.

CHERRY-TOOTEH, tshér’té-th. s.
Resembling a cherry in colour.

CHERRYBAY, tshér’b-bé. s.
Laurel.

CHERRYCHEEKED, tshér’êch-ek’rd. a.
Having reddish cheeks.

CHERRYPIG, tshér’-ph-g. s.
A children’s play, in which they throw cherries into a small hole.

CHERSONESE, kér’s-n-s. s. (353)
A peninsula.

CHEERU, tshér’ü. s.
A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the Seraphim.

CHERUBICK, tshér’-üb’k. a.
Angelick, relating to the Cherubim.

CHERUBIM, tshér’-ü-b’am. s.
The Hebrew plural of Cherub.

CHEERLESS, tshér’lEs. a.
Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness.

CHEERLY, tshér’le. a.
Gay, cheerful, not gloomy.

CHEERLY, tshér’le. ad.
Cheerfully.

CHEERINESS, tshér’le-nés.s.
Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloominess.

CHEERY, tshé’ri. a.
Gay, sprightly.

CHESS, tshés. s.
A nice and intricate game in imitation of a battle between two armies.

CHESS-APPLE, tshés’-ápl. s.
Wild service.

CHESS-BOARD, tshés’bord.s.
The board or table on which the game of chess is played.

CHESS-MAN, tshés’-mán. s. (88)
A puppet for chess.

CHESSOM, tshés’-süm. s. (166)
Mellow earth.

CHEST, tshést. s.
A box of wood or other materials.

CHESTED, tshést’éd. a.
Having a chest.

CHESTNUT, tshés’nut. s.
A small chestnut.

CHESTNUT-TREE, tshés’nut-tre. s.
A tree; the fruit of the chestnut-tree; the name of a brown colour.

CHEVALLIER, shév-ä-ler. s. (352)
A knight.

CHEVALIR, shév-er-fi. s. (352)
A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, a turnpike, or a roundabout.

CHEVEN, tshév’-vn. s. (103)
A river, the isle, where fish.

CHEVERIL, tshév’-er’il. s.
A kid, kid leather.

CHEVERON, tshév’-or’on. s.
In heraldry it represents two rafters of a house as they ought to stand.

CHEW, tshò. v. a.
To grind with the teeth, to masticate; to dilate, or ruminate; to castast without swallowing.

CHEWING, tshò-j’ing. s.
The act of propping a contest by artifice; artifice in general.

CHEWING, tshò-j’ing. s.
A petty sophister, a wrangler.

CHICANE, tshak’n. s.
A pestilential temper, a rash.

CHICKLING, tshik’ling. s.
A small chicken.

CHICKPEAS, tshik’peze.s.
An herb.

CHICKWEED, tshik’weéd. s.
A plant.

TO CHIDE, tshíd. v. a.
To reprove; to drive away with reproof; to blame, to reproach.

TO CHIDE, tshíd. v. n.
To clamour, to scold; to quarrel with; to make a noise.

CHIDER, tshid’är. s. (98)
A rebuke, a reprover.

CHIEF, tshéf. a.
Principal, most eminent; eminent, extraordinary; capital, of the first order.

CHIEF, tshéf. s. (275)
A commander, a leader.

CHIEFLESS, tshéf’lés. a.
Without a head.

CHIEFLY, tshéf’lé. a. ad.
Principally, eminently, more than common.

CHIEFRI, tshéf’ri. s.
A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAIN, tshéft’sn. (206)
A leader, a commander; the head of a clan.

CHIEVANCE, tshév’-ans. s.
Trafick, in which money is extorted, as disguises.

CHILBLAIN, tshil’blane. s.
Sores made from frost.

CHILD, tshil’d. s.
An infant, or very young person; one in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent; anything the product or effect of another; To be with child, to be pregnant.

TO CHILD, tshil’d. v. n.
To bring children. Little used.

CHILDBEARING, tshild’bär-ing. part.
The act of bearing children.

CHILDBORN, tshild’bör’n. s.
The state of a woman bringing a child.

CHILDBIRTH, tshild’bárth. s.
Travail, labour.
Childed, tshil'ded. Furnished with a child. Little used.

Childer-mass, day, tshil'der-más
dā. s. The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized.

Childhood, tshil'dhood. s. The state of infancy, the time in which we are children; the time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.

Childish, tshil'dish. a. Trifling; becoming only children; trivial, penurious, triflingness; harmlessness.

Childishly, tsh'il'dishly. ad. In a childish trilling way.

Childless, tshil'dless. a. Without children.

Childlike, tshil'dlike. a. Becoming or seeming a child.

Childly, tshil'ly. a. Somewhat cold.

Children, tshil'dren. s. The part of the face beneath the underlip.


Chilification, kil-e-fee-ka'shun. s. The act of making chyle.—See Chylification.

Chill, tshil. s. Chillness, cold.

Chill, tshil. v. a. To make cold; to depress, to deject; to blast with cold.

Chilliness, tshil'iness. s. A sensation of shivering cold.

Chilly, tshil'ley. a. Somewhat cold.

China, tshi'ne, or tshi'ni. s. Chinaware, porcelain, a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent, but not regularly so; the sweet orange.

China-orange, tsha'na-or'ii. s. A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

China-root, tshi'na-root. s. A medicinal root, found in a piece of the back of an annual plant.

China-cough, tshin'kof. s. A violent and convulsive cough.

Chink, tshind. s. A small aperture longwise.

To Chink, tshind. v. n. To make an aperture.

Chiragrical, k'r-ag'gric-k'l. a. Having the gout in the hand.

Chirographer, k'-rixg'gra-fur. He that exercises writing.

Chirography, k'-rixg'o-ri. s. The art of writing.

Chromacy, k'ri'-må'-så'. s. One that exercises writing.

Chromancy, k'ri'-må'-så. s. The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.

To Chirp, tsherp. v. n. To make a cheerful noise, as birds.

Chirp, tsherp. s. The voice of birds or insects.

Chirper, tshïr'pur. s. (89) One that chirps.

Chirurgeon, k'-ri'-jër'-oon. s. (353) One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications, now written Surgeon; a surgeon.

Chirurgical, k'-ri'-jër'-iku. s. The art of curing by external applications, now written Surgery.

Chirurgical, k'-ri'-jër'-iku. s. Belonging to surgery.

Chisel, tshïl. s. An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

To Chisel, tshïl. v. a. (102) To cut with a chisel.

Chit, tshït. s. A child, a baby; the shoot of corn from the end of the grain.

To Chit, tshït. v. n. To sprout.

Chitchat, tshït'chat. s. Prattle, idle prate.

Chitterlings, tshït'ter-lings. s. The guts of an edible animal; the fillet at the bosom of a shirt.

Chitty, tshït'eh. a. Childish, like a baby.

Chivalrous, tshiv'al-rus. a. Relating to chivalry, knightly warfare.

Chivalry, tshiv'al-ye. s. Knighthood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valour; the general system of knighthood.

Chives, tshïvz. s. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end; a species of small onion.

Chlorosis, klo-ro'sis. s. The green sickness.

Chocolate, tshok'o-late. s. (91) The nut of the cocoa tree; the mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be dissolved in hot water; the liquor made by a solution of chocolate.

Chocolate-house, tshok'o-late-hou'se. s. A house for drinking chocolate.

Chode, tshede. s. The old preterit from Chide.Obsolete.

To Choak, tshoke. v. a. See Choke.

Chocolate, tshok'o-late. s. (91) The nut of the cocoa tree; the mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be dissolved in hot water; the liquor made by a solution of chocolate.

Chocolate-house, tshok'o-late-hou'se. s. A house for drinking chocolate.

Chode, tshide. s. The old preterit from Chide. Obsolete.

Choice, tshoise. s. The art of choosing, election; the power of choosing; care in choosing, curiosity of distinction; the thing chosen; the best part of anything; several things proposed as objects of election.

Choice, tshoise. a. Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful.

Choicely, tshoise'le. ad. Without the power of choosing.

Choicely, tshoise'le. ad. Curiously, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.

Choiceless, tshoise'les. a. Without the power of choosing.

Choiceness, tshoise'nes. s. Nicety, particular value.

Choice, tshoise. s. An assembly or band of singers; the singers
CHOP

in divine worship; the part of the church where the singers are placed.

To Chop, tshōk.v. a.
To separate; to stop up; to block up a passage; to hinder by obstruction; to suppress; to overpower.

Choke, tshōk.e. s.
The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

Choke-pear, tshōk'pār.e. s.
A rough, harsh, unpalatable case that stops the mouth.

Choker, tshōk'ær.s.
One that chokes.

That which has the power of suffocation.

Cholagogues, kō'la-gōgz.s.
Medicines having the power of purging bile.

Choler, kōl'ær.s.
The bile; the humour supposed to produce irascibility; anger, rage.

Cholerick, kōl'ær-ik.,a.
A bounding with choler; angry, irascible.

Cholericness, kōl'ær-ik-nēs.s.
Anger, irascibility, peevishness.

Cholick—See Colick.

To Choose, tshōz. v. a.
I chose, I have chosen. To take by way of preference of several things offered; to select, to pick out of a number; to elect for eternal happiness; a term of theologians.

To Choose, tshōz. v. n.
The outward membros that envelopes the fetus.

Chorister, kōr'is-tār.s.
A singer in the cathedrals; a singing boy; a singer in a concert. (369)

Chorographer, kōr'rō-grā-fār.s.
He that describes particular regions of countries.

Chorographical, kōr'rō-grā-fāl.e.
Descriptive of particular regions.

Chorographically, kōr'rō-grā-fē-lē.e.
In a chorographical manner.

Chorography, kōr'rō-grā-fe.s.
The art of describing particular regions.

Chorus, kōr'ō-s.s.
The company or part of the audience that sings.

Choral, kōr'ō-rā.
Sung by a choir; singing in a choir.

Choral, kōr'rō-lā. a.
Sung by a choir; singing in a choir.

Choral, kōr'rō-lā. s.
The outward membranes that envelopes the fetus.

Choral, kē-rō-lā. a.
Sung by a choir; singing in a choir.

Choral, kē-rō-lā. s.
The outward membranes that envelopes the fetus.

Choric, kōr'ik.e.
The art of describing particular regions.

Choric, kōr'ik.e.
Descriptive of particular regions.

Choric, kōr'ik.e.
In a chorographical manner.

Choric, kōr'ik.e.
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Choric, kōr'ik.e.
In a chorographical manner.

Choric, kōr'ik.e.
The art of describing particular regions.
CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, ser-kum-sta'-nā-ly. adj. According to circumstances, not essentially;agreeably, exactly.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE, ser-kum-sta'-nā-te. v. a. (91) To place in particular circumstances; to place in a particular condition.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, ser-kum-vāl'-a-te. v. a. (91) To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, ser-kum-vāl'-a-tion. n. The act of carrying round; the state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT, ser-kum-vent'. v. a. To deceive, to cheat.

CIRCUMVENTION, ser-kum-vent'-shun. n. Fraud, imposture, cheat, delusion.

To CIRCUMVENT, ser-kum-vent'. v. a. To cover round with a garment; to surround.

CIRCUMVOLATION, ser-kum-vōl'-ā-shun. n. The act of rolling round.

CIRCUMVOLVE, ser-kum-vōl'-vā. v. a. To roll round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, ser-kum-vōl'-shun. n. The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round another.

CIRCUS, ser'kus. n. An open space or area for sports.

CI, sit. n. A case, a tegument, commonly the inclosure of one tumour.

CI, sit. tā. inf. included in a case, or bag.

CI, sit. tān. (98) A receptacle of water for domestic use; a reservoir, an inclosed fountain; any watery receptacle.

CI, sit. tūs. s. Rockrose.

CI, sit. n. An inhabitant of a city; a word of contempt; a pert low townsman.

CI, sit. tā. dēl. s. A forress, a castle.

CI, tā. s. Impeachment; summons, citation, quotation.

CI, sit. tān. s. The calling a person before the judge; quotation from another author; the passage or words quoted; enumeration, mention.

CITATORY, sit'a-tō-rē. a. (512) Having the power or form of citation.

To CITE, sit. v. a. To summon to answer in a court; to enjoin, to call upon another authoritatively; to quote.

CI, sit. tūr. s. One who has a suit at law; one who quotes.

CI, sit. tēs. s. A citywoman.

CI, sit. tēr. n. A kind of harp.

CI, sit. tēr. n. A species of French wine.

CI, sit. tēr. n. To clothe any thing with a garment.

CI, sit. tēr. n. This word ought to be written with single s; both from its derivation, and from a rule that seems to have obtained in our language, namely, that monosyllables beginning with a vowel do not double any consonant at the end, except f, l, and s. The substantive But, and the verb to But, seem the only exceptions.

CLAMINESS, klām'-mē-nes. n. Viscocity, viscidity.

CLAMMY, klām'-mē. a. Viscous, glutinous.

CLAMOROUS, klām'-mūr'-ō-ús. a. Vociferous, noisy.

CLAMOUR, klām'-mūr. s. (418) Outcry, noise, exclamation, vociferation.

To CLAMOUR, klām'-mūr. v. n. To make outcry, to exclaim, to vociferate.

CLAMPS, klāmp. s. A piece of wood joined to another to strengthen it; a piece of iron used to join stones together; a quantity of bricks.

To CLAMP, klāmp. v. a. To strengthen by means of a clamp.

CLAN, klān. s. A family, a race; a body or set of persons.

CLANCULAR, klān'kō-lər. a. (88) Clandestine, secret.

CLANDESTINE, klān-de'stīn. a. (40) Secret, hidden.

CLANDESTINELY, klān-de'stīn-ě. ad. Secretly, privately.

CLANG, klāng. s. A sharp, shrill noise.

To CLANG, klāng. v. n. To clatter, to make a loud shrill noise.

CLANGOUR, klāng'gūr. s. (314) A loud shrill sound.

CLANGOUS, klāng'-gōs. a. Making a clang.

CLANNE, klān'ng. s. (9) A loud, shrill, sharp noise.

To CLAP, klāp. v. a. To strike together with a quick motion; to put one thing to another suddenly; to do anything with a sudden hasty motion; to celebrate or praise by clapping the hands, to applaud; to infect with a venereal poison; to clap up, to complete suddenly.

To CLAP, klāp. v. n. To move nimbly, with a noise; to enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing; to strike the hands together in applause.

CLAP, klāp. s. A loud noise made by sudden collision; a sudden or unexpected sect or motion; an exclamation of surprise, an act of applause; a venereal infection; the neither part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER, klāp'pār. s. (98) One who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell.

To CLAPPER CLAW, klāp'pār-klow. v. a. To tongue-beat, to scold. A low word.

CLARENCÉUX, or CLARENCIUS, klār'ēn-shū. s. The second king at arms: so named from the Duchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSURCE, klār-ōb-sūr'shū. n. Light and shade in painting.

CLARÉT, klār'ēt. s. A species of French wine.
CLA

CLEAR

CLARITY, klä'ri-te. s. (311) Brightness, splendour.

CLASS, klä's. A rank or order of persons; a number of boys learning the same lesson; a set of beings or things.

CLASSIFICATION, kläs-se-fä-ka'shun. n. Ranging into classes. Mason.

CLASSICAL, klä'se-käl. "l

CLASSIC, klä'sik. s. a. Relating to antique authors; of the first order or rank.

CLASSICISM, klä'sis-ism. s. Order, not body.

CLASSPUNGE, klä'sp'nj. s. A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, klä's. A rank or order of persons; a number of boys learning the same lesson; a set of beings or things.

To CLASS, kläsh. v. n. To make a noise by mutual collision; to set with opposite power, or contrary direction; to conflict, oppose.

To CLASHER, kläsh. v. a. To strike anything so as to make it sound; to dispute, jar, or clamour.

CLEANSER, klä'ne-së. s. (253) That which has the quality of evacuating.

CLEANSING, klä'ne-së-ning. s. Freedom from dirt or filth; neatness of dress, purity.

CLEANLY, klä'ne-lë. a. Elegantly, neatly, without incumbrances; out of debt; untangled; at a safe distance from danger; of a clear, sounding distinctness.

CLEANLINESS, klä'ne-lë-ness. s. Neatness, freedom from filth; easy exactness, justness; natural, unlaboured correctness; purity, innocence.

To CLEANSE, kläns. v. a. To free from dirt or filth; to purify from guilt; to free from noxious humours; to free from leprosy; to scour.

CLEANSER, klä'ne-së. s. To clean, to whiten, to purify; to cleanse; to cleanse; to discharge, to remove any incumbrance; to free from any thing offensive; to clarify, as to clear liquors; to gain without deduction.

To CLEAR, klär. v. a. To grow bright; to recover transparency; to dispense with impediments; to clear a passage from obstructions or entanglements.

CLEARANCE, klär'ëns. s. A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

CLEARER, klär'ër. s. Brightener, purifier, enlightener.

CLEARLY, klär'ë-ly. a. Brightly, luminously; plainly, evidently; with discernment, acutely; without engagement; without deduction or cost; without reserve, without subterfuge.

CLEARNESS, klär'ë-ness. s. Transparency, brightness; splendour, lustre; distinctness, perspicuity.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, klär're-së'tëd. a. Discerning, judicious.

TO CLEARLY, klär'lë. s. To clear, to cleanse.

To CLEARLY, klär'lë. n. To divide with violence, to split; to divide.

TO CLEARLY, klär'ëv. v. n. To part and clear; to separate.

CLEANSER, klä'ne-së. s. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

CLEF, klëf. s. A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shows the key or key of which the piece is to begin.

It is the common fault of Professions, liberal as well as mechanical, to violate their technical terms. Thus, even without the plea of brevity, clef is changed by musicians into cliff.

CLEFT, klëf. part. pass. from Clear. Divided.

CLEEVENT, klëf. s. A space made by the separation of parts, a crack, a furrow, a cleft.

To CLEFTGRAFT, klëf-gräf't. v. a. To engrat the stock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, kläm'ëni-te. s. Mercy, remission of severity.

CLEMENT, kläm'ënt. a. Mild, gentle, merciful.

TO CLEPE, klëp'e. v. a. To call, to name. See YCLEPED. Obsol.Obsolete.

CLERGY, klër'øj. s. The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

CLERGYMAN, klër'øj-män. s. (58) A man in holy orders, not a laick.

CLERICAL, klër'ik-al. a. Relating to the clergy.

CLERK, klërk. s. (100) A clergyman; a scholar; a man of letters; a man employed under another as a writer; a scribe, a scribe in public offices; the scribe who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP, klërk-ship. s. Scholarship; the office of a clerk of any kind.
Clever, klɪvər. a. (9s) Dextrous, skilful, just, fit, proper, commodious; well-shaped, handsome.

Climb, klɪm. v.n. To ascend to any place.

Climber, klɪmər. s. One that mounts or scales any place, a mounter, a riser; a plant that creeps upon others; the name of a particular herb.

Climax, klɪmæks. s. Gradation, ascent, a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually.

Climate, klɪˈmæt. s. (91) 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. From the polar circles to the poles climates are measured by the increase of a region or tract of land differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Climature, klɪˈmətʃər. s. (4G3) A certain progression of years, supposed to end with death.

Climacter, klɪˈmæktər. s. (122) A certain progression of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befal the body.

Climacteric, klɪˈmæktərɪk. s. A certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time of life.

Climacterical, klɪˈmæktərɪk. a. (330) Concerning a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befal the body.

Climacterick, klɪˈmæktərɪk. s. The same with Climacteric.

Climax, klɪˈmæks. s. Gradation, ascent, a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually.

Close, klɔz. a. (437) Shut fast; without vent, without inlet; confined; compact, concise, brief; immediate, without any intervening distance or space; joined one to another; narrow, as a close alley; admitting small distance; hidden, secret, not revealed; having the quality of secrecy, trusty, reserved, covetous; cloudy, without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, solitary; secluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.

Close, klɔz. s. The time of shutting up; a grapple in wrestling; a pause or cessation; a conclusion or end.

Close, klɔz. s. A small field enclosed.

Close, klɔz. a. (437) (499) Shut fast; without vent, without inlet; confined; compact, concise, brief; immediate, without any intervening distance or space; joined one to another; narrow, as a close alley; admitting small distance; hidden, secret, not revealed; having the quality of secrecy, trusty, reserved, covetous; cloudy, without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, solitary; secluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.

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Close, klɔz. s. The time of shutting up; a grapple in wrestling; a pause or cessation; a conclusion or end.
To Cloud, kloud. v. a. (467) To grow cloudy.

Cloudy, kloud’de. a. Obscured with clouds; dark, obscure, not visible; gloomy of look, not open, not cheerful; marked with spots or veins.

To Cloud, kloud. v. a. To darken with clouds; to obscure, to make less evident; to varigate with dark veins.

Cloudless, kloud’less. a. Clear, unclouded, luminous.

Cloudy, kloudt’de. a. Obscured with clouds; dark, obscure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open, not cheerful; marked with spots or veins.

Cloud, kloud. s. (313) The cleft of a hill, a cliff.

This word was formerly used to signify an allowance in weight, when it was pronounced as if written Clof. Good usage, however, has distinguished these different significations by a different spelling; for though it is highly possible that the two words have the same root, and that they both signify a cañon, a gap, or some excision, yet to distinguish these different significations by a different pronunciation only, though in a plausible pretext for remedying the improprieties of language, is really preg

nient with the greatest disadvantages to it.—See Boat.

Clover, klôv. s. Fiercest of the cloaks.

Clove, klôv. s. A valuable spice brought from Ternate; the fruit or seed of a very large tree; some of the parts into which it pickick separates.

Clove-Gillyflower, klôv-jîl’flôr. s. A flower smelling like cloves.

Clove, klôv. s. Covered with clover.

Clout, klout. s. A cloth for any mean use; a patch on a shoe or coat; anciently the mark of white cloth at which archers shot; an iron plate to an axle-tree.

To Clout, klou’t. v. a. To patch, to mend coarsely; to cover with a cloth; to join awkwardly together.

Clouted, klou’ted. part. a. Congealed, coagulated.


Clown, kloun. s. A rustick, scull; a coarse ill-bred man.

Clownery, kloun’ur-ri. s. Ill-breeding, churlishness.

Clown, kloun. s. A rustick, scull; a coarse ill-bred man.

Coactive, ko-ak’tiv. a. (157) Having the force of restraining or compulsory; a binding in concurrence.

To Coact, ko-akt’. v. a. To act together in concurrence.

Coaction, ko-ak’shun. s. Compulsion, force.

Coach, ko’sh. s. The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

Coach-box, ko’sh-boks. s. Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

Coachman, ko’sh-man. s. The driver of a coach.

To Coact, ko-akt’. v. a. To act together in concurrence.

Coaction, ko-ak’shun. s.

Compulsion, force.

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To Coact, ko-akt’. v. a. To act together in concurrence.

Coaction, ko-ak’shun. s.
Coadjuvancy, k³-ad'jú-ván-se.s. Help, concurrence, help.

Coagulation, k³-ag-ya-lá-sh´n.s. The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

To Coagulate, k³-ag'u-lá-té.v.a. To force into concretions.

Coagulable, k³-ag'u-la:bl.a. That which is capable of concretion.

Coagulative, k³-ag'u-la-tiv.a. That which has the power of causing concretion.

Coal, k³l. The common fossil fuel; the cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.

To CoaL, k³l. v. n. To burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with a coal.

Coal-black, k³l'blák.a. Black in the highest degree.

Coal-mine, k³l'mín.e.s. A mine in which coals are dug.

Coal-pit, k³l'pit.s. A pit for digging coals.

Coalstone, k³l'stón.e.s. A stone of coal.

Coal-work, k³l'wórk.s. A place where coals are found.

Coalery, k³l'èr.e.s. A place where coals are dug.

To Coalesce, k³l'ès'.v.n. To unite in masses; to grow together, to join.

Coalitation, k³l-i-ta'shún.s. Concretion, conglomeration; the body formed by conglomeration.

Coalition, k³l-i-lésh'un.s. Union in one mass or body.

Coal-y, k³l'e.a. Containing coal.

Cob, k³b.s. The head of a top.

Cobalt, k³b'alt.s. A marcasite plentifully impregnated with arsenic.

Cobble, k³b'bl.v. a. To mend anything coarsely; to do or make anything clumsily.

Cobblestone, k³b'bl-stón.e.s. A cobblestone.

Cobbler, k³b'lér.s. A mender of old shoes; a clumsy workman in general; any mean person.

Cobbins, k³b'in.z.s. Irons with a knob at the upper end.

Cocobalt, k³b'bl.t. s. A cobalt.

Cocoon, k³k'nút.s. A cocoon.

Cock, k³k.s. The male of the hen; the male of any small birds; the weathercock that shows the direction of the wind; a spout to let out water or any other liquor at will; the notch of an arrow; the post of the lock of a gun that strikes with flint; a cockboat, a small boat; a small heap of hay; the form of a hat; the style of a dial; the needle of a balance; Cock-a-hoop, triumphant, exciting.

To Cock, k³k.v. a. To set erect, to hold bolt upright; to set up the hat with an air of petulance; to mould the form of the hat; to fix the cock of a gun for a discharge; to raise hay in small heaps.

To Cock, k³k.v. n. To move, to hold up the head; to train or use fighting cocks.

Cockade, k³k-kád.e.s. A riband worn in the hat.

Cockatrice, k³k-ká-tris.e.s. A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.
nôr (167), nôe (163); tôb (171), tôb (172), bôll (173); ôll (299); pândù (313); âbin (466), This (469).

**COE**

To Code, kod'el. v. a. (105)
To parboil.

**COF**

To Coexist, kod-ëgzist'. v. n. (479) At the same time with another.

**COG**

To Cog, kod. v. n. To lie, to wheedle.

A term at ombre and quadrille.

Codille, kod-il'. s.

Codility, kodîl'st'. A terraator...aibre and quadrille.

Codling, kod'lîng. S. An applegenerally codled; a small codfish.

Coefficacy, ko-ëf-sé-ca-se. s. The power of severalthings acting together.

Coefficient, ko-ëf-fish'ent. s. That which unites its action with the action of another.—See Epiace.

Cognition, kod-ë-jë-shuns, v. n. (475) At the same time with another.

Cohabitation, ko-hâb-i-she'shun. s. Kindred, relation, participation of the same nature.

Cognizance, kod-ë-zi-zance, or kin'1â-e-zance. s. Judicial notice, trial; a badge, by which any power of several things acting together is known.

Coffin, kod-fin. s. The chest in which deadbodies are put into the ground; a mould of pastem for a pie; Coffin of a horse, is the whole hoof, or the foot above the coronet, including the coffin-bone.

To Coffin, kod-fin'. v. a.
To make lose in a coffin.

To Coc, kôg. v. a. To fluster, to wheedle; to obtrude by falsehood; To cog a sly, to secure it, so as to detect its fall.

Co, kod. v. n. To lie, to wheedle.

Cognizant, kod-ë-zent. a.

Cognominal, kod-nom'e-nal. a. Having the same name.

Cognomination, kod-nom-'në-në-shuns. s.

A surname, the name of a family; a name added from any accident or quality.
COGNOSCE, k6-gnos'se-nce. s. Knowledge.

COGNOSCIBLE, k6-gnos'bl-bl. a. That may be known.

To COHABIT, k6-hab'it. v. n. To dwell with another in the same place; to live together as husband and wife.

COHABITANT, k6-hab'tant. a. An inhabitant of the same place.

COHABITATION, k6-hab'-tah'shun. s. The state of inhabiting the same place with another; the state of living together as married persons.

COHEIR, ko-are'. s. One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

COHEIRESS, k6-are's. s. (99) A woman who has an equal state of an inheritance.

To COHERE, k6-here'. v. n. To stick together; to be well connected; to adhere together.

COHERENCE, k6-he'ren'-se. s. The act of sticking together; the state of union; connexion, dependence.

COHERENT, k6-he'rent. a. Sticking together; suitable to something else, regular; adopted; consistent, not contradictory.

COHESION, k6-he'shun. s. The act of sticking together; the state of union; connexion, dependence.

COHESIVE, k6-he'siy. a. (158)(428) That has the power of sticking together.

COHESIVENESS, k6-he'siv-nes. s. The quality of being cohesive.

To COHIBIT, k6-hib'it. v. a. To stick together; to be well connected; to adhere together.

COHIBITION, k6-hib'i-tion. s. The art of filtering or straining.

COIL, k6-il. s. Tumult, turmoil, bustle; a rope wound into a ring.

To COIL, k6-il. v. a. To gather into a narrow compass.

COIL, k6-il. s. Cabbage.

COLANION, kol-lan'shun. s. The state of vessels closed; the state of remaining; and dissol it again.

COHOBATION, kol-ho-ba'shun. s. A returning of any distilled liquor again upon what it was withdrawn from.

COHORT, k6-hort. s. A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot; a body of warriors.

COHORTATION, k6-hor-ta'shun. s. Incitement.

COIT, k6-it. s. (344)(415) Any thing thrown at a certain mark. — See Quo 1

COIT, k6-it. v. a. To commit.

COITION, k6-i-shun. s. Copulation, the act of generation; the act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, koke. s. Fuel made by burning bit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

COLANDER, kol-lan'dur. s. (165) A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

COLATION, k6-lah'shun. s. The art of filtering or straining.

COLATURE, kol-a'tshture. s. (461) The art of straining, filtration; the matter strained.

COLBERTINE, kol-bert-tine'. s. (112) A kind of lace worn by women.

COLD, k6ld. a. Chilling, having the sense of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile; fragid, without passion; unaffecting, unable to move the passions; reserved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial; chase, not welcome.

COLDLY, kold'ly. ad. Without speech; without concern, indifferently, negligently.

COLDNESS, kold'nes.s. Want of heat; unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of kindness; charity.

COLLEWORT, kol'wer. s. Cabbage.

COLLATERAL, kol-lat'ter-al. a. Side by side; running parallel; diffused on either side; those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor; not direct, not immediate; concurrent.

COLLATERALLY, kol-lat'er-al-ly. ad. Side by side; indirectly; in collateral respects.

COLLATE, k6-lat. v. a. To compare one thing with another; to classify books, to examine if nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLATOR, kol-lat'ur. s. One that compares copies, or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLATED, kol-lah'dur. s. (166) One that compares copies, or manuscripts; one who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLEAGUE, kol'le-gu. s. (492) A partner in office or employment.

COLLEAGUE, kol'le-gu. v. a. To unite with.

TO COLLECT, kol-lekt'. v. a. To gather together; to draw many units into one sum; to gain from observation; to infer from premises; To collect himself, to recover from surprise.

COINAGE, kol'aj. s. (91) The art or practice of coming money; coin, money; the charges of coming money; forgery, invention.

COLLAGE, k6l-lah'ge. v. n. To close the coin, to discourage himself from any enterprise; to reject; to set aside.

COLLAGION, k6l-lah'geon. s. The state of vessels closed; the state of closing or collapsing.

COLLAGAGEM, k6l-lah'gum. s. (88) A ring of metal put round the neck; the harness fastened about the horse not; To slip the collar, to discourage himself from any enterprise; to reject; to set aside.
COM

COMES, kəmˈizəs. s.
Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world.

COMA, kəˈmə. s. (91)
A lethargy. 

COME, kəmˈi. s. (347)
To divide and adjust the hair; to lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, as to comb wool.

COM-MAKER, kəˈmeɪkər. s.
One whose trade is to make combs.

COME, kəmˈi. v.a.
To fight.

To COMBAT, kəmˈbæt. v.n. (165)
To oppose.—See To COLLECT.

COMBAT, kəˈmæt. s. (88)
Conflict, battle, duel.

COMBATANT, kəˈbætənt. s.
He that fights with another, antagonist; a champion.

COMBER, kəˈmɜr. s.
He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

COMBINABLE, kəˈbɪnəbl. a.
That may be joined together; consistent.

COMBINE, kəˈbɪn. v.a.
To join together; to link in union; to agree; to join together, opposed to ANTAGONIST.

COMBINATION, kəˈbeɪnəˈʃən. s.
Union for some certain purpose, association, league; union of bodies, commixture, conjunction; copulation of ideas.

To COMBINE, kəˈbɪn. v.n.
To coalesce, to unite with each other; to unite in friendship or design, often in a bad sense.

COMBINED, kəˈbɪnd. a.
Consisting of two or more than two elements or distinct parts.

COMBINE, kəˈbɪn. v.a.
To be united or connected as in a whole.

COMB, kəmˈi. s.
An instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the top or crest of a cock; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.

To COMB, kəmˈi. v.a.
To divide and adjust the hair; to lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, as to comb wool.

COM-BRUSH, kəmˈbrʌsh. s.
A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, kəˈmərˈkeɪr. s.
One whose trade is to make combs.

COMBAT, kəˈmæt. v.n.
To fight.

To COMBAT, kəmˈbæt. v.n.
To oppose.—See To COLLECT.

COMEDIAN, kəˈmɪdɪən. s.
A player or actor of comic parts; a player in general, an actor.

COMEDY, kəˈme-de. s.
A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

COMELINESS, kəˈmi⁴niˈliːns. s.
Grace, beauty, dignity.

COMELY, kəˈmi⁴li. a.
Graceful, decent.

COMIC, kəˈmɪk. a.
Raising mirth, merry, diverting; relating to comedy, comic; comical.

COMICAL, kəˈmi⁴kəl. a.
In such a manner as raises mirth; in a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALLY, kəˈmi⁴kəli. ad.
In such a manner as raises mirth; in a manner befitting comedy.

COMICGENCY, kəˈmi⁴nˌsɛdʒi. s.
The quality of being comical.
COMPLEXIONALLY, kóm-plék'shún-ál-lé. ad. 

By complexion.

COMPLEXITY, kóm-plês'ké-tes. s.

State of being complex. 

COMPLEXLY, kóm-pléks-lé. ad. 

In a complex manner, not simply.

COMPLEXNESS, kóm-pléks-néz-s. 

The state of being complex.

COMPLIANCE, kóm-pli'ánse. s. 

The act of yielding, accord, submission; a disposition to yield to others. 

COMPLIANT, kóm-pli'ant. a. 

Yielding, bending, civil, complaisant.

COMPLICATION, kóm-plé-ka'sliun. s. 

The act of involving one thing in another; the integral consisting of many things in connection.

COMPLICATE, kóm-plék'ki-v. a. 

To entangle oneself with another, to join; to unite by involution of parts; to form by complication; to unite by the union of several parts into one.

COMPLIMENT, kóm'plé-ment. s. 

An act to expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares.

COMPLIMENTAL, kóm-plé-mén-tal. a. 

Expressive of respect or civility.

COMPLIMENTALLY, kóm-plé-mén'ti-lé. ad. 

In the nature of a compliment, civilly.

COMPLIMENTER, kóm-plé-mén-tur. s. 

An act of expressing civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares.

COMPLIMENTS, kóm-plé-ménts. s. 

An act or expression of civility, usually understood to mean less than it declares.

COMPONENT, kóm-pó'niént. a. 

That which constitutes the compound body.

The state of being complicated, intricacy.

COMPONENTLY, kóm-pó'niént-le. ad. 

In the nature of a component, civilly.

COMPONENTS, kóm-pó'niénts. s. 

The quality of admitting much in a few words or narrow compass.

COMPONENTS, kóm-pó'niénts. a. 

That which constitutes the compound body.

COMPONENTS, kóm-pó'niénts. v. n. 

To go to, to be obsequious to.

COMPONENTS, kóm-pó'niénts. v. n. 

To come to terms of agreement, by abstaining something; to bargain in the lump.

COMPOUND, kóm-póund. s. 

Formed out of many ingredients, not single; composed of two or more words.

COMPOUND, kóm-póund. s. 

The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

COMPOUNDABLE, kóm-póund-dá-bl. a. 

Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER, kóm-póund-ur. s. 

One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; a mediator, one who mixes bodies.

COMPROMISE, kóm-pro'mís. v. a. 

To come to terms of agreement, by abstaining something; to bargain in the lump.

COMPROMISABLE, kóm-pro'mís-ál. a. 

Capable of being compromised.

COMPROMISABILITY, kóm-pro'mís-síl'. a. 

In a comprehensive manner.

COMPROMISABILITY, kóm-pro'mís-síl'. ad. 

With great power of signification or understanding.

COMPROMISE, kóm-pro'mís. s. 

The act or quality of compromising or containing, inclusion; summary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.

COMPROMISABLE, kóm-pro'mís'. s. 

The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

COMPROMISE, kóm-pro'mís. v. a. 

To come to terms of agreement, by abstaining something; to bargain in the lump.

COMPROMISABLE, kóm-pro'mís'. a. 

Capable of being pressed closer.

COMPROMISABLE, kóm-pro'mís'. s. 

The act or force of one body pressing against another.

The act or quality of compromising or containing, inclusion; summary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.

The act or quality of compromising or containing, inclusion; summary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.

The act or quality of compromising or containing, inclusion; summary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.

The act or quality of compromising or containing, inclusion; summary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.
To Compute, käm-prute'. v. a.
To reckon, to calculate, to count.

COMPUTATION, käm-pra-shun'. s.
The art of reckoning, calculation; the sum collected or settled by calculation.

To Comprise, käm-priz'. v. a.
To contain, to include.

COMPROBATION, käm-prö-ba'shun. s.
Proof, attestation.

COMPTROLLERSHIP, koll-tio'lur-ship. s.
Superintendence.

COMPTROLLER, kon-tro'lur. s.
Director, supervisor.

To Compromise, käm-pro'mi/. e.v.i.
To adjust a compact by mutual concession; to accord, to agree.

Compromise. kom'pro-mize. s.
A mutual partiality of parties at difference; to refer their controversies to arbitrators; an adjustment of a difference of parties by mutual concessions.

To Comprise, kom-prize'. v. a.
To contain, to include.

COMPT, kouiJt. s.
(107) Account, computation, reckoning. Not used.

Compt, kouiJt. s.
(167), not (163); tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); oil (299); pound (313); this (469).

To Comprint, kom-print. v. a.
To print together; to print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

COMPUTIST, kom'pu-tist. s.
Calculator, skilled in computation.

COMRADE, käm'rade. s.
One who dwells in the same house or chamber; a companion, a partner.

Compulsively, kom-pul'siv-ly. ad.
In a compulsory or forcible manner, by violence.

Compulsive, kom-pul'siv.a.
Having the power of compelling, forcible.

Compulsively, kom-pul'siv-ly. ad.
Having the power to compel, forcible.

Compulsively, kom-pul'siv-ly. ad.
Having the power of compelling, forcible.

COMPULSIVELY, kom-pul'siv-ly. ad.
By constraint.

Concept, kon. v. a.
To know; to study; to fix in the memory.

Conceptive, kon-sep'tiv.a.
Capable to conceive.

Conceptible, kon-sep'te-bl.a.
Intelligible, capable to be understood.

Conceptacle, kon-sep'ta:kl.s.
One that understands or apprehends.

Conceptious, kon-sep'shus.a.
Apt to conceive, pregnant.

Conception, kon-sep'shun.s.
The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the state of being conceived; notion, idea; sentiment, purpose; appreciation, knowledge; conceit, sentiment, pointed thought.

To Conceal, kon-se'el. v. a.
To hide, to keep secret, not to divulge.

CONCEALABLE, kom-se'el-a-bl. a.
Capable of being concealed.

CONCEALMENT, kon-se'el-mant. s.
The state of being hid, privacy; hiding place, retreat.

To Conceal, kon-se'el. v. a.
To admit, to grant.

CONCEIT, kon-se'it. s.
Conception, thought, idea; understanding, readiness of apprehension; fancy, fanciful notion; a fond opinion of one's self; a pleasant fancy; Out of conceit with, no longer fond of.

To Conceit, kon-se'it. v. a.
To imagine, to believe.

CONCEIVED, kon-se'ived. part. a.
Endowed with fancy; proud, fond of himself; opinionative.

CONCEITFULLY, kon-se'ived-lé. ad.
Fancifully, whimsically.

CONCEITFULNESS, kon-se'ived-nés. s.
Pride, fondness of himself.

CONCEITLESS, kon-se'te les. a.
Sagacious, without thought.

CONCEIVABLE, kon-se-váb-l. a.
That may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed.

CONCEIVABILITY, kon-se-váb-li- nés. s.
The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, kon-se-váb-li- by. ad.
In a conceivable manner.

To Conceive, kon-se've. v. a.
To admit into the mind; to form in the mind; to comprehend; to understand; to think, to be of opinion.

To Conceive, kon-se've. v. n.
To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.

CONCEIVER, kon-se've-r. s.
One that understands or apprehends.

CONCENTRAL, kon-sén'trál. a.
Having one common centre.

CONCENTRIC, kon-sén'tri-k. s.
A vessel.

CONCEPTIBLE, kon-se'pbl. a.
Intelligible, capable to be understood.

CONCEPTUAL, kon-se'pshul. a.
Incapable to conceive.

CONCEPTNESS, kon-se'pshun. s.
The thing in which we are concerned or interested, business, interest; intercourse, importunity; permutation, meddling; passion, excitement, regard.

CONCERN, kon-sérn. s.
Business, affair; interest, engagement, importunity; moment, occasion, alacrity, regard.

To Concern, kon-sérn'. v. a.
To relate to; to belong to; to affect with some passion; to interest, to engage by interest; to disturb, to make uneasy.

CONCERN, kon-sérn. s.
Business, affair; interest, engagement, importunity, moment, occasion, alacrity, regard.

Concerning, kon-sérn'ing. prep.
Relating to, with relation to.

CONCERNMENT, kon-sérn'ment. s.
The thing in which we are concerned or interested, business, interest; intercourse, importunity; permutation, meddling; passion, emotion of mind.

To Concert, kon-sért'. v. a.
To settle any thing in private, by mutual communication; to settle, to converse, to semein.

N 2
Concert, kōn'sərt. n. Communication of designs; a symphony, many performers playing the same tune.

Concertative, kōn'sər-tə-tiv. a. Conscientious.

Concession, kōn-səsh'ən. n. The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.

Concessory, kōn-səs'ər-ə. n. Given by indulgence.

Concessively, kōn-səs'ə-ləd. ad. By way of concession.

Conch, kōn-k. n. (408) A shell, as a shell.

Conchoid, kōn-kō'd. n. The name of a curve, the property of which is to approach perpetually nearer to a line, without ever being able to touch it.

Conchole, kōn-kəl. n. (408) An outcry.

Conciliation, kōn-səl-e-a'shun. n. The act of gaining or reconciling.

Conciliationist, kōn-səl-e-a'tur. n. One that makes peace between others.

Concinnous, kōn-sin'nus. a. Becoming, pleasant, (h3~Mr Sheridan place the accent upon the back syllable. (512)

Concinnity, kōn-sir'i-ne-te. n. Decency, fitness.

Conciliatory, kōn-sil'e-a-tur-e. a. Relating to reconciliation. — See Domestic.

Conclave, kōn-kla've. n. (409) Private apartment; the room in which the cardinals confer, or the assembly of the cardinals; a close assembly. — See To Collect.

Conciliation, kōn-səl-e-a'shun. n. The act of stirring up.

Conci. m. kəl-ə-nur. s. (411) A blamer, a censurer.

Concommunicable, kōn-kəm-ku'be-nə-bal. a. That which is capable of communication. — See Balm.

Concupiscence, kōn-kəp'sə-sən-se. n. (408) Irregular desire, lecherous wish.

Concupiscent, kōn-kəp'sə-sənt. a. Libidinous, lecherous.

Concupiscential, kōn-kəp-sə-sən'-shəl. a. Relating to concupiscence.

Concupiscible, kōn-kəp'sə-sə-bl. a. Impressing desire.

Concur, kōn-kər'. v. n. To meet in one point; to agree, to join in one action; to be united with, to be conjoined; to contribute to one common event.

Concurrence, kōn-kər-ren-se. n. Union, association, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance, help; joint right.

Concurrent, kōn-kər'rent. a. Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.

Concurrent, kōn-kər'rent. s. That which concurs.

Concussion, kōn-kush'un. n. The act of shaking, tremeculation.

Conclusive, kōn-kəl've. a. Decisive, giving the last determination; regularly consequential.

Conclusively, kōn-kəl've-ləd. ad. Decisively.

Conclusiveness, kōn-kəl've-nəs. n. Power of determining the opinion.

To Concoagulate, kōn-kə-gəg'-ə-gə-lət. v. a. (409) To coagulate, kōn-kə-gəg'-ə-gə-lət. n. A coagulation by which different bodies are united in one mass.

To Concoct, kōn-kə-kət'. v. a. To digest by the stomach; to purify by heat.

Concoction, kōn-kə-kən'tshun. n. Digestion in the stomach, maturation by heat.

Concolour, kōn-kə-lər. a. Of one colour.

Concomitance, kōn-kəm-ə-tən'se. n. Consequence, regular proof.

Concomitant, kōn-kəm-ə-tənt. a. Agreed with, concurrent with.

Concomitant, kōn-kəm-ə-tənt. s. Person or thing collaterally con- nected.

Concomitantly, kōn-kəm-ə-tən'tə-ləd. ad. In a manner including the subject with the predicate.

Concrereness, kōn-kər'en-se. n. Consagulation, collection of fluids into a solid mass.

Concretion, kōn-kər'ren'shun. s. The act of concreting, coalition; the mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Concretive, kōn-kər'tiv. a. Consagulative.

Concreture, kōn-kər'tur. n. A coagulation by which different bodies are united in one mass.

Concremati on, kōn-kər-mət'shun. n. The act of burning together.

Concremate, kōn-kər-mət'. v. a. To be connected with anything.

Concurrent, kōn-kər'rent. s. Collecting, gathering.

Concurrent, kōn-kər'rent. s. Union, association, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance, help; joint right.

Concurrent, kōn-kər'rent. a. Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.

Concurrent, kōn-kər'rent. s. That which concurs.

Concussion, kōn-kush'un. n. The act of shaking, tremeculation.

Concupiscible, kōn-kəp'sə-sə-bl. a. Impressing desire.

Concur, kōn-kər'. v. n. To meet in one point; to agree, to join in one action; to be united with, to be conjoined; to contribute to one common event.

Concurrence, kōn-kər'en-se. n. Union, association, conjunction; combination of many agents or circumstances; assistance, help; joint right.

Concurrent, kōn-kər'rent. a. Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.

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Concurrent, kōn-kər'rent. s. That which concurs.

Concussion, kōn-kush'un. s. The act of, shaking, tremeculation.

Concupiscible, kōn-kəp'sə-sə-bl. a. Impressing desire.
To Condense, kon-dense’. v. n. To make any body more thick, close, and weighty.

To Condense, kon-dense’. a. Thick, dense.

To Condense, kon-dense’. v. a. To grow close and weighty.

Condenser, kon-den’sur. s. A vessel, where into crowd the air.

Condensation, kon-den’-seshun. s. The state of being condensed.

Condescend, kon-de-send’-. v. a. To grow thick.

Condescend, kon-den’-sur. s. A vessel, wherein to crowd the air.

Condensate, kon-tjeVsate.a. (91) Made (bigger) compressed into less spase.

Condensate, kon-tjeVsate.a. (91) Made thick, compressed into less space.

Conduct, kon-dukt’. v. a. To lead, to direct, to accompany in order to shew the way; to attend in civility; to manage, as to conduct an affair; to head an army.

Conductive, kon-du’siv.a. That which may contribute to any end.

Conductiveness, kon-du’siv-ri’. cTb « «ju; ilnyu conducing, conducive, kon-du’siv.a. That which may contributeto any end.

Conductive, kon-du’siv.a. Having the power of conducing.

Conductor, kon-duk’tur.s. (4is) A leader, one who shews another the way by accompanying him; a chief, general; a manager, a director; an instrument to direct the knife in cutting for the stone.

Conductress, kon-duk’tres.s. A woman that directs.

Conduit, kun’dlt.s. (165) (341) A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; the pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

Confabulate, kon-fab’tt-late.v.n. To talk easily together, to chat.

Confabulation, kon-fib-u-la’-tion.s. A doubling, a duplicate.

Confession, kon-fesh’un.s. The acknowledgement of a crime; the act of disburdening the conscience to a priest; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

Confessary, kon-fesh’un-a-re.s. The seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.

Confederacy, kon-fed’er-a-se.s. League, union, engagement.

Confederated, kon-fed’er-ated.a. One who unites or joins in a league, alliance.

Confederate, kon-fed’er-ate.s. One who unites or joins in another, an ally.

Confederation, kon-fed’er-a’shun. s. League, alliance.

To Confere, kon-fer’. v. n. To discourse with another upon a stated subject, to conduct to.

To Confere, kon-fer’. v. a. To compare; to give, to bestow.

Conference, kon-fér’-en-sce. s. (503) Formal discourse, oral discussion of any question; an appointed meeting for discussing some point; comparison. In this last sense little used.

Confessor, kon-fes’sor.s. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confessions, and prescribes penance; he who confesses his crimes.

Dr. Kenrick says, this word is sometimes, but improperly, accented on the first syllable; but it may be observed, that this impropriety is become so universal, that not one who has the least pretention to politeness dares to pronounce it otherwise. It is, indeed, to be regretted that we are so far from using our own, as entirely to neglect our own; for this word can now have the accent on the second syllable, only when it means one who confesses his crimes in a sense in which it is scarcely ever used. Mr. Sheridan and Enuyck have the accent on the first syllable of this word, Mr. Scott on the first and second; Dr. Johnson, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, W. Johnston, Abk, Bailey, and Smith, on the second; but notwithstanding this weight of authority, the best usage is certainly on the other side.

Confess, kon-fes’. v. a. To make confession; to avow; to grant.

Confessor, kon-fes’sor.s. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confessions, and prescribes penance; he who confesses his crimes.

Confest, kon-feVs’.a. Open, known, not concealed.

Confestly, kon-feVs’le.ad. Indisputably, indisputably.

Confession, kon-fesh’un.s. The acknowledgement of a crime; the act of disburdening the conscience to a priest; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

Confederate, kon-fed’er-ate.s. One who unites or joins in another, an ally.

Confederated, kon-fed’er-ated.a. One who unites or joins in a league, alliance.

Confederate, kon-fed’er-ate.s. One who unites or joins in another, an ally.

Confederate, kon-fed’er-ate.s. One who unites or joins in another, an ally.
the same source, has been made to alter its French orthography, in order to approach a little nearer to the English pronunciation of it. Some affected speakers on the stage pronounced the last syllable like one, as is marked in the first edition of Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary; and this is perfectly with a fact which had altered the sound of the last. By Drayton and South, as quoted by Dr. Johnson, we find this word spelled like the adjective confident, and it is more than probable that its French pronunciation was but a later use; but universal is its present existence, that a greater mark of rustiness cannot be given than to place the accent on the last syllable, and to pronounce the last instead of one.

**To Confirm**, kon-fért'. v. n. To pu'pastdoubt by new evidence, to settle, or ties; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

**CONFIRMABLE, kon-fér-má-bl'. a.** That which is capable of incontestable evidence.

**CONFIRMATION, kon-fér-má'shun'.** The act of establishing any thing or person, evidence, additional proof; an ecclesiastical rite.

**CONFIRMATOR, kon-fér-má-tur'. s.** An atester, he that puts a matter past doubt.

**CONFIRMATORY, kon-fér-má-tó-rí'. a.** Giving additional testimony. — See Do- mestic (451).

**CONFIRMEDNESS, kon-fér-mád-nés'.** Confirmed state.

This word ought to be added to those taken notice of.—Prin. No. 369.

**CONFIRMER, kon-fér-már'. a.** One that confirms, an atester, an establisher.

**CONFISCABLE, kon-fís-ká-bl'. a.** Liabe to forfeiture.

**To CONFISCATE, kon-fís'kate. v. n. To transfer private property to the public, by way of penalty for breach of public law, or by authority of law; to deprive the owner of land, or of goods.

**CONFIDENTIAL, kon-fé-dé-nál. a.** Of confidence, as a subject, as a subject, as a body of men united for some religious or political purpose.

**CONFIDENTIALLY, kon-fé-dé'nál-ly. ad.** In a confidential manner.

**CONFIDENTLY, kon-fé-dé'nál-le. ad.** With firm belief, with free confidence.

**CONFIDENTNESS, kon-fé-dé'nál-nés'.** Assurance.

**CONFIDENCE, kon-fé-dens'. s.** Firm belief in another; trust in one's own abilities; reliance; confidence in integrity; trust in the goodness of another.

**CONFIDENT, kon-fé-dent'. a.** Assured beyond doubt; positive, dogmatical; secure of success; without suspicion, trusting without limits; bold to a vice, impudent.

**CONFIDENT, kon-fé-dent'. a.** Assured beyond doubt; to a vice, impudent.

**CONFIDENCE, kon-fé-dens'. s.** Firm belief in another; trust in one's own abilities; reliance; confidence in integrity; trust in the goodness of another.

**CONFIDENTLY, kon-fé-dent-le. ad.** Without doubt, without fear; with firm trust; positively, dogmatically.

**CONFIDENTNESS, kon-fé-dent-nés'.** Assurance.

**CONFIDENCE, kon-fé-dens'. s.** Firm belief in another; trust in one's own abilities; reliance; confidence in integrity; trust in the goodness of another.

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**CONFIDENTNESS, kon-fé-dent-nés'.** Assurance.
To Congest, kon-jest'.v. a.
To Conglobate, kon-glo'bate.v. a.
Together into a hard firm ball.
Congestion, kon-jest'yun.s. (464)
A collection of matter, as in abscesses.
Congeries, kon-je're-ez.s.
A mass of small bodies heaped together.
Congiary, kon'je-a-re.s. A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.
Congenial, kon-jen'e-al.a.
The quality of being from the same original.
Congenialness, kon-jen'e-al-nes.s. The state or quality of being congenial.
Conger, kong'gur.s. (409) A sea-eel.
Conglomeration, kon-glom-er-a-shun.s. (408) A collection or mass of various matters brought together; an assembly met to worship God in public.
Conglomerate, kon-glom'er-a-te.v.n. To assemble, to meet.
Conglomerate, kon-glom'er-a-te. v.n. A collection of matter, as in abscesses.
Congrati, kon'junkt'.a. A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.
To Congregate, kon'gre-gate.v.n. To assemble, to meet.
Congregate, kon'gre-gatc.a. (gi) Collected, compact.
Congregation, kon-gie-ga'shun.s. (408) A collection, a mass of various matters brought together; an assembly met to worship God in public.
Congregational, kon-gré-ga'nshun-nul.a. (488) Publick, pertaining to a congregation.
Congress, kon'gre-ga'tshur.a. A meeting, an appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.
Congressional, kon'gre-ga'shun-nul.a. (488) Publick, pertaining to a congregation.
Congruity, kon-gru'e-te.s. (409) Suitableness, agreeableness; fitness; consistency.
Congruent, kon-gru-ent.a. Agreeing, correspondent.
Congruity, kon-gru'e-te.s. (409) Suitableness, agreeableness; fitness; consistency.
Congrument, kon-grü-men.t. s. (408) Agreement, suitableness of one thing to another.
Conjoint, kon-joint', a. United, connected.
Consequently, kon'junct-ly. a.
In union, together.
Conjugal, kon'ju-gal.a. Maritonymal, belonging to marriage.
Conjugally, kon'ju-gal-ly. a.
Maritonymally, conjunctively.
To Conjugate, kon'ju-gate'.v.a. To join, to join in marriage, to unite; to associate, to connect.
To Conjoin, kon-join'. v.n. To unite, to consolidate into one; to unite in marriage; to associate, to connect.
To Conjoin, kon-join'. v.n. To league, to unite.
Conjoint, kon'join'. a.
United, connected.
Conjunctively, kon'junct-ly. a. The act of uniting or compiling things together; the form of inflecting verbs; union, assemblage.
Conjunct, kon'junkt'. a. Conjoined, concurrent, united.
Conjunction, kon'junct'ion.s. Union, association, league; the congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac; one of the parts of speech, whose use is to join words or sentences together.
Conjunctive, kon'junkt'iv.a. Closely united; in grammar, the mood of a verb.
Conjunctively, kon'junkt-ly. a. Conjunctively.
To Consider, kin-sid'ur.v. n. To think maturer; to deliberate, to work in the mind.

Conserve, kon'serv.s. (402) A sweetmeat made of the juices of fruit boiled with sugar.

Conservancy, kon-sèr-váns-s. Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

Conservation, kon-sèr-vá-shun.s. The act of preserving, continuance; protection; preservation from corruption.

Conservative, kon-ser'va-tiv.a. Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

Conservator, kon-sèr-vá-tür.s. A preserver, a preserver of; to candy or pickle fruit.

Conservatory, kon-ser'va-tur-e.s. A place where anything is kept.

Conservatory, kon-sèr-vá-tür-e.s. (415) A place where anything is kept.

Conservatory, kon-sèr-vá-tür-e.s. (415) Having a preserving quality.

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To Conserve, kon'serv'.v. a. To preserve without loss or detriment; to candy or pickle fruit.
CONSTABLE, kun'sta-bl.s. (165) A peace officer, formerly one of the officers of the state.

CONSTABLESHIP, kun'sta-bl-ship.s. The office of a constable.

CONSTANCY, kün'stan-sé.s. Unchangeable constancy; consistency, unwavered state; resolution, steadiness; lasting affection.

CONSTANT, kün'stant.a. Firm, not fluid; unvaried, unchanged; firm, resolute, firm from change of affection; certain, not various.

CONSTANTLY, kün'stant-le.ad. Unvariably, perpetually, certainly, steadily.

To Constellate, kon-stel'late.v.n. To shine with one general light.

To Constellate, kon-stel'late.y.a. To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

CONSTELLATION, kon-stel-la'shun.s. A cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of splendours or excellencies.

CONSTITUTION, kon-sti-tu'shun.s. The act of constituting, enacting, establishing; state of being, natural qualities; Corporal form, figure in geometry.

CONSTITUENT, kon-sti-tenant.a. (461) Element, essential, that of which anything consists.

CONSTITUENT, kon-sti-'tenant.s. The person or thing which constitutes or sets up anything; that which is necessary to the substance of any thing; he that deputes another.

To Constitute, kon'ste-tate.v.a. To produce, to appoint; to erect, to establish; to depute.

CONSULTANT, kon'sta-bant.s. He that consults or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, kon-sti-tu'shun.s. The act of constituting, enacting, establishing; state of being, natural qualities; Corporal form, figure in geometry.

CONSPIRATORY, kon'spa-rat'ory.a. Bred in the constitution, radical; consistent with the constitution, legal.

CONSTITUTIONAL, kon-sti-tu'shunal.a. Bred in the constitution, radical; consistent with the constitution, legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, kon-sti-tu'tive.a. Elemental, essential, productive; having the power to erode or establish.

To Construe, kon-strü'-ge.v.a. To make, to force to some action; to hinder by force; to necessitate; to confine, to press.

CONSTRUCTIBLE, kon-strüktib'l.a. Liable to constitute.

CONSTRAINER, kon-stræ'ner.n. He that burdens.

CONSTRAIN, kon-stræ'nen.v.a. Confinement; violence, confinement.

To Construct, kon-struk't.v.a. To bind, to crush; to contract, to cause to shrink.

CONSTRUCTION, kon-stræk'shun.s. Construction, computation.

CONSTRUCTORS, kon-stræk'tur. (166) That which compresses or contracts.

To Constringe, kon-strinj'e.v.a. To compress, to contract to bind.

CONSTRINGENT, kon-strin'jent.a. Having the quality of binding or compressing.

To Construct, kon-strük't.v.a. To build, to form; to conceive of persons assembled together.

CONSTRUCTED, kon-strük'ted.s. The act of constructing, determinate; a council, a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

I am much mistaken if this word does not incline to the general analogy of accent in syllables and verbs, like insult. Poets have used it both ways; but the accent on the first syllable seems the most usual, as well as the most legitimate pronunciation.

CONSULTATION, kon-sul-tä'shun.s. The act of consulting, secret deliberation; commiseration, sympathy.

CONSULTER, kon-sul-tur.s. One that consults or asks counsel.

CONSOMMABLE, kon-som's-ble.a. Susceptible of destruction.

To Consume, kon-söm'v.a. (454) To waste, to spend, to destroy.

The reason why the s in this word is pure, and in Consular it takes the aspiration, is, that in one the accent is on the syllable beginning with this letter; and in the other, on the preceding syllable.

To Consume, kon-söm'.v.n. To waste away, to be exhausted.

CONSUMER, kon-söm'fib.s. One that spends, wastes, or destroys anything.

To ConsumeMate, kon-söm'mate.v.a. (91) To completely, to perfect.

CONSUMMATE, kon-söm'mate.a. Complete, perfect.

The propriety of our language to an antepenultimate accentuation of simple words of three syllables makes us sometimes hear the accent on the first syllable of this word; but by no correct speakers.

To Consummate, kon-söm'mate.v.a. Complete, perfect.

CONSUMMATION, kon-söm-mä'shun.s. Complete, perfect.

To Consume, kon-söm'.v.n. To waste, to spend, to destroy.

CONSTRUCTION, kon-struk'shun.s. That which compresses or contracts.

CONSTRINCT, kon-strünk't.v.n. To construe, to interpret, to explain.

It is a scandal to seminaries of learning that the latter pronunciation of this word should prevail there. Those who ought to be guardians of propriety are often the perverters of it. Hence Accent for Accidents, Pre-postor for Prepositor, and Constrast for Contrast; for in the latter, the most falsely noted, that this last word is under a different predicament from those which end with r and mute e: here the vowel a must have its long sound, as in the word true; this letter cannot be sunk or transferred like c in Centre, Sceptre, &c.

To Construe, kon-strü'v.a. To interpret, to explain.

To Construe, kon-strü'.v.a. To construe, or kon-strü'.v.a. To construe, or to explain.

To Construe, kon-strü'.v.a. To construe, or kon-strü'.v.a. To construe, or to explain.
Contradiction, ko'n-träd-ik'shun.a. Verbal opposition, controversial assertion; opposition; inconsistency; incongruity; contrariety, in thought or effect.

To Contract, ko'n-trakt'. v.a. To draw together, to shorten; to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to submit, to affiliate; to get a habit of; to abridge, to epitomize.

Contract, ko'n-trakt'. s. A bargain, a compact; an act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

Continuous, ko'n-tin'u-sus.a. Joined together, without the intervention of any space.

Contortion, ko'n-tor'shun.s. A wry motion, a twist, a flexure.

Contour, ko'n-too'-r'. s. French. The outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

Contraband, ko'n-tra-baiid.a. Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.

Contradictory, ko'n-tra-dik'tur-e-a. Opposite to, inconsistent with; in logic, that which is in the fullest opposition.

Contradistinction, ko'n-tra-dis-tik'shun.a. A proposition which opposes another in all its terms, inconsistency.

Contradistinctiveness, ko'n-tra-dis-tik'ne-te-s.s. Inconsistency.
syllable roun adopting the antepenultimate accent. That the words confidant, president, provider, etc., are not accented like the verbs of the same construction, is highly probable; and, besides, the accent is never changed in any of these syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, the accent on the first, and that the vowel in the first syllable is short, (308.) Upon the whole, therefore, it is evident that the accent is to be fixed in the first syllable. 

**CONVEXELY, kon-veks'le-tic. s.** 
Protrubation, in a circular form. 

**CONVEXLY, kon-veks'ly-ad.** In a convex form. 

**CONVEXNESS, kon-veks'nes. s.** Spheroidal protrubation, convexity. 

**CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kon-veks'o-kon-kave, a.** Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protrubation. 

**CONVERSATION, kon-ver'shun. s.** Familiar discourse, chat, easy talk, a particular act of discoursing upon any subject; commerce, intercourse; familiarity; behaviour, manner of acting in common life. 

**To CONVERSE, kon-ver's. v.** 
To cohabit with, to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with; to discourse familiarly upon any subject; to have commerce with a different sex. 

**CONVERSAL, kon-ver'sal. a.** Conversable, sociable. 

**CONVERSATION, kon-ver'sa'shun. s.** Familiar discourse, chat, easy talk, a particular act of discoursing upon any subject; commerce, intercourse; familiarity; behaviour, manner of acting in common life. 

**To CONVERSE, kon-ver's. v.** 
To cohabit with, to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with; to discourse familiarly upon any subject; to have commerce with a different sex. 

**CONVERSAL, kon-ver'sal. a.** Conversable, sociable.
Corneous, kor'ne-us.
A horny, of a substance resembling horn.

Cornelian-tree, kor'ne-le-an.
The Cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornelian cherry.

Corncutter, korn'kut-ter.
A man whose profession it is to extirpate corns from the foot.

Corn Chandler, korn'tshand-lur.
One that retailles corn.

Corn-pipe, korn'pipe.
A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Corn-mill, korn'mil.
A mill to grind corn into meal.

Corn-land, korn'land.
Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Corn-floor, korn'flore.
The floor where corn is stored.

Corn-flag, kom'flag.
A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lis.

Cork, kork.
A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark; the bark of the cork-tree used for stopples; the stopple of a bottle.

To Cork, kork.
To put corks into bottles.

Cork-pin, kor-king-pin'.
A pin of the largest size.

Corky, kor'ke.
Consisting of cork.

Cormorant, kor'mo-rant.
A bird that preys upon fish; a glutton.

To Corneut, korn-ute'.
To bestow horns, to cuckold.

Cornuted, kor-nu'ted.
Grafted with horns, cuckolded.

Cornucopia, kor-nu-ko'pe-e.
The horn of plenty.

Corner, kor'nur.
An angle; a secret or remote place; the extremities, the utmost limit.

Corner-stone, kor'nfir-stone.
The stone that uniteth the two walls at the corner.

Cornerwise, korn'wize.
Diagonally.

Cornerly, korn'ler.
The point of a cornet in the army.

Coroner, kör'nur.
An officer whose duty it is to inquire how any violent death was occasioned.

Corney, kor'ne.
Horny, of a substance resembling horn.

Corporate, kör'po-rate.
United in a body or community.

Corporation, kör-pö-rä-shun.
A body politic.

Corporal, kör-pö-rä-a.
A body of forces.

Perhaps it is the unpleasing idea this word suggests, when pronounced in the English manner, that has fixed it in the French pronunciation. Nothing can be more frightful to an elegant ear than the sound it has from the mouth of those who are wholly unacquainted with its fashionable and military usage.

Corps, körps.
A carcas, a dead body, a corpse.

Corpuscular, kor-pus'ku-lar.
Relating to bodies, comprising bodies.

Corruption, kör-rö-kshun.
The state of being correlative.

Correct, kör-rekt.
To correct, to amend; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.

Corrector, kör-rek'tur.
He that amends, or alters, by punishment; he that revises anything to free it from faults; such an ingredient in a composition as guards against or abates the force of another.

Correctly, kör-rekt'le.
Accurately, exactly.

Corrector, kör-rekt'or.
Accuracy, exactness.

Corrective, kör-rek'tiv.
That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss; limitation, restriction.

Correction, kör-rek'shion.
Punishment, discipline; amendment; that which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong; reprehension; abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

Correctioner, kör-rek'tshun-ur.
A jail-bird. Obsolete.

Correlative, kör-rek'tiv.
That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss; limitation, restriction.

Correlator, kör-rek'tor.
He that merits, or alters, by punishment; he that revises anything to free it from faults; such an ingredient in a composition as guards against or abates the force of another.

Correlate, kör-rek'late.
To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son; see Correspondence.

Correspondence, kör-rek'shun.
One that stands in the opposite relation.

Correlativness, kör-rek'tiv-nes.
The state of being correlative.
To COUNTERCHANGE, kōn'tūr-tāshānˌje. s. Exchange, reciprocation.

To COUNTERCHANGE, kōn'tūr-tāshānˌjeˌ v. a. To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM, kōn'tūr-tāshārmˌ. s. That by which a charm is dissolved.

COUNTERCHARM, kōn'tūr-tāshārmˌ v. a. To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

To COUNTERCHECK, kōn-tūr-tōʃ ˈchekˌ v. a. To oppose.

COUNTERCHECK, kōn-tūr-tōʃˈchekˌ. s. Stopped, rebuked.

COUNTERDRAW, kōn-tūr-drāwˌ v. a. To copy a design by means of an old paper, whereon the strokes appearing through, are traced with a pencil.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, kōn-tūr-əˈvidəns. s. Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

To COUNTERFEIT, kōn-tūr-fētˌ v. a. To copy with intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate, to resemble.

COUNTERFEIT, kōn-tūr-fētˌ. s. Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.

COUNTERFEITLY, kōn-tūr-fētˈlə. ad. Falsely, with forgery.

COUNTERFERMENT, kōn-tūr-firˈmərtˌ. s. Ferment opposed to ferment.

COUNTERFEITER, kōn-tūr-fētˌərˌ. s. A forger.

COUNTERFEITLY, kōn-tūr-fētˈlə. ad. Falsely, with forgery.

COUNTERFEITLY, kōn-tūr-fētˈlə. məntˌ. s. Foment opposed to ferment.

COUNTERFORT, kōn-tūr-fōrtˌ. s. Counterforts are pillars serving to support walls subject to bulge.

COUNTERGAGE, kōn-tūr-gājˌ. s. A method used to measure the joints by transmitting the breadth of a mortice to the place where the tenon is to be.

COUNTERGAGE, kōn-tūr-gājˌ v. a. (9) To copy with intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate, to resemble.

COUNTERGUARD, kōn-tūr-gārdˌ. s. (9) A small rampart with parapet and ditch.

COUNTERGUARD, kōn-tūr-gārdˌ v. a. (9) To make the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.

COUNTERGUARD, kōn-tūr-gārdˌ s. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods; The mark of the Goldsmith's Company.

COUNTERGUARD, kōn-tūr-gārdˌ v. a. (9) To make the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.

COUNTRY, kōn tōrˌ. s. (318) Race, career; passage, from place to place; tilt, a tilt of running in the lists; ground on which a race is run; track or line in which a ship sails; sails, means by which the course is steered; order of succession; series of successive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art, exhibited and explained in a methodical series; method of life, train of operations.

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COU

To Court, kör'te.v. a.
To hunt, to pursue; to hunt with dogs that hunt in view; to put to speed, to force to run.

To Course, kör'te.v. a.
To run, to move about.

COURSER, kör'sür.s.
A swift horse, a war horse; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares.

COURT, kör'te.s. (318)
The place, where the prince resides, the palace; the hall or chamber where justice is administered; open space before a house; a small opening inclosed with hedges and paved with broad stones; persons who compose the retinue of a prince; persons who are assembled for the administration of justice; any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical; the art of pleasing, the art of instigation.

To COURT, kör'te.v. a.
To go, to solicit a woman; to solicit, to seek; to flatter, to endeavour to please.

COURT CHAPLAIN, kör'te-chap'lin.s.
One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, kör'te-däy.s.
A day on which justice is solemnly administered.

COURT FAVOUR, kör'te-für.s.
Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, kör'te-hand.s.
The hand or manner of writings used in records and judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY, kör'te-lä'de.s.
A lady courteously accredited.

COURTEOUS, kör'te-üs.s.
Elegantly, civilly, complaisantly.

COURTEOUSLY, kör'te-üs-le.ly.
Respectfully, civilly, complaisantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, kör'te-üs-nes.s.
Civility, complaisance.

COURTEESAN, kör'te-ès-an.s. (523)
A woman of the town; a prostitute, a strumpet.

COURTEZAN, kör'te-žän.s.
A woman the town; a prostitute, a strumpet.

COURTESY, kör'te-si.s.
Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance; an art of civility or respect; a tenure, not of light, but of the favour of others.

COURTESY, kör'te-si.
The reverence made by women.

COURTSHIP, kör'te-ship.s.
The act of soliciting favour; the solicitation of a woman to marry.

COUNCIL, kō'zün.s. (314) (159)
Any body, especially a body of councillors, which is convened for the purpose of advising or preparing important measures. It is generally composed of men of knowledge, of good sense, and of good dispositions. A council is a body of men who are employed by a prince to act in a particular capacity. It is composed of the most eminent and able men. The council is a body of men who are employed by a prince to act in a particular capacity. It is composed of the most eminent and able men.

COW, kō'. s. (323)
The female of the bull.

COW-HERD, kō'w' herd.s.
One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kō'w'house.s.
The house in which cows are kept.

COW-LECH, kō'w'lech.s.
One who procures to cure distempered cows.

COW-WEED, kō'w'wee.d.
The species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kō'w'wheat.s.
A plant.

COWARD, kō'w'ard.s. (88) (323)
A poltroon, a wretch whose predominant passion is fear; it is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

COWARDICE, kō'w'ard-iš.s. (142)
Fear, habitual timidity, want of courage.

COWARDLINESS, kō'w'ard-lí-snes.s.
Timidity, cowardice.

COWARDLY, kō'w'ard-le.ly.
Fearful, timorous, pusillanimous; mean, mean, a coward.

COWARDLY, kō'w'ard-le.ady.
In the manner of a coward.

COWARDY, kō'w'ard-le.d.
In the manner of a coward.

COWER, kō'wer.v. n. (223)
To sink by bending the knees, to stoop, to shrink.

COWISH, kō'w'ish.a.
Timorous, fearful. Not used.

COWKEEPER, kō'kér'kér.s.
One whose business is to keep cows.

COWLING, kō'ling.s. (323)
A monopoly of the trade of and in.

COWLING S. (323)
The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

COW-Pock, kō'pók.s.
An eruption from the teats of a cow, said to be an unifiable preservative from the small-pox.

COWSIP, kō'w'sip.s.
Cowslip is also called pagil, and is a species of primrose.

COXCOMB, kō'ks'kóm-ba.s.
The top of the head; the comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; a flower; a pop, a superficial pretender.

COXCOMBLY, kō'ks'kóm-le.ly. or ad.
Conceited; like a coxcomb. Mason.

COXCOMBRY, kō'ks'kóm-re.re.
Poppiness. Lady Mary W. Montague.

COXCOMICAL, kō'ks-kóm-kál.a.
Poppiness, concerned.

COY, kō'. a.
Modest, decent; reserved, not accessible.

To COY, kō'. v. n. (329)
To behave with reserve, to reject familiarity; not to consent or yield willingly.

COYLY, kō'li.ly.
With reserve.

COURTSHIP, kör'te-ship.s.
The art of soliciting favour; the solicitation of a woman to marry.

COUNCIL, kō'zün.s. (314) (159)
Any body, especially a body of councillors, which is convened for the purpose of advising or preparing important measures. It is generally composed of men of knowledge, of good sense, and of good dispositions. A council is a body of men who are employed by a prince to act in a particular capacity. It is composed of the most eminent and able men.

COURTESY, kör'te-si.s.
Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance.

COURTLY, kör'tle.ady.
Relating or pertaining to the court, elegant, soft, flattering.
To Crankle, krang’kl.v.a. To break into unequal surfaces.

To Crankle, krang’kl.v.n. (405) To run in and out.

Crank, krangk.a. Healthy, sprightly; among sailors, a ship is said to be crank when loaded near to be overset.

Crankness, krangk’nes.s. The state of being cranky.

Craggy, krag’ge.a. (383) Rugged, full of crevasses or prominences.

Cragged, krag’ged.a. (365) Full of fine irregularities and prominences.

Craggedness, krag’ged-nes.s. Fullness of craggles or prominent rocks.

Cragines, krang’ce-s.s. The state of being craggy.

Craney, kran’ne.s. A cock conquered and dispirited; a coward, a recreant.

Cranely, kretn’le-le.a. Having the qualities of a creature.

Creature, krang’tur.s. (461) A being created; an animal not human; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderness; a person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

Creatively, kran’tshur-le. a. Having the qualities of a creature.

Credence, krej’do. s. Belief; credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

Credibility, krej’e-bll’e-te.s. Credit, worthiness of belief, just claim to belief.

Credibly, krej’e-bl’e-ad. In a manner that claims belief.

Creditor, krej’dor.s. (462) He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.

Creditably, krej’dit-a-ble.ad. Reputably, without disgrace.

Creditableness, krej’dit-a-bl-nes.s. Reputation, estimation.

Credibly, krej’d-e-bl-nés.s. Creditibility, worthiness of belief, just claim to belief.

Credibil, krej’kd-bli. a. Reputable, above contempt; estimable.

Credibility, krej’kd-bli-bl. s. Reputation, estimation.

Creditibly, krej’kd-bli-bl-nés.s. Reputable, above contempt; estimable.

Credibly, krej’kd-bli-bl. ad. In a manner that claims belief.

Credit, krej’it. s. Belief; honour, reputation, good opinion; faith, testimony; trust reposed; promise given; influence, power, not complicative.

To Credit, krej’it.v.a. To believe; to procure credit or honour to any thing; to trust, to confide in; to admit as a devisor.

Creditable, krej’kd-bli-bl.s. Reputable, above contempt; estimable.

Credibility, krej’kd-bli-bl-nés.s. Reputation, estimation.

Credibly, krej’kd-bli-bl. ad. Reputable, without disgrace.

Creditor, krej’kd-dur.s. (166) He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.

Credulity, krej’dul’te.s. Easiness of belief.
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CREDULOUS, kred'ju-lús, a. (367) Apt to believe, unsuspecting, easily deceived.

CREDULOUSNESS, kred'ju-lus-nes.s. A propensity to believe, credulity.

CREEP, kreep.v.n. (246) To move with the belly on the ground without legs; to grow along the ground, on or on other supports; to move forward without bounds or leaps, or on all fours; to go in and out, to run in flexures; to move slowly and feebly; to move timidly, without sorrow, or venturing; to behave with servility, to fawn, to bend.

CREEPER, kree'per.s. (90) A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of putten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE, kr'ep-hole.s. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger; a subterfuge, an excuse.

CREPITATION, krep'e-tishun.s. A small crackling noise.

CREPEHOJ-E, kr'ep-hole.s. A hole into which an animal may creep to escaped danger; a subterfuge, an excuse.

CREPIRATE, krep'e-rate.v. n. (91) To make a crackling noise.

CRICKET, krik'kit.s. (90) An insect that speaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places; a sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks; a low seat or stool.

CRICKET, krik't. s. (90) An insect that speaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places; a sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks; a low seat or stool.

CRIER, kri'or.s. (98) The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, krime.s. An act contrary to right; an offence, a great fault.

CRIABLE, krime'ful.a. Very wickedly.

Criminal, krime'nal.s. A man accused of a crime; a man guilty of a crime.

Criminously, krime'nal-nes-ad. Very wickedly.

Criminality, krime'nal-i-té-ad. Very wickedly.

CRIMINOUS, krime'neus.a. Wicked, criminal.

CRIMINOUSNESS, krime'neus-nes.s. Guiltiness.

CRISP, krisp.a. (90) Curled; indented, winding; brittle, friable.

CRISPNESS, krisp'nes.s.

CRISPATION, kri'spi/shun.s. The act of curling; the state of being curled.

CRISTALLINE, kris'tal-lin.a. Relating to, or containing, crystals.

CRITIC, krí-tek.s. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a censor, a man apt to find fault.

CRITIC, krí-tek.a. Critical, relating to criticism.

CRITIC, krí-tik.s. A critical examination, critical remarks; science of criticism.

CRITICAL, krí-ti-kál.a. Exact, nicely judicious, accurate; relating to criticism; cautious, inclined to find fault; comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

CRITICALLY, krí-ti-kál-ly.ad. In a critical manner, exactly, curiously.

CRIER, kri'or.s. (98) The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

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CRIMINOUS, krime'neus.a. Wicked, criminal.

CRIMINOUSNESS, krime'neus-nes.s. Guiltiness.
Crocius, kro'e-us. a. (357) Consisting of saffron, like saffron.

To Croak, kroak. v. n. To make a hoarse low noise like a frog; to croa or cry as a raven or crow.

Croaker, kro'ker. n. A raven, any vessel made of earthenware.

Crocker, kro'ker. s. The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

Croesus, kro'ze-us. s. (357) An early flower.

Croft, kroft. s. A little close joining a house that is used for corn or pasture.

Croises, kri'es. s. (359) Pilgrims who carry across; soldiers who fight against infidels.

Cross, kros. a. Transverse, falling across something else; adverse, opposite; perverse, untractable; peevish, fretful, ill-humoured; contrary, contradictory; contrary to wish, unfortunate.

Cross, kros. prep. A athwart, so as to intersect anything; over, from side to side.

Crossbar-shot, kros'bar-shot. s. A round shot, a great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To Cross-examine, kros'egz'am'ine. v. a. To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

Crossed, kros'ed. a. Bent, not straight, curved; winding, oblique; perverse, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

Crosseyed, kros'ed. a. Having bent shoulders.

Cross-eyedly, kros'ed-le. ad. Not in a straight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

Crossfoot, kros'fut. s. A flower.

To Crook, krook. v. a. To bend, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude.

Crookback, krook'bak. s. A man that has gibbous shoulders.

Crookbacked, krook'bak'ed. a. (359) Bent, not straight, curve; winding, oblique; perverse, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

Crookedly, krook'ed-le. ad. Not in a straight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

Crookedness, krook'ed-nes. s. Deviation from straightness, curvity; deformity, of a gibbous body.

Crook, krook. s. The crook of a bird.

Crookfull, krook'fúl. a. Sated, with a full belly.

Crock, krok. s. A cup, any vessel made of earthenware.

Crockery, kro'ker-e. s. Earthenware.

Crockfoot, krok'fut. s. A flower.

To Crowd, kroud. v. n. To fill with confused multitudes; to press close together; to incumber my multitudes; to crowd sails, a sea phrase, to spread wide the sails upon the water.

Crowd, krood. a. To swarm, to be numerous and confused; to thrust among a multitude.

Crowder, krou'dur. s. A fiddler.

Crowkeeper, kro'ke-pur. s. A scarecrow.

Crownt, kroun. s. (324) The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity; a garland; a reward, honorary distinction; regal power, royalty; the top of the head; the top of any thing, as of a mountain; part of the hat that covers the head; a piece of money; honour, ornament, decoration; completion, accomplishment.

Crown-imperial, kroun-im'pe're-al. s. A plant.

To Crown, kroun. v. a. To invest with the crown or regal ornament; to cover, as with a crown; to dignify, to adorn, to make illustrious; to reward, to recompense; to complete, to perfect; to terminate, to finish.

Crowning, krou'n. s. The finest sort of window glass.

Crowningpost, kroun'póst. s. A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal stories.

Crownscab, kroun'skáb. s. A striking filthy scab round a horse's hoof.

Crowncrowne, kroun'wén. s. The upper wheel of a watch.

Crownsworks, kroun'wórkz. s. In fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field to lean on some hill or rising ground.

Crownet, kroun'et. s. The same with cozenet; chief end, last purpose.

Crystone, kroo-stó'n. s. Crystalized coal.

Cruel, kroo'el. a. Cruel, torturing, tormenting, to exact.

Cruise, krooz. s. A small cruise made of earth.

Cruet, kru'et. s. (451) A small crucifix.
**Cunning-Man**, kùn'ning-màn'. s.
A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

**Cunningness**, kùn'ning-nès. s.
Deciseness, slyness.

**Cup**, kùp. s.
A small vessel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; social entertainment, merry bout; any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn; Cup and Can, familiar companions.

To **Cup**, kùp. v. a.
To supply with cups—obsolete; to draw blood by applying cupping glasses.

**Cupbearer**, kùp'bä-rür. s.
An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

**Cupboard**, kùb'bourd. s. (412)
A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

**Cupidity**, kù-pì'dé-té. s. (511)
Cupidity, unlawful longing.

**Cupola**, kù pó-la. s. (92)
A dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.

**Cupper**, kùp'pür. s.
One who applies cupping-glasses, a scarifier.

**Cupping-glass**, kùp'pìn-gglas. s.
A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

**Cupreous**, kù'pre-us. a.
Coppery, consisting of copper.

**Cupping-glass**, kùp'pìn-gglas. s.
A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

**Curiosity**, kù-e-o's'ité. s.
Inquisitiveness, inclination to inquiry; inquisitiveness; accurate, exactness; an art of curiosity, an experiment; an object of curiosity, rarity.

**Curious**, kù're-us. a. (314)
Inquisitive, desirous of information; attentive to, diligent about; careful not to mistake; difficult to please, solicitous of perfection; exact, nice, subtle; elegant, neatly; artfully, exactly.

**Curilaty**, kù're-al'e-te. s.
The privileges or retinue of a court.

**Cure**, kùr. s.
A worthless degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.

**Curable**, kùr'a-bl. s. (405)
The admission of a remedy.

**Currency**, kù'ren-se. s.
Circulation, power of passing from hand to hand; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.

**Currant**, kùr'ran. s.
The tree; a small dried grape, properly written Corinth, from the place it came from.

**Curtain-lecture**, kùrin-lek'. s.
A kind of public lecture, given by a woman with a voice of power.

**To Curtail**, kùr-tale'. v. a.
To cut off, to cut short, to shorten.

**Curt**, kùrt. a.
Short.

**Curtail**, kùr'teál. v. a.
To cut off, to cut short, to shorten.

**Cursory**, kùr'so-re. a.
Hasty, quick, careless, careless.

**Cursoryness**, kùr'so-re-nes. s.
Lamentation, wish of evil to another; affection, torment, vexation.

**Curse**, kùr's. s.
Under a curse, hateful, detestable; unhappy, unassailable; vexatious, troublesome.

**Cure**, kùr. s.
A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

**Curt**, kùrt. a.
A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.
Cymbal, sim'bal. s. 
A musical instrument.

Cyananthropy, si-nan'/tho-pe.s. A species of madness, in which men have the qualities of dogs.

Cynical, sim'ik-al. s. Having the qualities of a dog; churlish, brutal, snarling, satirical.

Cynick, sim'ik. s. A philosopher of the snarling or currish sort, a follower of Diogenes; a snarler, a misanthrope.

Cynosure, si'n-o-sur, or si'no-sur. s. The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer.

Cyprus, sj'prus. s. A thin transparent black stuff.

Cyst, sis't. s. Containing some morbid matter.

Cystis, sis'tis. s. A blisters.

Cystotomy, sis'to-tom'e-s. s. The act of making an opening in the bladder.

Czar, zar. s. The title of the Emperor of Russia.

Czarina, za-re'na. s. The Empress of Russia.

Dab, dab. v. a. To strike gently with something soft or moist.

Dab, dab. s. A small lump of any thing; a blow with something moist or soft; something moist or flimsy thrown upon one; in low language, an artist; a kind of small flat fish.

Dab-chick, dab'tshik. s. A water fowl.

Dabble, dab'bl. v. a. To smear, to daub, to wet.

Dabble, dab'bl. v. n. To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing in a slight manner, to tamper.

Dabbler, dab'lur. s. One that plays in water; one that meddles without mastery, a superficial medler.

Dace, dace. s. A small river fish, resembling a roach.

Dactyle, dak'til. s. A poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

Dad, dad. s. The child's way of expressing father.

Daffodil, daf'fo-di-l. s. A poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

Daffodilly, daf'-fo-di'l. s. A poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

Dagger, dag'gr. s. A short sword, a poniard; a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence; the obelus, as [†].

Daggershothing, dag'gr-draw'ing. s. The art of drawing daggers, approach to open violence.

Dam, dam. s. The mother.

Dam, dam. s. A mole or bank to confine water.

To Dam, dam. v. a. (405) To dip negligently in mere or water.

To Dapple, dag'gl. v. a. (405) To dip negligently in mere or water.

To Daggle, dag'gl. v. a. (405) To dip negligently in mere or water.

To Daggle, dag'gl. v. n. To be in the mire.

Daggetail, dag'gl-tail. a. Bemired, bespattered.

Daily, dal'le. a. Happening every day, quotidian.

Daily, dal'le. adv. Every day, very often.

Daintily, dan'tle-y. adv. Elegant, delicately, deliciously, pleasantly.

Daintiness, dan'tle-nes.s. Delicacy, softness; elegance, nicety; squeamishness, fastidiousness.

Dainty, dan'tle. s. Pleased to the palate; delicate, nice, squeamish; scrupulous; elegant.

Dainty, dan'tle. s. Something nice or delicate, a delicacy; a word of fondness formerly in use.

Dairy, da'ry. s. The place where milk is manufactured.

Dairymaid, da-re'ma'd. s. The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

Daisy, da'zy. s. A small black plum, a damson.

Dame, dar'je. s. A lady, the title of honour formerly given to women; mistress of a low family; women in general.

Dame-violet, dar'je-vi'let. s. Queen's gillyflower.

To Damn, dam. v. a. (411) To doom to eternal torments in a future state; to procure or cause to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiss any publick performance, to explode.

Damnable, dan'ma-bl. a. Deserving damnation.

Damnably, dan'ma-bl. a. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.

Damnation, dan'ma'shun. s. Exclusion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal punishment.

Damnatory, dan'ma-tor'e. a. Containing a sentence of condemnation.

Damed, dam'd, or dam'ned. a. Handful, determinate.

This word, in familiar language, is scarcely
Dampness, damp'ness.s. 

Damsel, dam'zel.s. (102) A young gentlewoman; an attendant of the better rank; a wencher, a country lass.

There is a very singular usage of this word, as a verb or participle, when it signifies the condemnation of a thing. It is, at least, the figure called Cata-

Damson, dam'son.s. (170) A small black plum.

Dampy, damp'e.a. Dcjefled, gloomy, sorrowful.

To Dance Attendance, dan'se.v. a. To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.

Dancer, dan'ser.s. The holder of honour for men.

To Dance, dan'se.v. n. (78) (79) To move in measure.

To Dance Attendance, dan'se. v. a. To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.

To Dance, dan'se. v. a. To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.

Dancer, dan'ser.s. One that practises the art of dancing.

Dancingmaster, dan'sing-mas'ter.s. One who teaches the art of dancing.

Dancingroom, dan'sing-room.s. The place of an assembly for the art of dancing is taught.

Dandelion, dan-dc-li'un.s. The name of a plant, so called from its likeness to the tooth of a lion.

Daub, danb v. a. (213) To smear with something adhesive; to paint coarsely; to lay on anything gaudily or ostentatiously; to flatter grossly.


Dauby, daw'be.a. Viscous, glutinous, adhesive.
To DECORATE, dek-kə-rate, v. a. To adorn, embellish, beautify.
DECORATIVE, dek-kə-rə-tiv, a. Ornamental; added for beauty.
DECORATOR, dek-kə-rə-tor, s. An ornamental artist.
DECOROUS, dek-kə-rəs, ə. Decent, suitable to a character.
DECORUM, dek-kə-rəm, s. Proper behavior; decorum.
To DECORUM, dek-kə-rəm, v. a. To make decorous; to be proper in behavior.
DECORUM, dek-kə-rəm, v. n. To be proper in behavior; to be decorous.
DECRETAL, dek-kə-rəl, a. Concerning a decree, containing a decree.
To DECRETAL, dek-kə-rəl, v. a. To decree something.
To DECREE, dek-kri, v. a. To deem, decide; to appoint by decree.
DECREE, dek-kri, s. An order, a law, a decision.
Decree, dek-kri, a. An order, a law, a decision; a decree.
DECREE, dek-kri, a. An order, a law, a decision; a decree.
To DECREE, dek-kri, v. a. To deem, decide; to appoint by decree.
DECREE, dek-kri, s. An order, a law, a decision.
DECRETIST, dek-kə-rət-ist, s. One who studies the decrees.
DECRETOLOGY, dek-kər-tə-lə-jē, s. The study of decrees.
DECRUSTATION, dek-kər-ə-tā-shən, s. The process of decomposing.
To Defexure, de-fiek'shure.s.(470) A bending down, a turning aside, or out of the way.

To Deflection, de-fleVshun.s. Deviation, the act of turning aside; a turning aside, or out of the way.

To Deflect, de-flekt'. v.n. To turn aside, to deviate from a true course.

Diffiniteness, de-fin'it-nes.s. Certainty, limitedness.

Diffinitn, de-fi'it.s. A short description of anything by its properties; in logic, the explanation of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

Difinitive, de-fin'it-ive.a. Determinate, positive, express.

Definitively, de-fin'i-tive-ly.ad. Positively, decisively, expressly.

Deflagrability, def-fla-gra-bil'e-ty.s. Combustibility.

Deflagrable, de-fla'gra-bl.a. Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire.

Deflagration, de-fla-gra'shun.s. Setting fire to several things in their preparation.

To Deflect, de-flék'. v.n. To turn aside, to deviate from a true course.

Deflection, de-flék'shun.s. Deviation, the act of turning aside; a turning aside, or out of the way.

Deflexure, de-flék-shure.s. (479) A bending down, a turning aside, or out of the way.

Defloration, de-fló-ra'shun.s. (530) The act of deflowering; the selection of that which is most valuable.

To Deflour, de-fló'. v.n. To ravish, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of anything.

Defloration, de-fló-ra'shun.s. The act of deflowering; the selection of that which is most valuable.

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Defloration, de-fló-ra'shun.s. The act of deflowering; the selection of that which is most valuable.
To Delegate, del'e-gate.v.a. (91)
To send upon an embassy; to intrust, to commit to another; to appoint judges to a particular cause.

Delicacy, del'e-kä-te.s. (91)
Fine, consisting of small parts; pleasing to the eye; nice, pleasing to the taste; dainty, choice, select; gentle of manners; soft, effeminate; pure, delicate.

Delegation, del-le-ga'shun.s.
A court wherein all causes of appeal, from either of the archbishops, are decided.

Delight, de-lit'.s. (303)
Joy, pleasure, satisfaction; that which gives delight.

To Delight, de-lit'.v.n.
To have delight or pleasure in.

Delightful, de-lue'ful.a.
Pleasing, delightful.

Delightfully, de-lue'ful-le.ad.
Pleasantly, charmingly, with delight.

Delightfulness, de-lue'iul-nes.s.
Pleasantness, satisfaction.

Delightsome, de-lit'ce-sum.a.
Pleasant, delightful.

Delightsomely, de-lit'ce-sum-le.ad.
In a pleasant manner.

Delightfulness, de-lue'iul-nes.s.
Pleasantness, satisfaction.

Delightfulness, de-lue'iul-nes.s.
Pleasantness, satisfaction.

Delightedly, de-lue'ful-le.ad.
Pleasantly, charmingly, with delight.

Delay, de-la'.s.
A deferring, procrastination; stay, stop.

To Delay, de-la',v.n.
To stop, to cease from action.

Delf, delf.
A mine, a quarry; earthenware, counterfeit chinaware.

Dell, del.s.
A pit, a valley.

Deliverance, de-liy'ur-anse.s.
The act of delivering, or giving; release, saving; as, surrender, giving up; utterance, pronunciation; childbirth.

Deliverer, del'vur.s. (98)
A digger.

Del'vur.v.
To dig, to open the ground with a spade; to fathom, to sift.

Delv, del.v.
A ditch, a palaf, a den.

Deliverable, del'vur-bl. a. (405)
 LIABLE TO BE DECEIVED.

Deliquium, de-lik'kwe-um.s.
A distillation by the force of fire.

Demandant, de-man'dant.s.
He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.

Demand, de-mand'.s.
A claim, a challenging; a question, an interrogation; a calling for a thing in order to purchase it; in law, the asking of what is due.

Demander, de-man'dur.s.
One that requires a thing with authority; one that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

Demande, de-mé'né'. s.
A men, presence, carriage. Obsolete.

To Demand, de-mé'né'. v.a.
To claim, to ask for with authority.

Demandable, de'man'da-bl. a.
That may be demanded, asked for.

Demandant, de-man'dant. s.
The actor or plaintiff in a real action.

Demerit, de-mer'it.s.
The opposite of merit, ill-deserving.

Demi-cannon, dem'e-kan'nun.s.
A great gun.

Demi, dim.' A.
An inseparable particle.

Demi-culverin, dem'e-kul'ver-in.s.
A small cannon.

Demi-devil, dem'e-dev'vl.s.
Half a devil.

Demi-god, dem'e-god.s.
A partaking of divine nature, half man, half divine.

Demian, de'me-n'. s.
See DEMAIN.

Demi, dém.'
An inseparable particle.

Demi-cannon, dem'e-kän'. n.n.
A large gun.

Demi-culverin, dem'e-kal'ver-in.s.
A small cannon.

Demi-devil, dem'e-dev'vl.s.
Half a devil.

Demi-god, dém'è-god.s.
Paragon of Divine nature, half a god.

DEL DEL DEM

nör (167), nóč (163); übe (171), ũbe (172), ūł (173), ūd (299); pönd (313); ūhın (460), this (469).
DEMON, dé-mon. n. A spirit, generally an evil spirit.

DEMONICAL, dé-mon-ik'al. a. Belonging to the Devil, devilish; influenced by the devil.

DEMONIC, dé-mon'ik. a. One possessed by the devil.

DEMONIST, dé-mon'ist. n. One that believes in demons.

DEMONISTRY, dé-mon'str-i-še. n. The study of demons.

DEMONSTRATIONAL, dé-mon'str-a-t'nal. a. Having the power of demonstrating, ininvincibly conclusive; having the power of proving clearly.

DEMONSTRATING, dé-mon'str-a-t'ing. a. That which demonstrates anything in general, the accent is on the same syllable as the verb. (231)

DEMONSTRATORY, dé-mon-s'tra-t'or-y. n. Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMONSTRATIVE, dé-mon's'tra-tiv. a. Having the power of demonstrating, ininvincibly conclusive; having the power of proving clearly.

DEMONSTRABLE, dé-mon's'tra-bl. a. That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

DEMONSTRATE, dé-mon'st-rate. v. a. In such a manner as admits of certain proof.

DEMONSTRATES, dé-mon's'tra-t's. n. The act of demonstrating, ininvincibly conclusive; having the power of proving clearly.

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DEMONSTRATING, dé-mon's'tra-t'ing. a. That which demonstrates anything in general, the accent is on the same syllable as the verb. (231)
To Deracinate, dé-rik'si-nate. v.a. To pluck out the roots.

To Dequantitate, de-kwon'te- (91) To diminish the quantity of.

To Deputate, de-piite'. v.a. To send with a special commission, to empower one to transact instead of another.

To Depurate, dep'u-rate'. a. (93) To purify; to free from impurities; to purge.

To Derelict, der'e-ljkt. s. Any thing which is relinquished by the owner.

To Derive, de-rive'. v.n. To come from, to owe its origin to; to deduce from. Derivative, de-riv'a-tiv. s. (157) The thing or word derived or taken from its original; to communicate to another, as from the origin and source; in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.

To Derogate, der'o-gate. a. (93) To disparage, lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing.

To Descent, de-sent'. s. The act of passing from a higher place; progress downwards; invasion, hostile entrance into a kingdom; transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor: birth, extraction, process of lineage, offspring, the forebears; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale or order of being.

To Derogatory, de-róg'ät-or.i. a. In a detracting manner.

To Descend, de-send'. v.n. To come from a higher place to a lower; to come down; to come suddenly, to fall upon as an enemy; to make an invasion; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a successor; to extend a discourse from a general to particular considerations.

To Descend, de-send'. v.a. To walk downward upon any place.

To Desecrate, dé-sek'rat.e. a. The act of profaning or defiling.

To Descend, de-send'. a. The offspring of an ancestor.

To Descendible, de-sen'di-ble. a. Such as may be descended; transmissible by inheritance.

To Descend, de-send'. v.a. The act of falling or sinking, descent; a declension, a degradation.

To Descent, de-sent'. s. The act of passing from a higher place; progress downwards; invasion, hostile entrance into a kingdom; transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance; the state of proceeding from an original or progenitor: birth, extraction, process of lineage, offspring, the forebears; a single step in the scale of genealogy; a rank in the scale or order of being.

To Describe, de-skribe'. v.a. To mark out anything by the mention of its properties, to delineate, to mark out, as a torch waved about the head describes a circle; to distribute into proper heads or divisions; to define in a lax manner.

To Describer, de-skri'ør.s. He that describes.

To Design, de-sine'. v.a. (447) To purpose; to form or order with a particular purpose; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project; to mark out.
Design lessly, de-sine'les-le. ad. Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.

Desire, de-zire'. v. a. To wish, to long for; to express wishes, to wished with earnestness.

Desirable, de-zi're-bl. a. Distinguishable, capable to be particularly marked out.

Designation, de-sine'ment. s. A plot, a malicious intention; the idea, or sketch of a work.

Designing, de-si'ning. part. a. Insidious, treacherous, deceitful.

Designless, de-slne'les-a. Unknowing, inadvertent.

Designedly, de-si'ned-le-ad. (364) Purposely, intentionally.

Desist, de-s?st'. v.n. (447) To cease from anything, to stop.

Desirously, de-zi'rus-le.ad. Eagerly, with desire.

Desirous, de-zl'rus.a. (314) Full of desire, eager, longing after.

Desiringness, de-zl'rus-nes.s. Fullness of desire.

Desirably, de-zl'-zal-bl.a. Pleading, delightful; that which to be wished with earnestness.

Desire, de-zire'-s. With earnestness to obtain or enjoy.

Desire, de-zire', v. a. To wish, to long for; to express wishes, to long; to ask, to interest.

Desirer, de-zl'-zur.s. (98) One that is eager after any thing.

Desirous, de-zl'-zus.a. (314) Eager, desirous after anything.

Desirousness, de-zl'-zus-nes.s. Eagerly, with desire.

Desirously, de-zl'-zal-ad. Full of desire.

Desire, de-zire', v. n. (447) To cease from anything, to stop.

Desolate, de-szo-late'. a. (91) Without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waste; solitary, without society.

Desolate, de-szo-late'. v. a. To deprive of inhabitants.

Desolately, de-szo-late'-li-ad. To a great manner.

Desolation, de-szo-lizhun. s. Destruction of inhabitants; gloominess, melancholy; a place wasted and forsaken.

Despair, de-spzre'. s. Hopelessness, dependence, that which causes despair, that of which there is no hope; in theology, loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

Despair, de-spzre'. v. n. To be without hope, to despair.

Despairer, de-spzre'-ur.s. One without hope.

Despairingly, de-spzre'-ling-ad. In a manner betokening hopelessness.

Despatch, de-spzsh'. v. a. To send away hastily; to send out of the world, to put to death; to perform a business quickly; to conclude an affair with another.

Despatch, de-spzsh'. s. Hasty execution; express, hasty messenger or message.

Despatchful, de-spzsh-fil. a. Contemplative, mean, worthless.

Despater, de-spzsh-ter. s. (gs) The person that destroys.

Despater, de-spzsh-ter-s. The act of destroying, waste; murder, massacre; the state of being destroyed; in theology, eternal death.

Despater, de-spzsh-ter-s. a. That which destroys, wasteful, causing ruin and devastation.

Despaterfully, de-spzsh-fil-ly-ad. Absolutely, ruinously, wastefully.

Despaterfulness, de-spzsh-fil-nes.s. The quality of destroying or ruining.

Desp automation, de-spzsh-ter-s. a. Destroyer, consumer.

Desolation, de-szo-lizhun. s. A profuse and inordinate sweating.

Desolator, de-szo-lizh-tor. s. (334) A person that destroys.

Desolatoriously, de-szo-lizh-tor-ly-ad. Roving from thing to thing, unsteady, immethodical. — See Subsolatory.

Desolate, de-szo-late'. s. To take from any thing.
To Detach, de-tach', v. a.
To separate; to disengage; to send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

Detachment, de-tach'ment. s.
A body of troops sent out from the main army.

To Detail, de-tail', v. a.
To relate particularly, to particularise.

Detail, de-tail'. s.
A minute and particular account.

To Detain, de-tain'. v. a.
To keep that which belongs to another; to withhold; to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.

Detainer, de-tain'er. s.
The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

To Determine, de-ter'mine. v. n.
To conclude; to end; to come to a decision; to resolve concerning anything.

Determination, de-ter'mination. s.
The act of making anything worse.

Detergent, de-ter'jent. a.
That which cleanses.

To Deterge, de-ter'je'. v. a.
To cleanse a sore.

To Deter, de-ter'. v. a.
To discourage from anything.

Detection, de-tect'shun. s.
Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of anything hidden.

Detecter, de-tect'er. s.
A discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Detection, de-tæk'shun. s.
Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of anything hidden.

Detecter, de-tæk'ter. s.
A discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Detainder, de-tain'der. s.
The name of a writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refused to deliver them again.

Detinu, de-tin'u. s.
A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refused to deliver them again.

Deterimental, de-tre-men'tal. a.
Mischievous, harmful, causing loss.

Deteriment, de-tre-men'tment. s.
Loss, damage, mischief.

Determent, de-tre-men't. s.
Loss, damage, mischief.

Deterrent, de-tre-ren't. a.
That which serves to deter from anything.

Detraction, de-trak'shun. s.
The act of taking off from anything; scandal.

Detraction, de-trak'tion. s.
The act of taking off from anything; scandal.

Deter, de-tra'. v. a.
To deter, to take away by envy and calumny.

Detractor, de-tra'ktor. s.
One who attacks another's reputation.

Deter, de-tra'. v. a.
To deter, to take away by envy and calumny.

Detractor, de-tra'ctor. s.
One who attacks another's reputation.

Detraction, de-trak'shun. s.
The act of taking off from anything; scandal.

Detraction, de-trak'tion. s.
The act of taking off from anything; scandal.

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To Devour, de-vöö'-v. v. a. To eat up ravenously; to destroy or consume with rapacious thoroughness; to swallow up, to annihilate.

Devourer, de-vöö'-r. s. A consumer, he that devours.

Devout, de-vou'-t. a. Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expressive of devotion or piety.

Devoutly, de-vöö'-lē. ad. Piously, with devout religion.

Deuce, dúc. s. The Devil.


Deuteronomy, du-tər-on'-ə-ri. s. (518) A second marriage.


Deuterogamy, du-ter-og'a-me. s. A second marriage.

Deuteroscopy, du-ter-os'ep'ri. s. The second intention, a meaning, beyond the literal sense.

Deug, dú. s. The moisture upon the ground.

To Dew, dú. v. a. To wet as with dew, to moisten.

Dewberry, du'ber-re. s. The fruit of a species of bramble.

Dewdrop, du'drop. s. A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise.

Dewworm, du'wurm. s. A worm found in dew.

Dexter, deks'ter. a. The right, not the left.

Dexterity, deks'ter-e-te. s. Readiness of limbs, activity, readiness to obtain skill; readiness of converse.

Dexterous, deks'ter-us. a. Expert in any manual employment, active, ready; expert in management, subtle, full of expedients.

Dextrously, deks'teT-us-le. ad. Expertly, skilfully, artfully.

Dextral, deks'tral. a. The right, not the left.

Dextrality, deks'tral-i-te. s. The state of not being on the right side.

Dey, du. s. The supreme governor in some of the Barbary States.

Diabetes, di-a-be'te. s. A morbid copiousness of urine.

Diabolic, di-a-bölik'-ri. s. A sort of copiousness of urine.

Diabolical, di-a-bölik'-ri. s. A sort of copiousness of urine.

Diabolical, di-a-bölik'-ri. s. A sort of copiousness of urine.

Dial-plate, di'al-plate. s. The face of the clock, upon which the hours or minutes are marked.

Diagnosis, di-ag'6-nal. a. The art of diagnosing disease.

Diagonal, di-ag'6-nal. s. A line drawn from angle to angle.

Diagonally, d'i-ag'6-nal-e. ad. In a diagonal direction.

Diagram, di-ag'6-nal. s. A delineation of geometrical figures, a geometrical scheme.

Diapason, di-a-pan'son. s. A perfect concord.

Diaphony, di-a-fan'ri. a. Transparent, clear.

Diaphanous, di-a-fan'ri. s. A consumer, he that devours.

Diaphaneity, di-a-fa'ni-te. s. Transparent, perfect.

Diaphanous, di-a-fan'ri. s. A consumer, he that devours.

Diaphanous, di-a-fan'ri. s. A consumer, he that devours.

Diaphanous, di-a-fan'ri. s. A consumer, he that devours.

Diaphanous, di-a-fan'ri. s. A consumer, he that devours.

Diaphragm, di-a-fr'am. s. (399) The midriff, which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

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DICTATION, dict'shun.s. Style, language, expression.

DICTIONARY, dict'shun-ä-ré.s. A book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary, a word-book.

DIFF. A few years ago this word was universally pronounced as if written Differ, but a person would have been thought a pedant if he had pronounced it according to its etymology, but it has been the use of improvement in spelling, that now a person would risk the implication of vulgarity, should he pronounce it otherwise than it is written.

DIED, dild. The pret. of Do; the sign of the preter-inperfect tense.

DIDACTICAL, did-äkt'ik.al. Preceptive, giving precepts.

DIDACTIC, did-äkt'ik.s. Preceptive, didactic.

DIDACTIST, did-aekt'ist. The second person of the preter tense of Do. See D i.

TO DIE, di.v.a. To tinge, to colour.

DIE, dill. Colour, tincture, stain, hue acquired.

DIE, dill.s. Plural, Dies, dize. The stamp used in coinage.

DIE, dill.s. Plural, Dice, disc. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play; hazard, chance; any cubic body.

DIFERENCE, dif'fur-ense.s. (555) State of being distinct from something; the qualities by which one differs from another; the disproportion between one thing and another; dispute, debate, quarrel; distinction; point in question, ground of controversy; a logical distinction; a ground of controversy; a question of logic.

DIFFERENT, dif-fär-ent.s. Distinct, not the same; of contrary qualities; unlike, dissimilar.

DIFFERENTLY, dif-fär-ent-ly.ad. In a different manner, in another way.

DIFFICULT, dif-lik'tul.s. Difficult, hard, not easy; onerous. Not in use.

DIFFICULTY, dif-lik'tul-é.s. Hardly, with difficulty.

DIFFUSION, dif-fu'shun.s. Dispersion, the state of being scattered every way; copiousness, exuberance of style.

DIFFUSELY, dif-fu'siv-le.ad. Widely, extensively.

DIFFUSIVENESS, dif-fu-siv-nes.s. Extension, dispersion; want of conciseness.
**DIM**

dike, dik, s. A channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations.

to Dim, dim, v. a. To bear, to endure.

to Dilacerate, dil-á'sér-e-tate. v. a. (124) To tear, to rend.

dilaceration, dil-a-ús-sér-a-tishen. s. The act of rending in two.

to Dilate, dil-a'-tate. v. a. (124) To extend, to spread out; to relate at large, to tell diffusely and copiously.

to Dilate, dil-a'-'tate. v. n. To widen, to grow wide; to speak largely and copiously.

dilator, dil-a-tör. n. That which extends.

dilatoriness, dil-a-tör-i-nes. s. Slowness, sluggishness.

dilatory, dil-a-tör-e. a. (512) Tardy, slow, sluggish.—See Domestic.

dilection, dil-lek'shun. s. (124) The act of loving.

dilemm, dil-em'm. a. (119) An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions; a difficult or doubtful choice.

diligence, dil'e-jense. s. Industry, assiduity.

diligent, dil'e-jent. a. Constant in application; assiduous; constantly applied, prosecuted with activity.

diligently, dil'e-jent-le. a. With assiduity, with heed and perseverance.

dill, dil. s. An herb.

dilucid, dil'u'sid. a. (124) Clear, not opaque; clear, not obscure.

to Dilucidate, dil-u'-sid-e-tate. v. a. (124) To make clear or plain, to explain. 

dilucidation, dil-u'-sid-a-tishen. s. The act of making clear.

diluent, dil'u-ent. a. Having the power to thin other matter.

diluent, dil'u-ent. s. The which thins other matter.

to Dilute, dil-u'-tate'. v. a. (124) To make thin; to make weak.

diluter, dil-u'-tör. s. That which makes anything else thin.

dilution, dil'u-shen. s. The act of making anything thin or weak.

diluvian, dil-u've-an. a. (124) Relating to the deluge.

dim, dim. a. Not having a quick sight; dull of apprehension; not clearly seen, obscure; obstructing the act of vision, not luminous.

to Dim, dim. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make less bright, to obscure.

dimension, dil-e-mén'shun. s. (124) Space contained in any thing, bulk, extent, capacity.

**DIN**

Dimensionless, dil-e-mén'shun-le. s. Without any definite bulk.

Dimension, dil-e-mén'shun. s. That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

Dimidiation, dil-i-di-a-tishen. s. The act of halving.

to Diminish, dil-i-min'ish. v. a. (124) To make less by any abstraction or destruction of any part; to impair, to lessen, to degrade; to take any thing from that to which it belongs, the contrary to add.

What has been observed of the e ending a syllable before the accent is applicable to the s; they are both exactly the same sound.—See Despatch.

to Diminish, dil-i-min'ish. v. n. To grow less, to be impaired.

diminishingly, dil-i-min'ing-ly. ad. In a manner tending to nudity.

diminution, dil-i-min'ishen. s. Diminutive, dil-i-min'ish. a. Small, little.

diminutive, dil-i-min'ishu. s. A word formed to express littleness, as maniken, in English, a little man; a small thing.

diminutively, dil-i-min'itiv-le. a. In a diminutive manner.

diminutiveness, dil-i-min'itivnes. s. Smalliness, littleness, pettyness.

dimish, dil-i-min'h. a. Somewhat dim.

dimissory, dil-i-mis-sur-re. a. That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

dimissoryly, dil-i-mis-sur-re-le. a. In a manner tending to nudity.

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Dimension was suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay.

dilatability, dil-a-ta-bil'e-te. s. The quality of admitting extension.

dilatable, dil-a-ta-bl. a. (10j) Capable of extension.

dilatation, dil-a-ta-ia'shun. s. (124) The act of extending into greater space; the state of being extended.

to Dilate, dil-a'-tate'. v. a. (124) To extend, to spread out; to relate at large, to tell diffusely and copiously.

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dimension, dil-e-mén'shun. s. (124) Space contained in any thing, bulk, extent, capacity.

**DIR**

to Ding, ding, v. a. To bluster, to bounce, to huff.

ding-dong, ding-'dang'. s. A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

dingle, ding'gl. s. (405) A hollow between hills.

dining-room, din-ing-röm. s. The principal apartment of the house.

dinner, din-nür. s. (95) To give a dinner to, to feed.

dinner-time, din'nür-tim-e. s. The time of dining.

dint, dint. a. A blow, a stroke; the mark made by a blow; violence, force, power.

to Dint, din. v. a. To mark with a cavity by a blow.

dinumeration, din-u-mér-a'shun. s. (125) The act of numbering out singly.

diocesan, di-ös-së-sän. s. (116) A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

diocese, di-e-ös. s. The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

diotrical, di-o-trikal. s. A part of quicks, treating of the different refinements of the light.

diorthosis, di-o-thöö'-sis. s. (520) An operation by which numbers of men are made even.

to Dip, dip, v. a. To immerge; to put into any liquid; to moisten, to wet; to engage in any affair; to engage as a pledge.

to Dip, dip. v. n. To immerge; to pierce; to enter slightly into any thing; to drop by chance into any mass; to choose by chance.

dipchick, dip'tshik. s. The name of a bird.

dipetalous, dip-tèt'a-lus. a. (119) Having two flower leaves.

diphthong, dip'thon. s. (113) A coalition of two vowels to form one sound.

diploma, dip-plö'ma. s. (124) A letter or writing conferring some privilege.

diplomacy, dip-plö'ma-si. s. The state of acting by a diploma.

diplomatic, dip-lö-mat'ik. a. Relating to a diploma.

dipper, dip'për. s. (98) One of those dips. Generally applied to one who baptizes by plunging into the water.

dipping-needle, dip'pîng-ne-dîl. s. A device which shows a particular property of the magnetick needle.

dippsas, dip'sâs. s. A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

diptote, dip'tôte. s. A noun consisting of two cases only.

diptych, dip'tik. s. A register of bishops and martyrs.

dire, dire. a. Dreadful, dismal, horrible.

direct, di-têkt'. a. (124) Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not col-
To DlSAUTHORISE, diz-ər'iz. v.a. To deprive of creditor authority.
Disavowment, dis-a-və-ment. n. Refusal of credit, denial of belief.
To DISBAND, diz-bænd. v.a. To disperse, to break up.
To DISBAR, diz-bär'. v.a. To exclude, to disqualify.
Disbeliever, dis-bē-lēv'r. s. One who refuses belief.
Disbelief, dis-bē-fin. s. Refusal of credit, denial of belief.
To DISBENCH, diz-bench'. v.a. To remove from a seat.
To DISBRANCH, diz-brāntsh'. v.a. To separate, to break off.
To DISBURB, diz-būr'. v.a. To disturb, to interrupt.
Disburder, diz-būr'dur. s. One that disburses.
Disbursing, diz-būrs'ing. adj. The act of disbursing.
Discalced, dis-kal'shec-a-ted. a. Stripped of shoes.
Discalciation, dis-kal'she-a-shun. s. The act of pulling off the shoes.
Discand, dis-kand'. v. n. To dissolve, to melt.
Discard, diz-kārd'. v. a. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless; to discharge or eject from service or employment.
Discarnate, dis-kar'nate. a. Ungirded, loosely dressed.
Discarnated, dis-sinkt'. a. Ungirded, loosely dressed.
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Discarnated, dis-sinkt'. a. Ungirded, loosely dressed.
Disconcert, dis-kon-sert'. v.a. To unsettle the mind, to discompose.
Discomposure, dis-kom-pō'zhur. s. Disorder, perturbation.
Discontinuance, dis-kōn-ti-nu's. Disruption of continuity, separation.
Discontent, dis-kōn-tent'. s. Want of content, uneasiness at the present state.
Discontentment, dis-kōn-tent'ment. s. The state of discontent.
Discontinuation, dis-kōn-t'ni-ū'ni-ū-ns. Discontinuation, separation.
Discomfort, dis-kum'fur-t. s. Uneasiness, melancholy, gloom.
To DISCOMFORT, diz-kum'fart. v.a. To grieve, to adden, to distress.
Discomfitable, dis-sərp'te-bli-l. a. Frangible, separable.
Discomfitingly, dis-sərp'ti-n. Discomfitingly, dis-sərp'ti-n. To defeat, to vanquish.
Discomfitted, dis-kōm-fi'tit. v.a. To defeat, to vanquish.
Discomfortable, dis-kōm'făr-tā-bl. a. One that is melancholy and refuses comfort; that causes sadness.
To DISCOMMEND, diz-kōm-mend'. v.a. To blame, to censure.
Discommending, dis-kōm'mend-ing. adj. Blameable, censurable.
Discommendable, dis-kōm'-mendā-bl. s. Blameable, blamableness, censurable.
Discommendation, dis-kōm-mendā'shun. s. Blame, censure.
Discommender, dis-kōm'mendr. s. One that discommends.
To DISCOMMODE, diz-kōm-mōd'. v.a. To put to inconvenience, to molest.
Discommode, diz-kōm'ōd. s. Inconvenience, troublesome. See Commode.
Discommodity, dis-kōm'mō-dit. s. Inconvenience, disadvantage, hurt.
To DISCOMPONE, diz-kōm'pō-n. To disorder, to unsettle; to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend; to disgrace.
Discomposing, diz-kōm-pōz'ing. adj. Inconvenient, troublesome.
Discomposingly, dis-kōm-pōz'ing-le. In a discomposing manner, comfortably.
Discomposingness, dis-kōm-pōz'ing-ns. The state of being discomposed.
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To DISCOMMEND, diz-kōm-mend'. v.a. To blame, to censure.
Discommending, dis-kōm'mend-ing. adj. Blameable, censurable.
Discommendable, dis-kōm'-mendā-bl. s. Blameable, blamableness, censurable.
Discommendation, dis-kōm-mendā'shun. s. Blame, censure.
Discommender, dis-kōm'mendr. s. One that discommends.
To DISCOMMODE, diz-kōm-mōd'. v.a. To put to inconvenience, to molest.
Discommode, diz-kōm'ōd. s. Inconvenience, troublesome. See Commode.
Discommodity, dis-kōm'mō-dit. s. Inconvenience, disadvantage, hurt.
To DISCOMPONE, diz-kōm'pō-n. To disorder, to unsettle; to ruffle; to disturb the temper; to offend; to disgrace.
Discomposing, diz-kōm-pōz'ing. adj. Inconvenient, troublesome.
Discomposingly, dis-kōm-pōz'ing-le. In a discomposing manner, comfortably.
Discomposingness, dis-kōm-pōz'ing-ns. The state of being discomposed.
Discontent, dis-kōn-tent'. s. Want of content, uneasiness at the present state.
Discontentment, dis-kōn-tent'ment. s. The state of discontent.
Discontinuation, dis-kōn-t'ni-ūn. Discontinuation, separation.
Discomfort, dis-kum'fur-t. s. Uneasiness, melancholy, gloom.
To DISCOMFORT, diz-kum'fart. v.a. To grieve, to adden, to distress.
Discomfitable, dis-sərp'te-bli-l. a. Frangible, separable.
Discomfitingly, dis-sərp'ti-n. Discomfitingly, dis-sərp'ti-n. To defeat, to vanquish.
Discomfitted, dis-kōm-fi'tit. v.a. To defeat, to vanquish.
Discomfortable, dis-kōm'făr-tā-bl. a. One that is melancholy and refuses comfort; that causes sadness.
To DISCOMMEND, diz-kōm-mend'. v.a. To blame, to censure.
Discommending, dis-kōm'mend-ing. adj. Blameable, censurable.
Discommendable, dis-kōm'-mendā-bl. s. Blameable, blamableness, censurable.
Discommendation, dis-kōm-mendā'shun. s. Blame, censure.
Discommender, dis-kōm'mendr. s. One that discommends.
To DISCOMMODE, diz-kōm-mōd'. v.a. To put to inconvenience, to molest.
Discommode, diz-kōm'ōd. s. Inconvenience, troublesome. See Commode.
Discommodity, dis-kōm'mō-dit. s. Inconvenience, disadvantage, hurt.
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Discomposing, diz-kōm-pōz'ing. adj. Inconvenient, troublesome.
Discomposingly, dis-kōm-pōz'ing-le. In a discomposing manner, comfortably.
Discomposingness, dis-kōm-pōz'ing-ns. The state of being discomposed.
Discontent, dis-kōn-tent'. s. Want of content, uneasiness at the present state.
Discontentment, dis-kōn-tent'ment. s. The state of discontent.
DISTILLATORY, dis-til'l-a-tur-ri. (s. 160) Belonging to distillation.

DISTILLATION, dis-tiTla'shun. s. The act of dropping, or falling in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of distilling by fire; the substance drawn by the still.

DISTILLER, dis-'il'lur. s. One who practises the trade of distilling; one who makes pernicious inflammatory spirits.

DISTILLMENT, dis-til'ment. s. That which is drawn by distillation.

DISTINCTION, dis'tik. s. (s. 110) A couplet, a couple of lines.

DISTRICT, dis'tik. s. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appear in court or to pay a debt; the thing seized by law; calamity, misery, misfortune.

DISTRESS, dis-tres'. s. The act of making an illegal seizure; a compulsion, by which a man is assured to appear in court or to pay a debt; the thing seized by law; calamity, misery, misfortune.

DISTRAUGHT, dis-trawt'. part. a. Distracted. Little used.

DISTRACTION, dis-trak'sliun. s. The state of being diverted, diverted, diverted.

DISTRACT, dis-trakt'. v. a. To procure by law to a seizure; to harass, to make miserable.

DISTRACTED, dis-trak'ted. a. (s. 133) Sunk, absorbed.

DISTRACTEDLY, dis-trak'ted-le. ad. Madly, franticly.

DISTRAUGHTLY, dis-trawt'fuI-le. ad. In a distracted manner.

DISTRACTEDNESS, dis-trak'ted-ncs. s. The state of being distracted, diverted, diverted.

DISTRACTFULNESS, dis-trak'tful-lcs.s. The state of being distracted, diverted, diverted.

DISTRACTFULNESS, dis-trak'tful-lcs.s. The state of being distracted, diverted, diverted.

DISTRACTFULLY, dis-trawt'fuI-le. ad. In a distracted manner.

DISTRACTFUL, dis-trak'tful. a. (s. 139) That which makes distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish.

DISTINCTLY, dis-tink'tly. ad. Plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, dis-tink'tnes.s. The state of being distinct, different.

DISTINGUISHABLE, dis-tin'g-wash. s. (s. 84) Capable of being distinguished; worthy of note, worthy of regard.

DISTINGUISHING, dis-tin'g-wash. s. (s. 84) That which makes distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish.

DISTINGUISHED, dis-tin'g-wash. a. (s. 140) Eminent, extraordinary.

DISTINGUISHED, dis-tin'g-wash-ri. s. A judge, a analyzer, one that accurately distinguishes one thing from another; he that separates one thing from another by proper marks.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, dis-tin'g-wash-ting-li. ad. With distinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, dis-tin'g-wash'mint. s. Distinction, observation of difference.

DISTURB, dis-turb'. v. a. To make disturbance, to shew the substance.

DISTURBED, dis-turb'. s. That which is made disturbed, excited, agitated.

DISTURBER, dis-turb'. s. A violator of peace, he that causes tumults; he that causes perturbation of mind.

DISTURBANCE, dis-turb'rance.s. Interruption of tranquility; confusion, disorder, tumult.

DISTURB, dis-turb'. v. a. To perplex, to disquiet; to put into irregular motions; to interrupt, to hinder.
DIVERSE, di-$v$èrs. a.
Different from another; different from itself, multiform; in different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION, di-$v$èr-si-fi-$k$'i-$o$-$n$. s.
The act of changing forms or qualities; variation, variation in a variety of forms, multiformity; change, alteration.

TO DIVERSIFY, di-$v$èr-si-fi'. v. a.
To make different from another, to distinguish; to make different from itself, to variegate.

DIVERSION, di-$v$èr-$s$i-$o$-$n$. s. (124)
The act of turning anything off from its course; the cause by which anything is turned from its proper course or tendency; sport, something that unsands the mind; in war, the act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY, di-$v$èr-si-$t$y. s.
Difference, dissimilitude, variety.

DIVERSELY, di-$v$èr-s-le. ad.
Indifferent ways, variously.

TO DIVERT, di-$v$èr't'. v. a. (124)
To turn off from any direction or course; to divert from its proper course or tendency; to sport, to amuse, to divert.

DIVERTISE, di-$v$èr'tiz. v. n.
To sport, to amuse, to divert.

TO DIVERTISEMENT, di-$v$èr-tiz'-ment. s.
Diversion, delight.

DIVERTIVE, di-$v$èr-tiv. a. (124)
Recreative, amusive.

DIVISION, di-$v$èr-$s$h$'i$on. s.
The act of dividing anything into parts; the state of being divided; that by which anything is kept apart, partition; the part which is separated from the rest by dividing; discontinuation; parts into which a discourse is distributed; space between the notes of music, just time; in arithmetic, the separation or partition of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

DIVISIBILITY, di-$v$èr-$s$i-$b$i-$l$'i-tè. s. (124)
The quality of admitting division.

DIVISIBleness, di-$v$èr-$s$i-$b$l-nes. s.
Divisibility.

DIVISOR, di-$v$èr-$s$ôr. s. (124)
The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, di-$v$èr-$s$ôr. s. (124)
The legal separation of husband and wife; separation, disunion; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

DIVORCER, di-$v$èr-$s$ôr-$s$ôr. s.
The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

DIVORCING, di-$v$èr-$s$ôr-$i$ng. s.
Having the power to procure urine.

DIURNAL, di-$v$èr-$n$ôl. a. (116)
Relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in a day.

DIURNALLY, di-$v$èr-$n$ôl-lee. ad.
Daily, every day.

DIVINATION, div-$i$-n$`$a$-sh$`$n. s. (350)
Prediction or foretelling of future things.

DIVINE, div-$i$-nè. a. (121)
Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; excellent in a supreme degree; preservative.

DIVINE, div-$i$-nè. s.
A minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman; a man skilled in divinity, a theologian.

TO DIVINE, div-$i$-nè'. v. a.
To beckon; to forswear.

DIVINELY, div-$i$-nèl-ly. ad.
By the agency or influence of God; excellently, in the supreme degree; in a manner denoting a deity.

DIVINEness, div-$i$-nès. s.
Divinity, the participation of the Divine nature; excellence in the supreme degree.

DIVINER, div-$i$-nèr. s. (98)
One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means; conjurer, guesser.

DIVINERESS, div-$i$-nèr-es. s.
A prophetess.

DIVISIBILITY, div-$i$-sibl-i-tè. s.
The quality of admitting division.

DIVISIBleness, div-$i$-sibl-nes. s.
Divisibility.

DIVINER, div-$i$-nèr. s.
One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means; conjurer, guesser.

DIVINERESS, div-$i$-nèr-es. s.
A prophetess.

DIVISION, di-$v$èr-$s$h$'i$on. s.
The act of dividing anything into parts; the state of being divided; that by which anything is kept apart, partition; the part which is separated from the rest by dividing; discontinuation; parts into which a discourse is distributed; space between the notes of music, just time; in arithmetic, the separation or partition of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

DIVISIBILITY, di-$v$èr-$s$i-$b$i-$l$'i-tè. s. (124)
The quality of admitting division.

DIVISIBleness, di-$v$èr-$s$i-$b$l-nes. s.
Divisibility.

DIYVULGER, di-$v$èl'jôr. s. (95)
A publisher.

DIYULGER, di-$v$èl-jôr. s. (96)
A publisher.

DIYULSION, di-$v$èl-$s$h$`$n. s.
The act of plucking away.

DIYIZEN, di-$v$èl-$n$. s. (103)
To dress, to deck.

DIYIZZARD, di-$v$èl-$z$ârd. s.
A blockhead, a fool.

DIYIZZINESS, di-$v$èl-$z$-nèsz. s.
Godliness.

DIYIZZ, di-$v$èl-$z$. a.
Giddy, causing godliness; thoughtless.

DIYIZY, di-$v$èl-$z$. a.
To whirl round, to make giddy.

TO DIYO, div-$o$. v. a. (164)
To practice or act any thing good or bad; to perform, to achieve; to execute, to discharge; to finish, to end; to conclude, to close.

TO DIYO, div-$o$. v. n.
To act or have in any manner well or ill; to make an end, to conclude; to cease to be concerned with, to cease to care about; to fare, to be with regard to sickness or health, as How do you do? To do is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, I shall come; but if I do not, go away; that is, if I come not. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, Help me, do! Make haste, do!

DOCIBLE, dok-$é$. bl. a. (405)
Tractable, docile, easy to be taught.

DOCIBLENESS, dok-$é$. bl-nèsz. s.
Teachableness, docility.

DOCILE, dok-$é$. s. (405)
Truly, easily instructed, tractable.

DOCILE, dok-$é$. s. (405)
Truly, easily instructed, tractable.

TO DOCTOR, dok-$t$ôr. s.
A physician, one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

TO DOCTOR, dok-$t$ôr. v. a.
To publish, to make public; to proclaim.

DOCTOR, dok-$t$ôr. v. a.
To publish, to make public; to proclaim.

TO DOCTOR, dok-$t$ôr. v. a.
To publish, to make public; to proclaim.

TO DOCTOR, dok-$t$ôr. v. a.
To publish, to make public; to proclaim.

TO DOCTOR, dok-$t$ôr. v. a.
To publish, to make public; to proclaim.

TO DOCTOR, dok-$t$ôr. v. a.
To publish, to make public; to proclaim.

TO DOCTOR, dok-$t$ôr. v. a.
To publish, to make public; to proclaim.
Dogged, dug'ged.a. Containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

Dogmatically, dug'mat-i-kal. a. In the form of doctrine, positively.

Doctrine, dok'trin. s. The principles or positions of any sect or master; the act of teaching.

Document, dok'um-ent.s. Precept, instruction, direction.

Dog, dog. s. A domestic animal remarkably various in his species; a constellation called Sirius, or Canis Major, rising and setting with the sun during the dog-days; a poetic name for a man.

Doggedness, dog'ged-nes.s. Gloom of mind, sullenness.

Dog-fly, dog'fly. s. A voracious biting fly.

Dog-days, dog'daze.s. The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.

Dog-cheap, dog'tskeep.a. Cheap as dog's meat.

Dog-briar, dog'bri-ur.s. The briar that bears the hip.

Dole, do.s. A half the deer, the female of a buck.

Doe, do.s. One that does any thing good or bad.

Dogsmeat, dogz'mcte.s. Refuse, vile stuff.

To Dole, dole.v. a. To deal, to distribute.

Dole, dole.s. The art of distributing or dealing; anything dealt out or distributed; provisions or money distributed in charity; grief, sorrow, misery.

Dolefully, dole'ful-l.e. a. In a doleful manner.

Dolefish, dof'fish.s. A fish.

Dolt, dolt.s. A heavy stupid fellow.

Doltish, dolt'ish.a. Stupid, blockish.

Doltishness, dolt'i-shnes.s. Stupidity, blockishness.

Dolch, dojk. (36G) Sullen, sour, morose, humorcd, gloomy.

Dog-hole, dog hole.s. A vile hole.

Dog-kennel, dog'k-ncl.n.s. A little hut or house for dogs.

Dog-house, dog'houze.s. An insect that bares on dogs.

Dogma, dog'ma.s. Established principle, settled notion.

Dogmatism, dog'ma-tizm.s. Dogmatical assertion. 

Dogmatism, dog'ma-tizm.s. Dogmatism, dogmatical, dog-mat'ical, dog'ma-t., dog'ma-t.'k. 

Dogmatist, dog'ma-tist.s. A magisterial teacher, a bold advance of principles.

Dogmatical, dog'ma-tik.al. Having a syllable too much at the end.

Dogmatically, dog'mat-i-kal. y. n. To assert positively; to teach magisterially.

Dogmatiser, dog'ma-ti-zer.s. An assenter, a magisterial teacher.

Dogrose, dog'rose.s. The flower of the hip.

Dog'stuff, dogz'tugh.s. A small piece of money.

Dogstar, dog'star.s. The star which gives name to the dog-days.

Dogweary, cilg-we're.a. Tired as a dog.

Dogwearyness, dogz'we're-nes.s. Suffering, weakness, inability.

Dolled, dol'l. a. Having a syllable too much at the end.

Doll, dol.s. A little girl's puppet.

Dolling, dol'ing.v. n. To dangle, to swing.

Doll's, dolz. s. Doll's, doll's, doll's, doll's, doll's, doll's.

Doll's-eye, dol'lz-eye.s. A species of woollen stuff.

Dollop, dol'l.o.s. A small bit of money.

Dolphins, dol'fin.s. A fish.

Dolsoneness, dol's-on-es.s. Gloomy, melancholy.

Dolichurus, dol'ik'-u-rus.a. (In Poetry) Having a syllable too much at the end.

Doll, doll.s. A little girl's puppet.

Doleful, dole'ful.a. Sorrowful, doleful, dismal; painful.

Dolefulness, dol'e-fal-nes.s. Sorrowfulness, melancholy.

Dom, dom.s. The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

Dogfish, dog'fish.s. A shark.

Dogfly, dog'fly.s. A voracious biting fly.

Doggedly, dog'ged-l.e. a. Sullenly, gloomily.

Doggedness, dog'ged-nes.s. Sullenness.

Dogger, dog'ger.s. (9s) A small ship with one mast.

Dog-grel, dog'greil.s. Mean, worthless verses.

Dogish, dog'ish.a. Currish, brutal.

Dog-star, dog'star.s. The star which gives name to the dog-days.

Dogstooth, dogz'tooth.s. A plant.

Dog-tempest, dog'tempest.s. Stormy weather.

Dog-teeth, dog'teeth.s. To Dog, dog.v.a. To follow anyone, watching him with an insidious design.

Dog-teeth, dog'teeth.s. The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eyetooth.

Dog-trick, dog'trik.s. An ill turn, sly or brutal treatment.

Dog-briar, dog'bri-ar.s. The briar that bears the hip.

Dog'stuff, dogz'tugh.s. A small piece of money.

Dodge, dodge.v.n. To use craft; to shift place as another approaches; to lay fast and loose, to raise expectations and disappoint them.

Doge, do. s. The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

Dog, dog.s. A domestic animal remarkably various in his species; a constellation called Sirius, or Canis Major, rising and setting with the sun during the dogdays; a poetic name for a man.

Dole, do.s. To follow any one, watching him with an insidious design.

Dollop, dol'l.o.s. A small bit of money.

Dollocks, dol'l.ocks.s. A small pile of money.

Dolefully, dole'ful-l.e. In a doleful manner.

Dolefulness, dole'unles.s. Suffering, weakness, inability.

Dolefont, dol'e-fon't.s. Suffering, weakness, inability.

Dole-some, dol'e-som.e. Gloomy, melancholy, dismal.

Dole-somely, dol'e-som-ly.s. In a dolesome manner.

Dole-phrase, dol'phras.e.s. A phrase.

Doleful, dole'ful.a. Sorrowful, doleful, dismal; painful.

Dolefulness, dol'e-fal-nes.s. Sorrowfulness, melancholy.

Dog, dog.s. A dog, a dog.

Dog, dog.s. To Dog, dog.v.a. To follow anyone, watching him with an insidious design.

Dog, dog.s. A dog, a dog.

Dog, dog.s. To Dog, dog.v.a. To follow anyone, watching him with an insidious design.

Dog, dog.s. A dog, a dog.

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Dog, dog.s. A dog, a dog.

Dog, dog.s. To Dog, dog.v.a. To follow anyone, watching him with an insidious design.

Dog, dog.s. A dog, a dog.

Dog, dog.s. To Dog, dog.v.a. To follow anyone, watching him with an insidious design.
the unaccented in Domestick, Domestick, Potential, Proceed, Manumiss, Memory, &c. we must be aware that these vowels are exactly under the same predicament; and can never be pronounced short and shut, as if written Domestica, Domestica, Potential, without hurting the ear of every good speaker, and overturning the first principles of pronunciation (517) (562).

The same observations seem to hold good of the unaccented in词汇 without any vowel, as transitory, dilatory, Sec. The opinion in rapid speaking concerning them is, that it is unnecessary to pronounce quite so open as when ending a syllable before the accent. I have, like Mr. Sheridan, given it the colloquial sound of short u.

To Domesticate, dom'e-sticate.v.a. To make domestic, to withdraw from the public.

Domiciliary, dom'i-cil'yar, a. (131) Intruding into private houses under pretext of searching for enemies or contraband goods.

To Dominate, dom'e-nate.v.a. To predominate, to prevail over the rest.

Domination, dom'e-na'shun.s. Power, dominion; tyranny, insolent authority; one highly exalted in power, used of angelic beings.

Dominator, dom'e-na-tor.s. The presiding power.

To Domineer, dom-e-neer'.v.n. To rule with insolence, to advance with control.

Domical, dom'i-kal.a. That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

Dominion, do-min'yon.s. Sovereign authority; right of possession or use, without being accountable; territory; region; dominion; predominance, ascendancy; an order of angelic beings.

Don, don.s. The Spanish title for a gentleman.

To Don, don.v.a. To put on. Little used.

Donary, don'a-ri.s. A thing given to sacred uses.

Donation, don'a'shun.s. The act of giving anything; the grant by which any thing is given.

Donative, don'a-tiv.s. A gift, a largess, a present; a beneficence merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without institution or induction.

Do, do.v. a. (559). Fâ€œ (73), ëâ€œ (77), ëâ€œ (83), ëâ€œ (81); më (93), më (95); pë (105), pë (107); nò (162), mò (164).

To Dose, do'ce.v.a. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient's disease.

Dossel, do'säll.s. A pleat, a fold, or lump of lint.

Dost, dost.s. The second person of Do.

Dot, dot.s. A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To Dot, dot.v.a. To make dots or spots.

Dottage, do'tadj, s. (98) Losing of understanding, insobriety of mind; excessive fondness.

Dotal, do'tal.s. Relating to the portion of a woman, constituting her portion.

Dotard, dotard.s. A man whose age has impaired his intellects.

To Dote, dote.v.n. To have the intellects impaired by age or passion; to lose one's self to excess; to dot upon, to regard with excessive fondness.

Dorer, dör's, s. One whose understanding is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

Dotth, dotth.s. The third person of Do.

Dotingly, dot'ing-li, ad. Fondly.

Dottard, dot'tard.s. A tree kept low by cutting.

Dotecker, do'ter-ker.s. (99) The name of a bird.

Double, dub'bl.a. (314) (405) Two of a sort, one corresponding to the other; twice as much, containing the same quantity repeated; two-fold, of two kinds, two in number; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, stingy, two-faced. See Codle.

Double-plea, dub'bl-plea.s. That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, wherein either it is sufficient to effect his desire in barring the plaintiff.

Double-biting, dub'bl-bi'ting.s. Artifice, simulation, low or wicked cutting.

Double-dealer, dub-bl-de'lur.s. A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow, one who says one thing and thinks another.

Double-dealing, dub-bl-dc'ling.s. Artifice, simulation, low or wicked cutting.

Double-dealing, dub-bl-dc'ling.s. Artifice, simulation, low or wicked cutting.

Double-dealing, dub-bl-dc'ling.s. Artifice, simulation, low or wicked cutting.

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Double-dealing, dub-bl-dc'ling.s. Artifice, simulation, low or wicked cutting.

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Double-dealing, dub-bl-dc'ling.s. Artifice, simulation, low or wicked cutting.
Doubtfully, dub-ful-e-ad. Dubiously, irresolutely; ambiguously, with uncertainty of meaning.

Doubtless, dout'les-ad. Without doubt, unquestionably.

Doubt, dout.s. Uncertainty of mind, suspense; question, point unsettled; scruple, perplexity; suspicion, apprehension of ill; difficulty objected.

To Doubt, dout.v.a. (313) To question, to be in uncertainty; to fear, to suspect; to hesitate.

Doubt, dout.v.n. To hold questionable, to think uncertain; to fear, to suspect, to distrust.

Doubt, dout.s. Uncertainty of mind, suspense; question, point unsettled; scruple, perplexity; suspicion, apprehension of ill; difficulty objected.

Doubter, dou'tur.s. (yis) One who entertain scruples.

To Doubt, dout.v.a. (313) To question, to think uncertain; to fear, to suspect, to distrust.

Doubtful, dout'ful.a. Dubious; ambiguous; questionable, uncertain; not secure, not confident.

Doubtfully, dou-tul-e-ad. Dubiously, irresolutely; ambiguously, with uncertainty of meaning.

Doubtfulness, dou-tul-nes.s. Dubeousness, ambiguity.

Doubting, dou-tin.g-ad. In a doubting manner, dubiously.

Doubtless, dou'tles.a. Without fear, without apprehension of danger.

Doubtless, dou'tles-ad. Without doubt, unquestionably.

Dove, flufv.s. (160) A wild pigeon, a pigeon.

Dovehouse, duv'hous.s. A house for pigeons.

Dove, flfuv.s. (160) A wild pigeon, a pigeon.

Dovecot, duv'kot.s. A small building in which pigeons are kept.

Dowager, dou'a-jur.s. (223) A widow with a jointure; the title given to ladies who survive their husbands.

Dowery, dou're.s. (3,59) Portioned, supplied with a portion.

Dowless, dou'r-les.s. Without a fortune.

Dowel, dou'wol.s. (335) The number of twelve.

Dowless, dou'r-les.s. Without a fortune.

Dowlas, dou'welas.s. (223) Portioned, supplied with a portion.

Dowless, dou'r-les.s. Without a fortune.

Dowdy, dou'de.s. (223) A coarse kind of linen.

Dowdy, dou'de.s. (223) A coarse kind of linen.

Dowdy, dou'de.s. (223) An awkward, ill-dressed, incocent woman.

Dowser, daw'sar.s. (223) A person given with a wife; a reward paid for a wife.

Dowsed, doz'ed.s. (223) A person given with a wife; a reward paid for a wife.

Dowsed, doz'ed.v.n. To slumber, to be half asleep.
DRA

DRAKE, drake, s. The male of the duck; a small piece of artillery.

DRAEM, drame, s. In weight the eighth part of an ounce; a small quantity; such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drunk at once; spirits, distilled liquors.

To DREAM, v. n. To drink distilled spirits.

DRAEMA, dra'ma, or drame'ma, s. A play, in which the action is not related, but represented; play, a comedy, a tragedy.

The last mode of pronouncing this word is the one which was universally current till within these few years; but the first has insensibly stolen into use, as we may observe from the several dictionaries which have adopted it.

Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnson, Mr. Nares, and as far as we can judge by the position of the accent, Dr. Astley, Dr. Trusler, and Dr.敦kes, Bu- chanan, and if we may guess at Dr. Ash by his accent, with the same letter short. Mr. Scott gives it both ways; but, by placing the sound with the long a first, seems to prefer it.

The authors who are certainly on the side I have adopted; but I wish also to establish it by analogy.

And first it may be observed, that if any argument can be drawn from the Latin quantity to the English, it is certainly in favour of the first pronunciation: for in a Latin word of two syllables, where a consonant comes between two vowels, the consonant always goes to the last, and the first vowel is pronounced long, without the least regard to the quantity.

The English poets, philosophers, and critics, a hurdlde; this, honours, and de- to, to give; to, to triumph, and to; an egg; a man, the legislator, and men; the divinity, have the first vowels always sounded long, by an English speaker, although in the Latin the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short. From this universal manner of pronouncing Latin words, though contrary to our own language, as much as our own pronunciation has disturbed the Latin quantity for, though we neglect the quantity of Latin dissyllables, when we are pronouncing that language, yet in dissyllables of our own, formed from the Latin, and Anglicised, we seem to be, in some measure, guided by the Latin quantity. To what else can we attribute the short sound of the first vowel in magic, prince, redig, vigil, nectar, &c. and to what but the genuine meaning? To what but the genuine pronunciation of our language can we ascribe the long sound of a in this situation, let the quantity of the Latin original be what it will? Thus, though episcop, opera, cynic, and many, many other words ending in a, are long, Cupid, sumis, &c. have the short, always short in the Latin words whence they are derived.

But how this may be in words anglicised from the Latin, and ending in a consonant, perhaps, in nothing is our pronunciaion more regular than in the quantity of the first vowel in a word of two syllables ending with a vowel; in this case the first vowel is invariably long; and why the word in question should be the only ones, if originally, cannot easily be accounted for. We have no words originally English of this form; but those we adopt from other languages sufficiently shew the analogy of pronunciation: thus Celsa, Cena, China, Era, Sirata, Quito, Fico, Pilot, Sago, Braze, Tyre, Hero, Negro, &c. have the first syllable long; and why Drama should not fall into the same analogy.

I cannot conceive. A corroboration of this is the pronunciation of Llama, Drama, Lama, and Zarra, and all proper names of the same form from the Greek and Latin, as Cata, Plato, Sirato, Crito, Drakeo, &c. and I think it may be with confidence asserted, that an Englishman, who never heard the word Drama pronounced, would naturally place the accent upon the first syllable, and pronounce the vowel in that syllable long and slender.

DRAFTE, dra'fet, s. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure; in the plural, part of a man's dress worn under the breeches.

DRAFFING, dra'fing, s. Delicitation, representation.

DRAFFING-ROOM, dra'fing-room, s. The room in which the assembly sit at court; the company assembled there.

DRAW, draw. v. n. To utter anything in a slow way.

DRAW, dra. v. n. To perform the office of a beast of draught; to act as a weight; to contract, to shrink; to advance, to move; to discharge a weapon; to practise the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to make a sore run by attraction; to draw off, to retire, to retreat; to draw on, to advance, to approach.

DRAWBACE, dra'bask, s. Money given back for ready payment.

DRAWBRIDGE, dra'bridj, s. A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

DRAWER, draw', s. One that carries or carries down water from the well; one whose business is to draw liquor from the cask; that which has the power of attraction.

DRAWER, draw', s. A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.—See DUNCILL.

To DRAW, v. n. To utter any thing in a slow way.

DY, dray. v. n. To carry anything in a cart.

DRAY, dray. v. n. To carry anything in a cart.

DRAYCART, dray'kart, s. A cart on which beer is carried.

DRAYHORSE, dray'hor, s. A horse which draws a dray.

DRAYMAN, dray'man, s. One that attends a dray.

DRAVEL, drav'el, s. A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.—See DUNCILL.

To DRAW, v. n. To utter any thing in a slow way.

DREAD, dred, s. Fear, terror; awe; the person or thing feared.

DREAD, dred, a. Terrible, frightful; awful, venerable in the highest degree.

DREADER, dred'er, s. Terrible, frightful; awful, venerable in the highest degree.

DREADFULLY, dred'fully, a. Terribly, frightfully.

DREADLESSNESS, dred'lessness, s. Fearlessness, intrepidness.

DREAM, drim. s. A phantasm of the thoughts of a sleeping man; an idle fancy.

To DREAM, v. n. To have the representation of something in sleep; to think, to imagine; to think idly; to be dallying; to be slumbering; to be dallying; to be dallying.

To DREAM, v. a. To see in a dream.
Dribble, drib'bl. v. n. (t05) To fall in drops; to slaver as a traitor or an idiot.

Dress, dres.s. Clothes, garment; the skill of adjusting dress.

Dresser, dres'ur.s. One employed in putting on the clothes of another; one employed in regulating or adjusting anything; a bench in a kitchen on which meat is cut.

Dressive, dres'iv.s. Fullness of dregs or lees, feculence.

Dress, dres.s. To clothe; to adorn; to embellish; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry; to tend; to prepare for any purpose; to trim, to fit any thing for ready use; to prepare viabals for the table.

Dress, dres.s. A droop, a slump; a physical sign of distress.

Dresser, dres'ur.s. A tool, an instrument.

Dress, dres.s. That which falls in drops or singleglobules; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

Drooping, droop'ing.s. That which hangs in the ear.

Droop, dtop.s. A globule of moisture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream; diamond hanging in the ear.

Drooping, droop'ing.s. That which hangs in the ear.

Droop, dtop.s. To pour in drops or single globules; to let fall; to let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession; to utter slightly or causally; to insert indifferently, or by way of depression; to insert, to cease; to let go a dependant, or companion; to suffer to vanish, to come to nothing; to bedrop, to trickle, to varigate.

Droop, dtop.s. To fall in drops or single globules; to let drops fall; to fall, to come from a higher place; to fall spontaneously; to fall in death, to die suddenly; to sink into silence, to vanish, to come to nothing; to bedrop, to trickle, to varigate.

Droppelin, dop'lin.s. A little drop.

Droppon, dop'sone.s. Sperformed into the shape of drops.

Dropping, drop'ing.s. That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

Dropper, dop'ler.s. A little drop.

Dropsy, drop'se.s. A collection of water in the body.
DROU
DROU, drôv'wurt. s.
A plant.

DROS, drô's. s.
The recrement or scum of metals; rust, incrustation on metal; refuse, leavings, sweepings, feculence, corruption.

DROSSINESS, drôs-scô-nes. s.
Foulness, feculence, rust.

DOGS, drôs's. a.
Full of dirt; worthless, foul, feculent.

DROVE, drôv. s.
A body or number of cattle; a number of sheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

DROVE, drôv. s.
Pret. of Drive.

DROVEN, drôv'vn. Part. a. from Drive. Not in use.

DROVER, dio'vur. s.
One that fosters oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

DRAUGHT, drôút. s. (313) (393)
Dry weather, want of rain; thirst, want of drink.

This word is often pronounced as if written drawt, but improperly. When these abstracts take in their composition, and this r is preceded by a vowel, the s does not precede the b, but follows it: as weigh, weight; fly, flight; na, naughty, &c.

DRAUGHTINESS, drôû'te-nes. s.
The state of wanting rain.

DRAUGHTY, drôû'te. a.
Wasting, sultry; thirsty, dry with thirst.

DROVE, drôv. v. a. (323)
To suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury in an inundation; to immerge.

To DROWN, droun. v. n.
To suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury in an inundation; to immerge.

To DROWN, droun. v. n.
To make heavy with sleep.

To DROUSE, drouz. v. a. (323)
To slumber, to grow heavy with sleep; to look heavy, not cheerful.

DROVILY, v. drôz zê-lé. ad.
Sleepily, heavily; sluggishly, slothfully.

DROWSINESS, drôû'zé-nes. s.
Sleepiness, heaviness with sleep.

DROWSHEAD, drôû'zê-hêd. s.
Sleepiness, inclination to sleep.

DROWSY, drôû'zé. a.
Sleepy, heavy with sleep, lethargick; lulling, causing sleep; stupid, dull.

To DROUB, drûb. v. a.
To thrash, to beat, to bang.

DRUB, drûb. s.
A thump, blow.

To DUDGE, drûdje. v. n.
To labour in mean offices, to toil without honour or dignity.

DUDGE, drûdje. s.
One employed in mean labour.

DUGGER, drûdje'gr. s.
A man that labours; the bone out of which flour is thrown on roast meat.

DUGGERY, drûdje'tê. s.
Mean labour, ignoble toil.

DUGGING-BOX, drûdje'ing-ôôks. s.
The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat.

DUGGLINGLY, drûdje'ing-lé. ad. Laboriously, insincerely.

DRUG, drûg. s.
An ingredient used in physic, a medicinal simple; anything without worth or value, anything for which no purchase can be found.

To DRUG, drûg. v. a.
To season with medicinal ingredients; to tincture with.

DRUGGIST, drûg'gist. s. (362)
One who sells physical drugs.

DRUGSTER, drûg'stôr. s.
One who sells physical simples. This word is only used by the vulgar.

DRUD, drûd, id. s.
The priest and philosophers of the ancient Britons.

DRUM, drûm. s.
An instrument of military music; the tympanum of the ear.

To DRUM, drûm. v. n.
To beat a drum, to beat a tune on a drum; to beat with a pottasionic motion.

To DRUMB, drôm'bl. v. a. (405)
To drenze, to be sluggish. Obsolete.

DRUMFISH, drûm'fis. s.
The name of a fish.

DRUMMAJOR, drum'mô-jôr. s.
The chief drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMAKER, drûm'mô-kâr. s.
He who deals in drums.

DRUMMER, drûm'mur. s.
He whose office is to beat the drum.

DRUMSTICK, drûm'stîk. s.
The stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK, drunk, a.
Intoxicated with strong liquor, inebriated; drenched or saturated with moisture.

DRUNKARD, drûnk'ard. s. (68)
One given to excessive use of strong liquors.

DRUNKEN, drûkn'kn. a.
Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated; given to habitual vice; saturated with moisture; done in a state of inebriation.

DRUNKENLY, drûkn'kn-le. ad.
In a drunken manner.

DRUNKENNESS, drûkn'kn-nes. s.
Intoxication with strong liquor; habitual vice; intoxication or inebriation of any kind, a disorder of the faculties.

DRY, drî. a.
And, not wet, not moist; without rain; not succulent, not juicy; without tears; thirsty, ashen; jejune, barren, unembellished.

To DRY, v. a.
To free from moisture; to exhale moisture; to wipe away moisture; to scorch with thirst; to dry out.

To DRY, v. n.
To grow dry, to lose moisture.

DRIAD, drî'd. s.
A wood nymph. Maen.

DRIADS, drî'dôs. s.
The English plural of Dryad.

DRIAD, drî'sêdz. s.
The Latin plural of the same word.

DRYER, drî'ôr. s. (98)
That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRIED, drî'ded. a.
Without trace of weeping.

DRIELY, drî'le. ad.
Without moisture; coldly, without affection; jejune, barrenly.

DRYNESS, drî'nes. s.
Want of moisture, want of succulence; want of embellishment, want of pathos; want of sensibility in devotion.

DRYNESS, drî'nees. s.
Want of moisture, want of succulence; want of embellishment, want of pathos; want of sensibility in devotion.

DRYNURSE, drî'nuru. s.
A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast; one who takes care of another.

To DRYNURSE, drî'nuru. v. a.
To feed without the breast.

DRYSHOD, drî'shôd. a.
Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water.

DUAL, du'al. a.
Expressing the number two.

To DUB, dûb. v. a.
To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.

DUB, dûb. s.
A blow, a knock. Not in use.

DUBIOUS, du'be-ôs. a. (542)
Doubtful, not settled in an opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear.

DUBIOUSLY, du'be-ôs-le. ad.
Uncertainly, without any determination.

DUBIOUSNESS, du'be-ôs-nes. s.
Uncertainty, doubfulness.

DUIABLE, du'be-tâ-bl. a.
Doubtful, uncertain.

DUBITATION, du'be-ta-shôn. s.
The act of doubting, doubting.

DUCAL, du'kal. a.
Pertaining to a duke.

DUCAT, duk'f. s. (90)
A coin struck by dukes, in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence, in gold at nine shillings and sixpence.

DUCK, duk. s.
The duck, both wild and tame; a word of endearment, or fondness; a declination of the head; a stone thrown obliquely on the water.

To DUCK, duk. v. n.
To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head, as a duck; to bow low, to crouch.

To DUCK, duk. v. a.
To put under water.

DUCK, duk'ôr. s. (98)
A diver, a croucher.

Ducking-stool, duk'kîng-stôl. s.
A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

Ducking-stool, duk'kîng-stôl. s.
A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

Ducklegged, duk'kîng-stôl. s.
A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

Duckling, duk'líng. s.
A young duck.

Duckmeat, duk'meit. s.
A common plant growing in standing waters.

Duckmeat, duk'meit. s.
A common plant growing in standing waters.

Ducks-foot, duks'fut. s.
Black snake-root, or May-apple.

Ducking-stool, duk'kîng-stôl. s.
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A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

Ducking-stool, duk'kîng-stôl. s.
A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.
DUSKILY, dus'k-i-ly. adv. Cloudily, darkly.

DUSKY, dus'k-e. a.
Tending to darkness, obscure; tending to blackness, dark colored; gloomy, sad, melancholically closed.

DUST, dust. n.
Earth or other matter reduced to small particles; the grave, the state of dissolution; means and objected to.

DUST, dust. v. a.
To free from dust, to sprinkle with dust.

DUSTERS, dust'erz. n.
(Eight) One whose employment is to carry away or scatter with dust.

DUSTY, dust'e. a.
Filled with dust, clouded with dust; covered or scattered with dust.

DUTCH, dutsh. a.
The lady of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY, dutsh'e. a.
A territory which gives title to a duke.

DUTCH COURT, dutsh' kört. n.
A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided.

DUTCHES, dutsh'e's. n.
The lady of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTY, dut'tie. n.
That to which a man is by any natural or legal occupation bound; acts of forbearance required by religion or morality; obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; the business of a soldier on guard; tax, impost, custom, toll.

DWARF, dwôrf. a. (85)
A man below the common size of men; any animal or plant below its natural bulk; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances; it is used often in composition, as dwarf elder, dwarf honeysuckle.

DWARFISH, dwôrf'ish. a. (85)
Below the natural bulk, low, little.

DWARFISHLY, dwôrf'ish-le. adv.
Like a dwarf.

DWARF-LINESS, dwôrf'ish-nês. n.
Minuteness of stature, littleness.

DWEEL, dwel'. v. n.
To dwell, to live in, to reside; to have a habitation; to fix the mind upon; to continue long speaking.

Dweller, dwel'lur. n.
An inhabitant.

Dwelling, dwll'ling. n.
Habitation, abode; state of life, mode of living.

Dwelling-house, dwll'ling-houses. n.
The house at which one lives.

Dying, di'ing. th. the participle of Die.
Expiating, giving up the ghost; tinging, giving a new colour.

EACH, e'ch. pron. (98) (227)
Either of two; every one of any number, taken separately.

EAGER, e'gér. a. (227)
Struck with desire, ardentely wishing; hot of disposition, vehement, ardent; quick, busy; sharp, sour, acrid.

EAGRELY, e'gér-le. adv.
Ardentely, lustily; keenly, sharply.

EAGERNESS, e'gér-nês. n.
Adoour of inclination; impetuosity, vehemence, violence.

EAGLE, e'gl. n. (227) (405)
A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-sighted; the standard of the ancient Romans.

EAGLE-EYED, e'gl-e'ed. a. (282)
Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

EAGLESTONE, e'gl-stône. n.
A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests.

EAGLET, e'glät. n.
A young eagle.

EAR, e'ér. n. (227)
The whole organ of audition or hearing; that part of the ear that stands prominent; power of judging of harmony; the spike of corn, that part which contains the seeds; To fall together by the ears, to light, to stumble; To set by the ears, to make strike, to make to quiver.

EARLESS, e'er'lês. a.
Without any ears.

EAR-RING, e'êr'ring. n.
Jewels set in a ring, and worn at the ears.

EAR-SHOT, e'êr'shot. n.
Reach of the ear.

EARWAX, e'êr waks. n.
The cerumen, or exudation which soars the inside; all of reverence or respect, reverential.

EARWITNESS, e'êr-wit'nês. n.
One who attests, or can attest anything as heard by himself.

To EAR, e'êr. v. a. (246)
To plow, to till.

To EAR, e'êr. v. n.
To shoot into ears.

EARNED, e'êrd. a. (359)
Having ears or organs of hearing; having ears, or ripe corn.

EARL, e'îl. n. (251) (257)
A title of nobility, anciently the highest of the nation, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL, e'êl-môr'shal. n.
He that has the chief care of military solemnities.

EARLDOM, e'êl'dom. n. (166)
The seigniory of an earl.

EARLINESS, e'êl'i-nes. n.
Quickness of any action with respect to something else.

EARLY, e'êl'î. a. (234)
Soon with respect to something else.

EARLY, e'êl'î. ad.
Soon.

To EARNS, e'êrn. v. a. (371)
To gain as the reward or wages of labour, to gain, to obtain.

EARNEST, e'êrn-st. a. (254)
Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intense, keen, eager.
To Egg, ég. v. a. To incite, to instigate.

Eglantine, é-glan-tin. s. (150) A species of rose; sweetbriar.

Egestion, i-jes’tshun. s. The act of throwing out the digested food. To Egest, é-jest’. v. a. To throw out food at the natural vents.

Egotism, é-go-tizm. s. Too frequent mention of one’s self. To Egotize, é’go-tlze. v. n. To talk much of one’s self.

Egotist, é’go-tist. s. One that is always talking of himself. To Egotize, é’go-tize. v. n. To talk much of one’s self.

Egregiously, e-gre’je-us-le. a. Eminently, shamefully.

Egress, e’gres. s. The act of going out. To Egress, e’gres. v. n. To walk much of one’s self.

Egregious, e-gre’je-us. a. Eminently, remarkably; eminently bad, remarkably vicious.


Egress, é-grés. s. The act of going out of any place, departure. To Egress, é-grés. v. n. To walk much of one’s self.

Egret, é-gré-ot. s. A species of cherry.

To Elaborate, e-lab’6-rate. v. a. To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by successive operations.

Elasticity, e-las-tic’i-té. s. Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to return to the form from which they are distended, springy.

Elastic, e-las’tik. ad. Having the power of returning to the form from which it is distended, springy.

Elasticity, e-las’tik. s. Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves.

Elate, é-late’. a. Flushèd with success, lofty, haughty.

To Elate, é-late’. v. a. To puff up with prosperity; to exalt, to heighten.

Elation, é-lé’shun. s. Haughtiness proceeding from success.

Eld, éld. s. Old age, decrepitude; old people, persons worn out with years.

Elder, é’ldur. a. (98) Surpassing another in years.

Elders, é’ldurz. s. Persons whose age gives them reverence; ancestors; those who are older than others; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the New Testament, elders; among Persians, laymen introduced into the Kirk policy.

Eldership, é’dur’ship. s. Seniority, primogeniture.

Eldest; el’dest. a. The oldest that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived most years.

Elecmane, é-le-ka’m-plane’. s. A plant, named also starwort.

To Elect, é-lek’t. v. a. To choose for any office or use; in theology, to select as an object of eternal mercy.

Elect, é-lek’t. a. Chosen, taken by preference from among others; chosen to an office, not yet in possession; chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

Electary, é-lek’te-ri. s. A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, of the consistence of honey.

This is an alteration of the word Eleclary, which has taken place within these few years; and, it must be owned, is an alteration for the better: for as there is no vowel in the Latin Elec- tarium, there can be no reason for inserting it in our English word, which is derived from it.

Election, é-lek’shun. s. The act of choosing one or more from a greater number; the power of choice; voluntary preference; the determination of God, by which any were selected for eternal life; the ceremony of a public choice.


Electively, é-lek’tiv. ad. By choice, with preference of one to another.

Elector, é-lek’tor. s. (98) He that has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.
Elevate, elevate. v. a. To raise up aloft; to exalt, to dignify; to raise the mind with great conceptions.

Elephantine, elephantine. a. Pertaining to the elephant.

Elementary, elementary. a. Having the dignity of an elector.

Electorate, electorate. v. s. The territory of an elector.

Electricity, electricity. v. s. A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, and emit fire.

Electrometer, electrometer. s. An instrument to measure the power of attraction.

Electoral, electoral. a. Having the dignity of an elector.

Elegance, elegance. s. Beauty of heart, beauty without grandeur.

Elexer, elixir. s. A medicin made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in a menstruum; the liquor with which chymists transmute metals; the extract or quintessence of anything; any cordial.

Elixation, elixation. s. The act of boiling.

Elision, elision. s. The act of cutting off; division, separation of parts.

Elucidation, elucidation. s. Explanation, exposition.

Eloquence, eloquence. s. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; elegant language uttered with fluency.

Eloquent, eloquent. a. Having the power of oratory.

Eloquence, eloquence. v. a. To speak eloquently.

Elongate, elongate. v. a. To lengthen, to draw out.

Elongation, elongation. s. The act of stretching or lengthening itself; the state of being stretched; distance; space at which one thing is distant from another; departure, removal.

Eloquence, eloquence. v. a. To go off to a distance from any thing.

Elongation, elongation. s. The set of stretching or lengthening itself; the state of being stretched; distance; space at which one thing is distant from another; departure, removal.

Eloquence, eloquence. v. a. To elongate, to lengthen, to draw out.

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Eloquence, eloquence. v. a. To elongate, to lengthen, to draw out.
To Emanciate, é-mánsh'át-é. v.n. To lose flesh, to pine.

Emigration, é-má-shé'á-shún. s. The act of making a journey, the state of one grown lean.

Emaculation, é-mák-ú-lá'shún. s. The act of freeing any thing from spots or soil.

Emancipate, é-mán'ksh-á-té. v.a. To set free from servitude.

Emanate, é-má-ná'té. v.a. To take away with a margin or edge of any thing. The act of issuing or proceeding from any substance; that which issues from another substance; substance.

Emancipate, é-mán'sh-á-té. v. n. To set free from servitude.

Emcination, é-má'she-a'shun. s. The act of instructing or proceeding from any other substance; that issues from another substance.

Emancipate, é-mán'sh-á-té. v. n. To set free from servitude.

Embarrass, ém-bá'ris.v. a. To vitiate; to degrade; to vilify.

Embarrassment, ém-bá-'ris-ment. s. Perplexity, entanglement.

Embrace, ém-brás'. v. a. To hold fondly in the arms, to squeeze in kindness; to seize ardent or eagerly, to lay hold on; to welcome; to comprehend; to take in, to incline; to comprise, to include, to contain.

To Embrace, ém-brás'. v. n. To join in an embrace.

Embrace, ém-brás'. s. Clay, food pressure in the arms, hug.

Embracement, ém-brás'sment. s. Clay in the arms, hug, embrace; state of being contained, enclosure; conjugal embrace.

Embracer, ém-brás'ér. s. The person embracing.

Embarrass, ém-brás'ár. s. An aperture in the wall, bottleneck.

To Embrace, ém-brás'. v. a. To rub any part discased with medicinal liquors.

Embracement, ém-brás'sment. s. The act of rubbing any part discased with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any discased part is washed.

Embroiler, ém-brór'. v. a. To border with ornament, to decorate with figured works.

Embroiler, ém-bró'ér. s. One that adorns cloth with needle-work.

Embroiery, ém-bró'ér. s. Figures raised upon a ground, variegated needle-work; variation, diversity of colours.

To Embroil, ém-briol'. v. a. To disturb, to confuse, to disturb.

Embrochel, ém-broč'él. v. a. To incline in a brooch.

Embro, ém-bró'. s. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb; the state of anything yet not fit for production, yet unfinished.

Embran, ém-bran'. s. Capable of amendment, corrigible.

Emendation, ém-en'de-a'shun. s. (90) Correction, alteration of anything from worse to better; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

Emender, ém-en'der. s. (521) A corrector, an improver.

Emerald, ém'e-rál'd. s. A green precious stone.

To Embrace, ém-brás'. v. n. To rise out of anything in which it is covered; to rise, to mount from a state of oppression or obscurity.

Emergence, ém-er'jens. s. The state of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered; the state of rising into view; any sudden occasion, unexpected calamity; pressing necessity.

Emergent, é-mér'jent. a. Rising out of that which overwheels and obstructs; rising into view or notice; proceeding or issuing from any thing; sudden, unexpectedly casual.

Emfered, é-mér'er-éd. a. Allowed to have done sufficient public service.

Mason.

Embroider, ém-bró'ér. s. Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, piles, properly Hemorrhoids.

Emersion, ém'er'shon. s. The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.
Emery, ˈemər-ə. Emery is an iron oxide. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

Emetical, ˈemət-i-kəl. Having the quality of provoking vomiting.

Emetically, ˈemət-i-kəl-əd. In such a manner as to provoke vomiting.

Emigration, ˈemə-graʃən. (530) Change of habitation.


Eviction, ˈi-vikpron. ʃən. (559) Forcible, strong, striking.

Emphatically, ˈemə-fat-i-kəl-əd. Strongly, forcibly, in a striking manner.

Empire, ˈempərə. (140) Imperial power, supreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over anything.

Empire, ˈempərə. s.

Emperor, ˈempərər. s. (166) A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king.

Empire, ˈempərə. s.

Emperor, ˈempərər. s. (305) Monarch, royal personage; a sovereign.

Empire, ˈempərə. s.

Emperor, ˈempərər. s.

Empress, ˈempərəs. The queen of an emperor; a female invested with imperial dignity, a female sovereign; properly Empress.

Empress, ˈempərəs.

Empriestick, ˈempəristik. Viscous, glutinous.

Empiriology, ˈempərə-ələ-əd. A science dealing with the subject of empire.

Empiricism, ˈempərə-sizəm. Dependence on experience without knowledge or science; empiricism.

Employ, ˈempələ. v. a.

Employer, ˈempələr. s. One that employs, or causes to be employed.

Employment, ˈempələmənt. Business, object of industry; the state of being employed; office, post of business.

Employer, ˈempələr. s.

Employment, ˈempələmənt.

Employment, ˈempələmənt.

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Employment, ˈempələmənt.

Employment, ˈempələmənt.

Employer, ˈempələr. s.
...
To Encounter, en-koun'tSr.v. a. To meet facetoface; to meet in a hostile manner; to rush againstin conflict; to oppose; to meet by accident.

To Encounter, en-koun'tSr.v. n. To rush together in a hostile manner, to conflict; to engage; to fight; to meet face to face; to come together by chance.

Encounterer, en-koun'tSr-ur.s. Opponent, antagonist, enemy; one that loves to accost others.

To Encourage, en-kur'iidje.y. a.

Encourager, en-koin1'tur-ur.s. Opponent, antagonist, enemy; one that loves to accost others.

To Encroach, cn-krotsh'.v.n. To make invasions upon the right of another; to advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right.

Endeavour, cn-dev'ur.s. (234) Labour dirute to some certain end.

To En dear, en-deer',v. a. (227) To make dear, to make beloved.

To Encumber, en-kum'bur.v. a. To clog, to load, to impede; to load with debts.

Encroachment, en-krotsh'ment.s. An unlawful gathering in upon another man; advance into the territories or rights of another.

Encouragement, en-kur'iidje-ment.s. Incitement to any action or practice, incentive, favour, countenance, support.

Encourager, en-kur'iidje-ur.s. One that supplies incitement to anything, a favourer.

To Encroach, cn-krotsh'.v.n. To impose, to impose anything, to give courage to, to support the spirits, to embolden; to raise confidence.

Encyclopedia, en-si-klo-pede-a.s. The circle of sciences, the round of learning. See Cyclopedia.

Encysted, en-sis'ted.a. Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

End, end.s. The extremity of anything; the conclusion or cessation of anything; the conclusion or last part of any thing; ultimate state, final doom; final determination, conclusion of debate or deliberation; death; abolition, total loss; fragment, broken piece; purpose, intention; thing intended, final design; an end, end of, as when a hair stands on end.

To End, end. v. a. To terminate, to conclude, to finish; to destroy, to put to death.

To End, end.v. n. To come to an end; to conclude, to cease.

To Endamage, en-dám'age.v. a. (90) To mischief, to prejudice, to harm.

To Endanger, en-dám'jer.v. a. To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to incur the danger of, to hazard.

To Endear, en-deer'.v. a. (227) To make dear, to make beloved.

Endearment, en-deer'ment.s. The cause of love, means by which anything is made dear, the state of being endeared, the state of being loved.

Endeavour, en-dev'ur.s. (234) Labour directed to some certain end.

To Endeavour, en-dev'ur.v. n. To labour to a certain purpose.

To Endeavour, en-dev'ur.v. a. To attempt, to try.

Endeavorer, en-dev'ur-er.s. One who labours, who attempts.

Endeavor, en-dev'sh.ur.s. (90) To attempt, to try.

Endeavorer, en-dev'ur-er.s. One who labours, who attempts.

Endeavor, en-dev'sh.ur.s. One who attempts.

Endecagon, en-dek'g-ôn.s. A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

Endemial, en-dem'i.mal.a. Peculiar to a country, used of any disease that afflicts several people together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns.

To Endenize, en-den'iz.v. (150) To make free, to enfranchise.

To Endenize, en-den'iz.v. a. (150) To make free, to enfranchise.

To End, end. v. n. To come to an end; to conclude, to cease.

Endurance, en-di'rans-.s. Continuance, lastingness.

To Endure, en-dûr'e.v. a. To bear, to undergo, to sustain, to support.

To Endure, en-dûr'e.v. n. To last, to remain; to continue; to brook, to bear.

Endurer, en-du'ur.s. (98) One that can bear or endure, sustain, suffer; continue, longer.

Endwise, end'wlze.ad. Eternly, on end.

Enemy, en-e-me.s. A public foe; a private opponent, an antagonist; one that dislikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

Enervate, en-e-ver-ate.v. (230) Forebode, active, vigorous, efficacious.

To Enervate, en-e-ver-ate.v. a. (230) Forebode, active, vigorous, efficacious.

Energy, en-e'er-jé.s. (503) Power; force, vigour, efficacy; faculty, operation.

To Enervate, en-e-ver-ate.v. a. (230) Forebode, active, vigorous, efficacious.

Enforce, en-forse'.v. a. To strengthen, to invigorate; to put in act by violence; to persuade, to compel, to constrain.

To Enfranchise, en-fran'chiz.v. a. (90) To admit to the privileges of a free man; to set free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to deliver.

Enforcement, en-fran'chiz-mcnt.s. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen; re-release from prison, or from slavery.

Enforce, en-fran'chiz.v. a. (90) To admit to the privileges of a free man; to set free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to deliver.

Enfranchisement, en-fran'chiz-mcnt.s. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen; re-release from prison, or from slavery.

Enforcedly, en-for'sed-lé.ad. (364) By violence, not voluntarily, not spontaneously.

Enforcement, en-for'se'ment.s. An act of violence, compulsion, force offered; sanction, that which gives force to a law; pressuring existence.

Enforcer, en-for'ser.s. (98) Compeller, one who effects by violence.

To Enforce, en-for'se'.v. a. To strengthen, to invigorate; to put in act by violence; to urge with energy; to compel, to constrain.

To Enfranchise, en-fran'chiz.v. a. (90) To admit to the privileges of a free man; to set free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to deliver.

Enforcement, en-fran'chiz-mcnt.s. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen; release from prison, or from slavery.
ETC. et-cê-tê-râ., &c. 
A contraction of the Latin words Et cetera, which signifies And so of the rest. 

ES. ess'. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate.

ETICHING, e-shîng. s. 
An improvement of a copper-plate; cired from Harris by Johnson, under the word Etch. 

ETERNAL, e-tê-râl. a. 
Without beginning or end; unchangeable. 

ETERNALIST, e-tê-râl-ist. a. 
One of the appellations of the Godhead. 

ETERNITY, e-tê-rât. s. 
Duration without beginning or end; duration without end. 

ETHICAL, e-thâ-kal. a. 
Moral, treating of morality. 

ETIOLOGY, e-tê-o-â-je. s. 
An account of the causes of anything, generally of a distresser.
To Evacuate, e-va'kate.v.a.
To empty out, to throw out.

To Evade, e-vade'.v.a.
To elude, to avoid; to escape; to elude by sophistry.

Etymology, et-e-mol'o-je.s.
The descent or derivation of a word from its original, the deduction of formations from the radical word; the part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

Evacuation, e-vak'u-a'shun.s.
Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge; the practice of emptying the body by physic; discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

Evacuant, e-vak'i-ant.s.
Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

Evacuation, e-vak'u-a'shun.s.
Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge; the practice of emptying the body by physic; discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To Evacuate, e-vak'ute.v.a.
To empty out, to throw out.

To Evacuate, e-vak'ute.v. a.
To make empty, to clear; to void by any of the excretory passages; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place.

Evacuant, e-vak'i-ant.s.
Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

Evacuation, e-vak'u-a'shun.s.
Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge; the practice of emptying the body by physic; discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To Evade, e-va'de'.v.a.
To elude, to avoid; to escape; to elude by sophistry.

To Evade, e-va'de'.v.n.
To escape, to slip away; to elude or evade by evasion.

Evacuation, e-va'kashun.s.
The act of wandering, deviation.

I am well aware that this and the two following words are often, by good speakers, pronounced with the e in the first syllable long and open, but I think contrary to that correctness which arises from general analogy.

Evangelical, ev-an-jel'kal.a.
Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the Christian law; revealed in the holy gospel; contained in the gospel.

Evangelism, e-van'ies'm.s.
The promulgation of the sacred gospel.

Evangelist, e-van'ie-list.s.
A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus; a promulgator of the Christian law.

To Evangelize, e-van'ie-gize.v.a.
To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.

Even, e'vn.
A word of strong assertions; verily; supposing that; notwithstanding.

Even-handed, e'vn-han'ded.a.
Impartial, equitable.

Evenness, e'vn-nes.s.
State of being even; uniformity, regularity; equality of surface, levelness; freedom from inclination to either side; calmness, freedom from perturbation.

Evenhanded, e-ven-han'ded.a.
Impartial, equitable.

Evening, e'vn-ing.s.
The close of the day, the beginning of night.

Evaporation, e-vap'o-ra'shiun.s.
The act of decaying matter, so as to make it fume away; in pharmacy, an operation by which liquid is spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger than before.

Evasion, e-va'shiun.s.
Excuse, subterfuge, sophistry, artifice.

Evasive, e-va'shiv.a.
Fractions evasiveness, close use; containing an evasion, sophistical.

Eucharist, yu'khar-ist.s.
The act 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.

Eucharistic, yu-ka-ris'tik.s.
Containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the sacrament of the Supper of the Lord.

Eucholocy, yu-kol'o-je.s.
A formulary of prayers.

Eucrasy, yu'kra-si.s.
An agreeable, well-proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.

Evident, ev'e-dent.a.
Plain, apparent, notorious.

Evidence, e'e-dense.s.
The state or being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence.

Evidently, ev'e-dent-li.ad.
Apparent, certainly.

Evidence, e'e-dense.s.
The state or being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence.

Evict, e-vikt'.v.a.
To take away by a sentence of law; to prove.

Eviction, e-vik'shiun.s.
Disposition or deprivation of a definite sentence of a court of judicature; proof, evidence.

Evidence, e've-dense.s.
The state or being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence.

Every, ev'ur.a.
Each one of all.

Everyday, ev'ur-e-day.s.
Usual, happening every day.

Evesdropper, e'vez'drop-pur.s.
Some mean fellow that sculks about the house in the night.

Evict, e-vikt'.v.a.
To take away by a sentence of law; to prove.

Eviction, e-vik'shiun.s.
Disposition or deprivation of a definite sentence of a court of judicature; proof, evidence.

Evidence, e've-dense.s.
The state or being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence.

Evidence, e've-dense.s.
The state or being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence.

Evidence, e've-dense.s.
The state or being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence.

Evidence, e've-dense.s.
The state or being evident, clearness; testimony, proof; witness, one that gives evidence.
Evilness, 4'vl-nè.s.s. Contrariness to goodness, badness of whatever kind.

Evilspeaking, e-vl-spe'king.s. Defamation, calumny.

Evil wishing, e-vl-wish'ing.a. Wishing evil to, having not goodwill.

Evil worker, e-vl-wuik'ur.s. One who does ill.

To EVince, e-vmse.v.a. To prove, to show.

Evincible, e-vln'sc-bl.a. Capable of proof, demonstrable.

To Eviscerate, e-vU'se-rute.v.a. To combine, to deprive of the entrails.

Evincibly, e-vin'se-ble.ad. In such a manner as to force conviction.

To EVITATE, ev'e-titc.v.a. To avoid, to shun.

Evocation, ev-o-ka'shun.s. The act of calling out.

Eulogium, yu-lo'je-um.s. The same as Eulogy.

Evitable, ev'e-ta-bl.a. (105) Avoidable, that it may be escaped or shunned.

To Evolve, e-volv'.v.a. To unfold, to disentangle.

Evolution, ev-o-lu'shin.s. (530) The act of funrolling or unfolding; the series of things unfolded or unfolded: in sacrifices, the motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of dressing up.

Evulsion, e-vul'shfin.s. The act of plucking out.

Evulsion, e-vul'shfin.s. The act of sounding.

Evers, yu'rus.s. The east wind.

Euthanasia, yu-tha'nis.4. (50) Death that is easy and natural, as if written of, which must be carefully avoided.

Ewe, yii.s. (268) The shesheep.

To EXACERBATE, egz-as'er-bate.v.a. To embitter, to exasperate.

To EXACT, egz-akt'.v.a. To require authoritatively, to demand of right.

To EXACT, egz-akt'.v.a. To press, to exact, to magnify, to elevate in diction or senile.

To EXACT, egz-akt'.v.a. To press, to exact, to magnify, to elevate in diction or sentiment.

To EXAMINATE, egz-am'IThe petsunexamined.

Examination, e-gz-ams. The act of examination by questions, or experiment.

Examiner, egz-am'e-nur.s. One who examines, one who searches or tries anything.

Example, egz-am'pi.s. (47s) Copy or pattern, that which is proposed to be resembled; precedent, former instance of the like; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern; instances in which a rule is illustrated by an application.
EXCRETION, ekk-krè'shun. s. Separation of animal substance.

EXCRETE, ek-kre'tiv. a. Having the power of ejecting excreta.

EXCRETORY, ek-kre-rèr'e. a. Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts. — For a, see Domestick.

EXCRUCIABLE, ekk-kroó'she-a-bl. a. LIABLE to torment.

To EXCRUCIATE, ek-kroó'shè-ate. v. a. (452) To torture, to torment.

EXCRUCIATION, ek-kroó'sha'shun. s. The act of watching all night.

Excruciating, ek-kroó'ing-a-bly. ad. To clear from the imputation of a fault.

EXCUSE, eks-kuze. s. Plea offered in extenuation, apology; the act of excusing; cause for which one is excused.

To EXCUSE, eks-kuze'. v. a. (437) To extenuate by apology; to disengage from an obligation; to remit, not to exact; to pardon by allowing an apology; to throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

EXCUSATORY, eks-ku'za-tur-e. a. Pleading excuse, apologetical. — For the last 0, see Domestick. (512)

EXCUSABLE, eks-ku'za-bl. a. Liable to torment.

To EXCUSATE, eks-ku'zur. s. He that directs or uses exercise.

Executive, egz-ek'tiv. a. (78) Having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deliberative, not legislative, having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTION, eks-e-kwú'n-ur. s. Performance, practice; the last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods; capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law; destruction, slaughter.

EXECUTIONER, ek-kè-kwú'n-rèr. s. He that is in art, or executes; he that inflicts capital punishment.

EXECUTIVE, eks-e-kwú'liv. a. (175) Having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deliberative, not legislative, having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTOR, eks-e-kwú't-rèr. t. (166) He that is entrusted to perform the will of a testator.

When this word signifies one who per-
Ejcient, eg-zis'tint.a. In being, in possession of being.

"EXISTATION, eg-zis-.e-mi'shun.s. Opinion, esteem.

To Exist, eg-zist'.v.n. (478) To be, to have a being.

To Exile, eg-zile'.v. a. (492) To banish, to drive from a country.

Exilition, eks-e-lish'un.s. Slenderness, smallness.

Exilement, eg-zile'ment.s. Banishment, state of being banished; the person banished.

Exigent, eg'sc-jeiit.s. Pressing business, occasion that requires immediate help.

Exigence, eg-zen'sense. "IExistency, cg-zis'ten-se./s' -

Exigency, eg'se-jen'.s. Demand, want, need; pressing necessity, distress, sudden occasion.

Exigent, eg'sc-jeiit.s. Pressing business, occasion that requires immediate help.

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EXPRESSIVENESS, ēks-pres'-siv-nēs. s. The power of expression, or representation by words.

EXPRESSLY, ēks-pres'-lē. ad.
In direct terms, not by implication.

EXPRESSURE, ēks-pres'-chur. s. (452) Expression, utterance; the form, the likeness represented; the mark, the impression.

TO EXPROBATE, ēks-prō-bāt. v. a.
To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid. (523 n.)

EXPROBATION, ēks-prō-brā'shun. s.
Reproach, reproachful accusation.

EXPROBATIVE, ēks-prō-brā-tiv. a.

EXULATION, ēks-ū-lā'shun. s.
A discharge by spilling.

EXSUDATION, ēks-ū-dā'shun. s.
A sweating, a perspiration.

EXSUCCINE, ēks-ū-sīn'-ne. s.
The power of being driven out.

EXSTACY, ēks-stā'kē. a.
Languor, diffusiveness, widthens; possibility to be extended.

EXTENDIBLE, ēks-ten'dabl. a.
Capable of being extended.

EXTENSITY, ēks-ten'sīs. s.
The quality of being extensive.

EXTERMINATION, ēks-ter'mā-shun. s.
Destruction, extirpation.

EXTERMINATOR, ēks-ter'mā-tor. s.
The person or instrument by which anything is destroyed.

EXTERMINATORY, ēks-ter'mā-tō-rē. ā. 
Tending to extermination. Massm.

TO EXTEND, ēks-ten'dē. v. a.
To stretch out; to spread abroad; to enlarge; to increase in force or duration; to impart; to communicate; to seize by a course of law.

EXTRACT, ēks-trākt. v. a.
To take by violence.

EXTREMELY, ēks-ten'ri. ad.
Outward, not proceeding from itself, opposite to internal; having the outward appearance.

EXTENSIBLY, ēks-ten'sīb'lē. ad.

EXTENSIBILITY, ēks-ten'sībl'ē-te. s.
The quality of being extensible.

EXTENSION, ēks-ten'shun. s.
The act of extending; the state of being extended.

EXTENSIVENESS, ēks-ten'sīvenes. s.
Largeness, diffusiveness, widthens; possibility to be extended.

EXTRACTIC, ēks-trākt'īk. ā.

EXTRACTIVE, ēks-tract'īv. ā.
Having the power of extracting.

EXTREME, ēks-trēm. ā.
Perfect, completely.

EXTREMELY, ēks-ten'ri. ad.

EXTRINSICITY, ēks-ten'riks. s.
Without which any thing is limited;

EXTENDER, ēks-te'n'der. s.
The person or instrument by which anything is extended.

EXTERNAL, ēks-te'rnāl. ā.
Ouward, noT proceeding from itself, opposite to internal; having the outward appearance.

EXTERNAL, ēks-te'rnāl. ā.

EXTEMPORAL, ēks-te'māl. ā.
Uttered without premeditation, quick, ready, sudden.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, ēks-te'mā-rē-ā'nō. ā. s.
Without premeditation, sudden, quick.

EXTEMPORIZE, ēks-te'mārīz. ā.
To speak extemporarily, or without premeditation.

EXTEMPORIZE, ēks-te'mārīz. ā.
To speak extemporarily, or without premeditation.

EXTEMPORIZE, ēks-te'mārīz. ā.
To speak extemporarily, or without premeditation.

EXTINGUISH, ēks-ting'-gwish. v. a.
To put out, to quench; to suppress, to extinguish.

EXTINGUISHABLE, ēks-ting'-gwish-ā. ā. ā.
That may be quenched or destroyed.

EXTINCTION, ēks-tingk'shun. s.
The state of being quenched; destruction; excision, suppression.

EXTRACT, ēks-trākt. v. a.
To take by violence.

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To take by violence.
**EYE**

- Eyelid, í'ld. s.
  - The membrane that shuts over the eye.

- Eyewink, í'wink. s.
  - A wink, as a hint or token.

- Eyewitness, í'wít-néz. s.
  - An ocular evidence, one who gives testimony of facts seen with his own eyes.

**EYR**

- Eyr, are. t. (469)
  - The court of justices itinerants.

- Eyre, are. s. (269)
  - The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

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**F**

**FAB**

- Fabaceous, fáb-á'shé-ús. a. (357)
  - Having the nature of a bean.

- Fabé, fáb'bl. s. (406)
  - A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction in general; the series or contexture of events which constitute a poem; a lie.

- To Fabé, fáb'bl. v. n.
  - To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falsehoods.

- Fabled, fáb'ld. a. (359)
  - Celebrated in fables.

- Fabler, fáb'ler. s.
  - A dealer in fiction.

- To Fabricate, fáb'rik. v. a.
  - To build, to construct; to forge, to devise falsely.

- Fabrication, fáb're-ká'shún. s.
  - The act of building.

- Fabric, fáb'rik, or fáb'rik. s.
  - A building, an edifice; any system or collection of matter.

- The a in this word seems floating between long and short quantity, as it was in the Latin Fabrīca. I have, like Mr. Sheridan, made it short; for though Latin words of two syllables, when adapted into English, always have the accent on the first, and the vowel generally long, as bātis, fācūs, quo-ās &c.; yet when words of three syllables in Latin, with but one consonant in the middle, are anglicized by reducing them to two syllables; as Fabris in English, the penultimate in such Latin words is generally short, and the accent of consequence anepenthesia, the first vowel in the English word is generally short from the shortening power of the anepenthetic accent in our pronunciation of Latin; the same may be observed of the words florid, virid, and lūdō, from the Latin flūridōt, vīridūs, lūdōtūs.

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**FAC**

- Factitious, fák-ttsh'ús. a. (140)
  - Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

- Factitious, fák-shūs. a. (283)
  - Given to faction, loud and violent in a party.

- Factiously, fák'shūs-le. ad.
  - In a manner criminally dissembling.

- Faciousness, fák'shūs-néz. s.
  - Inclination to public dissection.

- Factious, fák-shūs. a. (292)
  - A party in a state; tumult, discord, dissection.

- Factiousness, fák'shūs-néz. s.
  - A tendency to public dissection.

- Factory, fák'tur-l. s. (463)
  - A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country; the traders embodied in one place.

- Factotum, fák-to'tum. s.
  - A servant employed alike in all kinds of business.

- Facture, fák'tshūr. s. (544)
  - The act or manner of making any thing.

- Faculty, fák'lit-e. s.
  - The power of doing any thing; ability; powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory; a knack, dexterity; power, authority; privilege, right to do any thing; faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.

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**FACUND, fák'und. a. (544)**

- Eloquent.

- Face, lase. s.
  - The visage; the countenance; the surface of anything; the front or front part of anything; state of affairs; appearance; confidence, boldness; distortion of the face; Face to Face, when both parties are present; without the interposition of other bodies.

- To Face, lase. v. n.
  - To carry a false appearance; to turn the face, to come in front.

- To Face, lase. v. a.
  - To meet in front, to oppose with confidence; to oppose with impudence; to stand opposite to; to cover with an additional superficial.

- Faceless, lase'les. a.
  - Without a face.

- Facepainter, lase'pān-tūr. s.
  - A painter of portraits.

- Facepainting, lase'pān-tīng. s.
  - The art of drawing portraits.

- Facetious, fák'se'shūs. a. (292)
  - Gay, cheerful, lovely.

- Facetiously, fák'se'shūs-le. ad.
  - Daily, cheerfully.

- Facetiousness, fák'se'shūs-néz. s.
  - Cheerful wit, mirth.

- Facile, fás'il- ē. a. (140)
  - Easy, performable with little labour; plain, elegant, easily made.

- To Facilitate, fás-il-lē-tā-tā. v. a.
  - To make easy, to free from difficulty.

- Facility, fás-il-lē-tē. s.
  - Easiness to be performed, freedom from difficulty; readiness in performing, dexterity;
To Fade, fade. v. n. (o) To lend from greater to less vigour; to tend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither as a vegetable; to die away gradually; to be naturally not durable, to be transient.

To Fadge, fadje. v. n. To suit, to fit; to agree, not to quarrel; to...
With respect to the pronunciation of a in the first syllable of this word, Mr. Sheridan says that in England the first syllable is pronounced like far, and in Ireland like fare. But if this be really the case, the two nations seem to have changed dialects; for nothing can be more evident to the most superficial observer, than the tendency in Ireland to pronounce the a like that in far, and in England like that in fare. Not that I think the pronunciation of the first syllable of farwell, like far, either vicious or vulgar: I am convinced many good speakers do pronounce it; but the other pronunciation I think is etymological, as well as more general; Dr. Kennicott and Mr. Scott pronounce it with the second sound of a, and W. Johnson and Mr. Perry with the first.

Farewell, fare-wel'.

Leave, act of departure.

Farewell, farewell. A dramatick representation written without regularity, generally stuffed with ribaldry and nonsense.

Farewell, farewell. A bundle, a little pack.

Farewell, farewell. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table, provision.  

Far, far. Distant, remote; from far, from a remote place.

Farce, far-se. A dramatique representation written without regularity, generally stuffed with ribaldry and nonsense.

Far, far. Distanced, remote; from far, from a remote place.

To Farce, far-se. v. a. To stuff, to fill with mingled ingredients; to extend, to swell out.

Far, far. Belonging to a fare.

Farce, far-se. The leprosy of horses.

Farwell, far-wel'. Leave, act of departure.

Farwell, far-well. A bundle, a little pack.

To Fare, fare. v. n. To go, to pass, to travel; to be in any state passible; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed, eat, to be entertained.

Fare, fare. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table, provisions.

Farwell, far-well. Leave, act of departure.

Farwell, far-well. Medly, tasting like meal.

Far, far. Firm, immoveable; fast and loose, uncertain, variable.

Fast, fast. Firm, immoveable; fast and loose, uncertain, variable.

Fast, fast. Avaricious, closehanded, covetous.

Faster, faster. A little pig.

To Fasten, fas'sn. v. a. To fix himself.

Fast, fast. Firm, immoveable; fast and loose, uncertain, variable.

Fast, fast. To break wind behind.

Fasten, fas'sn. To make fast, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to fix, to conjoin.

Faster, faster. Advance, over and above, likewise.

Fastest, fastest. At a greater distance; to greater distance.

Faster, faster. At the greatest distance; to greatest distance.

Farthest, farthest. The fourth of a penny; copper money.

Fastidious, fas-tid'e-us. Avaricious, closehanded, covetous.

Fastidious, fas-tid'e-us. Abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence.

Fast, fast. Firm, immoveable; closely, nearly, swiftly, nimly; frequently.

Fast, fast. A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.

Fasten, fas'sn. To make fast, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to fix, to conjoin.

Fast, fast. One that makes fast or firm.

Fast, fast. Firm, immoveable; closely, nearly, swiftly, nimly; frequently.

Fascination, fas-se-na'shun. The power or set of bewitching, enchantment.

Fascinate, fas-se-na-. e. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in some worked and secret manner.

Fascist, fas'e-nist. A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.

Fast, fast. Firm, immoveable; closely, nearly, swiftly, nimly; frequently.

Fascinate, fas-se-na-. e. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in some worked and secret manner.

Fast, fast. One that makes fast or firm.

Fast, fast. Firm, immoveable; closely, nearly, swiftly, nimly; frequently.

Fast, fast. A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.

Fast, fast. One that makes fast or firm.
Fasting-day, fasting-day. s. Day of mortification by abstinence.

Fasting, fasting. s. Firmness, firm adherence; strength, security; a strong place; a place not easily forced.

Fatuous, fatuous. a. Proud, haughty.

Fat, fat. s. Full-fed, plump, gross, fat, droll, wealthy, rich.

Fatherliness, fatherliness. s. The tenderness of a father.

Fatherless, fatherless. a. Without a father.

Fatherhood, fatherhood. s. The character of a father.

Father-in-law, father-in-law. s. The father of one's husband or wife.

Fatherly, fatherly. a. Paternal, like a father.

Fathom, fathom. s. A measure of length, containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

Fathomless, fathomless. a. That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Fatiatical, fatiatical. a. Prolinence, being that the father.

Fatiferous, fatiferous. a.Keen as vinegar; the cause of weeping.

Fathometer, fathometer. s. A vessel in which anything is put to ferment, or to be soaked.

Fat, fat. v. n. To make fat, to fatten.

Fat, fat. v. n. To grow fat, to grow full-fleshed.

Fатal, fatal. a. Deadly, mortal, destructive, causing destruction; proceeding by destiny, inevitable, necessary; appointed by destiny.

Fతligtul, vigilant. s. One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

Fatality, fatality. s. Predestination, predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.

Fatally, fatally. ad. Mortally, destructively, even to death; by the decree of fate.

Fatness, fatness. s. The quality of being fat, plump; fat, grease; unctuous or greasy matter; fertility; that which causes fertility.

Fat, fat. v. a. To grow fat, to make fat, to fatten.

Fat, fat. s. A vessel in which anything is put to ferment, or to be soaked.

Fat, fat. s. The unctuous part of animal flesh.

Fat, fat. v. a. To take as a son or daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a composition; to devote to any one in his offspring or production.

Fatness, fatness. s. Inviolable necessity.

Fathometer, fathometer. s. That which gives fatness.

Fatherhood, fatherhood. s. The character of a father.

Fat, fat. s. The father of one's husband or wife.

Fat, fat. v. a. To take as a son or daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a composition; to devote to any one in his offspring or production.

Fatherless, fatherless. a. Without a father.

Fathers, fathers. s. The tenderness of a father.

Father, father. s. The character of a father.

Fatherless, fatherless. a. Without a father.

Fat, fat. s. A measure of length, containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

Fat, fat. v. a. To grow fat, to make fat, to fatten.

Fat, fat. s. That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Fatiatical, fatiatical. a. Prolinence, being that the father.

Fatiferous, fatiferous. a. Keen as vinegar; the cause of weeping.

Fatality, fatality. s. Predestination, predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.

Fatem, fatem. s. (166) A measure of length containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth or contrivance.

Fated, fated. a. Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.

Father, father. s. (34) (75) (108) He by whom the son or daughter is begotten; the first ancestor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man apprised of the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries; the title of a papal confessor; the title of a senator of old; the appellation of the first person of the husband of the wife; the character of a father.

Father, father. s. The character of a father.

Father, father. s. The father of one's husband or wife.

Father, father. v. a. To take as a son or daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a composition; to devote to any one in his offspring or production.

Father, father. s. Like a father.

Father, father. s. As a father.

Father, father. s. In the manner of a father.

Fat, fat. s. A measure of length, containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

Fat, fat. s. That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Fat, fat. s. Prophetic, being that the father.

Fatiferous, fatiferous. a. Keen as vinegar; the cause of weeping.

Fat, fat. s. A vessel in which anything is put to ferment, or to be soaked.

Fat, fat. s. That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Fat, fat. s. Predestination, predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.

Fat, fat. v. a. To grow fat, to make fat, to fatten.

Fat, fat. s. The unctuous part of animal flesh.

Fate, fate. s. (166) A measure of length containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth or contrivance.

Fated, fated. a. Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.

Father, father. s. The character of a father.

Fat, fat. s. The father of one's husband or wife.

Fat, fat. v. a. To take as a son or daughter; to supply with a father; to adopt a composition; to devote to any one in his offspring or production.

Father, father. s. Like a father.

Fat, fat. s. As a father.

Fat, fat. s. In the manner of a father.

Fat, fat. s. A measure of length, containing six feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

Fat, fat. s. That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Fat, fat. s. Prophetic, being that the father.

Fatiferous, fatiferous. a. Keen as vinegar; the cause of weeping.

Fat, fat. s. A vessel in which anything is put to ferment, or to be soaked.

Fat, fat. s. That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Fat, fat. s. Predestination, predetermined order or series of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.
Fawn, fawn. s. 
A young deer.

To Fawn, fawn, v. n.
To bring forth a young deer; to court by frisking before one, as a dog; to court servilely.

Fawner, faw'nur. s.
One that lawns, onethat pays servile courtship.

Fealty, fe'Al-te. s.
Duty due to a superior lord.

To F eague, f(!-t'-<T. v. a.

Fay, fa. s.
A fairy, an elf; faith.

Fawningly, faw'ning-le. ad.
In a cringing servile way.

In these quotations from Johnson we see the first only makes fealty two syllables; and even here it may be presumed there is a poetical licence exactly like that which Young uses in the word really:

—Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Buchanan, W. Johnston, and, if we may judge by the position of the accent, Dr. Ash, three. I do not hesitate a moment to pronounce the last division the bet; not only as it is immediately derived from a French word of three syllables fraulé, but as this is generally its quantity in Milton and Shakespeare.

"I am in parliament pledge for his truth, 
"And lasting fealty to the new-made king." —Shakespeare.

"— Let my sovereign 
"Command my eldest son, nay, all my sons, 
"As pledges of my fealty and love."—Ibid.

"— Man disobeying, "Disloyal, breaks his fealty, and sins 
"Against the high supremacy of heav'n."

—W. Milman.

In these quotations from Johnson we see the first only makes fealty two syllables; and even here it may be presumed there is a poetical licence exactly like that which Young uses in the word really:

"Why really sixty-five is somewhat old."

Fear, fere. s. (227)
Dread, horror, apprehension of danger; awe, dejection of mind; anxiety, solicitude; that which causes fear; something hung up to scare deer.

To Fear, fere. v. a.
To dread, to consider with apprehensions of terror; to fright, to terrify, to make afraid.

To Fear, fere. v. n.
To live in horror, to be afraid; to be anxious.

Fearful, fere'ful, or fér'fúl. a.(330)
Timorous; afraid; awful; terrible.
See Fierce.

Fearfully, fere'fúl-le, or fér'fúl-le. ad.
Timorously, in fear; terribly, dreadfully.

Fearfulness, fere'fúl-nés. s.
Timorousness, habitual timidity; state of being afraid, dread.

Fearlessly, fere'fúl-le. ad.
Without terror.

Fearlessness, fere'fúl-le. s.
Resumption from fear.

Fearless, fere'e'les. a.
Free from fear, unafraid.

Feasibility, féez'-bl'le. s.
A thing practicable.

Feasible, féez'-bl. a. (227)
Practicable, that may be effect'd.
Practically.

Feast, féez-t. s. (227)
An entertainment of the table, a sumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniversary day of rejoicing; something delicious to the palate.

To Feast, féez-t. v. n.
To eat sumptuously.

To Feast, féez-t. v. a.
To entertain sumptuously; to delight, to pamper.

Feaster, féez't'ur. s.
One that fares deliciously; one that entertains magnificently.

Feastfully, féez't'ful. a.
Festive, joyful; luxurious, riotous.

Feastrite, féez't'rite. s.
Custom observed in entertainments.

Feat, féez-t. s. (227)
A deed, action, exploit; a trick, a ludicrous performance.

Feather, féez't'ur. s. (ys) (234)
The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horse, on one of natural frizzling.

Featherbed, féez't'ur-bed. s.
A bed stuffed with feathers.

Feathered, féez't'ur-bed. a.
Clothed with feathers, fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.

Featheredge, féez't'ur-edje. s.
Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff.

Feathered, féez't'ur-ed-jed. a.
Belonging to a featheredge.

Featherfew, féez't'ur-fu. s.
A plant.

Featherless, féez't'ur-le. s.
Without feathers.

Featherless, féez't'ur-le. a.
One who sells feathers.

Feathery, féez-t'ur-e. a.
Clothed with feathers.

Featly, féez't'le. ad.
Neatly, nimbly.

Featness, féez't'nes. s.
Neatness, dexterity.

Feature, féez't're. s. (462)
The countenance of the face; any or single part of the face.

To Feaze, féez-t. v. a.
To unsaw the end of a rope; to beat.

Feculence, féez'lu-ncens. s.
Fruitfulness, quality of producing or bringing forth.

Feculent, féez'lu-ent. a.
Fruitful; professional. — See Fecund.

Fecundation, féez'kun-d'lu-n. a.
A confederate, an accomplice.

To Fecundify, féez'kun-d'lu. v. a.
To make fruitful.

Fecundity, féez'lu-n-ty. s.
Fruitfulness, quality of producing or bringing forth.

Fed, féd. v. a.
To feed; to nourish.

Fed, féd. s.
Food, that which is eaten; pasture.

Federate, fées'rr-ite. a. (1) Leagued.

Fee, fée. s. (246)
All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgement of superiority to a higher lord; recompense; payments occasionally claimed by persons in office; reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

Fee-farm, fée-f'arm. s.
Tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord.

To Fee, fée. v. a.
To reward, to pay; to bribe, to keep in hire.

Feeble, fée-bl. s. (405)
Weak, debilitated, sickly.

Febleminded, fée-bl'-mind'ed. a.
Weak of mind.

Feebleness, fée-bl'nes. s.
Weakness, unbeciling, infirmity.

Feebly, fée-bly. ad.
Weakly, without strength.

To Feed, fée'd. v. a. (246)
To supply with food; to graze, to convey by cattle; to nourish, to cherish; to keep in hope or expectation; to deligh, to entertain.

To Feed, fée'd. v. n.
To take food; to prey, to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.

Feeder, fée'der. s.
One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats, one that eats nicely.

To Feel, féeel. v. n. (246) Pret. Felt. Part. Felt.
To have perception of things by the touch; to search by feeling; to have a quick sensibility of good or evil; to appear to the touch.

To Feel, féeel. v. a. (246)
To perceive by the touch; to try; to sound; to have sense of pain or pleasure; to be affected by; to know, to be acquainted with.

Feel, féeel. s.
The sense of feeling, the touch.
Feeler, fé-lé-ar. s.
One that feels; the horns or antenna of insects.

Feeling, fé-lé-ing. part. a.
Expressive of great sensibility; sensibly felt.

Feeling, fé-lé-ing. s.
The sense of touch; sensibility, tenderness, perception.

Feelingly, fé-lé-ling-ly. adv.
With expression of great sensibility; so as to be sensibly felt.

Fell, féll. s. (246)
The plural of Foot.

Feelless, fé-lé-less. a.
Without feet.

To Feign, féign. v. n.
To relate falsely, to imagine from the invention.

Feignedly, féigned-ly. adv. (364) In fiction, not truly.

Feign, féign. v. n.
To relate falsely, to imagine from the invention.

Felonious, fé lon'ious. a.
Wicked, traitorous, villainous, malignant.

To Fence, fénc. v. n.
To inclose, to secure by an inclosure or hedge; to guard, to defend.

Fencer, fénc'ur. s.
One who practices or uses the art of fencing; an expert in fencing.

Fencing, fénc-ing. s.
The art of fencing; the exercises and skills involved in fencing.

Fencing-school, fénc-ing-skool. s.
A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

Fencer, fénc'ur. s.
One who practices or uses the art of fencing; an expert in fencing.

Fencing-school, fénc-ing-skool. s.
A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

Fencing-master, fénc-ing-mástür. s.
One who teaches the use of weapons.

Fencing-school, fénc-ing-skool. s.
A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

Fenceless, fénc-less. a.
Without inclosure, open.

Fencer, fénc'ur. s.
One who practices or uses the art of fencing; an expert in fencing.

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Fencing-school, fénc-ing-skool. s.
A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

Fencer, fénc'ur. s.
One who practices or uses the art of fencing; an expert in fencing.

Fencing-school, fénc-ing-skool. s.
A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

Fencing-master, fénc-ing-mástür. s.
One who teaches the use of weapons.

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Fencer, fénc'ur. s.
One who practices or uses the art of fencing; an expert in fencing.
FERNE, fer'ine. a. (140)
Wild, savage.

FERINESS, fer-i'nes. s.

FERTY, fer'ty. e.
Barbarity, cruelty, wilfulness.

FERMENT, fer'ment. v. a.
To exalt, rarefy by internal motion of parts.

FERMENTATION, fer-men'ta'shun. s.
A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body; arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter.

FERMENTATIVE, fer-men'ta-tiv. a.
Having the power to cause fermentation.

FERMENTABLE, fer-men'ta-bl. a.
Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL, fer-men'tal. a.
Having the power to cause fermentation.

FERMENT, fer'ment. s. (492)
That which causes internal motion, tumult.

FERMENTATIVE, fer-men'ta-tiv. a.
Having the power to cause fermentation.

FERN, fern. s. A plant.

FEROCIOUS, fer'o-sus. a. (357)
Savage, fierce.

FEROCITY, fer'o-cite. s.
Savage, ferocity.

FERROUS, fer're-us. a.
Consisting of iron, belonging to iron.

FERRET, fer'rit. s. (99)
A quadruped of the weasel kind, used to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow ribbon.

FERRETT, fer'tit-ur. s.
One that hums another in his privacies.

FERRETER, fer'tit-ur. s.
One that hums another in his privacies.

FERRETER, fer'tit-ur. s.
One that hums another in his privacies.

FERRULE, fer'ril. s.
An iron ring put round anything to keep it from cracking.

FERRET, fer'ret. s. A stratagem by which anything is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.

Festival, fest'val. s. Time of feast, anniversary day of civil or religious joy.

FESTIVAL, fest'val. s.
Festivity, fest'i-vi-te. s.
Festival, time of rejoicing; gaiety, joyfulness.

FESTINE, fest'in. s.
Festive, gay.

FESTINO, fest'in-o. s.
In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers or leaves twisted together.

FESTUCINE, fest'ù-sin. a. (140)
Straw colour.

FESTUCOUS, fest'u-kus. a.
Made of straw.

Festival, fest'val. v. a.
To go and bring; to strike at a distance; to produce by some kind of force; to reach, to arrive at or to obtain as its price.

FETAL, fet'al. a.
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To Fleak, fleke.v. a. To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple.

Fleak, fleke.s. A small lock, thread, or twist.

To Fleam, fleme.s. An instrument used to bleed cattle.

Fleabitten, fle'bit-tna. (103) Stung by fleas; mean, worthless.

Fleabite, fle'bite. 1 To Flea, fle.v. a. To clean from fleas.

To Flecker, flek'ur.v. a. To spot, to mark with strokes or touches.

Fleaweed, fleks'weed.s. A plant.

To Flay, fla.v. a. (221) To strip off the skin; to take off the skin or surface of anything.

Flax dresser, fl$ks'dres-sur.s. He that prepares flax for the spinner.

Flaxcomb, flaks'kom.s. The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

To Flaw, flaw.v. a. To break, to crack, to damage with fissure.

Fleeced, fleest.a. (359) Having fleeces of wool.

Fleece, fleese.s. As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

To Fleece, fleese.v. a. To clip the fleece of a sheep; to strip, to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool.

Fleecy, flece's. Woolly, covered with wool.

To Fleeer, fleër.v. n. To mock, to gib, to jest with insolence and contempt; to leer, to grin.

Fleer, fleër.s. Mockery expressed either in words or looks; a deceitful air of civility.

Fleerer, fleër'ur.s. (98) A mocker, a fawner.

Fleet, fleét.s. A company of ships, a navy.

Fleet, fleét.s. A creek, an inlet of water.

Fleet, fleét.a. Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active; skimming the surface.

To Fleet, fleét.v. n. To fly swiftly, to vanish; to be in a transient state.

To Fleet, fleétr.v. a. To skim the water; to live merrily, or pass time away lightly.

Fleetly, fleetr'le.a. Swiftly, nimly, with swift pace.

Fleetness, fleetr'nes.s. Swiftness of course, nimbleness, celerity.

Flesh, fleesh.s. The body distinguished from the soul; the muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons; animal food distinguished from vegetable; the body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes; animal nature; sensuality, corporal appetites; near relation; the outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal significations of any precept or type The Flesh, and the remote or typical meaning The Spirit. This is frequent in St. Paul.

To Flesh, fleesh.v. a. To imitate; to harden, to establish in any practice; to glut, to satiate.

Fleshcolour, fleesh'kůl-ūr.s. The colour of flesh.

Fleshflying, flešh'flying.s. A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

Fleshhook, fleesh'hook.s. A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

Fleshless, fleesh'les.s. Without flesh.

Fleshliness, fleesh'le-nēs.s. Carnal passions or appetites.

Fleshy, flešh'e.a. Corporeal; carnal; animal, not vegetable.

Fleshmeat, flešh'meät.s. Animal food, the flesh of animals prepared for food.

Fleshment, flešh'ment.s. Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

Fleshmonger, flešh'mung-gur. s. One who deals in flesh, a pimp.

Fleshpot, flešh'pot.s. A vessel in which flesh is cooked, thence plenty of flesh.

Fleshquake, flešh'kwake.s. A tremor of the body.

Fleshy, flešh'e.a. Plump, full of flesh; pulpose.

Flew, flu.s. (265) The pret. of To fly.

Flew, flu.s. The large chap of a deep-mouthed hound.

Flewed, flew'e.a. (362) Chapped, mounished.

Flenamious, fleks'ə́-mēs.a. Having power to change the disposition of the mind.

Flextility, fleks'-e-bīl-ı-tee.s. The quality of admitting to be bent, pliant; elastic to beextended, compliance.

Flexible, fleks'-e-bl.a. (405) Possible to be bent, elastic to be bent; obsequiousness, compliance; dulthiny, manageableness.

Flexible, fleks'-e-bīl-e.s. A plant, easily bent, obsequious to any power or impulse.

Flexion, flek'shun.s. The act of bending; a double, a bending; a turn towards any part or quarter.

Flexor, fleks'or.s. (166) The general name of the muscles which act in contrarion the joints.

Flexuous, flek'shū-us.a. (452) Winding, tortuous; variable, not steady.

Fleurex, flek'shur.e.s. The form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent, the bent; obsequious or pliant.

To Flicker, flik'ur.v. a. To flutter, to play the wings.

Flier, flī'ur.s. (221) A fugitive, a runaway; that part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regularizes the motion of the rest.

Flight, flīte.s. (303) The act of flying or running from danger; the act of using wings; removal from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds flying together, the birds produced in the same season, as the harvest flight of pigeons; a volity, a volley, a shower; the space passed by flying; heat of imagination, uly of the soul.

Flighty, flī'te.a. Fleeting, swift, wild, full of imagination.

Flimsy, flim'ze.a. Weak, feeble; mean, spiritless, without force.

To Flinch, finish.v. n. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking.

ToFlincher, flJnsh'ur.s. He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To Fling, fling.v. n. To Hounce, to wince, to fly in violent motions; to fling out, to grow unruly or outrageous.

Fling, fling.s. A throw, a cast; a gibe, a sneer, a contemptuous remark.

To Flinger, fling'ur.s. He who throws.

To Fling, fling.v. a. Pret. Flung; Past. Flung or Fling. To cast from the hand, to throw; to dart, to cast with violence; to scatter; to drive by violence; to cast n proch; to fling down, to denunciation, to ruin; to fling off, to chase the chase.

To Fling, fling.v. n. To flounce, to wince, to fly into violent motions; to fling out, to grow unruly or outrageous.

Fling, fling.s. Made of flint, strong; hard of heart, inexorable.
to fortify, v. a. To strengthen against attacks by works; to confirm, to encourage establishment.

Fortification, n. The science of military architecture; a place built for strength.

Fortifiable, a. That may be fortified.

Fort, n. A fortified house, a castle.

Fortify, v. a. To make fortifiable.

Fortress, n. A stronghold, a fortified place.

Fortnight, n. A period of fourteen days.

Fortune, n. (h) The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour; the good or ill that befalls man; the chance of life, means of living; event, success good or bad; estate, possessions; the portion of a man or woman.

To fortune, v. n. To be fortunate for, to happen, to come casually to pass.

Fortuned, a. Supplied by fortune.

Fortunkbook, n. A book consulted to know fortune.

Fortuneteller, n. A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them.

Fortunetelling, n. The art of knowing the future.

Forty, a. Four times ten.


Forward, a. Warm, earnest; ardent, eager; confident, prompt, precocious, early ripe; quick, ready, hasty.

To forward, v. a. To hasten, to quicken; to patronize, to advance.

Forwarder, n. He who promotes anything.

Forwardly, a. Eagerly, hastily.

To forward, v. a. To lay the basis of any building; to build, to raise; to establish, to erect; to give birth or original to; to raise up as on a principle or ground; to fix firmly.

To forward, v. a. To form by melting and pouring into moulds, etc.

Foundation, n. The base or lower part of an edifice; the seat of fixing the basis; the principles or ground on which any notion is raised, original, etc.; a revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity; establishment, settlement.

Founder, n. A builder, one who raises an edifice; one who establishes a revenue for a particular purpose; one from whom any thing has its original or beginning; a caterer, one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds.

To founder, v. a. To cause such a vessel and its passengers to sink in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

To found, v. a. To sink to the bottom; to fail, to miscarry.

Founding, n. The art of casting figures from a model by melting and pouring into moulds.

Founder, n. A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them.

Foundress, n. A woman who founds, builds, establishes or begins any thing, a woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

Foundry, n. A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a casting house.

Fountain, n. A well, spring, or jet of water; a spring of a river; original, first principle, first cause.

To found, v. a. Without a fountain.

Fountainless, a. Without a fountain.

Full of springs.
Fract; frakt. v. a. To break, to violate, to infringe.

Fracture, frak'shure. v. a. To break a bone.

Foxtrap, foks'trap. s. A gin or snare to catch foxes.

Foxship, foks'ship. s. The character or qualities of a fox, cunning.

FRAG, four. a. (361)

Twice two.

Four, four. a. (360)

The ordinal of four, the first after the third.

Fourscore, fore'skore. a.

Four times twenty, eighty; it is used elliptically for four score years.

Foursquare, fore'skware. a.

Quadrangular.

Fourth, forth. a.

The ordinal of four, the first after the third.

Fourthly, forth'le. ad.

In the fourth place.

Fowlingpiece, fowl'ing-pieces. s.

A gun for birds.

Fox, foks. s.

A wild animal of the dog kind, remarkable for his cunning; a knave or cunning fellow.

Foxcase. foks'kase. s.

A fox's skin.

Foxchase. foks'tshase. s.

The pursuit of the fox with hounds.

Foxgloves. foks'gluves. s.

A plant.

Foxhunter, foks'hunt'er. s.

A man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes.

Frame, frame. v. a.

To form; to fit one thing to another; to make, to compose; to regulate, to adjust, to plan; to invent.

Frame, frame. s.

Any thing made so as to inclose or admit something else; order, regularity; scheme, contrivance; mechanism, construction; shape, form, proportion.

Framer, fframe'ur. s.

A maker, former, contriver, schemer.

Fraise, fraze. s.

A pancake with bacon in it.

Fraud, fraud. s.

Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice.

Fraught, fraught. part. past.

Laden, charged; filled, stowed, thronged.

Fraudulent, fraud'u-lent. a.

Full of artifice, trickish, deceitful.

Fraudulently, fraud'u-lent'y. ad.

By fraud, by artifice, deceitfully.

Fraught, fraught. s.

A fullness, a state of being crowded, a state of being charged.

Fraught with, fraught. prep.

With something, with something's, with something's, with something's.

Freak, freke. s.

A sudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.

Freakish, freke'ish. a.

Capricious, whimsical.

Freak, freke. s.

A sudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.

Frem. fra'gor. s. (118)

A noise, a crack, a crash—See Drama.
To Freeze, freeze, v. n. (246) To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

To Freeze, freeze, v. a. Fret. Froze; Past. Frozen or Froze. To congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill by the loss of power or motion.

Freely, free-ly. a. At liberty; without restraint; without reserve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; spontaneously, of its own accord.

Freeholder, free-hold-er. s. One who has a freehold.

Freely, free-ly. a. Liberally, unrestrained.


Freight, freight, v. n. To infest with the manner of France, to make a coxcomb.

Freight, freight, v. a. (249) (393) To terrify, to disturb with fear.

Freight, freight, v. n. To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be stormy; to be sullen; to be peevish.

Freetly, free-tly. a. Adorned with raised work.

Freetliness, free-tliness. s. The power of impressing terror.

Fright, fright, v. n. To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be stormy; to be sullen; to be peevish.

Frighten, frighten, v. a. To treat with rabble, to give to a rabble; to make a rabble.

Frightful, fright-ful. a. Sudden terror.

Frightfulness, fright-ful-liness. s. The power of impressing terror.

Frighten, frighten, v. n. To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be stormy; to be sullen; to be peevish.

Frightfully, fright-ful-ly. a. Terrible, dreadful, full of terror.

Frightfully, fright-ful-ly. a. Adorned with raised work.

Frightfulness, fright-ful-linest. s. The power of impressing terror.

Frightness, fright-ness. s. The state of being frighted.
Fruit-bearing, froot'bar-frig,a. Having the quality of producing fruit.

To Frush, frusb,v.a. To break, bruise, or crush.

Fruitbearer, froot'bar-fir.s. That which produces fruit.

Fruit, froot.s. (343) The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained; that part of a plant which is taken for food; production; the offspring of the womb; advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct; the effect or consequence of any action.

To Frump, frump, v.a. To mock, to browbeat.

Fruitcoves, froot'grovz.s. Shadings, or close plantations of fruit trees.

Fruitfulness, froot'ful-nes.s. Fertility, plentiful production; the quality of being prolific.

Fruitful, froot'ful.a. Fertile, abundantly productive; actually bearing fruit; prolific, childbearing; plenteous, abounding in anything.

Frugiferous, fru-jif'fer-us.a. Bearing fruit.

Fruitless, froot'les.a. Barren of fruit; vain, idle, unprofitable; without offspring.

Fruitive, fru'e-tiv.a. Enjoying, possessing, having the power of enjoyment.

Fruitage, froot'Idje.s. (90) Fruit collectively, various fruits.

Fruitarian, froot'i-tur.an. One who trades in fruit. — See Forcer.

Fruitlessly, froot'lOs-lc.ad. Vainly, idly, unprofitably.

Frugal, frfi'gal.a. (99) Thrifty, (paring, parsimonious.

Fruity, fru'ity.s. The quality of being fruitlike; pleasant, agreeable.

Frumenty, fru'men-te.s. Food made of wheat boiled in milk.


Fruit-tree, frefk'tree.s. A tree of any kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

Fruentacious, fru-měn-tá-tsús.s. A meal of grain.

Frumenty, fru'mén-té.s. Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

Fruity, fru'ity.s. The quality of being fruitlike; pleasant, agreeable.

Fulciment, ful'se-ment.s. (177) That on which a body rests.

Fugitiveness, fu'je-tlv-ncs.s. Volatility, instability, uncertainty.

Fugacity, fu-ga'shu-sa.s. Vitality, instability, uncertainty.

Fugacious, fu-ga'shus.a. (292) Volatile, fleeting.

Fugaciousness, fu-ga'shus-nés.s. Volatility, quality of flying away.

Fulcrum, frus'trum.s. A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

Fry, fri.s. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn, any swarm of animals, or young people in contempt.

To Fry, fri.v.a. To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

Fryingpan, fri'ing-pan.s. The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

Fryth, frith.s. (Not so common a spelling). A frith, a wood; a plain between woods.

Fry, fri.s. A dish of things fried.

Frytii, frith,s. (Not so common a spelling). A frith, a wood; a plain between woods.

Frying-pan, fri'ing-pan.s. The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

Fry, fri.s. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn, any swarm of animals, or young people in contempt.

To Fry, fri.v.a. To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.

To Fry, fri.v.n. To be roasted in a pan on the fire; to suffer the fire to melt with heat; to be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

Fry, fri.s. A dish of things fried.

Fryth, frith.s. (Not so common a spelling). A frith, a wood; a plain between woods.

Fulfilment, ful-fll'ment.s. An accomplishment, a fulfilling. Abb.

Fulfal, fu'l-fal.s. Full stored.

Fulgence, fu'l-jen-se.s. Splendour.

Fulent, fu'l-jent.s. Shining.

Fuligine, fu-lig'ins.s. Splendour.

Fulguration, ful-gu-ra'shun.s. The act of lightning.

Fulminating, fu-lî'mî-inf.s. (90) Replete, without any space void; abounding in any quality good or bad; stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing; plump, fat, saucy, sauced; crowded in the imagination or memory; complete, such as that nothing farther is wanted; containing the whole matter, expressing much; mature, perfect; applied to the moon, complete in its orb.

Full, füll.s. Complete measure; the highest state or degree; the whole, the total; the state of being full; applied to the moon, the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

Full, füll.ad. Without abatement; with the whole effect; quite; very sufficiently; directly.

Full-blown, füll'blow.n. Spreading to the utmost extent; stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

Full-bottomed, füll-bût'tumđ.s. Having a large bottom.

Full-eared, füll'er'd.s. a. Having large prominent ears.

Full-eyed, füll-e'id.s. a. Having large prominent eyes.

Fuller, ful'ler.s. One who cleans cloth from its oil or grease.

Fulling, full'ing.s. (190) The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

Fuller, ful'ler.s. a. One whose trade is to clean cloth.

Fullers Earth, füll'ers-eath.s. A kind of meal or clay used in fulling.

Fulry, füll'rey.s. The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

Fulling-Mill, full'ing-mil.s. A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleansed.

Fully, füll'i.ad. Without vacuity; completely, without lack.
To Fumble, fum'ble.v.n. (-10.5) To attempt anything awkwardly or ungainly; to puzzle, to strain in perplexity; to play.

To Fume, fume. v.a. To smoke, to dry in the smoke; to pet fumewith odours in the fire; to disperse invapours.

Fumblingly, fum'bling-le.ad. In an awkward manner.

Fume, fum'e.s. Smoke, vapour, any volatile parts flying away; exhalation from the stomach; heat of mind; force of sound, such as fills the ear.

Fumous, fum'u.s. (314) Excrescent, spongy.

Fumosity, fung-gos'e-te.s. Unsolid excrescence.

Furnace, fur'nis.s. (91) An inclosed fireplace.

Furnisher, fur'nis-ur.s. One who supplies or fits out.

Furniture, fur'ne-tshure.s. (463) Moveables, goods put in a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage, embellishments, decorations.

Furber, fur'be-ur.s. A dealer in furs.

Furnace, fur'nis.s. (91) An inclosed fireplace.

Furnisher, fur'nis-ur.s. One who supplies or fits out.

Furniture, fur'ne-tshure.s. (463) Moveables, goods put in a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage, embellishments, decorations.

Furfural, fur-ro.s. (324) (327) A small stench made by the plough for the reception of seed; any long stench or hallow.

Furrow-wood, fur-ro-wêd.s. A wood that grows in borrowed land.

Furfur, fur'fur.s. Husk or chaff, scaly.

Furfural, fur-ro.s. (324) (327) A small stench made by the plough for the reception of seed; any long stench or hallow.

Furfuraceous, fur-fu-ra'shis.a. (357) Husky, branny, scaly.

Furfur, fur'fur.s. Husk or chaff, scaly.

Furnace, fur'nis.s. (91) An inclosed fireplace.

Furnisher, fur'nis-ur.s. One who supplies or fits out.

Furniture, fur'ne-tshure.s. (463) Moveables, goods put in a house for use or ornament; appendages; equipage, embellishments, decorations.

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Furrow-wood, fur-ro-wêd.s. A wood that grows in borrowed land.

Furfur, fur'fur.s. Husk or chaff, scaly.
and further for farther and farther; by
which means we have revived the comparis-
tive and superlative of both comparatives.
and superlatives of an adverb, which has lost
t its comparison, and have lost the comparative
and superlative of an adverb, which has been
compared for these two hundred years. But
though farther passes very well for farther,
when far is out of sight, we feel the utmost
repugnance at saying, "Thus far shalt thou
"go, and no further."

* Some dream that they can silence when they
will
* The storm of passion, and say, Peace, be still!
* But * This far and no further," when address'd
* To the wild wave, or wilder human breast,
* Implies authority, that never can,
* That never ought to be the lot of man."

**FURTHER,** fur'thér. ad.
To a greater distance.

**TO FURTHER,** fur'thér v. a.
To put onward, to forward, to promote, to assist.

**FURTHERER,** fur'thér-ér. s.
Pronoun and substantive.

**FURTHERMORE,** fur'thér-môr. ad.
Moreover, besides.

**FURTIVE,** fur'tív. a.
Solen, gone by theft.

**FÜRNUCLE,** fúr'nú kl. s. (405) (534)
A bile, an angry pusule.

**FURY,** fu'ré. s.
Malice; rage, passion of anger; enthusiasm,
excitation of fancy; a turbulent, raging wom-
an; one of the infernal deities, supposed to be
employed in tormenting wicked spirits in
the other world.

**FURZE, FÚRZ.** s.
Gone, gone.

**FURZY,** fur'zé. a.
Overtrown with furze, full of gone.

**FUSCATION,** fus'kā'shún. s.
The set of darkening.

**FUSIBLE,** fus'il-él. a.
Capable of being melted; liquid; quality of growing
liquid by heat.

**FUSIL,** fu'zil. a.
A firelock, a small neat musquet; in heraldry,
something like a spindle.

**FUSION,** fu'zhún.s. (451)
The set of melting; the state of being melted.

**FUSS,** fus.s.
A tumult, a bustle. A low cant word.

**FUST,** fus.t.s.
The trunk or body of a column; a strong smell,
as that of a mouldy barrel.

**FUSTIAN,** fus'tsían. a.
Made of fustian; swelling, unnaturally pom-ous, ridiculously timid.

**FUSTIC,** fus'tik. s.
A sort of wood brought from the West Indies.

**FUSTILARIAN,** fus't-lā're-án. s.
A low fellow, a stinkard.

**FUSTINESS,** fus't-té-nèz-. s.
Mouldiness, stink.

**FUSTY,** fus'té. a.
Smelling mouldy.

**FUTILE,** fu'til. a.
Talkative, loquacious; trifling, worthless.

**FUTILITY,** fu'til'è té-. s.
Talkativeness, loquacity; triflingness, want of
weight, want of solidity.

**FUTTOCKS,** fus'toks. s.
The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

**FUTURE,** fu'thüre. a. (461)
That which will be hereafter, to come.

**FUTURELY,** fu'thüre-le. ad.
Time to come.

**FUTUROSIously,** fu'thüre-lé. ad.
In time to come.

**FUTURITION,** fu'thü-rish'ün. s.
The state of being to be.

**FUTILITY,** fu-til'e-te.s.
Talkativeness, loquacity; triflingness, want of
weight, want of solidity.

**FUTUROSIously,** fu-tu'ró-té-. s.
Time to come; events to come; the state of
being to be, futurition. See FURTUITOUS.

* The reason why future has the accent, and futurity preserves that letter pure, is, that the
accent is before the r in the former word, and after it in the latter. (463)

**FUSION,** fu'zhün.s. (451)
The state of being melted.

**FUDGE,** fus.v. n.
To melt, to put into fusion.

**TO FUSE,** fúz. v. a.
To melt, to put into fusion.

**FUSEE, FÚZÉ.** s.
The cone, round which is wound the cord or
chain of a clock or watch; a firelock, a small
neat musquet; 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.

**FUSIBLE,** fus'é-bl. a. (405)
Capacity of being melted, quality of growing
liquid by heat.

**FUSIL,** fu'zil. a.
A firelock, a small neat musquet; in heraldry,
something like a spindle.

**FUSILIER,** fu'zil-leer'. s. (275)
A soldier armed with a fusil.

**FUSION,** fu'zhén. s.
The set of melting; the state of being melted.

**GABARDINE,** gab-ar'dé'n. s.
A coarse frock.

**TO GABLE,** gab'bl. v. n. (405)
To make an inarticulate noise; to prate loudly
without meaning.

**GABLE,** gab'bl. s.
Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals;
loud talk without meaning.

**GABBLER,** gab'bl-ér. s.
A prater, a chattering fellow.

**GABLE,** ga'bl. s.
An excise, a tax.

**GABION,** ga'bión. s. (507)
A wicker basket which is filled with earth to
make a fortification or intrenchment.

**GABLE,** ga'bl. s. (405)
The sloping roof of a building.

**GAD,** gâd. s.
A wedge or ingot of steel; a steel graver.

**TO GAD,** gâd. v. n.
To ramble about without any settled purpose.

**GADDER,** gâd'dür. s.
A rambler, one that runs much abroad without
business.

**GADDINGLY,** gâd'ding-lé. ad.
In a rambling manner.

**GADFLY,** gad'fli. s.
A fly that, when he stings the cattle, makes
them gad or run madly about.

**GAFF,** gâf. s.
A harpoon or large hook.

**GAFFER,** gâf'fér. s. (98)
A word of respect, now obsolete.

**GAFLES,** gâf'fiz. s. (405)
Artificial spurs upon cocks; a steel contrivance
to bend cross bows.

**GAIETY,** ga'e-té.s.
Airily, cheerfully; splendidly, pompously.

**GAIETY,** ga'e-té. s.
Airily, cheerfully; splendidly, pompously.

**TO GAG,** gâg. v. n.
To stop the mouth.

**GAG,** gâg. s.
Something put into the mouth to hinder speech
or eating.

**GAGE,** gâj-e. s.
A pledge, a pawn, a caution.

**TO GAGE,** gâj-e. v. a.
To depone as a wager, to impawn; to mea-
sure, to take the contents of any vessel of
liquids.

**GAGGIE,** gâg'gl. v. n. (405)
To make noise like a goose.

**GAIETY,** ga'e-té. s.
See GAYETY.

**GAILY,** ga'li. ad.
Airily, cheerfully; splendidly, pompously.
**GAP**

nør (167), nù (163); tóbe (171), táb (172), bült (173); ãi (299); pöond (313); ibin (466), this (469).

**GAMER**, gal'mér. s.
The compilation of a woman corresponding to Gaffer.

**GAMMON**, gal'mún. s. (166)
The back of a hog salted and dried; a term at back-gammon for wetting the game.

**CAMUT**, gal'müt. s.
The scale of musical notes.

**'GAN**, gàn.
Poetically for Garm, as 'Gin for Begin.

**GANDER**, gal'dér. s. (98)
The male of the goose.

**To GANG, gang. v.n.**
To go, to walk; an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

**GANG, gang. s.**
A number hanging together, a troop, a company, a tribe.

**GANGWAY, gate'w;'.s.**
A way through gates of inclosed grounds.

**GAT, gat.**
The preterit of Get.Obsolete.

**GASTER**, gal'ter. s. (98)
A string or ribbon by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood, the principal king's arms.

**GARTERTEER**, gal'ter-te'er'. s.
An inhabitant of a garter.

**GARRISON**, gar ré-s'n. s. (170)
Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; fortified place stored with soldiers.

**To GARRISON**, gar ré-s'n. v.a.
To secure by fortresses.

**GARRULITY, gar-rú-lé-té. s.**
Incontinence of tongue; talkativeness.

**GARROUSE, gar-rú-lus. a.**
Prattling, talkative.

**GARTER**, gal'ter. s. (98)
A string or ribbon by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood, the principal king's arms.

**GARDEN-WARE, gar'dn-wär. s.**
The produce of gardens.

**GARDENER, gal'dn-ür. s.**
He who tends or cultivates gardens.

**GARDENING, gal'dn-ing. s.**
The art of cultivating or planning gardens.

**GARGARISM, gar-gär-izm. s.**
A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

**To GARGARIZE, gar-gär-iz. v. a.**
To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

**GARGLE, gar'gl. s.**
A liquor with which the throat is washed.

**GARGLE, gar'gl. v. a. (405)**
To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend; to wash, to play in the throat.

**GARDEN-WARE, gar'dn-wär. s.**
The produce of gardens.

**GARDENER, gal'dn-ür. s.**
He who tends or cultivates gardens.

**GARDENING, gal'dn-ing. s.**
The art of cultivating or planning gardens.

**GARLICK, gar'lik. s.**
A plant.

**GARLIC-KATER, gar'il-ké-tár. s.**
A mean fellow.

**GARMENT, gar'ment. s.**
Any thing by which the body is covered.

**GARER, gal'ér. s.**
To decorat with ornamental appendages; to embellish a dress with something laid round it; to fit with feathers.

**GARNISH, gar'nish. s.**
Ornament, decoration, embellishment; things strewed round a dish; emblems, figures; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes into gaol. A cant term.

**GARNISHMENT, gar'nish-ment. s.**
Ornament, embellishment.

**GARNITURE, gal'ne-shtür. s.**
Furniture, ornament.

**GARTER, gal'ter. s.**
A string or ribbon by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood, the principal king's arms.

**GATEWAY, gal'te-wà. s.**
A way through gates of inclosed grounds.

**To GATHER, gal'th'år. v.a.**
To collect, to bring together in one place; to pick up, to glean, to pluck; to crop; to assemble; to heap up, to accumulate; to collect charitable
Cingerbread, jin'jer-bré.d. A kind of sweetmeat made of dough and flavored with ginger.

Gin, jn'jer. A trap, as a snare; a pump worked by a bell; the spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.

Gimp, gimp. s. (382) A kind of silk twill or lace.

Ginger, jn'jer-le.ad. Cautiously, nicely.

Clinger, jln'jer. S. An Indian plant, the root of that plant.

Gimlet, gim'let.s. (332) A borer with a screw at its point.

Cingerness, jin'jer-ncs.s. Niceness, tenderness.

Gimcrack, jim'krak.s. A slight or trivial mechanism.

Glingle, jing'gl-A shrill reminding noise; an affectation in the sound of periods.

To Gingle, jfntr'To shake so as to be made.

Glance, glanse.s. (78) A sudden shoot of light or splendor; a stroke or dart of the beam of sight; a snatch of sight, a quick view.

To Glance, glanse.v.a. To move nimbly, to shoot obliquely.

Gland, gland.s. A smooth fleshy substance which serves as a kind of strainer to separate some particular fluid from the blood.

Glanders, glan'durz.s. A disease incident to horses.

Glandiferous, glan-dif'fe-rds.a. Bearing mast, bearing an oblique broken manner, transiently.

Glandulous, glan'du-lus.a. (294) Pertaining to the glands, subsisting in the glands.

Glandulosity, glan-du-los'e-tc.s. A collection of glands.

Glandular, glan'du-lar.s. Pertaining to the glands, subsisting in the glands.

Glare, glare.s. Overpowering lustre, splendor, such as dazzles the eye; a fierce piercing look.

Glareous, gla-re-us.s. Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.
GLE

GLEARING, glē'ring, a. 
Applied to any thing very shocking, as a glaring crime.

GLASS, glas, s. (79)  
Artificial substance made by fusing salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire; a glass vessel of any kind; a looking-glass, a mirror; a glass to help the sight; an hour-glass, weak light used in measuring time by the flux of sand; a cup of glass used to drink in; the quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a perspective glass.

GLASS, glā's, a.  
Vitreous, made of glass.

TO GLASS, glas, v. a.  
To case in glass; to cover with glass, to glaze.

GLASSFURNACE, gläs'fûrn-čs, s.  
A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

GLASSGAZING, gläs'gā-zing, a.  
Finical, often contemplating himself in a mirror.

GLASSGRINDER, gläs' grind'âr, s.  
Manufacturers of glass.

GLASSHOUSE, gläs' hûs, s.  
A house where glass is manufactured.

GLASSMAN, gläs'mán, s. (86)  
One who sells glass.

GLASSMETAL, gläs'mét-tl, s.  
Glass in fusion.

GLASSWORK, gläs'wûrk, s.  
Manufacturers of glass.

GLASSWORT, gläs'wûrt, s.  
A plant.

GLASSY, gläs'sé, a.  
Made of glass, vitreous; resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

GLASTONBURY THORN, gläs'sn-brŏn, s.  
A species of medlar; a kind of thorn which blossoms in winter.

GLAUCOMA, gläw-kŏ'mâ, s.  
A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour.

GLAVE, glā've, s.  
A broad sword, a falchion.

TO GLAZE, glaze, v. a.  
To furnish with windowsofglass; to cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; to overlay with something shining, pellucid.

GLAZIER, glā'zîr, s. (283) (450)  
One whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAD, glē'de, s.  
A kind of hawk.

GLEAM, gle'de, s. (237)  
Sudden shoot of light, lustre, brightness.

TO GLEAM, gle'm, v. n.  
To shine with sudden flashes of light; to shine.

GLEAMEY, gle'mé, a.  
Shining, darting sudden shoots of light.

TO GLEAN, gle'm, v. a. (227)  
To gather what the reapers of the harvest leave behind; to gather anything thinly scattered.

GLEANER, gle'nér, s.  
One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers anything slowly and laboriously.

GLEANING, gle'nîng, s.  
The act of gleanings, or thing gleaned.

GLEBE, gle'de, s.  
Turf, soil, ground; the land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLEBOS, gle'bûs, a.  
Turfy.

GLEBY, gle'bé, a.  
Turfy.

GLEDE, gle'de, s.  
A kind.

GLEEZ, glez, s.  
Joy, gayety, a kind of song.

GLEEFUL, gle'ful, a.  
Merry, cheerful.

GLEEK, glek, s.  
Music, or musician.

GLEET, gle't, s.  
A high hoot running from a sore; a venereal disease.

TO GLEET, gle't, v. n.  
To drip or ooze with a thin saucious liquor; to run slowly.

GLEETY, gle'tî, a.  
Ichory, thinly saucious.

GLEN, glên, s.  
A valley, a dale.

GLEW, glîw, s.  
A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the jelly.

GLOBE, globe, s.  
A sphere, a hall, around body, a body of whichever y part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre; the terrestrial globe; a sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.

GLOBOSE, glo'bôs, a.  
Spherical, round.

GLOBOSITY, glo'bôs'i-tî, s.  
Sphericalness.

GLOBOUS, glo'bûs, a. (314)  
Spherical, round.

GLOBULAR, glo'bûl-lûr, a. (535)  
Round, spherical.

GLOBULE, glo'bul, s.  
Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.

GLOBUS, glo'bûs, s. (8)  
In form of a small sphere, round.

TO GLOMERATE, glo'mê-rât, v. a.  
To gather into a ball or sphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLOMEROUS, glo'mê-rûs, a. (314)  
Gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM, gloom, s. (306)  
Imperfect darkness, dismalness, obscurity, defect of light; cloudiness of aspect, heaviness of mind, sullenness; the distance between the sun and the earth.

GLOOMILY, gloo'mî-lî, ad.  
Obscurly, dimly, without perfect light, dimly; suddenly, with cloudy aspect, with dark intentions.

GLOOMINESS, gloo'mî-nîs, s.  
Want of light, obscurity, imperfect light, dimness; cloudiness of look.

GLOOMY, gloo'mî, a.  
Obscure, imperfectly illuminated, almost dark; dark of complication; sullen, melancholy, cloudy of look, heavy of heart.

GLORED, glo'rid, a. (282)  
Illustrous, honourable.

GLORIFICATION, glo're-fî-kâ'shun, s.  The act of giving glory.

TO GLORY, glo're, v. a. (183)  
To procure honour or praise to one; to pay honour or praise to a person; to praise, to honour, to extol; to excel to glory or dignity.

GLORIOUS, glo're-ûs, a. (314)  
Noble, illustrious, excellent.

GLORIOUSLY, glo'rous-lî, ad.  
Nobly, splendidly, illustrously.

GORY, glo're, a.  
Praise paid in addition; the felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God; honour, praise, fame, renown, celebrity; a circle of rays which surround the heads of saints in pictures; generosity of pride.

TO GORY, glo're, v. n.  
To boast in, to be proud of.

TO GLOSS, gloss, v. a. (437)  
To flatte, to collate.

GLOSS, glîs, s. (437)  
A scholium, a comment; an interpretation suitably specified; a specious representation; superficial litter.

TO GLOSS, glîs, v. n.  
To comment, to make sly remarks.

TO GLOSS, glîs, v. a.  
To explain by comment; to palliate by specious exposition or representation; to embellish with superficial litter.
GLU

Glossary, glō'sa-re-s. A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

GLOSER, glō'siir-s. A scholiast, a commentator; an apologist.

Glossiness, glō'se-nes-s. Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, glō-sōg-grā-fur-s. A scholar, a commentator.

Glossography, glō-sōg-grā-fe-s. (glish) A writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY, glō'si. Shining, smoothly polished.

GLOTTIS, glō'tis-s. The head of the windpipe, the aperture of the larynx.

Glove, glov-s. (165) Cover of the hands.

GLOVER, glov'dr. S. (165) One who cements with glue.

Glum, glum. a. Sullen, stubbornly grave. A low cant word.

Glut, glut-s. That which is gorged or swallowed; plenty even to levelling and satiety; more than enough, overmuch.


Gluttonously, glut'to-nus-ly. a. Given to eating excessively.

Gluttony, glut'to-ny. s. Excess of eating, luxury of the table.-See Glotton.

Gly, gly'-s. Viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

Glyc, glyk-s. A hollow between two mountains.

Go, go-v. n. Pret. I went, I have gone. To go to another party; to go out, to go upon any expedition; to be extinguished; to go through, to perform thoroughly, to execute, to suffer, to undergo.

Go-between, go-be-tween-s. One that transacts business by running between two parties.

Goblet, gob'let-s. Properly Gob-bléet. A bowl or cup. See Codle.

Goblin, gob'lin-s. An evil spirit, a walking spirit, a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf.

God, god-s. The Supreme Being; a false god, an idol; any person or thing deified, or too much honoured.

God-like, god'like-a. Divine, resembling a divinity.

Godling, god'ling-s. A little divinity.

God's Cart, god'd's kart-s. A machine in which children are enclosed to teach them to walk.

God's, god's. a. An incorrect spelling for God—which see.

Goat, godt. s. (295) Any edging sewed upon cloth.

Goat-beard, godt-bér-d-s. A plant.

Goat-chaffer, godt'chaf'er-s. A kind of beetle, vulgarly Cockchafer.

Goatherd, god'therd-s. One whose employment is to tend goats.

Goats-Majoram, godts-mär'jür-dm-s. Goosebeard.

Goats-Rue, gots'rō-s. A plant.

Goat-thorn, gots'f-oorn-s. A plant.

Go-between, go-be-tween-s. One that transacts business by running between two parties.

Go-between, go-be-tween-s. Properly Gob-bléet. A bowl or cup. See Codle.

Goblin, gob'lin-s. An evil spirit, a walking spirit, a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf.

God, god-s. The Supreme Being; a false god, an idol; any person or thing deified, or too much honoured.

Godchild, god'child-s. The child for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

God-daughter, god'daw-tdr-s. A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.

Godess, god'des-s. A female divinity.


God-Father, god'fa-thur-s. The sponsor at the font.

Godhead, god'bed-s. Godship, divine nature, a deity in person, a god or goddess.

Goddess, god'des-s. A female divinity.


God-Father, god'fa-thur-s. The sponsor at the font.

Godhead, god'bed-s. Godship, divine nature, a deity in person, a god or goddess.

Godless, god'les-s. Without sense of duty to God, atheistical, wicked, impious.

Godlike, god'like-a. Divine, resembling a divinity.

Godling, god'ling-s. A little divinity.
Gold, gold. Made of gold, golden.

Goldbeater, gold'be-tur. One whose occupation is to beat gold.

Goldbeater's Skin, gold'be-turz-skirn. Skin which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it.

Goldbound, gold'bound. Encompassed with gold.

Golden, gold'en. Made of gold, consisting of gold; shining, yellow, of the colour of gold; excellent, valuable; happy, resembling the age of gold.

Goldenly, gold'en-ly. Delightfully, splendidly.

Goldfinch, gold'finch. A singing bird.

Goldfiner, gold'fin-ur. One who finds gold. A term judiciously applied to those that empty a jakes.

Goldhammer, gold'ham-mer. A kind of bird.

Golding, gold'ing. A sort of apple.

Goldsize, gold'size. A glue of a golden colour.

Goldsmith, gold'smiTh. One who manufactures gold; a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

Goldsize, gold'size. A glue of a golden colour.

Goldsmith, gold'smiTh. One who manufactures gold; a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

Goodness, gud'nes. Desirable qualities either moral or physical.

Goodman, gud'man. A slight appellation of civility; a rustic term of compliment, gallant.

Good, gild. That which physically contributes to happiness, the contrary to evil; moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue, righteousness.

Good, gild. Well, not ill, not amiss; as good, not worse.

Good-conditioned, gud-kon'di-shund. Without ill qualities or symptoms.

Goodliness, gud'le-nes. Beauty, grace, elegance.

Godly, gud'le. Beautiful, fine, splendid; bulky, swelling; happy, gay.

God'ship, god'ship. The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.

Godward, god'ward. Toward God.

Godmother, god'mother. A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.

Godship, god'ship. A sort of apple.

Godson, god'sun. One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

Godward, god'ward. Toward God.

Godship, god'ship. The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.

Godson, god'sun. One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

Goodness, gud'nes. Desirable qualities either moral or physical.

Gospel, gos'pel. God's word, the holy book of the Christian revelation; divinity, theology.

Gosper, gos'per. A name given to the followers of Wicklif, who professed to preach only the gospel.

Gossamer, gos'ser. The down of plants; the long white cobweb which floats in the air about harvest time.

Go, g0. "To mawk, to moak, to make good, to maintain, to perform, to supply any deficiencies.

Go, g0. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to swine, to swell, to stuff; to pierce, to pierce with a horn.


Gosling, goz'ling. A young goose, a goose not yet full grown; a catkin.

Gosling, goz'ling. A young goose, a goose not yet full grown; a catkin.


Gospeless, gos'pe-less. A name given to the followers of Wicklif, who professed to preach only the gospel.

Gosamor, gos'am-ur. The down of plants; the long white cobweb which floats in the air about harvest time.

Gosip, gos'ip. One who answers for a child in baptism; a tipping companion; one who runs about telling like a woman as a lying in.
To Gossip, gos'sip. v. n.
To chat, to prate, to be merry; to be a pot companion.

Gout, gōt.
Pret. of Get.

Gotten, gōt'n. (102) (103)
Part. pass. of Get.

To Govern, gōv'ərn. v. a.
To rule as a chief magistrate; to regulate, to direct; to manage, to restrain; in grammar, to have force with regard to syntax; to pilot, to regulate the motions of a ship.

To Govern, gōv'ərn. v. n. (98)
To keep superiority.

Governable, gōv'ə-nə-bəl.
Submissive to authority, subject to rule, manageable.

Governance, gōv'ə-nəns.
Government, rule, management.

Governant, gōv'nənt.
A man who has the care of young girls of quality.

Governess, gōv'ə-rəs.
A female invested with authority; a tutor, a woman that has the care of young ladies; a directress.

Governor, gōv'nər.
One who has the supreme direction; one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; one who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.

Gouge, godˌdʒ or goʊˌdʒ.
A chisel having a round edge.

Gourd, gord, or goʊrd.
A plant, a bottle.

Grammar, gram'mar.
The science of speaking correctly, the art which teaches the relations of words to each other; propriety or justness of speech; the book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

Gradation, grad'a-shən.
Regular progression by succession of degrees; the art of combining extraneous academical degrees.

Graduated, grad'ə-təd.
A small branch inserted into the stock of another; to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to join one thing so as to receive support from another.

Graft, graf or graff.
One who propagates fruits by grafting.

Grain, grān.
A single seed of corn; corn; the seed of any fruit; any minute particle; the smallest weight; anything proverbially small; Grain of allowance, something indulged or remitted; the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter; died or stained substance; temper, disposition, humour; the form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

Grafted, grāftəd.
Tulip, made less smooth.

Grained, granəd.
Rough, made less smooth.

Granary, gran'ər.
A storehouse for the threshed corn.

Granary, grān'ə-rə.
A storehouse for the threshed corn.

Grasping, grāspəŋ.
Affiliated or diseased with the gout; relating to the gout.

Gown, gown.
A long upper garment; a woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law; the dress of peace.

Gown, gown'dəd. a. (362)
Dressed in a gown.

Gownman, gown'mən. s. (88)
A man devoted to the arts of peace.

To Grapple, grāplə bl. v. a. (405)
To grope.

To Grapple, grāplə bl. v. n.
To lie prostrate on the ground.

Grace, grās.
Favour, kindness; favourite influence of God on the human mind; virtue, effect of God's influence; pardon, or other conferred; profession; a goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty; behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming; adventurous or artificial beauty; ornament, flower, highest perfection; the title of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness or your clemency; a short prayer said before and after grace.

Graceful, grāsfl.
Beautiful, with elegance.

Gracefully, grāsfləli.
Elegantly, with pleasing dignity.

Gracefulness, grāsflə-nəs.
Elegance of manner.

Gracious, grāsfləs.
Merciful, benevolent; favourable, kind; virtuous, good; graceful, becoming.

Gracefully, grāsfləli.
Kindly, with kind concession; in a pleasing manner.

Graciously, grāsfləsli.
Graceful, with grace;

Gracie, grāsfləs a. (314)
Slender, small.

Gracility, grāsflə-te.
Slenderness.

Graceful, grāsflə.a. (314)
Graceful, graceful; virtuous, regular, chaste.

Grace-offer, grāsflə-kər.
The cup or health drank after grace.

Gradual, grad'ə-əl.
A periodical disease attended with great pain.

Gradually, grad'ə-ələd.
By degrees, in regular progression.

Graduality, grad'ə-ələ-te.
Regular progression.

Graduate, grad'ə-tət.
A single seed of corn; any minute particle; the smallest weight; anything proverbially small; a French word signifying taste; a strong desire.

Graduate, grad'ə-tət.
A man who has the care of young girls of quality.

Graduation, grad'ə-shən.
The act or art of combining extraneous academical degrees.

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Granary, gran'ər.
A storehouse for the threshed corn.

Granary, grān'ə-rə.
A storehouse for the threshed corn.

Granary, grān'ə-rə.
A storehouse for the threshed corn.
first manner would intimate, that the word is
derived from the English word grain; but
this is not the case; it comes from the Latin
granarium; and, by our own analogy, has the
austerely extraneous vowel short.

Granulate, granulat. v. a. (91)
A kind of mattock, so called because it is
masked with small varieties like grains.

Grand, gránd. a.
Great, illustrious, high in power; splendid,
magnificent; noble, sublime, lofty, conceived
or expressed with great dignity; it is used to
signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

Grandam, gran'dam. s.
Grandmother, one's father's or mother's
mother; an old withered woman.

Grandchild, grandchild. s.
The son or daughter of one's son or daughter.

Granddaughter, grand'daughter. s.
The daughter of one's son or daughter.

Grandchild, grandchild. s.
The son or daughter of one's son or daughter.

Grandfather, grand'father. s.
The father of a father or mother.

Grande, grandâ. (166)
One to whom any grant is made.

Granulairy, gran'ulâr. a.
Small and compact, resembling a small grain
or seed.

Granulate, gran'ulât. v. n.
To be formed into small grains.

Granulate, gran'ulât. v. a.
To break into small masses; to raise into small
asperities. (91)

Granulation, gran'ulâshun. s.
The act of pouring melted metal into cold
water, so that it may congeal into small grains;
the act of breaking into small parts like grains.

Granulate, granulâ. s.
A small compact particle.

Granulous, granûlûs. a.
Full of little grains.

Graspe, graspé. s.
The fruit of a grape, growing in clusters.

Graphic, graf'ik. a.
Well defined, delineated. Abh.

Graphical, graf'ikâl. a.
Well delineated.

Graphically, graf'ikâlê. ad.
In a picturesque manner, with good descrip-
tion or delineation.

Grapel, grapnel. s.
A small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a
grappling iron with which in fight one ship
fastens on another.

To Grapple, grappl. v. n. (405)
To contend by seizing each other; to contest
in close fight.

To Grapple, grappl. v. a.
To fasten or seize, to lay fast hold of.

Grasp, grasp. s.
The grip or seizure of the hand; possession, hold;
power of seizing.

To Grasp, grasp. v. n.
To catch at, to endeavour to seize; to strive,
to seize, to catch at.

To Grasp, grasp. v. a.
To hold in the hand, to grip; to seize, to
catch at.

Gravely, grave'ly. ad.
Solemnly, seriously, soberly, without lightness;
without gaudiness or show.

Gravely, grave'ly. a.
Full of gravel, abounding with gravel.

Grave-stone, gravestone. s.
The stone that is laid over the grave.

Grave, grave. s.
The place in which the dead are reposed.

Grave-clothes, grave'clothes. s.
The dress of the dead.

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Grave, grave. s.
The place in which the dead are reposed.

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GRIMNESS, grim' nèss. s.

To GRIN, grin' v. n.

Grin, grin' s.

The act of closing the teeth.

To GRIND, grind' v. n.

Grinder, grind' er.s.

One that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.

Grindlestone, grind' dl-stone.

The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

Grinner, grin' nér. s.

He that grins.

Grippingly, gri' ping-le.ad.

With pain in the guu.

Gripper, gri' pur.s.

(98) Oppressor, usurer.

Gripes, grips. s.

Belly-ach, cholick.

To GRIPE, gripe' v. a.

To hold with the fingers closed; to catch eagerly; to seize; to close, to clutch; to pinch, to press, to squeeze.

To GRIPE, gripe' v. n.

To pinch the belly, to give the cholec.

Gripe, gripe' s.

Grasp; hold; squeeze; pressure; oppression; pinching distress.

Gripes, grips. s.

Belly-ach, cholec.

GRIPE, gripe' s.

Oppressor, usurer.

Grippingly, gri' ping-le.ad.

With pain in the guts.

Grisamber, griis' am-bür. s.

Used by Milton for ambergrose.

Griskin, grisk' kin. s.

The vertebra of a hog broiled.

Grizzly, griz' zle. a.

Somewhate gray.

GROAT, grōt. s.

A cave, a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

GROUSE, grōs'-tēsh'. a.

Disdained in figure, trivial.

Grotto, grot' to. s.

A cavern or cave made for coolness.

Grove, Grove' s.

A walk covered by trees meeting above.

To GROVEL, grov' vl. v. n. (102)

To lie prone, to creep on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.

GROUND, ground. s. (313)

The earth, considered as solid or as low; the earth as distinguished from air or waters; land, country; region, territory; farm, estate, possession; the floor or level of the place; dregs, lees, facets; the first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted; the fundamental substance, that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported; first hint, first traces of an invention; the first principles of knowledge; the fundamental cause; the field or place of action; the space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire; the state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors; the soil to set a thing off.

To GROUND, ground. v. a.

To fix on the ground; to found as upon cause of principle; to settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

GROUND, ground. s.

The pretent and part. pass. of Grind.

GROUND-ASH, ground'-ash'. s.

A saplin of ash taken from the ground.

GROUND-BAIT, ground' bâte. s.

A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle.

GROUND-BOARD, ground' board. s.

A board placed against the wall of a building, to prevent a person from falling against it.

GROUND-BOOK, ground' book. s.

A book kept by a tailor, in which he enters the names of his customers, the sorts of cloth used, and the time when the work is finished.

GROUND-COVER, ground' cover. s.

A covering of sand, gravel, or other material, laid upon the ground to prevent the growth of weeds or grasses.

GROUND-DEVIL, ground' devil. s.

A demon, a spirit of evil.

GROUND-DOWN, ground' down. s.

A kind of flour, used in the manufacture of bread.

GROUND-DRY, ground' dry. s.

A kind of flour, used in the manufacture of bread.

GROUND-EYE, ground' eye. s.

A kind of flour, used in the manufacture of bread.

GROUND-FLOOR, ground' floor. s.

The lowest story of a house.

GROUND-FLOW, ground' flos. s.

The lower story of a house.

GROUND-IVY, ground' l'vé. s.

Ailuroid, or turnhoof.

GROUND-OK, ground' ók. s.

A saplin oak.

GROUND-PINE, ground' pine. s.

A plant.

GROUND-PLATE, ground' plate. s.

In architecture, the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near ground, and framed into another with mortises and tenons.

GROUND-PLATE, ground' plot. s.

The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT, ground' rent. s.

Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

GROUND-ROOM, ground' room. s.

A room on a level with the ground.

GROUND-DUALLY, ground' dali. ad.

Upon firm principles.

GROUNDLESS, ground' less. a.

Void of reason.

GROUNDLESSLY, ground' less-ly. ad.

Without reason, without cause.

GROUNDLESSNESS, ground' less-ness. s.

Want of just reason.

GROUNDLING, ground' ling. s.

A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar.

GROUNDLY, ground' lý. ad.

Upon principles solely.

GROUNDSEL, ground' sel. s.

A kind of thistle; a plant.

GROAN, gron. v. n.

To breathe with a mournful noise; an hoarse sound.

GROAN, gron. s.

Breath expired with noise and difficulty; an hoarse sound.

GROANFUL, gron'ful. a.

Sad, agonizing.

GROAT, grōt. s. (295) A piece valued at four-pence; a proverbial name for a small sum; groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROCER, gro' ser. s. (98) A man who buys and sells ice, sugar, plums, and spices.

GROCERY, gro' se-ry. s.

Grocers ware.

GROGGERUM, grōg' grōm. s.

Stuff woven with a large wool and a rough pile.

GROIN, grōin. s.

The part next the thigh.

GROOM, groom. s.

A servant that takes care of the stable.

GROOVE, groov. s.

A deep caver or hollow; a channel or hollow cut with a tool.

GROVE, grov. v. a.

To cut hollow.

To GROPE, grope. v. n.

To feel where one cannot see.

To GROPE, grope' v. a.

To search by feeling in the dark.

To GROVEL, grov' vl. v. a.

To lie prone, to creep on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.

Grovel, grov. s. (295) A small ditch.

To GROVE, grove. v. n.

To plaster the wall; to cover with plaster.

To GROVE, grove. v. a.

To cut hollow.

GROUND, ground. s. (313) The earth, considered as solid or as low; the earth as distinguished from air or waters; land, country; region, territory; farm, estate, possession; the floor or level of the place; dregs, lees, facets; the first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted; the fundamental substance, that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported; first hint, first traces of an invention; the first principles of knowledge; the fundamental cause; the field or place of action; the space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire; the state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors; the soil to set a thing off.

GROUND-ROOM, ground' room. s.

A room on a level with the ground.

GROUND-ROOM, ground' room. s.

A room on a level with the ground.

GROUND-DUALLY, ground' dali. ad.

Upon firm principles.

GROUNDLESS, ground' less. a.

Void of reason.

GROUNDLESSLY, ground' less-ly. ad.

Without reason, without cause.

GROUNDLESSNESS, ground' less-ness. s.

Want of just reason.

GROUNDLING, ground' ling. s.

A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar.

GROUNDLY, ground' lý. ad.

Upon principles solely.

GROUNDSEL, ground' sel. s.

A kind of thistle; a plant.
To Grudge, grudje.v.n.
To Grudge, grudje.v.a.
To envy, to secure any advantage of another with discontent; to give or take unwillingly.

Grudge, grudje.s.
A kind of low-hum.

Grudge, grudje.s.
A crowd of chattering, a babble.

To Group, groop.v.a.
To put into a crowd, to huddle together.

Grumble, grumble.v.n.
To mumble with discontent; to make a boose, to roar.

Grumbling, grumble.v.ing.
A murmuring through discontent.

Grumbler, grumble.s.
One that grumbles, a murmurer.

To Grumble, grumble.v.n.
To murmur with discontent; to groan, to snarl; to make a hoarse rattle.

Grum, grum.s.
Sour, surly.

To Grum, grum.v.n.
To murmur with discontent; to growl, to snarl; to make a hoarse rattle.

Grumbliness, grumbliness.s.
A thick viscid consistency of a fluid.

Grumly, grumly.s.
Sullenly, morosely.

Grummel, grummel.s.
A hark.

Grumous, grumous.a.
Thick, clotted.

Gruel, gruel.s.
Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

Grued, grue.d.s.
A man or body of men, whose business is to watch; a state of caution, a state of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; a permanent, an ornamental, a border; part of the link of a sword.

Guar. guar.d.s.
To secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation between contending parties.

Guaranty, guaranty.s.
A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

Guarantee, guarantee.s.
To undertake to secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation between contending parties.

Guar, guar.d.s.
To be in a state of caution or defence.

Guar, guar.d.s.
A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch; a state of caution, a state of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; an ornamental, an ornamental, a border; part of the link of a sword.

Guest, guest.s.
One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preservation of anything is committed.

Guestchamber, guestchamber.s.
Chamber of entertainment.

Guider, guider.s.
Director, regulator, guide.

Guardian, guardian.s.
A person easily imposed on; something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage.

Guardianship, guardianship.s.
The office of a guardian.

Guardless, guardless.a.
Without defence.

Guardship, guardship.s.
Protection; a guard's ship to guard the coast.

Gubernation, gubernation.s.
Government, superintendency.

Gudgeon, gudgeon.s.
A small fish found in brooks and rivers; a person easily imposed on; something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage.

Guerdon, guerdon.s.
A reward, a recompense.

Guest, guest.s.
One who direct another in his way; one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator.

Guide, guide.s.
One who directs another in his way; one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator.

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Guard, guard.s.
To be in a state of caution or defence.

Guidance, guidance.s.
Direction, government.

Guidance, guidance.s.
Direction, government.

Guia, guia.s.
A proper spelling and pronunciation of Guaicum, which see.

Guide, guide.s.
To go by; to guide by sound; to guide by sound; to guide by sound.

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A proper spelling and pronunciation of Guaicum, which see.

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Guide, guide.s.
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GYM

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Gymnastically, jîm-nâs'tik-ad. Athletically, fitly for strong exercise.


Gymnastic, jîm-nâs'tik-ad. Relating to athletic exercises.

Gymnastics, jîm-nâs'tik-s. The art of exercising the body for strength.

Gymnastic, jîm-nô-sîs'mus a. Having the seeds naked.

Gyration, jîr'a'shun s. 1 The act of turning anything about.

Gyre, jîr'e s. A circledescribed by anything going in an orbit.

Gyves, jîvz s. 1 Fetters, chains for the legs.

HAB

HAB

HA, hâ. interject. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exclamation: an expression of laughter, when often repeated.

Haak, bâke. s. A fish.

Haberdasher, hab'ur-dnsh-ur s. One who sells small wares, a pedlar.

Haberdine, hab-dîr-dên s. Dried salt cod.

Haberdson, hab'e-nd'ôn s. Armour to cover the neck and breast.

Habit, hab'it s. State of anything, as a habit of body; dress, accoutrement; habit is a power or ability of man doing anything by frequent doing; custom, invariable use.

To Habit, hab'it v. a. To dress, accoutre.

Habitability, hab'e-tôl'e-te s. Qualification.

Habitancy, hab'e-tân'se. s. Capacity of being dwelt in.

Habitant, hab'e-ant s. Dweller, one that lives in any place.

Habitate, hab-e-tâshun s. The act of dwelling, the state of a place receiving dwellers; a place of abode, dwelling.

Habituation, hab-e-tâsh-un s. The act of turning any thing about.

Habitually, hab'e-tôl'e-ad. Customarily, by habit.

Habitual, hab'e-tôl'al a. Customary, accustomed, invariable.

Habitually, hab'e-tôl'e-ad. Customarily, by habit.

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Habitator, hab-e-tô-l'r s. Dweller, inhabitant.

Habitant, hab'e-ant s. Dweller, one that lives in any place.

Habitual, hab'e-tôl'al a. Customary, accustomed, invariable.

Habitually, hab'e-tôl'e-ad. Customarily, by habit.

Habitual, hab'e-tôl'al a. Customary, accustomed, invariable.

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Habilitation, hab-e-tôshun s. Qualification.

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Habitually, hab'e-tôl'e-ad. Customarily, by habit.
HAL

HALBRAINED, háb'brénd. a. (359) Wild; irregular.

HALBREGEL, háb'rég. s. The name of a flower, the hyacinth.

HALBRÄDTH, háb'rédth. s. A very small distance.

HAIRCLOTH, hár'klóth. s. Stiff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mottifcation.

HAIRPLACE, hár'plás. s. The fillet with which the women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, hár'léss. a. Without hair.

HAIRINESS, há'rénéss. s. The state of being covered with hair.

HAIRY, há're. a. Overgrown with hair; consisting of hair.

HAKE, háke. s. A kind of fish.

HALOT, há'óöt. s. (166) A kind of fish.

HALBERD, hal'burd. s. A battle-axe fixed on a long pole.

HALBERDIER, hal'bur'diér. s. One who is armed with a halberd.

HALCION, hal'šhúün. s. (166) A bird that is said to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during its incubation.

HALCION, hal'shúün. s. (357) Placid, quiet, still.

HALÉ, hálé. a. Healthy, sound, hearty.

HALÉ, hálé. s. That member of the body which reaches from the wrist to the fingers' end; measure of flour in inches; side, right or left; part, quarter; ready payment; rate, price; workmanship, power or art of manufacturing or making; all of receiving any thing ready to one's hand; reach, nearness, at as hand, within reach, state of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is used as an opposition to another.

HALVES, hávz. s. Plural of half.

HALVES, hávz. s. Interject. An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share.

HAM, häm. s. The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh; the thigh of a hog salted.

HAMADRYADS, häm a'dri-adz. s. The English plural of Hamadyad.

HAMADRIADES, häm a'dri-adz. s. The Latin plural of the same word.

HAMLET, ham'let. s. (09) A small village.

HAMMER, häm'mér. s. (98) The instrument, consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven.

HAMMERCLOTH, ham'mér-kloth. s. A large basket for the seat of the coach-box.

HAMMER, häm'mér. v. a. To beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.

HAMMER, häm'mér. v. n. To work; to be busy; to be in agitation.

HAMMERER, häm'mér-rer. s. He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD, häm'mér-hár'd. s. Made hard with much hammering.

HAMMOCK, häm'mük. s. (166) A swinging bed.

HAMPER, häm'pur. s. (98) A large basket for carriage.

HAMPER, häm'pur. v. a. To shackle, to entangle; to harass; to embarrass; to put in a hamper.

HAMSTRING, häm'string. s. The tendon of the ham.

HAMSTRING, häm'string. v. a. To cut, to cut off; to cut the tenen of the ham.

HAMSTER, häm'stre. s. A weasel.

HAN, há'n. a. An exchequer.

HAND, hánd. s. That member of the body which reaches from the wrist to the fingers' end; measure of four inches; side, right or left; part, quarter; ready payment; rate, price; workmanship, power or art of manufacturing or making; all of receiving any thing ready to one's hand; reach, nearness, at as hand, within reach, state of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is used as an opposition to another.
HAND

när (167), toa (183);tube (171), tub (172), bull (173); doll (299); pōnd (313); thin (466), this (469).

transmission, conveyance; possession, power; pressure of the bosule; method of government, discussion, management; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent, person employed; giver and receiver; a workman, a tailor; form or cast of writing. Hand and head, negligently, rashly. Hand to hand, close fight; Hand in hand, in union, conjointly; Hand to mouth, as want requires; To bear in hand, to keep in expectation, to keep; To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar.

To Handle, händ.l.v.a. (405) To touch, to feel with the hand; to manage, to wield, to make familiar to the hand by frequent touching; to treat in discourse, to deal with; To use or do any thing the first time.

Handsome, hän.süm.a. Beautiful, graceful; elegant, ample, liberal, as a handsome fortune; generous, noble, as a handsome action.

Handsome, hän.süm-nés.s. Beauty, grace, elegance.

Handvice, händ.vise.s. A vice to hold small work in.

Handwriting, hand-wrīt.s. A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

Handy, händ.a. Executed or performed by the hand; ready, dextrous, skilful, convenient.

Handyman, hän.de-dán.dé.s. A play in which children change hands and places.

To Hang, häng.v.a. (400) To suspend, to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above; To place with any solid support; to chock and kill by suspending by the neck; To delay, to show aloft; To decline; To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable; To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

To Hang, häng.v.n. To be suspended, to be supported above, not below; To place in the bosule, upon embracing; to bove, to impend; To be compact or united; to adhere; To be in suspense, to be in a state of uncertainty; To be delayed, to linger; To be dependent on; To be fixed or suspended with attention; To have a steep declivity; To be executed by the halter; To decline, to tend down.

Hanger, häng.úr.s. (409) That by which any thing hangs, as the pot-hangers.

Hanger, häng.úr.dúr.s. (98) A short broad sword.

Hanger-on, häng-úr-on.s. Adependant.

Hanging, häng.ing.s. (410) Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms.

Hanging, häng.ing.part.a. Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be punished by the halter.

Hangingman, häng.mán.s. (88) The public executioner.

Hank, hängk.s. (409) A skein of thread.

Hanks, häng.k.s. (90) A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for shipping; an asylum, a shelter.

Hanger, hän.de-dr. s. (98) One that entreats another.

Harbour, hār.bur.s. (314) Aforeunner, a precursor.

Harbourage, hār.bur.age.s. (90) Shelter, entertainment.

Harbourer, hār.bur-dr.s. (98) A merchant, one employed in manual occupation.

Handicraft, hän.de-kraft.s. A producer, one employed in manual occupation.

Handicraftsman, hän.de-krafts-mán.s. (86) A manufacturer.

Handy, händ.l.a. With skill, with dexterity.

Handiness, händ!nés.s. Readiness, dexterity.

Handily, händ.l.i.l.e.ad. With skill, with dexterity.

Handiness, händ!nés.s. Readiness, dexterity.

Hap-hazard, hap-haz'urd.5. (88) Chance, accident.

Hands, händs.s. (407) That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; that of which use is made.

Handless, händ.lès.a. Without a hand.

Handmaid, händ.máid.s. A maid that waits at hand.

Handmill, händ.mill.s. A mill moved by the hand.

Hands off, händs.of.fr. interject. To leave off, to desist.

Handsails, händ.sàl.s. Sails managed by the hand.
HAR

65 (559). Fâce (79), fâr (77), fêl (53), fâ (81); mé (93), mêt (95); pline (103), pîn (107); nê (162), mvêc (164).

HARDHANDED, hard'hând-dêd. a. Course, mechanic.

HARDHEADED, hard'hâd'id. a. Clash of heads; a hard contest.

HARDBOARDED, hard'bêr'd. s. Cruel, inexorable, merciless, pitiless.

HARDBOARDENESS, hard'bêr'-în-e-s. n. The feeling, want of tenderness.

HARDHEAD, hard'hêd. s. A dog for hunting hares.

HARDMOUTHED, hard'ròthd'. a. Disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit.

HARDI, hard'i. a. (362) Elaborate, studied.

HARDIMENT, hard'i-men. s. Courage, stoutness, bravery, act of bravery.

HARDHEARTED, hard'hârt'id. a. Cruel, merciless, pitiless.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, hard'hârt'-în-e-s. n. The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.

HARLEQUIN, hard'le-kîn. s. (415) A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace, a jack-pudding.

HARLOT, har'lôt. s. (166) A whore, a strumpet.

HARLOTRY, har'lôt-re. s. The trade of a harlot, formation; a name of contempt for a woman.

HARM, har'm. s. Injury, crime, wickedness; mischief, detriment, hurt.

HARMFULLY, harm'ful-e. ad. Hurtfully, noxiously.

HARMFULLY, harm'fûl-î. ad. Hurfully, noxiously.

HARMFULNESS, harm'fûl-nès. s. Hurfully, mischievously.

HARMLESS, harm'les. a. Innocent, innocent, not hurtful; unhurt, unharmed.

HAM, har'm. s. Injury, crime, wickedness; mischief, detriment, hurt.

HARMENESS, har'men. s. Injury, crime, wickedness; mischief, detriment, hurt.

HAM, har'm. s. Injustice, oppression; inconvenience, fatigue.

HARMED, har'm. a. Manufactures of metal.

HARMED, har'm. s. A maker or seller of metaline manufactures.

HARDY, hard'i. a. Bold, brave, stout, daring; strong, hard, firm.

HARP, harp. s. A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a constellation.

HARE, hare. s. A constellation.

HARES, har'es. s. A kind of ragout; generally made of meat steaks and cut roots. Mason.

HARLEQUIN, har'le-kîn. a. A kind of ragout; generally made of meat steaks and cut roots. Mason.

HARPOON, har'pûn'. s. A harping iron.

HARPSCORD, har'pûskôrd. s. A musical instrument.

HARP, harp. s. To play on the harp; to touch any passion; to dwell vexatiously on one subject.

HARPOONEER, har-pûn-e'er. s. He that throws the harpoon.

HARDLY, hard'i. ad. With difficulty, not easily; scarcely, scant; grudgingly; severely, rigorously, oppressively; harshly, not tenderly, not delicately.

HARDMOUThED, hard'mûthd'. a. Disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit.

HARDNESS, har'dnè스. s. Power of resistance in bodies; difficulty to be understood; difficulty to be accomplished; scarcity, penury, profligacy; coarseness, harshness of look; keenness, vehemence of weather or seasons; cruely of temper; sturdiness, harshness; faulty parsimony, stinginess.

HARDOCK, hard'dok. s. I suppose the same with Burdock. Johnson.

HARDS, hardz. s. The refuse or conset part of flax.

HARDSHIP, hard'shîp. s. Injustice, oppression; inconvenience, fatigue.

HARDWARE, hard'wàre. s. Manufacturers of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, hard'wàre-man. s. A maker or seller of metallic manufactures.

HARDY, hard'i. a. Bold, brave, stout, daring; strong, hard, firm.

HARDY, hard'i. a. A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a constellation.

HARE, hare. s. A small quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a constellation.

HARVESTER, har'ves-tur. s. One who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN, har'ves-tûn. s. A labourer in harvest.

HASTE, hast. s. The third person singular of the verb To haste.

HASTE, hast. s. There is some reason in the custom adopted by the profound and ingenuous author of the Philosophy of Rhetoric, where he makes the third persons of verbs end in th, when the succeeding word begins with s, to avoid the want of distinction between the final and initial th, and give several examples of this; but this is only avoiding in one instance what cannot be avoided in a thousand; and as the lispingsound is not the most respectable part of our language, and requires more effort than the simple hiss, it may, except in very solemn language, be very well laid aside.

HARPOON, har-pûn'. s. A harping iron.

HARPSCORD, har'pûskôrd. s. A musical instrument.

HARP, harp. s. A stringed instrument with wire and struck with the finger; a constellation.

HARVEST, har'vest. s. The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the product of labour.

HARVEST-LORD, har'vest-lûrd. s. The head reaper at the harvest.

HARVEST, har'vest. s. The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the product of labour.

HARVESTMAN, har'vest-man. s. A labourer in harvest.

HARVESTER, har'vest-er. s. One who works at the harvest.

HARVEST, har'vest. s. The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the product of labour.

HARVEST-LORD, har'vest-lûrd. s. The head reaper at the harvest.

HARVEST, har'vest. s. The season of reaping and gathering the corn; the product of labour.

HARVEST-MASTER, har'vest-main. s. A labourer in harvest.

HARVESTER, har'vest-er. s. One who works at the harvest.

HARVEST-LORD, har'vest-lûrd. s. The head reaper at the harvest.
HAU

To Hash, hash. v. a.
To mince, to chop into small pieces and mingle.

Hatchet, hatch'it. s. (99)
A small axe.

Hatchet-face, hatch'it-fase. s.
An ugly face.

Hatchment, hatch'ment. s.
Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

Hatchetway, hatch'wáy. s.
The way over or through the hatchets.

To Hate, hate. v. a. (74)
To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

Hate, hate. s.
Malignity, detestation.

Hateful, hate'ful. a.
That which causes abhorrence; odious, abhorrent, malignant, malevolent.

Hatefulness, hate'ful-néss. s.
Odiousness.

Hater, hate'ur. s.
One that hates.

Hath, hath. s.
The third person singular of the verb To have; now seldom used but in solemn composition. See Has.

Hate, hate. s.
Malignity, detestation.

Hateful, hate'ful. a.
That which causes abhorrence; odious, abhorrent, malignant, malevolent.

Hatefulness, hate'ful-néss. s.
Odiousness.

Hater, hate'ur. s.
One that hates.

To Hate, hate. v. a.
To detest, to abhor, to abominate.
To Hatch, hatch. s. (99)
A small axe.

Hatchet-face, hatch'it-fase. s.
An ugly face.

Hatchment, hatch'ment. s.
Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

Hatchetway, hatch'wáy. s.
The way over or through the hatchets.

To Hate, hate. v. a. (74)
To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

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Malignity, detestation.

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Hatefulness, hate'ful-néss. s.
Odiousness.

Hater, hate'ur. s.
One that hates.

To Hatchel, hak'kl. v. a.
To beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

Hatchel, hak'kl. s.
The instrument with which flax is beaten.

Hatcheller, hak'kl-ur. s.
A beater of flax.

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A beater of flax.
To Hawk, hawk. v. n.
To speak slowly with frequent intermission.

To Hawk, hawk. v. n.
To fly at, to attack on the wing; to force up a phlegm up the throat.

Hawk, hawk. s.
A bird of prey, used much abundantly in sport to catch other birds; an instrument to force phlegm up the throat.

Hawken, haw'kén. a.
Formed like a hawk's bill.

Hawker, haw'ker.s.
One who sells wares by proclaiming them in the streets.

Hawkeye, haw'kéy. s.
A plant.

Hawse, haw's. s.
Two round holes under a ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass.

Hay, hay. s.
Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter; a kind of dance.

Hazard, haz'ard.s.
Chance, accident; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice.

Hazard, haz'ard.s.
A bird of prey, used much abundantly in sport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

Hazard, haz'ard.s.
A bird of prey, used much abundantly in sport to catch other birds; an instrument to force phlegm up the throat.

Hazard, haz'ard.s.
A bird of prey, used much abundantly in sport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

Hazardously, haz'ard-léy. ad.
With danger or chance.

He, hee.pronoun.
Oblique case Him; Plur. They, Oblique case They.

Healey, héli. a.
Clear, clear, pure.

Hebei, he'bi. s.
The capital of Hebei Province, China, on the Hai River.

Hebron, hē'bron. s.
The ancient capital of the southern kingdom of Judah, now Al-Bireh, in the Palestinian National Authority.

Head, head.s.
The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought; chief, principal person, one to whom the rest are subordinate; place of honour, the first place; understanding, faculties of the mind; sensation, appetite, desire, opposition; center of gravity, by which a person is known; the top of any thing bigger than the rest; the foremost of any thing, as of a ship; that which rises on the top of an obstacle; the body at the back of a bed; dress of the head; principal topic of a discourse; source of a stream; criss, pitch; it is very improperly applied to roofs.

Head, head.s.
To lead, to influence, to direct, to govern; to beheld, to kill the head; to fit any thing with a head, or principal part; to top trees at the top.

Head, head.s.
To expose to chance.

Hear, hear.y. n.
(10.3)(843)To listen by way of curiosity; to attend; to pay regard; to acknowledge.

Hearing, hear'ing.s.
To hear.

Hearty, hari.d. a.
Rash, precipitate, hasty, violent; apt to affect the head.

Headlong, head'long.a.
Rash, thoughtless; sudden, precipitate.

Headpiece, head'piece.s.
Armour for the head, helmet; understanding, force of mind.

Headquarters, head'quarters.s.
The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers, where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.

Headship, head'ship.s.
Dignity, authority, chief place.

Headsman, head's-man. a.

Headstrong, head'strong.a.
Unrestrained, violent, ungovernable.

Headworkman, head-work'man. a.
The foreman.

Head, head.s.
Rash, precipitate, hasty, violent; apt to affect the head.

Healer, heal'er.s.
One who cures or heals.

Healing, heal'ing.part.a.
Mild, mollifying, gentle, soothing.

Health, health.s.
Freedom from bodily pain or sickness; welfare of mind, harmony, goodness; salvation, prosperity; was a state of drinking.

Healthful, health'ful.a.
Free from sickness; well-disposed, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, productive of salvation.

Heathen, heath'en. s.
State of being well; wholesome, salubrious.

Heathen, heath'en. s.
In health, free from sickness.

Heap, heap.s.
To throw on heaps, to pile, to throw together; to accumulate, to lay up; to add to something else.

Heap, heap.s.
One that makes piles or heaps.

Heaply, heap'ly. a.
In health.

Heap, heap.s.
Lying in heaps.

Heap, heap.s.
To perceive by the ear; to give an audience, or allowance; to speak; to attend, to listen to; to obey; to try, to arrest judicially; to attend favourably; to acknowledge.

Heard, heard.(234)
The preterit of To hear.

Heap, heap.s.
To hear.

Hear, hear.v. a.
To throw on heaps, to pile, to throw together; to accumulate, to lay up; to add to something else.

Hearer, hear'er.s.
One who attends to any doctrine or discourse.

Hearing, hear'ing.s.
The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.

Hear, hear.s.
By the ear; to give an audience, or allowance; to speak; to attend, to listen to; to obey; to try, to arrest judicially; to attend favourably; to acknowledge.

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The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.

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Hearten, hartn. v. a. (243) To encourage, to animate, to stir up; to meliorate with manure.

Hearted, harted. a. Only used in composition, as hard-hearted.

Hearth, hearth. s. The pavement of a room where a fire is made.

Heart-whole, hartwhole. a. (397) With the affections yet unfixed; with the vitals yet unimpaired.

Heart-struck, hartstruck. a. Driven to the heart, invested forever in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

Heartiness, hartiness. s. Sincerity, freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, strength.

Heartly, heartly. a. Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorously; from the heart, fully; eagerly, with desire.

Heartiness, heartiness. s. Sincerity, freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, strength.

Heartless, heartless. a. Without courage, fainthearted, timidly.

Heartlessness, heartlessness. s. Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

Heartily, heartily. a. (243) Sincerely, undismayed, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, strong.

Hearty, hearty. a. (243) Good for the heart.

Heat, heat. s. (227) The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire; the cause of the sensation of burning; hot weather; state of any body under the action of fire; one kind of inflammation; the state of being once hot; a cause at a race; pimples in the face, flesh; agitation of sudden or violent passion; faction, contest, party rage; ardour of thought or eloquence.

To Heat, heat. v. a. To make hot, to endure with the power of burning; to cause to ferment; to make the composition feverish; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to agitate the blood and spirits with action.

To Heat, heat. v. n. To grow hot.

Heater, heater. s. (ps) An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

Heavenly, heavenly. a. Resembling heaven, supremely excellent; celestial, in spirit.

Heaven-directed, heaven-directed. a. Built by the agency of the gods.

Heaven-born, heaven-born. a. Descended from the celestial regions.

Heavenly, heavenly. a. (243) In a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.


Heavily, heavily. a. With great weight; grievously, afflictingly; sorrowfully, with an air of dejection.

Heavenliness, heavenliness. s. The quality of being heavy, weight; dejection of mind, depression of spirit; impiety to motion or thought; oppression; crush, affliction; deepseated or richness of soul.

Heave, heave. v. n. To pant, to breathe with pain; to labour; to raise with pain, to swell and fall; to keck, to feel a tendency to vomit.

To Heave, heave. v. a. (227) To lift, to raise from the ground; to carry; to force up from the breast; to exalt, to elevate.

To Heave, heave. v. n. To pant, to breathe with pain; to labour; to raise with pain, to swell and fall; to keck, to feel a tendency to vomit.

Hearty-hale, hearty-hale. a. Good for the heart.

Hearty-hale, hearty-hale. a. Resembling heaven, supremely excellent; celestial, in spirit.
Heeler, heel's. A cock that strikes well with his heels.
To Heel, heel. v. a. To hit the heels; to strike with the heels.
Heel, heel. s. The part of the foot that protrudes behind; the feet employed in flight; to beat at the heels, to pursue closely, to follow hard; today by the heels, to fret, to shake, to put in gapes; the back part of a stocking, whence the phrase to be out at the heels, to be worn out.
To Heel, heel. v. n. To dance; to lean on one side, as the ship heels.
Heeler, heel'er. s. A cock that strikes well with his heels.

Hedge, hedge's. A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.

Hedgehog, hedge'hog. s. An animal set with prickles like thorns in an hedge; a term of reproach; a plant.
Hedge-hyssop, hedge'hiz'sop. s. A species of willow-wort.—See Hyssop.
Hedge-mustard, hedge'mus'tard. s. A plant.
Hedge-pig, hedge'pig. s. A young hedgehog.
Hedge-row, hedge'ro. s. The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.
Hedge-sparrow, hedge'spar'ro. s. A sparrow that lives in bushes.

Heed, heed. s. Care, attention; caution; care to avoid; no-pit; observation; seriousness; regard, respectful notice.
Heedful, heed'ful. a. Watchful, cautious, suspicious; attentive, careful, observing.
Heedfully, heed'ful-e. ad. Astutely, carefully, cautiously.
Heedfulness, heed'ful-nes's. s. Caution, vigilance.
Heedily, heed'li. ad. Cautiously, vigilantly.
Heediness, heed'e-nes's. s. Caution, vigilance.

Heedless, heed'less. a. Negligent, inattentive, careless.
Heedlessly, heed'less-e. ad. Carelessly, negligently.
Heedlessness, heed'less-e-nes's. s. Carelessness, negligence, inattention.

Held, held. The preterit and past, passive of Hold.
Helical, hel'i-kal. a. Helix, hel'mit. s. A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of the rudder; the station of government.
Helicescope, hel'i-se-skope. s. A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun without offense to the eyes.
Heliotrope, hel'e-o-trope. s. A plant that turns towards the sun, but more particularly the pansy, or sun-flower.
Helix, hel'iks. s. A spiral line.

Hell, hell. s. The place of the devil and wicked souls; the place of separate souls, whether good or bad; the place as a running play, to which those who are caught are carried; the place into which a tailor throws his shreds; the infernal powers.
Helleborine, hell'le-bor'e. s. Christmas flower.
Hellenism, hell'le-nizm. s. An idiom of the Greek.
Hellish, hell'ish. a. Having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked; sent from hell, belonging to hell.
Hellishly, hell'ish-e. ad. Infernally, wickedly.
Hellishness, hell'ish-nes's. s. Wickedness, abhorred qualities.
Hellward, hell'ward. ad. Towards hell.
Helm, helm. s. A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the upper part of the rudder; the station of government.
Helm, helm. v. a. To guide, to conduct.
Helmed, helmed. s. Furnished with a helmet or head-piece.
Helmet, hel'mit. s. A helmet, a head-piece.

Help, help. s. Assistance, aid, support, succor; that which forwards or promotes; that which gives help; remedy.
Helpful, help'ful. a. Useful, that which gives assistance; wholesome, salutary.
Helpless, help'less. a. Wanting power to succor one's self; wanting support or assistance; irremediable, admitting no help.
HERETICAL, hé-ret'i-kál. a. Containing heresy.
HERETICALLY, hé-ret'i-kál'le. ad. With heresy.
HERETO, hé-re-to'. ad. To this.
HERETICORE, hé-re-to're'. ad. Formerly, by, anciently.
HEROUNTO, hé-re-un-to'. ad. To this.
HEREWORTH, hé-re-wirh'. ad. With this—See FORTHWITH.
HERITABLE, hér'e-tá-bl. a. Capable of being inherited.
HERITAGE, hér'e-tájé. s. (90) Inheritance, devolved by succession; in divinity, the people of God.
HERMAPHRODITE, hér-maf'f-réd-it. s.-('5.5)-An animal uniting two sexes.
HERMITAGE, hér-mit'ájé. a. Partaking of both sexes.
HERMETICAL, hér-met'e-kál. a. According to the hermetical or chymick art.
HERMIT, hér'mit. a. A solitary, an anchorite, a man retired to devotion.
HERMITACE, hér'mit-ájé. s. (90) The cell or habitation of an hermit.
HERMITESS, hér'mit-éz. a. A woman retired to devotion.
HERITAGE, hér'e-tájé. a. Suitable to an hermit.
HERN, hér'n. s. Contracted from HERON.
HERNIA, hér'né-a. s. Any kind of rupture.
HERO, hé-ró. s. A man eminent for bravery; a man of the highest class in any respect.
HEROICAL, hé-ro'k-lál. a. Devoting an hero, heroic.
HEROICALLY, hé-ro'k-lál'le. ad. After the way of an hero.
HEROICKLY, hé-ro'k-l-k-l. a. Prodigious of heroes; noble, suitable to a hero, brave, magnificent; rectifying the acts of heroes.
HEROINE, hé-ró'-ín. s. (533) A female hero.
HEROISM, hér'ó-lzm. s. (533) The qualities or character of an hero.
HERON, hér'ón. s. (160) A bird that feeds upon fish.
HERONY, hér'ón-é. (166) s. HERONSHAW, hér'ón-sháw. s. A place where herons breed.
HERPS, hér'péz. s. A cutaneous inflammation.
HERRING, hér'ring. s. A small sea-fish.
HERS, hérz. pronoun. This female person, used without its substantive; as, this is her house, this house is her's.
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HERETICALLY, hé-ret'i-kál'le. ad. With heresy.
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HERS, hérz. pronoun. This female person, used without its substantive; as, this is her house, this house is her's.
Hogwash, hog'wash. s.
The drudgery which is given to swine.

Holden, hold'est. n.
An ill-taught, awkward country girl.

To Holden, hold'est. v. n.
To stand, to be right, to maintain an opinion; to consider as good or bad, to hold in regard, to have any station; to possess, to enjoy; to possess in subordination; to suspend; to refrain; to stop, to restrain; to fix, to determine; to continue, to offer, to propose; to maintain; to carry on, to continue; to hold forth, to exhibit; to hold in; to govern by the bridle; to restrain in general, to hold off, to keep at a distance; to hold on, to continue, to proceed; to hold out, to extend, to stretch forth; to offer, to propose; to continue to do or suffer; to hold up, to raise aloft, to sustain, to support.

To Hold, hold. v. n.
To stand, to be right, to withhold, to keep, to retain, to grieve fast; to maintain an opinion; to consider as good or bad, to hold in regard, to have any station; to possess, to enjoy; to possess in subordination; to suspend, to refrain; to stop, to restrain; to fix, to determine; to continue, to offer, to propose; to maintain; to carry on, to continue; to hold forth, to exhibit; to hold in; to govern by the bridle; to restrain in general, to hold off, to keep at a distance; to hold on, to continue, to proceed; to hold out, to extend, to stretch forth; to offer, to propose; to continue to do or suffer; to hold up, to raise aloft, to sustain, to support.

Homebred, home'bred. a.
Bred at home, not polished by travel; plain, rude, artless, uncultivated; domestic, not foreign.

Holy, hol'y. a.
Good, pure, religious; hallowed, consecrated to divine use; pure, immaculate; sacred.

Holy-day, hol'y-day. s.
The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsun tide.

Hollowness, hol'lo-ness. s.
Cavity, state of being hollow; deceit, insincerity, treachery.

Holocaust, hol'o-cawst. s.
A burnt sacrifice.

Holiness, hol'e-nes. s.
Sanctity, piety, religious goodness; the state of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the Pope.

Homefelt, home'felt. a.
Inward, private.

Homeless, home'less. a.
Rudely, inelegantly.

Homeliness, home'less-nes. s.
Plainness, rudeness.

Homer, ho'mur. s.
Plain, homespun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarse.

Homemake, home'made. a.
Made at home.

Homeguard, home'guard. v. a.
To stand, to be right, to maintain an opinion; to consider as good or bad, to hold in regard, to have any station; to possess, to enjoy; to possess in subordination; to suspend, to refrain; to stop, to restrain; to fix, to determine; to continue, to offer, to propose; to maintain; to carry on, to continue; to hold forth, to exhibit; to hold in; to govern by the bridle; to restrain in general, to hold off, to keep at a distance; to hold on, to continue, to proceed; to hold out, to extend, to stretch forth; to offer, to propose; to continue to do or suffer; to hold up, to raise aloft, to sustain, to support.

Homeguard, home'guard. s.
The place of the house.

Homeward, home'ward. a.
Towards home, towards the native place.

Homeless, home'less. a.
Miserable, bloody.

Homiletical, hol-o-met'ik-al. a.
Social, conversable.

Homicidal, ho-my'id-al. a.
Murdurous, bloody.

Homestead, home'steald. s.
A likeness of parts.

Homogeneous, ho-mo'jene-u.s. a.
Having the same nature or principles.

Homogeneousness, ho-mo'jene-us-nes. s.
A likeness of parts.

Homogenate, ho-mo'gen-e. s.
A discourse read to a congregation.

Homogeneity, ho-mo'jene-tee. s.
Joint nature.

Homologous, ho-mol'o-gus. a.
Having the same manner or proportions.

Homonymous, ho-mon-o'mus. a.
Denominating different things; equivocal.

Homonymy, ho-mon-o'my. s.
Equivocation, ambiguity.

Homotomous, ho-mo'tom-us. a.
Equivocal, said of such dispensers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state and de-

Home, home. s.
A whetsome for a razor.

Honest, hon'est. a.
Upright, true, sincere; chaste; just, righteous, giving to every man his due.

Honesty, hon'est-i. ad.
Upright, just; with charity; modestly.

Holy, hol'y. a.
A word used in calling to any one at a distance.

Holyland, hol'yan-d. s.
Fine linen made in Holland.

Hollow, hol'o. a.
Excavated, having a void space within, not solid; noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not sound, not what one appears.

Hollies, hol'leis. s.
Cavity, crevice; cavern, den, hole; pit; any opening or vacancy; passage, canal.

Holyday, hol'lay-d. s.
The day of some ecclesiastical festival; anniversary feast; a day of gaiety and joy; a time that comes seldom.

Holy-week, hol'weck. s.
The week before Easter.

Holp, holp. v. n.
The old preterit and part. pass. of Help.

Holster, hol'ster. s.
A case for a horseman's pistol.

Holiness, hol'e-nes. s.
Plainness, rudeness.

Holyly, hol'o-li. ad.
With cavities; unfaithfully, insincerely, dishonestly.

Holy, hol'y. a.
Good, pure, religious; hallowed, consecrated to divine use; pure, immaculate; sacred.

Holy-root, hol'o-ro6t. s.
A plant.

Holyle, hoine'le. a.
Plain, homespun, not elegant, not beautiful.

Holol, hol'o. a.
Excavated, having a void space within, not solid; noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not sound, not what one appears.

Holywood, hol'lwood. s.
A plant.

Holiness, hol'e-nes. s.
Sanctity, piety, religious goodness; the state of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the Pope.
HONESTY, hon'est-s. t. Just, true, virtuous.

HONESTLY, hon'est-l. adv. Justly; sincerely.

HONED, hon'd. a. (283) Covered with hone; sweet, luscious.

HONEY, hun'ne. (573) A thick, viscous, lubricious substance, which is collected and prepared by bees; sweetness, lusciousness; a name of tenderness, sweet, sweetness.

HONEY-BAG, hun'ne-bajj. s. The bag in which the bee carries the honey.

HONEY-COMB, hun'ne-komb. s. The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

HONEY-COMBED, hun'ne-komd. a. Flawed with little cavities.

HONEY-DEW, hun'ne-duw. s. Sweet dew.

HONEY-FLOWER, hun'ne-flou-ur. s. A plant.

HONEY-GNAT, hun'ne-nat. s. An insect.

HONEY-MOON, hun'ne-moon. s. The first month after marriage.

HONEY-SUCKLE, hun'ne-suk-kl. s. Woodbine.

HONEY-LESS, hun'ne-lés. a. Without honey.

HONEY-WORT, hun'ne-wort. s. A plant.

HONORARY, hon'nur-a-r. a. Done in honour; conferring honour without return.

HONOUR, hon'ur. s. (394) Dignity; respect; the title of a man of rank; nobleness; reverence, due veneration; chastity; glory, boast; civilities paid; ornament, decoration.

HONOURABLE, hon'nur-á-bl. a. Embracing, generous.

HONORABLY, hon'nur-a-bl-ly. adv. With tokens of honour; magnanimously, generously, with reputation, with exemption from reproach.

HONOURER, hon'nur-rér. s. (99) One who honours, one that regards with veneration.

HOOD, hud. a. (307) In composition, denotes quality, character, as good, unhappiness, childhood. Sometimes it is taken collectively, as brotherhood, a confraternity.

HOOD, hud. s. The upper cover of a woman's head; any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round; in a covering put over the hawk's eyes; or ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

TO HOOD, hud. v. a. To dress in a hood; to blind as with a hood; to cover.

HOODMAN'S-BLIND, hud'mánz-blind'. s. A play in which the person hooded is to catch another and tell his name.

TO HOODWINK, hud'wink. v. a. To blind with something bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impose upon.

HOOF, hówf. s. (306) The hard horny substance which composes the feet of several sorts of animals.

HOOP, hop. s. (306) Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels; part of a lady's dress; any thing circular.

TO HOOP, hop. v. a. To catch with a hoop; to entrap, to ensnare; to draw as with a hook; to fasten as with a hook, to be drawn by force or artifice.

TO HOOP, hop. v. n. To bind or enclose with hoops; to encircle, to surround.

TO HOOP, hop. v. n. To shut, to make an outcry by way of call or pursu.

HOOPER, hop'pur. s. (99) A person that hoops rubs.

HOOPING-COUGH, hop'pin-kaf'. s. A cough due that hoops rubs.

TO HOOT, hud. v. n. (306) To shout in contempt; to cry as an owl.

TO HOOT, hud. v. a. To drive with noise and shouts.

HOOT, hud. s. Clamour, shout.

TO HOOT, hud. v. n. To jump, to skip lightly; to leap on one leg; to walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other.

HOP, hop. s. A jump, a light leap; a jump on one leg; a place where men or people dance.

HOP, hop. s. A plant, the flowers of which are used in brewing.

TO HOP, hop. v. a. To impegnate with hops.

HOPE, hop. s. Expectation of some good, an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body; that which gives hope; the object of hope.

TO HOPE, hop. v. n. To expect some expectation of some good; to place confidence in futurity.

TO HOPE, hop. v. a. To expect with desire.

HOPEFUL, hop'ful. a. Full of expectation; promising, promising of good; full of hope, full of expectation of success.

HOPEFULLY, hop'ful-é.ly. In such a manner as to raise hope; with hope.

HOPEFULNESS, hop'ful-nes.s. Promise of good, promise of success.

HOPELESS, hop'les.s. Without hope, without pleasing expectation; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing.

HOPE, hop. s. (98) One that has pleasing expectations.

HOPEFULLY, hop'ful-é.ly. Without hope, without pleasing expectation; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing.

HOPEFUL, hop'ful.a. Full of expectation; promising; full of hope, full of expectation of success.

TO HOPE, hop. v. a. To hope;

TO HOPE, hop. v. n. To live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in futurity.

HOPE, hop. s. (98) One that has pleasing expectations.

HOPEINGLY, hop'ing-le. ad. With hope, with expectations of good.

HOPEFUL, hop'ful.a. Full of expectation; promising; full of hope, full of expectation of success.

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HOPELESS, hop'les.s. Without hope, without pleasing expectation; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing.

HOPEFUL, hop'ful.a. Full of expectation; promising; full of hope, full of expectation of success.

TO HOPE, hop. v. a. To hope;
HOSTAGE, hōst'de-jē. s. (90)
One given in pledge for security of perform-
ance of certain engagements.
HOSTEL, hōst'l. s.
A genteel inn.
HOSTELRY, hōst'l-rē. s.
The same as Hostel.
HOSTESS, hōst'ēs. s.
A female host, a woman who gives entertain-
ment.
HOSTESS-SHIP, hōst'ēs-ship. s.
The character of a hostess.
HOSTILE, hōst'īl. s. (140) (145)
Adverse, opposite, suitable to an enemy.
HOSTILITY, hōst'ī-ly-te. s.
The practices of an open enemy, open war, opposition in war.
HOSTLER, hōst'lār. s. (394) (472)
One who has the care of horses at an inn.
HOT, hōt. a.
Having the power to excite the sense of heat, fiery; lustful, lewd; ardent, vehement, eager, keen in desire; piquant, acrid.
HOTBED, hōt'bed. s.
A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.
HOTBRAINED, hōt'brānd. a. (359)
Violent, vehement, furious.
HOTCOCKLES, hōt-kōk'klz. s. (405)
A child's play, in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.
HOTHEADED, hōt'hēd-ed. a.
Choleric, violent, passionate.
HOTHOUSE, hōt'hous. s.
A hothouse, a place to heat and cup in; a house in which tender plants are raised and preserved from the inclemency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.
HOTLY, hōt'li. ad.
With heats violently, vehemently; lustfully.
HOTMOUTHED, hōt'mōtht-id. a.
Headstrong, ungovernable.
HOTNESS, hōt'nes. s.
Heat, violence, fury.
HOTPITCH, hōt'pich. s.
A heated pitch.
HOTPUR, hōt'pūr s.
A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of peevish, sour growth.
HOTSPURRED, hōt'spur'd. a. (353)
Vehement, rash, heady.
HOVE, hōv. v. n.
The present of Hove.
HOVEL, hōv'l. s. (99)
A shed open on the sides, and covered over;
a mean habitation, a cottage.
HOVEN, hōv'en. part. pass. (103)
Raised, welled, trenched.
TO HOVER, hōv'ür. v. n. (163)
To hang flitting in the air over head; to wait for a house or a place.

The first syllable of this word is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, so as to rhyme with the first of Novel; but Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Elphinston, and W. Johnston, make it rhyme with the first of cover, low, &c.

HOUGH, hōk. s. (392)
The lower part of the thigh.

To HOUGH, hōk. v. a. (392)
To hamstring, to disable by cutting the sinews of the hough or houc.
HOUND, hōund. s. (313)
A dog used in the chase.
TO HOUND, hōund. v. a.
To set on the chase; to hunt, to pursue.
HOUNDISH, hōund'ish. s.
A kind of hound.
HOUNDSTONGUE, hōundz'tōng. s.
A plant.
HOUR, hōr. s. (394) (313)
The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the space of sixty minutes; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.
HOURGLASS, hōur'glas. s.
A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.
HOURLY, hōr'li. a.
Happening or done every hour, frequent, often, repeated.
HOURPLATE, hōur'plāt. s.
The dial, the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.
HOUSE, hōs. s. (313)
A place wherein a man lives, a place of human habitation; any place of abode; places in which religious or pious persons live in common; the manner of living, the table; stations of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered; family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred, race; a body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively considered.
TO HOUSE, hōs. v. a. (437)
To harbour, to admit to residence; to shelter, to keep under a roof.
TO HOUSE, hōs. v. n.
To take shelter, to keep the abode, to reside, to put into a house; to have an astrological station in the heavens.
HOUSEBREAKER, hōs'brā-kér. s.
Burglar, one who makes his way into houses to steal.
HOUSEBREAKING, hōs'brā-k'ing. s.
Burglary.
Housedog, hōs'dog. s.
A man living together; family life, domesticity, seclusion; it is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestic, belonging to the family.

This word is sometimes corruptly spelt without the final e in house; and, by the economy of typography, the s being joined to the b, the word is often corruptly pronounced as if written howe-bold.—See FAINTS and HOUSEHEAD.
HOUSEHOLDER, hōs'hōl-dār. s.
Master of a family.
HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, hōs'hōld-stuf. s.
Furniture of any house, utensils convenient for a family.
HOUSEKEEPER, hōs'kēp'ār. s.
Householder, master of a family; one who lives much at home; a man servant that has the care of a family, and superintends the servants.
HOUSEKEEPING, hōs'kēp-ing. a.
Domestic, useful to a family.

To HOUSEKEEPING, hōs'kēp-ing. s.
The provisoions for a family; hospitality, liberal and plentiful table.
HOUSET, hō'yūt. s.
The Holy Eucharist. Obsolete.
TO HOUSE, hō'yūt. v. a.
To give or receive the Eucharist. Obsolete.
HOUSETLEK, hōs'tēk. s.
A plant.
HOUSETLESS, hōs'tēz. s. (467)
Without abode, wanting habitation.
HOUSETROOM, hōs'tōom. s. (467)
Place in a house.
HOUSETAIL, hōs'stil. s.
A kind of small.
HOUSETWINCING, hōs'tār-ming. s.
A fear or merrymaking upon going into a new house.
HOUSETWIFE, hōs'twīf. s. (144) (515)
The mistress of a family; a female economist; one skilled in female business.
HOUSETWIFELY, hōs'twīf-le. a.
Skilled in the arts becoming a housewife.
HOUSETWIFELY, hōs'twīf-le. ad.
With the economy of a housewife.
HOUSETWIFERY, hōs'twīf-rē. s.
Domestic or female business, management, female economy.
HOUSEWARMING, hōs'wär-ming. s.
Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to adjectives or adverbs as ornamental.
HOW, hō. ad. (221)
In what manner, to what degree; for what reason, for what cause; by what means, in what state; it is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence; it is much used in exclamation.
HOWBEIT, hōwbeit. ad.
Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, however. Not now in use.
HOWDEY, hōd'ē. How do ye? In what state is your home?
HOWEVER, hōv'er. ad.
In whatsoever manner, in whatsoever degree; at all events, happen what will, at least; nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.
TO HOWL, hō'əl. v. n. (123)
To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in distress; to speak with a bellowing cry or tone; it is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.
HOWL, hōl. s.
The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a man being in horror.
HOUSETOWER, hōs'tōw'r. ad.
In what manner soever; although.
HOY, hō. s. (129)
A large boat, sometimes with one deck.
HOUSE, hōs. s. (99)
A umnall, a scutt.
HUCKABACK, hūk'ə-bāk. s.
A kind of linseed on which the figures are raised.
HUCKLEBACKED, hūk'ə-bāk'ed. a.
Crooked in the shoulders.
HUCKLEBONE, hūk'ə-bōn. s.
The hip-bone.
HUCKSTER, hūk'stər. s. (98)
One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a trickish mean fellow.
TO HUCKSTER, hūk'stər. v. n.
To deal in petty bargains.
To Huddle, hud'dl. v. a. (405) To dress up close so as not to be discovered, to mobble; to be put on carelessly in a hurry; to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to make tight in confusion.

Hugeness, huje'nes. s. Enormous bulk, greatness.

Huddle, hud'dl. s. (405) Crowd, tumult, confusion.

Hulk, hulk. s. The body of a ship; anything bulky and unwieldy.

Hulk, hulk. s. The husk or integument of anything, the outer covering; the body of a ship, the hulk.

Humanely, hu'mànel'y. a. Kindly, with good nature.

Humankind, hu'mànk-ind. s. The nature of man; mankind, the collective body of mankind; kindness, tenderness; philosophy, grammatical studies.

To Humanize, hu'ma-nize. v. a. To soften, to make susceptive of tenderness or benevolence.

Humbly, hum'ble. a. With humility, without elevation.

Humectation, hu'mek-ta'shun. s. The act of wetting, moistening.

Humectation, hu'mek-ta'shun. s. The act of wetting, moistening.

Humid, hu'mld. a. Wet, moist, watery.

Humidity, hu'mid'i-te. s. Moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

Humiliation, hu'mil-i-a'shun. s. Descent from greatness, act of humility; mortification, external expression of sin and unworthiness; abatement of pride.

Humility, hu'mil'i-te. s. Freedom from pride, modesty, not arrogance; act of submission.

Hummer, hum'mur. s. "One that hums.

Humorist, hu'mur-ist. s. One who conducts himself by his own fancy, one who gratifies his own humour.

Humorously, yu'mu-rus. a. Merrily, jocously; with caprice, with whim.

Humorousness, yu'mu-rus. s. fickleness, capricious levity.


Humour, yu'mu-r. s. (314) (394) Moisture; the different kinds of moisture in natural bodies; general turn or temper of mind; present disposition; grotesque imagery, jocularity, meriment; disgust or morbid disposition; peevishness, peevishness; a trick, caprice, whim, predominant inclination.

To Humour, yu'mu-r. v. a. To gratify, to soothe by compliance, to fit, to comply with.

Hum, hump. s. A crooked back.

Humback, hump'bak. s. Crooked back, high shoulders.

Humbacked, hump'bak't. a. Having a crooked back.

To Hunch, hunch. v. a. To strike or punch with the fists; to crook the back.

Hunchbacked, hunch'bak't. a. (399) Having a crooked back.

Hundred, hun'dred, ovhun'durd. a. Consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

Hundredth, hun'dred/A. a. The ordinal of a hundred.

Hung, húng. a. The preterit and part. pass. of Hung.

Hunger, hung'gur. s. (409) Desire of food, the pain felt from fasting; any violent desire.

To Hunger, hung'gur. v. n. (gs) To feel the pain of hunger; to desire with great eagerness.

Hungerbit, hung'gur-bit. s. a. (105) Pained or weakened with hunger.

Hungerly, hung'gur-le. a. Hungry, in want of nourishment.

Hungerly, hung'gur-le. a. With keen appetite.

Hungerstarved, hung'gur-stàv'd. a. Starved with hunger, pinched by want of food.

Hungrefed, hung'gur'd. a. (359) Pinched by want of food.

Hungrelly, hung'gur-le. a. With keen appetite.

Hungry, hung'gr. a. Feeling pain from want of food; not fat, not fruitful, not prolific, greedy.

Hunk, hung'ks. s. A coarse sortd wretch, a miser.

To Hunt, hunters. v. a. To chase wild animals; to pursue, to follow close; to search for; to direct or manage hounds in the chase.
Hydrostatics, the science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

Hyrond, a designation of a wolf.

Hypocrisy, dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Hypocritical, dissimulating, insincere, appearing differently from the reality.

Hypocritical, a figure by which anything is exaggerated or extenuating beyond fact.

Hypothesis, a supposition, a system formed under principles not proved.

Hypothetical, including a supposition, conditional.

Hypothetically, upon supposition, conditionally.

Hysterical, troubled with fits, disordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Hysterics, fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.
JAC

pronoun personal.

Oblique case: Me. plural: We; oblique case: Us. The pronoun of the first person, Myself; I is more than once, in Shakespeare, (and Dr. Johnson might have added, very often in Beaumont and Fletcher) written for ay on ye. Nay, Ben Jonson in his grammar makes this letter an adverb of affirmation.—See Principles, No. 8, 105, 188.

It may be remarked, that the frequent use of this letter in our old dramatic writers instead of Ay, is a proof that our ancestors pronounced I much broader than we do at present, and somewhat approaching to the sound it has at this day in the north of England. —See Directions to Foreigners prefixed to this Dictionary.

To JABBER, jā'bār.v. n. (96)
To talk idly, without thinking, to chatter.

JABBERER, jā'bār-ēr.s.
One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JACENT, jā'kent.a.
Lying at length.

JACINTH, jā'kinth.s.
The same with hyacinth; a precious stone.

JACK, jāk.s.
The diminutive of John; the name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots; an engine which turns the spit, a young pike; a cup of waxed leather; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of the musical instrument called a virginal; the male of some animals; a support to saw wood on; the colours of a crest of a ship; a cunning fellow.

JACK-BOOTS, jāk-'bōts'.s.
Boots which serve as armour.

JACK-PANTRY, jāk-'pān-trē'.s.
A zany, a merry-andrew.

JACK WITH A LANTERN, jāk-'wið-ā-lānt-ərn.s.
A luminous article.

JACUTATION, jāk-'tā-shun.s.
Tossing, motion, restlessness.

JACULATION, jāk-'lā-shun.s.
The act of throwing missile weapons.

JADE, jād.s.
A horse of no spirit, a hired horse, a worthless nag; a sorry woman.

To JADE, jād.v. a.
To tire, to harass, to dispirit; to wear out; to employ in vile offices; to ride, to rule with tyranny.

JADISH, jā'dish.a.
Vinous, bad; unchaste, intemperate.

To JAGG, jāg.v. a.
To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

JAGGEDNESS, jāg-'gēd-nēs.s. (366)
The state of being denticulated, unevenness.

JAIL, jāl.s. (52) (202) (212)
A gaol, a prison.

JAILBIRD, jāl-'bīrd.s.
One who has been in a jail.

JAILER, jāl-'lēr.s.
The keeper of a prison.

JAKES, jāks.s.
A house of office, a priory.

JALAP, jāl-'āp.s.
A purgative root.

The pronunciation of this word, as if writtenfull, which Mr. Sheridan has adopted, is, in my opinion, now confined to the illiterate and vulgar.

JAM, jām.s.
A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB, jām.s.
Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

This ought to have been added to the catalogue of words having the b silent. Principles, No. 347.

JAMBICK, jām-bīk.s.
Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately.

To JANGLE, jāng-gl.v. n. (405)
To quarrel, to bicker in words.

JANGLES, jāng-gl'-zur.s.
A wrangling, a quarrel, noisy fellow.

JAN, jān.s.
One of the guards of the Turkish Sultan.

JANTY, jān'tē.a.
Showy, flattering.

It is highly probable, that, when this word was first adopted, it was pronounced as close to the French gentile as possible; but as we have no letter in our language equivalent to the French soft g, and as the nasal vowel e, when not followed by hard g, r, or e, is not to be pronounced by a mere English speaker (see Emerg), it is no wonder that the word was anglicised in its sound, as well as in its orthography. Mr. Sheridan has preserved the French sound of the vowel in this word and its compound jauninesse, as if written jarninie and jarninesse; but Dr.Kenrick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, give the a the Italian sound, as heard in aunt, father, &c. and thus, I imagine, it ought to have (214).

JANUARY, jān-'nū-ār-ē.s.
The first month of the year.

TO JAPAN, jā-'pān'. v. a.
To vanish, to embalm with gold and raised figures; to black shoes, a low phrase.

JAPANNER, jā-'pān-nār.s.
One skilled in Japan work; a shoe-blacker.

TO JAPAN, jā-'pān'. v. (78)
To strike together with a kind of short rattle; to strike or sound unceasingly; to dash, to interfere, to mix in opposition; to quarrel, to dispute.

JAR, jār.s.
A kind of rattling vibration of sound; clash, discord, debate; a state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; an earthen vessel.

JARGON, jār-gōn.s. (166)
Unintelligible talk; gabble, gibberish.

JARGONELLE, jār-gō-nēl'.s.
A species of pear.

JASMINE, jāz-'mīn.s. (434)
A flower.

JASPER, jās-'pār.s. (96)
A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white.

JAVELIN, jāv-'lin.s.
A spear or half-pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse.

JAVONIC, jāv-'nis.s. (142) (214)
A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver.

JAUNDICE, jān-'dīs.s. (32) (202) (212)
A disease from obstruction of the gland of the liver.

JAUNDICED, jān-'dīs-tēd.s. (329)
Infected with the jaundice.

TO J trauma, jān.v. n. (214)
To wander here and there; to make little excursions for air or exercise.

JAUNTINESS, jānt-'nēs.s.
Airiness, flutter, gentleness.

JAW, jāw.s. (210)
The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.

JAY, jāy.s. (220)
A bird.

ICE, ise.s.
Water or other liquor made solid by cold; congeared sugar; to break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt.

To ICE, ise.v. a.
To cover with ice; to turn to ice; to cover with congeared sugar.

ICE HOUSE, ise-hōs.s.
A house in which ice is preserved.

ICHEUMON, ik-nē-'mōn.s.
A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.
| JEWEL | s. (99) | Any ornament of great value, used commonly of a ring adorned with precious stones; a precious stone, a gem; a name of fondness. |
| JEWEL - HOUSE | or office, jū'jū-house. | The place where the regal ornaments are deposited. |
| JEWELER | jū'jū-lər. | One who traffics in precious stones. |
| JEWS-KARS, jūze'cərz. | A fungus. |
| JEWS-ears, jūze'eerz. | A fungus. |
| JEWS-HARP | jūzəharp. | A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth. |
| JEWS-stone, jūzəstone. | An extraneous fossil, being the calcified spine of a very large egg-shaped sea urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. |
| IGNABLE, ig'nəb-lə. | Inflammable, capable of being set on fire. |
| IGNATIOUS, ig'nət-iəs. | The state of one not begotten in wedlock. |
| IGNORANT | I. | Unlettered, unlearned. |
| IGNORANT, ig'nər-ant. a. | Wanting knowledge, unskilfulness; want of knowledge, discovered by external effect; in this sense it has a plural. |
| IGNORANT, ig'nər-ant. s. | One unwise, unlearned, uninstructed. |
| IGNORANTLY | ig'nər-ant-ly. ad. | Without knowledge, unskilfully, without information. |
| TO IGNORE | ig'nər-əg. v. a. | Not to know, to be ignorant of. |
| IGNOSCEBL | ig'nos-čə-bl. a. | Capable of pardon. |
| JIG, jig. | A light careless dance or tune. |
| TO JIG | jig. v. n. | To dance carelessly, to dance. |
| JIGMAKER, jıg'ma-kər. s. | One who dances or plays merrily. |
| JIGOT, jıg'ət. s. (160) | A leg; as a Jigot of mutton. |
| JIGGED | jıg'əd. a. | A trinket, a nick-knack. |
| JILL, jill. s. | A measure of liquids; an opprobrious appellation of a woman. — See Gill. |
| JILL, jilt. s. | A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman. |
| TO JILT | jilt. v. a. | To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes. |
| JINGLE | jing'gl. v. n. | To clink, to sound correspondently. |
| JINGLE | jing'gl. s. (405) | Correspondent sounds; anything sounding, a rattle, a bell. |
| ISLE | ile. From Aisle, a wing. French. A walk or alley in a church or public building. |
| ILEX | ileks. | The stachel oak. |
| ILLAC | ile'ək. a. | Relating to the loins or bowels. |
| ILLAC-PASION | ile'ək-pə'shən. s. | A kind of restless cholic, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one parent enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above. |
| ILL, ill. | Bad in any respect, contrary to good, whether physical or moral, evil; sick, disordered, not in health. |
| ILL, ill. s. | Wickedness; misfortune, misery. |
| ILL, ill. ad. | Not well, not rightly in any respect; not easily. |
| ILL, substantive, adjective, or adverb. | Is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition. |
| ILL, before words beginning with L, stands for In. |
| ILLACHYMBALE, il-lək'krə-mə-bəl. a. (333) | Incapable of weeping. |
| ILLASE, il-ləp's. | Gradual increase of coldness of any thing into another; sudden attack, casual coming on. |
| TO ILLAQUEATE | il-lək'wətət. v. a. (567) | To entangle, to entrap, to ensnare. |
| ILLAQUEATION | il-lək'wətə-shən. s. | The act of catching or ensnaring; a snare, any thing to catch. |
| ILLATION | il-lə'shən. s. | Inference, conclusion drawn from premises. |
| ILLATIVE | il-lətiv. a. (157) | Relating to illusion or conclusion. |
| ILLAUDABLE | il-ləd'ə-bal. s. (405) | Unworthy of praise or commendation. |
| ILLAUDABLY | il-ləd'ə-bli. ad. | Unworthily, without deserving praise. |
| ILLAGAL | il-lə-gəl. a. (88) | Contrary to law. |
| ILLALEGALLY | il-lə-gəl-le. ad. | In a manner contrary to law. |
| ILLALEGIBILITY | il-lə-gəl-i-bəl. a. (405) | What cannot be read. |
| ILLALEGITIMATE | il-lə-ləj-tə-mət. a. (91) | Unlawfully begotten, not begotten in wedlock. |
| ILLALEGITIMATION | il-lə-ləj-tə-mət-ə-shən. s. | The state of one not begotten in wedlock. |
| ILLAVERSIBLE | il-ləv'rər-ə-bal. a. (405) | What cannot be brought to pass or cured. |
| ILLAVERSURED | il-ləv'wərd-d. a. (362) | Deformed. |
| ILLAVERSURELY | il-ləv'wərd-le. ad. | With deformity. |
| ILLAVERSUREDNESS | il-ləv'wərd-nəs. s. | Deformity. |
| ILLBERAL | il-lə'ber-əl. a. (58) | Not noble, not ingenuous; not generous, sparing. |
| ILLBERALITY | il-lə'ber-ə-lə-tə. s. | Paramony, miggardliness. |
| ILLBERALLY | il-lə'ber-ə-lə-le. ad. | Ungenerously, meantly. |
| ILLICIT | il-lik'ət. a. | Unlawful. |
| TO ILLIGHTEN | il-lət'ən. v. n. (103) | To enlighten, to illuminate. |
| ILLIMITABLE | il-ləm'lət-ə-bal. a. | That which cannot be bounded or limited. |
| ILLIMITABLY | il-ləm'lət-ə-bli. ad. | Without susceptibility of bounds. |
| ILLIMITED | il-ləm-lət-əd. a. | Unbounded, interminable. |
| ILLIMITEDNESS | il-ləm-lət-ed-nəs. s. | Exemption from all bounds. |
| ILLITERACY | il-lətə-rə-sə. s. | Want of learning. |
| ILLITERATE | il-lətə-rə-te. a. (91) | Unlettered, untaught, unlearned. |
| ILLITERATURE | il-lətə-rə-tə. s. | Want of learning, ignorance of science. |
| ILLNESS | il-ləs. s. | Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; sickness, malady; wickedness. |
| ILLNATURE | il-lətə-nət. s. (461) | Habitual malevolence. |
Immature, \textit{im-\textit{m}a-t\textit{u}r-e}'e. \textit{a}. Not ripe; not arrived at fullness or completion; hasty, early, comes too soon, too early, before ripeness or completion; not mature.

Immeasurably, \textit{im-me-a-sure-bly}'e. \textit{a}. Without measure; indefinitely extensive.


Immemorial, \textit{im-me-mo-\textit{r}e-al}'e. \textit{a}. Not worth remembering; not worth knowing.

Immeasurably, \textit{im-me-a-sure-bly}'e. \textit{a}. Without measure; indefinitely extensive.

Immoral, \textit{im-mor-al}'e. \textit{a}. Dishonest, unworthy of respect, contrary to the laws of nature, religion, or morality; unmanly, debase;

Immunity, \textit{im-	extit{n}i-mi-te}'e. \textit{s}. A state of being preserved from the effects of disease, injury, or danger; exemption; freedom from the usual consequences of an act or thing; a state of being safe; a state of being unharmed; a state of being secure.

Impassive, \textit{im-pa\textit{v}}s\textit{e}-\textit{bl}.'e. \textit{a}. Not capable of being moved; not capable of being excited.

Impassible, \textit{im-pa\textit{v}}s\textit{e}-\textit{bl}.'e. \textit{a}. Not capable of being moved.

Impassibility, \textit{im-pa\textit{v}}s\textit{e}-\textit{bl}-\textit{ne}-\textit{ss}'e. \textit{e}. Exemption from the effects of disease, injury, or danger; exemption; freedom from the usual consequences of an act or thing; a state of being safe; a state of being unharmed; a state of being secure.

Impassiveness, \textit{im-pa\textit{v}}s\textit{e}-\textit{sl}.'e. \textit{e}. Exemption from the effects of disease, injury, or danger; exemption; freedom from the usual consequences of an act or thing; a state of being safe; a state of being unharmed; a state of being secure.

Impassible, \textit{im-pa\textit{v}}s\textit{e}-\textit{bl}.'e. \textit{a}. Not capable of being moved.

Impassibly, \textit{im-pa\textit{v}}s\textit{e}-\textit{bl}-\textit{i}-\textit{ly}'e. \textit{a}. Exemption from the effects of disease, injury, or danger; exemption; freedom from the usual consequences of an act or thing; a state of being safe; a state of being unharmed; a state of being secure.

Impassive, \textit{im-pa\textit{v}}s\textit{e}-\textit{bl}.'e. \textit{a}. Not capable of being moved.

Impassiveness, \textit{im-pa\textit{v}}s\textit{e}-\textit{sl}.'e. \textit{e}. Exemption from the effects of disease, injury, or danger; exemption; freedom from the usual consequences of an act or thing; a state of being safe; a state of being unharmed; a state of being secure.

Impassible, \textit{im-pa\textit{v}}s\textit{e}-\textit{bl}.'e. \textit{a}. Not capable of being moved.

Impassibly, \textit{im-pa\textit{v}}s\textit{e}-\textit{bl}-\textit{i}-\textit{ly}'e. \textit{a}. Exemption from the effects of disease, injury, or danger; exemption; freedom from the usual consequences of an act or thing; a state of being safe; a state of being unharmed; a state of being secure.

Impassive, \textit{im-pa\textit{v}}s\textit{e}-\textit{bl}.'e. \textit{a}. Not capable of being moved.

Impassiveness, \textit{im-pa\textit{v}}s\textit{e}-\textit{sl}.'e. \textit{e}. Exemption from the effects of disease, injury, or danger; exemption; freedom from the usual consequences of an act or thing; a state of being safe; a state of being unharmed; a state of being secure.
Improvidently, im-pro'vid-ent-ly. Without forethought, without care.

Improvidence, im-pro'vid-ence. Want of prudence, want of care, want of caution.

Improvidous, im-pro'vid-ous. Not well provided for.

Improvidously, im-pro'vid-ous-ly. Without forethought, without care.

Improvised, im-pro'v-ised. Want of forethought, want of caution.

Improvement, im-pr60've-ment. Melioration, advancement from good to better; instruction, education; effect of improvement.

Improver, im-pro'ver. One that makes himself or anything else better; one that improves or makes better.

Improving, im-pr60've-ing. One that makes or improves anything better; one that improves or makes better.

Improvingly, im-pr60've-ing-ly. Without forethought, without care.

Impression, im-pr60've-shun. The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.

Impulsive, im-pul'siv. Having the power of impulse, moving impatiently.

Impulsively, im-pul'siv-ly. Want of prudence, want of caution.

Impudent, im-pu'dent. Wanting prudence, want of care, want of caution.

Impudence, im-pu'den-sc. Want of prudence, want of care, want of caution.

Impunity, im-pu'nit-e. Freedom from punishment, exemption from punishment.

Impure, im-pu're. Conspicuous, foul, foul in texture; want of purity, want of cleanliness.
INADEQUATELY, in-ād-e-kwāt-le. adv. Not sufficiently, not completely.

INADVERTENCE, in-ad-vōr'ten-se. n. Carelessness, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence.

INADVERTENT, in-ad-vōr'ten-t. adj. Careless, negligent.

INADVERTENTLY, in-ad-vōr'ten-t-le. adv. Carelessly, negligently.

INALIENABLE, in-āl'e-yān-ā-bl. adj. That cannot be alienated.

INANIMATE, fn-ān-em'āt. v. To quicken.

INANITY, in-an'e-ti. n. Emptiness of body, want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

INANITY, in-ān-e-ti. s. Emptyness, void space.

INAPPETENCY, in-āp-pōt-e-nē-sē. n. Want of appetite or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE, in-āp-pōk'ā-bl. adj. Not to be put to a peculiar use.

INAPPLICATION, in-āp-pō-lā-k'ā-bl. n. Indolence, negligence.

INAPTITUDE, in-āp-tē-te. n. Inaptitude. 

INARABLE, in-ar'ā-bl. a. Not capable of being used.

INARCH, in-ār'th'. v. a. (81) Inarching is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach.

INARTICULATE, in-ār'tik'ū-lāt. adj. Without articulation, with the distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

INARTICULATELY, in-ār-tik'ū-lāt-le. adv. Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, in-ār-tik'ū-lāt-nēs. n. Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL, in-ār'tif'i-kāl. n. Artificial, with artificiality.

INARTIFICIALLY, in-ār'tif'i-kā-bl. adv. Without art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTENTION, in-āt'e-nēn-shun. n. Dering, negligence, neglect.

INATTENTIVE, in-āt'e-tēn'tiv. a. Careless, negligent, regardless.

INAUDIBLE, in-āw'dē-bl. a. (405) Not to be heard, void of sound.

INAUGURATE, in-āw-gōr'āt. v. To inaugurate, to invest with a new office by solemn rites. (91)

INAUGURATION, in-āw-gōr'ā-shun. n. Investiture by solemn rites.

INAURATION, in-ā-wō'rā-shun. n. The act of gilding or covering with gold.

INAUSPICIOUS, in-āw-sōp'shūs. a. Unomened, unlucky, unfortunate.

INBORN, in-bōrn. a. Imranted, implanted by nature.

INBREATHED, in-brēth'-id. a. Inspired, infused by inspiration.

INBRED, in-bred. a. Produced within; hatched or generated within.

INCAGE, in-kāj'. v. a. To compose, to confine in a cage, or upon any narrow space.

INCALCULABLE, in-kāl'kū-lā-bl. n. That cannot be calculated.

INCALSCEENCE, fn-īn'kā-lē-sēns-e. s. That is not consummated.

INCANCESTROUSLY, in-kār'ē-nōsh-ō-lē, adv. With unnatural love.

INCARNATION, in-kār'nā-shun. n. The act of assuming body; the state of breeding flesh.

INCARNATION, in-ān'kā-nā-tiv. a. A medicine that generates flesh.

INCANCESTROUSLY, in-kār'ē-nōsh-ō-lē. adv. With unnatural love.

INCARNE, fn-kār'nā-t. v. a. To cover, to close, to imprison.


INCESTUOUS, fn-iń-se'tō-shūs. a. Guilty of incest, guilty unnatural copulation.

INCESTUOUSLY, in-ā-nēs'tō-shū-s. adv. With unnatural love.
Inchmeal, in'sh-mel.s. The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name to Inch, fruh.v. a. To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give sparingly.

Inch, insh.s. (3.32) The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name to Inch, fruh.v. a. To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give sparingly.

Inch, nshr.a. (350) Containing inches in length or breadth.

Inched, in'shed.v. a. Having a quality of inclining to one side or the other.

Inchoate, in'k-o-ate.v. a. (yi) To begin, to commence.

Incantation, in-kun-ta'shun.s. In the direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of incidence; accident, hap, casually.

Incidental, in-se-den'tal.a. Casual, fortuitous, occasional, happening accidentally, falling in beside the main design; happening, apt to happen.

Incidentally, in-se-den'tally.ad. Occasionally, by the way, by the bye.

Incisive, in-sl'siv.a. (iss) (-J28J Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

Incision, in-sfzh'un.s. A cut, a wound made with a sharp instrument; the cut; an incision. To incise, in-sizd'.a. (362) Cut, made by cutting.

Incisive, in-sl'siv.a. (iss) (-J28J Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

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Incomprehensibility, in-kəm-prə-hən-sə-bəl-ə-tə. Not comprehensible; superior to human understanding.

Incomprehensible, in-kəm-prə-hən-sə-bəl-ə. Not to be conceived, not to be fully understood.


Incomprehensibly, in-kəm-prə-hən-sə-bəl-ət-ə. Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

Inconclusively, in-kən-klu-sə-vel-ə. Without any connexion or dependence.

Inconclusively, in-kən-klu-sə-vel-ə. Without any evidence as determining the understanding.


Inconceivable, in-kən-sevə-bl. Void of pity.


Incomparably, in-kəm-pə-rə-bəl. Beyond comparison, without competition; excellently, to the highest degree.

Incomparable may possibly be derived from comparabilis and incomparabilis, they seem derived from the stress on the first syllable, both to show their affinity to the Latin words (see Academy) and to distinguish them from the homosynthetic words formed from our own language.

When this distinction is once adopted, the mind, which is always laboring to express its ideas distinctly and forcibly, finds a sort of propriety in annexing different ideas to the different accentuation; and thus the distinction seems to be not without reason. If we may compare small things with great, it may be observed, that the evils of language, like other evils in nature, produce some good. But it may be likewise observed, that producing different meanings, by a different accentuation of words, is but a haphazard way of promoting the capaciousness of languages, and ought at most as much as possible to be discouraged, especially when it adds to the difficulty, and takes away from the harmony of pronunciation. Besides, there is a petty criticism which always induces excursions in pronunciation to carry these distinctions farther than they ought to go. (See, for instance, with accenting acceptable, admirable, commendable, comparable, lamentable, &c. on the first syllable, which implies not a mere capacity of being accepted, admired, &c. to a worthiness of being accepted, admired, &c. acceptable and superior are sometimes accentuated in this manner, without the least necessity from a difference of signification. In short, all these refinements in language, which are difficult to be understood, and productive of perplexity, ought to be considered rather as evils than advantages, and the necessity and propriety of the same bounds as possible. See Bowls.

Incomparably, in-kəm-pə-rə-bəl. Ad. Beyond comparison, without competition; excellently, to the highest degree.

Incomparsionately, in-kəm-pə-rə-shə-nət-əl. Without any connexion or dependence.


Incomparable, in-kəm-pə-rə-bəl. A. Not something else, such as cannot subsist or be possessed together with something else.

Incomparable, in-kəm-pə-rə-bəl. A. Not something else, such as cannot subsist or be possessed together with something else.

Incomparably, in-kəm-pə-rə-bəl. Ad. Beyond comparison, without competition; excellently, to the highest degree.

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Incomparable may possibly be derived from comparabilis and incomparabilis, they seem derived from the stress on the first syllable, both to show their affinity to the Latin words (see Academy) and to distinguish them from the homosynthetic words formed from our own language.

When this distinction is once adopted, the mind, which is always laboring to express its ideas distinctly and forcibly, finds a sort of propriety in annexing different ideas to the different accentuation; and thus the distinction seems to be not without reason. If we may compare small things with great, it may be observed, that the evils of language, like other evils in nature, produce some good. But it may be likewise observed, that producing different meanings, by a different accentuation of words, is but a haphazard way of promoting the capaciousness of languages, and ought at most as much as possible to be discouraged, especially when it adds to the difficulty, and takes away from the harmony of pronunciation. Besides, there is a petty criticism which always induces excursions in pronunciation to carry these distinctions farther than they ought to go. (See, for instance, with accenting acceptable, admirable, commendable, comparable, lamentable, &c. on the first syllable, which implies not a mere capacity of being accepted, admired, &c. to a worthiness of being accepted, admired, &c. acceptable and superior are sometimes accentuated in this manner, without the least necessity from a difference of signification. In short, all these refinements in language, which are difficult to be understood, and productive of perplexity, ought to be considered rather as evils than advantages, and the necessity and propriety of the same bounds as possible. See Bowls.

Incomparably, in-kəm-pə-rə-bəl. Ad. Beyond comparison, without competition; excellently, to the highest degree.

Incomparsionately, in-kəm-pə-rə-shə-nət-əl. Without any connexion or dependence.

Incomparable, in-kəm-pə-rə-bəl. A. Not something else, such as cannot subsist or be possessed together with something else.

Incomparable, in-kəm-pə-rə-bəl. A. Not something else, such as cannot subsist or be possessed together with something else.

Incomparable, in-kəm-pə-rə-bəl. A. Not something else, such as cannot subsist or be possessed together with something else.

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Incomparable, in-kəm-pə-rə-bəl. A. Not something else, such as cannot subsist or be possessed together with something else.
Inconversable, in-kon'verse-bal. a. Uncommunicative, unsocial.

Incontinently, in-kon't'i-nent-Ie. a. Unchastely, without restraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. An obsolete sense.

Incontinent, in-kon't'ne-nt. a. Unchaste, indulging unlawful pleasure; shunning delay, immediate. An obsolete sense.

Inconvincibly, in-kon'vin-se-ble. a. Not to be convinced. Not to be convinced by corruption, not admitting decay.—See Corruptible and Incomparable.

Incorruptible, in-kor'-rupt'i-ble. a. incapable of corruption, incapable of decay. —See Corruptible and Incomparable.

Incur, in-krur'. v. a. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension; to occur, to press on the senses.

Incurable, in.kur'ə-bal. a. Not admitting remedy, not to be removed by medicine, irremediable, hopeless.

To Incur, in-krur'. v. a. To make more or greater. To make more or greater.

Incurious, in-ku're-us. a. Negligent, inattentive, without curiosity.

Incursion, in-kur'shun. s. Attack, mischievous occurrence; invasion, inroad, ravage.

To Incurvate, in-kur'vate. v. a. To bend, to crook.

Incurvity, in-kur've-te. s. Crookedness, the state of bending inward.

To Incurvate, in-kur'vate. v. a. To bend, to crook. (91)

Incurs, in-krur's. a. Attracted, raised; elevation, dilation, augmentation.

Incredibility, in-kred-de-ble-te. s. The quality of surpassing belief.

Incredible, in-kred'e-bl. a. (405) Surpassing belief, not to be credited.

Incredulity, in-kred'u-lity. s. Quality of not believing, hardness of belief.

Incredulous, in-kred'u-lus. a. (405) Hard of belief, refusing credit.

To Incur, in-krur'. v. a. To bring a matter to a conclusion, to make it end.

Incredible, in-kred'e-bl. a. Surpassing belief, not to be credited.

Incredulity, in-kred'u-lity. s. Quality of not believing, hardness of belief.

Incredulous, in-kred'u-lus. a. Hard of belief, refusing credit.

Incredulity, in-kred'u-lity. s. Hardness of belief, incredulity.

Increment, in-krur'vate. a. Law of growing greater, increase, cause of growing more; produce.

Incumbent, in-kum'ben-se. s. The act of laying upon another; the state of keeping a benefice.

Incumbent, in-kum'bent. a. He who is in present possession of a benefice.

To Incumber, in-kum'ber. v. a. To embarras.

To Incuri, in-krur'. v. a. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension; to occur, to press on the senses.

Incumbency, in-kum'ben-se. s. The state of keeping a benefice.

Incumbent, in-kum'bent. a. He who is in present possession of a benefice.

To Incumber, in-kum'ber. v. a. To embarras.

Incurrence, in-krur'shun. s. Any occurrence, event, accident.

Incurred, in-krur'd. a. Obliged, having incurred a debt.

To Incurred, in-krur'd. v. a. To bring a matter to a conclusion, to make it end.

Incurs, in-krur's. a. Attracted, raised; elevation, dilation, augmentation.

Incredulity, in-kred'u-lity. s. Quality of not believing, hardness of belief.

Incredulous, in-kred'u-lus. a. Hard of belief, refusing credit.

To Incur, in-krur'. v. a. To bring a matter to a conclusion, to make it end.

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Incredulity, in-kred'u-lity. s. Quality of not believing, hardness of belief.

Incredulous, in-kred'u-lus. a. Hard of belief, refusing credit.

To Incurred, in-krur'd. v. a. To bring a matter to a conclusion, to make it end.

Incurred, in-krur'd. a. Obliged, having incurred a debt.
Indecently, In-dé'sent. a. 
Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

Indecisive, In-de'sis-iv. a. 
Want of determination. 

Indecorous, In-de'sor-as, or In-de'sor-ás. a. 
Indecent, unbecoming — See DECOROUS.

Indecorous, In-de-có-rús, or In-de-có-rús. a. 
Indecorous, unbecoming — See DECOROUS.

Indeterminate, In-de-ter'min-át. a. 
Without a settled or determinate limit; to a degree indefinite.

Indeterminacy, In-de-ter'me-ná-se/s. 
Freedom, exemption from reliance or control, state over which none has power.

Indeterminate, In-de-ter'mi-ná-tive. a. 
Not to be fixed, not to be defined or settled.

Indeterminately, In-de-ter'mi-ná-té. ad. 
Indefinitely, not in any settled manner.

Indeterminably, In-de-ter'mi-ná-bi-lité. 
Without any settled or determinate limitation; to a degree indefinite.

Indeterminate, In-de-ter'mi-nát. a. 

Indeterminate, In-de-ter'mi-nát-e. a. 

Indetermination, In-de-ter'mi-ná-tión. s. 
Want of determination, want of resolution.

Indevout, In-de-vou'. a. 
Not devout, not religious, irreligious.

Index, In-di-kés. s. 
The discoverer, the pointer out; the hand that points to any thing; the table of contents to a book.

Indextmity, In-deks-tér'é-té. a. 
Want of desirer, want of readiness.

Indian, In-de'án, or In'jé-an, or Ind'ya-n. s. (58) (294) 
A native of India.

Indicated, In-di-ká-tád. a. 
Showing, pointing out, that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

Indicate, In-di-ká-tád. v. a. (91) 
To show, to point out; in physic, to point out a remedy.

Indication, In-di-ká-tá-shún. s. 
Mark, token, sign, note, symptom; discovery, intelligence, notion.

Indicative, In-di-ká-tiv. a. (512) 
Showing, informing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

Indicatively, In-di-ká-tiv-a. 
In such a manner as shows or betokens.

To Indict, In-di-kt. v. a. 
See INDICT and its derivatives.

Indiction, In-di-kshún. s. 
Declaration, proclamation; an epoch of the Roman calendar, instituted by Constantine the Great.

Indifference, In-di-fér-ens. 
1. Neutrality, suspension; impartiality; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedness; in which no moral or physical reason predominates.

Indifferent, In-di-fér-ent. a. 
Neutral, not determined to either side; unconcerned, indifferent, regardless; impartial, unbiased; passed, in the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

Indifferent, In-di-fér-ent. a. 
Without distinction, without preference; in a neutral state, without wish or aversion; not well, tolerably, passably, middlingly.

Indigence, In-di-jens. s. 
Want, penury, poverty.

Indigenous, In-di-jén-ús. a. 
Native to a country.

Indigent, In-di-jent. a. 
Poor, needy, necessitous; in want, wailing, wan, empy.

Indigestible, In-di-jes'táb-lité. a. 
Not concinatable in the stomach; not brought to suppuration by digestion.

Indigestible, In-di-jes'táb-lité. a. 
Not concinatable in the stomach.

Indigested, In-di-jes'tát. a. 
Not separated into distinct orders; not formed, or shaped; not concinatable in the stomach; not brought to suppuration by digestion.

Indigested, In-di-jes'tát. a. 
Not concinatable in the stomach.

Indigestion, In-di-jes'tón. s. 
The state of means unconcinatable.

To Indigest, In-di-jes't. v. a. 
To point out, to show.
Indolence, in'do-léns. s. Freedom from pain; laziness, inattentiveness, listlessness.

Indolent, in'do-lent. a. Free from pain; careless, lazy, inattentive.

Indolency, in'do-lén-s. Freedom from pain; laziness, inattention, idleness.

Indow, in'dó. v. a. To portion, to enrich with gifts—See En- dow.

Indolently, in'do-lent-ly. a.d. With freedom from pain; carelessly, lazily, idly.

To Indue, in-dú'. v. a. To indulge, to favour, to gratify with concessions; to grant, not of right, but of favour.

Inductive, in-duk'tiv. a. Leading, persuasive, with reason; capable to incline or persuade.

Indue, in-dú'. v. n. To induce, to introduce, to bring in; to put in actual possession of a benefactor.

Induction, in-dúk'shun. s. Introduction, entrance; induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general; the act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

Inductive, in-dúk'tiv. a. Leading, persuasive, with reason; capable of inclining or persuading.

To Indue, in-dú'. v. a. To invest.

To Indulge, in-dúl'j. v. a. To indulge, to gratify, to favour, to grant, not of right, but of favour.

To Indulge, in-dúl'j. v. n. To be favourable.

Indulgence, in-dúl'jéns. s. Favour, generosity, indulgence; kindness, forbearance, munificence; love of mankind; generosity, magnanimity.

Indulgently, in-dúl'jént-ly. a.d. Kind, gentle; mild, favourable; granting, favouring, giving way.

Indurately, in-dúr'a-té-t. s. Without severity, without censure.

Indurated, in-dúr'a-t. a. To harden; to grow hard; to harden.

Indurate, in-dú'r-á-tur. v. n. To harden; to grow hard; to make hard—See Harden.

Indurated, in-dúr'a-t. a. To harden; to grow hard; to harden.

Induration, in-dúr'a'shun. s. The state of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy, hardness of heart.

Industrious, in-dúst'ri-ús. a. Diligent, laborious, designed, done for the purpose.

Industriously, in-dúst'ri-ús-ly. a.d. Diligently, laboriously, assiduously; for the set purpose, with design.

Industry, in-dú-stri. s. Diligence; strength; the act of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy, hardness of heart.

To Inebriate, in-i'be-í-a-t. v. a. To intoxicate, to make drunk.

Inebriety, in-i'be-í-a-té. s. The same as Intoxication; Drunkenness.

Ineffective, in-eff-ék'shuf. a. That which cannot produce effect. See Effects.

Ineffectual, in-eff-ék'tul. a. In a manner not to be expressed.

Inefficacious, in-eff-ék'a-shuf. a. Unable to produce its proper effect, weak, without power.

Ineffectually, in-eff-ék'tul-é. a.d. Without effect.

Ineffectuality, in-eff-ék'tul-é-ti. s. Incapacity to produce effect, weakness, want of power.

Inefficiency, in-eff'fi-ki. s. Want of power, want of effect.

Inexpert, in-éxp'ert'. a. Unskilful, unskilled.

Inexorable, in-éks'o-ra-bl. a. Not to be moved by entreaty.

Inexperiencibility, in-éks-i-pe'dé'en-sé. s. Want of experience, want of propriety, want of propriety.

Inexpedient, in-éks-pe'dé-ent. a. Inconvenient, unwise, improper.

Inexpedience, in-éks-i-pe'dé-ense. s. Want of experiment, want of propriety.


Inexplicable, in-éks'ple-a-bl. a. Not to be explained.

Inert, in-ért'. a. Dull, sluggish, motionless.

Inertly, in-ért'li. a. Dullly, inertly.

Inescapable, in-ésk-k'u'zál. a. Not to be escaped, not to be avoided, not to be evaded.

Inestimable, in-és-té-ma-bl. a. Too valuable to be rated, transcending all price.

Inevitable, in-e-vi-té-bl. s. Possibility to be avoided, certainty.

Inevitable, in-e-vi-té-bl. a. Not to be avoided, certain.


Inexcusable, in-éks-k'u'zál-bl. a. Not to be excused, not to be palliated by apology.

Inexcusableness, in-éks-k'u'zál-bl-nés-s. s. Exemptions beyond forgiveness or palliation.

Inexhaustible, in-éks-hú'zál-bl. a. To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

Inexhausible, in-éks-hú'zál-bl. a. That which cannot evaporate.

Infallibility, in-fa'll-i-fi-ka-tió'n-ti. s. Want of error, want of existence.

Infallible, in-fa'll-i-fi. a. Not to be false, not to be corrected.

Infallibly, in-fa'll-i-fi-ly. a.d. With security from error, infallibly.

Infallibility, in-fa'll-i-fi-ka-tió'n-ti. s. Want of error, want of existence.

Infallibly, in-fa'll-i-fi-ly. a.d. With security from error, infallibly.

Inerrable, in-er'ri-bal. s. Not possible to be committed.

Inerrability, in-er'ri-bal-i-ti. s. Possibility to be avoided, certainty.

Inerrant, in-er'ri-nt. a. Not to be false, not to be corrected.

Inerrantly, in-er'ri-nént-ly. a.d. Without possibility of escape.

Inexhaustible, in-éks-hú'zál-bl. a. To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

Inexhausible, in-éks-hú'zál-bl. a. That which cannot evaporate.

Infallible, in-fa'll-i-fi. a. Not to be false, not to be corrected.

Infallibly, in-fa'll-i-fi-ly. a.d. With security from error, infallibly.

Inerrable, in-er'ri-bal. s. Not possible to be committed.

Inerrability, in-er'ri-bal-i-ti. s. Possibility to be avoided, certainty.

Inerrant, in-er'ri-nt. a. Not to be false, not to be corrected.

Inerrantly, in-er'ri-nént-ly. a.d. Without possibility of escape.

Infallible, in-fa'll-i-fi. a. Not to be false, not to be corrected.

Infallibly, in-fa'll-i-fi-ly. a.d. With security from error, infallibly.

Inerrable, in-er'ri-bal. s. Not possible to be committed.

Inerrability, in-er'ri-bal-i-ti. s. Possibility to be avoided, certainty.

Inerrant, in-er'ri-nt. a. Not to be false, not to be corrected.

Inerrantly, in-er'ri-nént-ly. a.d. Without possibility of escape.
To Ineye, !n-i'.v.n. To inoculate, to propagate trees by the insertion of extraneous stock.

To Inextricably, in-ex'tre-ka-bl.a. To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

Infallibility, in-fal'le-bil'e-te. s. Infallible, not to be disproved; certain.

Infallible, in-fal'le-bl-e.bl. a. Not to be disproved; certain.

Infallibility, in-fal'le-bil'e-te. s. Infallible, not to be disproved; certain.

Infallible, in-fal'le-bl-e.bl. a. Not to be disproved; certain.

Infallibly, in-fal'le-bly-ad. Not to be disproved; certain.

Infamous, in'fa-mus.a. Publicly branded with guilt, openly condemned.

Infamy, in'fa-me.(503) /Public reproach, notoriety of bad character.

Infanticide, in-fan'te-side.s. (143) The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

Infantile, in-'fan-tile.a. (145) Pertaining to an infant.

Infanta, in-fan'ta.s. (92) A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain or Portugal.

Infantery, in'lan-tre.s. The foot soldiers of an army.

Infatuation, in-fatsh-u-a'shun. s. The state of being swelled with wind, flatulence.

Infest, in-fest'.v.a. To harass, to disturb, to plague.

Infest, in-fest'.v.a. To fill with something contagious and injurious.

Infestable, in-fest'a-bl.a. Can be infested.

Infected, in-fekt'.v.a. To infect, to contaminate.

Infected, in-fekt'.v.a. To infect, to contaminate.

Infectedness, in-fekt'es-n'es.s. Contagiousness, the quality of being contagious.

Infected, in-fekt'.v.a. To contaminate, to infect.

Infectedness, in-fekt'es-n'es.s. Contagiousness, the quality of being contagious.

Infected, in-fekt'.v.a. To contaminate, to infect.

Infectedness, in-fekt'es-n'es.s. Contagiousness, the quality of being contagious.

Infected, in-fekt'.v.a. To contaminate, to infect.

Infectedness, in-fekt'es-n'es.s. Contagiousness, the quality of being contagious.

Infected, in-fekt'.v.a. To contaminate, to infect.

Infectedness, in-fekt'es-n'es.s. Contagiousness, the quality of being contagious.

Infected, in-fekt'.v.a. To contaminate, to infect.

Infectedness, in-fekt'es-n'es.s. Contagiousness, the quality of being contagious.

Infected, in-fekt'.v.a. To contaminate, to infect.

Infectedness, in-fekt'es-n'es.s. Contagiousness, the quality of being contagious.

Infected, in-fekt'.v.a. To contaminate, to infect.

Infectedness, in-fekt'es-n'es.s. Contagiousness, the quality of being contagious.

Infected, in-fekt'.v.a. To contaminate, to infect.
INHOSPITALITY, In-hos-pil'a-te. e-té.
Want of hospitality, want of courtesy to strangers.

INHUMANIT, In-hú'mán-it. a. Barbarous, savage, cruel, uncompassionate.

INHUMANLY, In-hú'mán-ly. ad. Savage, cruelly, barbarously.

To INHUME, In-hú'me. To bury, to inter.

INITIAL, In-nish'al. a. Placed at the beginning; incipient, not completed.

INITIATE, In-i'sh'e-ate. a. Unpractised.

INITIATE, In-i'sh'e-ate. v. a. To enter, to instruct in the rudiments of an art.

INITIATE, In-i'sh'e-ate. v. n. To do the first part, to perform the first rite.

INITIATION, In-i'sh'e-a'shun. The act of entering of a new comer into any art or state.

INITIATE, In-i'sh'e-ate. a. (91) Unpractised.

INJURY, ln'ju-re. s. Hurt without justice; mischief, detriment; annoyance; contentious language, reproachful.

Innocent, ln'no-sent.a. Pure from mischief; free from particular guilt; unhurtful, harmless in effects.

INN, In*n. A house of entertainment for travellers; a house where students are boarded and taught.

INNKEEPER, In'kép-ur. s. One who keeps an inn.

INK, lnk.s. The black liquor with which men write; ink is used for any liquor which they write, as red ink, green ink.

INK, Inkg.s. (408) The black liquor with which men write; ink is used for any liquor which they write, as red ink, green ink.

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INOCULOUSLY, In-nök'kú-lus-l, ad. Without mischievous effects.
INNOCUOUSNESS, In-nök'kú-lus-ness, s. Harmlessness.

INNOVATE, In-nö-vät, v. a. (91)
To bring in something not known before; to change by introducing novelties.

INNOVATION, In-nö-vä-shun, s. Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR, In-nö-vä-tör, s. (166)
An introducer of novelties; one that makes changes by introducing novelties.

INNOXIOUS, In-nök'shiis, a. Free from mischievous effects; pure from crimes.

INNOXIOUSNESS, In-nök'shüs-ness, s.

INNUENDO, In-nu'en'do, s.

INOCULATE, In-ok'ko-late, v. a.
To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to practise inoculation; to inoculate.

INOCULATION, In-ok'ko-lä'shun, s.
That of which inoculation or inoculation may be made.

INQUIRY, In-kwi're, s.
Interrogation; search by question; examination.

INQUIRER, In-kwi'ær, s. (98)
Searcher, examiner, one curious and inquisitive; one who interrogates, one who questions.

INQUIRING, In-kwi'ring, a. Curious, busy in search, active to pry into anything.

INQUIRY, In-kwi're, s.
Interrogation, search by question, examination.

INQUISITION, In-ku'zi-shun, s.
Judicial inquiry; examination, discussion; in law, a manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge; the court established in some countries for the detection of heresy. (416)

INQUIRING, In-kwi'ring, a. Curious, busy in search, active to pry into anything.

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INSCRUTABLE, In-'skrii'tabl, a.
Unsearchable, not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

INSCRUTABILITY, In-'skrii'tabl-ity, s.
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INS

INSERTION, in-sür-tshən. s. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter; the thing inserted.

INSERTIVE, in-sür-tiv. s. Conductive, of use to an end.

INSERT, in-sürt. v. a. To be of use to an end.

INSERT INTO, in-sür-tən tər. s. To enclose in a shell or precious case.

INSIDE, in-sīd. s. The interior part, part within.

INSIGHT, in-sīt. s. Inspection, deep view, knowledge of the interior parts.

INSIGNIFICANCE, in-sig-nif-i-kəns. s. Want of meaning, unmeaning terms; unimportance.

INSIGNIFICANT, in-sig-nif-i-kənt. a. Wanting of signification; insignificant, unimportant, weightless, ineffectual.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, in-sig-nif-i-kənt-li. ad. Without meaning; without importance or effect.

INSINCERE, in-sin-sər. a. Not what he appears, not hearty, dissembling, untruthful; not sound, corrupted.

INSINCERITY, in-sin-sər-tē-te. s. Dissimulation, want of truth or fidelity.

INSIST, in-sist. v. a. To stand or rest upon; not to recede from terms or assertions, to persist; to dwell upon in discourse.

INSISTENT, in-sist-ənt. a. Resting upon anything.

INSISTURE, in-sistər. s. This word seems in Shakespeare to signify constancy or regularity.

INSULATING, in-so-lət-ing. s. The insertion or grafting of one branch into another.—See TRANSITION.

INSULATE, in-so-lət. v. a. To dry in the sun, to expose to the action of the sun.

INSULATION, in-so-lə-shən. s. Exposure to the sun or heat, by which something is protected from being injured or spoiled.

INSOLATION, in-so-lə-shən. s. Exposure to the sun; the action of being exposed to the sun; the state of being exposed to the sun.

INSOLENT, in-so-lənt. a. Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.

INSOLENTLY, in-so-lənt-li. ad. With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.

INSOLVABLE, in-so-ləvə-bəl. a. Such as admits of no solution, or extrication; that cannot be paid.—See SOLVABLE.

INSOLVENT, in-so-ləvənt. a. Unable to pay.

INSOLVENCY, in-so-lə-vəns-i. s. Inability to pay debts.

INSPECT, in-spekt. v. a. To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTION, in-spek-shən. s. A perusal or examination; an investigation; a survey; a careful scrutiny; a close examination; a test; a trial; a testable; a testable thing.

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INSPIRE, in-spri. v. a. To breathe into, to infuse into the mind; to animate by supernatural infusion; to draw in with the breath.

INSPIRING, in-sprə-rər. s. He that inspires.

INSPIRIT, in-sprət. v. a. To animate, to elevate, to fill with life and vigour.—See SPIRIT.

INSPIRIT, in-sprət. v. a. To inspire, to kindle.

INSPIRATION, in-sprər-ə-shən. s. The act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABILITY, in-stə-bəl-i-te. s. Inconstancy, fickleness, mutability of opinion or conduct.

INSTABLE, in-stə-bal. a. Unsteady, unconstant, changing.

INSTALL, in-stəl. v. a. (467) To advance to any rank or office by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

INSTALLATION, in-stə-lə-shən. s. The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

INSTALLMENT, in-stə-lə-mənt. s. The act of installing; the seat in which one is placed; payments made at different times.

INSTANCE, in-əns-tə. s. The action of giving or offering an example.

INSTANT, in-stənt. a. Pressing, urgent; immediate, without any time intervening, present; quick, without delay.

INSTANTLY, in-stənt-ə-lə. ad. In an indivisible point of time.

INSTANT, in-stənt. a. Instant is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present or current moment.

INSTANTANEOUS, in-stət-ə-nəs. a. Done in an instant, acting at once without any perceptible succession.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, in-stət-ə-nə-sə-lə. a. Instantly, immediately, without any perceptible intervention of some; with urgent importunity.

INSTANTLY, in-stən-tli. ad. Immediately, without any perceptible intervention of some; with urgent importunity.

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INSTANTLY, in-stən-tli. ad. Immediately, without any perceptible intervention of some; with urgent importunity.
To Interlard. in-ter-lard'.v. a. To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpose, to insert between; to diversify by mixture.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interlard meat with bacon to add flavor.

To Interlace, in-ter-lace.v. a. To intermix, to put on one thing within another.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interlace the threads of the fabric.

To Interfused, in-ter-fuz'd'.a. Poured or scattered between.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interfused patterns on the surface.

To Interfluent, in-ter-flu'ent.a. Flowing between.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interfluent streams汇合在一起。

To Interjection, in-tlr-jek'shun.s. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be used or affected with some passion, such as in English, Oh! alas! ah! intervention, interpolation, a part of something coming between.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interjection as a form of expressing emotion.

To Interjoin, in-te-rjoi'n.v. n. To join mutually, to intermarry.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interjoin the two sides of the fence.

To Interiour, in-te're-ur.a. Internal, inner, not outward, not superficial.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interiour knowledge compared to superficial knowledge.

To Interlineation, in-ter-lin'e-a'shun.s. The writing betwixt the lines.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interlineation in calligraphy.

To Interlink, in-ter-link'.y. a. To connect chains to one another; to join one in another.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interlink the chains to form a continuous structure.

To Interlocution, in-teY'-lo-kwun.s. Dialogue, interchange of speech; preparatory proceeding in law.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interlocution during a legal trial.

To Interlocutor, in-teY'-lo-kwur.s. One that talks with another.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interlocutor in a debate.

To Interlude, in-tcr-lude.s. Something played at the intervals of festivity, a part.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interlude in a theater performance.

To Intermediate, in-tcr-rne'de-ate.a. Intervening, interposed.— See Immediate.

\[\text{Example:}\] Intermediate level in a hierarchy.

To Intermit, in-teY'-mit'.v.a. To intermit anything for a time, to interrupt.

\[\text{Example:}\] Intermit the noise by turning off the device.

To Intermissive, in-teY'-mit'sive.a. (158) Coming by fits, not continual.

\[\text{Example:}\] Intermissive eating habits.

To Intermission, in-teY'-mi'nshun.s. Cessation for a time, pause, intermediate stop; intervention time; state of being intermitted; the space between the paroxysms of a fever.

\[\text{Example:}\] Intermission period during a fever.

To Intermit, in-teY'-mit'.v.a. To forbear anything for a time, to interrupt.

\[\text{Example:}\] Intermit the noise by turning off the device.

To Intermit, in-teY'-mit'.v.n. To grow mild between the fits or paroxisms.

To Intermit, in-teY'-mit'.v.t. Coming by fits.

To Intermix, in-teY'-mix'.s. v.a. To mingle, to join, to put some things together.

\[\text{Example:}\] Intermix colors to create new shades.

To Intermix, in-teY'-mix'.s. v.n. To be mingled together.

To Intermissary, in-teY'-mi'sary.s. Something additional mingled in a mass.

\[\text{Example:}\] Intermissary procedure in medicine.

To Intermissary, in-teY'-mi'sary.s. To be mingled together.

To Intermiscion, in-teY'-mi'shun.s. Something additional mingled in a mass.

\[\text{Example:}\] Intermiscion of ingredients in a cocktail.

To Intermission, in-teY'-mi'nshun.s. Something played at the intervals of festivity, a part.

\[\text{Example:}\] Intermission in a theater performance.

To Interpolation, in-teY'-po-la'shun.s. Something added or put into the original.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interpolation in a mathematical equation.

To Interpose, in-teY'-poze'.v.a. To thrust in an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to offer as a succour or relief; to place between, to make intervenient.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interpose a buffer between the objects.

To Interpose, in-teY'-poze'.v.n. To mediate, to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interpose a mediator in a dispute.

To Interposer, in-teY'-po'zur.s. (gs) One that comes between others; an intervenient agent, a mediator.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interposer in a mediation.

To Interpret, in-teY'-pret.v.a. To explain, to translate, to decipher, to give a solution.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interpret a foreign language.

To Interpretative, in-teY'-pre-ti-tiv. Capable of being expounded.

\[\text{Example:}\] Interpretative solutions for complex problems.

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\[\text{Example:}\] Interpretative solutions for complex problems.
INTERPRETATIVELY, in-ter-rept'a-tiv-ly. As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, in-ter-rept'er. An expositor, an expounder; a translator.

INTERFUNCTION, in-ter-fungk'shun. Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERROGUM, in-ter-ro-gum. The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of one prince, and accession of another.

INTERREIGN, in-ter-ran. Vacancy of the throne.

INTERROGATION, in-ter-ro-ga'shun. A question put, an inquiry; an otber that marks a question, thus: ?

INTERROGATIVE, in-ter-ro-ga-tiv. A pronoun used in asking questions, as, who? what?

INTERROGATORY, in-ter-ro-ga-tor-y. For the last s e, see DOMESTICK.

INTERROGATOR, in-ter-rog'a-tor. A question put, an inquiry; a note that marks a question, thus?

INTERROGATORY, in-ter-rog'a-to-ri. In form of a question.

INTERROGATORI, in-ter-rog'a-to-ri. As a seeker of questions.

INTERROGATION, in-ter-rog'a-tion. A question, an inquiry.

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INTERROGATION, in-ter-rog'a-tion. A question, an inquiry.

INTERROGATIVE, in-ter-rog'a-tiv. A pronoun used in asking questions, as, who? what?
To Invent, in-vên't. v. a. To discover, to find out; to forge, to contrive falsely; to feign; to produce something new or wondrous.

Inventor, in-vên'tur.s. One who produces something new, a deviser of something not known before; a teller of fictions.

Invention, in-vên'tshun.s. The act of inventing, discovery, act of producing something new; forgery; the thing invented.

Inventive, in-vên'tiv.a. Quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

Inventorily, in-vên'tor-é-lé.ad. In manner of an inventory.

Inventory, in-vên'tur.s. An account or catalogue of movables. For the s. see Domestic.

Inventory, in-vên-tur-ér-s. (512) An account or catalogue of moveables. For the s. see Domestic.

Inversion, in-vên'shun.s. (464) The act of turning upside down, top place in contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the last first.

Invertedly, in-vên'ted-lé.ad. In contrary or reversed order.

Invest, in-vês. v. a. To deposit, to close, to array; to place in possession of a rank or office; to adorn, to grace; to clothe, to give; to enrobe, to surround so as to intercept authors or provisions.

Investent, in-vês-thén-t. a. (464) Covering, clothing.

Investigable, in-vês-tég-ag-bl.a. To be searched out, discoverable by rational disquisition.

To Investigate, in-vês-tég-ag-t. v.a. (91) To search out, to find out by rational disquisition.

Investigation, in-vês-tég-ag-shún.s. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered or examined.

Investiture, in-vês-tér-shùr.s. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice; the act of giving possession.

Investment, in-vês'mént.s. Dress, clothes, garment, habitation.

Investor, in-vês'tur.s. One who produces something new, a contriver, a framor.

Investorily, in-vês-tor-é-lé.ad. In manner of an investor.

Investigation, in-vês-te-ga'shun.1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered; examination.

Investigation, in-vês-te-ga'shun. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered; examination.

Investigator, in-vês-te-ga'r.tr.s. (512) The act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

Investigator, in-vês-te-ga'r.tr.s. (512) The act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

Investigable, in-vês-te-ga-bl.a. To be searched out, discoverable by rational disquisition.

Investigation, in-vês-te-ga'shun. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered; examination.

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Investigable, in-vês-te-ga-bl.a. To be searched out, discoverable by rational disquisition.
INWARD, in'ward. s. (88) Any thing within, generally the bowels; internally, with inflection or concavity.

INWARDLY, in'ward-lē. ad. In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflection or concavity.

INWARDNESS, in'ward-nēs. s. Intimacy, familiarity.

To INWEAVE, in-weave'. v. a. (227) To mix anything in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture; to entwine, to complicate.

To INWEEP, in-wëp'. v. a. (307) To hide in woods. Obsolete.

To INWRAP, in-rap'. v. a. (474) To cover by involutions, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity; to ravish or transport.

JOBBER, job'bur. s. (gs) A man who sells stock in the public funds; one who does chance work.

JOCKER, jok'ke. s. (270) A fellow that rides horses in a race; a man that deals in horses; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

JOCKEYING, jok'i-ning. s. (88) To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument; to drit in a sharp instrument.

JOINTED, jolnt'ed. a. Fullof joints.

JOINTLESS, jolntlēs. a. Without any joint.

JOINTLESSNESS, jolntlēs-nēs. s. A state of being without any joint.

JOINTREUSE, jolnt-rēz. a. (gs) A person who has any hold or thing in jointure.

JOINTSTOOL, jolnt-stoo!'. s. A stool formed by framing the joints into each other.

JOINTSTOOL, jolnt-stoo!'. s. A stool formed by framing the joints into each other.

JOINTURE, jolnt-chūre. s. (461) Estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's death.

JOIST, jist. s. The secondary beam of a floor.

JOLLY, jol'ly. a. Gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.

To JOLT, jolt. v. n. To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

To JOLT, jolt. v. a. To shake one as a carriage does.

JOINTLESSNESS, jolntlēs-nēs. s. A state of being without any joint.

JOY, joi. s. (220) (320) The passion produced by any happy accident, gladness; gaiety, merriment; happiness; a sense of enjoyment.

JOYFUL, joi'ful. a. Full of joy; glad, gladness.

JOYFULNESS, joi'ful-nēs. s. A state of being full of joy and gladness.

JOYLESS, joi'les. a. Void of joy, feeling no pleasure; giving no pleasure.
JOYOUS, j6'v-as. (314) Glad, gay, merry: giving joy.

IRE, i-er.s. Anger, rage, passionate hatred.

IREFULLY, i-re'ful-éy.ad. With ire, in an angry manner.

IREFUL, i-re'ful.a. Angry, raving, furious.

IREFULLY, i-re'ful-éy.ad. With ire, in an angry manner.

IREASIBLE, i-ras'se-bl.a. (115) Partaking of the nature of anger, disposed to anger, irritable.

IRE, i-re.v.a. (105) This word is very expressive: it comes from the Islandick ir, work. It is only used impersonally, and signifies to disgust, as, It irked me, I was weary of it.

IREASIBLELY, i-ras'se-bléy.ad. With ireasibility, irritablely.

IREFULNESS, i-re'ful-nes.s. The quality of being irful, irritable.

IRON, i-ré.n.s. (147) A hard, fusible, malleable metal; any instrument or utensil made of iron; a chain, a shackle.

IRON, i-ré.a. Made of iron; resembling iron, in colour, harsh, severe, hard, impenetrable.

IRONICAL, i-ré-ni-kal.a. (85) Expressing one thing and meaning another.

IRONICALLY, i-ré-ni-kal-éy.ad. ironically.

IRONMONGER, i-ré-mon-gér.s. A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD, i-ré-wud.s. A kind of wood extremely hard, and ponderous as to sink in water.

IRONWORT, i-ré-wért.s. A plant.

IRONY, i-ré-néy.s. A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRADIATION, i-ré-di-a'shun.s. The act of emitting beams of light; illumination, intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, i-ré-shsh-én.s. Want of reason, void of understanding; absurd, contrary to reason.

IRRATIONALITY, i-ré-shsh-ér-i-te.s. The quality of being irrational.
Irremovable, ir-re-mōv'ə-bł. a. Not to be moved, not to be changed.

Irrenowned, ir-rē-noun'd. a. (369)

Irreparable, ir-rē-pā-rə-bł. a. Not to be recovered, not to be repaired.

Irresolution, ir-re-zə-lu'shən. n. Want of firmness of mind.

Irremovable, ir-re-mōv'a-bə-lə. Nottobemoved,nottobechanged.

Irresolutely, ir-res'ə-lute-əd. Wiithom firmnessof mind, without deter-

Irreproachable, ir-re-pro-ə-chə-blə. (295) Free from blame orreproach.

Irrenowned, ir-re-noun'd. a. (360,) Void of honour.

Irreproachable, ir-re-pro-ə-chə-blə. Nottobeblamed,irreproachable.


Irrestibly, ir-re-zis'hə-bə-ad. Inamannernottobeopposed.

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Irrestibly, ir-re-zis'hə-bə-ad. Inamannernottobeopposed.
ITINERANT, i-tin'ar-ant. a. Wandering, not settled.


ITSELF, it-self. pronoun. The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBILEE, ju'bi-lé. A public festivity.

JUBILATION, ju-bi-la'shun. s. The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILANT, ju-bi-lant. a. Utterings of triumph.

JUDICATORY, ju-dé-ka-tur-e. a. (oi2) Distribution of justice; court of justice.

JUDICIAL, ju-dish'ul. a. (88) Practiced in the distribution of public justice; inflected on as a penalty.

JUDICAND, ju-dish'ad. a. In the forms of legal justice.

JUDICIARY, ju-dish'ur-e. a. Passing judgment just upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, ju-dish'as. a. Prudent, wise, skilful.

JUDICIALLY, ju-dish'as. ad. Skillfully, wisely.

JUG, jóg. s. A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swollen belly.

JUGGLE, jóg'gl. v. n. To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.

JUGGLER, jóg'gl-r. s. (98) One who practices sleight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat, a trickish fellow.

JUGGLINGLY, jóg'gl-ing-lé. ad. In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, ju-gú-lar. a. (88) Belonging to the throat.

JUGULAR, ju-gú-lar. a. (88) The seventh month of the year.

JUMP, jump. s. The act of jumping, a leap, a skip; a lucky chance; a waistcoat, limber stays worn by ladies.

JUNCTUR, jún-gk'tshur-e. s. (461) The line at which two things are joined together; joint articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, jún. e. The sixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, jú-ne-ur. a. (166) One younger than another.

JUNKER, jún'kér. s. (99) A plant. The berries are powerful astringents, diuretics, and carminative.

JUNKET, jún'két. v. n. To feast secretly, to make entertainments by stealth; to feast.

JUNTO, jún'to. s. A cabal.

IVORY, i-vür'e. s. The task of the elephant.

JURY, ju're. s. A company of men, as twenty-four, or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

JUST, just. a. Upright, equitable, honest; exact; virtuous; exact; merely, barely; nearly.

JUSTICE, jús'tis. s. (142) The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; vindication, retributive punishment; right, assertion of right; one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.

JUSTICIABLE, jus-ti'a-bl. adj. Power of being fairly defended.

JUSTIFICATION, jus-ti-fi'ka'shun. s. Defence, maintenance, vindication, support; deliverance by pardon from sins past.
JUS

Justificative, jús-tif'i-ká-tiv. a. Justifying; serving to justify or prove.

To Justify, jús'ti-fi.v. a. (183) To clear from imputed guilt, to absolve from an accusation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from past sins by pardon.

Justifier, jús'ti-fi-r. s. One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

To Justle, jús'l.v.n. (405) (472) To push, to drive, to force by rushing against it.

Justly, just'l.ad. Uprightly, honestly, in a just manner; properly, exactly, accurately.

Justness, just'n. s. Justice, reasonableness, equity; accuracy, exactness, propriety.

To Justy, jút'y.v. a. (183) To shoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk.

JUXTAPOSITION, jús-tek-po-zish'un. s. Apposition, the state of being placed by each other.

JUVENILE, jú've-nil'.i.-l. s. Youthfulness.

K

KALENDAR, kál'èn-dar. s. (98) An account of time.

KALI, k'ál-li. s. Sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made; whence the word Alkali.

KAM, k'á-m. a. A word in Ense, signifying crooked.

To KAW, ká-w. v.n. To cry as a raven, crow or rook.

KAW, ká-w. s. The cry of a raven or crow.

KAYLE, ká-lé. s. Nineteen, pentilepin; nine holes.

To KEEP, kě'k.v.n. To have in custody; to retain; to possess; to be held; to hold for another; to reserve, to be held in any place; to keep any state or action; to keep one's self; to maintain, to support, to keep up; to maintain, to support with necessities of life; to have in the house; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal, not to betray; to restrain, to withhold; to keep back, to reserve, to withhold; to remain; to keep company, to frequent any one; to accompany; to keep company with; to have familiar intercourse; to keep in, to conceal, not to tell; to restrain, to curb; to keep off, to bear to distance; to hinder; to keep up, to maintain without abatement; to continue, to hinder from ceasing; to keep under, to oppress, to subdue.

To Keep, keep.v.n. (246) To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state; to continue in any place or state, to stay; to remain unhurt, to last; to dwell, to live constantly; to abide stedfastly; to keep on, to go forward; to keep up, to continue undismayed.

KEEPER, keep'er. s. (98) One who keeps a thing; one who has prisoners in custody; one who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase; one that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

KEEPERSHIP, keep'ér-ship.s. Office of a keeper.

KEG, vulgarily kág, properly kěg. s. A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL, kěl. s. The omentum, that which envelops the organs.

KELSON, kěl'sún. s. (166) The wood next the keel.

KER, kěr. v. a. Properly, pronounced kěrkewl.—See To KAL.

KERCHIEF, kěr'či-f. s. A head-dress.

KERCHIEF, kěr'či-f. s. A head-dress.
Kneedeep, nē'dēp.n. Rising to the knees.

Kneel, nēl.v.n. To bend the knee, to rest on the knee.

Knell, nēl.s. (309) The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

Knell of death, nēl af'dēth.s. The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

Knife, nīf.e. (3pp) An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut.

Knifefull, nīf'fūl.a. A hard knot in wood.

Knitting-needle, nīt'tnng-neel.d.s. A wire which women use in knitting.

Knob, nōb.s. (399) A protuberance, an any part bluntly rising above the rest.

Knobbed, nōbd.a. (359) Set with knobs, having protuberances.

Knoblish, nōb'lish.a. Dishonest, wicked, fraudulent; waggish, mischievous.

Knobly, nōb'le.a. Befitting a knight, befitting a knight.

Knot, nōt.s. (390) A complication of a thread, an association, a small band; difficulty, intricacy; an intrigue, a difficult perplexity of affairs; a cluster, a collection.

Knotgrass, nōt'gras.s. A plant.

Knotberrybush, nōt'ber-rē-bush.s. A plant.

Knotted, nōt'tad.a. Full of knots.

Knotfulness, nōt'fūlnes.s. Fullness of knots, unevenness, intricacy.

Knotty, nōt'te.a. Full of knots; hard; rugged; intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarrased.

Knotting, nōt'ing.a. (410) Skilful, well instructed; conscious, intelligent.

Knowing, nōt'ing.a. One who has skill or knowledge.

Knowingly, nōt'ing-le.ad. With skill, with knowledge.

Knower, nō'tur.s. (98) One who has skill or knowledge.

Knowing, nō'ting.a. (410) Skilful, well instructed; conscious, intelligent.

Knowledge, nōl'ledje, or nōl'ledj.e.s. Certain perception; learning, illumination of the mind; skill in any thing; acquaintance with any fact or person; cogntiveness, notes; information, power of knowing.

Knowlous, nōl'ting-e. ad. With skill, with knowledge.

Knotch, nōck.n.a. That (these syllabics shorten the vowel, which was long in the original, appears throughout the language in
That the primary accent does not the same in press, press, prelude, &c. is evident; and as ledge is no general termination of our own, which it is applicable to several words, why should we not consider knowledge as a simple, and pronounce it independently on its original quantity? The patrons for the first pronunciation are, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, Mr. Brayley, Mr. Elphinston, and Mr. Scott; and for the second, W. Johnston and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Perry gives both, but seems to allow the first the preference. — See Principles, No. 46, 515.

Knuckle, nuk'kl.s. (390). 405 The joints of the fingers protruding when the fingers close; the joint of a calf; the articulate joint of a foot.


Knuckle, nuk'kl.s.. The jointsof the fingers protuberant when the fingers close; the knee joint of a calf; the articulation of a joint of a plant.

To Knuckle, nuk'kl.v.n. To submit.


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LAM

LADY, lā'dā. s. (182)
A woman of high rank; the title of Lady properly belongs to the wives of Knights, of all of higher rank; and to the daughters of Earls and all of higher rank; a word of complaisance used to women.

LADY-BEDSTRAW, lā'dā-bēd-strāw. s.
A plant.

LAMB, lam. s. (347)
The young of a sheep; typically, the Saviour of the world.

LAMBS-WOOL, lāmbs'wōl. s.
Also mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.

LAMBSWELL, lāmbs'wēl. s.
A lath.

LAMBERT, lām'bor-t. s.
Playing about, gliding over without harm.

LAMDOIDAL, lām'dōid-āl. a.
Having the form of the letter Lambda or A.

LAMP, lām. s.
Crippled, disabled on the limbs; hobbling, not able to walk, alighting to the feet of a vessel; topknot, unsteadiness.

TO LAMP, lām. v. a.
To walk, to walk, to express sorrow.

TO LAMENT, lām'ent. v. a.
To bewail, mourn or bemoan, to express sorrow.

LAMENTS, lām'entz. s.
Expressions or tokens of sorrow; surgical operation.

LAMENTATION, lām-men-ta'shun. s.
Expression of sorrow, audible grief.

LAMENTABLY, lām'men-ta'bli. ad.
With expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully, desirably.

LAMENTABLE, lām'men-ta'bl. a.
Deserving to be lamented, causing sorrow; mournful, expressing sorrow; miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense, painful.—See Incomparable.

LAMENTABLY, lām'men-ta'bli. ad.
With expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully, desirably.

LANCET, lān'slt. s. (99)
A small pointed surgical instrument.

LANCINATION, lān'sa-nā'shun. s.
Tearing, laceration.

TO LANCINATE, lān'sa-nat. v. a.
To tear, to rend.

LANCING, lān'sing. s.
A puncture, to open a wound, to cut in order to cure.

LAND, lānd. s.
A country; a region, detached from other countries; earth, distinct from water; ground, surface of the place; an estate real and immovable, nation, people.

TO LAND, lānd. v. a.
To set on shore.

LAND, lānd. s.
A country; a region, detached from other countries; earth, distinct from water; ground, surface of the place; an estate real and immovable, nation, people.

LANDHOLDER, lānd-hōl'dār. s.
One whose fortune is in land.

LANDJACKER, lānd'jāk-ār. s.
A German title of dominion.

LANDING, lānd'ing. s.
The place of a ship or boat when it is in shore.

LANDING-PLACE, lānd'ing-plez. s.
The top of stairs.

LANDLADY, lānd'lā-de. s.
A woman who has tenanted holding from her; the mistress of an inn.

LANDLESS, lānd'les. a.
Without property, without fortune.

LANDLOCKED, lānd'lōk't. s. (359)
Shut in, or enclosed with land.

LANDLORD, lānd'lord. s. (98)
One who owns land or houses; the master of an inn.
This word, says Dr. Johnson, by mistake is often written "Langton." The cause of this mistake is easy; transparent cases for candles were generally made of horn; and this was sufficient to persuade those who knew nothing of the derivation of the word from the Latin Lanternae, that this was its true etymology;—See Asparagus.

Lantern-jaws, lán'turn-jawz. s.
A thin visage.

Lanuginous, lán'u-jn-us. a.
Bearing wool.

Lanition, lán'ish'un. s.
A stoning.

Lapidated, lap'k-un-ated. a.
Masked.

Larboard, lár'board. s.
The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head.

Large, lárj. a.
Big, bulky, wide, extensive; liberal, abundant, plentiful; copious, diffuse; at large; without restraint, diffusely.

Larboard, lár'dur. s.
The room where meat is kept or salted.

Larderer, lár'dur-er. s.
One who has the charge of the larder.

Largeness, lárj'nes.s.
Bigness, greatness, extension, wideness.

Largeness, lárj-es.s.
A present, a gift, a bounty.

Largition, lár-jish'ion. s.
The act of giving.

Lark, lárk. s.
A small singing bird.

Larker, lár'kér. s.
A catcher of larks.

Lark, lárk.s.
A small singing bird.

Larkspur, lárk'spur.s.
A plant.

Larkspur, lárk'spur. s.
A plant.

Larpent, lár'pent. s.
A dealer in stones or gems.

Larpent, lár-pent. s.
A dealer in stones or gems.

Larpent, lár-pent. s.
A dealer in stones or gems.

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A dealer in stones or gems.

Larpent, lár-pent. s.
A dealer in stones or gems.

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A dealer in stones or gems.

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A dealer in stones or gems.

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Larpent, lár-pent. s.
A dealer in stones or gems.

Larpent, lár-pent. s.
A dealer in stones or gems.
LATITUDE, lā's'tē-tūde. s. Weariness, fatigue.

LASSINESS, lā's'n. a.
Forsaken by his mistress.— See FORLORN.

LAST, lāst. a. (79)
Latest, that which follows all the rest in time; next before the present, as last week; utmost; at last, in conclusion, at the end; The Last, the end.

LAST, lāst. ad.
The last time, the time next before the present; in conclusion.

LAST, lāst. s.
The mould on which shoes are formed; a form, or model, by a sculptor to shape his work; the cook of the day; the last of the day; the last of the month; the last word, the concluding remark.

LASTING, lāst'ing. part. a. (410) Continuing, durable; of long continuance, perpetual.

LASTERINGNESS, lāst'ing-nēs. s.
Durability, continuance.

LASTLY, lāst'lē. ad.
Perpetually.

LASTLING, lāst'ling-lē. ad.
Perpetually.

LASTLINGNESS, lāst'ling-nēs. s.
Durability, continuance.

LATCH, lātch. s.
A catch at a door moved by a string or handle.

To LATCH, lātch.v. a.
To fasten with a latch; to fasten, to close.

LATCHES, lātch'ez. s.
Latches or lackets, in a ship, are loops made by small ropes.

LATCHET, lātch'it. s.
The siring that fastens the shoe.

LATE, lāt. a. Contrary to early, slow, tardy, long delayed; last in any place, officer, or character; the decrease; far in the day or night.

LATELY, lā'tē-lē. ad.
After long delays, after a long time; in a latter season; lately; not so long ago; far in the day or night.

LATED, lā'ted. a.
Belated, surprised by the night.

LATELY, lā'tē-lē. ad.
Not long ago.

LATENESS, lā'tē-nēs. s.
Time far advanced.

LATENT, lā'tent. a.
Hidden, concealed, secret.

LATERAL, lā'te-rāl. a.
Growing out on the side, belonging to the side; placed, or acting in a direction perpendicular to a horizontal line.

LATERALLY, lā'te-rā-lē. ad.
The quality of having distinct sides.

LATERALLY, lā'ter-ā-lē. a.
By the side, sideways.

LATEWARD, lā'tē-wārd. ad. (88)
Somewhat late.

LATH, lāth. s. (76)
A small long piece of wood used to support the tiles of houses.

To LATH, lāth.v. a.
To fit up with laths.

LATHE, lā'th. s.
The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.

To LATHER, lā'th'ur. v. n.
To form a foam.

To LATHER, lā'th'ur. v. a.
To cover with foam of water and soap.

LATHER, lā'th'ur. s. (99)
A foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water.

LATIN, lā'tīn. a. (159)
Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

LATINISM, lā'tīn-izm. s.
A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

LATINIST, lā'tīn-ist. s.
One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, lā-tin'ne-te. f.
The Latin tongue.

To LATINIZE, lā'tīn-iz.v. n.
To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

To LATINIZE, lā'tīn-iz.v. a.
To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin.

LATROSTROUS, lā-tō'-rös'trūs. a.
Broad-beaked.

LATISH, lā'tish. a.
Somewhat late.

LATITUDE, lā-tū-tūde. s.
Breadth, width, room, space; extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree reckoned from the equator; unrestrained acceptance, freedom from settled rules, laxity; extent, diffusion.

LATITUDINARIAN, lā-tū-tü-där-i-an. s.
One who allows himself great liberties in religious matters.

LATITUNDINARISM, lā-tū-tūnd-in-ār-is.m.
The state of lying hid; concealed, veiled.

LATITATION, lā-tū-ta'shun.
The state of lying concealed.

LATITUDE, lā-tū-tūde. s.
Breadth, width; room, space, extent; the extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator; a particular degree reckoned from the equator; unrestrained acceptance, freedom from settled rules, laxity; extent, diffusion.

LATITUDDINARIAN, lā-tū-tū-där-i-an. s.
One who allows himself great liberties in religious matters.

LATITUNDINARISM, lā-tū-tūnd-in-ār-is.m.
The state of lying concealed.

LAVATORY, lāv-ā-tor'e. s.
A wash, something in which parts are washed.

LAVATION, lāv-a'shun.s.
The act of washing.

LAVATORY, lāv-a-tor'y. s. (512)
A wash, something in which parts are washed.

LAW, lāw. s. (219)
Praise, honour paid, celebration; that part of divine worship which consists in praise.

To LAW, lāw.v. a.
To praise, to celebrate.

LAUDABLE, lād'ā-b'le. a. (405)
Praise-worthy, commendable; healthy, salutary.

LAUDABLENESS, lād'ā-bl-nēs. s.
Praise-worthiness.

LAUDABLY, lād'ā-b'lē. ad.
In a manner deserving praise.

LAUDANUM, lād'ā-nūm. s. (217)
A soporific tincture.

To LAVE, lāv.v. a.
To wash, to bathe; to lade, to draw out.

To LAVE, lāv.v. n.
To change the direcclives of a course.

LAVENDER, lāv'ven-dur. s. (98)
The name of a plant.

LAVISHLY, lāv'ish-lē. ad.
A washing vessel.

To LAUGH, lāf.v. n. (219) (391)
To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; in poetry, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile; To laugh at, to treat with contempt, to ridicule.

To LAUGH, lāf.v. a.
To decide, to scorn.

LAUGH, lāf. s.
The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAUGHABLY, lāf'ā-bl. ad.
Such as may properly excite laughter.

LAUGHER, lāf'ār. s. (98)
A man fond of merriment.

LAUGHINGLY, lāf'ing-lē. ad.
In a merry way, merrily.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, lāf'ing-stok. s.
A butt, an object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER, lāf'tur. s. (98)
Convulsive merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LAVISHLY, lāf'īsh. a.
Prodigal, wasteful, indiscreetly liberal; scattered, thrown about; wild, unrestrained.

To LAVISH, lāv-lās. v. a.
To scatter with profusion.
LAX

LAVISHED, lav'ish-ed. A prodigal, a profligate man. Lavishly, lav'ish-le. ad. Profusely, prodigally.

LAVISHMENT, lav'ish-ment. The state opposite to coarseness.

LAXITY, lax'is-te. Not contraction, not close cohesion; contrariety to rigorous precision; looseness, not coarseness, slackness, contrariety to tension; openness, not closeness.

LAXNESS, lax'is-nes. Slackness, not tension, not precision, not coarseness.

LAY, la. Preterit of Lie, to rest.

To Lay, la.v. a. To place along; to beat down corn or grass; to keep from rising, to settle, to still; to put, to place, to make a bet; to spread on a surface; to calm, to still, to quiet, to allay; to prohibit a spirit to walk; to set on the table; to propitate plants by fixing their roots in the ground; to wager; to reject any thing; to bring forth eggs; to apply with violence; to apply nearly; to impute; to charge; to throw by victual; to lay apart, to reject, to put by; to Lay aside, to put away, not to retain; to Lay before, to expose to view, to show, to display; to Lay by, to receive for some future time; to put from one, to dismiss; to Lay down, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to quit, to resign; to commit to repose; to advance as a proposition; to Lay for, to attempt by ambush, or inaudacious practices; to Lay forth, to diffuse, to expose; to place where dead in a deceased posture; to Lay hold of, to seize, to catch; to Lay in, to store, to treasure; to Lay on, to apply with violence; to Lay open, to show, to expose; to Lay over, to mount, to cover; to Lay out, to expend, to display, to discover, to dispose, to plan; to Lay out, with the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to Lay to, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to harass, to attack; to Lay togeth- er, to bring into one view; to Lay under, to subject to; to Lay up, to confine, to store, to Lay upon, to impose, to wage upon.

To Lay, la.v. n. To bring eggs; to contrive; to Lay about, to strike on all sides; to Lay at, to strike, to endeavour to strike; to lay in for, to make overtures of oblique invitation; to Lay on, to strike, to beat; to Lay with vehemence; to Lay out, to take measures.

LAXATIVE, lax'is-iv. a. Having the power to ease constrictions.

LAXATIVE, lax'is-iv. s. A medicine slightly purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, lax'is-iv-nes. The state opposite to coarseness.

LAZAR-HOUSE, la'zär-hous. A house for the reception of the diseased, an hospital.

LAZARETTO, la'zär-rét'to. A plank.

LAZILY, la'zil-e. ad. Idly, sluggishly, heavily.

LAZINESS, la'zil-nes. Idleleness, sluggishness.

LAZING, la'zing. a. Sluggish, idle.

LAZULI, la'zul-li. s. The ground of this stone is blue, variegated with yellow and white.

LAZY, la'zé. a. Idle, sluggish, unwilling to work; slow, tedious.

LEA, le. s. (227) The ground not open.

LEADER, le'der. s. (234) A soft heavy metal; In the plural, flat roof to walk on.

To Lead, le'd. v. a. To fit with lead in any manner.

To Lead, le'de. v. a. Preter Led. To guide by the hand; to conduct to any place; to conduct as head or commander; to introduce by going first; to guide, to shew the method of attaining; to draw, to entice, to allure; to induce, to prevail on by pleasing motives; to pass, to spend in any certain manner.

To Lead, le'de. v. n. To conduct as a commander; to shew the way by going first.

To Lead, le'dede. s. Guidance, first place.

LEADER, le'den. d. (103) (234) Made of lead; heavy, dull.

LEADER, le'dé. s. (98) One that leads or conducts; captain, commander; one who goes first, one at the head of any party or faction.

LEADING, le'ding. part. a. (410) Principal.

LEADING-STRINGS, le'ding-strings. s. Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

LEADWORT, le'dwurt. s. (234) A plant.

LEAF, lefe. s. (227) The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers: a part of a book, containing two pages; one side of a double door; any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

To Leaf, lefe. v. n. To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

LEAFLESS, lefe'lis. s. Naked of leaves.

LEAFY, lef'fe. a. Full of leaves.

LEAGUE, leeg. s. (227) A confederacy, a combination.

To League, leeg. v. n. To unite, to confederate.

LEAGUE, leeg. s. A measure of length, containing three miles.

LEAGUER, leeg. s. Confederate.

LEAGUER, le'gur. s. (98) Siege, investments of a town.
To LENIFY, lén'ni-fi. v. a. (183)
To assuage, to mitigate.

LENITIVE, lén'a-tiv. a. (157)
A remedy, a cure.

LENITIVE, lén'a-tiv. s.
Any thing applied to ease pain; a palliative.

LENITY, lén'a-ti. s.
Mildness, mercy, tenderness.

LENZ, lénz. s. (434)
A glass spherically convex on both sides, usually called a Lens; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacles-glass, or an object glass of a telescope.

LENT, lén't. Past. part. from Lend.
LENT, lén'tl. s.
The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence.

LENLEN, lén'len's. a. (103)
Such as is used in Lent, sparing.

LENTICULAR, lén'tik'ju-lar. a.
Doubly convex, of the form of a lens.

LENTIFORM, lén'ti-form. a.
Having the form of a lens.

LENTICINOUS, lén'ti-ju-nus. a.
Scurfy, furfuraceous.

LENTICOLO, lén'ti-go. s. (112)
A feebly or scurify eruption upon the skin.—See VITIGINOUS.

LENTIL, lén'tul. s.
A kind of pulse.

LENTILISK, lén'til-sk. s.
A beautiful evergreen; the mastick tree.

LENTITUDE, lén'tu-tude. s.
Sluggishness, slowness.

LENTNER, lén'tur. s. (98)
A kind of hawk.

LENTUS, lén'tu.s. (166)
Tenacity, viscosity; slowness, delay. In physical, that quality, viscid part of the blood which obstructs the vessels.

LENTUS, lén'tus. a.
Viscous, tenacious, capable to be drawn out.

LEONINE, l'é-o-ni-ne. a. (149)
Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion.

LEONTINE, lén'tin. a. (140)
Belonging to a lion, having the nature of a lion.

LES.
Lepton, lep'ton. s.
A leprous leper.

LEPROUS, lep'rous. a. (314)
Infected with a leprosy.

LESS, lès.s.
A remission, a decrease of the intensity of any quality.

LESS, lès. a.
The comparative of Little; opposed to greater.

LESS, lès. s.
A smaller quantity, a smaller degree.

LESS, lès. ad.
In a smaller degree, in a lower degree.

LESSER, lèz'sor. s. (166)
One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease.

LEST, lès't. or leest.corj.
That not; for fear that.

LEST, lès't. s.
Hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment.

LEVEL, lev'ul.v. n.
To aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark; conjecture, to attempt to guess; to be in the same direction with a mark; to make attempts to aim, to aim, to direct to any end.

LEVEL, lev'ul.s. (99)
To aim at, to bring the gun or arrow to the same direction with the mark; to conjecture, to attempt to guess; to be in the same direction with a mark; to make attempts to aim.

LEVEL, lev'ul. s.
A plane; a surface without protruberances or inequalities; rate, standard; a state of equality; an instrument whereby makers adjust their work; rule, borrowed from the mechanic level; the line of direction in which any missile weapon is aimed; the line in which the sight passes.

LEVELER, lev'er. s.
One who makes anything even; one who destroys superiority, one who endeavours to bring all to the same rate.

LEVELNESS, lev'é-lness. s.
Evenness, equality of surface; equality with something else.

LEVEN, lev'en.s. (103)
Ferment, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

LEUCEPHLEGMACY, lu'-ko-fieg'ma-s. s.
Phlegmasia, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

LEUCEPHLEGMATIC, lu'-ko-fieg'mat'ik. a. (509)
Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold.

LEVEE, lev've.s.
The time of rising; the concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

LEVEL, lev'ul. a. (99)
Even, but having one part higher than another, even with any thing else, in the same line with any thing.

TO LEVEL, lev'ul.v. a.
To make even, to free from inequalities; to reduce to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to bring to equality of condition; to point in taking aim, to aim; to direct to any end.

LEVER, lev'er. s. (166) (521)
A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, lu'-ko-fieg'ma-s. s.
Phlegmasia, with viscid juices and cold sweatings.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIC, lu'-ko-fieg'mat'ik. a. (509)
Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold.

LEVER, lev'er. s. (99)
One who lets or permits; one who hides; one who gives vent to anything, as a bloud-letter.

LETTER, lèt'tor. s.
One of the elements of syllabes; a written message, an epistle; the literal or expressed meaning; Letters without the singular, learning; type with which books are printed.

LETTERED, lèt'tur'd. a. (389)
Literate, educated to learning.

LETTER, lèt'tur. v. a.
To stamp with letters.

LETTERED, lèt'tur'd. a.
A plant.—See ASPARAGUS.

LEVANT, lè-vant'. s. (40*).
The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

LEVATION, lev-a'tion. s. (40*).
Fate, (73), fir, (77), fall (82), fat (81); me (93), met (95); pine (105), pin (107); nó (162), move (164).
LIB

LIVER, lë-vär. s. (98) The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight.

Leveret, lë-vär-ët. s. A young hare.

LEVABLE, lëv-ë-ë-bl. a. (405) That may be levied.

LEVIATHAN, lë-vë-thën. n. A large water animal mentioned in the book of Job; by some imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

To LEVIGATE, lëv-ë-gëtë. v. a. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder; to mix till the liquor becomes smooth and uniform.

LEVIGATION, lëv-ë-gà-shën. n. The act of reducing hard bodies into a subtile powder.

LEVITE, lëvëtë. s. (156) One of the tribe of Levi, one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews; a priest, used in contempt.

LEVITICAL, lë-vët-ë-käl. a. Belonging to the Levities.

LEVITY, lë-vë-të. n. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; idle pleasure; vanity; trifling gaiety.

To LEVY, lëvë. s. v. a. To raise, to bring together men; to raise war.

LEVY, lëvë. s. The act of raising money or men; war raised.

LEVÉE, lëvë. n. (265) Wicked; bad; lustful, licentious.

LEWDLY, lëdë-lë. ad. Wickedly; liceniously, lustfully.

LEWDNESS, lëdë-nës. n. Lustful licentiousness.

LEWDESTER, lëdë-stër. s. (98) A lecher, one given to criminal usages. Not used.

LEWIS-D’OR, lëïzë-d’or. n. A golden French coin, in value about twenty six shillings.

LEXICOPHYSY, lës-kë-kôg’ gráf-ûr. s. (418) A writer of dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHY, lës-kë-kôg’ gráf-ë. n. A large collection of books; the place where a collection of dictionaries is kept.

LEXICON, lës-kën. s. (166) A dictionary, commonly of the Greek language.

LEY, lë. s. A field.

Libation, luba’shën. (128) The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity; the wine so poured.

Liberell, lëbël-lër. s. A defamer by writing, a lampooner.

Liberello, lëbël-lë-ës. a. Defamatory.

LIBERAL, lëbël-rël. a. Not mean; not low in birth; becoming a gentleman; munificent, generous, bountiful.—See LEGISLATURE.

LIBERALITY, lëbël-rël-ë-te. n. Munificence, bounty, generosity.

To LIBERALIZE, lëbël-rël-ë-izë. v. a. To make liberal.

To LIBERTINE, lëbël-tën. n. One who lives without restraint or law; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; in law, a freedman, or rather the son of a freedman.

LIBERTINE, lëbël-tën. n. Licentious, irreligious.

LIBERTINISM, lëbël-tën-izm. n. Irreligion, licentiousness of opinions and practices.

LIBERTY, lëbël-rë-te. n. Freedom as opposed to slavery; freedom as opposed to necessity; privilege, exemption, immunity; relaxation of restraint; leave, permission.—See LEGISLATURE.


LIBERAL, lëbël-al. a. (88) Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, lëbël-rë-ën. s. (128) One who has the care of a library.

LIBRARY, lëbël-rë-ë. n. A large collection of books; the place where a collection of dictionaries is kept.

To LIBRATE, lëbël-rëtë. v. a. (91) To balance, to become an obligation or duty; to Lie with, to converse in bed.

LIBRATION, lëbël-rë-shën. n. The act of delivering, or being delivered.

To LIBERATE, lëbël-rëtë. v. a. (91) To free from confinement.

LIBERATION, lëbël-rëtë-në-s. n. The act of delivering, or being delivered.

LIBERALLY, lëbël-rël-lë. ad. Bountifully, largely.

LIBERALITY, lëbël-rël-ë-te. n. Munificence, bounty, generosity.

LIBELLOUS, lëbël-lë-ës. a. Defamatory.

LIBELLER, lëbël-lër. s. A defamer by writing, a lampooner.

LIBEL, lëbël. n. To spread defamation, generally written or printed.

To LIBEL, lëbël. v. n. To satirize, to lampoon.

To LIE, lë. v. n. To utter criminal falsehood; a charge of falsehood; a fiction.

To LIE, lë. v. n. To lie down, to rest, to go into a state of repose; to Lie in, to be in childbed; to Lie under, to be subject to; to Lie upon, to become subject to; to Lie with, to converse in bed.

LIEF, lëf. a. (275) Dear, beloved.

LIEF, lëf. ad. Willingly. Used now only in familiar speaking.

LIEGE, lëjë. s. (275) Sovereign, superior lord.

LIEGEMAN, lëdëjë-mën. s. (88) A subject.

LIEGER, lë-e-jër. s. (88) A resident ambassador.

### LIM

1. **Limbus**, *lim*büs.* A border, an edge, a margin.
2. **Limb**, *limb.* A member, a joint, an articulated part of animals; an edge, a border.
3. **Limbness**, *lim*bës-nes.* Flexibility, pliancy.
4. **Lime**, *lime.* A viscid substance down over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; matter of which mortar is made; the lime tree; species of lemon.
5. **Lime-kiln**, *lime*-*kiln.* A kiln in which stones are burnt to lime.

### LIN

1. **Linum**, *lin*-*um.* Flax, a plant.
2. **Linseed**, *lin*-*seed.* The seed of flax.
3. **Lint**, *lint.* The soft substance common called flax; lineuscraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sore.
4. **Lintel**, *lint*-*el.* That part of the door-frame that lies across the door-posts over head.
5. **Lintner**, *lin*-*ter.* Made of linen and wool mixed; vile, mean.
6. **Linseed*, *lin*-*seed.* A small singing bird.
7. **Linseed**, *lin*-*seed.* A seed of flax.
8. **Linseed*, *lin*-*seed.* The soft substance commonly called flax; lineuscraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sore.
9. **Linet*, *lin*-*et.* That part of the door-frame that lies across the door-posts over head.

### LIO

1. **Lion**, *lion.* The fierce and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts.
3. **Lioning**, *lion*-*ing.* The inner covering of any thing; that which is within.
4. **Linge**, *linge.* A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.
5. **Ling**, *ling.* The finest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts.

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*Note: The text contains multiple entries for each word, showing its different meanings and uses.*
To List, list.v. n. To enlist, enrol, or register; to retain and en-

To List, list.s. A roll, a catalogue; enclosed ground, in which tilts are run, and combat fought; desire, willing choice; a strip of cloth; a border.

To Liquate, lik'kwate.v. n. (544) To melt, to liquefy.

To Lisp, lisp.v. n. To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

To Lisp, lisp.s. The act of liping.

To List, list.v. a. To enrol, to register; to retain and enrol soldiers; to close for combat; to sew together, in such a sort as to make a particu-

To Listless, list'les.a. Without inclination, without any determination to one more than another; careless, heed-

To Listlessly, list'les-le.ad. Without thought, without attention.

To Listen, lis'sn.v. a. (103) To hear, to attend. Obsolete.

To Listen, lis'sn.v. n. To hearken, to give attention.

To Listen, lis'sn-ur.s. One that hearkens, a hearer.

To Listen, lis'sn.v. a. (103) To hear, to attend. Obsolete.

To Liquation, li-kwa'shun.s. (331) The art of melting; the state of being melted.

To Liquable, lik'kwa-bl.a. Such as may be melted.

To Liquation, li-kwa'shun.s. (331) The art of melting; capacity to be melted.

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To Liquid, lik'kwid.s. Liquid substance, liquor.

To Liquidate, lik'kwé-date.v. v. a. To clear away, to lessen debits.

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To Liquidity, lik'ti-dé-te.s. Subility; the property or state of being fluid.

To Liqueur, le-kure'.s. A nourished dram. Manna.

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To Lived, liv'ved.s. Any thing liquid; strong drink, in familiar usage.

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LOGICALLY, lo'gik-l. ad.
According to the laws of logic.

LOGICIAN, lo'gik-man. s.
A teacher or professor of logic.

LOGMAN, lo'gm-an. (88)
One whose business is to carry logs.

LOGOGRAPHIE, lo'g-gra-f. f.
A kind of riddle.

LOGOMACHY, lo'g-mak-ke. s.
A contention in words, a contention about words.—See MONOMACHY.

LOGWOOD, lo'gwud. s.
A wood much used in dyeing.

LOHOCK, lo'llok. s.
Medicines which are now commonly called ecleams, lamavitins, or linskues.

LOIN, lo'yn. s. (299)
The back of an animal carved out by the butcher; Loins, the reins.

To LHITER, lo'lit-tur. v. n. (299)
To linger, to spend time carelessly.

LOITERER, loi-tur-er. s. (93)
A lingerer, an idler, a lazy wretch.

To LOIT, loit. v. n. (406)
To loiter; to hang about, against any thing; to hang out, used of the tongue.

LOMP, lomp. s. (165)
A kind of roundish fish.

LONE, lone. a.
Solitary, without company.

LONELINESS, lone'I-e-ne's. s.
Solitude, want of company.

LONELY, lone'I-e. a.
Solitary, addicted to solitude.

LONENESS, lone'I-e-ne's. s.
Solitude, dislike of company.

LONESOME, lone'sum. a.
Solitary, distant.

LONg, long. a.
Not short; having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other; of any certain measure in length; not soon ceasing, or at an end; dilatory; longing, desirous; reaching to a great distance; prolonged, as a long note.

LONGBOAT, long'bote. s.
The largest boat belonging to a ship.

LONGEVY, long'I-e-vi. s. (408)
Length of life.

LONGIMANOUS, lon'I-man'mus. a. (318)
Long-handed, having long hands.

LONGIMETRY, lon'I-me-tri. s. (408)
The art or practice of measuring distances.

LONGING, long'I-ing. s. (410)
Earnest desire.

LONGINGLY, long'I-ing-l. ad.
With incessant wishes.

LONGITUDE, lon'I-ti-dude. s.
Length, the greatest dimension; the circumference of the earth measured from any meridian; the distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place; the position of anything east or west.

LONGITUDINAL, lon'I-ti-dul'naI. a. 
Measured by the length, running in the longest direction.

LONGLY, lon'I-ad.
Longingly, with great liking. Not used.

LONGSOME, lon'sum. a.
Tending, as is some by its length.

LONGSUFFERING, long'suf'ring. s.
Patient, not easily provoked.
To Lurch, lūrsh. v. a.
To win two games instead of one at cards; to defeat, to disappoint; to flinch, to piffl.

Lurcher, lūrsh'ur. s.
One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.

Lure, lur. s.
Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement, anything that promises advantage.

Lurid, lirid. a.
Gloomy, dismal. A yellow colour bordering on a blue.

To Lurk, lurk. v. n.
To lie in wait, to lie hidden, to lie close.

Lurker, lurk'ur. s.
A thief that lies in wait.

Lurking-place, lurk'ing-plase. s.
Hiding place, secret place.

Luscious, lush'us. a.
Sweet, so o'table as to cause desire; sweet in a great degree; pleasing, delightful.

Lusciously, lush'us-le. ad.
With a great degree of sweetness.

Lusciousness, lush'uS-nttS. s.
Immoderate sweetness.

Luskie, li'sern. s.
A lynx.

Lusor, li'sern. s.
[A corrected spelling from the French] Lucerne, a kind of grass cultivated as clover.

Lush, lush. a.
Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. Obsolete.

Lusorous, li-so're-us. a.
Used in play, spottive.

Lusory, li'sur-e. a.
Used in play. For the 0, see Domestic.

Lust, lust. s.
Carnal desire; any violent or irregular desire.

To Lust, lust. v. n.
To desire carnally; to desire vehemently; to lust, to like; to have irregular dispositions.

Lustful, lust'ful. a.
Licentious, having irregular desires; provoking to sensuality, inciting to lust.

Lustfully, lust'ful-e. ad.
With sensual consequence.

Lustfulness, lust'ful-nés. s.
Licentiousness.

Lusted, lust'ed. s.
Vigour, sprightliness, corporeal ability.

Lustily, lust'ly. ad.
 Stoutly, with vigour, with mettle.

Lustiness, lust'é-s. s.
Stoutness, strength, vigour of body.

Lustral, lust'ral. a.
Used in purification.

Lustration, lust'a-shun. s.
Purification by water.

Lustrous, lust'rus. a.
Bright, shining, luminous.

Lustwort, lust'wurt. s.
An herb.

Lust, lust. a.
Stout, vigorous, healthy; able of body.

Lutenist, lut'enist. s.
One who plays upon the lute.

Lutarios, lut'ário-us. s.
Living in mud, of the colour of mud.

Lute, lūt. s.
A stringed instrument of music; a composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.

To LUTE, lūt. v. a.
To close with lute or chemist's clay.

Lustrating, lust'é-stringing. s.
Lustering, a shining silk.

Lustre, lustre. s.
Brightness, splendour, glitter; as conce with lights; eminence, renown; the space of five years.

Macaronie, mak-á-roon'. s.
A coarse, rude, low fellow, whence Macaronick poetry; a kind of sweet biscuit, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

Macaw-tree, mak-kaw'trei. s.
A species of the palm-tree.

Macaw, mak-kaw'. s.
A bird in the West Indies.

Mace, māc. s.
An ensign of authority borne before magistrates; a heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal; a kind of spice. The nutmeg is enclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is Mace.

Maceration, mas'er-ätion. s.
The act of wasting or making lean; mortification, corporeal hardship; maceration is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

Machinal, mak'ke-nal. a.
Relating to machines.

To Machinate, mak'ke-nate. v. a.
To plan, to contrive.

Machination, mak'ke-nätion. s.
Artifice, contrivance, malicious scheme.

Machine, mak-shine. s.
Any complicated piece of workmanship; an engine; supernatural agency in poesms.
MACHINERY, má-shé-en'er-d. s. (112) Engineering, the science of complicated workmanship; the Machinery signifies that part which the distinct, angels, or demons, act as a poem.

MACHINIST, má-shé-en'ist. s. A constructor of engines or machines.

MAD, mad. a. Some minor critics of the lowest form pronounce the first syllable of this word as in Machinal, Machination, &c. with the first syllable as if spelled mack; but this arises from an ignorance of their respective etymologies; the correct spellings are derived from the Latin, and Machinist is a formation of our own from the French word Machine.

MADDER, má'der. s. A sea-fish.

MAG, mad. v. a. To make mad, to make furious, to enrage.

MAGNIFICENT, mag-nif'i-cent. a. Grand in appearance, splendid, Norris, setting greatnesstoshow.

MAGNIFICELY, mag-nif'i-cent-ly. a. Pompously, splendidly.

MAGNIFICENCE, mag-nif'i-ence. s. Grandeur, magnificence, splendour.

MAGNIFICENTLY, mag-nif'i-cent-ly. ad. Pompously, splendidly.

MAGNIFY, mag'nif'y.v. a. (183) To make great, to exaggerate, to extol highly; to raise in estimation; to increase the bulk of any object to the eye.

MAGNITUDE, mag'nit'ude. s. (88) Greatness, grandeur, comparative bulk.

MAGPIE, mag'pie. s. A bird sometimes taught to talk.

MAGHOGANY, má'ho-gá-ne. s. A solid wood brought from America.

MAIL, mail. v. a. An unmarried woman, a virgin; a woman servant, female.

MAID, maid. s. A species of skate fish.

MAIDEN, maid'n. s. An unmarried woman, a virgin; a woman servant, female.

MAID, maid. s. An unmarried woman, a virgin; a woman servant, female.

MAIDENHEAD, maid'n-hed. s. A term in ichemistry.

MAID, maid. s. A term in ichemistry.

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MAJESTICALLY, maj'es-te-ka!-ly. a. With dignity, with grandeur.

MAJESTIC, maj'es'tic. a. Magnificent, splendid, magnificent.

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MAJESTIC, maj'es'tic. a. Magnificent, splendid, magnificent.

MAIL, mail. a. A coat of steel net work worn for defence; any armour; a postman's bundle, a bag.

MAIL, mail. v. a. To arm defensively, to cover as with armour.

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MAINLAND, máin-lánd'. s. The Continent.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MAK</strong></th>
<th><strong>MAL</strong></th>
<th><strong>MAL</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>not (167), not (163), tube (171), tub (172), bull (173), oil (200), pound (313), tin (466), This (460).</td>
<td>This (460).</td>
<td>This (460).</td>
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**MAILY, mine-lé, ad.**

Generally, generally; greatly, powerfully.

**MAILMAST, mine-mást, s.**

The chief or middle mast.

**MAILPRIZE, mine-prize, s.**

Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance.

**MAILSAK, mine-sak, s.**

The sail of a mainmast.

**MAILSHRET, mine-sheet, s.**

The sheet or sail of the mainmast.

**MAILYARD, mine-yard, s.**

The yard of the mainmast.

**TO MAINTAIN, men-tán, v. a.**

To preserve, to keep; to defend, to make good; to keep up, to support the expense of; to support with the convenience of life.

**MAINTAINABLE, men-tán-á-bl, a.**

Defensible, justifiable.

**MAINTAINER, men-tán-ér, s.**

Supporter, cherisher.

**MAINTENANCE, men-tén-anse, s.**

Greatness of number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.

**MAINTOP, mine-top, s.**

The top of the mainmast.

**MAJOR, ma-júr, a. (165)**

Greater in number, quantity, or extent; greater in dignity.

**MAJOR, ma-júr, s.**

The officer above the captain; a mayor or head officer of a town; the first proposition of a syllogism, containing some generality; Major general, the general officer of the second rank; Major dome, one who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.

**MAJORATION, maj-jó-rá-shun, s.**

Increase, enlargement.

**MAJORITY, maj-or'á-ti, s.**

The state of being greater; the greater number; full age, end of minority; the office of a major.

**MAIZE, maze, s.**

A kind of grain.

**MAK, mid'wín, s.**

A dirty wench.

**MAK DUE, make-due, v. a.**

To create; to form of materials; to produce as the agent; to produce as a cause; to perform some act or state of condition; to form; to hold; to establish in riches or happiness; to suffer, to incur; to commit; to compel; to force, to constrain; to intend; to cause as profit from any thing; to arrive at; to gain; to force, to gain by force; to put, to place; to incline; to prove as an argument; to represent to; to amount to; to mould, to form; to make away, to kill, to destroy; to make account, to reckon, to believe; to make aventure, to extenuate; to make good, to maintain, to justify; to fulfill, to accomplish; to make hight of, to consider as of no consequence; to make love, to court, to play the gallant; to make merry, to feast, to partake of an entertainment; to make much of, to cherish, to foster; to make of, what to make; how to understand; to make of, to produce from, to effect; to consider, to account, to esteem; to make over, to settle in the future; to transfer; to make out, to clear, to explain, to clear one's self; to prove, to evince; to Make sure of, to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession; to Make up, to get together; to reconcile, to repair; to compose as of ingredients; to supply, to repair; to clear; to accomplish, to conclude.

**TO MAKE, make, v. n.**

To tend, to try in any way, to rush; to contribute; to operate, to act as a proof or argument, or cause; to concur; to show, to appear, to carry appearance; to Make away with; to destroy, to kill; to Make for; to advantage, to favour; to Make up, to compensate, to be instead.

**MAKE, make, s.**

Form, structure.

**MAKEBEAT, make'beat, s.**

Breed of quarrels.

**MAKER, ma'kér, s.**

(99) The Creator, one who makes any thing; one who sees any thing in its proper state.

**MAKEPEACE, make'peace, s.**

Peace-maker; reconciler.

**MAKEWEIGHT, make'weight, s.**

Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

**MALADY, mal-adé, s.**

A disease, a distemper, a disorder of body, sickness.

**MALANDERS, mal'án-ders, s.**

A dry scab on the pattern of horses.

**MALAPERT, mal'á-pert, a.**

Saucy, quick with impudence.

**MALAPERTLY, mal'á-pert-lé, ad.**

Impudently, saucily.

**MALE, male, a.**

Of the sex that begets young, not female.

**MALE, male, s.**

The he of any species.

**MALECONTENT, male-kén-tent, s.**

Contented, satisfied.

**MALECONTENTEDLY, male-kén-téd'-lé, ad.**

With content.

**MALECONTENTEDNESS, male-kén-tén-tén'-néts, s.**

Discontentedness with government.

**MALEDICATION, mal-lé-di-kón'shun, s.**

Cursing, excretion, denunciation of evil.

**MALEFACTION, mal-lé-fak'shun, s.**

A crime, an offence.

**MALEFACTOR, mal-lé-fak'tor, s.**

An offender against law, a criminal.

**MALEFICE, mal'-féss, s.**

Deliberate mischief; ill-intent to any one, desire of hurting.

**MALEFICIOUS, mal-le-fi's, a.**

Ill-disposed contrary to rules.

**MALEVOLENCE, mal-lé-vó-lénce, s.**

Ill will, inclination to hurt others, malignity.

**MALEVOLENT, mal-lé-vó-lent, a.**

Ill-disposed towards others.

**MALEVOLENTLY, mal-lé-vó-lent-lé, a.**

Malevolently, malvolently.

**MALEVOLENCE, mal-lé-vó-lénce, a.**

Malevolence, malignity.

**MALEWIT, mal-wit, s.**

One disposed to use the forms of French words, but not to use them properly.

**MALICIOUS, mal-lish'us, a.**

Envious, malicious; hostile to life, as malignant fever.

**MALICIOUSLY, mal-lish'us-lé, ad.**

With malignity, with intention of mischief.

**MALICIOUSNESS, mal-lish'us-néts, s.**

Malice, intention of mischief to another.

**MALIGN, mal-líne', s.**

(385) Unfavourable, ill-disposed to any one, malicious; infectious, fatal to the body, pestilential.

**TO MALIGN, mal-líne', v. a.**

To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to censure.

**MALIGNANCY, mal-líng-se-ri, s.**

Malice, destructive tendency.

**MALIGNANT, mal-líng'nt, a.**

Malicious, hostile to life, as malignant fever.

**MALIGNANT, mal-líng'nt, a.**

A man of ill intention, malevolently disposed; it is a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebellious actarites in the civil wars.

**MALIGNANTLY, mal-líng'nt-lé, ad.**

With ill intention, maliciously, maliciously.

**MALIGNER, mal-líner, s.**

One who regards another with ill will; ascarnacical censurer.

**MALIGNITY, mal-líng-ri, s.**

Malice, destructive tendency; evilness of nature.

**MALIGNLY, mal-líng-lé, ad.**

Evilly, with ill will.

**MALIM, mid'wín, s.**

A dirty wench.
MALL, mál. s.
A stroke, a blow. Obsolete. A kind of beaver hammer; a walk where they formerly played with mallets and balls.
This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the sound we give to a before double from m. syllable; and yet this word, when it signifies a wooden hammer, has not only changed the deep sound of a in all into the a in alley, but has dwindled into the short syllable m. in the word, Mall, as in St. James's Park, where they formerly played with mallets and balls, and from whence it had its name; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt Pall Mall, and pronounced Pelemall, which confounds its origin with the French adverb fête mille. See Bailey appears to derive the name of the street justly from pallere mille, to strike with a mallet. That this word was justly pronounced formerly, we can scarcely doubt, from the rhymes to it:

"With mighty mall
The monster merciless him made to fall."
Spencer.

"And give that reverend head a mall
Or two or three against the wall."
Hudibras.

As a corroboration of this, we find a large wooden club used for killing swine, called and spelt a mall, rhyming with all; and the verb signifying to beat or bruise is spelt and pronounced malleat, where the latter t is separated from the former, is under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly.—See Principles, No. 559.

MALLARD, máll'árd. s. (68)
The drake of the wild duck.

Malleability, mál'le-á-bli'te-Á-s. s.
Quality of enduring the hammer.

Malleable, mál'le-a-bl. a. (113)
Capable of being spread by beating.

Malleableness, mál'le-a-bl-néss. s.
Quality of enduring the hammer.

To Malleate, mál'le-Á-té. v. a.

Mallet, mát'lit. s. (99)
A wooden hammer.

Mallows, mál'ibz. s. (405)
A plant.

Mälsey, máll'Á-s. s. (401)
A sort of grape; a kind of wine.

Malt, mált. s. (79)
Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

Malt Dust, mál'tdust. s.
The dust of malt.

Malt Floor, mál'tflore. s.
A floor to dry malt.

To Malt, mát'lit. v. n.
To make malt; to be made malt.

Malthorse, mál'thorse. s.
A skilf dolt. Obsolete.

Maltman, mát'mánn. (88)
One who makes malt.

Malleacious, màl've-au's. s.
Relating to malleasos.

Malversation, mál-ver'shun. s.
Bad shifts, mean artifices.

Mamma, màm'má. s. (77)
A fond word for mother.

Mammet, màm'mit. s. (99)
A puppet, a figure dressed up.

Mammon, màm'món. s. (166)
A large shapeless piece.

To Mammon, màm'món. v. a.
To tear, to pull to pieces.

To Mammon, màm'món. n. (166)
Riches.

Mán, mán. m. (81)
Human being, the male of the human species; a servant, an attendant; a word of familiarity bordering on contempt; it is used in a loose signification like the French on, one, any one; one of uncommon qualifications; individual; a moving spirit, a draughtsman; man of war, a ship of war.

To Man, màn. v. a.
To furnish with men; to guard with men; to fortify, to strengthen; to tame a hawk.

Manical, màn'khál-s. (405)
Chair for the hands.

To Manacile, màn'a-klé. v. a.
To chain the hands, to shackle.

To Manage, màn'jádje. v. a. (90)
To conduct, to carry on; to train a horse to graceful action; to govern, to make tractable; to wield, to move or use skillily; to husband, to make the object of caution, to treat with caution or decency.

To Manage, màn'jádje. v. n. (90)
To superintend affairs, to transact.

Manager, màn'jádje. s.
Conduct, administration; a riding school; management of a horse.

Manageable, màn'jádje-a-bl. a.
Easy in the use; governable, tractable.

Manageableness, màn'jádje-a-bl-néss. s.
Accommodation to easy use; tractableness, easiness to be governed.

Management, màn'jádje-mént. s.
Conduct, administration; practice, transaction, dealing.

Manager, màn'jádje-Á-r. s. (98)
One who has the conduct or direction of anything; a man of frugality, a good husband.

Management, màn'jádje-ré. s.
Conduct, direction, administration; husbandry, frugality; manner of using.

Mamilation, màn'jádje-shun. s.
The act of issuing from something else.

Mamchet, màn'chét. s. (99)
A small loaf of fine bread.

Mancineel, màn'i-nél. s.
A large tree, an native of the West Indies.

I do not hesitate to place the accent on the last syllable of this word; as this stress, not only its form, but the best usage, seems so require. Dr. Johnson and other orthobiopists place the accent in the same manner, contrary to Mr. Sheridan, who places it on the first syllable.

To Mancipate, màn'sé-pát. v. a.
To enslave, to bind.

Mancipation, màn'sé-pá'shun. s.
Slavery, involuntary obligation.

Manciple, màn'sé-pl. s. (405)
The steward of a community, the purveyor.

Mandamus, màn'dá-máns. s.
An order from the court of King's Bench.

Mandarin, màn'dá-rén. s. (112)
A Chinese ambassador, the interpreter.

Dr. Johnson, and the other Lexicographers after him, spell this word without the final e. It may be observed, that most of these names from the East came to us by missionaries, and the first accounts we have of these countries are from the French, which accounts for the manner in which we always hear it pronounced.

Mandatory, màn'dá-tár. s. (512)
He to whom the Pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a Mandate for his benefit.

Mandate, màn'dát. s. (91)
A command; precept, charge, commission, sent or transmitted.

Mandatory, màn'dá-tár. s. (512)
Preceptive, dictatory.

Mandible, màn'dib-bl. s. (405)
The jaw, the instrument of mastication.

Mandibular, màn'dib-ú-lar. a.
Belonging to the jaw.

Mandrake, màn'drák. s.
The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.

To Manducate, màn'dú-kát. v. a.
To chew, to eat.

Manducation, màn'dú-ká'shun. s.
Eating, chewing.

Mane, màn. s.
The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses.

Maneater, màn'Á-Á-tér. s.
A cannibal, an anthropophagist.

Maned, màn. d. (359)
Having a mane.

Manes, màn'Á-s. s.
Ghost, shade.—See Milledes.

Maneuver, màn'Á-fur. s.
Bold, stout, daring.

Manfully, màn'Á-fé. ad.
Boldly, stoutly.

Manfulness, màn'Á-fúl-néss. s.
Stoutness, boldness.

Mange, màn. s.
The itch or scab in cattle.

Manger, màn'Á-r. s. (542)
The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn.—See Change.

Manginess, màn'Á-néss. a.
Scabbiness, infestation with the mange.

To Mangle, màn'Á-gl. v. a. (405)
To lacerate, to cut or tear piece-meal, orBanner.

Mangler, màn'Á-gl. s.
One that destroys bunglingly.

Mango, màn'go. s.
A fruit of the isle of Java, brought to Europe pickled.

Mangier, màn'Á-jér. s.
A hacker, one that destroys bunglingly.

To Mangle, màn'Á-gl. v. a.
To cut, to tear piece-meal, or to Banner.

Mangy, màn'go'yi. a.
Infected with the mange.
Manna, mān'na. s. (92) A delicious food distilled from heaven far the

Manliness, man'li-nes. s. Dignity, bravery, stoutness.

Manlike, man'llke. a. Having the complete qualities of a man, being a man.

Manhood, mān'hūd. s. Human nature; virility, not womanhood.

Maniacal, mān'ak-ul. a. Relating to a maniple.

Maniple, mān'e-pl. s. (405) A handful; a small band of soldiers.

Manikin, mān'ne-kin. s. A little man.

Manifold, mān'ne-fold. a. Of different kinds, many in number, multiplied.

Manifoldly, mān'ne-fo!d-le. ad. In a manifold manner.

Manliness, mān'li-nes.s. Dignity, bravery, stoutness.

Manlike, mān'llke. a. Having the complete qualities of a man, being a man.

Manners, mān'ners. s. (418) Form, method; habit, fashion; sort, kind; present way of living, general way of life, morals, habits; ceremonious behavior, studied civility.

Mansuetude, mān'swe-tud. s. (334) Tameness, gentleness.

Mansion, mān'shun. s. Place of residence, abode, house.

Manslayer, mān'sla-ur. s. Murderer, one that has killed another.

Mansuetus, mān'swe-te-as. a. Tameness, not ferocious.

Mansuétude, mān'swe-tūde. s. (334) Tameness, gentleness.

Manorial, mān'o-ra. a. Belonging to a manor.

Manor, mān'nur. s. (418) Manors signify in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his see.

Mansuétude, mān'swe-tūde. s. (334) Tameness, gentleness.

Mansion, mān'shun. s. Place of residence, abode, house.

Mansuetude, mān'swe-tūde. s. (334) Tameness, gentleness.

Manoer, mān'nur. s. (418) A workman, an artisan.

Manufactory, mān'ufak'tur-e. s. A place where a manufacture is carried on.

Manure, mān'-u. s. (407) Work raised before a chimney to conceal it.

Manure, mān'ure'. v. a. To cultivate by manual labor; to dung, to fertilize with composts.

Manure, mān'-u. s. Soil to be laid on lands.

Manure, mān'-u. s. Cultivation, improvement.

Manure, mān'-u. s. He who manures land, a husbandman.

Manuscript, mān'u-skrip't. s. A book written, not printed.

Man, mān. s. (92) Having the complete qualities of a man, being a man.

Many, mān. s. (99) Having a great number, numerous.

Manycoloured, mān'-kōl-u. a. Having many colors.

Manycornered, mān'-kōr-nurd. a. Polygoneal, having many corners.

Manyheaded, mān'-ne-bid-ded. a. Having many heads.

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MATERIALITY, ma-tē-ral'-e-tē-š. State of being material, importance.


MATERIALITY, ma-tē-ral'-e-tē-š. The character or relation of a matter.

Mathematical, ma-thē-ma-tiක. a. (508) Concerning according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.


Mathematician, ma-thē-ma-tiian. s. A man versed in the mathematics.外

Mathematics, ma-thē-ma-tiක.ē-š. s. That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured.

Matin, ma-tin. s. Morning, used in the morning.

Match, ma-tsh. v. n. To be married; to be proportionate, to marry.

To Match, ma-tsh. v. n. To be married; to be proportionate, to marry.

Matchless, ma-tsh'les. s. Without an equal.

Matter, ma-tur. a. Purulent, generating matter.

Matter, ma-tur. s. (98) Body, substance extended; materials, that of which anything is composed; subject, thing treated; a medium, matter lainly, or subject.

Matter, ma-tur. v. n. To be of importance, to import; to generate matter by suppuration.

Mature, ma-tur'. v. a. To ripen, to advance to ripeness.

Mature, ma-tur'. a. Ripen, conducive to ripeness; conducive to the appearance of a sore.

Maturity, ma-tu're-tē-š. ripeness, completion.

To Mature, ma-tur'. v. a. To ripen, to advance to ripeness.

To Mature, ma-tur'. v. a. To ripen, to advance to ripeness.
Maudlin, maw'dl-n. a. (227) Drunk, fuddled.

Maugre, maw'gur. a. (416) In spite of, notwithstanding. As. With ill will. Mason.


Maw, maw. s. The stomach of animals; the craw of birds.

Mawkish, ma'w'kfsh. a. Apt to offend the stomach.

Mawkishness, ma'w'kesh-nis. s. Aptness to cause nausea.

Maw-worm, maw'wurm. s. Gut worm; frequently creep into the stomach, where they are called stomach worms.

Maxillary, maks'il-lar-e. a. Belonging to the jaw bone.

Me, me. The oblique case of I.

Meacock, me'kok. a. Tame, cowardly. Obsolete.

Mead, mead. s. A kind of drink made of water and honey.

Meal, mile. s. The part of eating at a certain time; a repast; the flour or edible part of corn.

To Meal, mile. v. a. To sprinkle, to mingle. Obsolete.

Mealy, me'le. a. Having the taste or soft tapidity of meal; being sprinkled as with meal.

Mealy-mouthed, me'l-i-mo'uthd. a. Soft-mouthed, unable to speak freely.

Mean, mene. a. (227) Wanting dignity, of low rank or birth; low-minded, base, despicable; low in the degree of any property, low in worth; middle, moderate, without excess; intervening, intermediate.

Mean, mene. s. Medicity, middle rate, medium, interval, interim, mean time; instrument, measure, that which is used in order to any end; by all means, without doubt, without hesitation, by no means, not in any degree, not at all; in the plural, revenue, fortune, power; mean-time, or mean-while, in the intervening time.

Mean, mene. v. n. To have in mind, to intend, to purpose.

To Mean, mene. v. a. To purpose; to intend, to hint covertly.

Meander, mee-an'der. s. (98) Maze, labyrinth, fastuous passage, serpentining winding.

To Meander, me-an'der. v. n. To run winding; to be intricate. Mason.

Meandrous, maw'ndr-es. a. (314) Winding, fastuous.

Meaning, mel'ning. s. Purpose, intention; the sense, the thing understood.

Meantly, mene'ti. a. Modestly; poorly; ungenerously; without respect.

Meanness, mert.n. s. Low rank, poverty; lowness of mind; sordidness, meanness.

Meant, mert. Pnt. and part. pass, of To Mean.

Meas, mese. A measure of herrings is five hundred.

Measles, mel'z-is. (227) A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a disease of swine; a disease of trees.

Measled, me'zld. a. Infected with the measles.

Measly, mel'ze. a. Scabbed with the measles.

Measurably, mel'zer-a-bl. ad. Such as may be measured; moderate, in small quantities.

Measurableness, mel'zer-a-bl-nis. s. Quality of admitting to be measured.

Measurably, mel'zer-a-bl. ad. Moderately.

Measure, mel'sh're. s. (233) That by which any thing is measured; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned; proportion, quantity settled; a stated quantity, as a measure of weight; sufficient quantity; degree; proportionate time, musical time; motion harmonically regulated; moderation; not excess; limit, boundary; syllables metrically numbered, metre; tune, proportionate notes; mean of action, mean to an end; to have hard measure, to be hardly dealt by.

To Measure, mel'sh're. v. a. To compute the quantity of any thing by some settled rule; to pass through, to judge of extent by marching over; to adjust, to proportion; to mark out in stated quantities; to allot or distribute by measure.

Measureless, mel'sh'l-les. a. Immeasurably, inmeasurable.

Measurement, mel'sh'l-me'nt. s. Measurement, all of measuring.
Mediator, mē-dē-a-tī-or. s. (554) One that intervenes between two parties; an intercessor, an advocate for another; one of the characters of the Blessed Saviour.

Mediatorial, mē-dē-a-tī-or-ē-il. a. Belonging to a mediator.
To MENDICATE, mën'di-kät. v. a. To beg, to ask alms.

MENDICITY, mën'di-sé-té. s. The state or condition of a beggar.

MENDS, mënds. s. For alms. Not used.

MENIAL, mé'né-á-l. a. (113) Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.

MENDINGES, mé-né-nil'jés. s. The Meningse are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater.

MENOLEGY, mé-nö'nil-je. s. (518) A register of months.

MÉNAL, më'n-tal. s. Belonging to the table.

MENSTRUAL, mëns'trú-á-l. a. Monthly, lasting a month; pertaining to a menstruum.

MENSTRUOUS, mëns'trú-á-s. s. Having the catamenia.

MENSTRUUM, mëns'trú-um. s. All liquors are called Menstrua which are used to dissolve, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction.

MENSURABILITY, mëns'šu-ra-bil'it-é-té. s. Capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE, mëns'šu-rá-fi-ble. s. That may be measured.

MÉNSURAL, mëns'šu-rál. a. (58) The art or practice of measuring, result of measuring.

MENSURATION, mëns'šu-rá'shun. s. The art or practice of measuring, result of measuring.

MENTAL, mënt'al. a. (88) Intellecually, existing in the mind.

MENTALLY, mënt'al-é. a. Intellecually, in the mind; not practically, but in thought or meditation.

MENTION, mënt'shun. a. Oral or written expression, or recital of anything.

To MENTION, mënt'shun. v. a. To write or express in words or writing.

MÉPHITIC, më-f'é-tik. a. Ill-savoured, stinking.

MÉPHITAL, më-f'é-tál. a. Ill-savoured, stinking.

MÉRACIOUS, më-rá'shùs. a. Strong, racy.

MÉRANT, më-ránt. a. A foreigner, or foreign trade. Not used.

MÉRICLE, më-ré-kil. a. (145) Trading, commercial.

MÉRCARINARIES, mër-së-nà-ré-né-s. a. Venality, respect to hire or reward.

MÉRCARINEY, mër-së-nà-né-ré. a. Venal, hired, sold for money.

MÉRCARNEY, mër-së-nà-né-ré. a. A hiring, one retained or serving for pay.

MÉRCER, mër'shur. s. (98) One who sells silk.

MÉRCERY, mër'shur-é. s. (555) Trade of mercers, dealing in silks.

MÉRCHANDISE, mër'tshând-diz. s. Traffick, commerce, trade; wares, any thing to be bought or sold.

MERCHANDISER, mër'tshánd-diz-er. a. To trade, to traffic, to exercise commerce.

MÉRCHANT, mërr'tshant. s. (352) One who trafficks to remote countries

MÉRCHANT-MAN, mërr'tshant-mán. s. (88) A ship of trade.

MÉRCHANTABLE, mërr'tshant-á-blá. a. Fit to be bought or sold.

MÉRCEFUL, mër'sfú-l. a. Compassionate, tender; unwilling to punish, willing to pity and spare.

MÉRCEFULLY, mër'sfúl-é. a. Tenderly, mildly, with pity.

MÉRCEFULNESS, mër'sfúl-né-s. a. Tenderness, willingness to spare.

MÉRCELESS, mër'slé-s. a. Void of mercy, pitiless, hand-hearted.

MÉRCELESSLY, mër'slé-slé. a. In a manner void of pity.

MÉRCELESSNESS, mër'slé-slé-né-s. a. Want of pity.

MÉRCIAL, mër-kil. a. Formed under the influence of Mercury, active, spry, an animal of quicksilver.

MÉRCURIZATION, mër-kér-rú-róz-zé. a. The act of mixing any thing with quicksilver.

MÉRPCURY, mër-kér. a. The chemist's name for quicksilver; sprightly qualities; a planet; a newspaper.

MÉRCE, mër's. s. (95) Tenderness, clemency, unwillingness to punish; pardon; discretion, power of acting at pleasure.

MÉRCY, mër's. s. (95) The first syllable of this word is frequently pronounced like the noun MERCY; but this is a delicate shade of difference between this and the true sound of e, which must be carefully attended to.

MÉRCY-SHIT, mër'sé-shit. s. The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited.

MÉRE, mër. a. That or this only, such and nothing else, this only.

MÉRELY, mër'li. a. Simply, only.

MÉRERIOUS, më-rér-ri-shú-s. a. Whorishly, which is practised by prostitutes, alluring by false shows.

MÉRERICTIONS, më-rér-i'tsh-shú-s. a. Whorishly.

MÉRERICTIONSNESS, më-rér-i'tsh-shú-s-né-s. s. Allurement of strumpets.

MÉRIDIAN, më-rí'dé-án, or më-rí'dé-án-n. s. (293) Noon, mid-day; the line drawn from north to south which the sun crosses at noon; the particular place or state of anything; the highest glory or power.

MÉRIDIAN, mër'ri-dé-án-a. At the point of noon; extended from north to south; raised to the highest point.

MÉRIDIONAL, më-rí-dé-ó-nal. a. Southern, southerly, having a southern aspect.

MÉRIDIONALITY, më-rí-dé-ó-ná'li-té. s. (293) Position in the south.

MÉRIT, mër't. a. Deserts, excellence deserving honour or reward; reward deserved; claim, right.

To MÉRIT, mër't. v. a. To deserve, to have a right to claim anything as deserved; to deserve, to claim.

MÉRITORIOUS, mër-i'tó-ri-us. a. Deserving of reward, high in desert.

MÉRITORIOUSLY, mër-i'tó-ri-us-lé. a. In such a manner as to deserve reward.

MÉRITORIOUSNESS, mër-i'tó-ri-us-né-s. a. The state of deserving well.

MÉRLIN, mërl'in. a. A kind of hawk.

MÉRMAID, mër'maid. a. A sea woman.

MÉRT, mërt. a. The first syllable of this word is frequently pronounced like the noun MERT; but this is a delicate shade of difference between this and the true sound of e, which must be carefully avoided.

MÉRRIEY, mër'ree-y. a. Daily, cheerfully, with pleasure.

MÉRRIMAKE, mër're-máke. s. A festival, a meeting for mirth.

To MÉRRIMAKE, mër're-máke. v. b. To feast, to be jovial.
MET

nor (167), nót (163); túbhe (171), táb (172), bául (173); áll (299); pánd (313); ibin (466), this (469).

MERRIMENT, mér’é-mént. s.

Minth, paity, laughter.

MERINESS, mér’i-néss. s.

Minth, merry disposition.

MERRY, mér’é. a.

Laughing, loudly cheerful; gay of heart; causing laughter; prosperous; to make merry, to jolly, to be jovial.

MERRY-ANDREW, mér’é-an-dró. s.

A buffoon, a jack-puddling.

MERRY-THOUGHT, mér’é-thóth. v. a.

A forked bone on the body of fowls.

MERSION, mer’shun. s.
The attof sinking.

MESSEEMS, me-sémz. I

Impersonal verb. I think, it appears to me.

MESENTERY, mez’zén-té. s.

That, around which lie revolts are convolved.

MESOPHRASE, mé-ta-fré. s.

A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHYSICAL, mé-ta-fi-kál. a.

Relating to the doctrine of the general affections of beings.

METAPHRASE, mé-ta-fi-az. s.

A mere verbal translation from one language into another.

METAPHRASIST, mé-ta-fi-azt. s.

A literal translator, one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHYSICS, mé-ta-fí-iks. s.

An account of metaphysics, relating to metaphysics; in Shakespeare it means supernatural or preternatural.

METEOROSCOPE, mé-te-o-ros-kope. s.

An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies. Mission.

METEOROUS, mé-ta-rus.a.

Having the nature of a meteor.

METEOROLOGICAL, mé-ta-ri-o-lé. s.

The doctrine of meteorology.

METEOROLOGIST, mé-ta-ri-o-lé-st. a.

A man skilled in meteorology, or studious of them.

METEOROLOGY, mé-ta-ri-o-log-ik. s.

The doctrine of meteorology.

METEOROSCOPE, mé-ta-ri-o-sko-pek. s.

An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies. Mission.

METEOROUS, mé-ta-rus.a.

Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, mé-tér. s.

A measurer.

METHEDLIN, mé-théd-lín. s.

Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.
Metre, mé'ter.s.(no)Speech confined to a certain number and harmonic disposition of syllables.

Metropolitan, met-tro-pol'le-tan.a. A bishop of the mother church, an archbishop.

Metropolitan, mé'tr-opol'l-e-tan.a. Belonging to a metropolis.

Method, mé-thod.s. (166) The arranging of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order.

Methodical, mé-thod'ikal.a. Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

Methodically, mé-thod'i-kal.e. According to method and order.

To Methodise, mé-thod'iz.v. a. To regulate, to dispose in order.

Methodist, mé-thod'ist.s. (359) This word anciently signified a physician who practised by theory. One of a new kind of Puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules, and in constant method.

Methodology, mé-thod'o-lo-gy.s. (166) The study of methods. That which is remote from the coast; in the middle of the land, mediterranean.

Middle, mid'dle.s. (405) Equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate, intervening; Middle finger, the long finger.

Middle, mid'dle.s. Part equally distant from two extremities; the time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and end.

Middle-aged, mid'dle-adj.d. a. (359) Place of the middle of life.

Middlemost, mid'dle-most.a. Being in the middle.

Middleling, mid'dle-ling.s. a. Of middle rank; of moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

Midland, mid'land.a. (88) That which is remote from the coast; in the middle of the land, mediterranean.

Midday, mid'day.s. Noon.

Mid, mid'o-dye.s. A small fly.

Mid-heaven, mid'he-vn.s. The middle of the sky.

Midleg, mid'leg.s. Middle of the leg.

Midmost, mid'most.a. Being in the middle.

Midnight, mid'nite.s. The depth of night, twelve at night.

Midnight, mid'night.s. A laziness, who skulks about in corners and by-places; hedge-creeper.

Midget, mid'dge.t.s. The plural of Mouse.

Midsummer, mid'sum-er.s. The summer solstice.

Midstream, mid'stream.s. Middle of the stream.

Middling, mid'ling.a. (410) Of middlerank; of moderatesize; having moderatequalities of any kind.

Middlemost, mid'dl-most.a. Being in the middle.

Midsummer, mid'sum-mur.s. The summer solstice.

Midsomer, mid'smr-mur.s. The summer solstice.

Midstream, mid'strum.s. Middle of the stream.

Midsomer, mid'smr-mur.s. The summer solstice.

Midwinter, mid'win-tur.s. The winter solstice.

Might, mite.s. Power, strength, force.

Mightily, mi'te-le.ad. Powerfully, efficaciously; vehemently, vigorously; in a great degree, very much.

Mightiness, mi'te-ne.s. Power, greatness, height of dignity.

Might, mite.s. Equal strength in comparison; balance, equipoise; advantage, predominance; power, strength, force.

Mighty, mi'tle.ad. Great in size, strength, or importance; tremendous, vast; of great value or importance; almost utterly, exceeding all bounds.

Mild, mild.e. Ad. Soft, gentle, gentle, unaggressive; not severe, not harsh, not rigorous; agreeable, pleasant, refreshing, fine; mild manner, a soft manner.

Mildness, mild'ness.e.s. Softness, gentleness, mildness, unaggressiveness;

Mildness, mild'ness.e.s. Softness, gentleness, unaggressiveness; agreeableness, pleasantness, refreshingness, fine; mild manner, a soft manner.

Mildew, mil'dw.s. A plant of the genus Fungi, which grows on vegetables, wood, etc., and produces a white powder.

Mildly, mil'dle-ad. Softly, gently, unaggressively; not severely, not harshly, not rigorously; agreeably, pleasantly, refreshing, fine; mildly mannered, with a soft manner.

Mildness, mild'ness.e.s. Softness, gentleness, unaggressiveness; agreeability, pleasantness, refreshingness, fines; mild manner, a soft manner.

Milder, mil'der.e. Ad. Making the weather milder; more agreeable, pleasant, refreshing.

Mildness, mild'ness.e.s. Softness, gentleness, unaggressiveness; agreeableness, pleasantness, refreshingness, fines; mild manner, a soft manner.

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Mildness, mild'ness.e.s. Softness, gentleness, unaggressiveness; agreeableness, pleasantness, refreshingness, fines; mild manner, a soft manner.

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MIGHTY, mî'tî. a. 
Powers, powerful; excellent, or powerful in any art.

MIGHTY, mî'tî. ad.

In a great degree.

MIGRATION, mî-grâ'shûn. s. (129)
Act of changing place.

MILCH, mîl'sh. a. (352)
Giving milk.

MILD, mîld. a.

Kind, indulgent; soft, gentle; not acrid, not corrosive; mellow, sweet, having no mixture of acidity.

MILK, mîl'. s.
The liquor with which animals feed their young: emulsion made by contusion of seeds.

To Milk, mîl'. v. a.
To draw milk from the breast by the hand or from the udder of an animal; to suck.

MILK-ELDER, mîl'k'lîl'der. a.
Cowardly, faint-hearted.

MILKMAID, mîl'mâd. s.
Woman employed in the dairy.

MILKMAK, mîl'mâk. s.
A vessel in which milk is kept.

MILKMAK, mîl'mâk. s. (63)
A vessel in which milk is kept.

MILK, mîl'. s.
The liquor with which animals feed their young: emulsion made by contusion of seeds.

MILK, mîl'. s. The usual measure of roads in England, one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards.

MILESTONE, mîl'stûn. s.

The stone by which corn is ground.

Milt, mîlt. s.
The sperm of the male fish; the spleen.

Milter, mîlt'er. s. (98)
The male of any fish, the female being called spawncr.

Miltwort, mîlt'wûr't. s.
An herb.

MIME, mîm. s. A buffoon who practises gestures, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

To Mime, mîm. v. a.
To play the mime.

MIME, mîm. s. A buffoon. A mimic, one who copies another's act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.

MIMIC, mîm. s. A ludicrous imitator, a buffoon who copies another's act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.

MIMED, mîm'd. s. One who copies another's act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.

MIMIC, mîm. s. A buffoon. A mimic, one who copies another's act or manner; a mean or servile imitator.

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To Mimick, min’mik.v. a.
To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

Mimickry, min’mik-ré.s.
Burlesque imitation.

Mimographer, mé-mög’gra-fér.s.
A writer of fables.

Minacious, mé-ná’shús.a. (356)
Full of threats.

Minaciously, mé-ná’s só-te.s.
Disposition to use threats.

Minatory, min’á-túr-e.a. (512)
Threatening.

For the a, see DOMESTICK.

To Mine, minse.v.
To cut into very small parts; to mention anything scrupulously at a little at a time, to palliate.

To Mine, mine.v.n.
To walk nicely by short steps; to speak small and imperfectly; to speak affectedly.

Mincely, min’gl-ur.s.
He whomingles.

To Mince, ming’gl.v.n.
To be mixed, to be united with.

Mincing, min’ing-ing.s.
Mixture, medley, confused mass.

To Mince, ming’gl.v.a.
To mix, to join, to compound, to unite with something so as to make one mass.

Mincing, ming’gl.v.n.
To be mixed with.

Mingle, ming’gl.s.
Mixture, medley, confused mass.

Mingler, ming’gl-ur.s.
Who mingles.

Mingling, ming’gl-ing.s.
Representation in a small compass, representation less than the reality.

Minor, mi’nér.a.
Petty, inconsiderable; less, smaller.

Minor, mi’nér.s.
One under age; the second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

Minority, mi’nér’é-te.s.
The state of being under age; the state of being less; the smaller number.

Mintoaur, mi’nó’tawr.s.
A mower invented by the poets, half man and half ball.

Ministry, mi’nis-tur-e.s.
Office, service, ecclesiastical function; agency, interposition, persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

Minium, mi’nýum.s.
Vermilion, red lead.

Minnow, mi’nów.s.
A very small fish, a pink.

Minor, mi’nór.a.
Petty, inconsiderable; less, smaller.

Minor, mi’nór.s.
One under age; the second or particular proposition in the syllogism.

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A mower invented by the poets, half man and half ball.

Ministry, mi’nis-tur-e.s.
Office, service, ecclesiastical function; agency, interposition, persons employed in the publick affairs of a state.

Minium, mi’nýtun.s.
A mixture, an ecclesiastical fraenum, a cathedral church.

Minstrel, mi’nístrel.s.
A musician, one who plays upon instruments.

Minstrelsey, mi’nístrel-sé.s.
Musick, instrumental basony; a number of musicians.

Mint, mi’nt.s.
A plant.

Mint, mi’nt.s.
The place where money is coined; any place of invention.

Mint, mi’nt.s.
To com, to stamp money, to invent, to forge.

Mintage, mi’nitéj.s.
That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coined.

Minter, mi’né’tur.s.
A couter.
MINTMAN, min’t’mán. s. (88).
One skilled in coinage.

MINTMASTER, min’t’má-st’ér. s. One who presides in coinage.

MINUET, min’ú-ét. s. (99).
A stately regular dance.

MINUS, min’úm. s. With printers, a small sort of printing letter; with musicians, a note of slow time.

MINUTE, mi-nú’t’. s. Small, little, slender, small in bulk.

To MINUTE, min’ú’t.v. a. To set down in short hints.

MINUTE-Glass, min’ú-t-gláss. s. Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINUTELY, mi-nú’t-ley.ad. To a small point, exactly.—See MINUTE.

MINUTE-GLASS, min’ú-t-gláss. s. Glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINUTENESS, mi-nú’t’nes.s. Smallness, exility, inconsiderable.

MINUTE-WATCH, min’ú-t-wótch. s. A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

MINUTIA, mi-nú’t’-shú-a. (92).
The smallest part of anything.

This word, which is much in use, is a periphrasis, the plural of which, minutiae, is pronounced.

MINUTIUM, mi-nú-t’-shú-lum. s. The act of taking in a wrong sense.

MIS, mis, s. (359).
An inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or deprivation of the meaning, as chance, luck, mischance, ill luck; to like, to be pleased; to mistake, to be offended. It is derived from men, in Teutonic and French, used in the same sense.

What is remarkable in the pronunciation of this inseparable preposition is, that the s, whether the accent be on it or not, or whether it be followed by a sharp or flat consonant, is still retained in words of which it never goes into z, like das and zes. The reason seems to be, that the latter come to us compounded, and have their meaning so mingled with the word to coalesce with it, while mis remains a distinct prefix, and has but one uniform meaning.


MISADVENTURE, mis-ad-vén’-tshúrd. a. (359) Ill directed.

MISADVICE, mis-ad-vísdé’. a. (359) Ill directed.

MISAPPROPRIATION, mis-ap-pré-pri’shúnd. s. (518) Misapplied.

MISAPPLICATION, mis-ap-plé’-kúlshún. s. Application to a wrong purpose.

To MISAPPLY, mis-ap’-plí’. v. n. To apply to wrong purposes.

To MISAPPREHEND, mis-ap-pré-hend’. v. n. Not to understand rightly.

MISAPPREHENSION, mis-ap-pré-hen’shún. s. Mistake, or right apprehension.

To MISAScribe, mis-as’-skiibe’. v. a. To misquote falsely.

To MISASSIGN, mis-as’sign. v. a. To misassign.

To MISBEHAVE, mis-bé’háv’-e. v. n. To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHAVIOUR, mis-bé-háv’-éd’r. s. Ill conduct, bad behavior.

MISBELIEF, mis-bel’-ef. s. False religion, a wrong belief.

MISBELIEVER, mis-bel’-é’-vér. s. One that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

To MISCALCULATE, mis-kál’-kú-laté. v. a. To reckon wrongly.

To MISCAST, mis’-kást’. v. a. To fail, not to have the intended event; to have an abortion.

MISCELLANEITY, mis’sel-lá’-ni-té. a. Mingle, composed of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUS, mis-sel-lá’-n-e-us. s. Composition of various kinds.

MISCELLANY, mis’sel-lá-ne’-shú. s. A mass or collection formed out of various kinds.

To MISCAST, mis’-kást’. v. a. To take a wrong account of.

MISCHANCE, mis-tshán’shún. s. Ill luck, ill fortune.

MISCHIEF, mis’shtshf. s. (277) Harm, hurt, whatever is ill and injurious.

To MISCHIEF, mis’shtshf. v. a. To hurt, to harm, to injure.

MISCHIEFMAKER, mis’tshf-má’-kár. s. One who causes mischief.

MISCHIEVOUS, mis’tshv’-vús. a. (277) Haarmful, hurting, destructive; spiteful, malicious.

There is an accentuation of this word upon the second syllable, chiefly confined to the vulgar, which, from its agreeableness to analogy, is well worthy of being adopted by the learned. Analogy certainly requires that the verb formed from the noun mischief should be mischever, as from thief, thieves, a thief; grief, grieve; belief, believe, &c. with the accent on the second syllable (498) and from such a verb would naturally be formed the adjective in question. But what analogy can give sanction to a vulgarism? What Etymologists of the learned in another case, is but too applicable in this:

"So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throne was for sale, "

By chance we go right; they purposely go wrong."

To which we may add, that in language, as in many other cases, it is safer to be wrong with the polite than right with the vulgar.
To Misdeem, mis-deem', v. a. To judge ill of, to mistake.

To Misdo, mis-do'. v. n. To commit faults.

To Misdemean, mis-de-mee'. v. a. To behave ill.

To Misdo, mis-do'. v. a. To do wrong, to commit a crime.

To Misdemeanor, mis-de-me-nér. v. a. (166) To manage amiss.

Miscreation, mis- kre-a'tion. a. Formed unnaturally or illegitimately.

Miscreant, mis-kre-ant. s. One that holds a false faith, one who believes in false gods; a vile wretch.

Miscreancy, mis-kre-an-sé. a. Unbelief, false faith, adherence to a false religion.

Misdeal, mis-deel'. s. Evil action.

To Misdeem, mis-deem'. v. a. To judge ill of, to mistake.

To Mismeasure, mis-de-me-è'. v. a. To behave ill.

Misdeception, mis-de'pesh'un. s. Cessation, intermission.

Miscreancy, mis-kre-an-sé. s. Unbelief, false faith, adherence to a false religion.

Miscreated, mis-kred'-it. a. Formed unnaturally or illegitimately.

Misdeed, mis-deed'. s. Evil action.

To Misdirect, mis-dir'ekt'. v. a. To manage ill.

To Misemploy, mis-em-pl6e'. v. a. Improper application.

Misser, mis-zur. s. (98) A wretch covetous to extremity.

Miserable, mis-zur-à-bl. a. (557) Unhappy, wretched; worthless, culpably partaking of sin, cunning.

Miserableness, mis-zur-à-bl-nés. s. State of misery.

To Misery, mis-zur-e. s. (440) (557) Wretchedness, unhappiness; calamity, misfortune, cause of misery.

To Misjudge, mis-judj'. y. a. To form wrong judgments.

To Mislead, mis-lede'. v. a. To guide awry, to betray to mischief, to mistake.

To Mislay, mis-la'. v. a. To lay in a wrong place.

To Mislay, mis-lay'. s. Mixed corn.

To Miss, mis. v. n. To fly wide, not to hit; not to succeed; to fail; to err; to miss; not to observe accurately.

To Misquote, mis-kw6te'. v. a. To quote falsely.

To Misunderstand, mis-un'derstand. v. a. To use to wrong purposes.

To Misuse, mis-ùz. v. a. Improper use.

Misually, mis-zul'. s. State of misery.

Miserableness, mis-zur-à-bl-nés. s. State of misery.
To Mistake, mis-take', v.n. To err, not to judge right. Mistaken, mis-ta'en, mis-taken.

To be Mistaken, mis-taken. (103) To err. Dr. Johnson says this word has a kind of reciprocal sense. I mistake is like the French To me trappe: I am mistaken means I misconceive, I am in an error, more frequently than I am ill understood; but, my opinion is mistaken, means my opinion is not rightly understood. AVT may have been the cause of this irregularity, it has long been an eye sore to our Grammarians, but it has got such possession of the language as to render it almost irremovable. Let us avoid it as much as we will in speaking and writing, it will still remain upon our books as a part of the language.

Missioner, mis'sion-er. (98) One tent to propagate religion.

Mission, mis'sion. Commission, the state of being sent by supreme authority; persons sent on any account; dismission, discharge.

Missionsary, mis'sion-a-ry. (98) (From mission, mission) A person sent to propagate religion.

Mist, mist. A low thin cloud, a small thin rain not perceived in drops; anything that dims or darkens.


Mistake, mis-take'. v.a. To conceive wrong, to take something for that which it is not.


Mist, mist. (98) To term improperly.

Mistakenly, mis-ta'ken-le. ad. Erroneously, falsely.

Mistake, mis-take. (98) (From mistake, mistake). A kind of mineral much resembling the golden marcasite.

Mite, mite. A small insect found in cheese or corn, a weevil; the twentieth part of a grain; anything properly small; a small particle.

Miss, mis's. A kind of thin, coarse gloves for the winter; gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers.

Mistakenly, mis-ta'ken-le. ad. Erroneously, falsely.

Mistakingly, mis-ta'king-le. ad. Erroneously, falsely.

Mistake, mis-ta'king. n. To misjudge, to distrust. Obsolete.


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Mo, mō. a.
More in number.—See ENOW.

To MOAN, mōnē. v. a. (295)
To lament, to deplore.

To Mo, mō. a.
More in number.—See ENOW.

Moat, mōt. s. (205)
A canal of water round a house for defence.

Moan, mōn. s.
Audible sorrow.

To Moat, mōt. v. a.
To surround with canals by way of defence.

This is always pronounced mobby-led up on the stage; and this reading appears more correct than mabled and mob-led, which some critics have substituted; for Dr. Farmer tells us, he has met with this word in Shirley’s Gentleman

To Moble, mō’bl. v. a.
To dress grossly or in elegantly. Obsolete.

This word now exists as spoken, nowhere but in the Hamlet of Shakespeare: “But who, alas! had seen the noble queen!”

This is always pronounced mob-led upon the stage; and this reading appears more correct than mobbed and mob-led, which some critics have substituted; for Dr. Farmer tells us, he has met with this word in Shirley’s Gentleman of Venice:

“The moon does mobble up herself.”

This seems to receive confirmation from the name women give to a cup, which is little more than a piece of linen drawn of together with strings round the head. The learned Mr. Upton’s supposition, that this word signifies led by the mob, is an anachronism, as the word was not in use in the time of Shakespeare.

Mobry, mōb’brī. s.
An American drink made of potatoes.

Mobile, mō-bbl’. s. (112) (140)
The populous, the rout, the mob.

Mobility, mō-bil’lē-tē. s.
Nimbility, activity; in cast language, the populace; quickness, inconstancy.

Mocho-stone, mōk’ō-stōn. s.
Mocho-stones are nearly relative to the agate.

To Mock, mōk. v. a.
To deride, to laugh at; to ridicule; to mimic; to contemptuously mock; to deface; to ridicule; to fool; to ridicule, to plan on contemptuously.

Mocker, mōk’kōr. s. (98)
One who mocks, a mocker, a scoffer.

Mockery, mōk’sēr.ē. s.
Driven, sarcastic taunt; contemptuous mer-

riment; vanity of attempts; imitation, counterfeit appearance; show.

Mocking-bird, mōk’kīng-bārd. s.
An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

Mockingly, mōk’kīng-lē. ad.
In contempt, with mutil.

Mocking-stock, mōk’kīng-stōk. s.
A butt for entertainment.

Modal, mō’dāl. a.
Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

Modality, mō’dāl’lē-tē. s.
Accidental difference, modal accident.

Mode, mōd. s.
Form, accidental discrimination; gradation, degree; manner, method; fashion, custom.

Model, mō’dēl. s.
A representation in miniature of something made or done; a copy to be imitated; a mould, any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it incloses; standard, by which any thing is measured.

To Model, mō’dēl. v. a.
To plan, to shape, to mould, to form, to delineate.

Modeller, mō’dēl-lēr. s. (98)
Planner, schemer, contriver.

Moderate, mō’dēr-āt. a. (91)
Temperate, not excessive; not too luxurious, not expensive; not extreme in opinion, not sanguine in tenet; placed between extremes, holding the mean; of the middle rate.

To Moderate, mō’dēr-āt. v. a. (91)
To regulate, to restrain, to pacify, to restrain; to make temperate.

Moderately, mō’dēr-āt-lē. ad.
Temperately, mildly; in a middle degree.

Moderateness, mō’dēr-āt-nēs. s.
State of being moderate, temperateness.

Moderation, mō’dēr-āshun. s.
Forbearance of extremity, the contrary temper to party violence; calmness of mind, equanimity; frugality in expense.

Moderator, mō’dēr-ā’tur. s. (42)
The person or thing that calms or restrains; one who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.

Modern, mō’dārn. a. (99)
Late, recent, not ancient, not antique; in Shakespeare, vulgar, mean, common.

Moderns, mō’dārnz. s.
Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

Modernism, mō’dārn-ism. s.
Deviation from the ancient and classical manner.

To Modernize, mō’dārn-ize. v. a. To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

Modernness, mō’dārn-nēs. s.
Novelty.

Modesty, mō’dēst. a. (99)
Not presumptuous; not forward; not loose, not unchaste.

Modestly, mō’dēst-lē. ad.
Not arrogantly; not impudently; not loosely; with modesty.

Modesty-piece, mō’dēst-tē-pēs. s.
A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before.
Mole, mole.s.
A Mole is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus; a false concretion; a natural spot or discolouration of the body; a mound, a dyke, a little beast that works underground.

Molecast, mole'kast.s.
Hill cast up by a mole.

Molecatcher, mole'katsh-ur.s.
One whose employment is to catch moles.

Molecule, mol'e-ku!e.s.
A small part of anything, a little cake or lump, a small spot on the skin. (This word is said to be formed from the Latin molecula, but as it is anglicised, it must be pronounced in three syllables. — See A N T I - M A L C U L E.)

Moletrack, mole'trak.s.
Course of the mole underground.

Molest, mo-lest'.y.
To disturb, to trouble, to vex.

Molehill, mole'hil.s.
(Hillock thrown up by the mole working underground.

Molestation, mol-ls-ta'shun.s.
Disturbance, uneasiness caused by vexation.

Molester, mo-lest'ur.s.
One who disturbs.

Molewarp, moie'wdrp.s.
A mole. Not used.

Mollify, mol'le-fl.v.
To soften; to assuage; to appease; to qualify, to lessen say thing harsh or burdensome.

Mollificaton, mol-le-fe-ka'shun.c.
The act of mollifying or softening; pacification, mitigation.

Molasses, J mo-las'slz
Treacle, the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar-cane.

Moly, mo'le.s.
The wild garlic.

Momentaneous, mo-men -ti'ne-us.a.
Lasting but a moment.

Moneh, moneh.s.
A dull stupid blockhead, a stock, a post.

Moment, mo'ment.s.
Conscience, importance, weight, value; force, impulsive weight; an individual particle of time.

Momentally, mo'm-en-tál.e.
For a moment.

Momentaneous, mo-mên-da'né-ús.s.
Lasting but a moment.

Momemtary, mo'mên-tá-ri.e.(s.12)
Lasting for a moment, done in a moment.

Momemtous, mo-mên-tús.a.
Important, weighty, of consequence.

Mommery, mum'mer-e.s.
An entertainment in which masters play trilecks.

Monach, mon'närk.s.
A governor invested with absolute authority, a king; one superior to the rest of the same kind; president.

Monarchal, mon'nár-kál.a.
Monarch, mon'nark.s.
A governor invested with absolute authority, a king; one superior to the rest of the same kind; president.

Monarchical, mon'nár-kal.a.
Suiting a monarch, regal, princely, imperial.

Monarchy, mon'nar-ke.s.
The government of a single person; kingdom, empire.

Monastery, mon'ná-stre, or mon'as'te-r. s.
The house of religious retirement, convent.

Money, mun'ne.s.
Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

Moneybag, mun'ne-bag.s.
A large purse.

Moneyless, mun'ne-les.a.
Wanting money, pennyless.

Moneyed, mun'nid.a.
Rich in money; often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

Moneybag, mun'ne-bag.s.
A large purse.

Moneychanger, mun'né-chän-ger.s.
A broker in money.

Moneyed, mun'ned.a.
Rich in money; often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

Moneyless, mun'neg-lés.s.
Wanting money, pennyless.

Moneymatter, mun'né-mat-tur.s.
Account of debtor and creditor.

Moneyscrivener, mun'né-skri've-nur.s.
One who raises money for others.

Moneysworth, mun'né-wur't. s.
A plant.

Moneysworth, mun'né-wur't.s.
Something valuable.

Mongrel, mung'grel.a.
Of a mixed breed.

Monisher, mon'nish-ur.s.
An admonisher, a monitor.

Monition, mon'ish-un.s.
Information, hint, instruction, document.

Monitor, mon'n-tur.s.
One who warns of faults, or informs of duty;

Monomachy, mon-nom'a-ke.s.
A duel; a single combat.

Monologue, mon'no-log.s.
A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

Monomial, mon'no-iál. a.
A quantity which has but one denomination or name.

Monomachy, mon-nom'a-ke.s.
A duel; a single combat.

Monitory, mon'ne-tur-e.a.s.
Conveying useful instructions, giving admonition, warning.

Monk, munk.s.
One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

Monk's-hood, munks'hud.s.
A plant.

Monks' rhubarb, munks'-rub-berb.s.
A species of dock.

Monochord, mon'no-chor.d.
An instrument of one string.

Monocular, mon'no-kú-lar.
Relating to one eye.

Monody, mon'no-de.s.
A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue.

Monogamy, mon'no-gá-mi.a.
Marriage of one wife.

Monograph, mon'no-graf.s.
A cypher, a character compounded of several letters.

Monologue, mon'nó-log.s.
A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

Monopoly, mon'nó-poi. s.
A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

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Monopoly, mon'nó-poi. s.
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Monopoly, mon'nó-poi. s.
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Moneyworth, mun'né-wur't.s.
A plant.

Moneysworth, mun'né-wur't.s.
Something valuable.

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Of a mixed breed.

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An admonisher, a monitor.

Monition, mon'nish-un.s.
Information, hint, instruction, document.

Monitor, mon'n-tur.s.
One who warns of faults, or informs of duty;
MONSTROUS, mən-ər-səs. n. 
A state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe.

MONOTONY, mən-ə-tə-ne. n. 
Uniformity of sound, want of variety in cadence.

Mood, məd. n. 
The form of an argument; style of music; the change the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, state of mind as affected by any passion, disposition.

Mood, məd. n. (10) (226) 
The form of an argument; style of music; the change the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called Mood; temper of mind, state of mind as affected by any passion, disposition.

Moorland, mər-land. n. 
Marsh, fen, watery ground.

Moorcock, mər-kək. n. 
The male of the moor-hen.

Moorhen, mər-hen. n. 
A fowl that feeds in the fen, without web feet.

Moorish, mər-ish. n. 
Fenny, marshy, watery.

Moorstone, mər-stōn. n. 
A species of granite.

Moor, mər. n. (311) (326) 
A marsh, a fen, a bog, a track of low and watery ground; an negro, a black-a-moor.

Moor, mər. v. (311) 
To fasten by anchors or otherwise.

Moor, mər. v. n. 
To be fixed, to be stationed.

Moorcock, mər-kək. n. 
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Moor, mər. v. (311) 
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Moor, mər. v. n. 
To be fixed, to be stationed.
Mournfulness, mōr-nō'fūl-nēs.s. Sorrow, grief; show of grief, appearance of sorrow.
Mourning, mōr'nīng.s. Lamentation, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.
Mourningly, mōr'nīng-lēy.ad. With the appearance of sorrowing.
Mousy, mô'zē.s. Plur. Mice. The smallest of all beasts, a little animal haunting houses and cornfields.
To Mouse, mōzē.v.n. (315)(437)To catch mice.
Mouse-hole, mōzē-hōlē.s. Small hole.
Mouser, mōz'ūr. s. (98) (437) One that hunts mice.
Mousetail, mōzē'tēlē.s. An herb.
Mousetrap, mōzē'trāp.s. A snare or gin in which mice are taken.
Mouse, mōzē.s. Plur. Mice. The smallest of all beasts, an uteful animal haunting houses and cornfields.
To Mouse, mōzē.v.n. (315)(437)To catch mice.
Mouth, mouth, s. (467) The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; the opening, that at which any thing enters, the entrance; the instrument of speaking; a speaker, the principal actor, in burlesque language; cry, voice; distinction of the mouth, way face; down in the mouth, deft, clouded.
To MOUTH, mouth.v.n. (467) To speak, to speak in a strong and loud voice, vociferate.
To Mouth, mouth.v. a. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to chew, to eat, to seize in the mouth; to form by the mouth.
MOUTHED, mooth'əd.a. (359) Furnished with a mouth.
MOUTH-FRIEND, mouth'frīend.s. One who professes friendship without intending it.
MOUTHFUL, mouth'fūl.s. What the mouth contains at once; any proverbially small quantity.
MOUTH-HONOUR, mouth'hōn-nūr.s. Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.
MOUTHLESS, mouth'les.s. Without a mouth.
MOW, mōw.s. (323) A loft or chamber where any hay or corn is laid up.
To Mow, mōw.v.a. (324) To cut with a scythe; to cut down with speed and violence.
To Mow, mōw.v. a. To put in a mow.
Mow, mōw.s. (323) Wry mouth, distorted face. Obsolte.
To Mowburn, mōbōrn.v.n. To ferment and beatin the mow for want of being dry.
MOWER, mō'wər.s. (98) One who cuts with a scythe.
Moxa, mōk'sa.s. (02) An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved.
MOYLE, moy'le.s. (329) A male, an animal generated between the horse and the ass. Not used.
Muck, muk.s. (323) Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.
Muck, muk.s. The visceous substance discharged at the nose; any visceous matter.
Mud, mūd.s. The time at the bottom of still water; earth well moistened with water.
To Mud, mūd.v.a. To bury in mire or mud; to make turbid, to pollute with dirt.
Muddily, mūd'ı-lēy-ad. Turbilly, with foul mixture.
MULLAR, mül'lar.s. (58) A stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone.

Mullein, mül'lin.s. A plant.

Multilateral, mül-ti-lā'tər-al.a. Having many sides.

Multinominial, mül-ti-nō'mi-nāl.a. Having many names.

Multiped, mül-ti-pēd.s. Having many feet. See MILLE-.

Multiparous, mül-tip'par-ös.s. (518) A female that bears many at a birth.

Multangular, mül-ti-ang'gər-ăr.l. Having many corners, polygonal.


Multicapsular, mül-ti-kāp'shər-əls.a. Divided into many partitions or cells.

Multifarious, mül-ti-fā're-ös.a. Having great multiplicity, having different respects.

Multifariously, mül-ti-fā're-ös-i. With multiplicity.

Multifariousness, mül-ti-fā're-ös-nēs.s. Capacity of being multiplied.

Mullet, mül'lət.s. (59) A seafish.

Multilingual, mül-ti-lī'nəl-ér.a. A word denoting prohibition to speak; silence, hush.

Multilingually, mül-ti-lī'nəl-i.ad. With multiplicity.

Mundate, münd-ät.t-rē-s. The act of cleansing.

Mundatory, münd-ə-tā-rē-tō-r.i. Having the power to cleanse.

Mundification, münd-i-fi-kā'shən.s. The act of cleansing.

Mundificative, münd-i-fi-kā'tiv.a. Liberally, generously.

Mundification, münd-i-fi-kā'shən.s. Liberally, generously.

Mundification, münd-i-fi-kā'tiv.a. Liberally, generously.

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Mundification, münd-i-fi-kā'shən.s. Liberally, generously.
Museum, mu-zur. s. (98)
A repository of learned curiosities.

Museum, mu'-zur. s. (357)
One skilled in harmony, one who performs upon instruments of music.

Muse, muze. s. (314)
Deep thought, close attention, absence of mind; the power of poetry.

Muse, muze. s. (555)
A woman that consents murder.

Museum, mu-zur. s. (555)
Bloody, guilty of murder.

Museum, mu-ze'um. s. (2.0)
A place not in use.

Museum, mu'zur. s. (98)
A woman that consents murder.

Museum, mu-zu-l. a. (405)
Deep thought, close attention, absence of mind; the power of poetry.

Museum, mu-zur. s. (357)
One skilled in harmony, one who performs upon instruments of music.

Museum, mu-zur. s. (173)
A kind of boot.

Museum, mu-zu-l. a. (405)
Harmonious, melodious, sweet sounding; belonging to music.

Museum, mu-zu-l. a. (98)
A woman that consents murder.

Museum, mu-zur. s. (357)
One skilled in harmony, one who performs upon instruments of music.

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The o in this and similar terminations is under the same predicament as r. See Principles, No. 103, 170.

Mutual, müt′shū-al. a. (463)
Reciprocal, each aiming in return or correspondence to the other.

Mutually, müt′shū-al-i. e. adj. Reciprocally, in return.

Muzzle, můz′zl. s. (405)
The mouth of anything; a fastening for the mouth which hinders to bite.

To Muzzle, můz′zl. v. n. To bring the mouth near. Not used.

To Muzzle, můz′zl. v. a. To bind the mouth; to fondle with the mouth close. A low sense.

Myop, mi, or mé. pr. possessive. Belonging to me.

There is a puzzling diversity to foreigners in the pronunciation of this word, and sometimes to natives, when they read, which ought to be explained. It is certain that the pronoun my, when it is contradistinguished from any other possessive pronoun, and consequently emphatical, is always pronounced with its full, open sound, rhyming with my; but when there is no such emphasis, it falls exactly into the sound of me, the obsolete case of I. Thus if I were to say, My pen is as bad as my paper, I should necessarily pronounce my like me, as in this sentence pen and paper are the emphatical words; but if I were to say, My pen is worse than yours, here my is in opposition to yours, and must, as it is emphatical, be pronounced so as to rhyme with high, nigh, etc.

Mynchen, mǐhn′tʃen. s.
A mun.

Myography, mǐ-og′gra-fe. s. (116) (518) A description of the muscles.

Myology, mǐ-o-lo-je. s. (116) (405) The description and doctrine of the muscles.

Myopes, mǐ′o-pēz. s. Short-sighted person. Mason.

Myopic, mǐ′o-pē-ik. a. Shortness of sight.

Myriad, mri′ad. s. The number of ten thousand; proverbially, any great number.

Myrmidon, mǔ-rm-i-dun. s. (1C6) Any rude turban; sonamed from the soldiers of Achilles.

Myrobalan, mǔ-ro-bal′-lan. A kind of dried fruits resembling dates.

Myropologist, mǔ-ro-pō-lō-ist. A kind of dried fruits resembling dates.

Myrrh, mű′r. s. A precious kind of gum.

Myrrhine, műr′in. a. (140) Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine stone.

Myrteiform, mǔ-te′for-m. s. Having the shape of myrtle.

Myrtle, mű-tl. s. (405) A fragrant tree.

Myself, mě′self. s. An emphatical word added to I; as, I myself do it; that is, not by proxy; not another.

Mystagogue, mǐst-ə-gog. s. (338) One who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relics, and shews them to strangers.

Mystery, mǐst-ə-re. s. Something above human intelligence, something awfully obscure; an enigma, anything artfully made difficult; a trade, a calling.

Mystical, mǐst-ə-kal. a. Secretly obscure; involving some secret meaning, emblematical; obscure, secret.

Mystically, mǐst-ə-ki-ly. ad. In a manner, or by an act, implying some secret meaning.

Mysticalness, mǐst-ə-kal-nes. s. Holy obscurity; artful difficulty or perplexity.

Name, name. s. The discriminative appellation of an individual; the term by which anv species is distinguished; person; reputation, character; renown; power delegated; an opprobrious appellation.

Nameless, name′les. a. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation; one of which the name is not known; not famous.

Namely, name′le. ad. Particularly, specially.

Name, name′. s. (98) One who calls any by name.

Namesake, name′tak. e. One that has the same name with another.
NAP, nāp. s.
Slumber, a short sleep; down, villous substance.

To NAP, nāp. v. n.
To sleep, to be drowsy or secure.

NAPE, nāp. s.
The joint of the neck behind.

NAPHTHA, nāp'thə. s. (92)
A kind of balsam.—See OPHthalmy.

NAPINESS, nāp'ni-nes. s.
The state of being a napper.

NAPKIN, nāp'kən. s.
Cloths used at table to wipe the hands; a handkerchief.

NAPLESS, nāp'les. a.
Wanting nap, threadbare.

NAPPY, nāp'pi. s.
Frothy, spumy.

NAPKIN, nāp'kən. s.
A handkerchief.

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A handkerchief.
NUT

Nutmeg, nüt' meg. s.
The musked nut, a kind of spice imported from the East Indies.

Nutshell, nüt' shell. s.
The hard substance that incloses the kernel of the nut.

Nut tree, nüt' tree. s.
The tree that bears nuts, a hazel.

Nutrition, nüt' ri-shun. s.
Manner of feeding or being fed.

Nutriment, nüt' ri-mén. s.
Food, sustenance.

Nutritional, nüt' ri-men' täl. a. (88) Having the qualities of food.

Nutricious, nüt' ri-shüs. a. (314) Having the quality of nourishing.

Nutritive, nüt' ri-tiv. a. (158) Nourishing, nutritional.

NUTRITURE, nüt' ri-tur. s.

O

OAT

O, 6. (161) O is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. O is used by Shakespeare for a circle or oval, as, Within this wooden O.

Oak, oke. s. (295) A well-known tree; the wood of the tree.

Oakapple, oke' apl. s.
A kind of spurg excrescence on the oak.

Oaken, o' kn. a. (103) Made of oak, gathered from oak.

Oakenshine, o' kn-šin. s.
An apple.

Oakum, o' küm. s.
Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp.

Oar, ore. s. (295) A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water.

To Oar, ore. v. n.
To row.

Oatcake, ote' kake. s. (295) Cake made of the meal of oats.

Oatmeal, ote'mel. s. (295) Flower made by grinding oats.

Oats, otes. s.
A grain with which horses are fed.

Objection, ob' je-kshun. s.
The act of objecting.

Objectionable, ob' je-kshü-a-bal. a.
Offensive, objectionable.

Objectionate, ob' je-kshü-a-tät. v. n.
To objectate.

Objectionation, ob' je-kshü-a'shun. s.
Objectation, objection.

Objectioner, ob' je-kshü-a-rer. s.
One who objects.

Objectionless, ob' je-kshü-a-lèss. a.
Without objection.

Objectionlessness, ob' je-kshü-a-lèss-nes. s.
Lack of objection.

Objectionable, ob' je-kshü-a-bal. a.
Offensive, objectionable.

Objectionary, ob' je-kshü-a-rér. a.
Objectarian.

Objectionist, ob' je-kshü-aíst. s.
Objector.

Objectionity, ob' je-kshü-a-tit-è. a.
Objectivity.

Objectionist, ob' je-kshü-aíst. s.
Objector.

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Objectionist, ob' je-kshü-aíst. s.
Objector.
though in rapid pronunciation it admits of a short obscure sound, common to some of the other vowels of the same quality, yet its radical sound, or that which it acquires on the least distinctness or solemnity, is undoubtedly the long open e before mentioned. Thus in that fugitive exception which contains no existence but in the ear, and can hardly be expressed to the eye by a correspondent sound, we perceive very little difference in the sound of the initial vowels, abrupt, inaudible, and obedience; yet the moment we dwell with the least distinctness on these letters, the e in abound verges to the a in Fader; the e has the short sound we hear in the pronunciation ip; and the e in obedience becomes open, as the first sound of that letter in the alphabet. The same may be observed of the a in opaque, opinion, and every initial e ending a syllable immediately before the accent.—See Principles, No. 98.

Obedience, 6-be'je-nt.a. Submissive to authority, compliant with command or prohibition, obsequious.

Obediently, 6-be'je-nt-le.ad. With obedience.

Obelisk, ob'c-lisk.s. A magnificent high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards.

Obediently, 6-be'je-nt-le.ad. According to the rule of obedience.

Obelisk, ob'c-lisk.s. A magnificent high piece of marble, or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards.

Objection, ob-jck'skun.s. The act of presenting anything in opposition; adverse argument; fault found.

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Object, ob'jekt.s. (492) That about which any power or faculty is employed, or something presented to the senses to raise any fiction or emotion in the mind.

Object, ob'jekt.v.a. To oppose, to present in opposition; to propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.

Object, ob'jekt.v.a. To oppose, to present in opposition; to propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse.
Obstreperous, 6b-strep'per-us.a. Loud, clamorous, turbulent.

Obstetrician, 6b-stet'rik. a. Midwife, a person who takes care of women during pregnancy and childbirth.

Obstetrically, 6b-stet'rik-ə-lē. ad. Relating to obstetrics.

Obstetric, 6b-stet'rik. ad. Relating to obstetrics.

Obstetrical, 6b-stet'rik-lə. a. Concerning or relating to obstetrics.

Obstetrics, 6b-stet'rik-əz. n. The branch of medicine that deals with the care of women during pregnancy and childbirth.

Obstruct, 6b-strukt'. v. To hinder, to stand in the way of, to impede.

Obstructive, 6b-strukt'i!v.s. Hindrance, difficulty, obstruction.

Obstructing, 6b-strukt-ər-in.g. hindering, causing impediment.

Obstruction, 6b-struk'shtin.s. Hindrance, difficulty; obstacle.

Obstructer, 6b-strukt'ur.s. One that hinders or opposes.

Obtrude, ob-trud'.v.a. (339) To thrust into any place or state by force or imposture.

Obtrusion, ob-tioo'zhun.s. The act of obtruding.

Obtruder, ob-tro6d'ur.s. (gs) One that obtrudes.

Obtention, ob-tln'shun.s. The act of obtaining.

Obtender, 6b-ten'ner.s. (98) One who obtains.

Obtainable, 6b-tane'a-bl.a. To be procured.

Obtain, 6b-tane'.v.a. (202) To gain, to acquire, to procure; to gain by concession.

Obstipation, 6b-stip'a-shun.s. The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

Obstipating, 6b-stip'ə-tin.g. Dulling, causing impediment.

Obstipation, 6b-stip'a-shun.s. Dullness, stupidity.

Obstipation, 6b-stip'a-shun.s. A stoppage of the exercise of the mental powers.

Obstipation, 6b-stip'a-shun.s. The act of dulling; the state of being dulled.

Obstipation, 6b-stip'a-shun.s. Hindrance, difficulty; obstacle.

Obstipation, 6b-stip'a-shun.s. Impediment, obstacle.

Obstipation, 6b-stip'a-shun.s. Impediment, obstacle.

Obstipation, 6b-stip'a-shun.s. Hindering, causing impediment.

Obstipation, 6b-stip'a-shun.s. Impediment, obstacle.

Obstipation, 6b-stip'a-shun.s. Hindrance, difficulty; obstacle.

Obstipation, 6b-stip'a-shun.s. Impediment, obstacle.

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Obstipation, 6b-stip'a-shun.s. Hindrance, difficulty; obstacle.

Obstipation, 6b-stip'a-shun.s. Impediment, obstacle.
OFF, of. Interject.
Depart!
OFF, of. prep.
Not on; distant from.
OFFIC, of. fūl. s. (68)
Waste meat, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarse flesh; refuse, that which is thrown away; any thing of no esteem.
OFFENCE, of. fēnsē. s.
Crime, act of wickedness; a transgression; injury; displeasure given, cause of disgust; scandal; anger, displeasure conceived; attack, all of the assailant.
OFFICE, of. fisē. s.
A public charge or employment; agency, peculiar use; business; particular employment; set of good or ill voluntarily rendered; a set of work for a set of devotions; room in a house appropriated to particular business; place where business is transacted.
OFFICER, of. fisūr. s. (98)
A man employed by the publick; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.
OFFICERED, of. fisūrēd. s. (362)
Commanded, supplied with commandants.
OFFICIAL, of. fisēl. a. (98)
Conducive, appropriate with regard to their use; pertaining to a publick charge.
OFFICIALLY, of. fisēlē. adv.
In a manner belonging to office.
OFFICIALLY, of. fisēlē. s.
The charge of post of an officer.
OFFICIELTY, of. fisēlē. s.
To officiate, of. fisēlē. v. a. (592) To give in consequence of office.
OFFICIELTY, of. fisēlē. s.
To officiate, of. fisēlē. v. n. (91) To discharge an office, commonly in worship; to perform an office for another.
OFFICIAL, of. fisēlē. s.
Kind, doing good offices; over forward.
OFFICIALLY, of. fisēlē. adv.
Kindly, with unasked kindness; with too great forwardness.
OFFICIALLY, of. fisēlē. s.
Forwardness of civility, or respect, or eviden.
OFFERING, of. furēng. s.
The act of steering to a distance from the land; deep water off the shore.
OFFER, of. furē. v. a.
To make angry; to assail, to attack; to transgress, to violate; to injure.
OFFER, of. furē. v. n.
To be criminal, to transgress the law; to cause anger; to commit transgression.
OFFENDER, of. fēndūr. s. (98)
A criminal, one who has committed a crime, transgressor; one who has done an injury.
OFFENDRESS, of. fēndēs. s.
A woman that offends.
OFFENSIVE, of. fisē. s.
Causing anger, displeasing, disquieting; causing pain, injurious; assailant, not defensive.
OFFENSIVELY, of. fēnīvē. ad.
Mischievously, injuriously; so as to cause uneasiness or displeasure; by way of attack, not defensively.
OFFENSIVENESS, of. fēnīvēnēs. s.
Injuriousness, mischief; cause of disgust.
OFFER, of. furē. v. a. (98)
To present to any one, to exhibit anything so as that it may be taken or received; to sacrifice, to propitiate; to bid, as a price or reward; to attempt, to commence; to propose.
OFFER, of. furē. v. n.
To be present, to be at hand, to present itself; to make an attempt.
OFFER, of. furē. s.
Proposal of advantage to another; first advance; proposal made; price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; something given by way of acknowledgement.
OFFERER, of. furērē. s.
One who makes an offer; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.
OFFERING, of. furē. s.
A sacrifice, anything immolated, or offered in worship.
OFFERTORY, of. furē. ē. s. (557)
The thing offered, the act of offering.
OFFICE, of. fisē. s. (142)
A public charge or employment; agency, peculiar use; business; particular employment; set of good or ill voluntarily rendered; set of work for a set of devotions; rooms in a house appropriated to particular business; place where business is transacted.
OFFICER, of. fisūr. s. (98)
A man employed by the publick; a commander in the army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals.
OFFICET, of. fūl. s. (68)
A slave man, that which is not eaten at the table; carrion, coarse flesh; refuse, that which is thrown away; any thing of no esteem.
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The act of steering to a distance from the land; deep water off the shore.
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Proposal of advantage to another; first advance; proposal made; price bid, act of bidding a price; attempt, endeavour; something given by way of acknowledgement.
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A public charge or employment; agency, peculiar use; business; particular employment; set of good or ill voluntarily rendered; set of work for a set of devotions; rooms in a house appropriated to particular business; place where business is transacted.
Upon a more mature recollection of the analogies of the language, I am still more convinced of the justice of the decision on the accentuation of this word. A critic, with whom I lately conversed upon it, contended that the accent ought to be upon the second syllable, because it was on that letter in the preternatural tense of the verb 

opto, optavi. I desired him to put his argument into form, and tell me whether all words of the same construction, and having the same accent as in the preternatural tense of the verb.

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Here he could go no farther: I could have immediately convinced him with sentenae, from sentire, with negatifs, from nego, negavit; with aaeatres, from aaeare, 

and twenty other examples, which would have shown the weakness of his reasoning; and yet this critic is a real scholar, a man of good sense and great acuteness. See Principles, No. 503, on the influence of the Greek and Latin accent on the accent of the English; No. 544, on the influence of the Greek and Latin quantity on that of the English and No. 519, on the terminations alive and atorv.

Optical, opt-e-kal. s. (88) Relating to the science of optics.

Optician, optish'on. One skilled in optics.

Optick, optik. a. Visual, producing vision, subservient to vision; to the science of vision.

ad.

Optick, optik. s. An instrument of sight, an organ of sight.

Opticks, Sp'tiks. s. The science of the nature and laws of vision.

Optimacy, opte-ma-se. s. Nobility, body of nobles.

Optimity, opti-mi-te. s. The state of being best.

Optimism, opti-rnizm. s. -The doctrine or opinion that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

Optically, opti-ly. ad. By mouth, without writing.

Optor, or-tor. s. A public speaker, a man of eloquence; petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

Oratorium, or-a-tor-re-al. a. Rhetorical, florid.

I have inserted this word, though omitted by almost all our lexicographers, because I have met with examples of its use. Dr. Foster, in his Treatise on Accent and Quantity, says: "The connexion of this, which may be called the oratorial accent, with the syllable, and the consonant letters that make it; other, however difficult it may appear, is yet easy in practice." Page 83. Other good authorities for this word might have been added, but the other adjective oratorical, though not justly formed, seems generally to be preferred. I have sometimes made the experiment on people, whose ears were nicely set to pure English pronunciation, by proposing to them for their choice the adjectives oratorial or oratorical, and have always found them prefer the latter. This may, to some measure, arise from supposing the former might be considered as the adjective of orator, but seems rather to be occasioned by too great a plentitude and roundness of sound, which is not agreeable to the genius of our language: for if we regard derivation only, the adjective ought to be oratorial, as derived immediately from the Latin oratorius, in the same manner as from rhetorius, is formed rhetorical.

Oratorical, or-a-tor-re-kal. a. Rhetorical, befitting an orator.

Oratorio, or-a-to're-o. s. An Italian word, used to signify a kind of sacred drama, generally taken from the Scriptures, and set to music.

Oratory, or-a-de-al, orVje-al. 5. (263) A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appeal to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron, or being thrown into the water.

Order, or'dur. s. (9s) . Method, regular disposition; proper state; regularity, settled mode; a feast of the gods; a place to receive guests, the order of guests, a place where a certain occupation is pursued; a place for division of work; in Architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters.

Oration, or-fa'shun. s. Prayer, verbal supplication.

Oral, or'al. a. (98) Delivered by mouth, not written.

Orb, orb. s. Sphere, orbicular body, circular body; mundane sphere, celestial body; wheel; any rolling body; circle, line drawn round; circle described by any of the mundane spheres; period, revolution of time; sphere of action.

Orbation, orb'a-shun. s. Privation of parts of the children.

Orbed, orb-ed. a. (339) Round, circular, orbicular; formed into a circle; rounded.

Spherical; circular.


Orbicularness, orb-ik-lar-ness. s. The state of being orbicular.

Orbiculated, orb-ik-lar-ted. a. Made into an orb.

Orbit, orb. s. The line described by the revolution of the planet.

Orbit, or'de-al. s. A sort of sea-fish.

Orchard, or'de-al. s. A stone from which a blue colour is made.

Orchaneht, or'de-al-et. s. An herb.

Orchard, or'tshurd. s. (58) A garden of fruit-trees.

Orcstree, or'tshurd. s. (416) The place where the musicians are set at a public show.

Orchestra, or-kst'ra. (503) A part of the theatre appropriated to the musicians.

That this word is accentuated on the first syllable by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Buchanan, Entrely, Perry, and by almost every other authority of repute, is agreed to; but as we find the latter spelling and pronunciation universally adopted; and as we take almost every other term of art rather from the Greek than from any other language, I have ventured to invert it in that dress, after Chambers, and some other very respectable authors.

This word is accentuated on the first syllable by Dr. Ash, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, Price, and Barclay; but Mr. Nares says it is accentuated on the second, as I have given it. For notwithstanding the numbers against me, the very general rule is on my side; which is, that when we adopt a word whole from the Latin or Greek, it ought to have the same accent as in those languages. See Principles, No. 503.

To Ordain, or-daine'. v. a. To appoint, to decree; to establish, to institute to set in an office; to invest with ministerial function, or succentorial power.

Ordainer, or-daine'ar. s. (96) He who ordains.

Order, ord'er. s. (95) Method, regular disposition; proper state; regularity, settled mode; mandate, precept, command; rule, regulation; regular government; a society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour; a rank or class; an execution to the law, a hierarchy; a state of things, a state of the church; a measure to an end; measures, rules; in Architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters.
To *Order*, *ord' dé* nár. v. a. (98)
To regulate, to adjust, to manage, to conduct; to methodise, to dispose finely; to direct, to command.

*Orderner*, *ord' dé-nár* s. (537)
One that orders, methodises, or regulates.

*Orderless*, *ord' dé-lês* a.
Disorderly, out of rule.

*Orderliness*, *ord' dé-nán-sés* s.
Regularity, methodicalness.

*Ordinary*, *ord' dé-nár* a.
Methodical, regular; well regulated; according with established method.

*Orderly*, *ord' dé-lár* a.
Methodically, according to order, regularly.

*Ordinable*, *ord' dé-nál* a. (405)
Such as may be appointed.

*Ordinal*, *ord' dé-nál* a. (88)
Noting orders.

*Ordinary*, *ord' dé-nár* s.
A Ritual, a book containing orders.

*Ordinance*, *ord' dé-nán-sés* s.
Law, rule, prescription; observance commanded; appointment. When it signifies cannon, it is now generally written for distinction, and pronounced in two syllables.

*Ordinarily*, *ord' dé-nár-* le* a.
According to established rules, according to settled method; commonly, usually.

*Ordinary*, *ord' dé-nár* a.
Established, methodical, regular; common, usual; mean, of low rank; ugly, not handsome, as she is an ordinary woman.

$2 Although it is allowable in colloquial pronunciation to drop the *i* in this word, and pronounce it in three syllables; in solemn speaking the *i* must be heard distinctly, and the word must have four syllables. See Principles, No. 971.

*Ordnary*, *ord' dé-nár* s.
Established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment; actual and constant office.

*Ordinary*, *ord' dé-nár* s.
Regulator of a meal; a place of eating established at a certain price.

$3 The *i* is never heard when the word is used in this sense.

To *Ordinate*, *ord' dé-ná-té* v. a.
To appoint.

*Ordinate*, *ord' dé-ná-té* a. (91)
Regular, methodical.

*Ordination*, *ord' dé-ná-shun* s.
Established order or tendency; the act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

*Ordinance*, *ord' dé-nán-sés* s.
Caution, great guns.

*Ordonnance*, *ord' dé-nán-sés* s.
Disposition of figures in the picture.

*Ordure*, *ord jür* s. (294) (376)
Dung, filth.

*Ore*, *or* s.
Metal unrefined, metal yet in its mineral state.

*Organ*, *or gán* s.
Natural instrument, as the tongue is the Organ of articulate sound, and the organ of musical consonance of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the band.

*Organical*, *or gán né-kál* a.
Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental, acting as instruments of nature or art; respecting organs.

*Organically*, *or gán né-kál-ár* a.
By means of organs or instruments.

*Organicness*, *or gán né-kál-nés* s.
State of being organical.

*Organism*, *or gán zm* s.
One who plays on the organ.

*Organization*, *or gán né-zhun* s.
Constitution in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

To *Organize*, *or gán-iz* v. a.
To construct so as that one part co-operates with another.

*Organist*, *or gán-ist* s.
The pipe of a musical organ.

*Organize*, *or gán-iz* s.
Wild majoram.

*Ornate*, *or nát* a. (91)
Bedecked, decorated, fine.

*Ornamental*, *or nát* m.
Serving to decoration, giving embellishment.

*Ornamentally*, *or nát* m.
Ad. In such a manner as may confer embellishment.

*Ornamented*, *or nát* m.
Bedecked, decorated, fine.

*Orphan*, *or fán* s.
A child who has lost father or mother, or both.

*Orphanism*, *or fán* m.
Benefit of parents.

*Orphanage*, *or fán-áj** s.
State of an orphan.

*Orpiment*, *or pem* m.
A kind of mineral, the yellow arsenic; used by painters as a gold colour.

*Orpine*, *or pín* s.
An instrument which, by many complicated movements, represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

*Orris*, *or rís* s.
A plant and flower.

*Orthodox*, *or thó-dós* a. (503)
Sound in opinion and doctrine, not heretical.

*Orthodoxly*, *or thó-dós* a.
With wonderous movements, wondrous actions, melodious and grand on the first, and others on the second.

*Ortho* doxy*, *or thó-dós* a. (517)
Soundness in opinion and doctrine.
Orthomancy, or-thom'-maks. (512) The art of predicting the shortest or safest route as between any two points on the surface of the globe.

Orthoepist, or-tho-e-pist.s. One who is skilled in orthoepy.

Orthoepy, or-tho-e-pé. s. (319) The right pronunciation of words.

Orthodromic, or-tho-dro-mik.s. The arc of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

Orthogonal, or-thog'-naol.a. Rectangular.

Orthography, or-thog'-ra-fi.s. (513) The part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled; the art or practice of spelling; the elevation of a building defined.

Orthogon, or-tho-gon.s. A right-angled figure.

Orthographical, or-tho-graf'-i-cal.a. According to the rules of spelling.

Orthographic, or-tho-graf'-ik.s. The art of spelling; relating to the art of spelling.

Orthographer, or-tho-gra'-fist.s. One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

Ossification, os-fi-ka'shun.s. Change of carcase, membranous, or cartilaginous into bony substance.

Ossification, os-fi-ka'shun.s. Change of carcase, membranous, or cartilaginous into bony substance.

Ossifrage, os-fi-frage.s. A kind of eagle.

To Ossify, os-fi'.v. a. (183) To change into bone.

Ossivorous, os-siv'-vér'-i-os.s. Devouring bones.

Ostensible, os-ten'-sibl.a. Held forth to view; apparent. abbr.

Ostensible, os-ten'-sibl.a. Held forth to view; apparent. abbr.

Ostensible, os-ten'-sibl.a. Held forth to view; apparent. abbr.

Ostensive, os-ten'-si-ve.s. A description of the bones. abbr.

Ostler, os'lur.s. (172) The man who tends horses at an inn.

Osteology, os-te-o-ló-jic.s. (518) A description of the bones. abbr.

Ostracism, os-tra-sizm.s. A manner of sentence at Athens, in which the voice of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell, public censure.

Ostracite, os-tra-si'te.s. Ostracites, express the common oyster in its fossil state.

Ostrich, os'trich.s. The largest of birds.

Oscillation, os-til-la'shun.s. Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

Oscillatory, os-sill'-la-tor-ry.a. Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

Ostentatious, os-ten-ta'shus.a. Boastful, vain, fond of show, fond to expose to view.


Ostentatiousness, os-ten-ta'shuS.s. Vanity, boastfulness.

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Ostentatiousness, os-ten-ta'shuS.s. Vanity, boastfulness.
To **Over-hale**, 6-vur-liawl'.v. a.
To spread over; to examine over again.

To **Over-float**, o-vur-flote'.v. n.
To swim, to loloat.

To **Over-grow**, o-vur-gro'.v. a.
To cover with growth; to rise above.

To **Over-grow**, o-vur-gro'.v. n.
To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

To **Over-flow**, o-vur-fl6'.v. n.
To be fuller than the brim can hold; to exuberate.

To **Overflow**, o-vur-flo'.v. n.
To be more than full.

To **Over-joy**, 6-vur-joe'.v. a.
To transport, to ravish.

To **Over-labour**, 6-vur-l'ab'.v. a.
To take too much pains on any thing, to harass with toil.

To **Over-lade**, 6-vur-lade'.v. a.
To over-burden.

Over-large, 6-vur-lärje'.a.
Larger than enough.

To **Over-lay**, 6-vur-lai'.v. a.
To oppress by too much weight or power; to smother; to cover superficially; to jam by something laid over.

To **Over-leap**, 6-vur-lepe'.v. a.
To pass by a jump.

To **Over-live**, 6-vur-liv'.v. n.
To live longer than another, to survive, to outlive.

To **Over-liver**, 6-vur-liv'dr.s.
Survivor, that which lives longest.

To **Over-load**, 6-vur-lode'.v. a.
To burden with too much.

To **Over-long**, 6-vur-long'.a.
Too long.

To **Overlook**, 6-vur.l66k'.v. a.
To view from a higher place; to view fully, to peruse; to superintend, to oversee; to review; to pass by indolently; to neglect; to slight; to pass over unnoticed.

To **Overlooker**, 6-vur-l66k'ur.s.
One who looks over his fellows.

To **Overmaster**, 6-vur-mas'tur.
To subdue, to govern.

To **Over-match**, 6-vur-matsh'.v. a.
To be too powerful, to conquer.

To **Overmaster**, 6-vur-mars'tür.
To subdue, to govern.

To **Overmatch**, 6-vur-matsh'.v. a.
To be too powerful, to conquer.

Overmuch, 6-vur-mu'tsh'.a.
Too much, more than enough.

To **Overmuch**, 6-vur-mu'tsh'.v. a.
In too great a degree.

Overmuchness, 6-vur-mu'tsh'ness.s.
Exuberance, Sufficiency. Not used.

To **Overnight**, o-vur-nue'.s.
The night before.

To **Overname**, 6-vur-name'.v. a.
To name in a series.

To **Overnameless**, 6-vur-nameless.s.
One of other powers.—See COUNTER-BALANCE.

Overmuch, 6-vur-mu'tsh'.a.
Too much, more than enough.

To **Overmuch**, 6-vur-mu'tsh'.v. a.
In too great a degree.

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To name in a series.

To **Overnameless**, 6-vur-nameless.s.
One of other powers.—See COUNTER-BALANCE.

Overmuch, 6-vur-mu'tsh'.a.
Too much, more than enough.

To **Overmuch**, 6-vur-mu'tsh'.v. a.
In too great a degree.
OUT

To Outface, 6ut-fäs'. v. a.
To show behind by show of magnanimity; to stare down.

To Outface, 6ut-fäs'. v. a.
To exceed in fawning.

To Outfly, 6ut-fıl'. v. a.
To leave behind in flight.

To Outform, 6ut-för-n. s.
External appearance. Not used.

To Outgrow, 6ut-gro'. v. a.
To surpass in growth, to grow too great or too old for anything.

Outlaw, 6ut-law.s.
One excluded from the benefits of the law; a plunderer, a robber, a bandit.

To Outlaw, 6ut-law.v. a.
To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

Outlawry, 6ut-law-r. s.
A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

To Outleaf, 6ut-lep'. v. a.
To pass by leaping, to start beyond.

To Outlive, 6ut-liv'. v. a.
To live beyond, to survive.

To Outnumber, 6ut-näm'bür.v. a.
To exceed in number.

To Outnumber, 6ut-näm'bür.v. a.
To leave behind in the march.

Out of, 6ut-m. s.
Remotest from the middle.

Parish not lying within the walls.

Part remote from the centre or main body.

To Outface, 6ut-fäs'. v. a.
To outgo, to leave behind.

To Outfour, 6ut-för'. v. a. (316)
To emit, to send forth in a stream.

To Outprize, 6ut-prize'. v. a.
To exceed in the value set upon it.

To Outrace, 6ut-rädje. v. a.
To injure violently or consummately, to insult roughly and tumultuously.

Open violence, tumultuous mischief.

To Outrage, 6ut-rädje.s. (407)
Violently, tumultuously, furiously

To Outrace, 6ut-rädje.s. (407)
With fury, with violence.

To Outreach, 6ut-rätch't. v. a.
To go beyond.

To Outride, 6ut-räde'. v. a.
To pass by riding.

To Outright, 6ut-rätch'. v. a.
Immediately, without delay; completely.

To Outroot, 6ut-root'. To extirpate, to eradicate.

To Outreach, 6ut-root'. To exceed.

To Outswift, 6ut-swift'. To exceed in swiftness.

To Outswim, 6ut-swim'. To surpass by swimming.

To Outshout, 6ut-shout'. v. a.
To exceed in shouting; to shout beyond.

To Outshout, 6ut-shout'. v. a.
To exceed in strength; to shoot beyond.

To Outsidr, 6ut-sid'. s.
Surfaces, surface; external part; extreme part, part remote from the middle; superficial appearance; the utmost; person, external man; outer side, part not included.

To Outsidr, 6ut-sid'. v. a.
To sit beyond the limit of anything.

To Outsleep, 6ut-sleep'. v. a.
To sleep beyond.

To Outspoken, 6ut-spoken'. v. a.
To speak something beyond.

To Outsport, 6ut-sport'. v. a.
To sport beyond the extremities.

To Outspread, 6ut-spré'd'. v. a.
To exceed, to dilate.

To Outstand, 6ut-stand'. v. a.
To support, to resist; to stay beyond the proper time, beyond the use of the word.

To Outstand, 6ut-stand'. v. a.
To protrude from the main body.

To Outstare, 6ut-stär'e'. v. a.
To face down, to browbeat, to outface with eftroint.

To Outstreet, 6ut-street', s.
Street in the extremities of a town.

To Outstretch, 6ut-strést'h. v. a.
To extend, to spread out.

To Outstrip, 6ut-strip'. v. a. (497)
To out go, to leave behind.

To Outwear, 6ut-swär'e'. v. a.
To overpower by swearing.

To Outtalk, 6ut-tawk'. v. a.
To bear down by noise.

To Outvalue, 6ut-val'lu, v. a.
To transcend in price.

To Outvend, 6ut-vén'n. v. a.
To exceed in poison.

To Outvill, 6ut-vil'. v. a.
To exceed, to surpass.

To Outvillain, 6ut-vill'lin', v. a.
To exceed the out-part.

To Outvote, 6ut-vóte'. v. a.
To conquer by plurality of suffrages.

To Outwalk, 6ut-wálk'. v. a.
To leave behind in walking.

To Outwall, 6ut-wàll. s. (498)
Fortified part of a building; superficial appearance.

To Outward, 6ut-wàrd'. a. (58)
External, opposed to inward; extrinsic, adventitious: foreign, not inherent; tending to the out-ports; in theology, carnal, corporal, not spiritual.

To Outward, 6ut-wàrd. s.
External form.

To Outward, 6ut-wàrd. ad. (496)
To foreign parts, as a Ship Outward bound; to the outer parts.

To Outwardly, 6ut-wàrd-lé, ad.
External, opposed to inwardly; in appearance, not sincerely.

To Outwards, 6ut-wàrdz. ad.
Towards the out-parts.

To Outwatch, 6ut-watch'. v. a.
To exceed in watching.

To Outwear, 6ut-wàre'. v. a.
To pass redoundingly; to wear beyond.

To Outweed, 6ut-weéd'. v. a.
To extricate as a weed.

To Outweigh, 6ut-wèig'. v. a.
To exceed in gravity; to preponderate, to excel in value or influence.

To Outwit, 6ut-wit'. v. a.
To cheat, to overconceal by stratagem.

To Outwork, 6ut-wérk'. v. a.
To do more work.

To Outwork, 6ut-wérk'. s. (498)
The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

To Outworn, 6ut-worn'. part.
Consumed or destroyed by use.

To Outwrought, 6ut-ráw'. part.
Outworn, extended to efficacy.

To Outworth, 6ut-wúrth'. v. a.
To excel in value. Not used.

To Owe, ò. v. a. (324)
To be indebted; to be obliged for; to have from any thing as the consequence of a cause; to possess, to be the real owner of. Obsolete in this sense, the word Own being used in its stead. Consequent; imputable to, as an agent.
OXE

nór (167), ðōk (168); tūbe (171), tūb (172), ðōl (173); ðōl (299); pōnd (313); ðhin (466), this (469).

OWL, ðōl. (322)
O W L E T, ðōl‘lēt. (99) A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.
O W N, ðōn. (324) This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their; it is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration; sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestic, not foreign; mine, his, or your’s; not another’s.
O W N E R, ðōn‘r. (98) One to whom anything belongs.
O X, ðōks. (324) The general name for black cattle; a castrated bull.
O X B A N E, ðōks‘bānē. (s) A plant.
O X B EYE, ðōks‘hēlē. (s) A plant.
O X E M E L, ðōks‘-emēl. (s) A mixture of vinegar and honey.
O X E N Y G E N, ðōks‘-ěnēn. (s) A quality generating acid.
O X Y C R A T E, ðōks‘-krātē. (s) A mixture of wine and vinegar.
O X Y G E N, ðōks‘-ějen. (s) A quality generating acid.
O X Y M E L, ðōks‘-mēl. (s) A mixture of vinegar and honey.
O X Y M E R O N, ðōks‘-mō-rōn. (166) A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word, as “a cruel kindness.”
O X Y R H O D I N E, ðōks‘-rō-dīnē. (149) A mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.
O X Y T O N E, ðōks‘-tōnē. (s) As I have frequently met with this word in writers on proverbs, I have made use of it in

OXY

OXY, ðōks‘fil. (s) A kind of fly.
O X Y L I P, ðōks‘-lip. (s) The same with Cowslip, a vernal flower.
O X Y L I T A L, ðōks‘-stāl. (406) A stand for oxen.
O X T O N G U E, ðōks‘-tāngū. (s) A plant.
O Y E R, ðōvēr. (s) (98) A court of Oyer and Terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.
O Y E S, ðō̄s̄. (s) Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick. It is three repeated.

OZÆ

OZÆ, ðō̄znē nāl. (s) (92) An ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill smell.

P

P A B U L A R, pāb‘bul-ār. (a) Affording aliments or provender.
P A B U L A T I O N, pāb‘bul-āshān. (s) The act of feeding or procuring provender.
P A C E, pāsē. (s) Step, single movement in walking; gait, manner of walk; degree of celerity; step, gradation of business; a particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble.
T O P A C E, pāsē. (v. n.) To move on slowly; to move; used of horses, to move by raising the legs on the same side together.
T O P A C E, pāsē. (v. a.) To measure by steps; to direct to go.
P A C E D, pāsēd. (a) (359) Having a particular gait.
P A C E R, pāsēr. (s) (98) He that pacers; a pad.
P A C I F I C A T O R Y, pā-sē-f‘ā-kā-tūrē. (a) (318) Tending to make peace.
P A C I F I E R, pāsē-f‘ē-ər. (s) One who pacifies.
T O P A C I F Y, pāsē-f‘ē. (v. a) (183) To appease, to still resentment, to quiet an angry person.
P A C K, pāk. (s) A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage; a burden, a load; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of people confederated in any bad design or practice; any great number, as to quantity and pressure,
T O P A C K, pāk. (v. a) (183) To bind up for carriage; to send in a hurry; to sort the cards so as that the game shall be impiquously secured; to unite picked persons in some bad design.
T O P A C K, pāk. (v. n.) To tie up goods; to go off in a hurry; to remove in haste; to concert bad measures, to confederate in ill.
P A C K C L O T H, pāk‘clōt̄h. (s) A cloth in which goods are tied up.
P A C K E R, pāk‘kör. (s) (98) One who binds up bales for carriage.
P A C T, pāk. (s) A contract, a bargain, a covenant.
P A C T I F I C O S, pāk‘tsh'ās. (s) Settled by covenant.
P A D, pād. (s) The road, a foot-path; an easy-paced horse; a robber that infests the roads on foot; a low soft saddle.
T O P A D, pād. (v. n.) To travel gently; to rob on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.
P A D D E R, pād‘dör. (s) (98) A robber, a foot highwayman. A low word.
T O P A D D E R, pād‘dör. (v. n.) (405) To row, to beat water as with oars; to play in the water; to finger.
Paddle, pādl dl. s.
An oar, particularly that which is used by a single person, not by a boat; any thing broad like the end of an oar.

Paddler, pādl dr. s.
One who paddles.

Paddock, pādl däk. s.
A great frog or toad.

Paddock, pādl tik. s.
A small enclosure for deer.

Padlock, pād lok. s.
A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

To Padlock, pād lok v. a.
To fasten with a padlock.

Pean, pēän. s.
A song of triumph.

Pall Mall, pel mel'. s.
A play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.—See Mall.

Pain, pāin. s.
Punishment denounced; penalty; punishment; sensation of uneasiness; in the plural, labour, work, toil; uneasiness of mind; the throes of childbirth.

Painful, pān full a.
Full of pain, miserable, bitter with affliction; giving pain, afflicting; difficult, requiring labour; industrious, laborious.

Painfully, pān ful li. ad.
With great pain or affliction; laboriously, diligently.

Painfulness, pān full nis. s.
Affliction, sorrow, grief; industrious, laboriousness.

Painim, pān im. s.
In the old romances, a Pagan, infidel.

Painim, pān im. a.
Pagan, infidel.

Painless, pān eales a.
Without pain, without trouble.

Painstaking, pān sta king a.
Laborious, industrious.

To Paint, pant v. a. (202)
To represent by delineation and colours; to describe; to colour; to deck with artificial colours.

To Paint, pant v. n.
To lay colours on the face.

Paint, pant. s.
Colours representative of anything; colours laid on the face.

Painter, pant er. s.
One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.

Painting, pant ing. s. (410)
The art of painting.

Pair, pär s. (202)
Two things going one another, as a pair of gloves; a man and wife; two of a sort; a couple, a brace.

To Pair, pär v. n.
To be joined in pairs, to couple; to suit, to fit as a couple.

To Pair, pär v. a.
To join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite.

Palace, pāl las. s. (91)
A royal house, an edifice eminently splendid.

Palanquin, pāl an keen. s. (112)
A kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.

Palette, pāl lat ta bl. a.
Gusah, pleasing to the taste.

Palate, pāl lat. s. (91)
The instrument of taste; mental relish, intellectual taste.

Palatine, pāl lat in. a.
Belonging to the palace, or roof of the mouth.

Palatine, pāl lat in. n. (150)
One invested with royal rights and prerogatives; a subject of a palatinate.

Palatine, pāl lat in. a.
Possessing royal privileges.

To Pair, pär v. n.
To make pale.

Pale, pāl e.
Not ruddy, not fresh of colour, wan, white of look, not high coloured, as belonging to transparency; not bright, not shaming, faint of lustre, dim.

To Pale, pāl e v. a.
To make pale.

Palex, pāl e s.
Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail; to enclose grounds; any enclosure; any district or territory; the Pale is the third and middle part of the scutcheon.

To Pale, pāl e v. a.
To enclose with pale; to enclose, to encompass.

Paled, pāl e'ded. a.
Having eyes dimmed.

Palefaced, pāl fāste. a. (359)
Having the face wan.

Paley, pāl e'ed. ad.
Wandy, not freshly, not readily.

Paleness, pāl nes s.
Wanness, want of colour, want of freshness; want of lustre.

Paledar, pāl den dar. a.
A kind of coating vessel.

Paleous, pāl le'us. a.
Musky, dusty.

Palette, pāl lit. s. (90)
A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

Palfrey, pāl fr e, or pāl fré. s.
A small horse fit for ladies.
PAL

PALILLAMENT, pál'lit-é-mént. s.
A dress, a robe.

PALLIATE, pál-lit-át. v. a. (91)
To cover with excuse; to extenuate, to soothe by favourable representations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIATION, pál-lit-á'shun. s.
Extenuation, alleviation, favourable representation; imperfect or temporary, not radical cure.

PALLIATIVE, pál-lit-á-tiv. a. (157)
To cover with excuse; to extenuate, to soothe by favourable representations; to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically.

PALLIATIVE, pál-lit-á-tiv. s. (113)
Something mitigating.

PALLID, pál'lid. a.
Pale, not high-coloured.

PALM, pálm. s. (403)
A tree, of which the branches were worn in tokens of victory, vittory, triumph; the inner part of the hand; a measure of length, comprising three inches.

To PALM, pálm. v. a.
To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers; to impose by fraud; to handle; to stroke with the hand.

PALMER, pál'mur. s. (403)
A pilgrim; so called, because they who returned from the Holy Land carried palm.

PALMETTO, pál-met'to. s.
A species of the palm-tree: In the West Indies the inhabitants thatch their houses with the leaves.

PALMIEROUS, pál-mi'ér-ús. a.
Bearing palms.

PALMIPEDE, pál-mi-pé'de. a.
Web-footed.—See MILLEPEDES.

PALMISTRY, pál-mis'tr. s.
One who deals in palmistry.

PAN, pan. s. (403)
A vessel broad and shallow; the part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder; any thing below, as the brain Pan.

PANACEA, pán-á-se'á. s.
A cure.

PANACEA, pán-á-stá'shun. s.
An herb.

PANCAKE, pán'kake. s.
Thin pudding baked in the frying pan.

PANADO, pán'á-dó. s.
Food made bearable in water.

PANCREAS, pán'kré-ás. s.
The sweetbread.

PANCREATIC, pán-kre-á-tik. a.
Containing in the pancreas.

PANCE, pán'č. s.
A flower, a kind of violet.

PANDECT, pán'dekt. s.
A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

PANDEMIC, pán-de'mik. a. (309)
Incident to a whole people.

PANDER, pán'dur. s. (99)
To pimp, to be subservient to lust or passion. Not used.

PANDERLY, pán'dur-lí. a.
Pimping, pimp-like.

PANDILATION, pán-dil-a'shun. s.
The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermittent fever.

PANE, pán. s.
A square of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

PANEGYRICK, pán-ne-jer'rik. s.
An eulogy, an encomiastick piece.

PANEGYRIST, pán-ne-jer'nst. s.
One that writes praise, encomium.

To PANEGYRIZE, pán'e-je-riz. v. a.
To praise highly.

PANT, pant. v. n.
To palpitate, to palpitate the heart, to flutter.

PAPILLITATION, pál-pil-tá'shun.
Beating or panting, the alteration in the pulse of the heart which makes it feel.

PANSARVACE, pálz'gráve. s.
A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.

PALSICAL, pál-zé-kál. a. (94)
Ailed with the palsy, paralytick.

PALSIED, pálz'id. a. (283)
Diseased with a palsy.

PALSY, pál'zi. s. (84)
A privation of motion, or sense of feeling, or both.

To PALTER, pál'tér. v. n. (94)
To shift, to dodge.

PANT, pant. v. n.
To palpitate, to beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour; to have the breasts heaving, as for want of breath; to long, to wish earnestly.

PANT, pant. s.
Palliation, motion of the heart.

PANTALOON, pán-tá-lóon'. s.
A man's garment anciently worn; a character in a pantomime.

PANTHEON, pán-thé-o'n. s. (160)
A temple of all the gods.
PAR

nór (167), nó (163); túbe (171), tub (172), báll (173); óli (299); pínd (315); thín (466), this (469).

PARALLELOGRAM, pár-à-lél-ô-grâm. n. In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, pár-à-lél-ô-grâm-êl-kál. s. (509) Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELIPiped, pár-à-lél-ô-pîd. s. A prism whose base is a parallelogram. Ab.

PARALOGIZE, pâr-râ-lô-gize. v. n. To reason sophistically.

PARALYSIS, pâr-ral'ê-sis. s. (520) A palsy.

ParaLOGY, pâr-ral'lô-jie. s. (318) A false argument.

PARAPOLY, pâr-à-pol'ô-jie. s. (318) False reasoning.

PARALYSIS, pâr-ral'e-sis. s. A palsy.

PARAPHRASE, pâr-râ-frâ-fre. s. A loose interpretation, an explanation in many words.

PARAPHRASICAL, pâr-râ-frâs'-tôl-kál. a. Lat in interpretation, not literal, not verbal.

ParaPHRENESIS, pâr-râ-frâ'ne-sis. s. An inflammation of the diaphragm.

Parenchyma, pà-ren'ke-ma. s. A spongy substance; the pith of a plant.


Parenthesis, pà-ren'/Ae-sis. s. A sentence in included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it. (520)

More clear for Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Nares with respect to accent, and directly against them with respect to quantity; for it is not the long quantity of the original that can result the shortening power of the English antepenultimate accent in this word, any more than in Diurus, Ephemereus, &c. which are.

PARENT, pâ'rênt. s. A father or mother.

PARENTAGE, pâ'rênt'âjże. s. (99) Extraction, birth, condition with respect to parents.

PARENTAL, pâ'rent'al. a. Becoming parents, pertaining to parents.

Parenthesis, pâ'rent'âjze. s. (99) A figure in Grammar where two or more substantives are put in the same case; as, 'He went to the country where he was born in France' and died there.' In Rhenock, a short hint, with a promise of future enlargement. In printing, the matter contained between two crochets, marked thus [\;\].

PARASOL, pâr-ra-sole. s. A small sort of canopy or umbrella carried over the head to shade from the sun.

Parasol, pâr-ra-so-f. s. (99) One who forgives another.

Pardonably, pâr'dn-a-ble. ad. Venialiy, excusably.

Pard, pâr'dr. s. (93) A park-keeper.

Park, pâr's. (166) A piece of ground enclosed and stored with deer and other beasts of chase.

Park, pâr'k. s. (410) That which is spared off anything, the end.

Parish, pâr'resh. s. A particular charge of a secular priest; a particular division or district, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

Parish, pâr'resh. a. The particular charge of a secular priest; a particular division or district, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

Parish, pâr'resh. s. A piece of ground enclosed and stored with deer and other beasts of chase.

Parish, pâr'resh. s. (99) A park-keeper.

Parishioner, pâr'resh-un'er. s. One that belongs to the parish.

Parishoner, pâr'resh-un'er. s. One that belongs to the parish.

Parity, pâr're-te. s. Equality, resemblance.

PARK, pâr'k. s. An instrument to cut away the surface.

Paring, pâ-rûr. a. Skin dressed for the writer.

Parentage, pâr'resh-un'er. s. One that belongs to the parish.

Parentage, pâr'resh-un'er. s. An instrument to cut away the surface.

Parentage, pâr'resh-un'er. s. One that belongs to the parish.

Parent, pâr'resh. a. The particular charge of a secular priest; a particular division or district, having officers of its own, and generally a church.

Parent, pâr'resh. s. A beadle, a summoner of the courts of civil law.
All our orthocritics agree in accenting this word on the first syllable. Mr. Nares says, Dr. Johnson has improperly accent ed this word on the last; but, both in the folio edition of his Dictionary, and the quarto printed since his death, the accent is on the first. There is not the same uniformity in the accentuation of this word as in the word派遣,

For though Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Buchanan, Bailey, Fenning, and Entick, accent the first syllable, Dr. Johnson, in the Dictionary of his Dictionary, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Barclay, accent the last; and Dr. Kenrick places an accent on both first and last. The same diversity appears in the accentuation of 少数, a word of exactly the same form; which is accent ed by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Fenning, and Entick, on the last syllable; and by Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Buchan an, Barclay, Bailey, and Fenning, on the first; and by Mr. Perry both on the first and last. The truth is, these three words are among those which admit of the accent either on the first or last syllable, and this has produced the diversity we find in our Dictionaries.

The accent on the first syllable accords most agreeable to our own analogy, and ought to be preferred.

**PARTITION, pär-ti'shūn.s.**

The act of dividing, as late of being divided; division, separation, distinct; that by which the act of dividing is made.

To **PARTITION, pär-ti'shūn.v.a.** To divide into distinct parts. Little used.

**PARTLET, pär'tlē.s.**

A name given to a hen, the original significance being a ruff or band.

**PARTLY, pär'tlē.ad.**

To some measure, in some degree.

**PARTNER, pär'tnër.s.**

A person who dances with another.

To **PARTNER, pär'tnër.v.a.** To join, to associate with a partner. Little used.

**PARTNERSHIP, pär'tn-rē-ship.s.**

Joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade.

**PARTOOK, pär'tōk.**

Pers. of Part.

**PARTIDGE, pär'trigdē.s.**

A bird of game.

**PARTURITION, pär-tōr-shūn.s.**

The state of being about to bring forth.

**PARTY, pär'tē.s.**

A number of persons confederated by similarity of design or opinions in opposition to others; one of two litigants; one concerned in any affair; side, persons engaged against each other; cause, side; a select assembly; particular person, a person distinct from, or opposed to, another; a detachment of soldiers.

**PARTY-COLOURED, pär'tē-kō-lərd.**

a. Having diversity of colours.

**PARTY-MAN, pär'tē-mān.s.**

A faithful person; an abettor of a party.

**PARTY-WALL, pär'tē-wāl.**

Wall that separates houses next to each other.

**PARTY-TITE, pär'tē-tūdē.s.**

Littleness, minuteness.

**PASS, pās.s.**

A narrow entrance, an avenue; passage, road; a permission to go or come anywhere; an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode; push, thrust in fencing; state, condition.

**PASSABLE, pās-sā-bl.a.**

Possible to be passed or travelled through or over; supportable, tolerable; capable of admission or reception.

**PASSADO, pās-sā-dō.s.**

A push, a thrust.—See LUMAGO.

**PASSE, pās.**

A narrow entrance, an avenue; passage, road; a permission to go or come anywhere; an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode; push, thrust in fencing; state, condition.

**PASSE-FOLOWER, pās-kō-lō-dr.s.**

A plant.

**PASQUINADE, pās-kwā-nādē'.'s.**

A lampoon.

To **PASS, pās.v.a.** To go beyond; to go through, as. The horse passed the river; to spend time; to move hastily over; to transfer to another proprietor; to strain, to prolong; to vent, to let out; to utter ceremoniously; to utter solemnly; to transmit; to put an end to; to surpass, to excel; to omit; to neglect; to transgress; to admit, to allow; to enslave a law; to impose fraudulently; to proscribe artfully, to make succeed to send from one place to another; To pass away, to waste, to spend time; To pass by, to excuse, to forgive; to disregard; To pass over, to omit, to let unregarded; to come to pass, to be affected.

**PASSENGER, pās-sēn-jər.s.**

A traveller, one who is upon the road, away farther; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling with him; a person engaged against each other; cause, side; a select assembly; particular person, a person distinct from, or opposed to, another; a detachment of soldiers.

**PASSENGER, pās-se-nil.s.**

One who passes, one that is upon the road.

**PASSE-FOLOWER, pās-se-nil.**

Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

**PASSE-FOLOWER, pās-se-nil.**

Any effect caused by external agency; violent commotion of the mind; anger, zeal, ardour; love, eagerness; emphatically, the last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

**PASSE-FOLOWER, pās-kō-lō-dr.**

A plant.

**PASSE-FOLOWER, pās-kō-lō-dr.**

The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

**PASSE-FOLOWER, pās-kō-lō-dr.**

Moved by passion, causing or expressing great commotion of mind; easily moved to anger.

**PASSE-FOLOWER, pās-kō-lō-dr.**

With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind; angrily.

**PASSE-FOLOWER, pās-kō-lō-dr.**

State of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

**PASSE-FOLOWER, pās-kō-lō-dr.**

Receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting, not opposing; suffering, not resisting; in Grammar, a verb passive is that which signifies passion.

**PASSE-FOLOWER, pās-kō-lō-dr.**

With a passive nature.

**PASSE-FOLOWER, pās-kō-lō-dr.**

Quality of receiving impression from external agents; possibility, power of suffering.

**PASSE-FOLOWER, pās-kō-lō-dr.**

Permission of egress.

**PAST, pāst.prt.part.**

Properly past. See Principles, No. 367. Not present, not to come; spent, gone through, undergone.

**PAST, pāst.prt.part.**

Beyond; no longer capable of; beyond, out of reach of; beyond, farther than; above, more than.

**PASTE, pāst.s.**

Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious; flour and water mixed to get together; a confection of matter joined together so as to make a cement; artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.
To Paste, pāst-v. a.
To fasten with paste.

Pasteboard, pāst-bord-a.
A kind of coarse, thick, stiff paper.

Pastern, pās-tār-n.s.
The distance between the joint next the foot and the coronet of a horse; the legs of any animal in drollery.

Pastime, pās-tim-e.s.
Sport, amusement, diversion.

Pat, pat.s.
A light quick blow, a tap; a small lump of matter beat into shape with the hard.

Pat, pat.a.
Fit, convenient, exactly suitable.

Patch, pātch.s.
A quick blow, a tap; a small lump of matter beat into shape with the hard.
To Patch, pātch-v.n.
To strike lightly, to tap.

Patagon, pā-tā-kōn-s.
A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English.

Pat, pāt.s.
A piece of coarse, thick, stiff paper.

Pat, pāt.s.
A quick blow, a tap; a small lump of matter beat into shape with the hard.
To Pat, pāt-v.a.
To strike lightly, to tap.

Patagon, pā-tā-kōn-s.
A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English.

To Patch, pātch-v.a.
To cover with a piece sewed on; to decorate the face with small spots of black silk; to mend clumsily, to mend as so that the original strength of the piece is lost; to make up of shreds or different pieces.

Patch, pātch.s.
A piece sewed on to cover a hole; a piece inserted in mosaic or turgot work; a small speck of black silk put on the face; a small particle, a parcel of land.

Pat, pāt.s.
One that patches, a botcher.

Pat, pāt.s.
One that patches, a botcher.

Patchwork, pātch-wārk.s.
Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangingly together.

Pat, pāt.s.
The head.

Patent, pāt-ent.a.
Having a patent.

Act or state of opening.

Patent, pāt-ent-s.
A plate. Obsolete.

Patent, pāt-ent.s.
Open to the perusal of all, as letters patent; something appropriated by letters patent.

Patent, pāt-ent.s.
A patent, patentee, patentee, etc. One who has a patent.

Paternal, pāt-er-nal-a.
Fatherly, having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in succession from one's father.

Patentee, pāt-ent-e-s.
One who has a patent.

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Fatherly, having the relation of a father; hereditary, received in succession from one's father.

Patentee, pāt-ent-e-s.
PATRONAGE, pát'tr-ön-idje. s. (99) Support, protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

PATRONAL, pát'tr-ón-al. a. Patronizing, protecting, guarding, defending.

PATRONAGE, pát'tr-ön-idje. s. (90) Support, protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

PATTERN, pát'tum. s. The original proposed to imitation, the archetype, that which is to be copied; a specimen, a part shown as a sample of the rest; an instance, an example; any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

PAUCITY, paw'se-te. s. Fewness, smallness of number; smallness of quantity.

PAVE, pás. v. a. To lay with brick or stone, to floor with stone; to make a passage easy.

PAVEMENT, pás'ment. s. Stones or bricks laid on the ground, stone-floor.

PEA, pé. s. (227) A well-known kind of pulse. A genus generated in the body of a testaceous shell; a speck on the eye.

PEARL, perl. s. (234) A gem generated in the body of a testaceous shell; a speck on the eye.

PAUPER, paw'pur. s. (98) A poor person.

PAVE, páv. v. a. (405) To discharge a debt; to dismiss on whom anything is due with his money; to atone, to make amends by suffering; to compensate; to give the equivalent for anything bought.

PAYMASTER, pás'más-tur. s. One that pays, one from whom wages or reward is received.

PAVEMENT, pás'ment. s. The allotting of pay; the discharge of debt or promise; a reward; chastisement, sound beating.

PEA, pé. s. (227) A well-known kind of pulse.

PEAFOWL, peafoul. a. A species of bird, the male of which is remarkable for the beauty of his plumage, especially of his tail.

PAVILION, pál-ví'llün. s. (113) A tent, a temporary or moveable house.

PAUNCH, páunsh. s. (214) The belly, the region of the guts.

PAVEMENT, pál-ví'llün. s. (113) A tent, a temporary or moveable house.

PATRONAGE, pát'tr-ön-idje. s. (90) Support, protection; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice, right of conferring a benefice.

PATRONAL, pát'16-na!. a. Protecting, supporting, guarding, defending.

PATTER, pát'tur. v. n. (98) To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet, or like the beating of hail.

PAVEMENT, pás'ment. s. Stones or bricks laid on the ground, stone-floor.
PEARLEYED, peril'ید a.
Having a speck in the eye.
PEARLGRASS, peril'گر a.
PEARLPLANT, peril'پل a.
PEARLWORT, peril'ور a.
Plants.
Pearly, peril'l a.
Abounding with pearls, containing pearls, resembling pearls.
PEARMAIN, پار مین a.
An apple.
PEAR TREE, پر تر ب a.
The tree that bears pears.
PEASANT, پی سانت a.
A hind, whose business is rural labour.
PEASantry, پی سانتری a.
Peasants, rusticks, country people.
PEASCOD, پی اسکود a.
Food of peas.—See Pea.
PEASLEY, پی لی s.
A species of turf used for fire.
PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, پی بلا کریستال a.
Crystal in form of nodules.
PEBBLED, پی بلد a.
Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.
PEBBLY, پی بلی a.
Full of pebbles.
PECCABILITY, پی اکبیلیتی a.
State of being subject to sin.
PECCANT, پی اسانت a.
Guilty, criminal; ill-disposed, offensive to the body; wrong, deficient, unnatural.
PECK, پیک a.
The fourth part of a bushel; proverbially, in low language, a great deal.
To PECK, پیک v. a.
To strike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with any pointed instruments. To peck at, to continually find fault with.
PECKER, پیکر a.
One that pecks; a kind of bird, as the wood-pecker.
PECKLED, پیکلد a.
Spotted, varied with spots.
PECTORAL, پیکتیرال a.
A breast-plate; a medicine proper to strengthen the breast and stomach.
To PECULATE, پیکو لیت v. n.
To rob or defraud the public.
Pentameter, pen-tam' mé-tar. s. A Latin verse of five feet.
Pentangular, pen-tang'gu-lar. a. Five-cornered.
Pententalous, pen-ta-pet'ta-lus. s. Having five petals.
Pentastyle, pen-ta-styl'e. s. A lat inverse of five feet.
Pentatooch, pen-ta-tu'k. s. (353) The five books of Moses.
Pentecost, pen-te-kost. s. A feast among the Jews.
Penthouse, pen'thou'se. s. A shed hanging out sloping from the main wall.
Pentile, pen'tile. s. A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof.
Pent up, pent. part. a. Shut up.
Penumalima, pen-nal'ma. s. The last syllable but one.
Penumimate, pen-nal'ma-tate. a. Belonging to the last syllable but one.
Penumbra, pen'br' a. An imperfect shadow.
Penurious, pen'u're-us. a. Niggardly, sparing, sordidly mean; scant, not plentiful.
Penuriously, pen'u're-us-le. ad. Sparingly, not plentifully.
Penuriousness, pen'u're-us-nes. s. Niggardliness, parsimony.
Penury, pen'nu'rey. s. Poverty, indigence.
Peony, pe'o-ne. s. A Bower.
People, pee'pl. s. (105) A nation, those who compose a community; the vulgar, the commonalty, not the princes or nobles, persons of a particular class; men, or persons in general.
To People, pee'pl. v. a. (256) To stock withinhabitants.
Pepper, pep'pur. s. (o8) An aromatic pungent kind of grain brought from India.
Pepper, pep'pur. v. a. To sprinkle with pepper; to beat, to mangle with shot or blows.
Pepperbox, pep'pur-boks. s. A box for holding pepper.
Peppercorn, pep'pur-korn. s. Any thing of incomconsiderable value.
Peppermint, pep'pur-mint. s. Mint eminently hot.
Peppertwort, pep'pur-wurt. s. A plant.
Peptic, pep'tik. a. Digestion.
Peradventure, per-ad-vén't'shur. ad. Perhaps, maybe, by chance; doubt, question.
To Perambulate, per-ám'bul-late. v. s. To walk through; to survey by passing through.
Perambulation, per-ám-bu-lå' shun. s. The act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.
Perceivable, per-se'v-bl. a. Perceptibly, such as falls under perception.
Perceivably, per-se'v-bli. ad. In such a manner as may be observed or known.
To Perceive, per-seve'. v. a. To discover by some sensible effects; to know, to observe; to be affected by.
Perceptibility, per-sep'ti-blit'e. s. The state of being an object of mind; perception, the power of perceiving.
Perceptible, per-sep'ti-bl. a. Such as may be known or observed.
Perceptibly, per-sep'ti-bli. ad. In such a manner as may be perceived.
Perception, per-sep'shun. s. The power of perceiving, consciousness; the act of perceiving; notion, idea; the state of being affected by something.
Perceptive, per-sep'tiv. a. (512) Having the power of perceiving.
Perceptivity, per-sep'tiv-it'e. s. The power of perception or thinking.
Perch, per'thsh. s. (352) A kind of fish.
Perch, per'thsh. s. A measure of five yards and a half, a pole; something on which birds roost or sit.
To Perch, per'thsh. v. n. To sit or roost as a bird.
To Perch, per'thsh. v. a. To place on a perch.
Perchance, per-tshance. ad. Possibly, perhaps, peradventure.
Perception, per-sep'shun. s. The act of perceiving, consciousness; the state of being affected by something.
Perempt, per'emt'. v. a. To kill, to crush.
Peremption, per-em'shun. s. Crush, extinction. Law term.
Peremptorially, per-em-tür-re-ly. ad. Absolutely, positively, so as to cut off all further debate.
Peremptoriness, per-em'tur-c-ness. s. (412) Positiveness, absolute decision, dogmatism.
Peremptory, per-em'te-re. a. (512) Dogmatical, absolute, such as destroys all further exposition.—For the a, see Domes-
tick.

If we consult our orthoepists, there can scarcely be any two pronunciations more equally balanced than those that are given to this word, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, Dr. Ash, W. Johnston, Mr. Scott, and Emmick are for the first; and Dr. Johnson, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, Barclay, Fenning, and Perry, for the last; but notwithstanding the last has these authorities to support it, I am much mistaken if the first has not obtained a complete victory. That there is a strong ten-
dency in words of this kind to draw the accent-high, is evident; it is as evident likewise, that those polysyllables which we derive from the Latin, incline to accent that syllable on which we place a secondary accent in pronouncing the original, (see Academy and Disputa-ble;) and provided there are no clusters of uncombinable consonants in the latter syllables, there is reason to think that an accent on such syllables would be pronounced as in Perdurably; the case is different; the uncombinable conso-
ants are not to be pronounced without considerable difficulty, if we place the accent on the first, therefore this accentuation ought to be avoided as much as in Corruptible, which see. The Poets incline to the side I have adopted: the vig'rous sweat
"O per dueable shame! let's stab ourselves." Shakespeare.
"Why would he, for the momentary trick,
's Be per dueably fin'd?—Shakespeare.
Perdurably, per'du-ral-bly. ad. Lasting.
Perdurance, per-dur-ance. s. Long continuance.
To Pergrinate, per-gri'ne. v. a. To travel, to live in foreign countries.
Peregrination, per-gri'ne-shun. s. Travel, abode in foreign countries.
Peregrine, per-gri'ne. a. Foreign, not native, not domestic.
To Perempt, per-emt'. v. a. To kill, to crush.
Peremption, per-em'shun. s. Crush, extinction. Law term.
Peremptorially, per-em-tür-re-ly. ad. Absolutely, positively, so as to cut off all further debate.
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Peremptory, per-em'te-re. a. (512) Dogmatical, absolute, such as destroys all further exposition.—For the a, see Domes-
tick.
Perdurate, per'du-rat. a. Durable, lasting, long continuing.
Perdurable, per-dur-ab-l. a. (298) Lasting, long continued.
Perdurably, per'du-ral-bly. ad. Durable, lasting, long continuing.
Perdurate, per'du-rat. a. Durable, lasting, long continuing.
Perdurably, per'du-ral-bly. ad. Durable, lasting, long continuing.
Perdurably, per'du-ral-bly. ad. Durable, lasting, long continuing.
Perdurably, per'du-ral-bly. ad. Durable, lasting, long continuing.
Perdurably, per'du-ral-bly. ad. Durable, lasting, long continuing.
To Perflate, per-flate'.v. a. To blow through.

Perforation, per-fo-ra'shun.s. The act of piercing or boring; hole, place bored.

To Perforate, per-fo-rite.v. a. To pierce with a tool, to bore.

Perfection, per-fek'tion.s. The state of being perfect; something that contributes to produce supreme excellence; attribute of God.

To Perfectionate, per-fek'shun-ate. v. a. To make perfect.

Perfective, per-fek'tiv-e.a. (512) Conducting to bring to perfection.

Perfumatory, per-fu'ma-tur-e.a. (312) That which perfumes.

To Perfume, per-fume'.s. (492) Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things; sweet odour, fragrance.

Perigee, per'e-je. s. (167) A point in the heavens, wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth.—See European.

Perihelium, per-e-he'le-um.s. That point of a planet's orbit, where it is nearest the sun.

Perihelion, per'e-hel'e-on.s. A point in the heavens, where a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth.—See Perigee.

Peril, per'rii.s. Danger, hazard, jeopardy; denunciation, danger denounced.

Perilous, per'ril-us.s. Dangerous, hazardous, full of danger; it is used by way of emphasis, or ludicrous exaggeration of anything bad; smart, witty. In this last sense out of use.

Perimeter, per-im'er-it.s. (341) The compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure of what kind soever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

Period, pe're-ud.s. (166) A circuit; that which is taken as the measure of time, by which days are divided into years; the end or beginning; the state at which anything terminates; length of duration; a complete sentence from one full stop to another.

Perilously, per'ril-Us-le.ad. Dangerously.

Perilousness, per'ril-Us-nes.s. Dangerousness.

Peripatetic, per-e-pa:iet'!k.s. One of the ancient sect of philosophers, called peripatetics; so called because they used to dispute walking up and down the Lyceum at Athens. They were the followers of Aristotle.

Peripatetic, per-e-pa:et'ik.(509) 1. A circuit, making a circle, making a revolution; happening by revolution at some stated time; regular, performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

Perioch, pe-re-oi.k. (309) a. Circular, making a circle, making a revolution; happening by revolution at some stated time; regular, performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

Periotes, per-e-o-tetes.s. (521) The instrument of boring.

Pericarpium, per-e-kir'pe-utrr.s. "In Botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant.

Pericardium, per-e-kar'de-um. s. The pericardium is a thin membrane of a conic figure that resembles a cone, and contains the heart in its cavity.

Peripatetic, per-e-pa:et'ik.(509) 1. A circuit, making a circle, making a revolution; happening by revolution at some stated time; regular, performing some action at stated times; relating to periods or revolutions.

Periapex, per'e-ap'eks.s. Amulet, charm worn as a preservative against diseases or mischief. Obsolote.

X x 2
To Persist, persis't.v.n. (447) To persevere, to continue firm, not to give over.

Persistence, per-sis-tence.J

Persistency, The state of persisting, steadiness, constancy, perseverance in good or bad; obstinacy, stubbornness.

Persistive, per-sis'tiv.a. (157) Steady, not receding from a purpose, persevering.

Person, per'sn.s.(170) Individual or particular man or woman; human being; a general loose term for a human being; one's self, not a particular person.

Personal, per-s'nal.a. (88) Belonging to or concerning a person; not to things; not real; affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private sensations or character; present, not acting by representative; exterior, corporal; in Law, something moving, some thing attendant to the person; in Grammar, a personal verb is that which has all the regular modifications of the three persons, opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

Personable, per-sun-a'bl a. Handsome, graceful, of good appearance.

Personal, per-sun-al.l. a. (88) Belonging to or concerning a person; not to things; not real; affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar, proper to him or her, relating to one's private sensations or character; present, not acting by representative; exterior, corporal; in Law, something moving, something attendant to the person; in Grammar, a personal verb is that which has all the regular modifications of the three persons, opposed to impersonal that has only the third.

Perspective, per-spek'tiv.a. Relating to the science of vision, optical, optic.

Perspicacious, per-spo-ka'shus.a. Quick sighted, sharp of sight. Mentally applied.

Perspicacity, per-seps-a'tiv.e. The art of looking sharply. Little used.

Perspicuous, per-spek'ku-us.a. Transparent, clear, such as may be seen through; clear to the understanding, not obscure, not ambiguous.

Perspicuity, per-spek'ju-te.s. Clearness, clear, such as may be seen through; clear to the understanding.

Perspicil, per-spe'sil.s. A glass through which things are viewed, an optical glass.

Perspective, per-spé'ke-te.s. The act of looking sharply. Little used.

Perspicil, per-spe'sil.s. A glass through which things are viewed, an optical glass.

Perspicuousness, per-spi'kju-us-n.s. Clearness without obscurity.

Perspiration, per-spe-ia'shun.s. Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Perspirable, per-spi'ra-bl.a. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores, perspiring, emitting perspiration.

Perspiration, per-spé-ra'shun.s. Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Perspiratory, per-spi-ra'tor-y.a. (512) (557) Having the power to perspire.

Perspiration, per-spi-ra'tor-y.s. The act of perspiring, the set of influencing by perspiration, the set of gaining or attaining the passions; the state of being persuaded, opinion.

Persuasion, per-swa'zhun.s. Having the power of persuasion, having influence on the passions.

Persuasible, per-swa'ze-bl.a. (430) To be influenced by persuasion.

Persuasively, per-swa'ze-bl-le.a. In such a manner as to persuade.

Persuasiveness, per-swa'ze-nes.s. Influence on the passions.

Persuasive, per-swad'v.a. (428) Having the power of persuasion, having influence on the passions.

Persuasive, per-swad'v.a. (428) Having the power of persuasion, having influence on the passions.

Persuasion, per-swad'v.a. (428) Having the power of persuasion, having influence on the passions.

Persuading, per-swad'ing.v.n. To persuade, to influence by argument or exhortation. Persuasion seems rather applicable to the passions, and Argument to the reason, but this is not always observed. To influence by argument or exhortation.

Persuader, per-swad'er.s. (98) One who influences by persuasion an important adviser.
Pestilent* pes'te-lent.a. Producing plagues, malignant, infectious.

Pestilence, pes'te-lens.s. Plague, pest, contagious dysentery.

Pestiferous, pes-tif'ter-us.a. Destructive; pestilential, infectious.

Pestilential, pes-te-lent'le. a. Pertaining to the nature of pestilence, producing pestilence, pestiferous, contagious, mischievous, destructive.

Pestilently, pes-te-lent-le. ad. Mischievously, destructively.

Pestillation, pes-till-a'shun.s. The act of gushing or breaking in a morant.

Pestle, pes'til. s. (405) (472) An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

Pet, pet.s. A slight passion, a slight fit of anger; a lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand; any animal tamed and much fondled; a favourite.

Pet, pet.v.a. To spoil by too much fondling.

Petals, pet'al.s. Petal is a term in Botany, signifying those fine-coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. The leaf of a flower, as distinguished from the leaf of a plant.

Petulant, pet'tshu-lant-t. a. (461) Saucy, perverse, wanton.

Petulancy, pet'tshu-lan-se.s. Sauciness, peevishness, wantonness.

Petulance, pet'tshu-lanse. Petulance, petulant.

Pet, pet. v.a. To disturb, to perplex, to harass; to encumber.

Pettine, pet-tine'. a. To distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt, to turn from the right.

Pettiver, pet'tiv-er.s.(gs) One that pesters or disturbs.

Pettice, pet-tek'se. s. Petal is a term in Botany, signifying those fine-coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. The leaf of a flower, as distinguished from the leaf of a plant.

Petticoat, pet'te-kot.s. The lower part of a woman's dress.

Pettish, pet'tish.a. Small, inconsiderable, little.

Pettiness, pet'te-nts.s. Smallness, littleness, incensiderableness, unimportance.

Pettishness, pet'tish-ness.s. Smallness, pettishness.

Pettition, pet-tish'un.s. Request, Intreaty, supplication, prayer; single or a part of a prayer.

Pettitionary, pet-tish'un-a-ie.a. Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing petitions or requests.

Pettitioner, pet-tish'un-ur.s.(gs) One who offers a petition.

Petition, pet-tish'un.v.a. To petition, to supplicate.

Petitionarily, pet-tish-un-a-re-le. ad. By way of begging the question.

Petitionary, pet-tish-un-a-re. a. Supplicatory, coming with petitions; containing petitions or requests.

Petitioner, pet-tish-un-ur.s. One who offers a petition.

Petition, pet-tish-un.v.a. Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing.

Pet, pet.v.a. To disturb, to perplex, to harass; to encumber.

Pettine, pet-tek'se. s. Petal is a term in Botany, signifying those fine-coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. The leaf of a flower, as distinguished from the leaf of a plant.

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Petition, pet-tish-un.v.a. Petitioning, claiming the property of any thing.

Pet, pet.v.a. To disturb, to perplex, to harass; to encumber.
Phantastical, fan-tas-tik. A specie, an apparition; a fancied vision.
Phantastick, fan-tas-tik. See Fantastical.
Phantasm, fan-tazm. A smart stroke with the end of the finger bent against the thumb, and suddenly straitened.
Phlebotomist, fle-bot'o-mist. One that opens a vein, a blood-letter.
Phlebotomy, fle-bot'o-mie. Blood-letting, the art or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.
Phlegm, fle'm. The watery humour of the body; the tough viscous matter discharged by coughing; water.
Phlegmagogues, fle-g'ma-g6gz. A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.
Phlegmon, flej'mon. An inflammation, a burning tumour.
Phlegmous, flej'mo-nus. Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; watery; dull, cold, frigid.
Phlemon, fle'mon. An inflammation, a burning tumour.
Phlemonous, flej'mo-nus. Inflammatory, burning.
Phleme, fleme. An instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.
Phlogistic, flo-jis'tik. Critical, grammatical.
Phlogistic, flo-jis'tik. Having phlogiston.
Phlogiston, flo-jis'ton, or flo-gis'ton. A chymical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.
Phlogiston, flo-jis'ton, or flo-gis'ton. A chymical liquor extremely inflammable; the inflammable part of any body.

To PHILosophize, fel'lös'o-fiz.v.a. To play the philosopher, to reason like a philosopher.

PHILOsOPHY, fel'lös'o-fe. Knowledge natural or moral; hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained; reasoning, argumentation; the course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILtter, fil'tur. s. (98) Something to cause love.

PHILOsOPHY, fel'lös'o-fe. Knowledge natural or moral; hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained; reasoning, argumentation; the course of sciences read in the schools.

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PHILsOPHY, fel'lös'o-fe. Knowledge natural or moral; hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained; reasoning, argumentation; the course of sciences read in the schools.
This word, as well as *Frenitiz*, is pronounced by Mr. Sheridan with the accent on the first syllable; in which, though he is cons- 
trary to analogy, he is consistent. But Dr. 
Johnson, Dr. Rennie, and Mr. Barley, pro- 
nounce *Freniti* with the accent on the first 
syllable, and *Pirenitis* with the accent on the second. 
That the penultimate accent is the true 
pronunciation in both can scarcely be 
doubted, if we consult analogy (59); and 
that it is most in use, may appear from the 
additional suffrages of Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, 
Mr. Scott, Mr. Parry, W. Johnson, Entick, 
Bailey, and Fenning.

**Physiognomy**, *fiz*-'zh-o-'no-mi. s. 
The art of discovering the temper and fore- 
knowing the fortune by the features of the 
face; the face, the cast of the look.

**Physicians**, *fiz*-'sh-an. s. 
One who professes the art of healing.

**Physic**, *fiz*-'zik. s. 
The science of healing; medicines, remedies; 
in common phrase, a purge.

**Physick**, *fiz*-'zik. v.a. 
To purge, to treat with physic, to cure.

**Physicul**, *fiz*-'ze-kul. a. 
Relating to nature or to natural philosophy, 
not moral; pertaining to the science of healing; 
medicinal, helpful to health; resembling physics.

**Physician**, *fiz*-'sh-an. s. 
One who professes the art of healing.

**Physicians**, *fiz*-'sh-an. s. 
The science of healing; medicines, remedies; 
in common phrase, a purge.

**Physicotheology**, *fiz*-'ki-o-'the-o-ló-jist. s. 
A writer of natural philosophy.

**Physicology**, *fiz*-'zh-o-'ol-*i*-jist. s. 
The science of the constitution of things.

**Physiology**, *fiz*-'zh-o-'ol-*i*-jist. s. 
The doctrine of the constitution of things.

**Physiologist**, *fiz*-'zh-o-'ol-*i*-jist. s. 
A writer of natural philosophy.

**Physiologically**, *fiz*-'zh-o-lö-*llo-*jik. a. 
Relating to the doctrine of the natural consti- 

tution of things.

**Physiography**, *fiz*-'zh-o-'gr-*a*-fe. s. 
A description of plants.

**Physiographic**, *fiz*-'zh-o-*gri*-fe. s. 
A description of plants.

**Physiographical**, *fiz*-'zh-o-*llo-*jik. a. 
Relating to the doctrine of the natural consti- 
tution of things.

**Physiognomist**, *fiz*-'zh-o-'no-mist. s. 
A writer of natural philosophy.

**Physiognomy**, *fiz*-'zh-o-'no-mi. s. 
The art of discovering the temper and fore- 
knowing the fortune by the features of the 
face; the face, the cast of the look.

**Physiognomy**, *fiz*-'zh-o-'no-mi. s. 
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**Physiognomy**, *fiz*-'zh-o-'no-mi. s. 
The art of discovering the temper and fore- 
knowing the fortune by the features of the 
face; the face, the cast of the look.
To Pinch, pinsh. v. n. (352) To act with force so as to be felt, to beat upon, to be piercing; to spare, to be frugal.

Pinch, ninsh. s. A painful squeeze with the fingers; a small quantity of snuff contained between the finger and thumb; oppression, distress inflicted; difficulty.

Pinchbeck, pinsh’bek. s. A compound metal resembling gold; so-called which pins are stuck.—See CUSHION.

Pincushion, pln’kush-un. s. A small bag stuffed with bran or wool on which pins are stuck.—See CUSHION.

Pindust, pin’dust. s. Small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

Pine, pine. s. A tree.

Pineal, pin’ne-al. a. (507) Resembling a pineapple. An epithet given by Des Cartes to the gland, which he imagined the seat of the soul. See PINEAPPLE.

Pineapple, plne’ap-pl. s. A plant.

Pin feathered, pin’feTH-urd. a. (359) Not fledged, having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.

Pinfold, pin’fold. s. A place in which beasts are confined.

Pinnace, pin’as. s. (91) A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small loop or bark attending a farmer's ship.

Pinnacle, pin’na-kl. s. (405) A turretor elevation above the rest of the building; a high springing point.

Pinnier, pin’nur. s. (as) The lappet of a head which lies loose.

Pinguid, ping’gwid. a. (340) Fat, unctuous.

To Pinion, pin’yun. v. a. To bind the wings; to confine by binding the elbows to the sides; to shackle, to bind.

Pint, pint. s. (105) Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces, a liquid measure.

Pip, p?p, s. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues; a spot on the card.

Pipetree, pipe’tree. s. The lilac tree.

Piping, pipe’ing. a. (410) Weak, feeble, sickly; hot, boiling.

To Pique, peek. v. a. (112) To touch with envy or virulence; to value, to fix reputation on a point; to irritate; to fix estimation as a point.

Piqueer, pik-keer’. v. a. See Picheer.

Piqueerer, pik-keer’ur. s. A sea-robber; any robber, particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

Pig, pig. s. A hog belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

Pinnacle, pin’ná-kl. s. (405) A turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high springing point.

Pin, pín, s. A certain annuity settled on a wife to defray her own charges. See P_TRANSACTION.

Pinance, pin’as. s. (91) A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

Pinmoney, pin’munné. s. A certain annuity settled on a wife to defray her own charges. See P_TRANSACTION.

Pincer, pin’ser. s. A forceps for holding the eyes.
PITCHY, pitsh'ē.a. Smear with pitch; having the qualities of pitch; black, dark, dismal.
PIT-COAL, pit'kōl.s. Fossil coal.
PIT-MAN, pit'man.s. (88) He that in sawing timber works below in the pit.
PIT-SAW, pit'saw.s. A large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.
PITEOUS, pitsh'ē-ē.s.a. (263) Sorrowful, mournful, excitable pity; compassion, tender, wretched, pitiful.
PITY, pitic.s. Compassion, sympathy with misery, tenderness for pain or uneasiness; a ground of Pity, a subject of pity or of grief.
To PITY, pitsh.t.v. a. To compass, to pity, to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.
To PITY, pitsh.t.v. n. To be compassionate.
PIVOT, pitv'tūt.s. A pin on which anything turns.
FIX, pitiks.s. A little pin or hook in which the concentrated Host is kept.
PLACABLE, plā'kā-bl.s. (403) Willing or possible to be appeased.
PLACABILITY, plā-ka-bil'e-te. (410) Willingness to be appeased, possibility to be appeased.
PLACED, plā'kēd.s. A little chest or box in which the consecrated Host is kept.
PLACE, plane.v. a. To put in any place, rank, or condition; to fix, to settle, to establish.
PLAIN, plane,ad. Not obscurely; distinctly, articulately; simply, with rough sincerity.
PLAIN, plane,a. (202) Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, simple; artless; honestly rough, open, sincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.
PLAINNESS, plane'nes.s. Levelness, flatness; want of ornament, want of show; openness, rough sincerity; artlessness, simplicity.
PLAIN, plane.ad. Level, open, flat, a field of battle.
PLAIN, plane.s. Level ground, plain.
To PLAIN, plane.v. a. To level, to make even.
To PLAIN, plane.v. n. To lament, to wail.
PLAINDEALING, plane-de'ling.s. (410) Management, void of art.
PLAINLY, plane'lē.ad. Levelly, flatly; without ornament; without gloss, sincerely; in earnest, fairly; evidently, clearly.
PLAINDEALING, plane-de'ling.a. Acting without art.
PLAINWORK, plain'werk.s. Needlework as distinguished from embroidery.
PLAIT, plain't.s. (203) A fold, a double.
PLAINLY, plane'lē.ad. Levelly, flatly; without ornament; without gloss, sincerely; in earnest, fairly; evidently, clearly.
PLAINNESS, plane'nes.s. Levelness, flatness; want of ornament, want of show; openness, rough sincerity; artlessness, simplicity.
PLAIN, plane.s. Levelness, flatness; want of ornament, want of show; openness, rough sincerity; artlessness, simplicity.
PLAIN, plane.a. Complaining, lamentation, complaint, lamentation; expression of sorrow.
PLAIN, plane.s. One that complains.
PLAIN, plane.tūl.a. Complaining, bitterly sorrowful.
PLAIN, plane'tif.a. He that commences a suit in law against another, opposed to the defendant.
PLAID, plad.s. (204) A strip or variegated cloth, an outer loose garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.
PLAGUE, plag.s. (337) Pestilence, a disease eminently contagious and destructive; state of misery; any thing troublesome or vexatious.
To PLAGUE, plag.v. a. To trouble, to tease, to vex, to harass, to torment, to afflict.
PLAGUISHLY, pla'ge-lē.ad. Vexatiously, horridly.
PLAGUISH, pla'gē.s. (345) Vexatious, troublesome.
PLAICE, plase.s. (202) A flat fish.
PLAID, plād.s. (204) A striped or variegated cloth, an outer loose garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.
PLAIN, plane.a. (202) Smooth, level, flat; void of ornament, simple; artless; honestly rough, open, sincere; mere, bare; evident, clear.
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PLU

PNE

POE

To pull, to draw, to force on and off, to force up or down; to strip off feathers; To pull up a beard or mustache, a proverbial expression for taking up or resuming courage.

PLUCK, plúk. s.
A pull, a draw, a single act of plucking; the heart, liver and lungs of an animal.

PLUCKING, plúk'ing. s.
One that plucks.

PLUG, plúg. s.
A stopple, anything driven hard into another body.

TO PLUG, plúg. v. a.
To stop a leak, to stop a leak with a plug.

PLUMED, plúm'ed. s.
Feathers, out of feathers.

PLUMER, plúm'er. s. (98)
A plummer, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

PLUMBER, plúm'ber. s. (347)
A plumber, a leaden weight let down at the end of a line; to regulate any work by the plummet.

Plumbery, plúm'er. s.
Work of lead, manufactures of a plumber.

PLUMCAKE, plúm-káke'. s.
Cake made with raisins.

PLUMAGE, plúm'áj. s. (90)
Feathers, suite of feathers.

Plumage, plúm'áj. s.
The state of being feathered, covered with feathers.

TO PLUME, plúm. v. a.
To put into the air, to put into the air with a plum.

PLUMPRINESS, plúm'pr尼斯. s.
Fullness, disposition towards fullness.

PLUMPRY, plúm'pr. a.
Full, fat.

PLUMMER, plúm'er. s. (99)
Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

PLUMP, plúmp. v. a.
To make plump, to make plump as a sudden fall.

TO PLUMP, plúmp. v. a.
To stuff, to stuff, to make large.

PLUMP, plúmp. v. n.
To make plump, to make plump as a sudden fall.

Plumpness, plúmp'nes.s.
Fullness, disposition towards fullness.

PNEUMATICS, nu-ma'tiiks. s.
A branch of mechanics, which considers the doctrine of the air, according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates; in the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the soul of men.

PNEUMATOLOGY, nu-ma-tol'lo-je. s.
The doctrine of spiritual existence.

TO POACH, poásh. v. a. (352)
To boil slightly; to plunder by stealth.

TO POACH, poásh. v. n.
To steal game, to carry off game privately in a bag.

POACHER, poásh'er. s. (98)
One who steals game.

POCKET, pok'kit. s. (88)
The small bag inserted into clothes.

POCKET-BOOK, pok'kit-book. s.
A paper-book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

POCKET-GLASS, pok'kit-glas. s.
Portable looking-glass.

POCHOLE, pok'hole. s.
A pustule raised by the smallpox.

POCKINESS, pok'ke-nes.s.
The state of being pocky.

POCKY, pok'ke. a.
Infected with the pox.

POCKHOLE, pok'hole. s.
Pus or scab made by the smallpox.

POD, pod. s.
The capsule of legume, the case of seeds.

POEM, po'emi. s.
The work of a poet, a metrical composition.

POET, po'eti. s. (99)
An author of poems, one who writes in measure.

POETASTER, po'é-tas'ter. s.
A vile petty poet.

POETESS, po'é-tcs.s.
A she poet.

POETICAL, po'é-tkal. a.
The art of writing poetry, poetry metrical compositions, poetry: a short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing, pronounced in two words.

POETRY, po'eti-ri. s.
Expression in poetry, poetry suitable to poetry.
Poignancy, p'oign-an-se. (387) The power of stimulating the palate, sharpness; the power of irritation, asperity.

Poignantly, p'oign-an-le. ad. With the qualities of poetry, by the motion of

Poetry, p'o-te. (3) Metrical composition, the art or practice of writing poems; poems, poetical pieces.

Poignant, p'oign-ant-a. (387) Sharp, stimulating the palate; severe, piercing, painful; irritating, satirical, keen.

Point, point's. (299) The sharpened of any instrument; a string with a head; headland, promontory; a string of an epigram; an indivisible part of space; an indivisible part of time, a moment; a small space; space; punctilio, nicety; part required of time or space, critical moment, exact place; degree, stage; note of distinction in writing, a stop; a spot, a part of a surface divided by spots, division by marks into which any thing is distinguished in a circle or other plane, as in tablets the ace or six Point; one of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compass is divided; points of a compass to which any thing is directed, respect, regard; an aim; the act of a dog in marking out the game; the particular thing required, particular instance, example; a single position, a single assertion, a single part of a complicated question, a single part of any whole; a note, a tune; Pointblank, directly, as an arrow is shot to the pointblank, or white mark; a Point of war, a certain measure beat on the drum.

To Point, point, v. a. To sharpen, to forge or grind to a point; to direct towards an object by way of forcing it on the notice; to shew as by directing the finger; to direct towards a place; to distinguish by spots or points.

To Point, point, v. n. To furnish with a point; to furnish with the finger; to force upon the notice by directing the finger towards it; to distinguish words or sentences by points; to indicate as dogs do sportsmen; to show.

Pointed, point'ed-a. Sharp, pointed or pick; epigrammatic, abounding in conciseness.

Pointedly, point'ed-le. ad. In a pointed manner.

Pointedness, point'ed-nes.s. Sharpness, pickiness with asperity; epigrammatic smartness.

Pointel, p'oint-él.s. Any thing on a point.

Pointener, p'oint-er. (98) Any thing that points; a dog that points out game to sportsmen.

Pointingstick, p'ooint'ing-stok.s. Something made the object of ridicule.

Pointless, p'ooint-lés.s. Blunt, not sharp, obuse.

Poison, p'oizn.s. (170) (299) That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses, venom.

To Poison, p'oizn.v. a. To infest with poison; to strike, to injure, or kill by poison given; to corrupt, to stain.

Poison-tree, p'oizn-tree.s. A plant.

Poisoner, p'oizn-er.s. (98) One who poisons; a corruptor.
Poorspirtedness, poor-spîrt-ed-ness, s. (169) Meanness, cowardice. Pop, pop, s. A small smart quick sound. Undoubtedly derived from the noise caused by the sudden expulsion of some small body.

To Pop, pop, v. n. To move or enter with a quick, sudden and unexpected motion.

To Pop, pop, v. a. To put out or insuddenly, sily, or unexpectedly; to shift.

Pong, pöpp, s. The bishop of Rome; a small Gsh, by some called arune.

Popularity, pop-pu-lar'i-tey, s. Gractoujness among the people, state of being favoured by the people; representations suited to vulgar conception: in this sense little used.

Populacy, pop'pu-len-se, s. The common people, the multitude. Little or scarcely ever used.

Popula's, pop-pa-las, s. (91) The vulgar, the multitude.

Populacy, pop-pu-lär-s, s. The common people, the multitude. Little or scarcely ever used.

Popular, pop-pu-lär-a, s. (88) Very popular, most suitable to the common people; beloved by the people, pleasing to the people; studious of the favour of the people, prevailing or raging among the populace, a popular diapason.

Popularity, pop-pu-lär-i-tey, s. Gracefulness among the people, state of being favored by the people; representation suited to vulgar conception: in this sense little used.

Popularity, pop-pu-lär-le, s. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd; according to vulgar conception.

To Populate, pop-pu-läte, v. n. To breed people.

Population, pop-pu-läshen, s. The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

Populous, pop-pu-lüs, s. (314) Full of people, numerous inhabited.

Populously, pop-pu-lär-le, s. With much people.

Populousness, pop-pu-lär-nës, s. The state of abounding with people.

Porcelain, por'se-läne, s. China, china ware.

Porch, pörtsh, s. (332) A roof supported by pillars before a door, an entrance; a portico, a covered walk.

Porcupine, pök-kû-pi-ne, s. (149) A kind of large hedgehog.

Pore, pöre, s. Spuracle of the skin, passage of perspiration; any narrow spuricle or passage.


Poriness, pöre-nës, s. Fullness of pores.

Porish, pöre-sh, s. White, flesh.

Porker, pöre-kër, s. A hog, a pig.

Porkeater, pöre-këtë-r, s. One that lives on pork.

Porkef, pöre-këf, s. (99) A young hog.

Porosity, pöre-tös-së-te, s. Quality of having pores.

Porous, pöre-tös, a. (314) Having small spirals or passages.

Porousness, pöre-tös-nës, s. The quality of having pores.

Porphyre, pöre-fër, s. Marble of a particular kind.

Porpoise, pöp-pöz, s. The sea-hog.

Porosity, pö-ros'se-te, s. Quality of having pores.

Porousness, pö-tös-nes, s. The quality of having pores.

Porosity, pö-ros'se-te, s. Quality of having pores.

Porosity, pö-tös-nes, s. The quality of having pores.

Porous, pö-tös, a. (314) Having small spirals or passages.

Pors, pö-förs, s. (98) One that divides.

Porsiness, pö-föres, s. Meaness, cowardice. Obsolete.

Port, port, s. A harbour, a safestation for ships; a gate, wall, which children play, that only makes a noise.

Portage, port'ädje, s. (90) Money paid for carriage or transport.

Portfoliö, port-tolö, s. An empty binding of the size of a large book to keep loose paper in. Mason.

Portico, pört-të-kö, s. A covered walk, a piazza.

Porter, pörtur, s. (98) One that has the charge of the gate; one who waits at the door to receive messages; one who carries burdens for hire; a kind of strong beer.

Porterance, pört-tor-ädje, s. (90) A chest or bag in which clares are carried.

Porterage, pört-tor-idje, s. (90) Moneypaid for carriage or transport.

Portage, port-tor-idje, s. (90) Money paid for carriage or transport.

Portament, pört-mänt, s. (98) An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports.

Portman, pört-màn, s. (88) A chest or bag in which clares are carried.

Porttrait, pöträt, s. (90) A picture drawn after the life.

Portraiture, pöträt'ë-rë, s. (90) A picture drawn after the life.

Portraiture, pöträt'ë-rë, s. (90) A picture drawn after the life.

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Portraiture, pöträt'ë-rë, s. (90) A picture drawn after the life.
To Precontract, prē-kōn-trākt'. v. a. To contract or bargain beforehand.
To Precurse, prē-kūrs'. s. To run over, to hasten.
To Precursor, prē-kūr'sōr. s. The forerunner, the harbinger.
To Predaceous, prē-dā'shūs. a. Living by prey.
To Predal, prē'dāl. a. (86) Robbing, practicing plunder.
To Predatory, prē-dā-tē-č. a. (312) Plundering, preying upon; hungry, preying, rapacious, ravenous.
To Precede, prē-dē-kēd'. s. To go before, to precede.
To Predecessor, prē-dē-sek'sōr. s. One that was in any state or place before another; an ancestor.
To Predeceased, prē-de-seest'. a. (351) Died before.
To Predecedor, prē-dē-sev'sōr. s. One that was in any state or place before another; an ancestor.
To Predestinarian, prē-dē-stē-ni're-č. a. One that holds the doctrine of predestination.
To Predestinate, prē-dē-stē-ni'ē-tē. v. a. To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.
To Predestination, prē-dē-destēn'shūn. s. Predestination.
To Predestinator, prē-dē-stē-ni-tōr. s. (166) One who holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.
To Predestine, prē-dē-stēni'n. v. a. (140) To decree beforehand.
To Predetermination, prē-dē-ter'mi'n. s. Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.
To Predispose, prē-dīz-pōz'. v. a. To adapt previously to any certain purpose.
To Predisposition, prē-dis-pō-zish'n. s. Preference, partiality, prepossession in favor of anything.
To Predispose, prē-dis-pōz'. v. a. To adapt previously to any certain purpose.
To Predominance, prē-dom'me-nān-se. s. Prevalence, superiority, predominance.
To Predominant, prē-dom'me-nant. a. Prevalent, supreme in influence, ascendant.
To Predominancy, prē-dom'me-nān-se. s. Prevalence, superiority; predominance, ascendant.
To Precensor, prē-sek'sōr. s. One that holds the doctrine of predestination.
To Prefer, prē-feY.v. a. To regard more than another; to advance; to exalt, to raise; to offer solemnly, to propose publicly, to exhibit.
To Preference, prē-feY-ān-se.s. The state of being preferable.
To Preferably, prē-feY-a-bly.ad. In preference, in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.
To Prefere, prē-feY-rār. s. The act of preferring, estimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another.
To Preferred, prē-feY-ārd. a. The act of preferring, estimation of one thing above another, election of one rather than another.
To Preferment, prē-feY-mēnt. a. Ascension to a higher station; a place of honor or profit; preference, act of preferring.
To Preferer, prē-feY-rār. s. One who prefers.
To Prefigure, prē-fi-gūr. v. a. To shew by an antecedent representation.
To Prefiguration, prē-fi-gūrā'shūn.s. Antecedent representation.
To Prefige, prē-fi-gū-rē. v. a. To shew by an antecedent representation.
To Prefixed, prē-fi-kēd. a. To appoint beforehand; to settle, to establish.
To Prefix, prē-fi-kēd. a. Some particle put before a word to vary its significance.
To Prefixion, prē-fi-kēn'shūn. s. The act of prefixing.
To Preform, prē-fōr'm. v. n. To form beforehand.
To Prefecture, prē-fēk'tūr. s. A governor.
To Prefect, prē-fēkt. s. A governor.
To Predict, prē-dīkt'. v. a. To forestall, to foreshow.
To Prediction, prē-dīk'yūn. s. Prophesy, declaration of something future.
To Predictor, prē-dīk'tōr. s. Forecaster.
To Predilection, prē-dī-lēk'shūn.s. Preference, partiality, prepossession in favor of anything.
To Predilection, prē-dī-lēk'shūn.s. Preference, partiality, prepossession in favor of anything.
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To Predilection, prē-dī-lēk'shūn.s. Preference, partiality, prepossession in favor of anything.
To Predict, prē-dīkt'. v. a. To forestall, to foreshow.
To Predilution, prē-dīl'yūn.s. Dilution, thinning, dilution.
To Predilation, prē-di-lā'shūn.s. Predilection, partiality, preference.
To Predilution, prē-di-lā'shūn.s. Dilution, thinning, dilution.
To Predilation, prē-di-lā'shūn.s. Predilection, partiality, preference.
To Predilution, prē-di-lā'shūn.s. Dilution, thinning, dilution.
To Prelude, pr-e-lu'de.v.a.(432)To serve as an introduction, to be previous to.

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To Presume, pre-zume'. v.n. (454) To suppose, to believe previously without examination; to presuppose, to form confident or arrogant opinions; to act presumptuously; to make confident or arrogant attempts.

Pressure, presh'shure.s. (454) The act of pressing or crushing; the state of being pressed or crushed; force acting against anything, gravitation, pressing; violence inflicted, oppression; affliction, grievance, distress, impression, stamp, character made by impression.

Presumer, pre-ziVmur.s. (98) One who presupposes, an arrogant person.

Presume, pre-zurnv.s. (51s) Supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on anything presupposed; an argument strong, but not demonstrative; arrogance, confidence blind and adventurous, presumption; unreasonable confidence of Divine favour.

To Presuppose, pre-sup-poze'. v.a. To put in a claim; to allege falsely; to presume on ability to do anything; to profess presumption or confidence; to venture without positive evidence; to form opinion or argument without imputed proof.

Presumptuously, pre-zum'tshu-ral-e.ad. Arrogantly, arrogantly, presumptuously.

Presumption, pre-zunVshun.s. (51s) Supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on anything presupposed; an argument strong, but not demonstrative; arrogance, confidence blind and adventurous, presumption; unreasonable confidence of Divine favour.

To Presupposition, pre-sup-po-zish'-odn.s. (51s) Supposition previously formed.

Resume, pre-sür-mize'. s. Surmise previously formed.

Pretexta, pre-teks'ta.s. The robe that was worn by the youth of old Rome under seventeen years of age. Mater.

Pretext, pre-teks'ta.s. Pretext, false argument, false allegation.

Pretexta, pre-teks'ta.s. The robe that was worn by the youth of old Rome under seventeen years of age. Mater.

Preter, pre-tor.s. (156) The Roman judge; it is now sometimes taken for a mayor.

Pretering, pre-tor'ing-le.ad. Judicial, exercised by the pretenor.

Preteousness, pre-teto-nus-s. Ancestral, antecedently.

Price, priz.s. (260) Equivalent paid for anything; value, estimation, supposed excellence; due or rate.

To Prick, prik.v.a. To pierce with a small puncture; to prod or wound with an acuminated point; to set the ears; to drive by a puncture or mark; to竿, to impel, to urge; to pass, to pierce with reiorno; to mark a nuse.
To Prick, prük. v. n.
To dress one's self for show; to come upon the spear.

Priestcraft, preist'kraft.s.
Religious frauds.

Priesthood, preist'hud.s.
The office and character of a priest; the order of men set apart for holy offices; the second order of the hierarchy.

Priestess, preist'tes.s.
A woman who officiates in Heathen rites.

To Pride, pride,v. a.
To make proud, to rate himself high. Used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Pried, prid-réd.a.
Managed or governed by priests.

Prim, prim.a.
Formal, precise, and so in this word. Perhaps no one understands the analogies of our language better; but in this and several other words he overthrows the very foundation of language, which is general custom. I am well acquainted with the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent (533) and if custom were wavering, this ought to decide; but in this word, and primary, custom is uniform, and precludes an appeal to analogy.

Primal, prí'mál.a.
First. A word not in use.

Primarily, prí'már-lé-lee. ad.
Originally, in the first intention.

Primariness, prí'már-ré-nés.s.
The state of being first in all or intention.

Primary, prí'már-é.a.
First in intention; original, first; first in dignity, chief. — See Primacy.

Primacy, prí'mak-sé.z.
The chief ecclesiastical station.

Primarily, prí'már-lé.a.
The dignity or office of a prince.

Prime, prime.a.
The dawn, the morning; the beginning, the early day; the best part; the spring of life; spring: the height of perfection; the first part, the beginning.

Prime, prime.a.
Early, blooming; principal, first rate; first original; excellent.

To Prime, prime.v. a.
To put the first powder, to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the first colours on in painting.

Primely, prime'lé.ad.
Originally, primarily, in the first place; excellently, sumptuously.

Primeness, prime'nés.s.
The state of being first; excellence.

Primer, prím'mur.s.
A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read.

Primero, pri-me'r6.s.
A game at cards.

To Prime, prime.v. a.
To establish or fix in any tenet, to impress words, or make books, not by the pen, but by the press.

Principle, prin'se-pl.s.
Element, constituent part; origin of other being; cause; ultimate cause; fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced; ground of action, motive; tenet on which morality is founded.

Principally, prin'se-pal-e.ad.
Chiefly, above all, above the rest.

Princeliness, prin'se-pal-nés.s.
The state of being principal.

Principality, prin-se-pal'e-te.s.
Sovereignty, supreme power; a prince, one invested with sovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince, as the Principality of Wales; superiority, predominance.

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Principally, prin'se-pal-e.ad.
Chiefly, above all, above the rest.
Private, pri-va'te. a. (g1) Secret; alone; being upon the same terms with the rest of the community, opposed to publick; particular, not relating to the publick; secret, not publicly.

Privateneer, pri-va-te'er. s. A ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies.

To Privateneer, pri-va-te'er. v. n. To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private men.

Privately, pri-va'ti-ley. ad. Secretly, not openly.

Privateness, pri-va'tee-nes.s. The state of being first, precedence in time, precedence in place.

Priorship, pri'er-ship. s. The state or office of a prior.

Priory, pri'or. s. A convent in dignity below an abbey.

Prior, pri'or. a. (160) Former, being before something else, antecedent, anterior.

Prior, pri'er. s. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

Prioriess, pri'er-es.s. A lady superior of a convent of nuns.

Priority, pri-o'ri-te.s. The state of being first, precedence in time, precedence in place.

Priorly, pri'er-ly. ad. Secretly, privately.

Privet, pri'vet.s. (on) Evergreen; a kind of phylleria.

Privy, priv'e.a. (91) Secret; alone; being upon the same terms with the rest of the community, opposed to publick; private, not relating to publick; sometimes, not publickly.

Privy, priv'e.s. Place of retirement, necessary house.

Privy, priv'e.s. A familiar corruption of Pry thee, or I Pray thee.

Privative, priv'a-tiv. s. (157) That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

Privativeness, pri'vat-nes.s. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community; secrecy; privacy; obscurity, retirement.

Privation, pri'va-shun.s. (133) Removal or destruction of anything or quality; the state of being deprived of something; not positive.

Privately, pri-va'ti-ly. ad. By the absence of something necessary to be present, negatively.

Privativeness, pri'va-tiv-nes.s. Notation of absence of something that should be present.

Privet, pri'vet.s. Evergreen; a kind of phylleria.

Privilege, pri'vel-ij. s. Peculiar advantage; immunity, publick right.

Privilege, pri'vel-i-j. s. Privilege, priv'e-lij. s. Peircular advantage; immunity, publick right.

Privy, priv'e.a. Private, not publick; assigned to secret uses; secret, clandestine; admitted to secrets of state; conscious to anything, admitted to participation.

Privy, pri've. s. Place of retirement, necessary house.

Pro, pro. For, in defence of. — See Con.

Probable, prob'a-bla.bl. a. Likely, having more evidence than the contrary.

Probationary, prob'a-shun-a-re. a. Serving for trial.

Probation, pro-ba'shun.s. State of being on trial.

Probatory, pro-ba'tur-e. a. Serving for trial.

Probatum est, pro-ba'tum est. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying, It is tried or proved.

Probe, prob.e. s. A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

Probe-scissors, probe'skz-zurs.s. (166) Scissors used to open wounds.

To Probe, prob.e. v. a. To search, to try by an instrument.

Probability, prob'a-bil'e-te.s. Likelihood, appearance of truth, evidence arising from the preponderation of argument.

Probation, pro-ba'shun.s. Proof, evidence, testimony; the state of searching by ratiocination or testimony; trial, examination; trial before entrance into monastick life, noviciate.

Probationary, prob'a-shun-a-re. a. Likely, in likelihood.

Probation, pro-ba'shun.s. State of being on trial.

Probationary, prob'a-shun-a-re. a. Likely, in likelihood.

Probation, pro-ba'shun.s. The proof of wills and testaments of persons dead, as used in the spiritual court.

Probation, prob'a-shun. s. Proof, evidence, testimony; the state of searching by ratiocination or testimony; trial, examination; trial before entrance into monastick life, noviciate.

Probationary, prob'a-shun-a-re. a. Likely, in likelihood.

Probation, pro-ba'shun.s. State of being on trial.

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Probation, pro-ba'shun.s. State of being on trial.

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Probation, pro-ba'shun.s. The proof of wills and testaments of persons dead, as used in the spiritual court.

Probation, prob'a-shun. s. Proof, evidence, testimony; the state of searching by ratiocination or testimony; trial, examination; trial before entrance into monastick life, noviciate.

Probationary, prob'a-shun-a-re. a. Likely, in likelihood.
Profanation, pró-fán-a-shun. s. (537) The act of violating any thing sacred; irreverence to holy things or persons.

Profane, pró-fán. a. (533) Irreverent to sacred names or things; not sacred, secular; polluted, not pure; not purified by holy rites.

To Profane, pró-fán-v. a. To put to wrong use.

Profanely, pró-fán-lé. ad. With irreverence to sacred names or things.

Profaner, pró-fán-r. s. Polluter, violator.

Profaneness, pró-fán-nés. s. Irreverence of what is sacred.

To Profess, pró-fes'. v. a. To declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or passion, to make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration; to declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.

To Profess, pró-fés'. v. n. To declare openly; to declare friendship.

Professedly, pró-fes-séd-lé. ad. According to open declaration made by himself.

Professor, pró-fes'sur. s. One who declares himself of any opinion or party; one who publicly professes or teaches an art.

To Professor, pró-fes'sur-v. a. To invite employment.

Professional, pró-fés'ch'un-a!. a. Relating to a particular calling or profession.

Profession, pró-fész'chun. s. Calling, vocation, known employment; declaration, strong assurance; the act of declaring to the public to be of any party, or opinion.

Professional, pró-fész'chún-al. a. Relating to a particular calling or profession.

Professor, pró-fész-sur. s. One who declares himself of any opinion or party; one who publicly professes or teaches an art.

Professorship, pró-fész'shur-skip. s. The station or office of a public teacher.

To Proffer, pró-fur-v. a. To propose, to offer.

Proffer, pró-fur. s. Offer, some thing proposed to acceptance.

Profferer, pró-fur-sur. s. He that offers.

Proficiency, pró-fish'én-se. s. Progress, course.

Proficiency, pró-fish'en-se. s. Profit, advancement in any thing, improvement gained.

Proficient, pró-fish'ent. s. One who has made advancement in any study or business.

Profile, pró-fi'lé. s. (112) The side face, half face.

Profit, pró-fit. s. Gain, pecuniary advantage; advantage, accession of good; improvement, advancement, proficience.

To Profit, pró-fit-v. a. To benefit, so as to improve, to advance.

To Profit, pró-fit-v. n. To gain advantage; to make improvement; to be of use or advantage.

Profitable, pró-fit-á-bl. a. Gainful, lucrative; useful, advantageous.

Profitableness, pró-fit-á-bl-nés. s. Gainfulness, usefulness, advantageousness.


Profitless, pró-fit-léss. a. Void of gain or advantage.

Profilicate, pró-fi'lék-at. s. (91) Abandoned, lost to virtue and decency, shameless.

Profilicate, pró-fi'lék-at-gá't. s. (91) An abandoned, shameless, wretch.

Profilately, pró-fi'lék-at-lé. ad. Shamelessly.

Profilateness, pró-fi'lék-at-nés-s. s. The quality of being profilicate.

Proflience, pró-fl'éns-chun. s. Progress, course.

Profliently, pró-fl'éns-lé. ad. Flowing forward.

Profound, pró-foun'd. s. Deep, descending far below the surface, low with respect to the neighbouring places; intellectually deep, not obvious to the mind; lowly, submissive; learned beyond the common reach.

Profusally, pró-fús-lé. ad. The deep, the main, the sea; the abyss.

Profoundsly, pró-fús-lé. ad. Deeply, with deep concern; with great degrees of knowledge, with deep insight.

Profoundness, pró-fús-nés. s. Depth of place; depth of knowledge.

Profundity, pró-fús-té. s. Depth of place or knowledge.

Profuse, pró-fúz'še. (427) Lavish, prodigal, overabounding.

Profusely, pró-fúz-lé. ad. Lavishly, prodigally; with exuberance.

Profuseness, pró-fúz'nés. s. Lavishness, prodigality.

Profusion, pró-fú'zhun. s. Lavishness, prodigality, extravagance; abundance, exuberance plentiful.

To Prog, próg-v. t. To rob, to steal; to shift meanly for provisions.

To Prohibit, pró-hib'. v. a. To forbid, to interdict by authority; to debar, to hinder.

Prohibiter, pró-hib'it-tur. s. Forbidder, interdicter.

Prohibition, próhi'be-ti'shun. (492) Forbiddance, interdict, act of forbidding.

Prohibitory, pró-hib'o-tur-e. a. Implying prohibition, forbidding.

To Project, pró-jekt'. v. a. (492) To throw out, to cast forward; to exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror; to scheme, to form in the mind, to contrive.

To Project, prój'ékt. v. n. To jut out, to shoot forward, to shoot beyond some thing next it.

Project, pró-jekt'. (492) scheme, contrive.

Projectile, pró-jekt'il. s. (140) A body put in motion.

Projectile, pró-jekt'il. a. (140) Impelled, projected.

Projection, pró-jék'shun. The act of shooting forward; plan, delineation; scheme, plan of action; in Chemistry, crisis of an operation.

Projector, pró-jék'tur. s. One who forms schemes or designs; one who forms wild impracticable schemes.

Projecture, pró-jék'thure. s. (463) A juing out.

To Prolate, pró-lát'. v. a. (492) To pronounce, to utter.

To Prolate, pró-lát'. s. s. (532) Oblate, flat.

Prolation, pró-lá'shun. s. Pronunciation, utterance; delay, act of deferring.

Prolifically, pró-li'fik-lé. a. Fruittuliy, pregnant, productive.


Prolific, pró-líf'ik. a. (409) Fruitful, productive, pregnant, productive.

Prolifically, pró-líf'il-kál. a. Fruitfully, pregnantly.


Proliferous, pró-líf'er-ús. a. Fruitfully, pregnantly.

Proliferous, pró-líf'er-ús. a. Fruitfully, pregnantly.

Proliferous, pró-líf'er-ús. a. Fruitfully, pregnantly.
Prolocutor, pro-loc'u-tur.s. (503) The foreman, the speaker of a convocation.

Promissory, prom'is-sor-ē-a. (512) Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.

Promontory, prom'ont-ō-rē.s. (557) A headland, a cape, high land jutting into the sea.

Promote, pro-mōt.v.a. To forward, to advance; to elevate, to exalt, to prefer.

Promoter, pro-mōt'ur.s. (98) Advanceor, encourager.

Promotion, pro-mō'shun.s. Advancement, encouragement, exaltation to some new honour or rank, preferment.

Promulgator, pro-mul'ga-tur.s. Publisher, an open teacher. (521)

Promulgation, pro-mul-ga'shun.s. Publication, open exhibition.

Promotion, pro-mō'shun.s. Advancement, encouragement, exaltation to some new honour or rank, preferment.

Promise, prom'miz.s.Declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

Promise, pro-nōn-shun.s. (466). Aet or mode of utterance.

Promoter, pro-mōt'ur.s. (98) One who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falter; an admonisher, a reminder.

Promisest, pro-mis's-tur.s. (521) One who continues by successive production; a spreader, a promoter.

Promotion, pro-mō'shun.s. Advancement, encouragement, exaltation to some new honour or rank, preferment.

Prominus, pro-nūn'sur. (98) One who promises.

Promiscuously, pro-mis'ku-ū-s. Mixed, confused, undistinguishing.


Promiscuous, pro-mis'kū-ū-s.a. Mixed, confused, undistinguishing.


Promise, pro-mīz.s. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred; honor, expectation.

To Promote, pro-mōt.v.a. To assist by private instruction, to help at a loss; to incite, to instigate; to remind, to act as a promoter.

Promptly, pro-mōlt.s. Readily, quickly, expeditiously.

Promptness, pro-mōlt'ncs.s. Readiness, quickness, alacrity.

Promontory, pro-mōnt'ur-c.s. (557) A headland, a cape, high land jutting into the sea.

Prominent, pro-mīn'ent.a. Standing out beyond the near parts, protuberant.

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Prominent, pro-mīn'ent.a. Standing out beyond the near parts, protuberant.

Prominence, pro-mīn'ence.s. The state of bending downwards; the state of lying with the face downwards; descent, declivity; inclination, disposition to ill.

Prompt, pro-mont.s. Support, a stay, that on which anything rests.

Proof, provf.s. (406) Evidence, testimony, convincing tokens; a trial, an experiment; firm temper, impenetrability; armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial; in printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.

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Properly, provp.lēs.a. Unproved, wanting evidence.

To Prop, provp.v.a. To sustain, to support.

Prop, provp.s. Support, a stay, that on which anything rests.

Propagable, prop'a-ga-bil.a. Such as may be spread; such as may be propagated.

To Propagate, prop'a-gāt.e. v.a. (91) To continue or spread by generation or successive production; to carry on from place to place; to increase, to promote; to generate.

Propagator, prop'a-gā-tur.s. (521) One who continues by successive production; a spreader, a promoter.

To Propel, pro-pel'.v.a. To drive forward.
a delegate, the proper office or business of any one; a region, a tract.

**Provincial, prô-va'nal.** a.
Relating to a province; appentant to the provincial country; not of the mother country, rude, unpolished; belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

**Provincial, prô-va'nal.** s.
A spiritual governor.

**To provincial, prô-via'she-ate.**
To turn to a province.

**Provision, prô-vizh'un.** s.
The act of providing beforehand; measures taken beforehand: accumulation of stores beforehand, stock collected; virtuals, food, provision; stipulation, terms settled.

**Provisionally, prô-vi/.h'un-al-e.** ad.
By way of provision.

**Provision, prô-vizh'un.** s.
The act of providing beforehand; measures taken beforehand: accumulation of stores beforehand, stock collected; virtuals, food, provision; stipulation, terms settled.

**Provocative, prô-vo'ka-tlv.** s.
Anything which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

**Provokingly, prô-vo'king-le.** ad.
In such a manner as to raise anger.

**Provoker, prô-vo'-ktir.** s.
One that raises anger; causer, promoter.

**Provost, pruv'vust.** s.
The chief officer of any body, as he Provost of a college.

**To Providence, prô-va'ln'shé-ate.** v. a.
To turn to a province.

**Provocativeness, prô-vo'ka-tiv-nes.** s.
Quality of being provocative.

**To provoke, prô-vo'ke.** v. a.
To rouse, to excite by something; to anger, to challenge, to cause, to promote; to incite; to move, to incite.

**To Provocative, prô-vo'kä-tiv.** s.
Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

**To provoke, prô-vo'ke.** v. n.
To appeal, alarism to; to produce anger.

**Provocative, prô-vo'kä-tiv.** s.
Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

**To provocation, prô-vo'ka'shun.** s.
The act of provoking, anger or incense; to cause, to promote; to challenge, to move, to incite.

**To Provocation, prô-vo'ka'shun.** s.
The act of provoking, anger or incense; to cause, to promote; to challenge, to move, to incite.

**Prune, prôon.** s. (176)
A dried plum.

**To Prune, prôon.v. a.**
To lop, to divest trees of their superfluities; to clear from excrescences.

**Pruninghook, prôon'ing-book.** s.
A hook or knife used in lopping trees.
To Puff, puf.v.n. To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to puff with scorn; to puff with pride.

To Puffer, puf fér.s. (98) One that puffs.

Puffer, puf'fur.s. A water-fowl; a kind of fish; a kind of fungus filled with dust.

Puffin, puffin.s. A water-fowl; a kind of fish; a kind of fungus filled with dust.

Puffed, puf'ded.a. (183) Windy, flatulent; tumid, turgid.

Puffingly, puffing-lé.ad. Tumidly, with swelling; with shortness of breath.

Puffiness, puffi-ne.s. The quality of being puffed or swollen.

Puffiness is not a synonym for puffiness. Puffiness is a noun, referring to the quality of being puffed or swollen. Puffiness is a verb, meaning to puff or swell.

Puffball, puff'báll.s. A kind of mushroom full of dust.

Puff, puf.s. Some spirit among the fairies, common in romances.

Puff, puf.s. A quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind; any thing light and porous, as Puff paste; something to sprinkle powder on the hair.

Puff, puf.v.n. To swell the cheeks with wind; to blow with a quick blast; to blow with scornfulness; to breathe thick and hard; to do or move with hurry, tumult, or tumultuous agitation; to swell with the wind.

To Puff, puf.v.a. To swell or blow up with pride.

To Puffer, puf fér.s. (98) One that puffs.

Perf., perf.s. A quick blast with the mouth; a small blast of wind; to drive or agitate with blasts of wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully; to swell or blow up with pride; to swell or elate with pride.

Puff, puf.s. A kind of mushroom full of dust.

Puffin, puffin.s. A water-fowl; a kind of fish; a kind of fungus filled with dust.

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Punctilious, *pungk-*til’yü’s. a. Nicely, exactly, punctual to superstitious.

Puncher, *pungk*-shur. s. An instrument that makes an impression or perforation.

Punctilio, *pungk-*tjü’yo. s. A small nicety of behaviour, a nice point of exactness.

To Punch, *pungk*-shur. v. a. To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

To Pun, *pungk*. v. n. To quibble, to use the same word at once in different senses.

To Pur, *pungk*. s. A whore, a common prostitute.

To Purblind, *pungk*-tjünd. a. Near-sighted. "Corrupted from *poreilind*," Dr. Johnson has spelled this word with oo, as if derived from "pore," a term for a word "pupil," and not from the Latin *papillaris*.

Purblindness, *pungk*-tjünd-n. s. Shortness of sight.

To Pur, *pungk*. v. a. To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

To Purchasable, *pungk*-tshur-a-bl. a. That may be purchased or bought.

To Purchase, *pungk*-tshur. v. a. To buy for a price; to obtain at any expense, as of labour or danger; to exaspire or reconcile by a large fortune.

To Pup, *pungk*. s. A whelp, progeny of a bitch; a child, aman affectionate to an impertinent fellow.

Pupillage, *pungk*-pij-al. s. State of being a scholar, wardship, minority.

Pupinell, *pungk*-mill. s. (99) See POMELL.

Pumps, *pungk*-pump. s. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells; its operation is performed by the pressure of the air; a shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

To Pump, *pungk*-pump. v. n. To work a pump, to throw out water by a pump.


To Punish, *pungk*-tshur. v. a. To chastise, to afflict with penalties; to revenge a fault with pain or death.

Punishment, *pungk*-tshur-ment. s. The act of cleansing or purifying from vicious mixtures; the act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

Punitive, *pungk*-tshur-i. v. a. Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Purblindness, *pungk*-tshur-a-bl-n. s. Clearness, freedom from extraneous or foul admittances; simplicity; innocence; freedom from vicious modes of speech.

Purely, *pungk*-tshur. v. a. In a pure manner, not with mixture; innocently, without guilt; merely.

To Purge, *pungk*-tshur. v. a. To decorate with a wrought or flowered border.

Purgation, *pungk*-tshur-n. s. The act of cleansing or purifying from vicious mixtures; the act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

Purblindness, *pungk*-tshur-bli. s. Shortness of sight.

Purification, *pungk*-tshur-i. s. The act of cleansing or purifying from vicious mixtures; the act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

Purgatory, *pungk*-tshur-ge. s. A place of purification from smaller sins before heaven.

Puritans, *pungk*-tshur-ge-n. s. See PUPILLARY.
of guilt; to sweep or put away impurities; to evacuate the body by stool; to clarify, to cleanse.

To Purge, purdje. v. n.
To Purge frequently.

Purge, purdje. s.
A carminative medicine, a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.

Purification, pú-re-fi-shun. s.
The act of making pure; the act of cleansing from guilt; a rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.

Purification, pú-re-fi-ka'shun. s.
Relating to purification.

Purifier, pur'fi-er. s.
A cleanser, refiner.

To Purify, pu're-fi. v. a.
To make pure; to free from any extraneous admixture; to free from guilt or corruption; to clear from barbarisms or impurities.

To Purify, pu're-fi. v. n.
To grow pure.

Puritan, pu're-tan. s.
A nickname given formerly to the Dissenters from the Church of England.

Puritanical, pu-re-ta'nkal. a.
Relating to puritans.

Puritanism, pu'rc-tan-lzm. s.
The notions of a puritan.

Purity, pu're-té. s.
Cleanliness, freedom from faultiness or dirt; freedom from guilt, innocence; chastity, freedom from contamination of sex.

Purl, purl. s.
An embroidered and puckered border; a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

To Purl, purl. v. n.
To murmur, to flow with a gentle noise.

To Purl, purl. v. a.
To decorate with fringe or embroidery. Not used.

Purlieu, pur'lu. s.
The ground on the borders of a forest, border, enclosure.

Purlins, pur'lins. s.
In Architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle.

To Purloin, pur-l6in'. v. a.
To steal, to take by theft.

Purliner, pur-l6in'ur. s.
A thief, one that steals clandestinely.

Purple, pur'pl a.
Red tinctured with blue; in poetry, red.

To Purple, pur'pl y. a.
To make red, to colour with purple.

Purple, pur'pl pl. a. (405)
Red intermixed with blue; in poetry, red.

To Purple, pur'pl pl. v. a.
To make red, to colour with purple.

Purple, pur'pl pl. s.
Spots of livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

Purplish, pur'pl-tsh. a.
Somewhat purple.

Purport, pur'port. s.
The sense of a writing or discourse.

To Purport, pur'port. v. n.
To intend, to tend to show.

To Purse, purse. v. a.
To make a purse; to make an effort; to make an attack.

Purse, purse. s.
Thrust, the act of striking with a pointed instrument; an impulse, force impressed; assault, attack; a forcible struggle, a strong effort; exigence, trial; a sudden emergence; a word, in this sense nothing.

To Purse, purse. v. a.
To put into a purse; to contral as a purse.

Pursenal, pursen'ul. s.
A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

Purser, pur'sur. s.
The paymaster of a ship.

Purselness, pu-rse-nés. s.
Shortness of breath.

Purslain, purs'l6in. s. (208)
A plant.

Pursuable, pu-su'a-bl. a.
What may be pursued.

Pursuance, pu-rs'ú-anse. s.
Prosecution, process.

Pursuant, pu-rs'ú-ent. a.
Done in consequence or prosecution of anything.

To Pursue, pu-rs'ú. v. a.
To chase, to follow in hostility; to prosecute; to smite, to follow as an example; to endeavor to attain.

To Pursue, pu-rs'ú. v. n.
To go on, to proceed.

Pursuer, pu-rs'úur. s.
One who follows in hostility.

Pursuit, pu-rs'úit. s.
The act of following with hostile intention; endeavor to attain; prosecution.

Pursuivant, pu-rs'úvand. s.
A statemessenger, an attendant on the heralds.

Pursy, pu-rs'c. a.
Short-breathed and fat.

Purtenance, pur'ten-anse. s.
The pluck of an animal.

To Purvey, pur-va'. v. a.
To provide with conveniences; to procure.

To Purvey, pur-va'. v. n.
To buy in provisions.

Purveyance, pu-rve-anse. s.
Provision, procurement of victuals.

Purveyor, pu-rve'-ur. s.
One that provides victuals; a procurer, a pimp.

Purulence, pu'rén-lens. s.
The plague of an animal.

To Purvey, pur'-va'. v. a. (269)
To provide with conveniences; to procure.

To Purvey, pur'-va'. v. n.
To provide with conveniences; to procure.

Purulent, pu'rú-lent. a.
Consisting of pus or running of wounds.

Pus, pus. s.
The matter of a well-digested sore.

Pus, pus. s.
The matter of a well-digested sore.

To Push, push. v. a. (173)(174)
To lay or deposit in any place; to place in any situation; to give up; to push into action; to use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed; to cause to produce; to add; to place in a reckoning; to reduce to any state; to oblige; to urge; to propose, to state; to bring into any state of mind or temper; to offer, to advance; to unite, to place as an ingredient; To put by, to turn off, to divert, to thrust aside; To put down, to bottle, to repress, to crush; to degrade; to bring into disuse; to confine; To put forth, to propose, to extend, to emit as a sprouting plant; to exult; To put in, to interpose; To put in practice, to use, to execute; To put off, to delay, to lay aside; to defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse; to delay, to defer, to procrastinate; to pass fallaciously; to discard; to recommend, to vend or obstruct; To put on or upon, to impose, to charge, to invest with, as clothes or covering; to forward, to promote, to incite; to impose, to inflict, to assume, to take; To put over, to refer; To put out, to place at an end; to extinguish; to emit, as a plant; to extend, to prolong; to expel, to drive from; to make public; to disclose; To put to, to kill by, to punish by; To put to, to distress, to perplex, to press hard; to put to, to assist with; To put to death, to kill; To put together, to accumulate into one sum or mass; to put up, to pass unreclaimed; to expose publicly; to start; to roar; to hide; To put upon, to incite, to instigate, to impose; to lay upon; To put upon trial, to expose or summons to a solemn and judicial examination.

To Put, put, or put. v. n.
To shoot or germinate; to steer; To put forth, to lead a post; to germinate, to bud, to shoot out; To put in, to enter a hauen; To put in for, to claim, to stand candidate for; To put in, to offer a claim; To put off, to leave land; To put over, to sail across; To put to sea, to set sail, to begin the course; To put up, to offer one's self a candidate; to advance; to bring one's self forward; To put up with, to suffer without resentment.
The common pronunciation of the capital in the first sound given to this word; but in Ireland, and the different counties of England, it is generally pronounced regularly so as to rhyme with but, nut, &c. Mr. Johnson has adopted this sound, and Mr. Perry gives it both ways, but seems to prefer the regular sound. Mr. Nares is decisively in favour of this sound; and as this word, when a noun, is always so pronounced, it seems a needless departure from rule, and embarrassing the language, to have the same word differently pronounced. This is an inconvenience to which perhaps all languages are subject; but it ought in all languages to be avoided as much as possible.—See Bryan.

Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Elphinston, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Smith, adopt the first sound.

**PUT**

A rustic, a clown; a game at cards.

**PYR**

Put, pút. s. (173)
A rustic, a clown; a game at cards.

**PYX**

The box in which the Host is kept.
QUACK, kwák. v. a. (85) (86)
To cry like a duck; to act the part of a boating pretender to physic, or any other art.

QUACK, kwák. s.
A boaster pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physic, who proclaims his own medical abilities in public places; an artful trickling practitioner in physic.

QUACKERY, kwák'èr-i. s.
Mew or bad ale in physic.

QUACKSALVER, kwák'sal-vér. s.
One who brags of medicines or salves, a charlatan.

QUADRA:GESIMAL, kwód-rá-jés'sé-mál. a. (414)
Lenten, belonging to Lent.

QUADRANGLE, kwod'rang-g.1. s. (414)
A square, a surface with four right angles.

QUADRANGULAR, kwód-drán'gú-lur. a. (414) Square, having four right angles.

QUADRANT, kwá-dránt. s. (55)
The fourth part, the quarter; the quarter of a circle; an instrument with which latitudes are taken.

QUADRANTAL, kwá-dran'ul. a.
Included to the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATURE, kwá-drát-úr. s.
The art of squaring; the first and last quarter of the moon; the state of being square, a quadrate, a square.

QUADRANTAL, kwá-drén'né-ál. a.
Comprising four years, happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, kwód-dré-bl. a. (405)
That is square shaped.

QUADRIFID, kwód-dré-fid. a.
Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL, kwód-dré-lat'ér-ál. a. (414)
Having four sides.

QUADRILLE, kwá-dril. s.
A game at cards.

QUADRIPARTITE, kwá-dríp'par-tít. a. (155) Having four parts, divided into four parts.

QUADRIRROME, kwá-drí-róm. s.
An animal that goes on four legs, as, perhaps, all beasts—See MILLEPEDES.

QUADRUPED, kwá-dru-péd. a.
Square, having four equal or parallel sides.

QUADRUPED, kwá-dru-ped. s.
An animal that goes on four legs.

QUADRUPLE, kwá-dru-pl. a.
Fourfold, four times told.

TO QUADRUPlicate, kwá-drú-plék-a'te. v. a. (91)
To double twice.

TO QUADRUPlication, kwá-drú-plék-a'shun. s.
Taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY, kwá-dru-pl. ad.
To a fourfold quantity.

QUARREL, kwá-rél. s.
A brawl, a petty fight, a scuffle; a dispute, a contest; a cause of debate, a quarrel, a difference; a cause of contention; a dispute; to fall into variance; to fight; to combat; to find fault; to pick a quarrel.

QUARRELER, kwá-rél-ur. s.
One who quarrels.

QUARRELOUS, kwá-ril-us. a.
Easily provoked to enmity.

QUARRELsome, kwá-ril-sum. a.
Inclined to brawls, easily irritated, irascible, choleric, p etulant.

QUARRELsome, kwá-ril-stum. a.
Inclined to brawls, easily irritated, irascible, choleric, p etulant.
Quoth, kwəð, or kwəθ, verb imp. Quoth I, say I, or said I; Quoth he, says he, or said he.

Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. Johnston, Mr. Nares, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the θ in this word long as in both; but Buchanan short, as in mud. This latter pronunciation is certainly more agreeable to the general sound of θ before θb, as in broth, fresh, cloth, etc.; but my ear fails me if I have not always heard it pronounced like the θ in bash, as if written breath, which is the pronunciation Mr. Elphinston gives it, and, in my opinion, is the true one.

Quotidian, kwə-təd′i-jən, adj. Daily, happening every day.

Quotient, kwə′shənt, n. In Arithmetic, Quotient is thenumber produced by the division of the two given numbers; the one by the other. Thus divide 8 by 4, and 2 is the quotient.

Rack, rak, n. An engine of torture; torture, extreme pain; a distraught, commonly a portable distrait, from which they safety by tying a ball; the clouds as they are driven by the wind; instruments to lay a spit on in roasting a wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle; arrack, a spirituous liquor.
RAI

nôr (167), nôc (163), ribe (171), têb (172), bôl (173), dôl (299), pôund (313), tibin (466), this (469).

RAGOUT, râ-gô'. s. French. Must scoured and highly seasoned.

RAGSTONE, râg' stô.n. s. A stone so named from its breaking in a rugged manner; the stone with which they smooth the edge of a too new ground and left ragged.

RAGWORT, râg wôrt. s. (166) A plant.

R A I N, râ'n. s. (202) A cross beam fixed in the ends of two upright posts; a series of posts connected with beams: a thing enclosed; a kind of bird; a woman's upper garment.

To R A I N, râ'n. v. a. To enclose with rails; to range in a line.

To R A I N, râ'n. v. n. To use insolent and reproachful language.

R A I L, râl. s. (202) A series of rails; reproachful language.

R A I L L E R Y, râl'ler-e. s. Slight satire, local monument.

We must not suppose this word to be the offspring of the English word to rain, however nearly they may be sometimes allied in practice; Railley comes directly from the French word raillie; and, in compliment so to that language for the assistance it so often affords us, we pronounce the first syllable nearly as in the original. This, however, is not a mere compliment, like the generality of those we pay the French; for, were we to pronounce the first syllable like rail, it might obscure: and perverse the meaning. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kennick, Mr. Nares, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith, pronounce it as I have marked it.

R A I M E N T, râ'mînt. s. (202) Vesture, vestment, clothes, dress, garment.

To R A I N, râ'n. v. n. (202) To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall as rain; it rains, the waters fall from the clouds.

To R A I N, râ'n. v. a. To pour down as rain.

R A I N, râ'n. s. The measure that falls from the clouds.

R A I N B O W, râ'n 'bo'. s. (327) The iris, the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.

R A I N D E E R, râ'n 'dër. s. (98) A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snows.

R A I N F L O W E R, râ'n 'flô-wôr. s. (327) A flower that rises with the sun.

R A I N G R O W, râ'n 'grô'. s. A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar.

R A I N I N E S S, râ'n 'in-es. s. The state of being showery.

R A I N Y, râ'n 'e. a. Showery, wet.

To R A I N E Y, râ'n 'e. v. 202 To lift, to heave; to set upright; to erect, to build up; to sait, to state more or less; to increase in current value; to elevate; to advance, to prefer; to excite, to put in motion; to excite to war or tumult, to stir up, to rise, to stir up; to give beginning to, as he raised the family; to bring into being; to call into view from the state of separate spirits; to bring from death to life; to erect, to build up, to set up, to utter loudly; to collect, to obtain a certain sum; to collect, to assemble, to levy; to give rise to; to cause to rise; to foist; to form post into pits without a dish.

R A I S E R, râ'sîr. s. (98) He that raises.

R A I S I N, râ'zên. s. A dried grape.

If any truth can give a sanction to the pronunciation of a word, this may be traced as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth. Falsely, in the first part of Henry the Fourth, being urged by the Prince to give reasons for his conduct, tells him, that if raisins were as plentiful as blackberries, he would not give him more than upon this pun. This evidently shows how these words were pronounced exactly alike in Shakespeare's time, and that Mr. Sheridan's pronunciation of the word, as written rayz' the, is not only contrary to general usage, but, what many would think a greater offence, destructive of the wit of Shakespeare. Mr. Sheridan has Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnson, on his side; and I have Dr. Kennick and Mr. Nares on mine.

R A K E, râ'k. s. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided; a loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow.

To R A K E, râ'k. v. a. To gather with a rake; to draw together by violence; to scour, to search with eager and vehement diligence; to heave together in a heap; to fire on a ship in the direction of head and stern.

To R A K E, râ'k. v. n. To search; to grope; to pass with violence; to lead an unquiet life.

R A K E R, râ'kêr. s. One that rakes.

R A K E H E L L, râ'kêl. s. A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched fellow.


To R A L L Y, râl'le. v. a. To come again into order; to exercise satirical ment.

To R A L L Y, râl'le. v. a. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order; to treat with satirical merit.

R A N G, rân. s. (408) High growing, strong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing strong plants; strong scented, as of old oil.

R A N C I D, rân 'sid. a. Strong scented.

R A N C I D N E S S, rân 'sid-nês. s. Strong scent, as of old oil.

R A N C O R O U S, rân 'kar-ôs. a. (314) Malignant, spiteful in the utmost degree.

R A N C O U R, rân 'kor. s. (314) Invertebrate malignity, steadfast implacability.

R A N D O M, rân 'dôm. s. (166) Want of direction, want of rule or method; chance, hazard, roving motion.

R A N D O M, rân 'dôm. a. Done by chance, roving without direction.

R A N G, rân. s. Pretend of Ring.

To R A N G E, rân 'je. v. a. (74) To place in order, to put in ranks; torove over.

To R A N G E, rân 'je. v. n. Torove as last mentioned, to be placed in order.

R A N G E, rân 'je. s. A rank, anything placed in a line; a class, an order; excursion, wandering; room for excursion; compass taken in by any thing excursive.

R A N G E R, rân 'jôr. s. (98) One that ranges, a rover; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who tends the game of a forest.

R A N K, rân 'k. a. (408) High growing, strong, luxuriant; fruitful, bearing strong plants; strong scented, rancid; high tasted, strong in quality; rampant, high growing, gross, coarse.

R A N K, rân 'k. s. Line of men placed abreast; a row; range of subordination; class, order; degree of dignity; dignity, high place, as He is a man of rank.

To R A N K, rân 'k. v. a. To place abreast; to range in any particular class; to arrange methodically.

To R A N K, rân 'k. v. b. To be ranged, to be placed.
To Rankle, rank'gk'l. v. n. To fester, to breed corruption, to be inflamed in body or mind.

Rankly, rank'le. ad.

Rankness, rank'nës. s. Exuberance, superfluity of growth.

Ranny, ran'ne. s. 1 heshrewmouse.

To Ransack, ran'sak. v. n. To plunder, to pillage; to search narrowly.

Ransome, ran'sum. s. (166') Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

I cannot conceive Dr. Johnson’s reasons for writing this word with the final s, since it come from the French ransomer, and all his examples are without this letter.

To Ransom, ran'sum. v. a. To redeem from captivity or punishment.

Ransomless, ran'siun-les. a. Free from ransom.

To Rant, rant. v. a. To rave in violent or high-sounding language.

Rant, rant. a. High-sounding language.

Ranter, rant'er. s. (93) A ranting fellow.

Rantine, rant'ë-pole. a. Wild, roving, rakish.

Ranula, ran'ü-ls. s. (92) A soft swelling, possessing those salivalls which are under the tongue.

Ranunculus, ra-nung'ku-lus. s. Crowfoot.

To Rap, rap. v. n. To strike with a quick smart blow.

To Rap, rap. v. a. To affect with rapture, to strike with ecstasy, to hurry out of himself; to snatch away.

Rap, rap. s. A quick smart blow; counterfeithalfpenny.

Rapacious, rap'as-hus. a. Giving to plunder, seizing by violence.

Rapacially, rap'as-hi-ly. ad. By rapine, by violent robbery.

Rapaciousness, rap'as-hi-nës. s. The quality of being rapacious.

Rapacity, rap'as-ë-te. s. Addictedness to plunder, exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

Rape, rapë. s. Violent defloration of chastity; something snatched away; a plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

Rapid, rap'id. a. Quick, swift.

Rapidity, rap'id-ë-te. s. Velocity, swiftness.

Rapidly, rap'id-ë-ly. ad. Swiftilly, gradually.

Rapidness, rap'id-ë-nës. s. Celerity, swiftness.

Rapier, rap'er. s. (113) A small sword used only in thrusting.

Rapier-fish, rap'er-fish. s. A sword-fish.

Rapine, rap'in. s. (452) The act of scraping or shaving; a mark in writing where something has been rubbed out.

Rat, rât. s. An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships; to smell at; to put on the watch by suspicion.

Ratable, ra'ta-bl. a. Set at a certain rate or value.

Ratably, ra'ta-ble. ad. Proportionably.
To Rate, rite. v. n. To value at a certain price; to judge hastily. Rather, ra'Tun'ur. or ra'THurn'. More willingly, with better liking; preferably to the other, with better reason; especially. To have rather, to desire in preference, a bad expression; it should be, Rather, xhH. a. Early, coming before the time.

Ratafia, rat-a-tca.s. A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

Ratification, rar-te-fe-ka'shun.s. The act of ratifying, confirmation.

Rate, tate.s. Price fixed on anything; allowances settled; degree, comparative height or value; quantity assignable; that which sets value; manlier of doing anything; degree to which anything is done; tax imposed by the parish.

Rat, rat-tan.s. An Indian cane.

To Ratify, lai-te-tl.v. a. To confirm, to settle.

To Ratiocinate, rash-c-os'i-nate.v.a. To reason, to argue.

Ratiocination, rash-c-os'i-nai.s. The act of reasoning, the act of deducing conclusions from premises.

Rational, rash'un-al.a. Having the power of reasoning; agreeable to reason; wise, judicious. As a rational man.

Rationalist, rash'un-al-lst.s. One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practises wholly upon reason.

Rationality, rash-e-o-nai-te.s. The power of reasoning; reasonable.

Rationally, rash-e-o-nai-li-v. n. With reason.

Ravelling, râv'ing-lle. ad. (410) With phrenzy, with distraction.

To Rавish, râv'ish.v. a. To confound by force; to take away by violence; to delight, to rapture, to transport.

Ravisher, râv'ish-dr.s. He that embraces a woman by violence; one who makes any thing by violence.

Ravishment, râv'ish-men't.s. Violation, forcible consummation; transport, rapture, pleasing violence of the mind.

Rav, râv. a. Not subdued by the fire; not covered with the skin; sore; immature, unseasoned, unripe in skill; bleak, chill.

Rawboned, râv'bûnd. a. (359) Having bones covered with flesh.

Rawhead, râv'heid. a. The name of a speete, to frighten children.

Rawly, râv'le. ad. In a raw manner; unskilfully, newly.

Ravenous, râv'v-nus.s. State of being raw; unskilfulness.

Raven, ra'vn. a. A beak of light: any lustre, corporeal or intellectual; a fish; an herb.

To Ray, ra.v. a. To streak, to make in long lines. Not used.

Raze, râze. s. A root of ginger.

Rationality, rash-i-o-nal'e-te.s. The power of reasoning; reasonableness.

Rationally, rash-i-o-nal'e-li-v. n. Reasonably, with reason.

To Rave, rave,v. n. To be delirious, to talk irrationally; to burst out into furious exclamations as if mad; to be unnecessarily fond.

Ravor, râv'lor. s. A West-Indian fox.

Ravage, rav'vidje.s. Plunder, ruin, waste.

Ravishment, rav'fsh-rnent.s. Violation, forcible consummation; transport, rapture, pleasing violence of the mind.

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Raven, ra'vn. a. A beak of light: any lustre, corporeal or intellectual; a fish; an herb.

To Ray, ra.v. a. To streak, to mark in long lines. Not used.

Raze, râze. s. A root of ginger.
To Reclude, ré-klu'de'. v. a. To open.

To Reclose, ré-klu'se'. a. (437) Shut up, retired.

To Receivé, ré-klu'se'. s. A person shut up or retired.

Reconciliation, ré-kó-ag-gü'li-shun. s. Secord reconciliation.

Recognizance, rek-ko-niz'uns. s. Acknowledgment of person or thing; badge; a bond of record testifying the recognition to owe unto the recogntisee a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record.

For the pronunciation of g in this and the following words, see Principles, No. 357, and the words Cognizance and Concordance. For the pronunciation of g in this and the following words, see Principles, No. 357, and the words Cognizance and Concordance.

Recognise, rek-kó-niz. s. In whose favour the bond is drawn.

Recogniser, rek-kó-niz'er. s. He who gives the recognizance.

To Recommend, rek-kom-rmC-nd'. v. a. To praise to another; to make acceptable; to use one's interest with another in favour of a third person; to commit with prayers. (531). See Constant.

Recommendatory, ré-kó-mén-dá'tor-i-é. a. (512) That which recommends to another.

For the last s, see Domestic.

Recommender, ré-kó-mén'der. a. One who recommends.

To Recommit, ré-kó-mén'mit'. v. a. To commit anew.

To Recompact, ré-kó-mén-pák't. v. a. To join anew.

To Recompense, ré-kó-mén-pén'se. v. a. To repay, to requite; to compensate, to make up by something equivalent.

Recompense, ré-kó-mén-pén'se. s. The equivalent, compensation.

Recompensement, ré-kó-mén'-pén'ment. s. (531) New complement.

To Recompose, ré-kó-mén-pó-zhün' dan. Composition renewed.

To Recompile, rek-kó-mé-nil'. v. a. To compile again.

To Recompense, rek-kó-méns. s. Equivalence, compensation.

To Recompense, rek-kó-méns. s. Equivalence, compensation.

To Reconstitute, rek-kó-mon'tute. v. a. To renew, to make constant; to make anything consistent; to restore to favour.

Reconstitutable, ré-kó-mon-ti'lu-bl.a. Capable of renewed kindness; consistent, possible to be made consistent.

Reconciliation, rek-kó-mon'sil-e, a. Renewal of friendship. The fact of reconciliation; that which secures to one a kind reception from another.

Recommanter, ré-kó-mon'ment'ár. s. That which recomimmer to another.

For the last s, see Domestic.

Recommender, ré-kó-mén'der. a. One who recommends.

To Reconcile, rek-kó-mon'-sile. v. a. To compose differences; to obviate seeming contradictions; to make to like again; to make anything consistent; to restore to favour.

Reconcileable, rek-kó-mon-sil'a-bl.a. Capable of renewed kindness; consistent, possible to be made consistent.

Reconciliation, rek-kon-sil-e. a. Renewal of friendship. The fact of reconciliation; that which secures to one a kind reception from another.

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For the last s, see Domestic.

Recommender, rek-kó-mon'ment'ár. a. One who recommends.
To Recount, re-kōmt bol.a. To relate in detail, to tell distinctly.

Recountment, re-kōmt bol.m. s.

Recourse, re-kōrs bol.a.
Application as for help or protection; access.

Recrænt, re-kōrnt bol.a. Cowardly, mean-spirited; apathetic, false.

Recreate, re-kōrnt bol.v.a. To refresh after toil, to amuse or divert in weariness; to delight; to relieve; to revive.

Recreation, re-kōrnt bol.s. Relief after toil or pain, amusement in sorrow or distress; refreshment, amusement, diversion.

Rectangular, rek-tang'gŭ-lər bol.a. Right-angled, having angles of ninety degrees.

To Rectify, rek'te-f bol.v.a. To make right, to reform, to repress; to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.

Rectangle, rek'tang-gl bol.s. A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

Recumbent, re-kum'bent bol.a. Lying, leaning.

Recumbency, re-kum'ben-se bol.s. The posture of lying; resting, reposing.

Recumbent, re-kum'bol.bol.a.


Recuperation, rek'kuber-əl bol.s. (From the Latin recuperare, to recover.) Belonging to recovery.

Recuperatory, rek'kuber-ə-tiir bol.s. (From the Latin recuperare.) Belonging to recovery.

Recruiting, rek'kroot bol.v.a. To repair anything wasted by new supplies; to supply an army with new men.

Recruiter, rek'tur bol.s. (313) Supply of anything wasted; a new soldier.

Recruit, rek'tur bol.s. (313) Raising new soldiers.

Recrimination, rek'krim-e-nəshun bol.s. Return of one accusation with another.

Recriminate, rek'krim-e-nət bol.v.n. To return one accusation with another.

Recremental, rek-kre-men'tol bol.a. Drossy, superfluous, useless.

Recourse, re-kōrs bol.v.a. To turn to one for assistance with another.

Recrimination, rek'krim-e-nəshun bol.s. The act of turning to one for assistance with another.

Recriminator, rek'krim-i-nətor bol.s. (1) He who returns one accusation with another.

Recrimination, rek'krim-e-nəshun bol.s. The act of laying or leaning.

Recumbent, re-kum'bent bol.a. Lying, resting.

Recumbency, re-kum'ben-se bol.s. The posture of lying; resting, reposing.

Recurrent, rek'kur-ent bol.a. Returning from time to time.

Recurrence, rek'kur-əns bol.s. Return.

To Recruit, rek'tur bol.v.n. To come back to the thought, to revive in the mind; to have recourse to, to take refuge in.

To Recruit, rek'tur bol.v.n. To supply an army with new men.

Recruiting, rek'kroot bol.v.a. To repair anything wasted by new supplies; to supply an army with new men.

Recruitment, rek'kroot bol.s. Supply of anything wasted; a new soldier.

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Recruiting, rek'kroot bol.v.a. To repair anything wasted by new supplies; to supply an army with new men.

Red, rek bol.a. Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours.

Redbreast, rek'brest bol.s. A small bird so named from the colour of its breast, called also a Robin.

Redcoat, rek'kōt bol.s. A name of contempt for a soldier.

To Redden, rek'den bol.v.a. To grow red.

Reddishness, rek'dish-nes bol.s. Tendency to reddening.

Reduction, rek'dish-ən bol.s. Resumption.

Reductive, rek'dish-ə-l bol.a. Answering to an interrogative.

Reddle, rek'dl bol.s. A sort of mineral of the metal kind.


To Redem, rek'dem bol.v.a. (246) To ransom, to release from any thing by paying a price; to rescue; to recover; to make amends for; to pay an atonement; to save the world from the curse of sin.

Redeemable, rek'dem-ə-l bol.a. Capable of redemption.

Redeemableness, rek'dem-ə-l bol-nes bol.s. The state of being redeemable.

Redeemer, rek'dem-ər bol.s. (98) One who ransoms or redeems: our Saviour.

Redelivery, rek'del-i'er bol.v.a. To deliver back.

Redemption, rek'dem-ən bol.s. (412) Ransom, release; purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

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Redemptory, rek-dem'-tər bol.a. (412) (557) Paid for ransom.

Redhot, rek'hōt bol.a. Heated to redness.

Redintegration, rek'din-te-grən bol.s. The act of integrating.

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Redoubt, re-dou'b-t. a.
Formidable, terrible to fear.

Redoubled, re-dou'bled. a.
Dreadful, formidable.

To Redound, re-doun'd. v. n.
To be sent back by reaction; to reduce in the consequence.

To Redress, re-dress'. v. a.
To set right; to amend; to relieve, to remedy, to case.

Redress, re-dress'.  s.
Reformation, amendment; relief, remedy; one who gives relief.

Redressive, re-dress'iv. a.
Succouring, affording remedy.

Redshank, re'd-shank'. s.
A bird.

Redstreak, re'd-streak'. s.
An apple, cider fruit; cider pressed from the redstreak.

To Reduce, re-duse'. v. a.
To bring back, obsolete; to bring to the former state; to reform from any disorder; to bring into any state of diminution; to degrade, to impair in dignity; to bring into any state of misery or meaness; to subdue; to subject to any degradation.

Reduction, re-du'shun. s.
The act of bringing back; subduing, reforming or diminishing.

Reducer, re-du'sur. s. (96)
One that reduces.

Reducible, re-du'si-b1. a.
Possible to be reduced.

Reducibility, re-due-ib-li-te. s.
Quality of being reducible.

Reduction, re-du'shun. s.
The act of reducing in Artihmetic. Reduction brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination.

Reductive, re-dukt'iv. a. (157)
Haying the power of reducing.

Reductively, re-dukt'iv-le. ad.
By reduction, by consequence.

Redundant, re-dund'ant. a.
Superfluous, superabundant.

Redundancy, re-dund'an-se. s.
Superfluity, superabundance.

Redundant, re-dund'ant. a.
Superfluous, superabundant; using more words or images than are necessary.

Redundantly, re-dund'an-tly. ad.
Superfluously, superabundantly.

To Reduplicate, re-dupl'i-cate. v. a.
To double.

Reduplication, re-dupl'i-ca'shun. s.
The act of doubling.

Reduplicative, re-dupl'i-ca'tiv. a. (516) Double.

Redwax, re'd-wax'. s.
A bird.

To Reecho, re-ek'ko. v. a.
To echo back.

Reechy, reek'hi. a.
Smoky, tanned.

Reed, reéd. s. (246)
A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds; a small pipe; an arrow.

To Re-Edify, re-ed'i-fy. v. a.
To rebuild, to build again.

Reedless, reed'less. a.
Being without reeds.

Red, red. a.
Abounding with reds.

R eed, reék. s. (246)
Smoke, steam, vapour; a pile of corn or hay.

To Reek, reék. v. n.
To smoke, to steam, to emit vapour.

Reeky, reék'y. a.
Smoky, tanned, black.

Reel, reél. s. (246)
A turning frame upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

To Reel, reél. v. a.
To stagger, to incline in walking, first to one side, and then to the other.

Re-election, re-e-lek'shun. s.
Repeated election.

To Re-enact; re-en'akt'. v. a.
To establish anew.

To Re-enforce, re-en'förse'. v. a.
To strengthen with new assistance.

To Re-enjoy, re-en'joy. v. a.
To enjoy anew, or a second time.

To Re-enter, re-en'ter. v. a.
To enter again, to enter anew.

To Re-enthronc, re-en-thron'. v. a.
To place in a throne.

To Re-entrench, re-en'trench. s.
The act of entrenching again.

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<tr>
<th>REL</th>
<th>REM</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relevating— See Irrelevant.</td>
<td>The quality or state of being religious.</td>
<td>Observableness, worthiness of observation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relighting, rē-lit'ing-nəs.</td>
<td>To forsake, to abandon; to quit, to release, to give up.</td>
<td>Observe, in a manner worthy of observation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReLight, rē-lit. v.a.</td>
<td>Relinquishment, rē-lin'kwish-ment. s. (408)</td>
<td>Remarker, rē-mark'ər-s. (98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relit, rē-lit. s.</td>
<td>The act of forsaking.</td>
<td>Observer, one that observes.</td>
</tr>
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<td>That which remains; that which is left after loss or decay of the rest; it is generally used in the plural; it is often taken for the body deserted by the soul; that which is kept in memory of another with a kind of religious veneration.</td>
<td>Relict, rē'likt.s. A widow, a wife desolate by the death of her husband.</td>
<td>Capable of remedy.</td>
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<td>To Relinquish, rē-lin'kwish.v.a.</td>
<td>To Relinquishment, rē-lin'kwish-ment. s.</td>
<td>Remediable, rē-me'də-bə-bl.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relinquishing—See Irrelevant.</td>
<td>To give a taste to anything; to taste, to have a liking.</td>
<td>Capable of remedy.</td>
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<td>Taste, the effect of anything on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste; taste, small quantity just perceptible; liking, delight in anything, sense, power of perceiving excellence, taste.</td>
<td>Relievable, rē-leə-və-bl.a.</td>
<td>Remarks, rē-mək'ss.</td>
</tr>
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<td>To Relieve, rē-lıv'.v.a.</td>
<td>To Relieve, rē-lıv'.v.n.</td>
<td>Remarkably, rē-mark'a-bl. ad.</td>
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<td>A raising or lifting up.</td>
<td>To Revive, to live anew.</td>
<td>Rule, one that rules.</td>
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<td>RELIEVATION, rē-lıv'-ə-shən. s.</td>
<td>To Relight, rē-lıg't. v.a.</td>
<td>Relieving—See Irrelevant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A rising or lifting up.</td>
<td>Relivet, rē-lıv't. v.n.</td>
<td>To give up.</td>
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<td>RELIEVABLE, rē-leə-və-bl.a.</td>
<td>Relic, rē-lık.s.</td>
<td>To resign anything; to relinquish, to release, to give up.</td>
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<td>A wife desolate by the death of her husband.</td>
<td>That which remains, that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; it is generally used in the plural; it is often taken for the body deserted by the soul; that which is kept in memory of another with a kind of religious veneration.</td>
<td>To Resign, rēz'ın-gən.v. a.</td>
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<td>RELIEVER, rē-lıvə-rəs. s.</td>
<td>One that relieves.</td>
<td>To resign, to relinquish, to release, to give up.</td>
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<td>Reduction, rē-duk'shən. s.</td>
<td>The prominence of a figure or picture.</td>
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<td>To Relight, rē-lıg't. v.a.</td>
<td>To light anew.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ReLIGION, rē-lıjən.s.</td>
<td>Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishment of the soul, by union of Divine faith and worship, as opposed to others.</td>
<td>Remarkable, rē-mark'a-bl.a.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Religious, rē-lıjəs.s.</td>
<td>A bugot to any religious persuasion.</td>
<td>Observable, worthy of note.</td>
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<td>Religious, rē-lıjəs.s.</td>
<td>Piety, disposed to the duties of religion, teaching religion; among the Romans, bound by the laws of poverty, chastity, and obedience; exact, strict.</td>
<td>Remarkable, rē-mark'a-bl.a.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Religiously, rē-lıjəs-lə bə-bl. a.</td>
<td>Piety, with obedience to the dictates of religion; according to the rites of religion; religiously, with veneration; exactly, with strict observance.</td>
<td>Remarkable, rē-mark'a-bl.a.</td>
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3 D2
To Remove, re-möv'. v.n.
To change place; to go from one place to another.

Remove, re-möv'. s.
Change of place; translation of one to the place of another; departure, act of going away; the act of changing place; a step in the sale of a house; the state of being removed; act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.

Remover, re-möv'ur. (98) s.
One that removes.
To Remount, re-mount. v.n.
To mount again.

Removal, re-möv'al. (88) s.
The act of putting out of any place; the act of putting away; dismission from a post; the state of being removed.

Removal, re-möv'al. v.n.
To change place; to go from one place to another.

Remov'al, re-möv'al. 8. (88) The act of being removed, remov'al.

Removed, re-möv'ed. part. a.
Separate, remove from others.

Remov'ed, re-möv'ed. (95) s.
The act of being removed.

Term, term. s.
A part of a thing taken out; a division; a period; the end of a course or a number of years; a period of time used in reckoning.

Temporary, re-mö-yo'ble. s.
Such as may be removed. See Moveable.

Temporaneous, re-mö-ya'nus. s.
State of being remote.

Temper, tem'per. v.
To temper; to regulate.

Temperate, tem'per-at. a.
Moderate; reasonable; not excessive; suitable; Seasonable.

Temperance, tem'per-ans. s.
The act of tempering; the state of being temperate; moderation; sobriety.

Temperamental, tem'per-a-men'tal. a.
Of a temperamental disposition.

Temperament, tem'per-a-men'tum. s.
Nature; quality; constitution; temperament.

Temperley, tem'per-lé. s.
A name of a fox.

Temperate, tem'per-á-tre. a.
Moderate; suitable; becoming; suitable; becoming.

Temperley, tem'per-lé. s.
A person who tempers; a moderate person.

Temper, tem'per. s.
A quality; a disposition; a state of mind; a quality; a disposition; a state of mind.

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Temperate, tem'per-á-tre. a.
Moderate; suitable; becoming; suitable; becoming.

Remiss, rem'iss. a.
Careless; negligent; slackly.

Remissness, rem'iss-nés.s.
Carelessness, negligence.

Remissly, re-mis'le. ad.
Carelessly, negligently; slackly.

Remiss, rem'iss. a.
Distant; removed from off; foreign.

Remorseful, rem'orse-ful. a.
Tender, compassionate. Not used.

Remorse, rem'orse'. or rem'orse'. s.
Pain of guilt; anguish of a guilty conscience.

Remorse, rem'orse'. v.a.
To utter back, to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

Remorse, rem'orse'. v.n.
To utter back, in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

Remorseless, rem'orse-less. a.
Unpitying, cruel, savage.

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Unpitying, cruel, savage.

Remorse, rem'orse'. s.
Pain of guilt; anguish of a guilty conscience.

Remorse, rem'orse'. v.a.
To utter back, to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

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Remorseless, rem'orse-less. a.
Unpitying, cruel, savage.
To Reordain, re-or-dain'.v.a. To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.

To Replicate, re-plicant'.v.a. Repetition of ordination.

Renunciation, re-nun-she-a'shun.s. The act of renouncing.—See Pronunciation.

Rent, rent'.s. (98) He that holds by paying rent.

To Rent, rent.v.a. To hold by paying rent; to set to a tenant.

Rentable, rent'a-bl.a. (-105) That may be rented.

Rental, rent'al.s. Schedule or account of rents.

Renter, rent'er.s. (98) He that holds by paying rent.

To Repair, re-pare',v.a. (202) To restore after injury or dilapidation; to amend any injury by an equivalent; to fill up a want by something put in the place of what is lost.

Repair, re-pare',s. Reparation, repair, supply of loss, restoration after dilapidation.

Reparable, rep'par-a-bl.a. (531) Capable of being amended, retrieved.—See Irreparable.

Reparably, rep'par-a-ble.ad. In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment or supply.

Reparation, rep-pa-ra'shun.s. The act of repairing; supply of what is wasted; recompense for any injury, amends.

Reparative, rep-par'ra-tiv.5. (512) Whatever makes amends.

Repartoe, rep-par-tee',s. Smart reply.

To Repass, re-pas',v.n. To go back a road.

To Repast, re-past',v.a. To feed, to feast.

To Repay, re-pa',y.a. To pay back in return, in requital, or in reparation; to recompense; to require either good or ill.

Repayment, re-pa'ment.s. The act of repaying; the thing repaid.

To Repel, re-pel',v.a. (98) To drive back any thing; to drive back an assailant.

To Repellent, re-pel'lent.s. An application that has a repelling power.

Repelell, re-pel'lur.s. (98) One that repels.

To Repent, re-pent',v. n. To think on anything past with sorrow; to express sorrow for something past; to have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.

To Repent, re-pent',v. a. To remember with sorrow; to remember with pious sorrow; it is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Repentance, re-pent' ance.s. Sorrow for any thing past; sorrow for sin, such as produces amendment of life, penitence.

Repentant, re-pent'ant.a'. Sorrowful for the past; sorrowful for sin; examples of repentance are given.

Repentance, re-pent'anse.s. The act of repenting; supply of what is wasted; recompense for any injury, amends.

Repentively, rep'pen-te-ble.ad. Piously; devoutly.

Repentively, rep'pen-te-ly.ad. In a manner repentant or repenting.

To Replicate, re-plicant'.v.a. Repetition of repentance; supply of loss, restoration after dilapidation.

Repetition, rep-4-tish'un.s. (331) Iteration of the same thing; recital of the same words over again; the act of reciting or reciting; recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

To Repine, re-pine'.v.n. To fret, to vex one's self, to be discontented.

To Repine, re-pine'.v. a. One that frets or murmurs.

To Replace, re-place'.v.a. To put again in the former place; to put in a new place.

To Replant, re-plan't'.v.a. To plant anew.

To Replant, re-plan't'.v.a. To plant anew.

Replantation, re-plan-ta'shun.s. The act of planting again.

To Replenish, re-plenish'.v. a. To fill, to fill up a want by something put in the place of what is lost.

To Replenish, re-plenish'.v. a. To fill, to fill up a want by something put in the place of what is lost.

To Replenish, re-plenish'.v. a. To fill, to fill up a want by something put in the place of what is lost.

Replenishment, re-plenish'ment.s. The act of being over full.

Repleviable, re-pliev'le-able.a. What may be replevied.

To Replevin, re-pliev'in. v.a. To replevies, re-pliev'v. e.

To Replevy, re-pliev'y. To take back or set at liberty any thing seized, under any legal process.

Replication, rep-pli-k'a-shun.s. (501) Rebound, repercussion; to reply, answer.

To Reply, re-pli'v. n. To answer, to make a return to an answer.

Replyer, re-pli'er.s. (98) One that gives an account.

To Repose, re-poz'.v. a. To lay to rest; to place as in confidence or trust.

To Repose, re-poz'.v. n. To sleep, to be at rest; to rest in confidence.

To Repose, re-poz'.s. Sleep, rest, quiet; cause of rest.

To Repose, re-poz'.s. State of being at rest.

To Reposite, re-poz's-i-te'.v.a. To lay up, to lodge as in a place of safety.

Reposition, re-poz'tish'un.s. The act of replacing.

Repository, re-poz't-i-ter'ish.5. A place where any thing is safely laid up.

To Repose, re-poz'.v. a. To possess again.

To Reprehend, rep-pre-hen'd'.v. a. To reprove, to chide; to blame, to censure.


Reprehensible, rep-pre-hen'si-bl.a. Blamable, censurable.

Reprehensible, rep-pre-hen'-se-bl-né's. Blamable, censurable.

Reprehensibleness, rep-pre-hen'-se-bl-né's. Blamable, censurable.

Reprehensibly, rep-pre-hen'-se-bl-ad. Blamably.

Reprehension, rep-pre-hen'shun.s. Reproduction, open blame.

Reprehenshibleness, rep-pre-hen'shun.s. Interesting, reprehensible.

Reprehensibility, rep-pre-hen'shun.s. Given in reproof.

To Represe, rep pre-zént'.v. a. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present; to describe, to show in any particular character; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to exhibit, to show.

Representation, rep-pre-zént'ish'un.s. Image, likeness; act of supporting a vicarious character; respectful declaration.
Representative, rep-re-zent'-a-tiv. a. (512) 
Exhibiting a similitude; bearing the character or power of another.

Reproductive, rep-pró-dúk'shún. s. 
The act of producing anew.

Repurpose, rep-pró-púr'. s. 
To change, to convert; to change to the use of a fault; to change.

Reprove, rep-prové'-bl. a. 
Blame worth of reprehension. — See MOYABLE.

To Reprove, rep-prové'. v. a. 
To blame, to censure; to charge to the face with a fault; to censure.

Reprover, rep-prové'-ur. s. 
A reprooher, one doing reproves.

To Reproach, rep-roch'. v. a. 
To praise a second time.

Reptile, rep-tíl. a. (145) 
Crawling upon many feet.

Reptile, rep-tíl. s. 
An animal that moves upon many feet.

Republican, rep-púb'l-kán. s. 
Placing the government in the people.

Republican, rep-púb'l-kán. s. 
One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

Republicanism, rep-púb'l-kán-iz'm. s. 
Attachment to a republican government. — Mam.

Republican, rep-púb'l-fík. s. 
Commonwealth, state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

Repudiate, rep-púd'í-tát. v. a. 
To be rejected or divorced.

To Repudiates, rep-púd'í-táshún. s. 
Divorce, rejection.

Repudiance, rep-púd'í-shún. s. 
Disobedience; reluctance; unwillingness, struggle of opposite passions.

Repuignant, rep-pú-gni-ant. a. 
Disobedient; reluctant; contrary, opposite.

Reputation, rep-pú-gni-ant-le. ad. 
Contrariwise, reticently.

Repellent, rep-púlút'. s. 
The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

Repress, rep-pres'. v. a. 
To be back, to drive off.

Repulsion, rep-púl'shún. s. (177) 
The act or power of driving off from itself.

Repulsiveness, rep-púl'shúl. a. 
Driving off, having the power to drive back or drive off.

Reproduce, rep-pró-dúk'shún. s. 
The act of producing anew.

Repurpose, rep-pró-púr'. s. 
To change, to convert; to change to the use of a fault; to change.

Reproduce, rep-pró-dúk'shún. s. 
The act of producing, or state of being produced.

Reproduce, rep-pró-dúk'shún. s. 
To produce, to make, to produce anew.

To Reproduce, rep-pró-dúk'shún. s. 
To produce, to make, to produce anew.

To Require, rep-kré-st. v. a. 
To act, to solicit, to entreat.

To Request, rep-kré-st. v. a. 
To act, to solicit, to entreat.

To Reproduce, rep-pró-dúk'shún. s. 
The act of producing anew.

Repurpose, rep-pró-púr'. s. 
To change, to convert; to change to the use of a fault; to change.

Reputation, rep-pút'shún. s. 
Credit, honour, character of good.

To Repute, rep-pút'. v. a. 
To hold, to account, to think.

Repute, rep-pút'. s. 
Character, reputation; established opinion.

Reputeless, rep-pút'-les. s. 
Disreputable, disgraceful.

Requiem, rep-ki'ém. s. 
A hymn in which they implore for the dead.

Requital, rep-ki'tiil. s. 
Return for any good or bad office, retaliation; reward, remuneration.

Rescind, re-skínd'. v. a. 
To cut off, to abrogate a law.

Rescission, rep-ki'shún. s. 
The act of cutting off, abrogation. — See ABBRICATION.

Rescissory, rep-sís'or-y. a. (512) 
Having the power to cut off.

To Rescue, rep-súk'. v. a. 
To write back; to write over again.

To Recast, rep-súkt'. v. a. 
Edict of an emperor.

To Rescue, rep-súk'. v. a. 
To set free from any violence, confinements, or danger.

To Reckon, rep-ki'k. s. 
Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

Rescue, rep-ki'k. s. 
One that rescues.

Research, rep-sérth'. s. 
Inquiry, search.

To Research, rep-sérth'. v. a. 
To examine, to inquire.

To Rescind, rep-ki'k. v. a. 
To act, to solicit, to entreat.

To Reckon, rep-ki'k. s. 
One that rescues.

To Rescind, rep-ki'k. v. a. 
To act, to solicit, to entreat.

To Reckon, rep-ki'k. s. 
One that rescues.
To Resemble, ré-zémnbl. v.a. (443)
To compare, to represent as like something else; to be like, to have likeness to.

To Resend, ré-zend'. v.a.
To send back, to send again.

To Resent, ré-zént'. v.a. (445)
To take well or ill; to take ill, to consider as an injury or affront.

Resenter, ré-zént'ur. s. (98)
One who feels injuries deeply.

Resentful, ré-zént'ful. a.
Easily provoked to anger, and long retaining to Resent.

Resentingly, ré-zént'ing-le. a.
With deep sense, with strong perception, with anger.

Resentment, ré-zént'ment. s.
Strong perception of good or ill; deep sense of injury.

Reservation, ré-zérv-éshun. s.
Reserve, concealment of something in the mind; something kept back, something not given up; custody, state of being treasured up.

Reservatory, ré-zérv-ta-ré-é. s.
Place in which anything is reserved or kept.

To Reserve, ré-zerv'. v.a.
To keep in store, to save to some other purpose; to retain, to lay up to a future time.

Reserve, ré-zerv'. s.
Something kept for exigency; something concealed in the mind; exception; modesty, caution in personal behaviour.

Resurbed, ré-zérv'd a. (359)
Modest, not loosely free; sulen, not open, not frank.

Reservedly, ré-zérv'd-le. a.
With reserve; coldly.

Reservedness, ré-zérv'd-ness. s.
Closeness, want of openness.

Reserver, ré-zérv'ur. s.
One that reserves.

Reservoir, ré-zérvor'. s.
Place where anything is kept in store.

Resettle, ré-zél-tel. v.a.
To settle again.

Resettlement, ré-zél-tel-mént. s.
The act of settling again; the state of settling again.

To Reside, ré-zid'. v.n. (447)
To live, to dwell, to be present, to reside.

Residence, ré-zid'-énsé. s. (415)
Act of dwelling in a place; place of abode; dwelling; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Resident, ré-zid'-ent. a. (445)
Dwelling or having abode in any place.

Resident, ré-zid'-ent. a.
An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.

Residentially, ré-zid'-énshur-é. a.
Holding residence.

Residual, ré-zid'-i-dal. (445) s.
Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining.

Residual, ré-zid'-i-dial. s.
The remaining part, that which is left.

To Resign, ré-zign'. v.a. (447)
To give up a claim or possession; to yield up; to submit, particularly to submit to providence; to submit without resistance or murmur.

Resignation, ré-zign'-shun. s.
The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession; submission, unresisting acquiescence; submission without murmur to the will of God.

Resigner, ré-zign'ur. a. (98)
One that resigns.

Resignment, ré-zign'-mént. s.
Act of resigning.

Resilience, ré-zil'e-énsé.
The act of starting or leaping back.

Resilient, ré-zil'e-ent.a. (445)
Starting or springing back.

Resilience, ré-zil'e-énsé.
The act of starting or leaping back.

Resin, ré-zin. s. (445)
The fat sulphurous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum.

Resinous, ré-zin'us. a.
Containing resin, consisting of resin.

Resinousness, ré-zin'us-néss. s.
The quality of being resinous.

Resoluble, rez'6-lu-bl.a.
That may be melted or dissolved.

Resolute, rez'o-lute-le. a.
Determinately, steadily.

Resolutely, rez'o-lute-le. a.
Determinately, steadily.

Resolutely, rez'o-lute-le. a.
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Resolutely, rez'o-lute-le. a.
Determinately, steadily.

Resolutely, rez'o-lute-le. a.
Revenue, rev'e-nu, or re-ven'u.s. Income, annual profits received from lands or other funds.

Revenge, re-venje'ment.s. Vengeance, return of an injury.

Revenger, re-veVjur.s. (98) One who avenges.

Revengeful, re-venje'fu.1.a. Vindictive, full of vengeance.

Revenge, re-venje'.s. (74) Return of an injury.

Revengefully, re-venje'ful-I.e.ad. Vindictively.

Revealer, re-vi'lur.s. (99) Discoverer, one that shows or makes known; one that discloses or makes visible.

Revelation, rev-e-la'shun.s. Discovery, communication, communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

Revealing, re-vel-ing-le.ad. With revelation.

Revel, rev'el.s. A feast with loose and noisy merriment.

Revelry, rev'el-re.s. Loose jollity, festive mirth.

Reveler, rev'er-lur.s. One who feasts with noisy merriment.

Reveller, rev'er-lur.s. (100) One who revels.

Revel, rev'el.v. n. To retract, to withdraw.

Revel, rev'el.verb', v.a. To strike against, to revocate. Not in use.

Reverberation, rev'er-bér'a-shun.s. The act of beating or driving back.

Reverberator, rev'er-bér'a-tor.s. (98) One that shows or makes known; one that discloses or makes visible.

To Reverb, rev'er-bér'.v.a. To strike against, to revocate. Not in use.

Reverberant, rev'er-bér'a-nt.a. Resounding, beating back.

Reverberate, rev'er-bér'a.te. v.a. (556) To beat back; to heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is revocated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

To Reverberate, rev'er-bér'a-te. v.n. To be driven back, to bound back; to resound.

Reverberation, rev'er-bér'a-shun.s. The act of beating or driving back.


To Reverb, rev'er-bér'.v.a. To strike against, to revocate. Not in use.

Reverence, rev'er-ense.s. Veneration, respect, awe; regard; act of obeisance, bow, courtesy; title of the clergy.

To Reverence, rev'er-ence'.v.a. To regard with reverence; to regard with awe.

Reverencer, rev'er-en'sur.s. One who regards with reverence.

Reverend, rev'er-ent.a. Humble, expressing submission; testifying veneration.

Reverently, rev'er-ent-le.ad. Respectfully, with awe, with reverence.

Reverentially, rev'er-en'shun-a-I.e.ad. With reverence.

Reverent, rev'er-ent.a. Humble, expressing submission; testifying veneration.

Reverencer, rev'er-en-sur.s. One who reveres.

Reverence, rev'er-ence.s. Veneration, respect, awe; regard; act of obeisance, bow, courtesy; title of the clergy.

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Reverence, rev'er-ence.s. Veneration, respect, awe; regard; act of obeisance, bow, courtesy; title of the clergy.

To Reverence, rev'er-ence'.v.a. To regard with reverence; to regard with awe.

Reverencer, rev'er-en'sur.s. One who regards with reverence.
The quality of being revocable.

See Irreversible.

Revocable, rev'o-ka-bl. a.

That may be recalled; that may be repealed.

Revoice, ré-vók. v. a.

To recall, to call back.

Revocable, rev'o-ka-bl. a.

The quality of being recalled; repeal, reversal.

To Revolve, re-vól-v'. v. n.

To roll anything round; to consider, to meditate.

To Revolve, re-vól-v'. v. a.

To roll any thing round; to consider, to meditate on.

Revolution, ré-v-o-lú'shun. s.

Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move; space measured by some revolution which returns to itself.

Revolutionary, ré-v-o-lú'shun-á- ré. a. (512)

Founded on a revolution. Mason.

Revolutionist, ré-v-o-lú'shun-ist. s.

An undistinguishing promoter of revolution in government. Mason.

To Revomit, ré-vó-mít. v. a.

To vomit, to vomit again.

Revulsion, ré-vul'shun. s.

The act of reveiling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

To Reward, ré-ward'. v. a.

To give in return; to repay, to recompence for something good; to repay evil.

Reward, ré-ward'. s.

Recompense given for good; it is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompence of evil.

Rewardable, ré-ward'á-bl. a.

Worthy of reward.

Rewarde, ré-wár'd. a.

One that rewards, one that recompenses.

To Rewind, ré-wind'. v. a.

To retrace the same words.

Rhabdocanthus, ré-ba'do-kán-thús. a.

Impregnated or tinged with rhubarb.
RIS
nör (167), nók (163); tübe (171), tuth (172), bül (173), bit (299); pond (313); tbin (466), this (649).

RINSER, rin'sér.v. s. (98)
One that washes or rinses, a washer.

RIOT, ri'út.v. s. (166)
Wild and loose festivity; a sedition, an uproar; who to move or act without control or restraint.

To RIOT, rú'út.v. n.
To revel, to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments; to luxuriate; to raise a sedition; to raise a sedition or uproar.

To RIOT, rú'út.v. n.
To be tumultuous; to cause a tumult.

To RIOT, rú'út.v. n.
To indulge in luxury; to be dissipated in luxury.

RIOTER, ri'út-rér.v. s. (98)
One who is dissipated in luxury; one who raises an uproar.

RIOTOUS, ri'út-us.v. s. (314)
Luxurious, wanton, licentiously festive; sedition, turbulent.

RIOTOUSLY, ri'út-us-lé.v. ad.
Luxuriously, with licentious luxury; sedately, turbulently.

RIOTOUSNESS, ri'út-us-nèss.v. s.
The state of being riotous.

RIP, rip.v. n.
To tear, to lacerate; to undo any thing sewn; to disclose; to bring to view.

Ripe, ri'p.v. n.
Brought to perfection in growth, mature; complete; proper for use; advanced to the perfection of any quality: brought to the point of taking effect, fully matured; fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIP, rip.v. n.
To ripen, to mature, to be matured.

To RIP, rip.v. a.
To mature, to make ripe.

RIPELY, rip'e-lé.v. ad.
Maturely, at the fit time.

RIPEN, rip'en.v. n. (103)
To grow ripe.

RIPEN, rip'en.v. n.
To ripen, to grow ripe, to be matured.

Ripeness, rip'eness.v. s.
The state of being ripe; maturity.

RIPPER, rip'pur.v. s. (98)
One who rips, one who tears, one who lacerates.

RIPPLE, rip'pl.v. n. (405)
To freton the surface, as waters swiftly running.

Ripling, rip'ling.v. s.
A moving roughness on the surface of a running water.

To RISE, ríz.v. n.
To change a facet or, recumbent to an erect posture; to get up from rest; to get up from a fall; to spring, to grow up; to gain elevation of rank or fortune; to swell; to ascend, to move upwards; to break out from below the horizon as the sun to begin to set; to be excited; to break into military commotions, to make insurrections; to be roused, to be excited; to increase in price; to increase the style; to be revived from death; to be elevated in situation.

Rise, ríz.v. s. (437) (560)
The act of rising; the elevation of a place; the appearance of the sun in the East; increase of price; beginning, original; elevation, increase of snow.

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RIPPLE, rip'pl.v. n. (405)
To freton the surface, as waters swiftly running.

ROA
ROAD, ród.v. s. (295)
Large way, path, ground where ships may anchor; instead, incursion—not used; journey.

To ROAM, róm.v. n. (296)
To wander without any certain purpose, to ramble, to rove.

To ROAM, róm.v. a.
To range, to wander over.

RAGER, tó'má.v. s. (98)
A rover, a rambler, a wanderer.

Rog, róg.v. s. (295)
Bay, Nile, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed.

To ROAR, róre.v. n.
To cry as a lion or other wild beast; to cry in distress; to sound as the wind or sea; to make a loud noise.

Roar, rôr.v. s. (295)
The cry of a lion or other beast; an outcry of distress; a clamour of merriment; the sound of the wind or sea; any loud noise.

ROARY, ró're.v. a.
Dewy.

To ROAST, róst.v. a. (295)
To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire; to dress at the fire without water; to heat anything violently; to rule the roast, to govern, to manage, to preside.

ROAST, róst.v. a. (295)
To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire; to dress at the fire without water; to heat anything violently; to rule the roast, to govern, to manage, to preside.

It is a little singular that instead of the participle of this verb we should use the verb itself for the adjective, in roast beef; a roast fowl; whilst we say a roasted apple, a roasted potatoe, and, as Shakespeare has it, a roasted egg.

ROB, rób.v. s.
Inspissated juices.

To ROB, rób.v. a.
To deprive of any think by unlawful force, to plunder; to take away unlawfully.

ROBBER, rób'bur.v. s. (98)
A thief, one that robs by force, or steals by secret means.

ROBBERY, rób'bur-e.v. s.
Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

ROBE, rób.v. a.
A gown of state, a dress of dignity.

To ROBE, rób.v. a.
To dress pompously, to invest.

ROBIN, rób.v. s.
A bird so named from his red breast.

ROBIN-BREASTED, rób-bin'-erd.v. s.
A bird so named from his red breast.

ROBUST, ró'bust.v. s.
Strong, vigorous, boisterous, violent.

ROBUSTIOUS, ró'bust'ús.v. s.
Strong, vigorous, boisterous, violent.

ROBUSTNESS, ró'bust-nèss.s.
Strength, vigor.

ROCAMBOLE, rók'um-bôl.v. s.
A sort of wild garlic.

ROCHE-ALUM, rósh'-álüm.v. s.
A purer kind of alum.

ROCK, rók.v. s.
A vast mass of stone; protection, defence, a sculptural sense; a dust held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

To ROCK, rók.v. a.
To shake, to move backwards and forwards; to move the cradle in order to procure sleep; to lull, to quiet.

To ROCK, rók.v. n.
To be violently agitated, to reel to and fro.
To Roll, rôle, v., n. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground; to raise anything upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itself; to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round masses; to pour in a stream or waves.

To Roister, rois'ter To behave turbulently, to act at discretion, to be at free choice; to bluster.

Roister, roist'er, s. (167) A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

To Roll, rôle, v., a. (406) To move any thing by vibration, or successive revolution of the different parts of the surface to the ground; to move any thing round upon its axis; to move in a circle; to produce a periodical revolution; to wrap round upon itself; to involve in bandage; to form by rolling into round masses; to pour in a stream or waves.

And the Grammar in Queen Anne's time, recommended by Steele, says, the city Rome is pronounced like Room; and Dr. Jones, in his Spelling Dictionary, 1794, gives it the same sound.
Rosin, roz'zin.s. Inspissated turpentine, a juice of the pine; any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolve in spirits.

To Rosin, roz'm. ’v. a. To rub with rosin.

Rosiny, roz'zi-n. e. a. Resembling rosin.

Rosell, roz'sell. s. (99) Light land.

Rosed, rozd.a. (459) Crimson, flushed.

Rose, roz'zirj-e.a. Resembling rosin.

To Rosed, roz'd. ’v. a. To rub with rosin.

Rosy, roz'zirj.a. (438) Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

To Rosy, roz'si. v. a. To make putrid, to bring to corruption.

Rosy, roz'zirj.a. A distemper among sheep in which their lungs are wasted; putrefaction, putrid decay.

Rot, rot.s. A string of beads, on which prayers are numbered. A place abounding with roses.

To Rose, roz'ze. v. a. To speak under the rose, to speak anything with safety, so as not afterwards to be discovered.

Rose-water, roz'eau-tur.s. Water distilled from roses.

Rouge, rozhe.s. French. Red paint to paint the face.

To Rouge, rozhe. v. a. To fix in the memory without informing the understanding.


Rouler, rolur.s. (98) A wanderer, a rambler; a fickle, inconstant man; a robber, a pirate.

Rough, rouf.a. (314) Not smooth, rugged; austere to the taste; hard to the mind, severity, violence of discipline; unpolished or unfinished state; inedigence of dress or appearance; tempestuousness, storminess; coarseness of features.

Rough-and-ready, rouf-an-di'dur.s. A kind that breaks the senses for riding.

Roughcast, rouf'karst.s. A string of beads, on which prayers are numbered. A place abounding with roses.

Roughcast, rouf'karst.s. A rud model, a form in its rudiments; a kind of rough plaster.

Roughen, rouf'fn.v. a. (103) To make rough.

Roughness, rouf'nes.s. Superficial asperity, unevenness of surface; austerity to the taste; taste of austerity; hardness to the ear; ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners, tendency to rudeness; absence of delicacy; severity, violence of discipline; violent opposition of opposite principles; unpolished or unfinished state; inedigence of dress or appearance; tempestuousness, storminess; coarseness of features.

Roughly, rouf'le.ad. With uneven surface, with asperities on the surface; harshly, uncivilly, rudely; severely, without tendereness; sternly to the taste; boisterously, tempestuously; harshly to the ear.

Roughness, rouf'nes.s. Superficial asperity, unevenness of surface; austerity to the taste; taste of austerity; hardness to the ear; ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners, tendency to rudeness; absence of delicacy; severity, violence of discipline; violent opposition of opposite principles; unpolished or unfinished state; inedigence of dress or appearance; tempestuousness, storminess; coarseness of features.
To Rumour, roo'mur.v.a. To report abroad, to brouit.

Rumour, roo'mur.s. (314)(339) Flying or popular report, bruit, fame,

To Rummage, rum'midje.v.a. (90) To search, to plunder, to evacuate-

Rummer, rum'rnur.s. (9s) A glass, a drinking cup.

To Rummage, ruin'mldjc.v.n. To search places.

Rule, rool.s. (339) Government, sway, supreme command; an instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

Rulcr, rool'ur.s. (9s) Governour, one that has the supreme command or instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

Rumption, roo-me-na'sbun.s. The properly or after of chewing the cud; meditation, reflection.


Ruinous, roo'in-us.a. (314) fallen to ruin, dilapidated; pernicious, baneful, destructive.

Ruinoously, roo'in-us-lys. a. In a ruinous manner.

Rule, rool.s. (339) Government, sway, supreme command; an instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

Rusticate, rus'te-kate.v.a. To banish into the country.

Rusticate, rus'te-kate.v.n. To reside in the country.

Rust, rust.s. The red incrustation of iron; the tarnished or corroded surface of any metal; loss of power by inactivity; matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

To Rust, rust.v.n. To fall in ruins; to run to ruin; to be brought to poverty or misery. Little used.

Rustication, rus'te-kal-n2s.s. The quality of being rustical, rudeness.

Rustical, njs'te-kal.a. (8b) Rough, boisterous, rude.

Rustically, rus'te-kal-e.ad. Rudely, inelegantly.

Rusticky, rus't'k.a. Rural, country; rustic, untutored, inelegant; artless, honest, simple; plain, unadorned.

Rustick, rus'tik.s. A clown, a swain, an inhabitant of the country.

Rusticity, rus-tis'c-te.s. Qualities of one that lives in the country, simplicity, artlessness, rudeness; rural appearance.

Rustick, rus'tik.a. Rural, country; rude, untutored, inelegant; artless, honest, simple; plain, unadorned.

Rustick, rus'tik.s. A clown, a swain, an inhabitant of the country.

Rustiness, rus'te-nes.s. The state of being rusty.

Rustic, rust.s. A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush.

To Rust, rust.v.n. To move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

Rust, rust.s. A violent course.

Rust, rust.s. A violent course.

Rusticle, rusk.s. Hard bread for stores.

Russen, rus'sen.s. (99) A small barrel.

Russet, rus'sit.a. (99) Reddish-brown; Newton seems to use it for gray; coarse, homespun, rustic.

Russeting, rus'sit-fng.s. A name given to several sorts of pears or apples, from their colour.

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RUTHFUL, rōth'fūl. a.
Rueful, woful, sorrowful.
RUTHFULLY, rōth'fūl-ē. ad.
Wofully, sadly; sorrowfully, mournfully; wofully, in irony.
RUTHLESS, rōth'les. a.
Wanton, libidinous, lecherous.

RUTER, rō'tər. s.
A clause added to an act of parliament at its third reading. Mason.

RYE, rī. s.
A coarse kind of bread corn.

RYEGRASS, rī'grās. s.
A kind of strong grass.

SAC
SABBATH, sā'bāth. s.
A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day, set apart from works of labour, to be employed in prayer; intermission of pain or sorrow, time of rest.

SABBATHBREAKER, sā'bāth-brā-kär. s.
Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

SABBATICAL, sāb'ā-tik-āl. a.
Resembling the sabbath, enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

SABBATISM, sāb'ā-tizm. s.
Observance of the sabbath superfluously rigid.

SABINE, sā'bin. s. (140)
A plant.

SABLE, sā'bl. s. (405)
Fur.

SABLE, sā'bl. a.
Black.

SABRE, sā'br. s. (416)
A short sword with a convex edge, a falchacon.

SABUROSITY, sāb'ū-rō-sē-tē. s.
Sloth, slothiness.

SABULOUS, sā'bul-ōs. a. (314)
Gritty, sandy.

SACCADDE, sāk-kādē. s.
A violent check the rider gives his horse by drawing both reins suddenly.

SACCHARINE, sāk'sā-kā-rin. a. (149) (353)
Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

SACERDOTAL, sās'er-dō-tāl. a.
Priestly, belonging to the priesthood.

SACRED, sā'kred. a.
Devoted to religious uses, holy; consecrated; inviolable.

SACREDLY, sāk'kred-lē. ad.
Inviolably, religiously.

SACREDNESS, sāk'kred-nēs. s.
The state of being sacred, state of being consecrated to religious uses, holiness, sanctity.

SACRIFICE, sāk'kri-fiks. a. (509)
Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE, sāk'kri-fikā-bl. a.
Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, sāk'kri-fā-tōr. s.
Sacrificer, offerer of sacrifice.

SACRIFICATORY, sāk'kri-fā-tōr-ē. a. (512)
Offering sacrifice.

SACREDNESS, rōth'les-nēs. s.
Want of pity.

RUTHLESSLY, rōth'les-lē. ad.
Without pity, cruelly.

RUTTIISH, rōth'i-tish. a.
Wanton, licentious, lecherous.

RUTER, rō'ter. s.
A clause added to an act of parliament at its third reading. Mason.

RYE, rī. s.
A coarse kind of bread corn.

RYEGRASS, rī'grās. s.
A kind of strong grass.
Salt-pit, salt'spit where salt is got.

Salt, salt. A body whose two essential properties seem to be dissolubility in water and a pungent sapor; taste, smack; wit, merriment.

Sallowness, sal'l6-ncs. Yellowness, sickness, paleness.

Sally, sal'le. Eruption; issue from a place besieged, quick ingress; range, excursion; slight, volatile or sprightly exertion; levity, extravagant flight, frolick.

Sallow, sal'lo. Sickly, yellow.

Sallowness, sal'l6-ncs. Yellowness, sickness, paleness.

Saliency, sal'li-ns. Power to cure, healing.

Salina, sal'i-nas. Salt-water.

Saliva, sal'va. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emplaster; help, remedy.

Salivation, sal-va'shun. Preservation from eternal death, reception to the happiness of heaven.

Saliva, sal'va. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts, an emplaster; help, remedy.

Salute, sal'ute'. Salutation, greeting; a kiss.

Saluting, sal-lit-ing. Composed from salt.

Salutation, sal-lu-ta'shun. The act or style of saluting, greeting.

To Salute, sal-lu'te'. To greet, to hail; to kiss.

Salutiferous, sal-u'tif-er-us. Healthful, bringing health.

Sanctitude, san'kte-tide. Holiness, goodness, saintliness.

Sanctification, san'kfe-fi-ka'shun. The act of consecrating, the act of making holy, the act of being consecrated.

Sanction, san'kfe-tin. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power, ratification; a decree ratified.

Sanctimonious, san'kfe-mo'ne-us. Sanctimonious, being holy or being worthy of respect, respectability.

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Sanctity, san'kfe-te. Holiness, goodness, saintliness.
The sound of the second syllable of this word has been grossly mistaken by the generality of speakers; nor is it much to be wondered at. To, with the accent on it, succeeded by a vowel, is a very uncommon predicament for an English syllable to be under, and therefore it is not surprising that it has been almost universally treated according to an apparently similar, but really different, assemblage of accent, vowels, and consonants. So accustomed is the ear to the aspired sound of s, t, when followed by two vowels, that whenever these appear we are apt to annex the very same sound to that letter, without attending to an essential circumstance in this word, which distinguishes it from every other word in the language. There is no English word of exactly the same form with satisfaction, and therefore it cannot, like most other words, be tried by its peers; but, analogously, that grand resource of reason, will as clearly determine, in this case, as if the most positive evidence were produced.

When the accent is placed then, the sound commonly given to the second syllable of this word, which is that of the first syllable of sti-ence, as if written s-ti-ence, is never found annexed to the same letter in any part of the whole large language, in which it is at all needed but the word in question, sounds exactly like sb, thus c-satiate, expatiate, &c. are pronounced as if written ex-sa-tiate, ex-ex-pa-tiate, &c. and not sa-sa-tiate, ex-ex-pa-tiate, &c. and therefore if the t must be aspirated in this word, it ought at least to assume this aspiration which sounds, under similar assemblages of letters, and instead of s-ti-ence, it ought to be sound s-a-shi-ence: in this mode of pronunciation a greater parity might be pleaded; the accent should be introduced. But Mr. D. Franklin owns, it is very difficult to determine the proper pronunciation of this word.

Thus I have ventured to decide where "Doctors," disagree, in this word, and have been induced to spend some time in the corroboration of this, as the improper pronunciation of it does not, as in most other cases, proceed from an evident caprice of the ear for beauty and harmony, or from a desire of drawing nearer to the original language, but from an absolute mistake of the principles on which we pronounce our own.

SATIN, sat'in.s. A soft, close, and shining silk.

SATIRE, sät'er-s. A poem in which wickedness or folly are censured.

Satisfaction, sat-tis-fak'shun.s. The act of pleasing to the full; the state of being pleased; release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; gratification, that which pleases; amends, atonement for a crime, recompense for a wrong.

Satisfactory, sat-tis-fak'tur-e-a. Giving satisfaction; giving content; atoning, making amends.

SATISFACTORY, sät-tis-fak'tur-e-a. In a satisfactory manner.

Satisfactoriness, sät-tis-fak'tur-e-nés.s. Power of satisfying, power of giving content.

To Satisfy, sät'fis-ifi. v. a.
To content, to please to such a degree as nothing more is desired; to feed to the fill; to recompense; to pay; to content; to free from doubt, perplexity, dispute; to convince.

To Satisfy, sät'fis-fi. v. n.
To make payment.

Saturable, sät'shu-ra-bl. a.
Impregnable with anything till it will receive no more.

Saturant, sät'shu-rant. a.
Impregnating to the fill.

Saturate, sät'tshu-rate. v. a.
To impregnate till nothing more can be received or imbibed.

Saturday, sät'ur-de. s.
The last day of the week.

Saturn, sa'turn, or sat'turn. s.
The remotest planet of the solar system; in history, lead.

This word is pronounced in the first manner by correct, and in the second by vulgar speakers. Among this number, however, I do not reckon Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Scott, who adopt it; but, in my opinion, Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Perry, who are the first, are not only more agreeable to rule, but to the best usage. In this opinion I am confirmed by Mr. Nares, who says it is commonly pronounced in the second manner. See Principles, No. 818.

Saw, säd. (219)
The pret. of See.

Saw, säd. a.
A dented instrument by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut; a saying, a sentence, a proverb.

To Saw, säd. v. a.
Part.

Sawed and Sawn.
To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

Sawfish, säd'ilsh. s.
A sort of fish.

Saw-wort, säd'wurt. s.
A plant.

Sawyer, säd'ySr. (113)
One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams.

Saxifrage, sak'se-fradje. s.
An herb.

Saxifragous, sak-slf'ra-gus. a.
Dissolvent of the stone.

Saying, säd'ing. s.
Expression, words, opinions sententious-deliberate.

Sayings, säd'ing s.
Fraternal, parsimonious; not lavish; not turning to loss, though not gainful.

Saving, säd'ing. a.
Frugal, parsimonious, not lavish; not turning to loss, though not gainful.

Savagely, säd've-le. ad.
Barbarously, cruelly.

Savage, sav'vidje. a. (90)
Wild, uncultivated; uncivilized, barbarous.

Savage, sav'vidje. s.
A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.

Savagely, sav'vidje-le. ad.
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A man untaught and uncivilized, a barbarian.

Savagely, sav'vidje-le. ad.
Barbarously, cruelly.

Savageness, sav'vidje-nés. s.
Barbarousness, cruelty, wildness.

Savagery, sav'vidje-re. s.
Crude, barbarian; wild growth.

Savanna, säd'van'na. s.
An open meadow without wood.

Sauce, säd'se. s. (218)
Something eaten with food to improve its taste; to serve one the same sauce, a vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To Sauce, säd'se. v. a.
To accompany meat with something of higher relish; to ply with rich tastes; to intermix, or accompany with anything good, or ironically, with anything bad.
SCABBARD, skab’bürd. s. (418) The sheath of a sword.

SCABBED, skab’bed, or skab’d. a. (366) Covered or disfigured with scabs; paltry, sorry.

SCAB, skab. s. This word, like learned, blessed, and some others, when used as an adjective, is always pronounced in two syllables, and when a participle, in one. See Principles, No. 66.

SCABBEDNESS, skab’będ-nēss. s. The state of being scabbed.

SCABIOUS, skab’ē-us. a. Itchy, leprous.

_SCABROUS, skab’ra-us. a. (314) Rough, ragged, pointing on the surface; harsh, unmusical.

SCABWORT, skab’wort. s. A plant.

SCAD, skad. s. A kind of fish; probably the same as Shad.

SCAFFOLD, skaf’fild. s. (166) A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectacles; the gallery raised for execution of great malefactors; frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen. See Lemagd.

SCAFFOLDAGE, skaf’fild-dijj. s. (90) Gallery, hollow floor.

SCAFFOLDING, skaf’fild-ding. s. (410) Building slightly erected.

SCALAD, skal’ad. s. A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the wall.—See Lemagd.

SCALARY, skal’a-re. a. Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

TO SCALD, skald, v. a. (59) To burn with hot liquor.

SCALD, skald. a. Parsimonious; less than what is proper or competent.

SCALINESS, skal’e-nēss. s. The state of being scaly.

SCALL, skawl. s. (64) Leprosy, morbid baldness.

SCALLION, skawl’yōn. s. (113) A kind of onion.

SCALLOP, skól’lup. s. (403) A fish with a hollow pedicelled shell.

SCALLORIG, skol’lōg. s. (314) This word is irregular; for it ought to have the a in the first syllable like that in tailor; but the deep sound of a is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kerrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith, pronounce the a to the manner I have given it, and Mr. Parr only as in tailor.

TO SCALLOP, skól’lup, v. a. To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALE, skäl. s. The skull, the cranium, the bone that incloses the brain; the arguments of the head.

TO SCALPEL, skäl’pel. s. To remove or cut out the integuments.

SCALE, skäl’pēl. s. An instrument used to scrape a bone.

SCALY, ska’le. a. Covered with scales.

TO SCAMBLE, skam’bl. v. a. To be tumultuous and rapacious, to scramble, to get by struggling with others; to shift awkwardly. Little used.

SCAMMONIATE, skam’mo-nil’ēt. a. (91) Made with scummony.

SCAMMONY, skam’mo-ne. s. The name of a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Asiatic plant.

TO SCAMPER, skam’pur. v. a. (403) To fly with speed and trepidation.

SCAMMONIATE, skam’mo-nil’a-tur. a. (91) Made with scummonate.

SCAMMONY, skam’mo-ne. s. A fish with a hollow pedicelled shell.

TO SCARP, skarp, v. a. To get away from hurt or death.

TO SCAR, skar, v. a. To mark as a sort or wound.

SCARAB, skar’ab. s. A beetle, an insect with sheathed wings.

TO SCARM, skar’m. s. (59) Offence given by the faults of others; reproachful aspersions, opprobrious censure, infamy.

SCARCE, skarse. a. Not plentiful; rare, not common.

SCARCELY, skarse’le. ad. Hardly, scantily; with difficulty.

SCARCENESS, skarse’nes. s. Smallness of quantity, not plenty; penury, rareness, unequency, not communions.

TO SCARE, skar, v. a. To frighten, to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

SCARECROW, skar’kro. s. An image or clapser set up to fright birds.

SCARF, skarf. s. Anything that hangs loose upon the head or dress.

TO SCARF, skarf. v. a. To draw loosely on; to dress in any loose vesture.

SCARFSKIN, skart’kfn. s. The cuticle; the epidermis.

SCARIFICATION, skar’e-fē-kā’shun. s. Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instruments.

SCARFICATOR, skar’e-fē-kā’tor. s. One who scarifies.

SCARIFIER, skar’e-fē-ōr. s. He who scarifies; the instrument with which scarifications are made.

TO SCARRIFY, skar’e-fē. v. a. (153) To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.
SCARLET, sk'är-lét. s. (99)
A beautiful bright red colour, cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

SCARLET, sk'är-lét. a.
The colour of scarlet.

SCARLETOAK, skär-lé-tōk. s.
The lixe; a kind of oak.

SCARP, skärp. s.
The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE, skāt. v. a.
A kind of worn shoe on which people slide.

TO SCATE, skāt. v. n.
To slide on scarps.

SCATE, skāt. s.
A fish of the species of thornback.

SCATHEFUL, skā-th'fəl. a.
Mischievous, destructive.

SCATTER, skā-tur v. n.
To bedissipated, to be dispersed.

SCATTERLY, skā-tur-lēy. a.
Loosely, dispersedly.

SCATTERINGLY, skā-tur-lēng-lēy. ad.
Loosely, dispersedly.

SCAVENGER, skāv-ən-jər. s. (98)
A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean; a villain, a wicked wretch.

SCENERY, se'n-er-e. s.
The appearances of places or things; the representation of the place in which an action is performed; the disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

SCENE, se'n. s.
The stage, the theatre of dramatic poetry; the general appearance of any action, the whole consecutive display of a series, a regular disposition; part of a play; the place represented by the stage; the hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

SCENIC, se'n-ik. a.
Dramatic, theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHICAL, se'n-ə-grəf'ik. v. a.
In perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, se'n-ə-grəf'ik-lē. ad.
In perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY, se-nəɡ'rə-fé. s. (518)
The art of perspective.

SCENT, se'n. s.
The power of smelling, the smell; the object of smell, sour good or bad; chace followed by the smell.

TO SCENT, se'n. v. a.
To smell, to perceive by the nose; to perfume, or to imbue with odour good or bad.

SCENTLESS, se'n-lēs. a.
Having no smell.

SCEPTRE, sep'tur. s. (416)
The ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

SCEPTRE, sep'tur. s. (416)
Bearing a sceptre.

SCEPTIC, sep'tik. s.
See SKEPTIC.

SCEDEIASM, ske'de-əzəm. s.
From the Greek eidos, a curiosity writing a loose sheet.

SCHEDULE, se'dʒule. s.
A small scroll; a little inventory.

SCHEDULE, se'dʒule. or sked'ʒule. s.
From the Greek o-yilia<s>, cursory writing on a loose sheet.

SCIENTIAL, sen'shəl. a.
Producing science.
Scientifically, etc.

Mr. Nares questions whether the e should not be pronounced after the plural ending in these words where it is not. Bailey and Johnson have both pronounced it so; but Barclay writes it as if it were pronounced skir-rus. Dr. Johnson's accent on this word is proper on the second syllable (see Principles, No. 358). What! because a false pronunciation is there, it is not to be reclaimed; but when once the orthography is altered, pronunciation is incorrigible; and we must bow to the tyrant, however false may be his title. See Principles, No. 350, and the word Skeptic.

Mr. Sheriden pronounces this word skirrus; Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnson, have written it; neither Dr. Kennick, nor Bachman, take any notice of the sound of e, and, according to them, it might be pronounced s; but Barclay writes it to be pronounced skirr-us.

Scirrous, skir'-rūs. a. (314)
Having a gland indurated.

Scirrhotic, skir'-rōt'īk. a.
An induration of the glands.

Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

Scissile, skis'-sīl. a. (140)
Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

Sclerotick, skle-rot'āk. a.
Hard, an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

To Scoat, skot. v.a. (312)
To rub hard with anything rough, in order to clean the surface; to purge violently; to cleanse; to remove by scouring; to pass swiftly over.

The inspector may choose which of these he pleases. The first is most in use, and seems nearest the truth.

Scorbutical, skōr-bōt-ō-kāl. a.
Diseased with the scurvy.

Scorbutically, skōr-bōt-ō-kāl. a.
With tendency to the scurvy.

To Scoor, skōr. v.a. (312)
To rub hard with anything rough, in order to clean the surface; to purge violently; to cleanse; to remove by scouring; to range in order to catch or drive away something, to clear away; to pass swiftly over.

To Scoat, skotsh. y.a.
To cut with a shallow incision; to cut to the bone; to cut with a skinning knife.

Scot, skot. s.
Shot, payment; Scot and lot, a payment.

Scotch hoppers, skotsh'hop-pərz. s.
A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground.

Scotomai, skōt-ō-mā. s.
A dimness or swimming in the head, causing a momentary loss of sight.

Scoundrel, skōnd-rəl. s. (99)
A mean rascal, a low petty villain.

To Scoor, skōr. v.a. (312)
To rub hard with anything rough, in order to clean the surface; to purge violently; to cleanse; to remove by scouring; to range in order to catch or drive away something, to clear away; to pass swiftly over.

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To Scour, skōr.v.n.
To perform the office of cleaning domestic utensils; to be purged or laid out; to move; to range; to run here and there; to run with great eagerness and swiftness, to scamper.

To Scourer, skōr'ur.s.
One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs swiftly.

Scourge, skurjē.s.
A whip, a lash, an instrument of discipline; a punishment, a vindictive affliction; one that afflicts, harasses, or destroys; a whip for a top.

Scourger, skur'jir.s.
One that scourges, a punisher or chastiser.

Scourer, skour'ur.s.
One that cleans by rubbing; a purge; one who runs swiftly.

To Scramble, skram'bl.v.n.
To catch at anything eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to eat with haste, preventively of another; to climb by the help of the hands.

Scrambler, skrām'bl-ər.s.
One that scrambles; one that climbs, or which enters by running.

To Scramble, skram'bl.v.n.
To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands, to catch with haste, preventively of another; to climb by the help of the hands.

Scramble, skrām'bl.s.
Eager contest for something; act of climbing by the help of the hands.

Scrape, skrape.s.
Difficulty, perplexity, distress; an awkward bow.

Scraper, skra'pur.s.
Instrument with which anything is scraped; a miser, a man intent on getting money, a scrapepenny; a vile fiddler.

Scratch, skratsh.s.
An incision ragged and shallow; laceration with the nails; a slight wound.

Scrach, skratsh.s.
To make a harsh noise; to play on a fiddle.

Scratcher, skrltsh'ur.s.
He that scratches.

Scratches, skratsh'iz.s.
Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot.

Scrannel, skran'nil.a.
Grating by the sound.

Scrannel, skran'nil.s.
A small bag, a satchel; a schedule, a small writing.

Scrappy, skrp'ip-ple.s.
That which is contained in a scrup.

Script, skrip.s.
A small bag, a satchel; a schedule, a small writing.

Scribble, skrib'bl.s.
Worthless writing.

Scribbler, skrib'bl-ər.s.
A petty author, a writer without worth.

Scribe, skiibe.s.
A writer; a public notary.

Scrub, skrub.s.
A mean fellow; anything mean or despicable.

Scrubby, skrub'be.
Mean, vile, worthless, dirty, sorry.

Scruff, skruf.s.

Scrubbed, skrub'pid.(366)

Scribner, skrib'ner.s.
One who draws contracts; one whose business is to place money at interest.

Script, skrip.s.
A small bag, a satchel; a schedule, a small writing.

Scrip, skrip.s.
A small bag, a satchel; a schedule, a small writing.

Scrimer, skn'miir.s.
A gladiator. Not in use.

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A petty author, a writer without worth.

Scribe, skiibe.s.
A writer; a public notary.

Scripture, skrtp'tshure.s.
Writing; sacred writing, the Bible.

Scriptural, skrip'tshu-ral.a.
Contained in the Bible, biblical.

Scrip, skrip.s.
A small bag, a satchel; a schedule, a small writing.

Scribner, skrib'ner.s.
One who draws contracts; one whose business is to place money at interest.

Scribbling, skrib'bl-ling.lad.
With the action of scribbling.

Scribbler, skrib'bl-ər.s.
A petty author, a writer without worth.

Scribble, skrib'bl.s.
Worthless writing.

Scrip, skrip.s.
A small bag, a satchel; a schedule, a small writing.

Scribble, skrib'bl.s.
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A petty author, a writer without worth.

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Writing; sacred writing, the Bible.

Scriptural, skrip'tshu-ral.a.
Contained in the Bible, biblical.

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One who draws contracts; one whose business is to place money at interest.

Scrimer, skn'miir.s.
A gladiator. Not in use.

Scruffle, skruf'ul.s.
A deprivation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.

Scrullous, skruf'ul-os.s.
Diseased with the scruffle.

Scribble, skrib'bl.s.
Worthless writing.

Scribble, skrib'bl.s.
Worthless writing.

Scramble, skram'bl.s.
Eager contest for something; act of climbing by the help of the hands.

Scrambler, skrām'bl-ər.s.
One that scrambles; one that climbs, or which enters by running.

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Scramble, skrām'bl.s.
Eager contest for something; act of climbing by the help of the hands.
SEA


SEASHELL, sê-shël's. Shells found on the shore.

SEASHORE, sê-shôr's. The coast of the sea.

SEASIDE, sê-side's. The edge of the sea.

SEASORGEON, sê-sôr-jun's. A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

SEASIDE, sê-side'. s. The salt water of the sea.

SEAL, sêl's. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony; the impression made in wax; any act of confirmation.

SEALINGWAX, sê-lîng-waks. Hard wax used to seal letters.

SEAM, seine's. (227) The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the suture where the two edges are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; a cicatrix, a scar; grease, hog's lard.

SEAM, sêm's. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled, the suture where the two edges are sewed together; the juncture of planks in a ship; a cicatrix, a scar; grease, hog's lard.

SEAMLESS, sêm'les'a. Having no seam.

SEAMstress, sêm'stres's. (234) A woman whose trade is to sew.

SEAMY, sê'mé'a. Having a seam, showing the seam.

SEAR, sêr's. (227) Dry, not any longer green.

SEAR, sêr't. To burn, to cauterize.

SEARCE, sêr's. (234) A fine sieve or boiler.

SEARCE, sêr't. To sift finely.

SEARCH, sêr'sh'. To examine, to try, to explore, to look through; to inquire, to seek; to probe as a chiseling; to search out, to look by seeking.

SEASORGEON, sê-sôr-jun's. A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

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SECOND-SIGHT, sêk-kûnd-site'. s. The power of seeing things future, or things distant; supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.

SECONDARY, sêk-kûnd-är'i. In the second degree, in the second order.

SECONDARINESS, sêk-kûnd-är'in-es's. The state of being secondary.

SECONDARY, sêk-kûnd-är'e. Not primary, not of the first rate; acting by transmission or delegation.

SECONDARY, sêk-kûnd-är'e. A delegate, a deputy.

SECONDLY, sêk-kûnd-lē', ad. In the second place.

SECONDRATE, sêk-kûnd-rät'e. s. The second order in dignity or value; it is sometimes used adversely.

SECRECY, sêk-kret's. Privacy, state of being hidden; solitude, retirement; forbearance of discovery; fidelity to a secret, taciturnity, inviolate, close silence.

SECRET, sêk-kret. a. (99) Hidden, not revealed; retired, private, unseen; faithful to a secret entrusted; privy, obscene.

SECRET, sêk-kret. s. Something studiously hidden; a thing unknown, something not yet discovered; privy, secret.

SECRETARSHIP, sêk-kret-a-rsh'ip. s. The office of a secretary.

SECRETARY, sêk-kret-a-re's. One entrusted with the management of business, one who writes for another.

SECRETARISM, sêk-kret-a-niz'm. s. Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.

SECRETOR, sêk-kret'or. a. Performing the office of secretion.

SECRET, sêk-kret'or. A body of men following some particular manner, or united in some tenets.

SECRETARISM, sêk-kret-a-riz'm. s. Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.

SECRETARY, sêk-kret-a-re's. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins those distinguished by some particular whims; a follower, a pupil.

SECTOR, sêk-kêr't. s. A sector, a mathematical instrument for laying down or measuring angles.
**SED**

**SEE**

**SEI**

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**Secular,** sek'kə-lər. (b8) Not spiritual, relating to affairs of the present world; in the Church of Rome, not bound by monastic rules; happening or coming once in a century.

**Secularity,** sek'kə-lar'i-tē. Worldliness, attention to the things of the present life.

**Secularness,** sek'kə-lur'nes. The state of being secular, worldly.

**Secure,** se-kur', a. Free from fear, easy, assured; careless, wanton; to secure, to make fast.

**To Secure,** se-kur'. v. a. To make certain, to put out of hazard, to ascertain; to protect, to make safe; to insure; to secure, to make fast.

**Security,** se-ku're-te. The cause of safety, protection, defence.

**Sedately,** se-date'le. ad. Calm, without disturbance.

**Sedan,** se-dan'. s. A kind of portable coach, a chair.

**Sedate,** se-date'. a. Calm, unruffled, serene.

**Sedateness,** se-date'nes. s. The state of being sedate, inactivity.

**Sedentary,** sed'den-ta-re. a. Passed in sitting still, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive.

**Sedentarily,** sed'den-ta-re-ly. ad. The manner of being sedentary, inactivity.

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**Sedentary,** sed'den-ta-re. a. Passed in sitting still, wanting motion or action; torpid, inactive.
SEN

SEF

SEP

Senior, sén'pér-ör, or sén'e-ör. s. (113) One older than another, one who on account of longer time has some superiority; the elder.

Seniority, sén'pér-a-té-té. s. Eldership, priority of birth.

Senna, sén'ná. s. (92) A physical tree.

Sennight, sén'niht. s. (144) One older than another, one who on account of longer time has some superiority; the elder.

Sencular, sén'nuk'lar-lar. a. Having six eyes.

Sensation, sén'sa-shen. s. Perception by means of the senses.

Sense, sén's. (427) 1. Faculty of perceiving by which external objects are perceived, by the senses, sensation, perception of intellect, apprehension of mind, sensation, quickness of perception, understanding of faculties, strength of natural reason; reason, reasonable opinion, notion, judgment, consciousness, conviction; moral perception; reasoning, import.

Sensibility, sén'si-bibli-te. s. Sensibility, sén'si-bl. a. Perceptibly to the senses; with perception of either mind or body; externally, by impression on the senses; with quick intellectual perception; in low language, judiciously, reasonably.

Sensible, sén'si-bl. a. Having quick intellectual feeling, being easily or strongly affected; convinced, persuaded; in low conversation, sensibly.

Senseless, sén'sels. a. Wanting sense, wanting life, void of all life or perception; unfeeling, wanting perception; unreasonable, stupid, contrary to true judgment; wantingsensibility, wanting quickness or keenness of perception; wanting knowledge, unconscious.

Senslessly, sén'sels-le. ad. In a senseless manner, stupidly, unreasonably.

Sensory, sén'so-re. (557) The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind, the seat of sense; organ of sensation.

Sensual, sén'shul-ad. a. (452) Sensibility, sén'shul-at. a. (452) Sensuous, sén'shul-us. a. (432) Tender, pathetic, full of passion.

Sensed, sén't. The part, past of send.

Sentence, sén'tence. s. Determination or decision, as of a judge, civil or criminal; it is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; a maxim, an axiom, generally moral; a short paragraph, a period in writing.

To Sentence, sén'ten-she. v. a. To pass the last judgment on any one; to condemn.

Sententious, sén'ten-shen's. a. (292) Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, and energetic, concise, pithy sentences.

Sententiousness, sén'ten-shen'sh. a. (314) Pithiness of sentences, brevity with strength.

Sentry, sén'tre. s. A watch, a sentinel, one who watches a garrison, or in the outworks of an army.

Sentinel, sén'te-hel. s. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

Sentient, sén'she-tent. s. He that has perception, having perception.

Sentient, sén'she-tent. s. Having perception, having perception.

Sententiousness, sén'ten-shen'sh. a. (314) Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, and energetic, concise, pithy sentences.

Septuple, sеп'tu-pl. a. (405) Seventimes as much.

Septuagint, sеп'tu-ag'jint. s. (563) The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

Septuagesimal, sеп'tu-ag'es'e-al. a. Consisting of seventy.

September, sеп'tem'bur. s. The ninth month of the year, the seventh from March.

Septuagenary, sеп'tu-ad'ji-i. a. (532) Consisting of seven.

September, sеп'tem'-né-ör. s. The number seven.

Septennial, сеп'ten-nal. a. (513) Lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

Septentrion, sеп'ten'tri-un. s. The north.

Septentin, sеп'ten-tren-dn. s. Towards the north, northerly.


Septentrionally, sеп'ten'tren-dn-al. a. Consisting of seventy.

Septentrionate, sеп'ten'tren-ad-nate. v. n. (91) To tend northerly.

Septilaterial, sеп-te-la'ter-al. a. Having seven sides.

Septuagenary, sеп-thul-ad-jé-nar'e. a. (463) (226) Consisting of seventy.

Septuagesimal, sеп-thul-ad-jé-sp'mal. a. Consisting of seventy.

Septuagint, sеп'tu-ag'jint. s. (463) The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

Septuple, sеп'tul-pl. a. (405) Seven times as much.

Sepulcher, sеп'pul-kur. s. (141) A grave, a tomb.

Sepulchre, sеп'pul-kur. s. (141) A grave, a tomb.

Sepulchre, sеп'pul-kur. s. (141) A grave, a tomb.
To SEQUESTRATE, se-kwësträt', v. (91) To sequester, to separate from.

SEQUESTRATION, sek-wëstrat'shun. s. (236) Separation, retirement; dissipation; disfranchisement; state of being set aside; deprivation of the use and profit of a possession.

TO SEQUESTRATE, sek-wësträt', v. n. One who takes from a man the profits of his possessions.

SERAGLIO, sé-rä'-gli. s. (289) A house of women kept for debauchery.

SERRATURE, ser-ra'tur. s. Indenture like teeth of a saw.

SERVANT, sérvánt. s. (100) One who attends another, and sits at his command. One in a state of subjection, unasked a word of civility used to superiors or equals.

SERVICE, sérvis. s. (142) Mental office, low business done at the command of a master; attendance of a servant; place, office of a servant: anything done by way of duty to a superior; profession of respect entered or scorn; obedience, submission; set on the performance of which persons are employed above in the armed forces of a state, by(law, business, military duty); a military achievement; respect, zeal; useful office, advantage; favor; public office of devotion; course, order of duties; a tree and fruit.

SERVICEABLE, sérvis-a-bl. a. Active, diligent, officious; useful, beneficial.

SERVICENESS, sérvis-ën'es. s. Officiousness, activity; usefulness, benefit.

SERVILE, sérvil. a. Slavish, mean; fawning, cringing.

SERVILELY, sérvil-lé. a. Slavishly, meanly, slavishly.

Serving-man, sérv'ing-man. s. A servant.

Serving-man, sérv'ing-man. s. A servant.

Serving-man, sérv'ing-man. s. A servant.

Serving-man, sérv'ing-man. s. A servant.

Serving-man, sérv'ing-man. s. A servant.

Serving-man, sérv'ing-man. s. A servant.

Serving-man, sérv'ing-man. s. A servant.

Serving-man, sérv'ing-man. s. A servant.
Sex, seks. s. The property by which any animal is male or female; womankind, by way of emphasis.

Sexagenary, seks-aj-e-ne-r-e. a. Aged sixty years.

Sexagenary, seks-aj-e-ne-r-e. a. Aged sixty years.

Sexagenary, seks-a-jen-e-r-e. a. The second Sunday before Lent.

Sexagesimal, seks-a-jes-se-ma! a. Sixtieth, numbered by sixties.

Sexagon, seks-a-gon. n. Having six corners or angles, hexagonal.

Sexagonal, seks-a-gon-al. a. Having six corners or angles, hexagonal.

Sexagularly, seks-a-gul-ar-le. ad. With six angles, hexagonally.

Sexennial, seks-en-e-ne-al. a. (118) Lasting six years, happening once in six years.

Sextan, seks-tun. s. (209) The sixth part of a circle.

Sextant, seks-tant. s. The sixth part of a circle.

Shabbily, shab-be-le. ad. Meanly, reproachfully, despicably.

To Shade, shade. v. a. To overspread with darkness; to cover from the light or heat; to shelter, to hide; to paint in obscure colours; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in obscure colours.

Shadiness, sha-de-nés. s. The state of being shady, unbraveousness.

Shadow, sha-dō. s. (327) (515) The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted; darkness, shade; shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; obscure place; dark part of a picture; any thing perceptible only to the sight; an imperfect and faint representation, opposed to substance; type, mystical representation; protection, shelter, favour.

To Shadow, sha-dō. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat; to conceal under cover, to hide, to screen; to screen from danger; to shroud; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in obscure colours; to represent imperfectly; to represent typically.

Shadowy, sha-de-e. a. Full of shade, gloomy; family representative, typical; unsubstantial, unreal; dark, opaque.

Shady, sha-de. a. Full of shade, mildly gloomy; secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

Shaft, shaft. s. An arrow, a missile weapon; a pike, a perpendicular pit; anything straight, the spine of a church.

Shagreen, sha-grecn'. s. The skin of a kind of lizard imitated of it.

Shaggy, shag'ge. (393) Ruggedly, hairy; rough, rugged.

Shale, shale. s. A husk, the case of seeds in silicious plants.

Shaker, sha'kur. s. (98) The person or thing that shakes.

Shake, shake. s. Concussion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

To Shake, shake. v. n. To be agitated with a vibratory motion; to tremble; to be unable to keep the body still; to be in terror, to be deprived of firmness.

Shake, shake. s. Concussion; vibratory motion; motion given and received.

Shaker, sha'kur. s. (98) The person or thing that shakes.

Shake, shake. s. A husk, the case of seeds in silicious plants.

Shall, shal. v. def. It has not tenses but Shall future, and Should.

Shallower, sha'lō-er. s. (427) Not deep, not profound; trifling, futile, silly; not to be found.

Shallow, sha'lō. s. A shelf, a sand, a shoal, a place where the water is not deep.

Shallow-brained, sha'lō-bränd. a. Foolish, futile, trifling.

Shallowly, sha'lō-le. ad. With no great depth; simply, baldly.

Shallowness, sha'lō-nés. s. Want of depth; want of thought, want of understanding, futility.

Shalm, shal'm. s. (403) German. A kind of musical pipe.

Shalt, shalt. The second person of Shall.

To Shalm, shal'm. v. n. To trick, to cheat, to fool with a fraud, to include with false pretences; to obtrude by fraud or folly.

Sham, sham. a. Fraud, trick, false pretence, imposture.

Shamble, sham'blz. s. (359) Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

Shame, shame. s. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost, or on the detection of a bad action; the cause or reason of shame; disgrace, ignominy, reproach.

To Shame, shame. v. n. To make ashamed, to fill with shame; to disgrace.

To Shame, shame. v. n. To be ashamed.


Shamefacedly, shame'faste-le. ad. Modestly, bashfully.

Shamefacedness, shame'faste-nés. s. Modesty, bashfulness, timidity.

Shameful, shame'ful. a. Dishonourable, ignominious, reproachful.

Shamefully, shame'ful-c. ad. Dishonourably, ignominiously, infamously.

Shameless, shame'les. a. Wanting shame, impudent, immodest, audacious.

Shamelessly, shame'le-e-sley. ad. Impudently, audaciously, without shame.

Shamelessness, shame'les-nés. s. Impudence, want of shame, immorality.

Sham, sham. a. A cheat, an impostor.

Sham, sham. a. A cheat, an impostor.

Shamois, sham'me. s. A kind of wild goat.—See Chamois.

Shamrock, sham'ruk. s. (309) The Irish name for three-leaved grass.

Shank, shangfc. s. (408) The joint of the leg, that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee; the bone of the leg; the long part of any instrument.

Shanked, shangk't. a. (359) Having a shank.

Shank, shangk't. a. (359) Having a shank.

Shank, shangk't. a. (359) Having a shank.

Shank, shangk't. a. (359) Having a shank.

Shank, shangk't. a. (359) Having a shank.
To Shape, shape, v. a.
To form, to mould with respect to external dimensions; to mould, to regulate; to image, to conceive.

Shape, shape, s.
Form, external appearance; make of the trunk of the body; idea, pattern.

Shapeless, shape'less, a.
Wanting regularity or form, wanting symmetry of dimensions.

Shapeliness, shape'liness, s.
Beauty or proportion of form.

Shapely, shape'ly, a.
Symmetrical, well formed.

Sharer, shar'er, s.
One who divides or apportions to others, a divider; a partaker, one who partakes any thing with others.

To Share, share, v. a.
To divide, to part among many; to partake with others; to cut, to separate, to shear.

To Share, share, v. n.
To have part, to have a dividend.

Share, share, s.
Part, allotment; dividend; a part; the blade of scythe that cuts the ground.

Sharebone, share'bone, s.
The os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

Sharer, shar'er, s.
One who divides or apportions to others, a divider; a partaker, one who partakes any thing with others.

Share, share, s.
A voracious sea-fish; a greedy artful fellow, one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; trick, fraud, petty rapine.

To Share, shar'e, v. a.
To pick up or carry off, to steal, to violate.

To Share, shar'e, v. n.
To play the petty thief, to cheat, to trick.

Sharp, sharp, a.
Keen, piercing, having a keen edge, having an acute point; acute of sense; to make eager or hungry; to make fierce or angry; to make biting or sarcastic; to make less flat, more piercing to the ears; to make sour.

Sharp, sharp, s.
A sharp or acute sound; a pointed weapon, small sword, rapier.

To Sharp, sharp, v. a.
To make keen.

To Sharp, sharp, v. n.
To play thievish tricks.

To Sharpen, shar'pen, v. a.
To make keen, to edge, to point; to make quick, ingenious, or acute; to make quicker of action, to make sharper of revenge or hunger; to make fierce or angry; to make biting or sarcastic; to make less flat, more piercing to the ears; to make sour.

Shear, shear, s.
A picking fellow, a petty thief, a rascal.

Shapely, sharp'ly, a.
With keenness of edge or point; severely, rigorously; keenly, acutely, vigorously; affectively, painfully; with quickness; judiciously, acutely, wittily.

Sharpness, sharp'ness, s.
Keensness; edge or point; severity of language, satirical sarcasm; sourness; painfulness, affectiveness; intellectual acuteness, ingenuity, wit; quickness of sense.

Sharp-set, sharp-set', a.
Eager, energetically earnest.

Sharp-visaged, sharp-vis'aged, a.
Having quick sight.

To Shatter, shat'ter, v. a.
To break at once into many pieces, to break so as to scatter the parts; to dissipate, to make incapable of close and continued attention.

To Shatter, shat'ter, v. n.
To be broken, or to fall, by any force, into fragments.

Shatter, shat'ter, s.
One part of many into which anything is broken at once.

Shatterbrained, shat'ter-brained, a.
Inattentive, not consistent.

Shatterproof, shat'ter-proof, a.
As to shattering, proof against bruises.

Shatterproofed, shat'ter-proof-ed, s.
Inattentive, not consistent.

Shatterproofing, shat'ter-proof-ing, s.
The time of shearing sheep, the feast made when sheep are shorn.

Shawm, shawm, s.
A hautboy, a cornet.

Sheaf, sheaf, s.
A bundle of stalks of corn bound together; any bundle or collection held together.

Shedder, shed'der, s.
A spiller, one who sheds.

Shed, shed, s.
A slight temporary covering; in composition, an effusion, as blood-shed.

Shear, shear, s.
One who shears, a sheep-cutter, one who shears sheep.

Shears, shears, s.
A pair of scissors.

Sheared, sheared, s.
Sheared; Part. pass. Shaved or Shaven.

To Sheave, sheave, v. a.
To pare off; to trim; to cut; to shear or shive.

To Shave, shave, v. a.
To pare off; to trim; to cut; to shear or shive.

Sheath, sheath, s.
A sheath, or scabbard to contain a weapon.

Sheathing, sheath-ing, s.
A covering of a weapon.

Sheathless, sheath'less, s.
A sheathless weapon.

Sheathlike, sheath'like, s.
Sheath-like.

Sheathwise, sheath'wise, a.
Sheath-like.

Sheath-winged, sheath'winged, a.
Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.

Sheathy, sheath'y, a.
Sheath-like.

Sheathed, sheath'ed, a.
Having a sheath.

To Shed, shed, v. a.
To effuse, to pour out, to spill; to scatter, to let fall.

To Shed, shed, v. n.
To let fall its parts.

Shee, shee, pron.
The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman before mentioned; it is sometimes used for a woman absolutely.

Sheer, sheer, ad.
Clean, pure, untinged, unmingled.

Sheer, sheer, a.
Clean, pure, untinged, unmingled.

Sheerer, sheer'er, s.
A spirit; a slender fellow.

Sheer, sheer, a.
Clean, pure, untinged, unmingled.

Sheer, sheer, s.
A slender fellow.

Sheer, sheer, a.
Clean, pure, untinged, unmingled.

Sheerer, sheer'er, s.
A spirit; a slender fellow.

Sheer, sheer, a.
Clean, pure, untinged, unmingled.

Sheer, sheer, s.
A slender fellow.
SHIVER, shiv'ér. s. (313)
A moment of many sorts by which any thing is broken.

SHIVERY, shiv'ér-ē. s.
Lose of cohesion, easily falling into many fragments.

SHOAL, sho'le. s. (295)
A part of the earth, a strag; a shallow or bank.

To SHOAL, sho'le. v. n.
To crowd, to thong, to be shallow, to grow shallow.

SHOAL, sho'le. a.
Shallow, obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS, sho'le-nēs. s.
Shallowness, frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY, sho'le. a.
Full of shoals, full of shallow places.

SHOCK, shok. s.
Conflict, mutual impression of violence, violent concourse; concussion, external violence; the conflict of enemies; offence, impression of disgust; a pile of sheaves of corn; a rough dog.

To SHOCK, sho'k. v. a.
To shock by violence; to offend, to disgust.

To SHOCK, sho'k. v. n.
To be offensive.

To SHOCK, sho'k. v. n.
To shock, shock, shock.

To build up piles of sheaves.

SHOD, shod. for Shooed. The pret. and part. pass. of To shoe.

SHOE, sho'e. s., (296)
The cover of the foot.

To SHOE, sho'ē. v. a.
Pret. I Shoed; part. pass. Shod. To fit the foot with a shoe; to cover at the bottom.

SHOEBOY, sho'boi. s.
A boy that cleans shoes.

SHEEING-HORN, shī'ing-horn. s.
A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.

SHOEMAKER, shō'mā-kēr. s.
One whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOEY, sho'i. s.
The ribbon with which women tie shoes.

SHOG, shōg. s.
Violent concussion.

To SHOG, sho'g. v. a.
To shake, to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

SHONE, shōn.
The pret. of Shine.

SHOVELBOARD, shuv'vl-bord. s.
A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

To SHOVEL, shuv'vl. v. a.
To throw or heap with a shovel; to gathering great quantities.

To SHOVE, shtjv. v. n.
To push forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

SHOVEL, shōv'l. s.
The act of shooting; the flight of a shot; the charge of a gun; bullets or small pellets for the charge of a gun; any thing discharged from a gun, or other instrument; a sum charged, a reckoning.

SHOTFREE, sho'tfre. a.
Clear of the reckoning.

SHOTTEN, sho'ttn. a. (103)
Having ejected the spawn.

To SHOPE, sho'pe. v. n.
To push by main strength; to drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; to push, to rush against.

To SHOVE, sho'v. v. n.
To push forward before one; to move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

SHOVES, sho'ves. s.
The act of shoving, a push.

SHOVEL, shōv'l. s.
An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with rashed edges.

To SHOVEL, shuv'l. v. a.
To throw or heap with a shovel; to gather in great quantities.

SHOVELBOARD, shuv'l-bord. s.
A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

SHOUSH, shōsh. s. (321) (392)
A species of shaggy dog, a shock.

SHOULD, shōld. (320)
This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.—See Been.

SHOULDER, shōl'dur. s. (318)
The joint which connects the arm to the body; the upper joint of the foreleg of a beast; the upper part of the back; the shoulders are used as cushions of storms; a rising part, a prominence.—See MUSCLE.

To SHOULDER, shōl'dur. v. a.
To push with insinuation and violence; to put upon the shoulder.

SHOULDERBILT, shōl'dur'-bilt. s.
A belt that comes across the shoulder.

SHOULDERCLAPPER, shōl'dur-klap'-er. s.
One who affects familiarity.

SHOULDERSHOTTEN, shōl'dur-shōt'tn. a.
Strained in the shoulder.
To Shred, shred, v.a. Pret. Shredded. A mouse of which the bite was generally supposed to be venomous.

To Show, show, v.a. Part. past. Shown. To appear, to look, to be in appearance. A spectacle, something publicly exposed to view for money; superficial appearance; ostentatious display; object attracting notice; splendid appearance; resemblance; speciousness; external appearance; exhibition to view; pomp, magnificence, splendour.

Shrewd, shrew'd. a. Having the qualities of a shrew, malicious, troublesome; maliciously sly, cunning, ill-liking, mischievous. Shrewdly, shrew'dly. adv. Mischievously; cautiously; cunningly; slyly. Shrewdness, shrew'dness. s. Sly cunning; artfulness; mischievousness, petulance.

Silkworm, *silk'wurm.s.* The worm that spins silk.

Silkweaver, *silk'we-vur.s.* One who trades to weave silken stuffs.

Silkworm, *silk'wurm.s.* The worm that spins silk.

Silk, *silk.s.* The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly; the stuff made of the worm’s thread.

Silken, *silk'kn.a.* (103) Made of silk; soft, tender; dressed in silk.

Silkweaver, *silk'we-vur.s.* A dealer in silk.

Silkworm, *silk'wurm.s.* The worm that spins silk.
Slackness, slackness. Looseness, not tightness; negligence, remissness; want of tendency; weakness.

Skill, skill. Small coal, coal broken into small parts.

To Slacken, to slacken. To loosen, to make less tight; to relax, to remit; to ease, to mitigate; to cause to be remitted; to crumble, to negligibly; to press, to make less quick and forcible.

Slack, slack. Small coal, coal broken into small parts.

Slabby, slabbey. Thick, viscous, wet, muddy.

Slack, slack. Loose; negligibly, loosely, remissly.

Slackly, slackly. With a sudden and violent blow.

Slackness, slackness. Looseness, not tightness; negligence, remissness; want of tendency; weakness.
SLO, slope. a. An oblique direction, any thing obliquely directed; declivity, ground cut or formed with declivity.

SLO, slope. ad. Obliquely, not perpendicularly.

To SLOPE, slope. v. a. To form to obliquity or declivity, to direct obliquely.

To SLOPE, slope. v. n. To take an oblique or declivous direction.

SLOPINESS, slope'nes.s. Obliquity, declivity.

SLOPINGLY, slo'ping-ly. ad. Obliquely.

SLOPPY, slopp'y. a. Misy and wet.

SLOT, slot. s. The track of a deer.

SLOTH, sloth. s. (467) Laziness, sluggishness, idleness; an animal of very slow motion.

SLOTHFUL, sloth'ful.a. Lazy, sluggish, dull of motion.

SLOTHFULLY, sloth'full-ly. ad. With sloth.

SLOTHFULNESS, sloth'ful-ness.s. Laziness, sluggishness, idleness.

SLOUCH, slouch. s. (313) A downcast look, a depression of the head; a man who looks heavy and clownish.

To SLOUCH, slouch. v. n. To take an oblique or declivous direction.

SLOVENLY, sloven'ly.a. Dirtiness, want of neatness.

SLOVENLY, sloven'ly.s. A man indifferently negligent of cleanliness, a man dittily dressed.

SLOVENNESS, sloven'nes.s. Indecent negligence of dress, neglect of cleanliness.

SLOVENLY, sloven'ly.a. Negligence of dress, negligent of neatness, not cleanly.

SLOVENLY, sloven'ly.ad. In a coarse, inelegant manner.

SLOVENLY, sloven'ly.s. Dirtiness, want of neatness.

SLOUGH, slough. s. (213) A deep miry place.

SLOUGH, sluff. s. (391) The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation; the part that separates from a foul sore.

SLOUGHY, slough'y. a. Misy, boggy, muddy.

SLOW, slow. a (324) Not swift, not quick of motion; late, not happening in time; not ready, not quick; acting with deliberation; dull, inactive; dull, heavy in wit.

SLOW. SLOW. In composition, is an adverb. Slowly.

To SLOW, slow. v. a. To delay, to procrastinate. Not in use.

SLOWLY, slo'wly. ad. Not swiftly; not soon; not hastily; not promptly; tardily, sluggishly.

SLOWNESS, slow'nes.s. Smallness of motion; want of velocity; length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; dulness to admit conviction or affection; want of promptness; deliberation, cool delay; dilatoriness, procrastination.

SLOWWORM, slow'worm.s. The blind worm, a small viper.

To SLOWB, slowb. v. a. (98) To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry; to slay; to daub; to cover carelessly or callously.

SLOWBERDEGULLION, slowb-bur-de-gull'ion.s. A sorry wretch. A low word.

SLOP, slop. s. Mire, dirt mixed with water.

SLOUG, slug.s. An idler, a kind of slow creeping snail; a cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

SLOUGARD, slug'gard.s (98) An inactive lazy fellow.

To SLOGGARDISE, slug'gard-ise.v. a. To make idle, to make languish.

SLOUGHISH, slug'hish.a. Lazy, sluggish.

SLOUGHISHLY, slug'hish-ly. ad. Lazily, idly, slowly.

SLOUGHISHNESS, slug'hish-nes.s. Sloth, laziness, idleness.

SLUICE, sluice.s. (342) A watergate, a floodgate, a vent for water.

To SLUICE, sluice.s. v. a. To emit by floodgates.

SLUICY, slu'icy.a. Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

To SLOUBER, slub'bür.v. n. To sleep lightly, to be not awake or not in profound sleep; to sleep, to repose; Sleep and slumber are often confounded; to be in a state of negligance and supineness.

SLOUMBER, slum'bër.s (98) Light sleep; sleep, repose.

SLOUMBEROUS, slum'bér-ous.s. 

SLOUMBERY, slum'bér-ly.s. Soporiferous, causing sleep; sleepy.

SLUNG, slung. The pret. and part. pass. of Sling.

SLUNK, slunk. The pret. and part. pass. of Slink.

To SLUR, slur.v. a. To sully, to soil; to pass lightly; to cheat, to trick.

SLUR, slur.s. Slight disgrace.

SLUT, slut.s. A dirty woman; a word of slight contempt to a woman.

To SMELL, smell.v. a. To perceive by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

To SMART, smart.v. n. To feel quick lively pain; to feel pain of body or mind.

SMALLER, smart'er.s. Pungent, sharp; quick, vigorous; acute, brisk, lively.

SMARTLY, smart'ly. ad. After a smart manner, sharply, briskly.

SMARTSNESS, small'nes.s. The quality of being smart, quickness, vigor; liveliness, briskness, witlessness.

SMATCH, smatch.s. Taint, unsavoury; twang; a bird.

To SMATTER, smat'ter.v. n. To have a slight or superficial knowledge; to talk superficially or ignorantly.

SMEARY, smeary.l. a. Daub, adhesive.

To SMELL, smell.v. a. To perceive by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

To SMOKE, smoke.v. n. To make any quick smart noise.
To Smelt, smelt\textit{x}. a.
To melt ore, or to extract the metal.

Smell, sme\textit{l}. s.
The power of smelling, the sense of which the nose is the organ; scent, power of affecting the nose.

Smeller, sme\textit{lr}u. s. (98)
He who smells.

Smel\textit{le}\textit{ast}, sm\textit{el}e\textit{t}e. s.
A parasite, one who haunts good tables.

Smelt, smelt. s.
A small sea-fish.

To Smelt, smelt. v. a.
To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

Smelter, sm\textit{elt}\textit{ur}. s. (98)
One who melts ore.

To Smirk, smerk. v. a.

Smirk, sm\textit{irk}. s.
The pret. and part. pass. of Smelt.

Smirk\textit{y}, or Smir\textit{k}y, sm\textit{erk}e\textit{c}. (108)
a. Nice, smart, jaunty.

Smir\textit{lin}. sm\textit{er}i\textit{m}. s.
A fink.

Smicket, smik\textit{k}k\textit{lt}. s. (99)
The undergarment of a woman.

To Smile, smile, v. n.
To express pleasure by the countenance; to express slight contempt; to look gay or joyous; to be favourable, to be propitious.

Smiley, sm\textit{il}i\textit{e}. a. (306)
A look of pleasure.

Smirch, smertsh. v. a. (105)
To cloud; to dusk; to soil.

Snack, snak. s.
A share, a part taken by compulsion.

Snaffle, snaf\textit{fl}. s. (405)
A bridle which crosses the nose; a kind of bit for a bridle.

To Snaffle, snaf\textit{fl}. v. a.
To bridle; to hold in a bridle, to manage.

Sna\textit{g}, snak. s.
A jag or sharp protrusion; a tooth left by an effort to bite with eagerness.

Snag\textit{g}en. st. (366)

Snagg\textit{y}, snag\textit{gg}ef. (383)
Full of snags, full of sharp protrusions; shooting into sharp points.

Snail, snak. s. (202)
A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; a name given to a drone, from the slow motion of a snail.

Snake, snake. s.
A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from the viper. The snake's bite is harmless.

Snake\textit{g}oot, snake\textit{d}ed. s.
A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

Snake\textit{sh}ead, snake's hed. s.
A plant.

Snake\textit{w}ood, snake\textit{w}ed. s.
A kind of wood used in medicine.

Snake\textit{y}, snak\textit{e}. a.
Serpentine, belonging to a snake, resembling a snake; having serpents.

Snap\textit{a}ck, snap\textit{a}ck. s.
A soldier's log.

Snappishness, snap\textit{p}ish-nes.s.
Peevishness, tartness.

Snap\textit{a}ck, snap\textit{a}ck. v. n.
To break at once; to break short; to strike with a sharp short noise; to bite; to catch suddenly and unexpectedly; to treat with sharp language.

Snaps\textit{h}e\textit{dd}, snap\textit{sh}ed. s.
To break short, to fall asunder; to make an effort to bite with eagerness.

Snap\textit{h}, snap. s.
The act of breaking with a quick motion; a greedy fellow; a quick eager bite; a catch, a theft.

Snap\textit{dragon}, snap\textit{dra}g\textit{un}. s.
A plant; a kind of play.

Snap\textit{per}, snap\textit{pur}. s. (98)
One who snaps.

Snap\textit{fish}, snap\textit{fish}. a.
Eager to bite; quick, sharp, sharp in reply.

Snap\textit{sh}ily, snap\textit{sh}il-le. ad.
Peevishly, tartly.

Snap\textit{sh}iness, snap\textit{sh}i\textit{ness}. s.
Peevishness, tartness.

Snap\textit{pack}, snap\textit{pak}. s.
See Knapsack—A soldier's bag.

Snare, snare. s.
Anything to catch an animal, a gin, a net; any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled.

To Snare, snare. v. a.
To entrap, to entangle.
SOLICITUDE, só-lis'ted-udc. s.
Anxiety, carefulness.

SOLICITRESS, só-lis'tris s.
A woman who petitions for another.

SOLID, sólid s.
Not fluid; not hollow, compact, dense; having all the geometrical dimensions; strong, firm; sound, not weakly; real, not empty; true, not fallacious; not light, not superficial; grave, profound.

SOLID, sólid s. (544)
In Physics, the part containing the fluids.

SOLIDITY, só-lid'i-tey s.
Fulness of manner, not hollowness; firmness, density.

SOLIDNESS, só-lid'nis s.
Firmness, density.

SOLITUERED, só-lit'er-er'd s.
A discourse made by one in solitude, to himself.

SOLITARY, só-lit'a-rey a.
Living alone; retired, gloomy, dismal, single.

SOMERSET, só-mér'set s.
A person indiscriminately and indiscriminately; a person of consideration.

SOMETHING, sóm'thing s. (410)
A thing indiscriminately; more or less; part, distance not great.

SONNET, só-net s. (99)
A small poem, a lyric in the form of a ballad.

SONNETTIER, só-net'ter s.
A small poet, in contempt.

SONOROUS, só-nô'rús s. (512)
Loud sounding, giving loud or shrill sound; high sounding, of magnificent sound.

SONOROUSLY, só-nô'rús-le s.
With high sound, with magnificence of sound.

SONOROUSNESS, só-nô'rús-nés s.
The quality of giving sound; magnificence of sound.

SOP, sop s. (306)
Before long time been past, shortly after any time assigned; early, opposed to late; readily, unwillingly; soon, immediately.

SOPPERY, sóp'per-ri s.
A plant.

SOOT, soot s. (369)
Condensed or embodied smoke.

SON, son s. (165)
A male child; correlativetofather or mother; (descendant, however distant; subject of an old to a young man; native of a country; the second person of the Trinity; product of any thing.

SON-IN-LAW, son-in-law s.
One married to one's daughter.

SONNETIFIER, son-net'iff er s.
A poet, a lyricist.

SONORITY, son-or'o-tey s.
The quality of giving sound; magnificence of sound.

SONRAT, só-n'rät s. (92)
A tune.

SONG, song s. (408)
A poetic utterance; a poem to be modulated to the voice; a ballad; a song; a strain; a lay; a complaint; a complaint; a plaint; a strophe; a chorus; a psalm; a hymn; a lullaby; a dirge; a dirge; a requiem; a lament; a dirge.

SONGISH, song'ish s. (97)
A song that is sung in a church or a public place.

SONGSTER, song'stur s.
A singer.
Spavin, spav'in.s. This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the

To Spatter, spat'tur.v.a. To sprinkle with dirt, or anything offensive; to throw out anything offensive; to asperse,

To Spatiate, spa'she-Ate.v.n. To rove, to range, to ramble at large.

To Spawn', spawn, v.n. To produce as fishes do eggs; to generate, to bring forth.

To Spawl, spawl.v.n. To throw moisture out of the mouth.

To Stay, spa.v.a. To castrate female animals.

To Speak, speke.v.n. (227) To utter articulate sounds, to express thoughts by words in speaking; to talk to, or against, to dispute; to discourse, to make mention; to give sound; to speak with, to correspond with.

To Speak, speke.v.a. To utter with the mouth, to pronounce; to proclaim, to celebrate; to address, to access; to exhibit.

Speakable, spe'kä-bl.s. (405) Feasible to be spoken; having the power of speech.

Speaker, spë'kär.ker.s. (98) One that speaks; one that speaks in any particular manner; one that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions; the protector of the commons.

Speaking-trumpet, spe'kling-trump'et.s. (90) A trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

Speak, spë're.s. (227) A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing: a lance; a lance generally with prongs to kill fish.

To Speak, spë're.v.a. To kill or pierce with a spear.

To Speak, spë're.v.n. To shoot or sprout.

Speechgrass, spë're-gras.s. Long stiff grass.

Speechman, spë're-män.s. (68) One who uses a lance in fight.

Speechmint, spë're-mint.s. A plant, a species of mint.

Spearwort, spere'wurt.s. An herb.

To Spear, spere.v.n. To shoot or sprout.

To Spear, spere.v.a. To kill or pierce with a spear.

To Spear, spere.v.a. To cut female animals.

Specifically, spe-sif'fe-kal-e.ad. In such a manner as to constitute a species, according to the nature of the species.

Specific, spe-sifik.s. (405) A specific medicine.

Special, spesh'al.a. (503) Noting a sort or species; particular, peculiar; appropriate, designed for a particular purpose; extraordinary, uncommon; chief in excellence.

Spectacle, spek'ta-kl.s. (405) A show, a gazing-stock, anything exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable; anything perceived by the sight in the Plural, glasses to assist the sight.

Spectacle, spek'tal-kls.s. (359) Furnished with spectacles.

Spectator, spë-å-tur.s. (96) A looker on, a beholder.

Spectatorship, spë-å-tur-ship.s. A right of beholding.

Spectre, spek'tur.s. (416) Apparition, appearance of persons dead.

Spectrum, spek'trum.s. An image, a visible form.

Specular, spek'kii-Iar.s. (ss) Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; assisting sight.

Speculation, spek-u-Ja'shun.s. Examination of the eye, view; mental view, intellectual examination, contemplation; a train of thoughts formed by meditation; mental scheme not reduced to practice; power of sight.

Speculative, spek'kii-l-iv-a.s. (512) Given to speculation, contemplative; theoretical, not practical.

Speculatively, spek'kii-l-i-te-aЛЬ.lA One who forms theories; an observer, a contemplator; a spy, a watcher.

Speculator, spë-å-tur.s. (94) Executing speculation.

Speculum, spek'ku-lum.s. (003) A mirror, a looking-glass.

Speed, spë'd.s. (246) To make haste, to move with celerity; to have success; to have any condition good or bad.

Speedily, speed'e-le.ad. With haste, quickly.

Speeding-trumpet, spe'king-trump'it.s. (99) Trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

Speed, spë'd.s. (246) Pret. and part. pass. of Speed.—See Speed, MISTAKEN.

Speech, spech.s. (216) The power of articulate utterance, the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words; language, words considered as expressing thoughts; particular language as distinct from others; any thing spoken; talk, incensious, oration, harangue.

Speechless, spech'les.a. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute; mute, dumb.

To Speed, spë'd.v.n. (246) To make haste, to move with celerity; to have success; to have any condition good or bad.

To Speed, spë'd.v.a. To dispatch in haste; to dispatch, to destroy, to kill; to hasten, to thrust into quick motion; to execute, to dispatch; to assist, to help forward; to make prosperous.

Speedily, spek'kii-l-i-te-aЛЬ. AD With haste, quickly.
SPIRE, spire s.
A curve line, any thing wreathed or contorted, a curl, a twist, a wreath; any thing growing upward, a peak of a pyramid, a steep hill; the top or uppermost point.

TO SPIRE, spire v. n.
To shoot up pyramidal.

SPIRIT, spirit s. (109)
Breath, wind in motion; an immaterial substance; the soul of man; the mind; anything eminently pure and refined; that which has power of energy; an inflammable liquor raised by distillation.

The general sound of the first /s/ in this word and all its compounds was, till lately, the sound of /s/ in merit: but a true sound; and now spirit, sounded as if written /sp/itt/, begins to grow vulgar. See Principles, No. 108, 109, and the word MIRACLE.

Mr. Sheridan, W. Johnston, and Mr. Smith, have given into this false sound of /sp/itt/; but Dr. Kereick, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, who have given it the true sound; and Mr. Nares very justly think that this word, Miracle, and Citeres, are now more frequently and properly heard with the short sound of /s/.

TO SPIRIT, spirt, v. a.
To animate or actuate as a spirit; to excite, to animate, to encourage; to draw, to enrapture.

SPIRITED, spirt'-it-ed.
Lively, full of fire.

SPIRITEDNESS, spirt'-it-ed-nés.
Disposition or make of mind.

SPIRIFULNESS, spirt'-i-fül-nés.
Sprightliness, liveliness.

SPIRITLESS, spirt'-lés.
Depressed, low, deprived of vigour, depressed.

SPIRITUOUS, spirt'-i-tshu-z.
Having the quality of spirit, tenacity and activity of parts; lovely, gay, vivacious.

SPIRITUOUSNESS, spirt'-i-tshu'-z-ités.
The quality of being spirituous.

SPIRIT TO SPIRIT, spirt v. n.
To spring out in a sudden stream, to stream out by intervals.

SPIRITL, spirt-l.t.
To throw out in a jet.

SPIRITY, spi'ri-té.
Pyramidal, wreathed, curled.

SPIRITUDE, spi'te-tude.
Genuineness, thickness.

SPIRIT, spirt s.
A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire; such a depth of earth as is pierced by the point of the spade.

To SPIRIT, spirt, v.
Preterit Spirt; past. part. Spirt or Spitted. To put upon a spirit; to thrust through.

To SPIT, spit v. n.
To eject from the mouth; to throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

SPIT TLE, spi'tl.
Corrupted from Hospital, and seldom used but to a sermon preached at a hospital, as a spirit talk sermon; lovely in the proverbial phrase, Roast not the spirit; or in the name of that district of London called Spitalfields.

The in all these words has a tendency to sink its sound, and to confound them with spirit. In the last of these words this tendency is incurable; but in the two first it would be far from pedantic to preserve the sound of the as in mental. Dr. Johnston seems to depart from etymology in doubling the it in these words.

To SPITCHOCK, spitch'kok.
To cut an elk in pieces and broil it.

SPIKE, spik.
Malice, rancour, hate; Spite of, or in spite of, unsympathizing.

To SPIKE, spik, v.
To vex, to thwart malignantly; To fill with spite, to offend.

SPIETFUL, spi'té-fül.
Malicious, malignant.

SPIEFULLY, spi'té-fül-è.
Maliciously, malignantly.

SPIEFULNESS, spi'té-fül-nés.
Malignity, desire of vexing.

To SPITTED, spi'ted.
Shot out into length, put on a spit.

SPIFTER, spi'tfur.
One who puts meat on a spit; one who spins with his mouth; a young deer.

To SPIT STEM, spi'tsl.
Corrupted from Hospital. Not in use.

SPITTLE, spi'tl.
Moisture of the mouth.

SPITVOMEN, spi'tvóm-én.
Poison ejected from the mouth.

To SPASH, splash.
To dash with dirt in great quantities.

SPASHY, splash'è.
Full of dirty water; ap to dash.

SPAYFOOT, spay'fút.
Having the foot turned inward.

SPAYMOUTH, spay'mouòt.
Mouth widened by design.

SPLLEN, splet.
The milt, one of the viscera; it is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy; anger, spite, ill-humour; a fit of anger; melancholically, hypochonidically vapours.

SPLNEED, spledénd.
Dried of the spleen.

SPLNIFUL, spént'fil.
Angry, peevish, fretful.

SPLNLESS, splet'nes.
Kind, gentle, mild.

SPLNWOORT, spént'wört.
Mistletoe; a plant.

SPLN, spént.
Angry, peevish.

SPLNENT, spént'ent.
Shining, glossy.

SPLNID, spént'ld.
Showy, magnificent, sumptuous.

SPLPIDLY, splént'ld-lé.
Magnificently, sumptuously.

SPLENDOUR, splént'dur.
Lustre, power of shining; magnificence, pomp.

SPLNETICK, splént'èk.
Troubled with the spleen, fretful, peevish.

SPLNICK, spént'ik.
Belonging to the spleen.

SPLNISH, splént'sh.
Fretful, peevish; properly Splenith.

Dr. Johnson has received this word without any remark upon the impropriety of its formation. To turn a Latin noun into an English adjective by the addition of /sh/ is false etymology in language; especially as we have the English word spleen, from which it might have been formed with so much more propriety: but to pronounce the /s/ long, as Mr. Sheridan has done, is adding absurdity to error.

SPLNITIVE, spént'itiv.
Hot, fiery, passionate. Not in use.

SPLN, spént.
Spleen is a coarse hard substance, or an insensitive swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the Shank-bone, and when it grows big spoils the shape of the leg.

To SPLICK, splick.
To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, splint.
A thin piece of wood or other matters used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set.

To SPLINTER, splint'ur.
To secure by splints; to sever, to break into fragments.

SPLINTER, splint'ur.
A fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLINTER, splint'ur.
To be broken into fragments.

To SPLIT, split.
Preterit Split. To cleave, to rive, to divide longitudinally in two; to divide, to part; to dash and break on a rock; to divide, to break into discord.

To SPLIT, split.
To tear asunder, to check; to be-broken against rocks.
**Squander** skwär’nd-ur’-ə.s.
A spendthrift, a prodigal, a waster.

**Square** skwar’ə.
Cornered, having right angles; forming a right angle; cornered, having angles of whatever content; parallel, exactly suitable; strong set; exact, honest; fair, in geometry. Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the Square, as Four is the square root of sixteen.

**Square** skwar’ə.
A figure with right angles and equal sides; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; content of an angle; a rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles; rule, regularity; squadrons, troops formed square; level, equality, quartile, the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other; rule, conformity; Squares go, the game proceeds.

**To Square** skwar’ə.v. n.
To suit with, to fit with; to quarrel, to go to opposite sides.

**Squareness** skwär’nes.s.
The state of being square.

**Squanderer** skwàn’du-rər.s.
A spendthrift, a prodigal, a waster.

**Squaller** skwär’lər.s.
A shrill quick cry.

**Squall** skwål.s.
A sudden gusty storm; a loud, sharp noise; a loud scream.

**Squander** skwär’nd-ur’-ə.v. n.
Looking obliquely, looking suspiciously.

**Squander** skwär’nd-ur’-ə.v. a.
Looking obliquely, to look not in a direct line of vision.

**Squander** skwär’nd-ur’-ə.v. a.
To form the eye to oblique vision; to turn the eye obliquely.

**Square-eyed** skwär’id’-əd.
Having the right directed oblique; indirec, oblique, malignant.

**To Squint** skwint.v. a.
To form the eye to oblique vision; to turn the eye obliquely.

**Squint-eyed** skwint’id’-əd.
Having the sight directed oblique; indirect, malignant.

**Squint** skwint.a.
Looking obliquely, looking suspiciously.

**Squire** skwir’ə.
A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warrio.

**Squint** skwint.n.
A sudden gusty storm; a loud, sharp noise; a loud scream.

**Squirt** skwirt.v. n.
To prate, to let fly.

**Squirter** skwirt’ər.s.
One that plies a squirt.

**Square** skwar’ə.
A gentlem an next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a noble warrio.

**Stable** sta’bl.s.
A house for beasts.

**Stable** sta’bl.s.
Fixed, able to stand; steady, constant.

**Stableboy** sta’bl-boe.
One who attends in the stable.

**Stableman** sta’bl-man.
One who attends in the stable.

**Stable** sta’bl.s.
A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimney or funnels.

**Stack** sta’k.s.
To pile up regularly in ricks.

**Stacte** sta’tk.s.
An aromatic gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

**Stadtholder** sta’t'hold-ər.s.
The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.
Stake, stake, s.
A post or strong stick fixed in the ground; a piece of wood; anything placed as a palisade or fence; the post to which a beast is tied to be baited; anything pledged or wagered; the state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

To Stake, stake, v. a.
To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright; to wager, to hazard, to put to hazard.

Stagirite, stag'ir-ite, s.
An inhabitant of Stagira: Aristotle called because born at Stagira. See Principles No. 156.—Ash.

Stale, stale, a.
Old, long kept; altered by time; used till it is of no use or use.

Stale, stale, s.
Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose. In this sense little used: In Shakespeare it seems intrusive.

To Stale, stale, v. a.
To wear out, to make old. Not in use.

To Stale, stale, v. n.
To make water.

Stalely, stale'ly, a.
Of old, long time.

Staleness, stale'ness, s.
Oldness, state of being long kept, state of being corrupted by time.

To Stalk, stalk, v. n.
To walk with high and superb steps; to walk behind a stalkling horse or cover.

Stalk, stalk, s.
High, proud, wide and stately step; the stem which flowers or fruits grow; the stem of a quill.

Stalking-horse, stalk'ing-horse, s.
A horse, either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask.

Stalky, stalk'ey, s.
Hard like a stalk.

Stall, stall, s.
(84) A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept; a bench or form where English things are set to sale; a small house or shed in which certain trades are practised; a seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

To Stall, stall, v. a.
To keep in a stall or stable; to invent.

Stall-fed, stall'ed, a.
Fed not with grass but dry seed.

Stallion, stall'yun, s.
A horse kept for mares.

Stamnion, stam'ion, s. (113)
The first principle of all things; the solids of a human body; those little fine threads or capillitiae which grow up within the flowers of plants.

Stamina, stam'ina, s.
The power of any thing; the solids of a human body; those little fine threads or capillitiae which grow up within the flowers of plants.

Staminous, stam'inous, s.
Consisting of threads.

Stammer, stam'mer, v. n. (98)
To speak with unnatural hesitation, to utter words with difficulty.

Stammerer, stam'mer-er, s.
One who speaks with hesitation.

To Stamp, stamp, v. a.
To strike by, to foot heavily downward; to impress with some mark or figure; to mint, to form, to coin.

To Stamp, stamp, v. n.
To strike the foot suddenly downward.

Stamp, stamp, s.
Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made, a mark set on anything, impression; a thing marked or stamped; a picture cut in wood or metal; a mark set upon things that pay customs to the government; a character of reputation good or bad; authority, currency, value; make, cast, form.

Stamping, stamp'ing, part. a.
Established; established by authority; stagnant, not running; placed on feet.

Standing, stand'ing, s. (410)
Continuance, long possession of an office; station, place to stand in; power to stand; rank; condition; candidacy, competition.

Standish, stand'ish, s.
A case for pen and ink.

Stang, stang, s.
A perch, a measure of five yards and a half.

Stank, stangk, The pret. of Stink.

Stannary, stan'nar-e, a.
Relating to the tin-works.

Stanza, stanz'a, s.
A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other, so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme.

Staple, sta'ple, s.
A settled mart, an establishedemporium.

Stapler, stap'ler, s.
A kind of criminal court of equity.

Starch, startsh, s.
A kind of viscous matter made of flour or potassa, with which linen is stiffened.

Starched, startsh'd, a.
Stiffened with starch.

Starchamber, starch'amber, s.
A kind of criminal court of equity.

Starched, starch'ed, a. (359)
Stiffened with starch; stiff, precise, formal.

Starcher, starch'er, s. (95)
One whose trade is to starch.

Starchily, starch'ly, ad.
Stiffly, precisely.

Starchness, starch'nness, s.
Stiffness, preciosity.
To Start, start, v.n.
To look with fixed eyes, to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, horror; to stare in the face, to beundeniably evident; to stand out.

STARTER, start'ær. s.
The first that comes suddenly into notice.

STARTLINGLY, start'ling-le. ad.
By sudden fits, with frequent interruption.

START, start s.
A motion of terror, a sudden twitch or contraction of the animal frame; a sudden rousing to action, excitement; sally, vehement eruption; sudden effusion; sudden fit; intermit ted action; a quick spring or motion; first emission from the barrier; piece of setting out; to get the start, to begin before another, to obtain advantage over another.
Stayer, stā' dr. s. (96)
One who stops, holds, or supports.

Staylace, stā' lās. s.
A lace with which women fasten bodice.

Stay, stā. s.
[Without a singular.] Bodice, a kind of stuff waistcoat worn by ladies; ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling; any support, anything that keeps another extended.

Stead, stēd. s. (234)
See instead. Room, place which another had or might have; use, help; the frame of a bed.

To Stead, stēd. v. n.
To help, to support, to assist. Little used.

Steadfast, stēd'fast. ad.
Firmly, constantly.

Steadfastly, stēd'fast-ly. ad.
Firmly, constantly.

To Stead, stēd. v. a.
To help, to support, to assist. Link used.

Stead, stēd. s. (240)
See instead. Room, place which another had or might have; use, help; the frame of a bed.

Steadfast, stēd'fast. a.
Firm, fixed, not tottering; not wavering, not changeable with regard to resolution.

Steadiness, stēd' in-ness. s.
The state of being not tottering; not wavering, not changeable with regard to resolution.

Steadily, stēd' in-ly. ad.
Without tottering, without shaking; without variation or irregularity.

Steer, stēr. s. (246)
A young bullock.

Steerage, stēr' age. s. (on)
The after part of a ship; regulation of a course; that by which any course is guided; regulation or management of anything; the stern or hinder part of the ship.

Steersman, stēr' sun. m. (as)
A pilot, one who steers a ship.

Steersmate, stēr' sun-ite. s.
Barren, unfruitful, not productive, wanting fecundity.

Sterility, stēr-nil' ity. s.
Barrenness, want of fecundity, unfruitfulness.

To Sterilize, stēr' nil-ize. v. a.
To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.

Sterling, stēr' ling. s. (410)
An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated; genuine, having past the test.

To Sterilize, stēr' nil-ize. v. a.
To make barren, to deprive of fecundity.

Sterling, stēr' ling. s. (410)
English coin, money; standard rate.

Stern, stērn. a.
Severe of countenance; severe of manners, harsh, unrelenting; hard, afflicting.

Sternly, stērn' ly. ad.
In a stern manner, severely.

Sternness, stērn' ness. s.
Severity of look; severity or harshness of manners.

Sternon, stēr' non. s. (166)
The breast-bone.

Sternutation, stēr' no- tā'shun. s.
The act of sneezing.

Stentorophilus, stēn'to-ro-nil'-us. a.
Having the quality of sneezing.

Sternutatory, stēr' no-tā-nē-ter' e. s.
Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

Stenography, stēn' o-grāf' e. s.
The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.

Stereo, stēr' o- f. a.
Delineated on a plane. Mason.

Stereo, stēr' o-mē' tre. s. (518)
The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies.

Stereotype, stēr' o-typ' e. s. (534)
The art of printing from solid plates cast from moveable types, instead of printing from the types themselves.

Steadfast, stēd' fast. a.
Firm, fixed, not tottering; not wavering, not changeable with regard to resolution.

To Stead, stēd. v. a.
To help, to support, to assist. Link used.

Steadfastly, stēd' fast-ly. ad.
Firmly, constantly.

Steadily, stēd' in-ly. ad.
Without tottering, without shaking; without variation or irregularity.

Steer, stēr. s. (246)
A young bullock.

To Steer, stēr. v. n. (210)
To direct a course.

Steering, stēr' ing. s. (90)
The act or practice of steering; direction, regulation of a course; that by which any course is guided; regulation or management of anything; the stern or hinder part of the ship.

Steersman, stēr' sun. m. (as)
A pilot, one who steers a ship.

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In a stern manner, severely.

Sternness, stērn' ness. s.
Severity of look; severity or harshness of manners.

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The breast-bone.

Sternulation, stēr' no-tā'shun. s.
The act of sneezing.

Sternutatory, stēr' no-tā-nē-ter' e. s.
Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

Stereography, stēr-ō-grāf' e. s.
The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane.

Stereographic, stēr-ō-grāf' ik. a.
Delineated on a plane. Mason.

Stereometry, stēr-ō-mē' tre. s.
The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies.

Stereo, stēr' o- f. a.
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The act of sneezing.

Sternutatory, stēr-ō-nō-tā-nē-ter' e. s.
Medicine that provokes to sneeze.
Steward, sti:v'd. s. (88)
One who manages the affairs of another; an officer of state.

Stewardship, sti:v'd-ship. s.
The office of a steward.

Stick, sti:k. s. (409)
A piece of wood small and long.

To Stick, sti:k. v. a.
To fasten so as that it may adhere.

To Stick, sti:k. v. n.
To adhere, to unite itself by its tenacity or power; to be unseparable, to be united with anything; to rest upon the memory painfully, to stop, to lose motion; to be constant, to adhere with firmness; to be troublesome by adhering; to remain, not to be lost; to dwell upon, not to forsake; to cause difficulties or scruple; to scruple, to hesitate; to be stopped, to be unable to proceed; to be embarrassed; to be puzzled; to stick out, to be prominent with deformity; to stick; not to be unemployed.

Stiff, sti:f. a.
Rigid, inflexible; not soft, not giving way, not fluid; strong, not easily resisted; hardy, stubborn, not easily subdued; obstinate, pertinacious; harsh, not written with ease; constrained; formal, rigorous in certain ceremonies.

Stiff, sti:f. ad.
Rigidly, inflexibly, stubbornly.

Stiflenecked, sti:fe'neck'ed. a. (366)
Stubborn, obstinate, commensurate.

Stiffness, sti:f'nes.s. a.
Rigidity, inflexibility; inaptitude to motion; tenacity, not laxity; obstinacy, stubbornness, contentiousness, unpleasing familiarity, constraint; rigorousness, harshness; manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.

To Stifle, sti:fl. v. a. (405)
To oppress or kill by closeness of air, to suffocate; to smother, to hinder from emission; to extinguish by artful or gentle means; to suppress, to conceal.

Stigma, sti:ga. s. (92)
A brand, a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

Stigmatic, sti:gam'i-kal.

Stigmatical, sti:gam'a-ti'kal.

Stigmatize, sti:gam'a-ize. v. a.
To mark with a brand, to disgrace with a mark of reproof.

Still, stil. a.
A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another; a pin to cast the shadow in a sundial.

Still, stil. v. a.
To silence, to make silent; to quiet, to appease; to make motionless.

Still, stil. s.
Silent, uttering no noise; quiet, calm; motionless.

Still, stil. v. n.
To make stiff, to make inflexible, to make unpliant; to make obstinate.

Still, stil. ad.
This time, till now; nevertheless, notwithstanding; in an increasing degree; always, ever, continually; after that; in consequence.

Still, stil. s.
A vessel for distillation, an alembick.

Still, stil. v. a.
To still, to extral, or operate upon by distillation.

Stillatitious, stil-la'ati-tus. a.
Falling in drops, drawn by a still.

Stillatory, stil-la'ot-or. s. (512)
An alembick, a vessel in which distillation is performed: the room in which stills are placed, a laboratory. (657)

Stillborn, stil'born. a.
Born lifeless, dead in the birth.

Still-life, stil'life. s.
Calm, quiet, silence, stillness.

Still, stil. a.
Silent, not loudly; calmly, not tumultuously.

Still, stil. s.
Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

To Stimulate, stil'mu'la-te. v. a.
To prick, to forward, to excite some pungent motive; in Physick, to excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part.

Stimulation, stil'mu'la-shun. s.
Excitement, pungency.

To Sting, sti:ng. v. a.
Pit I Stung; part. pass. Stung, and Stung.
To pierce or wound with a point started out, as that of wasps or scorpions; to pain acutely.

Sting, sti:ng. s.
A sharp point with which some animals are armed; a point that gives pain; the point in the last verse of an epigram.

Stingly, sti:ng'le-ly. ad.
Covetously.

Stinginess, sti:ng'ne-nes.s. a.
Avarice, covetousness, niggardliness.

Stingless, sti:ng'les.s. a.
Having no sting.

Stingo, sti:ng'o. s.
Old strong beer.

Stingy, sti:ng'je. a.
Covetous, niggardly, avaricious.

To Sting, sti:ngk. v. n.
Pit. 1 Stink or Stick. To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

Stink, sti:ngk. s. (408)
Offensive smell.

Stinkard, sti:ngk'urd. s. (88)
A mean stinking tailor fellow.

Stinker, sti:ngk'er. s. (98)
Something intended to offend by the smell.

Stinkingly, sti:ngk'ing-ly. ad. (410)
With a stink.

Stinkpot, sti:ngk'pot. s.
An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

To Stint, sti:nt. v. a.
To bound, to limit, to confine, to restrain, to stop.

Stint, sti:nt. s.
Limit, bound restraint; a proportion, a quantity assigned.

Stipend, sti'pend. s.
Wages, settled pay.

Stipendiary, sti'pen-de-a-re, or sti'pen-de-a-ry. s.
Receiving salaries, performing any service for a stated price.

Stipendiary, sti'pen-de-a-re. s.
One who performs any service for a settled payment.

Stipitical, sti'pik'al.

Stipick, sti'pik. s.
To make stipulate, to bargain, to settle terms.

Stipulation, sti-pi-la'for. s.
Bargain.

To Stir, sti:r. v. a. (109)
To move, to remove from its place; to agitate, to bring into debate; to incite, to instigate, to animate; to stir up, to incite, to put in motion.

To Stir, sti:r. v. n.
To move one's self, to go out of the place, to change place; to be in motion, not to be still; to become the object of notice; to rise in the morning.

Stir, sti:r. s.
Tumult, bustle; commotion, publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; agitation, conflicting passion.

Stir, sti:r. s.
Race, family, generation.

Stirrer, sti:rer. s. (98)
One who is in motion, one who puts in motion; a raiser in the morning, Starter up, an inciter, an instigator.

Stirrup, sti'rup. s.
An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horsemanset his foot when he mounts or rides.

To Stitch, sti:sh. v. a.
To sew, to work on with a needle; to join, to unite; To stitch up, to mend what was rent.

To Stitch, sti:sh. v. n.
To prudish needlework.
Stitch, stîsh. s.
A pass of the needle and thread through any thing; a sharp sudden pain.

Stitchery, stîsh'ur-e.s.
Needlework.

Stithy, stîth'i.e.s.
An anvil, the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

Stoccardo, stîck-kâ'dô.s.
A thrust with the rapier.— See Lumeago.

Stock, stîk.s.
The trunk, the body of a plant; the trunk into which a graft is inserted; a log, a post; a man proverbially stupid; the handle of any thing; a support of a ship while it is building; a thrust, a stockade; something made of linen, a crate, a close neckcloth; a race, a lineage, a family; the principal capital store, fund already provided; quantity, store, body; a fund established by the government, of which the interests produce interest or revenue.

To Stock, stîk.v.n.
To store, to fill sufficiently; to lay in store, to put in the stocks; To stock up, to extirpate.

Stockedove, stîk'duv.s.

Stockfish, stîk'ftsh.s.
Dried cod. S3 called from its hardness.

Stocker, stîk'ok.s.
A person whose trade is to hew stones.

Stone, stôn.s.
A bird.

Stonebird, stôn'bîrd.s.
A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.

Stonebreak, stôn'brak.s.
A bird.

Stonecrop, stôn'krop.s.
A sort of tree.

Stonewall, stôn'wôl.s.
A sort of tree.

Stonecrop, stôn'krop.s.
A sort of tree.

Stonelaw, stôn'la.w.
A sort of tree.

Stonewall, stôn'wôl.s.
A sort of tree.

Stonehouse, stôn'hous.s.
A sort of tree.

Stonecrop, stôn'krop.s.
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Stonecrop, stôn'krop.s.
A sort of tree.
To Strain, strain. v. n.
To make violent efforts; to be pressed by compulsion.

To Storm, storm. v. n.
To rage, to rage, to be loudly angry.

Stormy, stormy. a.
Tempestuous; violent, passionate.

Story, story. a.
History; account of things past; brief tale, or thrilling tale; a petty fiction; a floor, a flight of rooms.

Storyteller, storyteller. s.
One who relates tales.

Stove, stove. s.
A hot house, a place artificially made warm; a place in which fire is made; by which heat is communicated.

To Stove, stove. v. a.
To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

Stout, stout. a. (312)
Strong, lusty, valiant; brave, bold, intrepid; sturdy, strong, firm.

To Straddle, straddle. v. n.
To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

To Straggle, straggle. v. n.
To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to wander; to wander dispersely; to exuberate; to shoot too far; to be dispersed; to be apart from any main body.

Straggler, straggler. s. (98)
A person, who forsakes his company; any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

Straight, straight. a. (202)
Narrow, close, not wide; close, intimate; strict, rigid, difficult, distressful; it is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written Straight.

Straight, straight. s.
A narrow path; a path; distress; difficulty.

To Straight, straight. v. n.
To put to difficulties.

To Straighten, straighten. v. a. (103)
To make straight; to straighten in various ways to continue; to make tight; to intend; to deprive of necessary room; to distress; to perplex.

STR. STR. STR.

Straitness, straitness. s.
Narrowness; strictness; rigour; distress; difficulty; want, scarcity.

Strengthen, strengthen. v. a.
To increase in power or security; to convince; to establish.

To Strengthen, strengthen. v. n.
To make strong; to confirm; to confirm an opinion; to make it increase; to make it increase; to power; to argumentative power.

To Strengthen, strengthen. s.
A common prostitute that offers herself to sale.

Strength, strength. s.
Force, vigour, power of the body; power of endurance; firmness, durability; vigour of any kind; potency of powers; fortitude; armament; force; power; argumentative force.

Street, street. s. (246)
A way, properly a paved way; proverbially a public place.

Streetwalker, streetwalker. s.
A person, who makes a trade of prostitution.

Streetcar, streetcar. s.
A car which runs on rails and is drawn by horses.

Street, street. s.
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Strenuous, strenu'ous. a.
Brave, bold, active, valiant; zealous, vehem-
ently.

Strenuously, strenu'o-ous. ad.
Vigorously, actively; zealously, vehemently, with ardour.

Strep'eros, strep'er-o-ros. a.
Loud, noisy.

Stress, stre. s.
Importance, important part, violence, force, either acting or suffered.

To Stretch, strechth. v. a.
To extend, to spread out to a distance; to ex-
and, to display, to strain to the utmost; to carry by violence farther than is right.

To Stretch, strechth. v. n.
To be extended; to bear extension without rupure; to sally beyond the truth.

Stretch, strechth. s.
Extension, reach, occupation of more space; force of body extended; effort, struggle, from the act of carrying; utmost extent of meaning; utmost reach of power.

Stretcher, strechth'er. s. (92)
A frame or stretching-board which holds the timber against which therower plants his feet.

To Strew, stro. v. a. (266)
To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering; to scatter; to scatter abroad.

Strewment, stre'ment. s.
Any thing scattered in decoration.

Stricken, strik'kn. The ancient part, of Strike. (103).

To Strew, stro. v. a. (266)
To spread by being scattered; to spread by scattering; to be scattered; to scatter; to scatter abroad.

String, string, s. (410)
A slender rope, a small cord, any slender and flexible band; a thread on which many things are file; any set of things file on a line; the chord of a musical instrument; a smallibre; a nerve, a vein, a blood-vessel; the bow, any concatenation or series, as a string of propositions; to have two strings to the bow, to have two views or two expedients.

To String, string, v. a.
Pret. I string; past. pass. Strong. To furnish with strings; to put a stringed instrument in tune; to file on a string; to make tense.

Stringed, stringd. a. (359)
Having strings, produced by strings.

Stringent, stnn'jent. a.
Binding, constricting.

Stringhalt, string'halt. s.
A sudden twitching and snapping up of the hinder leg of a horse, much higher than the other.

Stringless, string'less. a.
Having no strings.

Stringy, string'e. a.
See Stringy. Fibrous, consisting of small threads.

To Strip, strip, v. a. (204)
To make naked, to deprive of covering; to deprive, to divest, to provide, to take off; to remove; to take off covering; to remove, to separate from something adhesive or con-

Strip, strip, s.
A narrow shirt.

To Stripe, stripe, v. a.
To variegate with lines of different colours.

Stripe, stripe, s.
A linear variation of colour; a shred of a dif-
ferent colour; a weal, or discoloration made by a lash or blow; a blow, a lash.

To Stride, stride, v. a.
To pass by a step.

Strident, strid'ent. a.
Excessively, rigorously; severe, rigorous; confined, not extensive; close, tight; tense, not relaxed.

Strictly, strict'ly. ad.
Exactly, with rigorous accuracy; rigorously, severely, without remission.

Strictness, strict'ness. s.
Exactness, rigorous accuracy, nice regularity; severity, rigour.

Structure, strct'ure. s. (463)
A stroke, a contraction, closure by contraction; a slight touch upon the subject, not a set discourse.

To Stride, stride, v. n.
To walk, with long steps; to stand with the legs far from each other.

To Stride, stride, v. a.
To pass by a step.

Stridulous, strid'u-lus. a. (294)
(376) Making a small noise.

Stripel, strip. s.
A long step, a step taken with great violence, a wide stretch of the legs.

To Stride, stride, v. n.
Pret. I Strode, or Strid; part. pass. Stridden.
To walk, with long steps; to stand with the legs far from each other.

To Stride, stride, v. a.
To pass by a step.

Striker, stri'ker. s.
A blow, to collide, to clash; to be caused by repeated percussion; to be caused by the sound of a hammer on a bell; to be caused by the blast of a cannon; to be caused by the impulse of a blow; to be caused, to produce by collision; to be, to effect; to bring to light; to form at once by a quick effort.

To Strike, strike, v. n.
To make a blow; to collide, to clash; to be caused by repeated percussion; to be caused by the sound of a hammer; to make an attack; to sound with blows; to be dashed upon shallows, to be strained; to pass with a quick or strong effort; to pay hommage, as by lowering the sail; to be put by some sudden shock or motion into any state; to strike in, to conform, to suit itself to; to strike out, to spread or rove, to make a sudden excursion.

Strike, strike, s.
A blow, a collision, a clash; a hostile blow; a sudden disease or affliction; in: sound of the clock; the touch of a pen; a touch, a masterly or eminent effort; an effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced; power, efficacy.

To Stroke, stroke, v. a.
To rub gently with the hand by way of kind-
ess or endearment; to rub gently in one di-
rection.

To Stroll, stroll, v. n. (406)
To wander, to ramble, to rove.

Stroller, stroll'er. s. (98)
A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.

Strong, strong. a.
Vigorous, forcible, of great ability of body; forthright, secure from attack; powerful, mighty; well armed with forces; full, healthy, forcibly acting on the imagination; zealous; full, having any quality in a great degree; potent, intoxicating; having a deep influence; affecting the smell powerfully; hard of digestion, not easily nutrimental; furnished with abilities for any thing; valid, confirmed, violent, vehement, forcible; cogent, conclusive; firm, compact, not seen broken; forcibly written.

Strongfisted, strong-fi'stèd. a.
Strong-handed.

Strongly, strong'ly. ad.
Powerfully, forcibly; with strength, with firmness, in such a manner as to last; vehemently, forcibly, eagerly.

Strongwater, strong'wà'tèr. s.
Distilled spirits.

Strook, strook.
The old present of Strike, used in Poetry for Struck.

Strophe, stro'ph. s.
A vagrant, a wanderer, a vagabond.

To Struggle, strug'gl. v. a.
To labour, to act with effort; to strive, to contend, to contest; to endeavour, to labour, to make an effort; to contest, to contend, to struggle in opposition to another; to vie, to emulate.

Structure, strct'ure. s.
Act of building, practice of building, manner of building, form, make; edifice, building.

To Struggle, strug'gl. v. a. (405)
To labour, to act with effort; to strive, to contend, to contest; to labour in difficulties, to be in agonies or distress.

Struggle, strug'gl. s. (405)
Labour, effort, contest, contention; agony, tumultuous distress.

Struma, strú'ma. s. (339)
A glandular swelling, the king's evil.

Strumous, strú'mus. a. (314)
Having swelling in the glands.

Strumet, strü'mét. s. (99)
A whore, a prostitute.
To **Subminister**, sub-min'is-tür.

To **Subministrate**, sub-min'

A reader.

To supply, to afford.

To **Subminister**, sub-min'is-tür.

To **Subordinate**, sub-or'de-nat.

Humble, submissive, obedient.

**Submission**, sub-mish'un.

Delivery of himself to the power of another; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; acknowledgment of a fault, confession of error, obsequiousness, resignation, obedience.

**Submissive**, sub-mis'.

Humly, with confession of inferiority.

**Submissiveness**, sub-mis'siv-nès.

(168) Humility, confession of fault, or inferiority.

**Subordinately**, sub-6r'de-nat-le.

Ad. in a regular series.

Humly, with submission.

To **Submit**, sub-mit'.

To let down, to sink; to resign to authority; to leave to discretion, to refer to judgment.

To **Submit**, sub-mit'.

To be subject, to acquiesce in the authority of another, to yield.

**Submultiple**, sub-mul'te-pl.

A submultiple number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly; thus three is submultiple of twenty-one, as being contained in it exactly seven times.

**Suboctave**, sub-ok'tave.

**Suboctuple**, sub-ok'tu-pl.

A containing one part of eight.

**Subordinacy**, sub-ôr'de-ná-sé.

The state of being subject; a series of subordination.

**Subordinate**, sub-or'de-nat.

Inferior in order; descending in a regular series.

**Subordinately**, sub-or'-de-nát-le.

Ad. in a series regularly descending.

**Subordination**, sub-or'-de-ná'-shún.

The state of being inferior to another; a series regularly descending.

To **Suborn**, sub-ôrn'.

To procure privately, to procure by secret collusion; to procure by indirect means.

**Subornation**, sub-ôr-ná'shún.

The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

**Suborner**, sub-ôr-nür.

One that procures a bad action to be done.

**Subpæna**, sub-pé'na.

A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

**Subpæna**, sub-pé'na.

This, like most other technical words, is often corrupted into Su-pæna.—See Clef.

**Subquadruple**, sub-kwâ'dr-pl.

Containing one part of four.

**Subquintuple**, sub-kwînt'pl.

Containing one part of five.

**Subrector**, sub-rék'tür.

The rector's vicar.

Sub**reption**, sub-rép'shún.

The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation.

**Subreptitious**, sub-rép'tish'ús.

Fraudulently.

To **Subscribe**, sub-skri'be'.

To give consent to, by underwriting the name; to attest by writing the name; to consent, to limit, not used in this last sense.

**subscriber**, sub-skri'bür.

One who subscribes; one who contributes, to any undertaker.

**Subscription**, sub-skrip'shún.

Any thing undertaken; consent or attestation given by underwriting the name; the act or state of contributing to any undertaker; subscription, obedience. Not used in this last sense.

**Subsection**, sub-sèk'shún.

A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser section; a section of a section.

**Subsequence**, sub-sèkwén'se.

The state of following, not preceding.

**Subsecutive**, sub-sèk'ku-tiv.

Following in a train.

To **Subserve**, sub-sèrv'.

To serve in subordination, to serve instrumentally.

**Subservience**, sub-ser've-ën-se.

Instrumental fitness or use.

**Subservient**, sub-ser've-ent.

Subordinate, instrumentally useful.

**Subservies**, sub-sèr've-sé.

Conceit, and instrumental use.

**Subservies**, sub-sèr'siv-nès.

Subordinate, instrumentally useful.

**Subjection**, sub-sèk'shün.

Containing one part of six.

To **Subside**, sub-sid'.

To sink, to tend downwards.

**Subsidence**, sub-sîd'en-se.

The state of sinking, tendency downwards.

**Subsidy**, sub-sîd'é-a-re.

A submultiple of a section.

**Subsidy**, sub-sîd'é-a-re.

Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

**Subsidy**, sub-sîd'é-a-re.

Assistant, brought in aid.

To **Subsidize**, sub-sèd'iz.

To give money to receive aid or assistance.

To **Substitute**, sub-stî-tute.

To take away part from the whole; to take one number from another. —See To **Subtract**.

**Substitution**, sub-stî-tû'shün.

The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another.

To **Subtract**, sub-strêkt'.

To take away part from the whole; to subtract one number from another.

**Subtraction**, sub-strak'shün.

The act of taking part from the whole; the taking of a lesser number out of a greater of the like kind, whereby to find out a third number.

**Subtraction**, sub-strêkt'k.

Underwriting.

**Substalar**, sub-sti'lar.

Substalar line is, in Dialling, a right line, wherein the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

**Substative**, sub-stâ'tiv.

**Subsultory**, sub-sul'tor-é.

Bunding, moving by stars.

**Substantially**, sub-stan'sal-e.

In manner of a substance, with reality of existence; strongly, solidly, really, with fixed purpose; with competent wealth.

**Substantial**, sub-stân'shal.

The state of being substantial; firmness, strength, power of lasting.

**Substantially**, sub-stan'sal-e.

To **Substantiate**, sub-stân'shal-át.

To make to exist.

**Substantive**, sub-stan'tiv.

A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

To **Substitute**, sub-stî-tüte.

To put in the place of another.

**Substitute**, sub-stî-tüte.

One put to act in the place of another.

**Substitution**, sub-stî-tü'tshün.

The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another.

To **Subtract**, sub-strêkt'.

To take away part from the whole; to take one number from another. —See To **Subtract**.

**Substitution**, sub-strêkt'k.

The act of taking part from the whole; the taking of a lesser number out of a greater of the like kind, whereby to find out a third number.

**Substitution**, sub-strêkt'k.

Underwriting.

**Substylar**, sub-sti'lar.

Substylar line, is, in Dialling, a right line, wherein the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

**Subsultive**, sub-sul'tiv.

**Substutory**, sub-sul'tor-é.

Bunding, moving by stars.

Mr. Sheridan is the only orthoepist who has attempted this word on the first syllable, as I have done; for Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, Barclay, Fenning, Bailey, and En-lick, accept the second. Its pronunciation, De-sul-tive, is accepted on the first syllable by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nares, Mr. Smith, and Fenning: but on the second by Dr. As, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, W. John-son, Mr. Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, and En-lick. As these two words must necessarily be accented alike, we see Dr. Johnson and Fenning are in consonance. But though the majority of authorities are against me in both these words, I greatly mistake if analogy is not clearly on my side. See Principles. No. 518.

**Subsultorily**, sub-sul'tor-é.

In a bunding manner.

**Subtangent**, sub-tan'jent.

In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.
To Subtract, sub-trakt'. v. a.

To be extended under.

Subtend, sūb'tend'. s.
The chord of an arch, which is extended under any thing.

Subterfuge, sūb'ter-fug'e. s.
A shift, an evasion, a trick.

Subterranea, sūb'ter-ra-ne'a. s.
Lying under the earth, placed below the surface. The two last words only are in use.

Subterraneus, sūb'ter-ra-ne'u.s.
A. Lying under the earth, placed below the surface. The two last words only are in use.

Subterranean, sūb'ter-ra-ne'ān. s.

Subterraneous, sūb'ter-ra-ne'ān. s.
A. Lying under the earth, placed below the surface. The two last words only are in use.

Subtend, sūb'tend'. v. a.

Subtraction, sūb-trak'shun. s.
See Subtraction.

Subtraction, sūb-trā-hend'. s.
The number to be taken from a larger number.

Subtly, sūt'ly. ad.
Artfully, cunningly, nicely, delicately.

Subtlety, sūt'tl-te. s.
Artfulness, cunning.

Subtilization, sūb-till-e-za'shun. s.
Subtilization is making anything so volatile; or to be readily in steam or vapor; refinement, superfluous acuteness.

Subtilty, sūt'til-te. s.
Thinness, fineness, exility of parts; nicety; refinement, toomuch acuteness; cunning, artifice, slyness.

Subtilly, sūt'il-le. ad.
Finely, not grossly; artfully, cunningly.

Subtileness, sūt-il-nēss. s.
Fineness, rareness; cunning, artfulness.

Subtily, sūt'il-le. ad.
Artfully, cunningly.

Subtile, sūt'sil. a.
Thin, not dense; nice, fine, delicate; piercing, acute; cunning, artful, sly, subdolous, deceitful; refined, acute beyond exactness—See Subtle.

Subterfluous, sūb-te'flu-us. a.
Running under.

SUBTERFLUENT, sūb-te'flu-ent. 1

Subtense, sūb-tens'. s.
The chord of an arch, that which is extended under anything.

To Subtend, sūb-tend'. v. a.

Subtensile, sūb'tens'il-e. ad.
Thinly, not grossly; artfully, cunningly.

Subtensiveness, sūb'tens'iiv-nes.s.
The state of being successive.

Subtensive, sūb'tens'iv.a.
Following in order, continuing a course or succession uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

Subsequent, sūk'sēst'iv. a. (158)
Following in order, continuing a course or succession uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

Subsequently, sūk'sēst'iv-ly. ad.
In uninterrupted order, one after another.

Subsequentness, sūk'sēst'iv-nēss. s.
The state of being successive.

Subsequently, sūk'sēst'iv-ly. ad.
In uninterrupted order, one after another.

Successor, sūk'sēs-sūr. s. (503)
A person that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to Predecessor.

Succession, sūk'sēs'iv.n. s.
A line of succession, series of one thing or person following another; a series of things or persons following one another; a lineage, an order of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

Successor, sūk'sēs-sūr. s. (503)
A person that follows in the place or character of another, correlative to Predecessor.

Succession, sūk'sēs'iv.n. s.
A line of succession, series of one thing or person following another; a series of things or persons following one another; a lineage, an order of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

Success, sūk'sēs'. s.
The termination of any affair happy or unhappy.

Successful, sūk'sēs'ful. a.
Prosperous, happy, fortunate.

Successfully, sūk'sēs'ful-ly. ad.
Prosperously, luckily, fortunately.

Successfulness, sūk'sēs'ful-nēss. s.
Happy conclusion, desired events, series of good fortune.

Succesion, sūk'sēs'iv.n. s.
Consecution, series of one thing or person following another; a series of things or persons following one another; a lineage, an order of descendants; the power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

Succesor, sūk'sēs-sūr. s. (158)
Following in order, continuing a course or succession uninterrupted; inherited by succession.

Successively, sūk'sēs'iv-ly. ad.
In uninterrupted order, one after another.

Successiveness, sūk'sēs'iv-nēss. s.
The state of being successive.

Successless, sūk'sēs'less. a.
Unlucky, unfortunate, failing of the event desired.
Suckling, súk'ling. s. (410) A young creature yet fed by pap.
Suction, súk'shún. s. The act of sucking.
Sudation, sú-dá'shún. s. Sweat.
Sudatory, sú'da-tó-r-e. s. (512) (557) Hot-house, sweating bath.
Sudden, sú-dun. a. (103) Happening without previous notice, coming without the common preparatives; hasty, violent, rash, passionate, precipitate.
Sudden, súd'din. s. Any unexpected occurrence, surprise. Not in use. On a sudden, sooner than was expected.
Suddenly, sud'din-lc. ad. In an unexpected manner, without preparation, hastily.
Suddenness, su'dún-n-s. s. State of being sudden, unexpected presence, manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.
Sudorific, su'do-rif'fik. s. (504) A medicine promoting sweat.
Sudorous, su'do-rus. a. (314) Consisting of sweat.
Suds, sudz. s. A lixivium of soap and water; To be in the suds, a familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.
Suffice, suf'i-i/>. v. a. (351) To be enough, to be sufficient, to be equal to the end or purpose.
Sufficiency, súf-fís'én-s. s. State of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence, enough; fully equal to want; it is used by Tempef ear that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.
Sufficient, súf-físh'ent. a. (357) Equal to any end or purpose, enough, competent; qualified for anything by fortune or otherwise.
Sufficiently, súf-físh'ent-l.é. ad. To a sufficient degree, enough.
To Suffocate, súf-fó-ká-te, v. a. To choke by exclusion or interception of air.
Suffocation, súf-fó-ká'shún. s. The act of choking, the state of being choked.
Suffocative, súf-fó-ká-tiv. a. Provoking or causing sweat.
Suffrage, su-frag'ij. s. (90) Vote, voice given in a controverted point.
Suffusion, su-fú'shún. s. The act of overspreading with anything; that which is suffused or spread.
Suffuse, súf-fúz'. v. a. To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or at a tincture.
Sugary, súg'ár-e. a. Sweet, tasting of sugar.
Sugar, súg'dr. s. (175) (454) -Hen nativesalt to the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice; anything proved to be sweet; a chemical dry crystallization.
Sugar, súg'ár. v. a. To impregnate or season with sugar; to sweeten.
Suggest, súg-jést'. v. a. To hint, to intimate, to insinuate good or ill; to seduce, to draw to ill by insinuation; to inform secretly.
Suggestion, súg-jes'tshun. s. Private hint, intimation, insinuation, secret notification.
Suffragan, su-fra-gá'n. s. An underling or servant in any capacity.
Suffrage, su-fra'j. s. (90) Vote, voice given in a controverted point.
Suffusion, su-fú'shún. s. The act of overspreading with anything; that which is suffused or spread.
Sugar, súg'ár. v. a. To impregnate or season with sugar; to sweeten.
Sufficient, súf-físh'ent. a. Equal to any end or purpose, enough, competent; qualified for anything by fortune or otherwise.
Sufficiency, súf-fís'én-s. s. State of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence, enough; fully equal to want; it is used by Tempef ear that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.
Sufficient, súf-físh'ent. a. Equal to any end or purpose, enough, competent; qualified for anything by fortune or otherwise.
Sufficiency, súf-fís'én-s. s. State of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence, enough; fully equal to want; it is used by Tempef ear that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him.
Sultan, sul'tan.s. (98) The Turkish emperor.

Sulphury, sul'fiir-e.a. Partaking of sulphur.

Sultry, sul'tre.a. Hot without ventilation, hot and close, hot.

To Sum, sum. v.a. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to comprise, to comprehend; to have feathers full grown.

Sum, sum. s. The whole of anything, many particulars aggregated into a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgement, the whole abstracted; the amount, the result of reasoning or computation.

Sulphurwort, sul'fur-wurt.s. The same with Hogsfennel.

SULPHUREOUS, sul-fu're-us.s. The state of being sulphureous.

Sulphurous, sul'fur-us.(314) Made of brimstone, having the qualities of brimstone, containing sulphur.

Sulphureousness. sul-fu're-us-nes.s. The state of being sulphureous.

Sulphur, sul'fur.s. Brimstone.

Sultriness, sul'tre-nes.s. The state of being sultry.

To Sully, sul'le.v.a. To soil, to tarnish, to dirt, to spot.

Sultana, sul-ta'na.s. See Lumbago.

Sultaness, sul'ta-nès.s. The queen of an Eastern emperor.

Sultryness, sul'tre-nes.s. The state of being sultry.

Sultry, sul'tre.a. Hot without ventilation, hot and close, hot and cloudy.

Sum, sum.s. The whole of anything, many particulars aggregated into a total; quantity of money; compendium, abridgement, the whole abstracted; the amount, the result of reasoning or computation.

To Sum, sum.v.a. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to comprise, to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass; to have feathers full grown.

Sumless, sum'les.a. Not to be computed.

Summarily, sum'ma-re-ly.ad. Briefly, the shortest way.

SUMMARY, sum'ma-re.s. Compendium, abridgement.

Summary, sum'ma-re,a. Brief, brief, compendious.

Sunshine, sun'shine.s. Action of the sun, place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

Sunburnt, sun'burnt.part.a. Tanned, discoloured by the sun.

Sunburning, sun'butn-ing.s. The cut of the sun upon the face.

Sunburnt, sun'burnt.part.a. Tanned, discoloured by the sun.

Sunburnt, sun'burnt.part.a. Tanned, discoloured by the sun.

Sunburnt, sun'burnt.part.a. Tanned, discoloured by the sun.

Sun, sun.s. The luminary that makes the day; a sunny place, a place eminently warmed by the sun; any thing eminently splendid; Under the Sun, in this world—a proverbial expression.

To Sun, sun.v.a. To expose to the sun.

Sunbeam, sun'be-em.s. Ray of the sun.

Sunbeat, sun'bete.part.a. Shone upon by the sun.

Sunbright, sun'brit.e.a. Resembling the sun in brightness.

Sunburning, sun'burn-ing.s. The effect of the sun upon the face.

Sunday, sun'de.s. (223) The day anciently dedicated to the sun, the Christian sabbath.

Sunday, sun'de.s. The day anciently dedicated to the sun, the Christian sabbath.

To Sundry, sun'dre.a. To part, to separate, to divide.

Sundial, sun'di-al.s. A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

Sundry, sun'dre.a. Several, more than one.

Superabundance, su-per-a-bun'danes.s. More than enough, great quantity.

Superabundant, su-per-a-bun'dant.a. Being more than enough.

Superabundantly, su-per-a-bun'-dant-le.ad. More than sufficiently.

To Superadd, su-per-ad'.v.n. To add over and above; to join anything to make it more.

Superaddition, su-per-ad-di'shun.s. The state of adding to something else; that which is added.

Superadventicent, su-per-ad'ven-ci-ent.a. Coming to the increase or assistance of something; coming unexpectedly.

To Superannuate, su-per-an-nu-a'te.v.a. To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

Superannuation, su-per-an-nu-a'shun.s. The state of being disqualified by years.

Superb, su-perb'.a. Grand, pompous, lofty, august, stately.

Supercargo, su-per-kar'gos.An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

Supercelestial, su-per-se'ce-tial.s. Placed above the firmament.

Supercilious, su-per-sil'jus.a. Haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary.

Superciliously, su-per-sil'-jus-le.ad. Haughtily, dogmatically, contemptuously.

Superciliousness, su-per-sil'-jus-nes.s. (113) Haughtiness, contemptuousness.

Superconstruction, su-per-ko'n-sek'shun.s. A conception made after another conception.

Superconsequence, su-per-ko'n-sek'-kwense.s. Remote consequence.

Supercrecence, su-per-kre'sense.s. That which grows upon another growing thing.
SURF, sūr, s.
The swell of the sea that beats against the shore or a rock.—Mason.

SURFACE, sūr-fas, s. (91)
A visible or external surface.

To SURF, sūr-fl’t, v. a. (255)
To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

SURFEIT, sūr-fit, s.
Satiety caused by over-fussiness.

SURFEITER, sūr-flt-ur, s. (99)
One who overeats, a glutton.

SURFEIT WATER, sūr-fit-wā-tur, s.
Water that cures surfeits.

SURGE, sūr-je, s.
A swelling sea, a wave rolling above the general surface of the water.

To SURGE, sūr-je, v. n.
To rise, to rise high.

SURGEON, sūr-jūn, s. (259)
One who cures by manual operations.

SURGEONRY, sūr-jūn-re, s.
The art of curing by manual operations.

SURGEON, sūr-je, a.
Rising in billows.

SURLILY, sūr-lil-le, ad.
In a surly manner.

SURLINESS, sūr-lil-lēs, s.
Gloomy, morose, sour anger.

SURLY, sūr-ly, a.
Flooring, uncivil, sour.

To SURMISE, sur-mize’, v. a.
To suspect, to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

SURMISE, sūr-miz’, s.
Imperfect notion, suspicion.

To SURMOUNT, sūr-mōnt’, v. a.
To rise above, to conquer, to overcome; to surpass, to exceed.

SURMOUNTABLE, sūr-mōnt’-ā-bl, a.
Coquerable, superable.

SURNAME, sūr-nām, s. (492)
The name of the family, the name which one has over and above the Christian name; an appellation added to the original name.

To SURNAME, sūr-nām’, v. a.
To name by an appellation added to the original name.

SURPASS, sūr-pās, v. a.
To excel, to exceed, to go beyond in excellence.

SURPASSING, sūr-pās’-ing, part. a.
Excellent in a high degree.

SURPLICE, sūr-plis, s. (140)
The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

SURPLUS, sūr-plūs.
A superfluity of any species; matter, substance, which remains when use is satisfied.

SURPRISAL, sūr-prī’-zal, s. (88)
The act of taking unawares, the state of being taken unawares; sudden confusion or perplexity.

SURPRISE, sūr-prīz’, v. a.
To take unawares, to fall upon unexpectedly; to astonish by something wonderful; to confound or perplex by something sudden.

SURPRISING, sūr-prīz’-ing, part. a.
Wonderful, raising sudden wonder or concern.

SURPRISINGLY, sūr-prīz’-ling-lē, ad.
To a degree that raises wonder, in a manner that raises wonder.

To SURRENDER, sūr-rēn’dur, v. a.
To yield up, to deliver up; to deliver up to an enemy.

To SURRENDER, sūr-rēn’dur, v. n.
To yield, to give one's self up.

SURRENDER, sūr-rēn’dur, s. (88)
The act of yielding; the act of resigning or giving up to another.

SURREPTION, sūr-rep’shun, s.
Surprise, sudden and unexpected invasion.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, sūr-rep’-tish-lē, ad.
By stealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.

SURREPTIVELY, sūr-rep’-tish-ā-lē, ad.
Done by stealth, gotten or produced fraudulently.

To SURROGATE, sūr-ro-gāt, v. a.
To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE, sūr-ro-gāt, s. (91)
A deputy, a delegate, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

SURROUND, sūr-rōund’, v. a.
To envelop, to encompass, to enclose on all sides.

SUPERSOLID, sūr-sōl’-ld, s.
In Algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken at the root.

SURTOUT, sūr-tōt’, s.
A large coat worn over all the rest.

To SURVIVE, sur-vīv’-e, v. a.
To live after the death of another; to remain alive.

SURVIVER, sūr-vī-vur, s.
One who outlives another.

SURVIVORSHIP, sūr-vī-vur-ship, s.
The state of outliving another.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sūs-sēp-te-bil’-tē, s.
Quality of admitting, tendency to admit.

SUSCEPTIBLE, sūs-sep’-tē-bl, a.
Capable of admitting. See COMPARABILITY.

Dr. Johnson says, Prior has accentuated this word improperly on the first syllable. To which observation Mr. Mason adds, "Perhaps it is Johnson who has improperly placed the 'accent on the second syllable." If Mr. Mason were asked why, perhaps he would be puzzled to answer. If it be said that usage is on the side of Prior, what shall we think of all our orthoepists who have accentuated this word like Johnson? for thus we find the word accentuated by Sheridan, Kenrick, Scott, Perry, W. Johnson, Barlow, Ennisc. Mr. Johnson has, indeed, the accent on the first, but on the second of susceptible; and if usage alone is pleaded for the accent on the first, it may be answered, 'What is a better proof of usage than the authors I have quoted?' But Mr. Nares, with his usual good sense, reprobrates this accentuation on the first syllable, and says it is high time to the only argument that can be alleged for it, is that which Mr. Elphinston has brought in favour of comparable, admirable, and acceptable, which is, that when the accent is on the second syllable of these words, they signify only a physical possibility of being compared, admired, and accepted; but when the accent is on the first, they signify a fineness or worthiness of being compared, admired, and accepted. "Thus," says he, "one thing is readily comparable with another, if it can be compared with it, though not perhaps comparable, that is to be compared to it; so a thing may be acceptable by a man, that is far from being acceptable to him."—Principles of the English Language, vol. i. pag. 165.

This is the best reason I ever heard for this high accentuations; but how such a difference of pronunciation could to perplex and obscure the meaning, may be seen under the word BOWL; nor does the word in question seem susceptible of such a difference in the sense from a different accentuation. When Poes are on the rack for a word of a certain length and a certain accent, it is charity to make allowances for their necessities; but no quarter should be given to a comb to prose, who have no better plea for a novelty of pronunciation, than a coup has for being the first to the fashion, however ridiculous and absurd.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sūs-sep’-tē-bl, s.
Act of taking.

Suscep’tion, sūs-sep’-tē-shun, s.
Act of comparing.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sūs’-sep’-tē-bl, s.
Reception, admission.

SUSCEPTIBLE, sūs’-sep’-tē-bl, s.
One who accepts, one who admits or receives.

To SUSCITATE, sūs-se-tāt, v. n. (91) To rouse, to excite.

SUSCITATION, sūs-se-tā-shun, s.
The act of rousing.

To SUSPECT, sūs-pēkt’, v. a.
To imagine with a dread of fear and jealousy.
what is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to imagine guilt.

To Suspect, suspckt. v. n.

Suspect, suspckt'. part. a.

Suspense, suspense'. s. Uncertainty, delay of certainty or determination; after withholding the judgment; privation for a time, impediment for a time; stop in the midst of two opposites.

Suspense, suspense'. a. Held from proceeding; held in doubt, held in expectation.

Suspension, sus-ten'sur-i.a. (512) Belonging to that by which a thing hangs.

Suspicion, suspish'un.s. The act of suspecting, imagining of something that is not known; to imagine guilty without proof; to imagine guilt.

Suspicious, suspish'ss.a. (314) Inclined to suspect, inclined to imagine ill without proof; liable to suspicion, giving reason to imagine ill.

Suspiciously, suspish'us-le.ad. With suspicion; so as to raise suspicion.

Suspiciousness, suspish'us-nes.s. Tending to suspicion.

Suspiration, susp-spe-râsh'un.s. Sigh, act of breasting the breath deep.

To Suspire, suspire'. v. a.

To Sustain, sus-tâne'. v. a.

To Sustain, sus-tâne'. s. A young man; a country servant employed in husbandry; a pastoral youth.

Swab, swob. s. (85) A kind of mop to clean floors.

To Swab, swob. v. a.

To clean with a mop.

Swabber, swob'bür.s. (98) A sweeper of the deck.

Swaddle, swodd'le.v. a. (40.5) To swaddle, to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children; to beat, to cudgel.

Swaddle, swodd'le. s. (405) Clothes bound round the body.

Swaddlingband, swodd'ling-band.s.

Swaddlingclout, swodd'ling-klot.s.

Swaddlingcloth, swodd'ling-kloth.s.

Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

To Swag, swag. v. n. (85) To sink down by its weight, to lie heavy.

To Swagger, swaa'gux.v. n. (98) To bluster, to bully, to act turbulently and tumultuously proud.

Swaggy, swag'ge.a. (383) Dependent by its weight.

Swain, swain, s. (202) A young man; a country servant employed in husbandry; a pastoral youth.

Swallow, swol'lo.s. A small bird of passage, or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in winter.

Swallow, swol'lo.s. The throat, voracity.

Swan, swon. s. (85) A large waterfowl.

Swamp, swamp.s. A marsh, a bog, a fen.

Swampy, swamp'pe. a. Boggy, fenny.

Swap, swop. a. (85) Hastily, with hasty violence, as did it Swap.

Swanskin, swon'skln.s. A kind of son flannel.


Swarthily, swar'thi-e. ad. Blackly, darkly, tawny.

To Swash, swosb.v. n. To make a great clatter or noise.

To Sweep, sweep, v. n. To wave in the hand, to move or wield with facility; to bias, to direct to either side; to govern, to rule, to overpower, to influence.

To Sway, swa.v. n. To hang heavy, to be drawn by weight; to have weight, to have influence; to bear rule, to govern.

Sweat, swet.v. a. The swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power; power, rule, dominion; influence, direction.

To Swoon, swo'-n.v. n. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness; to pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

To Sweat, swe'-t.v. n. To draw away with a besom; to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to pass over with celerity and force; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.

To Sweep, sweep, v. a. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness; to pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long reach.

Sweep, sweep.e. a. Passing with great speed and violence.

To Swear, sware.v. n. To put to an oath; to declare upon an oath; to give evidence upon oath; to obtest the great name profanely.

To Sweater, swea'rSr.s. (98) A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

Sweat, swet.s. (234) The master evacuated at the pores by heat of labour; labour, toil, drudgery; evaporation or moisture.

To Swoop, swoop.v. a. (246) To draw away with a besom; to clean with a besom; to carry with pomp; to drive or carry off with celerity and violence; to pass over with celerity and force; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke.

To Swept, sweep'tailis. A net that takes in a great compass.

To Swept, sweep'tailis. A net that takes in a great compass.

Swept, sweep'tailis. A net that takes in a great compass.

Swepton, sweep'tailis. A net that takes in a great compass.

Swelling, swell'ing.s. (410) That which is swept away.

Swept, sweep'tailis. A net that takes in a great compass.
Syllabub, syl'la-bub. s. Milk and acid. Rightly siliabu b, which to Syllable, sil’la-bly. a. To utter, to pronounce, to articulate.

Syllable, sil’la-bl. a. (405) As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation; anything proverbially concise.

Syllabick, sil-lab’ik. a. (509) Relating to syllables.

Syllabus, sil’la-bus. s. An abstract, a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISTICAL, syl’lo-jist-i-cal. a. An argument composed of three propositions.

SYLLOGISTIC, syl’lo-jist-i-k. a. Relating to a syllogism, consisting of a syllogism.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, syl’lo-jist-i-kal-ly. ad. In the form of a syllogism.

SYNAPSE, sín’ap-š. s. (338) An assembly of the Jews to worship.

SYNATAXIS, sín-at’aks. s. A system of the Jews to worship.

SYNAPTICAL, sín-at’ik-al. a. Conjuncted, fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

SYNAXIS, sín-taks. s. A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

SYNCHRONICAL, sín’kron-i-kal. a. Happening together at the same time.

SYNCRONISM, sín’kro-niz-m. s. (408) Concurrence of events, happening at the same time.

SYNCHRONOUS, sín’kro-nus. a. Happening at the same time.

SYNCOPE, sín’ko-pe. s. (96) (408) Fainting fit; contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SYNCRISTAL, sín’kros-tal. s. A junction of two against a third power.

SYNDRONE, sín’dro-ene. s. (96) Concurrent action, concurrence.

SYNECDOCHE, sín’ek-dok-š. s. (352) A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

SYNEPHONESIS, sín-é-fon-e’sis. s. A contraction of two syllables, into one.——Mason.

SYNODAL, sín’no-dal. a. By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

SYNODY, sín’nó-d. s. (166) An assembly, particularly of ecclesiastics; conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

SYNODICALLY, sín-no-d’ik. a. Relating to a synod, transacted in a synod, reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

SYNONYMICAL, sín-no-nim’ik. a. By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

SYNONYMA, sín-no-né-ma. s. Names which signify the same thing.

SYNONYMIE, sín’ó-ní-mé. s. A word of the same meaning as some other word.——Mason.

To SYNONYMY, sín’ón-ó-mé. s. To express the same thing in different words.

SYNONYMOUS, sín’ón-ó-mus. a. Expressing the same thing by different words.

SYNONYMIE, sín’ón-ó-mi. a. The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.——See METONYMY.

SYNOPSIS, sín’ó-prís. s. A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPSISICAL, sín’ó-prís-i-kal. a. Affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNTHACTICAL, sín’thak-tik-ka’l. a. Conjuncted, fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX, sín’tak. s. A system, a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

SYNTHESIS, sín’thés-í-sis. s. The art of joining, opposed to analysis.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Systematic</td>
<td>Methodical, written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systematical</td>
<td>Methodic. Written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systematically</td>
<td>Inform of a system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systematize</td>
<td>To reduce to a system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabby</td>
<td>A kind of waved silk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabbed</td>
<td>Bentened, briddled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabes</td>
<td>The act of wasting away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabes action</td>
<td>The act of wasting away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabes urethra</td>
<td>The act of wasting away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabid</td>
<td>Wasted by disease, consumptive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabidness</td>
<td>Consumptive, state of being wasted by disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablature</td>
<td>Painting on walls or ceilings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Any flat or level surface; a horizontal surface smooth over the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabulated</td>
<td>Set down in the form of tables or synopses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tableau</td>
<td>A small level surface; a surface written on or painted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taboo</td>
<td>A small drum or tabour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabourine</td>
<td>A small drum or tabour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabret</td>
<td>A tabour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabular</td>
<td>Set down in the form of tables or synopses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabulation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tack</td>
<td>To fasten to anything; to join, to write, to stitch together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tackled</td>
<td>Made of rope tacked together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacking</td>
<td>Made of rope tacked together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tactile</td>
<td>Set down in the form of tables or synopses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tactility</td>
<td>Perceptibility by the touch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tactic</td>
<td>Relating to the art of ranging men in the field of battle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tactically</td>
<td>Relating to the art of ranging men in the field of battle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadpole</td>
<td>A point of metal put to the end of a string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadpole load</td>
<td>A point of metal put to the end of a string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tame</td>
<td>The peaceful contraction of Taken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taffeta</td>
<td>A thin silk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>A point of metal put to the end of a string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagged</td>
<td>Composed of rag and rag; people of the lowest degree.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To Tag, tag'. v. a.
To fix anything with an end, as To tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this to that.

Tactail, tag'tale. s.
A worm which has the tail of another colour.

Tail, tale. s. (202)
That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the veneer of the back hanging loose behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a cat-kat; the hinder part of any thing; To turn tail, to fly, to run away.

Tailed, tald. a. (350)
Furnished with a tail.

To take, take'. v. n.
To direct the curse; to have a tendency to; to please, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural means, to catch; to fix; to take after, to learn of, to resemble, to imitate; To take in; to enclose; to lessen, to contract, as, he took in his sails; to cheat, to gull; To take in hand, to undertake; To take in with, to resort to; To take on, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine; To take to, to apply to, to be fond of; to have recourse; to take up, to stop; To reform; To take up with, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell; To take with, to please.

Taker, ta'ker. s. (98)
He that takes.

Taken, ta'kn.
The part pass. of Take. (103)

Taking, ta'king. s. (410)
Seizure, distress.

Tale, tale. s. (202)
That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the veneer of the back hanging loose behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a cat-kat; the hinder part of any thing; To turn tail, to fly, to run away.

Talent, tal'ent. s. (544)
A talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature, quality, nature.

Taleness, tallnc's. Height of stature, procerity.

Talon, tal'un. s. (166) (544)
The claw of a bird of prey.

Talmud, tâl'Mud. s.
The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

Tallness, tallnc's. Height of stature, procerity.

This word, by losing an l, is, if we pronounce it according to the orthography, deprived of its sound; the first syllable, according to this spelling, ought undoubtedly to be pronounced like the first of tal-lv, which sufficiently shows the necessity of spelling it with double l.

Talon, tâl'un. s. (166) (544)
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Talmud, tâl'Mud. s.
The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

Taller, tal'er. s. (166) (544)
The claw of a bird of prey.

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A knot of things mingled one in another.

A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, also the allowance made for it.

A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm.

To have a smack, to produce on the palate a particular sensation; to distinguish intellectually; to relish intellectually, to approve; to be instructed, or receive some quality or character, to try the result of anything to have perception of; to take enjoyment; to enjoy willingly.

The act of tasting, gustation; the set of which the relish of anything on the palate is perceived; that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue; intellectual relish or discernment; an essay, a trial, an experiment; a small portion given as a specimen.

One who takes the first essay of food; a dainty cup.

An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

A ragged fellow. A low word.

The heat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

A house where wine is sold, and drinks are entertained.
TAX

TAXER, taks'ur.s. (98) He who taxes.

Taxation, taks-a'shun. The act of laying a tax or duty.

Taxable, taks'a-bl.a. (405) A subject subject to taxation.

To Tax, taks.v.a. (219) To charge with taxation.

Taw, taV v.a. (219) To dress with taw, commonly called "taw leather," in contradistinction to tan leather, that which is dressed with bark.

Tawdry, law'dre.a. (219) Meanly shrewd, splendid without cost.

Taw, tiw. s. A marble to play with.

Tawdryness, taw'dre-nes.s. Shrewdness, finery too ostentatious.

To Teach, teesh.v.n. (227) To perform the office of an instructor.

Teachable, teesh'abl-n. a. Capable of being taught.

Teacher, teesh'ur.s. (98) One who teaches, an instructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

Teacherness, teesh'ar-bl-n. s. Docility, willingness to learn.

Tautology, taw-toi'lo-je.s. (518) Repetition of the same word, or of the same sense in different words.

Tautophon, taw-tof'o-ne..s. A successive repetition of the same sound.

Tautophony, taw-tof'ion-e.n.s. (518) Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

Taw, taw. s. A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drank in Europe.

Techy, tetsh-'e.a. (332) Peevish, fretful, irritable.

Teaser, te'zur.s. (98) A thing that torments by incessant importunity.

To Tease, teze.v.a. (227) To comb or untangle wool or flax; to scratch cloth in order to level the nap; to tear, to divide, to divide violently, to tear violently; to take away by sudden violence.

Tea, te.s. (127) A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drank in Europe.

Team, teme.s. (227) A number of horses or oxen drawing on a common cart.

Teal, tele.s. (227) A wildfowl.

Tear, tere.s. (227) The water which violent passion forces from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.

To Tear, tare.v.n. (246) To fume, to rave, to rant, to rave, to rant turbulently.

Teeh, teh. s. A torch, a flambeau. Obsolete.

Tea, te.s. (98) He who is difficult to please.

Tea, tea.s. (73) A rent, a fissure.

To Teach, tersb.v.a. (352) To instruct, to inform; to teach, to give intelligence.

Tectonic, tek-'to-nik.i. (569) Pertaining to building.

To Ted, ted.v.a. To lay grass newly mown in rows.

Tender, tesh'ur.s. See Tether.

Tenderness, tesh'ar-bl-n. s. Insult, scoff, reproach.

Tea, tea.s. (314) Insult, scoff, reproach.

Tears, tears.s. The years reckoned by the termination Teens, as thirteen, fourteen.

Teeth, teeth. The plural of Tooth.

Teemful, teem'ful.a. Pregnant, prolific.

Teemless, teem'lis.a. Unfruitful, not prolific.

Teem, teem.s. Sorrow, grief.

Teeter, teet'er.s. An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence through the means of signals.

Telescope, tel'le-skope.s. A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

Telescopical, tel-le-skop'e-kal.a. (518) Belonging to a telescope, seeing at a distance.

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Telescope, tel'le-skope.s. A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

Teeh, teh. s. The plural of Tooth.

Tea, tea.s. (127) A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drank in Europe.

Tec, tec.a. (293) (294) Wearisome by continuance, troublesome, irksome; wearisome by prolixity, slow.

Tediously, te'de-ús-le, or te'je-ús-le. ad. (294) In such a manner as to weary.

Tedioulsness, te'de-ús-n. s. Wearisomeness by continuance; prolixity, quality of weariness.

To Ted, ted.v.a. To bring young; to be pregnant, to engender young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding animal.

To Ted, ted.v.a. To bring forth, to produce; to pour.

Teamer, teem'er.s. (98) One that brings young.

Tempful, tem'ful.a. Pregnant, prolific.

Temless, tem'lis.a. Unfruitful, not prolific.

Tem, tem.s. Sorrow, grief.

Teen, teen.s. Linden or lime tree.

Tent, tent.s. Color, touch of the pencil.

Telegraph, tel'e-graf.s. An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals.

Telescope, tel'le-skope.s. A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

Teleological, tcl-le-skop'e-kal.a. (518) Belonging to a telescope, seeing at a distance.

Telescope, tel'le-skope.s. A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.
Temerity, tè-mér'i-té. s. Rashness, unreasonable contempt of danger.

To Temper, tèm'pèr. v. a. (98)
To mix, so as to make one part qualify the other; to compound, to form by mixture; to mingle; to mingle together to a proper consistence; to accommodate, to modify; to soften, mollify, to smoothe; to form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

Temperament, tèm'pèr-à-mént. s. Constitution, state with respect to the preponderance of any quality; medium, the mixture of opposite qualities.


Temperance, tèm-pèr-àns. s. (88) Moderation, opposed to gluttony and drunkenness; patience, calmness, softness, moderation of passion.

Temperate, tèm-pèr-àt. a. (98) Not mix so as to make one degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free from ardent passion.

Temperately, tèm-pèr-à-té-ly. a.d. Moderately, not extravagantly; calmly, without violence of passion.

Temperature, tèm-pèr-a-túre. s. Constitution of nature, degree of qualities; mediocrity, due balance of contrarieties; moderation, freedom from predominant passions.

Tempered, tèm-pèr-d a. (359) Disposed with regard to the passions.

Tempest, tèm-pèst s. The utmost violence of the wind; any tumult, commotion, perturbation.

To Tempest, tèm-pèst. v. a. To disturb by a tempest.

Tempest-beaten, tèm-pèst-bè-tèn. a. Shattered with wind.-

Tempest-tost, tèm-pèst-tost. a. Driven about by storms.

Tempestivility, tèm-pèst-i-ví-è-té. s. Seasonableness.


Templar, tèm-plár. s. (98) A student in the law.

Temple, tèm'pèl. s. (405) A place appropriated to acts of religion; buildings appropriated to the study of the law, an ormnamental building in a garden; the upper part of the sides of the head.

Temporal, tèm-pèr-àl. a. (587) Measured by time, not eternal; secular, not ecclesiastical; not spiritual; placed at the temples.

Temporality, tèm-pèr-a-lí-té. s. Secular possessions, not ecclesiastical rights.

Temporary, tèm-pò-rál-è. ad. With respect to this life.

Temporary, tèm-pò-rál-è. s. (170) The busy, secular people; secular possessions.

Temporary, tèm-pò-rál-è. s. (170) The state of being temporary.

Temporary, tèm-pò-rál-è. a. (170) Lasting only for a limited time.

To Temporize, tèm-pò-riz. v. n. To delay, to procrastinate; to comply with the times or occasions.

Temporizer, tèm-pò-riz-èr. s. (98) One that complies with times or occasions, a trimmer.

To Temp, tèm. v. a. (412) To solicit to ill, to entice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to provoke.

Temptable, tèm'ta-bl. a. Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

Tempted, tèm'tèd. a. (98) One who solicits to ill, an enquirer; the infernal solicitor.

Temptation, tèm'tèsh-n. s. The act of tempting, solicitation to ill, enticement; the state of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Temulent, tèm'u-lènt. a. Drunken, intoxicated with strong liquor.

Ten, tèn. a. The decimal number, twice five.

Tenable, tèrn'è-bl. a. Such as may be maintained against opposition, such as may be held against attacks.

Tenable, tèn'è-bl. a. (587) Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks.

Temptation, tèm'tèsh-n. s. The act of tempting, solicitation to ill, enticement; the state of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Tenability, tèn'è-bl-i-té. s. Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks.

Tenacity, tèn'a-cit. s. The act of adhering, resistance to change.

Tenacious, tèn-a'è-us. a. Grasping hard, inclined to hold fast, not willing to let go; rigid; having parts disposed to adhere to each other cohesive.

Tenacious, tèn-a'è-us. a. (357) Grasping hard, inclined to hold fast, not willing to let go; rigid; having parts disposed to adhere to each other cohesive.

Tend, tènd. v. a. To tend, to accompany an assistant or defender; to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

To Tender, tèn'dér. v. n. To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpose; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependants.

Tendancy, tènd-an'ss. s. (88) Arousal, state of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; current of sending.

Tendous, tèn'dús. s. (88) Directions or courses towards any place or object; direction or course towards any inference or result, drift.

Tender, tèn'dér. s. Soft, easily imprinted or imprinted; sensible, easily pleased, soon sore; effeminate, emasculated, delicate; exciting kind concern; compassionate, anxious for another's good; susceptible of soft passions; amorous, expressive of the softer passions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as Tender age.

To Tender, tèn'dér. v. a. To offer, to exhibit, to propose to accept; to hold, to extend; to regard with kindness.

Tender, tèn'dér. s. To offer, to exhibit, to propose to accept; to hold, to extend; to regard with kindness.

Tender-hearted, tèn'dér-hart'èd. a. Of a soft compassionate disposition.

Tendering, tèn'dér-líng. s. (410) The first hours of a deer; a fondling.

Tenderly, tèn'dér-li. ad. In a tender manner, mildly, gently, softly, kindly.
TENDERTEN:

TENDERNESS, tend'ər-nəs. n.
The state of being tender; susceptibility of impression; state of being easily hurt, sensitive; suffering in the softer passages; kind attention; anxiety for the good of another; scrupulosity, caution; soft pathos of expression.

TENDINEOUS, tend'ə-nəs. a.
Sinewy, containing tendons, consisting of tendons.

TENDON, tend'nən. n. (160)
A sinew, a ligature by which the joints are surmounted.

TENDRILL, tend'ər-ləl. n.
The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENEBROUS, ten e-briə's. a.
Darkness, gloom.

TENEBROUS, ten e-briə's. a.
Dark, gloomy.

TENESMIC, ten e-mək's. a.
First after the menses of ten.

TENESTH, ten e-sth. n.
The tenesth; the tube.

TENTHLY, ten e-thəl. a.
In the tenth place.

TENTWORT, ten tər'ər-tər. n.
A plant.

TENIETY, ten ne-tər-e. n.
Thin, small, minute.

TENEMENT, ten e-mənt. n.
Anything held by a tenant.

TENNIS, ten nəs. n.
A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

TENABLE, ten e-bal. a. — See Tenable.
It is sometimes written Tenent; position, principle, opinion.

TENET, ten e-t. n. 
See Tenable.

TENEBRIOUS, ten e-briə's. a.
Dark, gloomy.

TENSION, ten e-shən. n.
The act of stretching, the state of being stretched.

TENSE, ten e. n.
A variation of the verb to signify time.

TENSILE, ten sil. a. 
Capable of extension.

TENISES, ten i-səz. n.
A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine, the third part of a buttor pipe.

TENSOR, ten sər. n. (160) (144)
Lukewarmness, gentle heat.

TERROR, ter'rər. n. (160)
Fear communicated; fear received; the cause of fear.

TERRORIZE, ter rər-i-zə. v. a.
Dreadful, formidable, causing fear; great, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

TERRIBLE, ter ri-bal. a. (403) (160)
Dreadful, formidable, causing fear; grave, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

TERRIBLENESS, ter ri-bal-ə-nəs. n.
Dreadfulness, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulness.

TERRIBLY, ter ri-bli. a.
Dreadfully, fearfully, so as to raise fear; violently, very much.

TERRIER, ter ri-drə. n.
See TERRIER. A dog that follows his game under ground.

TERRIFIC, ter ri-fik. a. (509)
Dreadful, causing terror.

TERRIFY, ter ri-fi. v. a.
To fright, to shock with fear, to make afraid.

TERRITORY, ter tər-i-tər. n. (557)
Land, country, dominion, district. — See DOMESTIC.

TERROR, ter rər. n. (160)
Fear communicated; fear received; the cause of fear.

TERRORIZE, ter rər-i-zə. v. a.
Dreadful, formidable, causing fear; grave, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

TERRIER, ter ri-drə. n.
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TERRIER, ter ri-drə. n.
See TERRIER. A dog that follows his game under ground.
Tether. An organ by which cattle are held.

Testiness. Moroseness.

Tetrarcuate. From a governor of the fourth part of a province.

Tetchy. Froward, peevish.

Testify. To witness, to give evidence.

Testimonial. A writing produced by anyone as an evidence for himself.

To Testify. To witness, to give evidence.

Testifier. One who testifies.

Testification. The act of witnessing.

Testicle. An organ of seed in animals.

Tested. Tried by a test.

Tester. A woman who leaves a will.

Testatrix. A woman who leaves a will.

Testator. One who leaves a will.

Testate. Having made a will.

Testamentary. Giving or willing, contained in wills.

Testatory. Contained in the text; serving as a text, authoritative.

Testification. The act of witnessing.

Testifiary. Disposition of the parts of bodies.

Testival. One in the text of scripture, a Divine well versed in scripture.

Textile. Woven, capable of being woven.

Testifying. Woven, capable of being woven.

Text, text. That on which a comment is written; a verse.

Textile, textiles. An organ of seed in animals.

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Textile, textiles. An organ of seed in animals.

Testimony, testimonial. A writing produced by anyone as an evidence for himself.

To Testify. To witness, to give evidence.

Testifier. One who testifies.

Testification. The act of witnessing.

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Textile, textiles. Woven, capable of being woven.
THROUGHLY, thro'ly. ad. Completely; wholly; without reserve, sincerely. More commonly written Thoroughly.

THROUGHOUT, throu'out. prep. Quite through, in every part of.

THROUGHHOLE, throu'hole. s. A hole穿透.

THROAT, thro'. s. A part of the body, at the lower end of the windpipe, containing the pharynx and larynx, and the passage of the food and air. Also, the cavity of the organ itself, or the opening of the organ. Also, the cavity of the organ itself, or the opening of the organ.

THREE, th'ree. s. Three belongs to the class of English numerals. In the modern English language, it is used to represent the number three. It is the sum of the first two natural numbers.

THREEFOLD, th'ree-fold. a. Threefold means consisting of three parts or portions. It is used to describe something divided into three equal parts.

THRESH, thresh. v. a. (166) To strike with something blunt and heavy, to thresh, to bang.

THRESHOLD, thresh'old. s. The door by which a passage is opened.

THROW, thro'. s. A cast, the act of casting; or throwing a cast, that manner in which the dice are thrown. To cast about, to cast about, to cast about, to cast about, to cast about.

THROWER, thro'. ar. One that throws.

THROWSTER, thro'starr. s. (347) A person who throws, or an implement used for throwing.

This word is in none of our Dictionaries; but, if I mistake not, it is adopted to signify one who throws, or an implement used for throwing. It is written Thrower.

THUMBS, thumb. s. (223) A part of the hand, on the lower side of the finger, opposite to the tip. Also, the whole hand, or any part of it, as a handle. Also, the whole hand, or any part of it, as a handle.

THUMB, thumb. v. a. (466) To push or strike with a large, blunt instrument; to bash, to bash, to bash.

THUMBCLUTCH, thumb'clutch. s. A means for adjusting or operating the thumb.

THUMBING, thumb'ing. n. The act of bending the thumb.

THUMBSTALL, thumb'stall. s. (406) A thimble.

THUMPER, thumb'pr. s. (98) The person or thing that thumps.

THUNDER, thun'der. n. A sound produced by the sudden and rapid liberation of vast quantities of energy.

THUNDERBOLT, thun'der-bolt. s. Lightning, the arrow of Heaven; illumination, destruction properly ecclesiastical.

THUNDERCLAP, thun'der-clap. s. An explosion of thunder.

THUNDERER, thun'der-ar. s. The power that thunders.

THUNDEROUS, thun'der-ous. a. Producing thunder.

THUNDERSHOWER, thun'der-shower. s. (198) A rain accompanied by thunder.

THUNDERSTONE, thun'der-stone. s. A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder, a thunderbolt.

THUNDERSTROKE, thun'der-stroke. s. The stroke of lightning, the arrow of Heaven; fulmination, denunciation properly ecclesiastical.

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THUNDERER, thun'der-ar. s. The power that thunders.

THUNDEROUS, thun'der-ous. a. Producing thunder.
Perhaps it will be urged, that though these passages require thy to be pronounced so as to rhyme with high, there are other instances in tragedy where the subject is low and familiar, which would be better pronounced by sound- ing like the: to which it may be answered, that when tragedy lowers her voice, and decreases into the mean and familiar, as is frequently the case in the tragedies of Shakespeare, the fuller pronunciation of thy may be adopted, because, though the piece may have the name of a tragedy; the scene may be really comedy. The only rule, therefore, that can be given, is a very indefinite one; namely, that thy ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with high: when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar, and the person we address without dignity or importance, if thy be the personal pronoun made use of; it is ought to be pronounced like the: thus, if, in a familiar way, we say to a friend, Give me thy hand, we never hear the pronoun sound thus as to rhyme with high: and it is always pronounced like the when speaking to a child; we say, Mind thy book. Hold up thy head, or, Take off thy hat. The phraseology we call thee and thine, is not in so common use as the thine among the French; but as the second personal pronoun thou, and its possessive thy, are indispensable in composition, it seems of some importance to pronounce them properly.—See Rhetorical Grammar, page 38.

Thyself, thy-self. pron. reciprocal It is commonly used in the oblique cases or following the verb; in poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

Thyme, time. s. (471) A plant.

Thyine-wood, thy-ne-wud. s. A precious wood.

Tiara, th-i'ra. (116) A dress for the head, a diadem.

To Tice, t'is. v. a. To draw, to allure. Used seldom, for Entice.

Tick, t'k. s. Score, trust; the louse of dogs or sheep; the case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To Tick, t'k. v. n. To run on score; to trust, to score; to make a small quick noise like that of a watch. A thd.

Ticken, tick-en. s. (103)同 marking; The same with Tack. A sort of strong linen for bedding.

Ticket, tick'k. s. (99) A token of any right or debt upon the deposit, to which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

To Tickle, tick'k. v. a. (405) To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches or pleas by slight gratification.

Tick, tick'k. a. To feel tickling.

Tickle, tick'k. a. Tootering, unfastened, unstable. Not in use.

Ticklish, tick'lish. a. Sensible to tickling, easily tickled; tootering, unsorted, unstable, difficult, tiresome.

Tickness, tick'nis. s. The state of being ticklish.

TickTack, tick'tack. s. A game at tables.
TIP

67 (539). Flete (73), fár (77), fält (83), fál (91); mé (93), mé (93): pine (105), pín (107); nó (162), móvé (164),

TJIMIDITY, ti-m idol e-t i-s. Fearfulness, timorousness; habitual cowardice.

TIMOROUS, ti-mér-ös. a. (314) Fearful, full of fear and scruple.

TIMIDLY, ti-mid l-é. ad. Fearfully, with much fear.

TINFUSE, ti-nfur-s. s. Fearful.

TIMIDITY, ti-mid'i-ti-s. Fearful, timorousness; habitual cowardice.

TIMIDLY, ti-mid'li-ad. Fearfully, with much fear.

TIMIDNESS, ti-mid'nes. s. Fearfulness.

TIN, tin-s. One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.

TINKER, tin'kér. s. A mender of old brass.

TINNICK, tin'nikk. s. (90) A small horse, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a Titmouse or Tomtit; a bird.

TINT, tin-t. s. A dye, a colour.

TIP, tip-s. To top, to end, to cover on the end; to strike, to tap, to give an, giving, to give secretly.

TIPPLE, tip'pl. s. (99) Something worn about the neck.

TIPPLE, tip'pl. p. v. n. (405) To drink luxuriously, to waste life over the cup.

TIPPLE, tip'pl. p. v. a. To drink in luxury or excess.

TIPPED, tip'pl. ed. a. (359) Tipped, drunk.

TIPPLE, tip'pl. p. pl. adv. s. (98) A small horse, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a Titmouse or Tomtit; a bird.

TIRIT, tirit-s. Nice bit, nice food.

TIT, tit-s. A small horse, generally in contempt; a woman, in contempt; a Titmouse or Tomtit; a bird.

TITHEABLE, tit'hé-abl. a. Subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHE, tit'hé. s. (467) The tenth part, the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry; the tenth part of any thing; a small part, a small portion.

TITHE, tit'hé, v. a. To tax, to pay the tenth part.

TITHE, tit'hé, v. n. To pay tithes.

TITTER, tit'tér. a. (99) One who gathers tithes.

TITLING, tit'ling. s. (416) Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; tithes, tenth part due to the priest.

TITLINGMAN, tit'ling-man. a. A petty peace officer.

TITULATE, tit'lu-late. v. n. To titulate.

TITULATION, tit'-lu-lá-tion-s. The act of tickling; the state of being tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.

TITLARK, tit'laik. a. Bivid.

TITLED, tit'led. a. (405) A general head comprising particulars; any appellation of honour; a name, an appellation; the first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject; a claim of right.

TITLE, tit'le. v. a. To entitle, to name, to call.

TITLEDLESS, tit'led-lés. a. Wanting a name or appellation.

TITLEPAGE, tit'le-pájik. s. The page containing the title of a book.

TITMOUSE, tit'mouse. s. A small species of birds.

TITHE, tit'hé. v. n. To pay tithes.

TITHE-MAN, tit'hé-mán. a. One who gathers tithes.

TITHE, tit'hé. v. n. To pay tithes.

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TITHE, tit'hé. v. n. To pay tithes.
Toothless, too/liz.a.
Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.

Toothpick, too/pik.
An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

Toothsome, too/sum.a.(165)
Palatable, pleasing to the taste.

Toothwort, toW/wurt.s.(165)
A plant.

Top, top.s.
The highest part of anything; the surface; the superiorty; the highest place; the highest person; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the crown of the head; the hair on the crown of the head, the forelock; the head of a plant; a playing for boys; Top is sometimes used as an adjective, to express lying on top of, or being on the top, or at the top.

Toparch, to'park.s.
The chief man of a place, the lord or governor of a small country. A.Sib.

Topaz, to'paz.s.
A yellow gem.

Topful, top'ful.3.
Full to the top, full to the brim.

Topical, tSp'e-kaJ-a. (509)
Relating to some general head; local, confined to some particular place; applied medi- cally to a particular part.

Topically, tlp'e-kal-e.ad.'Wilb application to some particular part.
To Touch, tùch. v. a. (314) To reach so as to be in contact; to come to, to attain; to try as gold with a stone; to afféct, to relate to; to move, to strike mentally, to melt; to delineate or mark out; to inflict, to acte slightly; to wear, to have an effect on; to strike a musical instrument; To touch up, to repair or improve by slight strokes.

To Touch, tùch. v. n. To strike so as to be in contact; to come to, to attain; to try as gold with a stone; To touch on, to mention slightly; To touch on, to go so far in a very short time.

Touch, tùch. s. Reach of anything so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; examination as by a stone; test, by which any thing is examined; proof, tried qualities; single act of a pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament; act of the hand upon a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection; a stroke; exact performance of agreement; a small quantity intermixed; a collection notice; to touch up, to repair by a slight essay.

Touchable, tùch'á-bl. a. Tangible, that may be touched.

Touch-hole, tùch'hole. s. The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.

Touchiness, tùch'e-nes.s. Peevishness, irascibility.

Touchingly, tùch'lng-le. ad. With feeling, emotion, in a pathetic manner.

Touchmenot, tùch'me-not. s. An herb.

Touchstone, tùch'stone. s. A stone by which metals are examined; any test or criterion.

Toward, tó'urd. prep. In a direction to; near to, as the danger now comes towards him; with respect to; touching in; regarding, with tendency to; nearly; little less than.

Towardly, tó'urd-le. a. Ready to do or learn; docile, compliant with duty.

Towardness, tó'urd-nes.s. Dociility.

Towel, tó'il. s. (99) A clothe on which the hands are wiped.

Tower, tó'ur. s. (99) A high building, a building raised above the main edifice; a fortress, a citadel; a high wind; elevation.

Towards, tó'urd-z. (324) To sif, to haul, to drag; whence Tenser, or Tawser, the name of a mastiff.

Toward, tó'urd-a. (88) Readytodo or learn, not froward.

Towardliness, tó'urd-lé-nes.s. Docility, readiness, obedience.

Toy, tó. s. (329) A petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a playing, a babble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice, silly opinion; play, sport, amorous dalliance; frolick; humour, odd fancy.

To Toy, tó.v. a. (313) To play, to make, to dress; whence Tesser, or Tawser, the name of a mastiff.

Tow, tó. s. Flax or hemp beatened and combed into a filamentous substance.

To Tow, tó.v. a. To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Toward, tó'urd. (324) Prep. In a direction near to, as the danger now comes towards him; with respect to; touching regarding; with tendency to; nearly, little less than.

Towardness, tó'urd-nes.s. Docility.

Tow, tó. s. A rope used to draw a boat or other thing.

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Touchmenot, tùch'me-not. s. An herb.

Touchstone, tùch'stone. s. A stone by which metals are examined; any test or criterion.

Touchwood, tùch'wud. s. Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

Touchy, tùch'y. a. Provokable, irritable, apt to take fire.

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Toyish, tó'ish. s. Trifling, Wanton.

Toyishness, tó'ish-nes.s. Negligence, wantonness.

Toyshop, tó'shop. s. A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.

To Toze, tóze.v. a. (313) To pull, to test, to haul, to drag; whence Tesser, or Tawser, the name of a mastiff.

Toyish, tó'ish. s. Trifling, Wanton.

Toyishness, tó'ish-nes.s. Negligence, wantonness.

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To Toze, tóze.v. a. (313) To pull, to test, to haul, to drag; whence Tesser, or Tawser, the name of a mastiff.

Trace, tráce.s. Mark left by any thing passing, footsteps; remnant, appearance of what has been; harness for beasts of draught.

To Trace, trá.v. a. To follow by the footsteps or marks left on the ground.

Trace, trá. s. A mark, a line left by any thing passing, footsteps; remnant, appearance of what has been; harness for beasts of draught.

To Trace, trá.v. a. To follow by the footsteps or marks left on the ground.

Tracer, trá'sur. s. (98) One that traces.
Transcription, tran-skrip'shun.s.
The act of copying.

Translucency, trans-lu'sen-si.
Diaphaneity, transparency.

Translator, tran-sla'tur.s.
(1f2) One that turns anything into another lan-
guage.

Translation, tran-sla'shun.s.
Removal, act of removing; the removal of a bishop from one see to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.

Translatory, tran-lat'i-or.e.
One that turns anything into another lan-
guage.

Translucent, tran-lus'ent.a.
Diaphanous, clear.

Transmutation, trans-mut'a'shun.s.
Change into another nature or substance; the great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

Transmigrant, trans'mi-grant.s.
Passing into another country or state.

Transmigration, trans'mig'ra'tion.s.
Passage from one place or state to another.

Transmigrant, trans'mi-grant.s.
Passing into another country or state.

Transmutation, trans-mu'ta-tion.s.
The act of sending from one place to another.

Transmisse, tran-sis's, a.
Transmitted, derived from one to another.

Transmitter, tran-smis'tur.s.
The act of transmitting, transmission.

Transistor, tran'si-tor.e.
A transistor is a device that can amplify or switch electronic signals and power.

Transitory, tran-se'from-er.e.
(557) Continuing but a short time, speedily vanishing. —See DOMESTIC.

To Translate, tran-slate'. v. n.
To transport, to remove; it is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.

Transfiguration, tran'sfig-ur-a'shun.s.
Emission in vapour.

Transfiguration, tran'sfig-ur-a'shun.s.
Emission in vapour.

Transfiguration, tran'sfig-ur-a'shun.s.
Emission in vapour.

Transfiguration, tran'sfig-ur-a'shun.s.
Emission in vapour.
Trimly, trimly. ad. Nicely, neatly.


Trimly, trimly. ad. Nicely, neatly.

Trim, trim. Dressed, ornamented. 

Trim, trim. To fit out; to dress; to have; to adjust; to balance a vessel; to make a trip; to make a voyage; to make a journey.

Trim, trim. To trim, to dress; to decorate; to shave; to clip; to make neat; to adjust; to balance a vessel; to make a trip; to make a voyage; to make a journey.

Trim, trim. To trim, to dress; to decorate; to shave; to clip; to make neat; to adjust; to balance a vessel; to make a trip; to make a voyage; to make a journey.

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Trim, trim. To trim, to dress; to decorate; to shave; to clip; to make neat; to adjust; to balance a vessel; to make a trip; to make a voyage; to make a journey.
To TRUSS, trúss.v.a. To pack up close together.

To TRUST, trúst.s. Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; something committed to one's faith; deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given; fidelity, supposed honesty; state of him to whom something is entrusted.

To TRUST, trúst.v.a. To place confidence in, to confide in; to believe; to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to sell upon credit.

To TRUST, trúst.v.a. To be confident of something future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expel.

TRUSTEE, trúst-é. One entrusted with anything; one to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

TRUSTLESS, trúst'less.a. Unfaithful, unconstant, not to be trusted.

TRUSTINESS, trúst-inés.s. Honesty, faithfulness.

TRUSTLESS, trúst-lés.s. Unfaithful, unjust, not to be trusted.

TRUSTY, trúst.e.a. Honest, faithful, true, fit to be trusted; strong, stout, such as will not fail.

TRUSTME, trústm. The contrary to falsehood, conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; parity from falsehood; fidelity, constancy; exactness, conformity to rule; reality; Of a truth, or In truth, in reality.

TRUSINESS, troo-inés.s. The act of weighing, examination by the scale.

TRUST, trust.s. Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; something committed to one's faith; deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given; fidelity, supposed honesty; state of him to whom something is entrusted.

To TRUST, trust.v.a. To place confidence in, to confide in; to believe; to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to sell upon credit.

To TRUST, trust.v.a. To be confident of something future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expel.

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TRUSINESS, troo-inés.s. The act of weighing, examination by the scale.
TUMULTUARINESS, tū-mūl′tshū-a-nēs. s. (465) Disorderliness, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

TUMULTUARY, tū-mūl′tshū-a-rē. a. Disorderly, promiscuous, confused; restless, put into irregular commotion.

TUMULTUOUS, tū-mūl′tshū-u. ad. Put into violent commotion irregularly and confusedly agitated; violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumults.

TUMULTUOUSLY, tū-mūl′tshū-a-lē. ad. By all of the multitudes, with confusion and violence.

TUN, tun. s. A large cask; two pipes, the measure of four hogsheads; any large quantity proverbially; a drunkard, in burlesque; the weight of two thousand pounds; a cubic space in a ship supposed to contain a ton.

To TUN, tun. v. a. To put into casks, into barrel.

TUNABLE, tū-nā′bli. a. (405) (463) Harmonious, musical.

TUNABleness, tū-nā′bli-nēs. s. Harmony, melodiousness.

TUNABLY, tū-nā′bli-e. ad. Harmoniously, melodiously.

TUNE, tune. s. (462) Tune is a diversity of notes put together; sound, note, harmony, order, concert of parts, state of giving the due sounds, as The fiddle is in tune; proper state for use or application, right disposition, fit temper, proper humour; state of anything with respect to order.

To TUNE, tune. v. a. (462) To put into such a state as that the proper sound may be produced; to sing harmoniously.

To TUNE, tune. v. n. To form one sound to another; to utter with a voice the musical harmony.

TUNeful, tun′fēl. a. Musical, harmonious.

TUNefLESS, tū-ne′lēs. a. (462) Unharmonious, unmusical.

TUNer, tun′ur. s. (98) One who tunes.

TUNICK, tun′nik. s.—See Drama.

Part of the Roman dress; covering, integument, tunic.

TUNICLE, tun′i-kl. s. (405) Cover, integument.

TUNNAGE, tun′naj. s. (90) Content of a vessel measured by the ton; tax laid on a ton, as To levy tonnage and poundage.

TUNNEL, tun′nēl. s. (99) The shaft of a chimney, the passage for the smoke; a tunnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels; a nest wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

TUNNY, tun′ni. s. A sea-bass.

TUP, tup. s. A ram.

To TUP, tup. v. a. To butt like a ram:

TURBAN, tūr′bān. s.

TURBANT, tūr′bān-t. s. (89)

The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

TURBANED, tūr′bān-d. a. (359) Wearing a turban.

TURBARY, tūr′bār-ē. s. The right of digging turf.

TURBID, tūr′bîd. a. Thick, muddy, not clear.

TURBIDNESS, tūr′bîd-nēs. s. Muddiness, thicknes.

TURBILIANTE, tūr′bîl′i-ē. s. Twisted, spiral.

TURBISH, tūr′bīsh. s. Yellow precipitate.

TURBOT, tūr′bôt. s. (160) A delicate fish.

TURBULENCE, tūr′bû-lēns-e. s. Turbulent, confusion; tumultuousness, liability to confusion.

TURBULENT, tūr′bû-lēnt. a. Raising agitation, producing commotion; exposed to commotion, liable to agitation; tumultuous, violent.

TURBULENTLY, tūr′bû-lēnt-le. ad. Turbulently, violently.

TUR cand, tur′kand. a. The religion of the Turks.

Mr. Sheridan has most unaccountably pronounced this word as if written Turkism; and with just as much reason we might say Greekism instead of Graecism: the latter is, indeed, the formation from the ancient Latin, and the former from the modern; but the analogy of formation in both is the same, and the pronunciation ought to be the same likewise.

TURD, turd. s. A vulgar word for excrement.

TURF, turf. s. A clod covered with grass, a part of the surface of the ground; a kind of fuel.

To TURF, turf. v. a. To cover with turf.

TURFINESS, tur′fēn-nēs. s. The state of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, tur′fē. a. Full of turfs. Swelling, protuberant, tumid.

TURGESCE NCE, tur′jē-sens-e. s. (410) The act of swelling, the state of being swollen.

TURGIS, tur′jid. a. Swollen, bloated, filling more room than before; pompous, turpitudinous, vainly magnificent.

TURGIDITY, tur′jīd′i-te. s. State of being swollen.

TURKEY, tur′kē. s. (270) A large domestic fowl brought from Turkey.

TURKISH, tur′kēz′. s. (301) A Fustian stuff numbered among the meaner preciuous rubricai.

TURKSCAP, tur′skāp′. s. An herb.

TURM, tūrn. s. A troop.

TURNE R, tūrn′ur. s. (98) One who trades in turves.

TURNErey, tur′nē-re. s. One who opens and locks the doors and keeps the keys of a prison.

TURNING, tur′nìng. s. (410) Pleasure, winding, meander.

TURNP, tur′n-p. s. A white exculent root.

TURPIKE, tur′pik. s. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering; a gate erected on the road to collect tolls to defray the expense of repairing roads.

TURSOL, tur′sol. s. A plant.

TURSPIT, tur′spit. s. He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. A dog used for this purpose.

TURStile, tur′stile. s. A turnpike; a cross-bar turned on a pin to let foot passengers through, and prevent horses.

TURPENTINE, tur′pēn-tin. s. (149) The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.
TWEAG or TWEACUE, twég, s.
A pinch, a squeeze between the fingers. The same as Twack, but a different spelling.

To TWACK, twák, v. a. (325)
To pinch, to squeeze between the fingers.

To TWEEDE, twééd, v. a. (246)
To handle lightly.

This seems formed from the sound of certain soft lengthened notes upon the fiddle, and therefore properly used by Addison, in the sense of Hobble, but with additional pungency of humour; where he says, "A fiddler had brought in with him a body of last year's fellows, whom he had twuddled into the service." The sarcastic couplet of Swift.

"To staunch there should such difference be,
Twixt two, and two, and two and dear,"
seems to confirm the opinion I have ventured to give of the original formation of this whimsical word.

TWEETERS, twé'trz, s. (246)
Nippers, or small pincers, to pull out hairs.

TWELFTH, twélfθ, a. (272)
Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTHITE, twél'fθt, s. (472)
The whole day after Christmas.

TWELVE, twélv, a.
Two and ten.

TWELVEMONTH, twél'v'mθnt, s. (272)
A year, consisting of twelve months.

TWELVEPENCE, twélv'pens, s.
A shilling.

TWELVEPENNY, twélv'penny, s.
Sold for a shilling.

TWELVESCORE, twélv'ın, s.
Twelve times twenty.

TWENTIETH, twénti'θ, a.
Second after the twentieth, the ordinal of twenty.

TWENTIETHLY, twénti'θl, s. (272)
According to the twenty-third, by placing the twentieth.

TWENTY, twén'ti, a.
Ten and ten.

TWICE, twíz, a.
Two times; doubly; it is often used in composition.

To TWIDLE, twi'dl, v. a.
To touch lightly.—See TwIDLE.

TWIG, twíg, s.
A small shoot of a branch, a switch tough and long.

TWIGGEN, twík'en, s. (246)
Made of twigs.

TWIGGY, twíg'gi, s. (246)
Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, twílít, s.
The dusky or faint light before sunrise and after sunset, obscure light, uncertain view.

TWILIGHT, twílít, a.
Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obscure, deeply shaded, seen by twilight.

TWIN, twín, s.
One of two or more children born at a birth; Gemini, the sign of the zodiac.

TO TWIN, twín, v. a.
To be born at the same birth, to bring two at once; to be paired, to be suited.

TWINBORN, twín'brón, a.
Born at the same birth.

To TWINE, twín, v. a.
To twine or comp, so as to unite or form one body or substance out of two or more; to unite thus.

To TWINE, twín, v. n.
To convey itself, to wrap itself closely about; to unite by interposition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.

TWINE, twín, s.
A twisted thread; twist, convolution; embrace, coil, as of a spiral spring.

TO TWING, twíng, v. a.
To torment with sudden and short pain; to pinch, to twick.

TWINGE, twíng, s.
Short, sudden, sharp pain; a twick, a pinch.

TWINE, twín, s.
The motion of an eye, a moment.—See TWINKLE.

To TWINGLE, twíng'kle, v. a. (405)
To sparkle, to flash irregularly, to quiver; to open and shut the eye by twitches; to play irregularly.

TWINKLE, twíng'kle, s. (405)
A sparkling intermittent light, a motion of the eye, a short space, such as is taken up by a movement of the eye.

TWINKLING, twíng'lin, s. (410)
A twin lamb, a lamb of two brought at a birth.

TWINNER, twí'nür, s. (98)
A breeder of twins.

To TWIRL, twírl, v. a. (105)
To turn round, or move by a quick rotation.

TWIRL, twírl, s.
Rotation, circular motion; twist, convolution.

To TWIST, twíst, v. n.
To form by complication, to form by convolution; to consent, to write; to wince, to wind, to exercise by something round about; to unite by intertexture of parts; to unite, to insinuate.

To TWIST, twíst, v. n.
To be convoluted.

TWIST, twíst, s.
Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together; a single string of a cord; a cord, a string; convulsion, writhe; the manner of twisting.

TWISTER, twíst'ër, s. (98)
One who twists; a ropemaker.

To 'TWIT, twít, v. a.
To peer, to look, to proach.

To TWITCH, twích, v. a.
To gluck with a quick motion, to snatch.

TWITCH, twích, s.
A quick pull; a painful constriction of the fibres.

TWITCHGRASS, twích'gás, s.
A plant.

To TWITTER, twí'ter, v. n.
To make a sharp tremulous interrupted noise; to be suddenly moved with any inclination.

TWITTER, twí'ter, s. (198)
Any motion or disorder of passion.

TWISTLEWATTLE, twísl'twít-l, s.
Taut, glibble. A cant word.

TWIST, twíst, s.
A poetical construction of Betwixt.

TWO, twó, a. (10)
One and one.

TWOEDGED, twó'edgd, a. (385)
Having an edge on either side.

TWOFOLD, twó'fold, a.
Double.

TWOHANDED, twó'hand'éd, a.
Large, bulky, cumbersome.
TYP

TYR

TYR

TYP, ty皮, ty米. s. 1. Emblem, mark of something; that by which something future is prefigured; a stamp, a mark; a priming letter.

TYPICAL, ty皮-kal. a. Emblematical, figurative of something else.

TYPICALLY, ty皮-kal-e. ad. Emblematically, figuratively; according to the manner of printers.

TYPOMANUS, ty皮-ma-num. s. A drum, a part of the ear.

TYPONY, ty皮-ne. s. A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum.

TVY, ti'ne. a. Very small.

TYPE, ty皮. s. Emblem, mark of something; that by which something future is prefigured; a stamp, a mark; a printing letter.

TYPICAL, ty皮-kal. a. Emblematical, figurative of something else.

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VACANCY, val'kan-se. s. Empty space, vacancy; chasm, space unoccupied; state of a post or employment when it is unoccupied; relaxation, intermission, time unengaged; likeness, emptiness of thought.

VACANT, val'kan-t. a. Empty, unfilled, void; free, unencumbered, uncrowded; not filled by an incumbent or possessor; being at leisure, unengaged; thoughtless, empty of thought, not busy.

VACATE, val'kate. v. a. (1) To annul, to make void, to make of no authority, to make vacant, to quit possession of; to defeat, to put an end to.

VACATION, val'ka'shun. s. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other state of employment, recess of courts or senates; leisure, freedom from trouble or perplexity.

VACINE, val'kine. a. Belonging to a cow.

VACILLATE, vás'sil-late. v. n. (91) To reel, to stagger.

VACILLATION, vás-sil-la'shen. s. The act or state of reeling or staggering.

VACUITY, vás-ku'e-te. s. Emptiness, state of being unfilled; space unfilled, space unoccupied; unanymity, want of reality.

VACUOUS, vás'uv-us. a. Empty, unfilled.

VACUUM, vás-u'um. s. (314) Space unfilled by matter.

VAGABOND, vág'a-bond. a. Wandering without any settled habitation, wanting a home; wandering vagrant.

VAGABOND, vág'a-bond. s. A vagrant, a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach; one that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

VAGARY, vág'a-re. s. A wild freak, a capricious frolick.

VAGRANCY, vág'ran-c. s. A state of wandering, unsettled condition.

VAGRANT, vág'rant. a. (88) Wandering, unsettled, vagabond.

VAGRANT, vág'rant. s. A vagrant, man unsettled in habitation.

VAILE, vás'l. s. A curtain, a cover thrown over anything to be concealed; a part of female dress by which the face is concealed; money given to servants. See VALE.

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Valorous, val'ur-us.a. (166) Brave, stout, valiant. — See Domestick.

Valuator, val-u-a'tur.s. (521) An appraiser, one who sets upon anything its value.

Valuable, val'u-S-b!.a. (405) Precious, being of great price; worthy, deserving regard.

Valuation, val-u'a'ʃun.s. Value set upon any thing; the art of settling a value, appraisement.

Valuator, val-u'ator.s. (521) An appraiser, one who sets upon any thing its price.

Value, val'v. (98) Price, worth; high rate; rate, price equal to the worth of the thing bought. To VALUE, val'v. v.a. To rate at a certain price; to rate highly, to have a high esteem; to appraise, to estimate; to be worth, to be equal in worth to; to reckon as; to consider with respect to importance, to hold important; to equal in value, to counter-vail; to raise to estimation.

Valueless, val'v-l-s. a. Being of no value.

Value, val'u-dr.s. (98) He that values.

valve, válvé.s. A folding door; any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel; in Anatomy, a kind of membrane which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its return.

Valve, válvé.s. A small valve.

Vam, vámp.s. The upper leather of a shot.

To VAMP, vámp.v.a. To piece an old thing with a new part.

Vamper, vámp'ar.s. (98) One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

Vampyre, vámp'yre.s. Vampyres were imaginary beings; supposed to be the souls of guilty persons, who terrified the living by sucking their blood when asleep. The belief of these beings was very common about a century ago in Poland and some parts of Germany. — See Umpire.

Van, ván.s. The front of an army, the first line; any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan; a wing with which the wind is beaten.

Vanguard, ván-gylrd'.s. The front, or first line of the army.

Vanilla, va-nfl'la.s. A plant. The fruit of these plants is used to scent chocolate.

To VANISH, ván'ish.v.n. To lose perceptible existence; to disappear; to pass away, to be lost.

Vanity, van'e-te.s. Emptiness, uncertainty, inanity; fruitless desires, fruitless endeavour; trilling labour; empty pleasures, vain pursuit, idle show; ostentation, arrogance; petty pride, pride exercised upon slight grounds.

To VANISH, ván'ish.v.n. To lose perceptible existence; to pass away from the sight, to disappear; to pass away, to be lost.

Vapidity, va-pid'e-te.s. The state of being spiritless or mawkish.

Vapour, va'pur.s.(314) Anything exhalable, anything that mingleth with the air; wind, flatulence; fume, steam; mental fume, vain imagination; diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; melancholy, spleen.

To VAPORIZE, va-porphz. v.a. To make invisible; to diffuse, or scatter infume or vapour.

Vaporous, va'pur-us.a. Full of vapours or exhalation, fuming; windy, flatulent.

Vapor, va'por.s. (314) Any thing exhalable, anything that mingles with the air; wind, flatulence; fume, steam; mental fume, vain imagination; diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; melancholy, spleen.

To VAPOUR, vámp v.n. To pass in a vapour of fume, to emit fumes, to fly off in evaporation; to bully, to brag.
To Vary, vár'ë. v. n.
To be changeable, to appear in different forms, to be unlike each other; to alter, to become unconstant, or variable, to depart from, to succeed each other; to disagree, to be at variance; to shift colours.

Vary, vár'ë. s.
Change, alteration. Obsolete.

Vascular, vás'kə-lar.
Consisting of vessels, full of vessels.

Vase, vāz. s.
A vessel rather for ornament than use.

Mr. Sheridan has pronounced this word so as to rhyme with base, case, &c. I have uniformly heard it pronounced with the s like z, and sometimes, by people of refinement, with the s like z; but this, being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard.

Vassalage, vās'ə-lāj. s.
The state of a vassal; tenure at will, servitude, slavery.

Vast, vast. a. (79)
Large, great; viciously great, enormously extensive.

Vast, vāst. s.
An empty waste.

Vastation, vāstā'shun. s.
Waste, depopulation.

Vastility, vāst′i-til'-i-ty.
Wideness, immensity.

Vastly, vāst′i-lē. adv.
Greatly, in a great degree.

Vastness, vāst′nēs. s.
Imminence, enormous greatness.

Vasty, vās′tē. a.
Large.

Vat, vāt. s.
A vessel in which liquors are kept in an immature state.

Vaticide, vā-ti-sid. s. (143)
A murderer of poets.

A murderer of poets.

Vat, vāt. s.
An empty vessel, full of vessels, full of vessels.

Vaulage, vāl′gāj. s. (90)
The state of a vault; tenure at will, servitude, slavery.

Vault, vālt. s.
A leap, a jump.

To Vault, vālt. v.
To leap, to jump; to play the tumbler or posture-maurer.

VAULT, vālt. s.
A leap, a jump.

 Vaultage, vālt′ā-jē. s. (90)
Arched cellars.

Vaulted, vālt′èd. a.
Arched concave.

Vaulty, vālt′ē. a.
Arched concave.

Vault, vālt. v.
To VAUNT, vānt. v. a. (216)
To boast, to display with ostentation.

To Vault, vālt. v.
To VAUNT, vānt. v. a. (216)
To boast, to display with ostentation.

Mr. Nares is the only orthoepist who gives the diphthong in aunt and avaunt the same sound as in aunt; but a few much more respectable authorities, by setting the example, would reduce these words to their proper class; till then the whole army of lexicographers, and speakers, particularly on the stage, must be submitted to. (214)

To Vault, vālt. v.
To VAUNT, vānt. v. n.
To play the braggart, to talk with ostentation.

Vauntingly, vānt′ing-lē. ad.
Boastfully, ostentatiously.

Vauntful, vānt′ful. a.
Boasting, braggart.

Vehemently, vē′he-mint-lē. ad.
Forcibly; pathetically, urgently.

Vehement*, vē′he-mont. a.
Violent, forcible; ardently, eagerly.

Vehicle, vē′kle. k. l. s. (403)
That in which any thing is carried; that part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient sensible; that by means of which any thing is conveyed.

To Veil, vēl. v. n. (249)
To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face; to cover, conceal; to hide, to conceal.

Veil, vēl. s.
A cover to conceal the face; a cover, a disguise.

Vein, vēn. s. (240)
The veins are entire continuations of the extreme capillary vessels reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it; hollow, cavany; course of metal in the money tendency or turn of the mind or genius; favourable moment; humour, temper; confined disposition; current, continued production; stream, quality; strain, variation.

Veined, vēn′d. (359)

Veiny, vē-ne. s.
Full of veins; streaked, variegated.

Veil, vēl. a.
The lowest degree of cream.

To Vellie, vēl′ē. k.ē-te. s.
To Vellificate, vēl′ē-kā-te. v. a.
To thicken, to thicken by stimulation.

Vellification, vēl′ē-ka′shun. s.
Stiffening, stimulation.

Vellum, vēl′ūt. s.
The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

Velocity, vē′lōs′ē-te. s.
Speed, swiftness, quick motion.

Velvet, vēl′vē. s. (99)
Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Velvet, vēl′vē. k.ē-t. a.
Made of velvet; soft, delicate.

Velure, vēlūr. s.
Velvet. An old word.

Vena, vē′nā. a. (69)
Mercantile, prominent; contained in the veins.

Venality, vē′n-al′ē-te. s.
MERCANTILE, vē′n-al′ē-te. s.
MERCANTILISM, vē′n-al′ē-te. s.

VENATION, vén-á'shun. s. The act or practice of hunting.

Vend, vend. v. a.
To sell, to offer to sale.

Vender, vendér. s. (96)
A seller.

Vendible, vend'í-bl. a. (405)
Saleable, marketable.

Vendedleness, vén'déd-néss. s. The state of being saleable.

Venditation, vén-dá'ti'shun. s. Boastful display.

Vendition, vén-dish'un. s. Sale, the act of selling.

To Vend, vén'd. v. a.
To sell, to offer to sale.

Vendible, vén'dbl. a. (405)
Saleable, marketable.

Venation, vén-a'shun. s. 1. The act or practice of hunting.
2. By poison.

Vendar, vén'dar. s. (505)
A person who offers or sells.

Venereal, vén-e-rål. a.
Relating to love; to a certain disorder; consisting of copulation, called Venus by chemists.

Venereous, vén-e-ré-us. a.
Liberally, lustfully.

Venery, vén'er-y. s. (555)
The sport of hunting. Little used in this sense.

Venus, vén'ns. s.
A bout, a turn. Out of use.

Venection, vén-ék'shun. s.
Blood-letting, the act of opening a vein, phlebotomy.

To Venge, vén'j. v. a.
To avenge, to punish.

Vendible, vén'dbl. a. (405)
Saleable, marketable.

To Venerate, vén'er-á'te. v. a.
To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.

Veneration, vén'er-a'shun. s.
Reverent regard, awful respect.

Venerably, vén'er-á-bl. ad.
In a manner that excites reverence.

To Venerate, vén'er-á'te. v. a.
To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.

Venerous, vén'er-ús. a.
Poisonous.

Venom, vén'óm. s.
Poison.

Venomous, vén'óm-ús. a.
Poisonous, malignant, mischievous.

Venomously, vén'óm-ús-l. ad.
Poisonously, mischievously, malignantly.

Venomousness, vén'üm-nús-ns. s.
Poisonousness, malignity.

Vendible, vén'dbl. a. (405)
Saleable, marketable.

Venerable, vén'er-á-bl. a. (555)
To be regarded with awe, to be treated with reverence.

Venerably, vén'er-á-bl. ad.
In a manner that excites reverence.

To Venerate, vén'er-á'te. v. a.
To reverence, to treat with veneration, to regard with awe.

Veneration, vén'er-a'shun. s.
Reverent regard, awful respect.

Venerable, vén'er-á-bl. a.
Relating to love; to a certain disorder; consisting of copulation, called Venus by chemists.

Venerability, vén'er-a-bil-i-ty. s.
The quality of being venerable.

Veracity, vé-rás'c-ic. s.
Moral truth, honesty of report; physical truth, consistency of report with fact.

Veracious, vér-á-shus. a. (357)
Observant of truth.

Verb, verb. s.
A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion.
VES.

VESTRY, vès'trè. s. A room appuyant to the church, in which the ecclesiastical garbments and consecrated things are reposited; a parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

VESTEMENT, vès'ment. s. Garment, part of dress.

VESTIGE, vès'gi. s. Footstep, mark left behind in passing.

Vestment, vès'ment. s. Garment, part of dress.

VESTIGE, vès'gi. s. Footstep, mark left behind in passing.

VESTOR, vès'thür. s. Garment, robe; dress; habit, external form.

VETCH, vètch. s. A plant.

VETCHY, vètch'è. a. Made of vetches, abounding in vetches.

Veteran, vès'è-f. s. (98) An old soldier, a man long practised.

Veterinarian, vèt-è-rin-èr. a. (44) Belonging to cattle, particularly horses; from the Latin Veterinarius; a farrier, or horse-doctor.

VEXATION, vèks-a'shun. s. The act of troubling; the state of being troubled, uneasiness, sorrow; the cause of trouble or uneasiness; an act of harassing by law; a slight teasing trouble.

VEXATION, vèks-a'shun. s. Troublesomeness, uneasiness.

VEXED, vèks'd. a. (359) Vicious, corrupt.

VICAR, vèk'èr. s. (88) (138) The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the functions of another; a substitute.

Vicarage, vèk'èr-idj. s. (90) The benefice of a vicar.

VICARIAL, vèk'è-ri-al. s. Belonging to a vicar. Mason.

Vicarious, vèk'è-ne-è. s. (188) Deputed, delegated, acting in the place of another.

Vicarship, vèk'èr-ship. s. The office of a vicar.

VICE, vès. s. The course of action opposite to virtue; a fault, an offence; the soul, or punchball of old shows; a kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen; gripe, grip.

VICE, vès. s. This word is the ablative case of the Latin word vicium, and is used in composition for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the second rank in command as, a Vicerey. Vicechancellor.

VICEGERENT, vès-jèr'èn't. s. A lieutenant, one who is entrusted with the power of the superior. Vicegerency, vès-jèr'èn-s. s. The office of a vicegerent, lieutenant, deputed power.

VICECHANCELLOR, vès-chen's'lér. s. The second magistrate of the universities.

VICEROY, vès-ro'. s. He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

VICEROYALTY, vès-ró'è-lè. s. Dignity of a viceroy.

VICINITY, vès'in-i-tè, or vi-sèn'è-lè. tè. s. (138) Nearest, state of being near; neighbourhood.

VICINAGE, vès'in-i-dj. s. (90) Neighbourhood, place adjoining.

VICINAL, vès'in-al. s. (136) A near neighbour.

VICINE, vèjine. s. Near, neighbouring.

VIBRATION, vèb-rà'shun. s. The act of moving, or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns.

Vibratory, vèb-rà'tèr. s. Vibrating continually. Mason.

VIAI, vè'lal. s. (86) A small bottle.

VIAND, vè'ánd. s. (86) Food, meat dressed.

VIATICUM, vè'tà-kèm. s. (116) Provocative for a journey; the last rites used to prepare the parting soul for its departure.

To Vibrate, vèb-rà'tè. s. (91) To brandish, to move to and fro with quick motion; to make to quiver.

To Vibrate, vèb-rà'tè. v. n. To play up and down, or to and fro; to quiver.

Vicious, vèk'èz. a. See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice, not satisfied to virtue.

Victorious, vèk's'èz. s. (136) Regular change, return of the same things in the same succession; revolution, change.
Victim, vikt'um, s.
A sacrifice, something slain for a sacrifice; something destroyed.

Victor, vikt'ur, s. (165)
Conqueror, vanquisher, he that gains the advantage; now commonly written vici.

Victoriously, vikt-'o-ri-a-s.
The size or quality of being victorious.
Victoriously, vikt-'o-ri-a-s.
With conquest, successively, triumphantly.

Victress, vikt'res, s.
A female that conquers.—See TUTORES,
Victorious, vikt-'u-r£-z, a.
Conquering, having obtained conquest, superior in contest; producing conquest; betoken victory.

Victory, vikt'u-r-e, s. (557)
Conquest, success, incontest, triumph.

Victor, vikt'ur, s. (313)
A conqueror, victor, vanquisher, he that gains the advantage.

Victim, vikt'um, s.
A sacrifice, something slain for a sacrifice; something destroyed.

Victual, vikt'ul.
Provision of food, stores for the support of life.

Victuals, vikt'ulz.
Provision of food, stores for the support of life.

Victualler, vikt'u-lur, s.
One who provides victuals.

To Victual, vikt'u-l.v.
To store with provision for food.

To View, vikt'u.v.
To contest, to contend.

To View, vikt'u.v.
To survey; to look on by way of examination; to see, to perceive by the eye.

Vigil, vik'il.
—See Drama.
Watchfulness, circumspection, incessant care; guard, watch.

Vigilant, vik'il-ant.
Watches, circumspect, diligent, attentive.

Vigilantly, vik'il-ant-le.
Watches, circumspect, attentively, circumspectly.

Vignette, vin'yet.s.
Ornamental flowers or figures placed by printers at the beginning or end of chapters, sometimes emblematical of the subject.

Vigorously, vik'gur-ak-
Forceful, not weakened, full of strength and life. —See VAPORER.

Vigour, vik'gu-r, s. (214)
Force, strength; mental force, intellectual ability; energy, efficacy.

Vile, vile, a.
Base, mean, worthless, accursed, disgraceful; morally or intellectually base.

Vilely, vile.
Basely, meanly, shamefully.

Vileness, vile'nes, s.
Baseness, meaness, disgracefulness; moral or intellectual baseness.

To Vilely, vik'li-fl.
To debase, to deface, to make contemptible.

Villa, vil'a.
A country seat.

Village, vil'edj.
A small collection of houses, less than a town.

Villager, vil'edj-er.
An inhabitant of a village.

Villagy, vil'edj-
District of villages.

Villain, vil'lin.
One who held by a base tenure; a wicked wretch.

Villanage, vil'lan-adje.
The estate of a villain, base servitude, baseness, injury.

To Villanize, vil'lan-i-z, v.a.
To degrade, to dishonor, to disgrace.

Villanous, vil'lan-us.
Base, vile, base.

Villanously, vil'lan-us-le.
Wickedly, vile, base.

Villanousness, vil'lan-us-nes.
Baseness, wickedness.

Villany, vil'lan-e.
Wickedness, baseness, depravity; a wicked action, a crime.

Vindicate, vin'de-kite.
To justif., to support, to maintain; to revenge; to avenge; to assert, to claim with efficacy; to declare, to prove.

Vindicative, vin'de-ka-tiv.
Revengeful, is a culture of vengeance.

Vindication, vin'de-ka'shun.
Defence, assertion, justification.

Vindictive, vin-dik't!v.
Given to revenge, revengeful.

Vine, vil'ne.
The plant that bears the grape.

Vinegar, vil'ne-gur.
A grower of vinegar; an alcohol or volatile spirit.

Vineyard, vil'ne-ard.
A ground planted with vines.

Vinoous, vin'neus.
Having the qualities of wine, consisting of wine.

Vintner, vil'ntur.
One who sells wine.

Viol.
A stringed instrument of music.

Violable, vil'o-la-bl.
Such as may be violated or hurt.

Violate, vil'o-la't, v.a.
To injure, to hurt; to infringe, to break anything venerable; to injure by irreverence; to ravish, to delude.

Violation, vil'o-la'shun.
Infringement or injury of something sacred; rape, the act of deflowering.

Violator, vil'o-la-tur.
One who injures or infringes something sacred; a ravisher.

Violence, vil'o-lan'e.
Force, strength applied to any purpose; an attack, an assault, a murder; outrage, unjust force; eagerness, vehemence; injury, infraction; forcible declaration.

Violent.
Asking with strength; produced or continued by force; not natural, but brought by force; unusually violent, murderous; unsustainably vehement; extended, not voluntary.
VIR

Violently, vi’tl-lent-le. a.

Violet, vi’d-l-let-s. (170) (287)

Viole, vi’d-l-un-s. (528)

A player on the viol.

Violeoncello, vi’d-l-let-shdl-s. (988)

A stringed instrument of music.

Vipec, vi’pur-s. (96)

A serpent of that species which brings its young alive; any thing mischiefous.

Viperine, vi’pur-in-e. a. (149)

Belonging to a viper.

Vipers, vi’pur-ens. a. (314)

Having the qualities of a viper.

Virago, vi’d-g’-6-g’ or vi’d-g’-g’-s. (183)

A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man. — See LUMAGO.

Virelay, vi’re-l-ay-s.

A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses.

Virent, vi’rent-a.

Green, faded.

Virtue, ver’tshu. s.

Virtue, ver’tsbu.s. (10s) (461)

Moral goodness; a particular moral excellency; medicinal quality; medicinal efficacy; efficacy, power; acting power; secret agency; efficacy; beauty, value, excellency, that which gives excellency; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Virtuelessness, ver’tshu-les-s. a.

Wanting virtue, deprived of virtue; not having efficacy, without operating qualities.

Virtuoso, ver’tshu-0’s-o. s.

A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture; the plural of this word is written Virtuosi, and pronounced Vi’r-to’-si.

Virtuous, ver’tshu-us-a. (463)

Morally good; chaste; done in consequence of moral goodness; effectual, powerful having wonderful or eminent properties; having medicinal qualities.

Virtuously, ver’tshu-les-le. ad.

In a virtuous manner.

Virtuosity, ver’tshu-us-nis-s. s.

The state or quality of being virtuous.

Virulence, vi’rul-ens.

Virtuosity, ver’tshu-les-s. a.

Virtuous, ver’tshu-us-a.

A dean’s mace.

Virent, vi’rent-a.

Green, not faded.

Virelay, vi’re-lay-s.

A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses.

Virago, vi’re-g’-o.

A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man. — See LUMAGO.

Virtuosity, ver’tshu-us-s. a.

A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man.

Visibly, vi’sible-ad.

State or quality of being visible.

Viscosity, vi’koss-e-te.s.

Glutinousness, tenacity, adhering quality.


To embowel, to exenterate.

Visage, vi’saj-e.

Face, countenance, look.

To Venerate, vi’-sho-ra-tee-v. a.

To show reverence.

Viscid, vi’sid-a.

Glutinous, tenacious.

Viscidity, vi’sid-e-te.s.

Glutinousness, tenacity, tenaciousness.

Viscous, vi’shos-a. (314)

Glutinousness, sticky, tenacious.

Viscous, vi’shos-s. a.

Glutinousness, sticky, tenacious.

Viscous, vi’shos-s. a.

Concrete, glutinous, tenacious.

Viscount, vi’-kount-s.

A nobleman next in degree to an earl.

Viscontess, vi’kot-tes.

Viscountess, vi’-kot-tes.

A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses.

Viscount, vi’-kount-s.

A nobleman next in degree to an earl.

Viscountess, vi’-kot-tes.

A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man.

Visionary, vi’-shdn-a-re.

Astray, distracted by phantasms, disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; imaginary, not real, seen in a dream.

Visionary, vi’-shdn-a-re.

One whose imagination is disturbed.

To Visit, vi’zit-v. a.

To go to see; to send good or evil judicially; to salute with a present; to come to a survey with judicial authority.

To Visit, vi’zit-v. n.

To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial communications at the houses of each other.

Visit, vi’zit-s.

The act of going to see another.

Visitants, vi’zit-ans-b!-bl. a. (405)

Liable to be visited.

Visitant, vi’zit-ans-tent-s. (88)

One who goes to see another.

Visitation, vi’-zit-a’shun-s.

The act of visiting; object of visit; judicial visitation, visitation of perambulation; judicial evil sent by God; communication of divine love.

Visitatorial, vi’zit-ore-tal-a.

Belonging to a judicial visitor.

Visitor, vi’zit-tor-s. (98)

One who comes to another; an occasional judge.

Visive, vi’siv-a. (140) (157) (428)

Formed in the act of seeing.

Visor, vi’zor-s. (166)

A mask used to disguise and disguise.

Visored, vi’zor-d-a. (359)

Masked.

Visage, vi’zaj-e.

Face, countenance, look.

To Visit, vi’zit-v. a.

To go to see; to send good or evil judicially; to salute with a present; to come to a survey with judicial authority.

Visits, vi’zits.

Parts essential to life.

To Visitate, vi’zit-e-ate-v. a.

To deprave, to spoil, to corrupt.

Visitation, vi’zit-a’shun-s.

DPravation, corruption.

Vitious, vi’shus-a. (461)

Corrupt, wicked, opposite to virtuous; corrupt, having pharyngeal ill qualities.

Vitiously, vi’shus-les.

Virtuousness, vi’shus-ne-s-s.

Corruptness, state of being virtuous.

Vitreous, vi’tres.

Glassy; consisting of glass, resembling glass.

Vitrification, vi’tri-fi-shun-s.

Resemblance of glass.
UNCLAUTHEN, un-kón-sé'dár'. a. Negligence, want of assurance, freedom from anxiety, freedom from perturbation.

UNCONCEIVED, un-kón-sév'd. a. Not to be understood, not to be comprehended by the mind.

UNCONCEIVABLE, un-kón-sév'v-bl. a. Not to be conceived, not to be comprehended by the mind.

UNCONCEIVABILITY, un-kón-sév-a-bl-ités. s. Incomprehensibility.

UNCONCEIVED, un-kón-sév'd. a. (140)

Not thought, not imagined.
Uneasily, un-e'aze.ad. Not without pain.
Uncaught, un-cahd'.a. Not sprung, having no traction.
Undriven, un-driv'vrr.a. (103) Not impelled either way.
Undrossy, un-dro'ss.e. a. Free from retentment.
Undubitable, un-du'bi-ta'-bl.a. Not admiring doubt.
Undubious, un-du'bou'sh. Not unwise, unwise, rash.
Undaunted, un-don'atd'.a. Not enfeebled, not discouraged.
Undeterred, un-du'ter'd.a. Giving no delight.
Unexpected, un-ek'spekg'ed.a. Not thought on, sudden, not provided against.
Unexpectedly, un-ek-spek't'ed.l. a. Suddenly, at a time unthought of.
Unexempt, un-ek'-sepm'-ted.a. Not liable to objection.
Unexemplified, un-eg'-zem'ple'-fl.a. Not made known by example.
Unexercised, un-ek'-sér-k'zd.a. Not practised, not experienced.
Unexplicit, un-ek'sp'lek't.a. 'Not clearly expressed.
Unexplored, un-6ks-pl6rd'.a. Not searched out; not tried, not known.
Unexpressive, un-ek's-pres'elv.a. Not having the power of uttering or expressing; not expressive, unutterable, ineffable. —See the negative particle Un.
Unexpanded, un-eks-pán'déd.a. Not subject to the payment of excise.
Unextendedness, un-ek's-tend'd-nes.s. Deviation from the mode.
UNGIRD, un-gird'. v. a.
Not overclothed with gold.
To Ungird, un-gird'. v. a.
To loose any thing bound with a girdle.
UNGIRT, un-girt'. a.
Loosely dressed.
To Ungirt, un-girt'. v. a.
To divest of divinity.
To Ungod, un-god'. v. a.
To loose anything cemented.
To Unclue, un-glu'. v. a.
Not bringing gifts.
To Unco, un-glód'. v. a.
To loose from the traces; to disarm, to divest of armour.
UNCOHESIVE, un-coh-e'sive. a.
Not adhering; not united; disjointed.
To Unwound, un-wound'. v. a.
To lose the winding of a cord; to untie.
To Unwind, un-wind'. v. a.
To loosen a rope; to take from the reel; to throw off the winding of a thread.
UNCOHERENT, un-coh'er-ent. a.
Incoherent, disjointed.
UNCOINTEGRAL, un-co'in-teg-ral. a.
Not春天 as one whole.
UNCOINCIDENT, un-co'in-ce-dent. a.
Not coincident; not coinciding.
UNCOINCIDENCE, un-co'in-ce-dence. a.
Coincidence; connectedness.
UNCOINCIDEN!-TY, un-co'in-ce-den'-ty. a.
The quality of not coinciding.
UNCOINOFICIAL, un-co'in-fo-shul. a.
Not for the purpose of connection.
UNCOINTEGRALITY, un-co'in-teg-ra've-1-ty. a.
Absence of connection.
UNCOINCIDENCELESS, un-co'in-se-dence-less. a.
Coincidenceless; non-coincidence.
UNCOINTEGRATION, un-co'in-teg-ra'tion. a.
The act of connecting.
UNCOINTEGRATIONLESS, un-co'in-teg-ra'tion-less. a.
Non-connection; non-integration.
TRUNCATE, un-trunk't. v. a.
To cut off; to divest of connection.
UNTRUNCATED, un-trunk-t'a-ted. a.
Not cut off; not truncated.
UNTRUNCATING, un-trunk'ta't-ing. v. a.
Not cutting off; not truncating.
UNTRUNCATION, un-trunk'ta'shun. a.
The act of not truncating.
UNTRUNCATIONLESS, un-trunk'ta'shun-less. a.
Non-truncation.
TRUNCATIONLESSNESS, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'ness. a.
Absence of truncation.
UNTRUNCATEABLE, un-trunk'ta-a-ble. a.
Not capable of being truncated.
IMPOSSIBILITY, un-im-poz'ib'i-ty. a.
The impossibility of being truncated.
UNTRUNCATEABLY, un-trunk't-a-bly. ad.
In a manner not truncateable.
UNTRUNCATABLE, un-trunk'ta'bl. a.
Not capable of being truncated.
UNTRUNCABLENESS, un-trunk'ta'bl-ness. a.
The quality of being not truncateable.
UNTRUNCATEABILITY, un-trunk'ta-a-bil-i-ty. a.
The quality of not being truncateable.
UNTRUNCATEABLELY, un-trunk'ta-a-bly. ad.
In a manner not truncateable.
UNTRUNCATIONLESS, un-trunk'ta'shun.less. a.
Non-truncation; non-connection.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSNESS, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'ness. a.
Non-connection; non-connection.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABLY, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'ly. ad.
In a manner not truncateable.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABILITY, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'a-bil-i-ty. a.
The quality of not being truncateable.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABLE, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'a-ble. a.
Not capable of being truncated.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABILITY, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'a-bil-i-ty. a.
The quality of not being truncateable.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABLY, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'ly. ad.
In a manner not truncateable.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABILITY, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'a-bil-i-ty. a.
The quality of not being truncateable.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABLE, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'a-ble. a.
Not capable of being truncated.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABILITY, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'a-bil-i-ty. a.
The quality of not being truncateable.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABLY, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'ly. ad.
In a manner not truncateable.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABILITY, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'a-bil-i-ty. a.
The quality of not being truncateable.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABLE, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'a-ble. a.
Not capable of being truncated.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABILITY, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'a-bil-i-ty. a.
The quality of not being truncateable.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABLY, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'ly. ad.
In a manner not truncateable.
UNTRUNCATIONLESSABILITY, un-trunk'ta'shun-less'a-bil-i-ty. a.
The quality of not being truncateable.
Unmoved, unmoved. a. Not put out of one place into another; not influenced by emotion; not affected, not troubled with any passion; unmoved by passion.

Unmoving, unmoving. a. Having no motion; having no power to raise the passions, unconflicting.

To Unmold, un-mold. v. a. To put off a covering from the face.

To Unmuzzle, un-muzzle. v. a. To loose from a muzzle.

Unnatural, unnatural. a. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts; acting without the affections implanted by nature; forced, not agreeable to the real state.

Unnaturalness, unnaturalness. n. Contrary to nature.

Unnaturally, unnaturally. ad. In opposition to nature.

Unnavigable, unnavigable. a. Not to be passed by vessels, not to be navigated.

Unnecessarily, unnecessarily. ad. Without necessity, without need.

Unnecessary, unnecessary. a. Having no owner; Out of use.

Unobtrusively, unobtrusively. ad. So as not to be perceived.

Unobtrusive, unobtrusive. a. Not noticed by any hostility or obstruction.

Unorderly, unorderly. a. Disordered, irregular.

Unoriginal, unoriginal. a. Having no birth, ungenerated.

Unorthodox, unorthodox. a. Not holding pure doctrine.

Unperformed, unperformed. a. Undone, not done.

Unperceivable, unperceivable. a. Not observed, not known.

Unpeaceable, unpeaceable. a. Quarrelsome, inclined to disturb the tranquility of others.

To Unpec, unpace. v. a. To open any thing closed with a peg.

Unperformable, unperformable. a. To depopulate, to deprive of inhabitants.

Unpersuadable, unpersuadable. a. Inexible, not to be persuaded.

Unperfect, unperfect. a. Incomplete.

Unperfectedness, unperfectedness. n. Imperfection, incompleteness.

Unperformed, unperformed. a. Undone, not done.

Unperformable, unperformable. a. Not turned to stone.

Unphilosophical, unphilosophical. a. Unsuitable to the usage or constitution of parliament.

Unphilosophically, unphilosophically. ad. In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.

Unphilosophicalness, unphilosophicalness. n. Incongruity with philosophy.
To Unship, un-ship'. v. a.

To take out of a ship.

Unshocked, un-shock'. a. (359)

Not disgusted, not offended.

Unshorn, un-shorn'. a.

See Shorn. Not clipped.

Unshook, un-shook', part. a.

Not shaked.

Unshot, un-shot', part. a.

Not hit by shot.

Unshunnable, un-shun'nJ-bl. a.

Inevitable.

Unshowered, un-showered'. a.

Not watered by showers.

To Unshout, un-shout'. v. a.

To put out of state.

Unstatable, un-sta'tab-l. a.

Contrary to statute.

Unstanned, un-stanned'. a. (215)

Not stopped, not stayed.

Unstarched, un-stanch'. a.

Not stained, not dyed, not discoloured.

Unstate, un-state'. v. a.

To dispirit, to depress, to deject.

Unsteadily, un-sted'de-l. ad.

Without any quality; inconstantly, not consistently.

Unsteadiness, un-sted'de-nes.s.

Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.

Unsteady, un-sted'de. a.

Inconstant, irresolute, mutable, variable; not fixed, not settled.

Unstedfast, un-sted'fast.a.

Not bending, not yielding.

Unsteadily, un-sted'de-a. 

Without any quality; inconstantly, not consistently.

Unsteadiness, un-sted'de-nes.s.

Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.

Unstained, un-stained'. a.

Not stained, not discoloured.

Unstatutable, un-stat'tu-ta-bl. a.

Contrary to statute.

Unstaid, un-staid'. a.

Not cool, not prudent, not settled into discretion, not steady, mutable.

Unstainedness, un-staid'nes.s.

Indiscretion, volatility of mind.

Unstained, un-staid'. a.

Not stained, not dyed, not discoloured.

Unstainable, un-stain'able.a.

Not made to be stained.

Un staining, un-staining'. a.

Not designed, not fitted, not destined.

Unstained, un-stained'. a.

Not stained, not discoloured.

Unsteadily, un-sted'de-l. a.

Without any quality; inconstantly, not consistently.

Unsteadiness, un-sted'de-nes.s.

Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.

Unstaid, un-staid'. a.

Not cool, not prudent, not settled into discretion, not steady, mutable.

Unstainedness, un-staid'nes.s.

Indiscretion, volatility of mind.

Unstained, un-staid'. a.

Not stained, not dyed, not discoloured.

Unstainable, un-stain'able.a.

Not made to be stained.

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Not designed, not fitted, not destined.

Unstained, un-stained'. a.

Not stained, not discoloured.

Unsteadily, un-sted'de-l. a.

Without any quality; inconstantly, not consistently.

Unsteadiness, un-sted'de-nes.s.

Want of constancy, irresolution, mutability.
Untkimbleness, á-n-sú-k-sé-ful-nes. s. 
Not of success.

Unsuccessive, á-n-sú-k-sé-sív. a. 
Not proceeding by flux of parts.

Unsucked, á-n-súkt'. a. (359) 
Not having the breasts drawn.

Unsufferable, á-n-súf-für'-á-bl. a. 
Not supportable, intolerable.

Unsufficiency, á-n-súf-fish'-é-nse. a. 
Not iable to answer the end proposed.

Unsufficient, á-n-súf-fish'-ént. a. 
Unable, inadequate.

Unsugar, á-n-shúg'-árd. a. (359) 
Not sweetened with sugar.

Unsuitable, á-n-sú-tá-bl. a. 
Not congruous, not equal, not proportionate.

Unsuitableness, á-n-sú-tá-bl-nés. a. 
Incongruity, unfitness.

Unsuiting, á-n-sú-tíng. a. (410) 
Not fitting, not becoming.

Unsullied, á-n-súl'éd'. a. (282) 
Not fouled, not disgraced, pure.

Unsun, á-n-súng'. a. 
Not celebrated in verse, not recited in verse.

Unsunned, á-n-súnd'. a. (359) 
Not exposed to the sun.

Unsuperfluous, á-n-sú-pér'-flú-ás. a. 
Not more than enough.

Unsupplanted, á-n-súp-plant'-éd. a. 
Not forced, or thrown from under that which supports it; not defeated by stratagem.

Unsupportable, á-n-súp-pört'-á-bl. a. 
Intolerable, such as cannot be endured.

Unsupported, á-n-súp-pört'-éd. a. 
Not sustained, not held up; not assisted.

Unsafe, á-n-shúre'. a. 

Unsustained, á-n-súr-móunt'-áz. a. 
No to be overcome.

Unsusceptible, á-n-sús-sép'-té-bl. a. 
Incapable, not liable to admit.

Unsuspect, á-n-sús-pékt'. a. 

Unsuspected, á-n-sús-pékt'-éd. a. 
Not considered as likely to do or mean ill.

Unsuspecting, á-n-sús-pért'-ing. a. 
Not imagining that any ill is designed.

Unsuspicous, á-n-sús-pásh'-áz. a. 
Having no suspicion.

Unsustained, á-n-sús-tánd'. a. 
Not supported, not held up.

Unswayable, á-n-súf-wá-bl. a. 
Not to be governed or influenced by another.

Unswayed, á-n-súf-wá'd. a. 
Not yielded.

To Unswear, á-n-súf-wéir'. v. a. 
To take from the mouth.

Untaxed, á-n-tás-téd. a. 
Not taxed, not tried by the palate.

Untasting, á-n-tás'-ting. a. (410) 
Not perceiving any taste; not trying by the palate.

Untempered, á-n-tém'-pürd. a. 
Not tempered.

Untempered, á-n-tém'-éd. a. 
Not embittered by temptation; not invited by any thing alluring.

Untenable, á-n-tén'-á-bl. a. 
Not to be held in possession; not capable of support.

Untended, á-n-tén'-éd. a. 
Having no tenant.

Untended, á-n-tén'-léd. a. 
Not having any assistance.

Untended, á-n-tén'-dór. a. (98) 
Wanting solicitude, wanting affection.

Untended, á-n-tén'-érd. a. 
Not affected.

To Untent, á-n-tén'-t. v. a. 
To bring out of a tent.

Untented, á-n-tén'-éd. a. 
Having no inhabitants applied.

Unterrified, á-n-té-ré'-fide-(a.359) 
Not affrighted, not struck with fear.

Unthanked, á-n-thánk'. a. 
Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindness; not received with thankfulness.

Unthankful, á-n-thánk'-ful. a. 
Ungrateful, returning no acknowledgment.

Unthankfully, á-n-thánk'-ful'-ly-ad. Without thanks.

Unthankedfulness, á-n-thánk'-föl-nes. s. 
Want of thankfulness.

Unthawed, á-n-tháw'd. a. 
Not dissolved after frost.

To Unthink, á-n-thút'. v. a. 
To recall, or dismiss a thought.

Unthinking, á-n-thút'ing. a. 
Thoughtlessly, not given to reflection.

Unthorny, á-n-thór'-né. a. 
Not obstructed by prickles.

Unthought-of, á-n-thówt'-év. a. 
Not regarded, not heeded.

To Unthread, á-n-thérd'. v. a. 
To loose.

Untangle, á-n-tang'-gl. v. a. (405) 
To lose troth in intricacy or convolution.

Untangled, á-n-tang'-gled. a. (409) 
To loose from intricacy or convolution.

Untamed, á-n-tam'. a. (359) 
Not subdued, not suppressed.

Untamed, á-n-tam'-éd. a. 
Not having the breasts drawn.

Untamed, á-n-tam'-éd. a. 
Not having the breasts drawn.

Unthreatened, á-n-thré'ténd. a. (359) 
Not menaced.

Unthreaten, á-n-thré'tén. s. 
An evagant, a prodigal.

Unthriftily, á-n-thrí-ti'-lé. ad. 
Without frugality.

Unthrift, á-n-thrí'té. a. 
Prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful; not easily made to thrive or furnish.

Unthriving, á-n-thrí'veng. a. 
Not thriving, not prospering.

Untidy, á-n-ti'-d. a. 
To pull done from the throne.

Untidy, á-n-ti'-d. a. —See Tidy. 
Reverse of Tidy. A colloquial word.—Marson.

To Untie, á-n-ti'-é. v. a. 
To unbind, to free from bonds; to loosen from convolution or knot; to set free from any obloquy to resolve, to clear.

Untied, á-n-tíd'. a. (282) 
Not bound, not gathered in a knot; not fastened by any binding or knot.

Untiil, á-n-tíl'. ad. 
To the time that; to the place that.

Untied, á-n-tíld'. a. (359) 
Not cultivated.

Unthence, á-n-thínt'. a. 
Not replenished, not discoloured; not infected.

Unthinkable, á-n-thí-thé-bl. a. 
Indefatigable, unwearyed.

Untended, á-n-tén'-léd. a. 
Not staid, not discharged; not infected.

Untidy, á-n-ti'-d. a. 
Not made weary.

Untitling, á-n-trá'd'. a. (282) 
Not having title.

Untught, á-n-túld'. a. (359) 
Having no title.

Unto, á-n-tú'. prep. To. 
It was the old word for To, now obsolete.

Untold, á-n-tóld'. a. 
Not related; not revealed.

Untouched, á-n-tófsht'. a. (359) 
Not touched; not reached; not moved; not affected; not meddled with.

Untoward, á-n-tó'-wúrd. a. 
Froward, perverse, vocations, not easily guided or taught; awkward, ungraceful.

Untowardly, á-n-tó'-wúrd-lé. a. 
Awkward, perverse, froward.

unreadable, á-n-tra'-bl. a. 
Not to be traced.

Untranscendable, á-n-trá'-sén-d. a. 
Not marked by any footsteps.

Untranscendable, á-n-trá'-sén-d. a. 
Not tending to common measures and management; rough, difficult.

Untransferable, á-n-tra'-fér'. a. 
State of being untransferable.

Untrusting, á-n-trúst'ing. a. 
Not engaged in commerce.

Untrained, á-n-trán'. a. 
Not educated, not instructed; not disciplined; irregular, unoverseas.

Incapable of being transferr'd.
VOC

UNWISHED, un-whish'. a. (359)
Not sought, not desired.

UNWIT, un-wit'. v.a.
To lose of understanding.

UNWITHDRAWING, un-with-draw'.
Ing. a.
Continually liberal.

UNWITHSTOOD, un-with-stud'. a.
Not opposed.

UNWITNESSED, un-wit'nest. a.
Wanting notice, wanting presence.

UNWITTINGLY, un-wit'thing-le. ad.
Without knowledge; without consciousness.

UNYOKED, un-yok'. a. (3.59)
Having never worn a yoke; licentious, unrestrained.

VOCABLE, vo'kal-bl. s. (405)
A word.

VOCABULARY, vo-kah-lar'-le. s.
A dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book.

VOCAL, vo'kal. a.
Having a voice, uttered by the voice.

VOCALISE, vo'kal-iz'. v.a.
To make vocal; to form into voice.

VOCALITY, vo-kah-li-ti'. s.
Power of utterance, quality of being utterable by the voice.

VOCALLY, vo'kahl-le. ad.
To words, wordily.

VOCATION, vo-kah'shun. s.
Calling by the will of God; summons, trade, employment.

VOCATIVE, vo-kahl-ativ. s. (137)
The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOCIFERATION, vo-sif-er-a'shun. s.
Chanting, outcry.

VOCIFEROUS, vo-sif'er-ous. a.
Clamorous, noisy.

VOGUE, v6g. s. (337)
Fashion, mode.

VOICE, v6s. (299)
Sound emitted by the mouth; sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth; any sound made by breath; voice, vogue, opinion, expression.

VOiced, v6sht'. a. (350)
Furnished with a voice.

VOID, v6id. a. (299)
Empty, vacant; vain, inessential; null; unappreciated, unfurnished, empty; unsubstantial, unreal.

An empty space, vacuum, vacancy.

To VOID, v6id. v.a.
To quit, to leave empty; to emit, to pour out; to emit excrement; to vacate, to nullify, to annul.

VOIDABLE, v6id'a-bl. a. (405)
Such as may be annulled.

VOIDER, v6id'er. s. (98)
A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

VOIDNESS, v6id'ness. s.
Emptiness, vacancy; nullity, insufficiency; want of substantiality.

VOITURE, v6e-ture'. s.
A carriage with horses; a chaise.

VOLANT, vo-lant. a.
Flying, passing through the air; aeriform.

VOLATILE, vo-la-ti'l. a. (145)
Flying through the air; having the power to pass on by spontaneous evaporation; lively, fickle, changeable of mind.

VOLATILITY, vo-la-ti'l-e. s.
The quality of flying away by evaporation, not fixity; mutability of mind.

VOLATILIZATION, vo-la-ti-Ul-za'shun. s.
The act of making volatile.

To VOLATILIZE, vo-la-ti'l-iz'. v.a.
To make volatile, to sublimate to the highest degree.

VOLUMEN, vo-lu'men. s.
A book.

VOLUMINOUS, vo-lu'me-nous. a.
Consisting of many complications; consisting in many volumes or books; copious, diffusive.

VOLUMINOUSLY, vo-lu'me-nous-le. ad.
In many volumes or books.

VOLUNTARILY, vo-lun-ta-re-le. ad.
Sponaneously, of one's own accord, without compulsion.

VOLUNTARY, vo-lun-ta-rey. a.
A thing without compulsion, acting by choice; willing, acting with willingness; done without compulsion; acting of its own accord.

VOLUNTEER, vo-lun-teer'. s.
A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.

To VOLUNTEER, vo-lun-ta'er. v.n.
To go for a soldier.

VOLUPTUOUS, vo-lup'chus-a-re. a.
A man given up to pleasure and luxury.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, vo-lup'chus-a-re-le. s.
Given to excess of pleasure, luxurious.

VOLUNTHERY, vo-lun'ther-e. a.
A carriage with horses; a chaise.

VOMICATE, vom'kat'. s.
A deal at cards that draws the whole tricks.

VOMITOLOGY, vo-mit'o-log. s.
The science of vomiting.

VOMIT, vom'it. s.
The matter thrown off from the stomach; the act of vomiting.

VOMIT, vom'it. s.
The matter drawn up from the stomach; an emetic, an emetic principle.

VOMITING, vom'it-ing'. s.
The act or power of vomiting.

VOMITIVE, vom'i-tiv. a. (158)
Emetic, causing vomiting.

VOMITORY, vom'i-tor-e. a. (512)
A medicine for vomiting, emetic.—For the lay s., see DOMESTICK.
### Ush

- **To Ure**, urje. v. a.
  - To make worse, to intensify, to exacerbate.
- **Urge**, ur'j. e. n.
  - To incite, to provoke, to provoke to action.
- **Urine**, yu'nn. s.
  - Animal water.
- **Urineous**, yu'rin-us. a.
- **Urineal**, yu're-nal. s.
  - A vessel in which water is kept for inspection.
- **Uses**, yuze. v.n.
  - To use, to employ, to custom, to habituate, to practice, to act.
- **Usance**, yu'zanse. s.
  - Use, proper employment; usury; interest.
- **Usualness**, yu'zhu-al-nes. s.
- **Usually**, yu'zhu-al-e. a.
  - Commonly, frequently, customarily.
- **Usurper**, yu-zurp'ur. s.
- **Usurpation**, yu-zur-pa'shun. s.
  - Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.
- **Usurperly**, yu-zurp'ing-l. e. a.
- **Usurper**, yu-zurp'ur. s.
  - One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right.
- **Usural**, yu-zu're-us. a.
  - Given to the practice of usury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.
- **Utter**, ut'tur. v.a.
  - To speak, to pronounce, to express, to disclose, to publish, to sell, to reveal, to disperse, to emit at large.
- **Utterable**, ut'lur-a-bl. a.
  - Expressible, such as may be uttered.
- **Utterance**, ut'iur-. nse. s.
  - Pronunciation, manner of speaking; extro, terms of extreme hostility; vocal expression, emission from the mouth.
- **Utterly**, ut'tur-le. a.
  - Fully, completely, perfectly.
- **Uttermost**, ut'tur-most. a.
  - Extreme, being in the highest degree; most remote.
- **Uttermost**, ut'tur-most. a.
  - The greatest degree.
- **Usable**, yu'-kal-no. s.
  - A burning mountain; properly volcanoes.
- **Usurpation**, yu-zur-pa'shun. s.
  - Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.
- **Usurper**, yu-zurp'ur. s.
  - One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right.
- **Usurpingly**, yu-zurp'ing-l. e. a.
  - Without just claim.
- **Usurer**, yu'-zhu-rer. s.
  - One who puts money out at interest.
- **Usurious**, yu-zu're-us. a.
  - Given to the practice of usury, exorbitantly greedy of profit.
- **Usurpingly**, yu-zurp'ing-l. e. a.
  - Without just claim.
- **Usury**, yu-zhur-e. s.
  - Money paid for the use of money; the practice of taking interest.
- **Usurp**, yu-zurp'. v. a.
  - To possess by force or intrusion, to seize or possess without right.
- **Usurperly**, yu-zurp'ing-l. e. a.
  - Without just claim.
- **Usurperly**, yu-zurp'ing-l. e. a.
  - Without just claim.
- **Usurpation**, yu-zur-pa'shun. s.
  - Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.
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  - One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right.
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  - Without just claim.
- **Usurpation**, yu-zur-pa'shun. s.
  - Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.
- **Usurper**, yu-zurp'ur. s.
  - One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right.
- **Usurpingly**, yu-zurp'ing-l. e. a.
  - Without just claim.
- **Usury**, yu-zhur-e. s.
  - Money paid for the use of money; the practice of taking interest.
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### WAG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waif</td>
<td>Goods found and claimed by nobody. That of which every one waive the claim. Sometimes written in or out. This, says Mr. Mason, is a vagal word, but not legally explained; since Blackstone says Waifs are goods stolen and thrown away by the thief in his flight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waive</td>
<td>To put off, to quit, to relinquish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagon</td>
<td>A heavy carriage for burdens; a chariot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagoner</td>
<td>One who drives a wagon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waggishness</td>
<td>Knaveishly merry, merrily mischievous, frolicksome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagtail</td>
<td>A bird. Generally called a Water-wagtail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wager</td>
<td>To lay to pledge as a bet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages</td>
<td>Pay given for service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waggery</td>
<td>Mischievous merriment, roguish trick, sarcastic gaiety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waggish</td>
<td>Knaveishly merry, merrily mischievous, frolicksome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waggle</td>
<td>To waddle, to move from side to side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WAI

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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wail</td>
<td>To moan, to lament, to bewail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiter</td>
<td>An attendant, one who attends for the accommodation of others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wait</td>
<td>To expect, to wait for; to accompany with submission or respect; to attend as a consequence of something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wait, v. n.</td>
<td>To expect, to wait for; to accompany with submission or respect; to attend as a consequence of something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wait, v. a.</td>
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**Vocabulary**


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**Phonetics**

- The word "Waif" is pronounced as a single syllable, with the stress on the first syllable. The pronunciation is "wāf" or "wāt".

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**Usage**

- "Waif" is used in a metaphorical sense to describe something that is left behind or neglected.

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**Etymology**

- The word "waif" originates from the Middle English word "waf" meaning "abandoned" or "ignorant."
To Wallow, wál'lo.v.n. (85) To move heavily and clumsily; to roll oneself in mire or any thing filthy; to lie in any state of filth or gross vice.

Wall, wál.s. The feast of the Dedication of the Church, formerly kept by watching all night; Vigil, state of forbearing sleep.

Wakeful, wál'ful.a. Not sleeping; vigilant.

Wakefulness, wál'ful-ús.s. Want of deep; forbearance of sleep.

Wakeful, wál'fdl.a. Not sleeping, vigilant.

Wake, wáke.s. The Totew of the Dedication of the Church, formerly kept by watching all night; Vigil, state of forbearing sleep.

Want, wánt.v.n. To bewanted, to be improperly absent; to fail, to be deficient.


Wantonly, wánt'én-le.ad. Lasciviously, licentiously, gayly, sportively.

Wantonness, wánt-néss.s. Lasciviousness, lechery; sportiveness, frolick, humour; licentiousness, negligence of restraint.

Wantit, wánt'ít.s. A foot.


War, wár.s. (85) The exercise of violence under sovereign command; the instruments of war, in poetical language; forces, army; the profession of arms, hostility, state of opposition, act of opposition.

To Ward, ward.v.n. To make war, to be in a state of hostility.

To Warble, wár'bl.v.a. (405) To quaver a sound; to cause to quaver; to utter musically.

To Warble, wár'bl.v.a. To be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to sing.

Warbler, wár'bl-iir.s. A singer, a songster.

War, wár.s. The preterit of Wear, Wore.

Ware, wáre.s. The preterit of wear, Wore.

To Ward, ward.v.n. To be vigilant, to keep guard; to set upon the defensive with a weapon.

War, wár.s. (85) Watch, set of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; fortress, stronghold; district of a town; custody, confinement; the part of a lock which corresponding to the proper key hinders any other; one in the hands of a guardian; the state of a child under a guardian; guardianship, right over orphans.

Warden, wár'd'n.s. (103) A keeper, a guardian; a heir officer; a large pear.

Warder, ward'ur.s. (99) A keeper, a guardian; a heirs officer; a large pear.

Wardrobe, wár'd'robe.s. A room where clothes are kept.

Ward, ward.s. (55) Watch, act of guarding; guard made by a weapon in fencing; district of a town; custody, confinement; the part of a lock which corresponding to the proper key hinders any other; one in the hands of a guardian; the state of a child under a guardian; guardianship, right over orphans.

Wan, won.a. (85) Pale as with sickness, languid of look.

Wantonly, win'mn-le. ad. Lasciviously, frolicksomely, sportively.

Wantonly, wánt'én-le. ad. Lasciviously, licentiously, gayly, sportively.

Wantonness, won'tun-nes.s. Lasciviousness, lechery; sportiveness, frolick, humour; licentiousness, negligence of restraint.

Wanton, won'tun.s. A lascivious person, a strumpet, a whore.
WAT

nūr (167), nāk (163); tūbe (171), tūb (172), bīl (173); dīl (299); pōand (313) bīn (466), thīs (469).

Watchman, wāsh'mān. s. (88)
Guard, sentinel, one set to keep ward.

Watchtower, wāsh'tō'wr. s.
A tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

Watchword, wāsh'wūrd. s.
The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.

Water, wā-tür. s. (39) (76) (96)
One of the four elements; the sea; urine; To make water, to be sound, to be tight; it is used for the lathe of a diamond.

to Water, wā-tür. v. a. (84)
To irrigate, to supply with moisture; to supply with water for drink; to fertilize or accommodate with streams; to diversify, as with waves.

to Water, wā-tür v. n. (96)
To shed moisture; to get or take in water, to be used in supplying water; The mouth; the man longs.

Watercolours, wā-tür-kāl'ürz. s.
Paints make colours into a soft consistence with water, those they call Water-colours.

Watercresses, wā-tür-kres'siz. s. (95) A plant. There are five species.

Waterer, wā-tür-ür. s. (555)
One who waters.

Waterfall, wā-tür-fall. s.
Cataract, cascade.

Waterfowl, wā-tür-fōwl. s.
Fowl that live or get their food in water.

Watergruel, wā-tür-groo'fl. s.
Food made with oatmealand water.

Waterhedge, wā-tür-hjig'dz. s. (95) A plant.

Wateriness, wā-tür-e-nes.s.
Humidity, moisture.

Waterishness, wā-tür-ish-nes.s.
Thinness, resemblance of water.

Waterlily, wā-tür-lll'le. s.
A plant.

Waterleaf, wā-tür-leef. s. A plant.

Waterlily, wā-tür-leef. s.
A plant.

Waterman, wā-tür-mān. s. (88)
A ferryman, a boatman.

Watermark, wā-tür-mārk. s.
The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

Watermelon, wā-tür-mel-ün. s.
A plant.

Watermill, wā-tür-miil. s.
Mill turned by water.

Watermill, wā-tür-miil. s.
A plant.

Waterordeal, wā-tür-ör-de'al. s.
An old mode of trial by water.

Water-sports was performed, either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbows in boiling water, and escaping unhurt thereby; or by casting the suspected person in a river or pond; and if he floated therein without swinling, it was deemed an evidence of his guilt. — Masson.

Waterradish, wā-tür-rad'ish. s.
A species of watercresses—which see.

Waterrat, wā-tür-rāt. s.
A rat that makes holes in banks.

Waterrocket, wā-tür-rōk'k. s.
A species of watercresses.

Waterviolet, wā-tür-vīl'ět. s.
A plant.
WEA

Weapon, wē'p. pa. s. (234) Instrument of offence.

Weaponed, wēp'pnd. a. (359) Armed for defence, furnished with arms.

Weaponless, wēp pn-lēs. a. Having no weapon, unarmed.

To Wear, ware. v. a. To tire, to fatigue, to harass, to subdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to subdue or harass by anything irksome.

Wearisome, wē're-sum. a. (165) Troublesome, tedious, causing weariness.

Weariness, wē're-ncs. s. Lassitude, state of being spent with labour; fatigue, cause of lassitude; impatience of anything painful; causing weariness.

To Wear, ware. v. n. To be wasted with use or time; to be tediously spent; to pass by degrees.

Wear, ware. s. The act of wearing; the thing worn; a garment, a habit.

Wearing, wā'ring. s. (410) Clothes.

Weariness, wē're-ncs. s. The quality of using; the state of being easily tired.

To Wear, ware. v. n. To tire, to fatigue, to harass, to subdue by labour; to make impatient of continuance; to subdue or harass by anything irksome.

Weary, we're, a. Subdued by fatigue, tired with labour; impatient of the continuance of any painful thing; distasteful; disgusting; causing weariness, tiresome.

Weasel, we'zl. s. (102) A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

Weatherglass, wē'thur-glas. s. A barometer.

Weatherly, we're'te-le. a. Heavily, ponderously, so as to cause weariness.

Weatherwise, we'r'thē-iz. a. Skilful in foretelling the weather.

To Weave, wēv. v. a. (246) To knit; to string; to pant; to make, to knit, to string, to fasten with wedges, to straiten with wedges, to cleave with wedges.

Wedge, wēdje. s. A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; a mass of metal; anything in the form of a wedge.

To Wed, wed. v. a. To marry, to take for husband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite for ever; to take for ever; to unite by love or fondness.

To Wed, wed. v. n. To contract marriage.

Wedlock, wed'lok. s. Marriage.

Wednesday, wenz'deThe'fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from Woden or Oden.

Weep, wēp. v. n. Pret. and Part. past. Wept, Weeped. To show sorrow by tears; to shed tears from any passion; to lament, to complain.

Weep, wēp. v. a. (246) To lament with tears, to bewail, to mourn; to shed moisture; to abound with wet.

Weepers, wēp'érz. s. One who sheds tears; a mourner; a white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

To Weep, wēp. v. n. Pret. Wot, or Wore. To know, to be informed, to have knowledge.

Weetless, wē'tles. a. Unknowing.

Week, week. s. (246) The space of seven days.

Weekly, week'Ie.ad. Once a week, by hebdomadal periods.

Week, week. s. The windpipe, the passage through which the breath is drawn or emitted.

Wednesday, wenz'deThe'fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from Woden or Oden.

Weekday, week'da. s. Any day except Sunday.

Week, week. s. The space of seven days.

Week, week. s. - See Eight. Quantity measured by the balance; a mass by which the assimilated, other bodies are ex- examine; ponderous mass; gravity, heaviness, tendency to the centre; pressure, burden, overthrowing power; importance, influence, efficacy.

Weigh, wē. v. n. Pret. and Part. past. Weighted, Weighed. To examine by the balance; to be equivalent to in weight; to pay, allot, to take by weight; to raise, to take up the anchor; to examine, to balance in the mind; to weigh down, to overbalance; to overburden, to oppress with weight.

Weigher, wa'ur.«. One who weighs.

Weighed, wē'ed. ad. (359) Experienced.

Weighing, wā'ring. s. (410) Clothes.

Weft, wēft. s. Texture, anything woven; a kind of dusky film that hides the sight.

Weftage, wēft'āj. s. (90) Texture.

Weft, wēft. s. The wool of cloth.

Wefted, wēft'ed. a. Joined by a film.

Weezel, we'zl. s. See Weasel.

Weather, wē'thur. s. (234) State of the air, respecting its quality, cold or heat, wet or dryness; the change of the state of the air; tempest, storm.


Weathercock, wē'thur-kōk. s. An instrument with a cock set on the top of the spire, which by turning shows the point from which the wind blows; any thing Excel and inconstant.

Weather-driven, wē'thur-drōv. pa. s. Forced by storms.

The scene of slaughter used as a new term.

Welcome, wē'kām. a. Received with gladness, admitted willingly; graceful, pleasing; To bid welcome, to receive with professions of kindness.

Welcome, wē'kām. s. Salutation of a new comer; kind of exception of a new comer.
To Whisper, hwís'pur. v. a.
To address in a low voice; to utter in a low voice; to speak softly.

Whisper, hwís'pur. s. (98)
A soft voice.

Whisperer, hwís'pur-ur. s.
One that speaks low; a private talker.

Whist, hwíst. s.
An interjection, a verb, and an adjective.

Still, silent; bestill.

To Whist, hwís'st. v. n.
To call by a whistle.

Whistle, hwís'sl. v. a.
To form a kind of musical sound by an intricate modulation of the breath; to sound shrill.

Whistle, hwís'sl. s. (405)
Sound made by the modulation of the breath; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; the mouth, the organ of whistling; a small wind instrument; the noise of winds; a call, such as sportmen use to their dogs.

Whistler, hwís'sl-ur. s. (98)
A kind of custard.

Whit, hwit. s. (397)
A point; a jot.

Whitely, hwite'le. a.
Coming near to white.

Whiteness, hwite'nls. s.
The quality of being white, freedom from colour; paleness; purity, cleanness.

Whitewash, hwite'wosh. s.
A washto make the skin seem fair; the wash put on walls to whiten them.

Whiter, hwite'r. a.
Whitely.

To Whiten, hwit'n. v. n.
To make white.

White, hwítct. s. (397)
A point; a jot.

To Whiten, hwit'n. v. n.
To make white.

Whitelead, hwite'le-tëlt. s.
The censer; a kind of substance much used in house-painting.

Whitely, hwite'lé. a.
Food made of milk; the flesh of chickens, veal, rabbits, &c.

Wheatmeal, hwít-më'tët. s.
The totality, no part omitted.

Wheat, hwít. a.
A whortleberry, a bilberry.

Who, ho6. pron. (474)
A pronoun relative applied to persons; as who should say, elliptically for one who should say.

Whoever, ho5-ev'ur. pron.
Any one, without restriction, or kinds.

Whore, hoor. or hire. s.
A woman who converses unlawfully with men, a fornicatress, an adulteress, a strumpet; a prostitute, a woman who receives men for money.

Whoever, hoo'-ev'ur. pron.
Any one, without restriction, or kinds.

Whore, hoor. or hire. a.
Utterance, inconstancy.

Whoreson, hoor'sun.s.
A bastard.

Whorish, hoSr'ish.a.
Unchaste, incontinent.

Whore, hoor. or hire. s.
A fornicatress.

Whoremonger, hoor'mung-gur. s.
One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

Whoremaster, hoor'mas-tur. s.
A fornicatress.

Whoremonger, hoor'mung-gur. s.
One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

Whoreson, hoor'sun. s.
A bastard.

Whose, hooz. Genitive of Who; genitive of Which.

Whortleberry, hwur'tl-ber-re. s.
A whortleberry, a bilberry.

Whose, ho6z. Geneive of Who; genive of Which.

Whoso, ho5o. s.
One who does things.

Whosoever, ho5o-ev'ur. a.
Any without restriction.

Why, hwi. ad. (397) - For what reason? interrogatively; for which reason, relatively; for what reason, relatively; it is sometimes used emphatically.

Wick, wik. s.
The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

Wicked, wik'ld. s.
Given to vice, flagitious, morally bad; it is a word of ludicrous or slight blame; cursed, base, pernicious, base in effect.

Wickedly, wik'ld-le. a.
Criminally, corruptly.

Wickedness, wik'ld-pës. s.
Corruption of manners, guilt, moral ill.

Wicket, wik'it. s.
A small gate.

Whom, hõm. The ACCUSATIVE of Who, sing.lar and plural.
Wide, wide. a. 
Broad, extended far each way; broad to a certain degree, as three inches wide; deviating, remote.

Wide, wide. ad. 
At a distance; with great extent.

Widely, wide'ly. ad. 
With great extent each way; remotely, far.

To Widens, wid'en. v. a. (103) 
To make wide, to extend.

To Widen, wid'en. v. n. 
To grow wide, to extend itself.

Wideness, wide'ness. s. 
Breadth, large extent each way, comparative breadth.

Widgeon, wid'geon. s. (259) 
A water-fowl not unlike a wild-duck, but not so large.

Widow, wid'ow. s. (237) 
A woman whose husband is dead.

To Widow, wid'o. v. a. to v. n. (98) 
To deprive of a husband; to endow with a widow-right; to strip of anything good.

Widower, wid'ow'er. s. (98) 
One who has lost his wife.

Widowhood, wid'o-hood. s. 
The state of a widow; estate settled on a widow.

Widowhunter, wid'o-hunt'er. s. 
One who courts widows for a jointure.

Widowmaker, wid'ow-maker. s. 
One who deprives women of their husbands.

Width, wid'ith. s. (393) 
A person, a being, now used only in irony or contempt.

Widelity, wid'ii-si. a. 
Manageable.

Wiry, wir'y. a. 
When this word signifies made of wire, or drawn into wire, Dr. Johnson says it were better written wiry; but ought not fiery, for the same reason, to be written fry. When it signifies not, 'corroded, or marred, perhaps it should be pronounced like weary, fatigued.

Wife, wife. s. Plural Wives. 
A woman that has a husband; it is used for a woman of low employment.

Wig, wig. s. 
False hair worn on the head; a sort of cake.

Wight, wight. s. (393) 
A person, a being, now used only in irony or contempt.

Wild, wild. a. 
Not tame, not domestic; propagated by nature, not cultivated; desert, unsubdued; savage, uncivilized; turbulent, tempestuous, irregular; licentious, unguarded; inconstant, mutable, fickle; inordinate, loose; uncouth, strange; done or made without any constant order or plan; merely imaginary.

Wild, wild. s. 
A desert, a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

To Wilder, wil'dur. v. a. (515) 
To lose or puzzle in an unknown or painless tract.

Wilderness, wil'dur-ness. s. 
A desert, a tract of solitude and savageness; the state of being wild or disorderly.
WIN

To Window, w'n'do.v. a. To furnish with windows; to place at a window.

Window, wln'di.s. (327) An aperture in a building by which air and light are transmitted; the frame of glass, or any other material that covers the aperture; lines crossing each other; an aperture resembling a window.

To Window, w'n'do.v. s. To blow, to sound by induction; to turn round, to twist; to regulate in colour; to use, to follow by scent.

To Wind, wind. v.n. To turn, to change; to turn, to be convoluted; to move round; to proceed in flexures; to be extricated, to be disentangled.

Windbound, wind'bound. a. Confined by contrary winds.

Windfall, wln't3r-fall.s. Fruit blown down from the tree.

Windflower, wind'flower.s. The snowdrop. A flower.

Windgall, wind'gall.s. Windgalls are soft, yielding, flattened tumours or bladders, full of corrupp jelly, which grow upon the sides of the fleshy joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse halt.

Windgun, wind'gun. s. A gun which discharges a bullet by means of wind compressed.

Windiness, wtn'de-nes.s. Fullness of wind; flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour, puffiness.

Winding, wind'ing.s. (410) Flexure, meander.

Windrake, wind'rake.s. A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

Windslass, wind'lás.s. (513) A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder; a handle by which any thing is turned.

Windmill, wind'mill.s. A mill turned by the wind.

Windpipe, wind'pipe, or wind'pipe.s. The passage of breath.

Windward, wind'ward. ad. (88)

Windy, wln'die.a. Consisting of wind; next to the wind; empty, airy, tempestuous, molested with wind; puffy, flankent.

Wine, wintz.s. The fermented juice of the grape; preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of Wines.

Wing, wlng.s. (410) The limb of a bird by which she flies; a fan to winnow; flight, passage by the wings; the side of an army; any side piece.

To Wing, wlng.v.a. To furnish with wings, to enable to fly, to train a bird by hitting the wings; to supply with side bodies.

Winged, wlng'ed.a. Farm-hed with wings, flying, swift, rapid, hurt in the wing.

Wingedpea, wing'ed-pé.s. A plant.

Wingshell, wing'shell.s. The shell that covers the wings of insects.

Wingy, wlng'ye.a. Having wings.

Winking, wlngk'ing.s. To shut the eyes; to hint, to direct by the motion of the eyelids; to close and exclude the light; to connive, to seem not to see, to tolerate; to be dim.

Wink, wlngk.s. Aft of closing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

Winker, wlngk'er.s. One who winks.

Winkingly, wlngk'ingly-ad. With the eye almost closed.

Wink, wlngk.s. Aft of closing the eye; a hint given by motion of the eye.

Wing, wlngk.v. n. To shut the eyes; to hint, to direct by the motion of the eyelids; to close and exclude the light; to connive, to seem not to see, to tolerate; to be dim.

Wish, wist.s. Pret. and Part, pass. Wist. To know.

Wishing, wish'ing.part. Attractive, charming.

Wisher, wish'er.s. (93) One who longs; one who expresses wishes.

Wish, wish.s. The fervent desire; thing desired; desire expressed.

Wisely, wiz'ely-ad. Judiciously; prudently.

Wiseness, wiz'enes.s.s. A wise, a sententious man. Obsolete. A fool, a dunce.

Wisely, wiz'ely-ad. Judiciously; prudently.

Wisely, wiz'ely-ad. Judiciously; prudently.

Wisely, wiz'ely-ad. Judiciously; prudently.

Wisely, wiz'ely-ad. Judiciously; prudently.

Wisely, wiz'ely-ad. Judiciously; prudently.

Wisely, wiz'ely-ad. Judiciously; prudently.

Wisely, wiz'ely-ad. Judiciously; prudently.
WIT

Witch, with. s.
A woman given to unlawful arts.

To Witch, with. v. a.
To bewitch, to enchant.

Witchcraft, with'kräft. s.
The practices of witches.

Witchery, with'shur-e. s.
Enchantment.

To Witch, with. v. a.
To bewitch, to enchant.

Witcraft, wit'kraft. s.
Contrivance, invention.

Witchcraft, with'sh'kraft. a.
The practices of witches.

Withal, wiTH-all'. ad.
Along with the rest, likewise at the same time; it is sometimes used by writers where we now use With.

With, with and wi/A. prep.
By... See Forthwith.

To Withdraw, with-draw'. v. n.
To retire.

Withdrawingroom, with-draw'. s.
Room behind another room for retirement.

Withe, with. s.
A willow twig; a band, properly a band of twigs.

Witheredness, with' drd-ne's. s.
The state of being withered, marcy.

Withers, with'er-s. s.
The jointing of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and spine.

Witherrung, with'er-rung. s.
An injury caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfastened especially when the bows are too wide.

To Wither, with'ur. v. n.
To fade, to grow sapless, to dry up; to waste, to pine away; to lose or want animal spirits.

To Wither, with'ur. v. a.
To make to fade; to make to shrink, decay, or wither.

Witheredness, with'urd-nés. s.
The state of being withered, marcy.

Withers, with'er-s. s.
Is the jointing of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and spine.

Witherrung, with'er-rung. s.
An injury caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfastened especially when the bows are too wide.

To Withhold, with-hold'. v. a.
Withheld or withheld, pret. and part. To refrain, to keep from acting, to hold back; to keep back, to refuse.

Withholden, with-hold'dn. Part. pass. of Withheld.

Withholder, with-hold'rd. s.
He who withholds.

Within, with-in'. prep.
In the inner part of; in the compass of; not beyond, used both of place and time; not longer ago than; into the reach of; into the heart or confidence of; not exceeding; in the inclosure of.

Within, with-in'. ad.
In the upper parts, inwardly, internally, in the mind.

Withinside, with-in'side. ad.
In the interior parts.

Without, with-öt'. prep.
Not with; in a state of absence from; in the state of not having; beyond, not within the compass of; in the negation, or omission of; not by, not by the use of, not by the help of; on the outside of; not within; with exemption from.

Without, with-öt'. conj.
Not in the inside; out of doors; externally, not in the mind.

Within, with-in'. v. a.
Unless, if not, except.

To Withstand, with-stand'. v. a.
To gain ground, to oppose, to resist.

Withstander, with-stand'ur. s.
An opponent, resisting power.

Withy, wit'L s.
— See Withe. Willow.

Witness, wit'nes. s.
Testimony, attestation; one who gives testimony. With a witness, effectually, to a great degree.

Witness, wit'nes. v. n.
To bear testimony.

Witness, wit'nes. v. a.
To attest.

Witness, wit'nes. s.
Testimony, attestation; one who gives testimony; one who bears witness, effectually, to a great degree.

Witness, wit'nes'. s.
See Withe.

Witness, wit'nes. s.
Witness.

Witnessless, wit'les.a.
Wanting understanding.

Witless, wit'les. a.
Without understanding.

Witling, wit'ling. s.
A pretend to wit, a man of petty smartness.

Witticism, wit'tc-sizm. s.
A mean attempt at wit.

Wittily, wit'te-le.ad.
Ingeniously, cunningly, astutely; with flight of imagination.

Wittiness, wit'tc-nés. s.
The quality of being witty.

Witticism, wit'tc-sm. s.
A mean attempt at wit.

Wittily, wit'te-le.ad.
Ingeniously, cunningly, astutely; with flight of imagination.

Wittiness, wit'tc-nés. s.
The quality of being witty.

Wittingly, wit'ting-le.ad.
Knowingly, not ignorantly, with knowledge, by design.

Wittol, wit'tol. s.
A man who knows the falsehoods of his wife, and seems contented.

Wittolly, wit'tol-e.a.
Cuckoldly.

Witty, wit'te.a.
Judicious, ingenious; full of imagination; sarcastic, full of irony.

Wittworm, wit'witm. s.
One that feeds on wit.

To Wive, wive.v. a.
To match to a wife; to take a wife.

To Wive, wive. v. n.
To marry, to take a wife.

Wively, wive'l-e. ad.
Belonging to a wife.

Wives, wivz. s.
The plural of Wife.

Wizard, wit'zör.d. s.
A conjurer; an inquirer.

WIZ

Wo, wo. s.
Grief, sorrow, misery, calamity; a denunciation of calamity; a curse; Wo is used for a stop or cessation.

Woad, wöad. s.
A plant cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours.

Wobegone, wo'bég-on. ad.
Like in wo.

Woful, wo'fopl. s.
Sorrowful, afflicted, mourning; calamitous, afflictive; wretched, pitiful, sorry.

Wofully, wo'föll-e. ad.
Sorrowfully, mournfully; wretchedly, in a sense of contempt.

Wold, wöld. s.
Wold, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country.

Wolf, wulf. s. (169)
A kind of wild dog that devours sheep; an eating ulcer.

Wolfdog, wulf-dög. s.
A dog of a very large breed, kept to guard sheep; a dog bred between a dog and a wolf.

Wolnish, wulf'ish. a.
Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

Wolfsbane, wulf'sbän. s.
A poisonous plant; aconite.

Wolfsmile, wulf'smil. s.
An heir.

Wolvish, wulf'vish. a.
Like a wolf.

Woman, wum'an. s. (88) (169)
The female of the human race; a female attendant on a person of rank.

Womanned, wum'änd. a. (359)
Accompanied, united with a woman.

Womahater, wum'än-hät'er. s.
One who has an aversion for the female sex.

Womanhood, wum'än-höod. s.
The character and collective qualities of a woman.

Womanish, wum'un-ish. a.
Suitable to a woman.

To Womanise, wum'un-ize. v. a.
To emasculate, to effeminate, to soften. Per, but not used.

Womankind, wum'un-kyönd. s.
The female sex, the race of women.

Womanly, wum'un-le. a.
Becoming a woman, suiting a woman, feminine; not childish, not girlish.

Woman, wum'un. s. (164) (347)
The place of the focus in the mother; the place whence any thing is produced.

To Womb, wömn. v. a.
To enclose, to breed in secret.

Womanly, wum'un-le. a.
Capacious.

Women, wum'nar. s.
The plural of Woman.

Won, wön. part.
The Pret. and Part. pass. of Win.

To Won, wön. v. n.
To dwell, to live, to make use of;

To Wonder, wön'dör. v. n. (98)
To be struck with admiration, to be pleased or surprised so as to be amazed.

Wonder, wön'dör. s. (98)
Admiration, astonishment, amazement; cause of wonder, a strange thing; any thing mentioned with wonder.
WOODNOTE, wū'dn'ote. s.
Wild music.

WOODY, wūd'y. a.

Woody, wūd'y. a.
Abounding with wood; ligneous, consisting of wood; relating to woods.

WOOF, wūf. s.
The set of threads that crosses the warp, the weft; texture, cloth.

WOOL, wūl. s. (307)
The fleece of sheep, that which is woven into cloth; any short thick hair.

WOOLLEN, wūl'lin. a. (99) (102)
Made of wool.

WOOLPACK, wūl'pak'. s.
A bag of wool, a bundle of wool; the seat of the Judges in the House of Lords; any thing bulky within a covering.

WOOLSTER, wūl'stär. s.
One who deals largely in wool; one who buys wool, and sorts it, and then sells it to the clothier.

WOOLY, wūl'y. a.

WOOLY, wūl'y. a.

WOOD, wūd. s. (307)
A large and thick plantation of trees; the substance of trees, timber.

WOODCock, wūd'kōk. s.
A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known.

WOODEN, wūd'ën. a. (103)
Supplied with wood.

WOODEN, wūd'ën. a. (103)

Wooden, full of wood, timber; clumsy, awkward.

WOODHOLE, wūd'hole. s.
Place where wood is laid up.

WOODLAND, wūd'land. s.
WOODLAND, wūd'land. s.

Woody grounds covered with wood.

WOODLARK, wūd'lärk. s.
A melodious sort of wild lark.

WOODHOUSE, wūd'hūs. s.
The name of an insect, the millepede.

WOODMAN, wūd'man. s. (88)
A sportsman, a hunter.

WOODMONGER, wūd'mōŋ-gər. s.
A dealer in wood.

WOODNOTE, wūd'nōt. s.
Wild music.

WOODNYMPH, wūd'nymph. s.
A dryad.

WOODOFFERING, wūd'of-ər-in-g. s.
Wood burnt on the altar.

WOODPECKER, wūd'pēk-kär. s.
A bird.

WOODPIGEON, wūd'pīg-ion. s.
A wild pigeon.

WOODROOF, wūd'rūf. s.
A herb.

WOODSORREL, wūd'sōr-rēl. s.
A plant.
Wove, wūv. (103) The Pret. and Part. pass. of Weave.

Would, wūld. (320) The Pret. of Will; it is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the substantive mood; was or am resigned by wish or willed to; it is as familiar for Wish to do, or to have.—See Been.

Would-be, wūd'be. a. Foolishly pretended to be.

Wound, wūnd, or wūnd. s. (315) A hurt given by violence.

Wrought, wūt. s. (165) The superlative of Bed; more bad, more ill.

Worship, wur'ship. s. (165) Price, value; excellence, virtue; importance, valuable quality.

Worshipful, wur'ship-ful. a. Claiming respect by any character or dignity; a term of ironical respect.

Worshipfully, wur'ship-fəl. ad. Manfully.

Worshipper, wur'ship-pur. s. A man laudable for any eminent quality; particularly for valour.

Worshipfully, wur'ship-fəl. ad. Manfully.

Worshipped, wūrsh'p-pəd. s. Adorer, one that worships.

Worthy, wur'th. a. (1) Deserving, such as merits; valuable, noble, illustrious; having worth, having virtue; serviceable for any good or bad, equal in value; suitable to any thing bad; deserving of all.

Worthy, wur'th. a. Man laudable for any eminent quality; particularly for valour.

Worse, wurse. a. In a manner more bad.

Worst, wurst. a. The last, not the advantage, not the better; something loss good.

Worst, wurst. s. The most calamitous or wicked state.

Wrack, rák. s. (474) Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; dissolution by violence; ruin, destruction.—See Shipwreck.

Wreath, rūth, or rūth. s. (474) A plant.

Wreathfully, rūth-fəl, or rūth'fəl. ad. Furiously, passionately.

Wreathless, rūth'-ləs, or rūth'les. a. Free from anger.

Wreath, rūth. s. (467) Any thing curled or twisted; a garland, a chaplet.

Wreath, rūth. s. (474) Revenge, vengeance; passion, furious fit.

Wreathfully, rūth-fəl, or rūth'fəl. ad. Furiously, angrily.

Wreath, rūth, or rūth. s. (467) Any thing curled or twisted; a garland, a chaplet.

Wreath, rūth, or rūth. s. (474) Any thing curled or twisted; a garland, a chaplet.

Wrangle, rəng'gl. v. n. To dispute peevishly, to quarrel perversely.

Wrangler, rəng'gl-ər. s. A quarrel, a perverse dispute.

Wrap, rap'. v. a. (474) To roll together, to complicate; to involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round; to comprise, to contain; To wrap up, to involve totally; to transport, to put in excasy.

Wriggling, rəng'gl-ər. s. A perve, peevish, disputative man.

Woven, wur'vn. (103) The Part. pass. of Weave.

Woven, wur'vn. (103) The Part. pass. of Weave.

Woven, wur'vn. (103) The Part. pass. of Weave.
Y

Yacht, yacht. s. (366)
A small ship for carrying passengers.

Yeast, yeast. s. (227)
Twelve months; it is often used plurally, without a plural termination; in the plural, old age.

Yearling, yeal'ring. a. (410)
Being a year old.

Yearly, yeal'ly. a.
Annually; occurring every year, lasting a year.

Yearly, yeal'ly. a.
Annually.

To Yearn, yern. v. n.
To feel great internal uneasiness.

Yeoman, yo'man. s. (260)
The collective body of yeomen.

Yeomanry, yo'man-rey. s. (260)
The collective body of yeomen.

To Yer, yer. v. a.
To throw out or move with a spring.

Yeomen, yeo'men. s.
The collective body of yeomen.

Yes, yez. ad. (101)
A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to No.

Yew, yew. v. n. (227)
To bring young. Used of sheep.

Yewling, yew'ling. s. (410)
The young of sheep.
Y IE, Y EST. s.
The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm; the spume on a troubled sea.

Dr. Johnson has very properly spelled this word yeast, from the Saxon geists, and not yeast as we sometimes see it; and this spelling dictates its pronunciation. Dr. Jones spells it yeast, and gives change. King pronounces the word in the same manner. MR. Nasen pronounces the word in the same manner, but spells it yeast; Dr. Kennick spells it yeast, but rhymes it with mist; Mr. Barclay pronounces, the regular sound given by W. Johnson, as more correct; and I think not only more agreeable to analogy, which forbids us to pronounce e long, when followed by it in the same syllable, (see lest.) but, if I were not more constant to polite usage, I would not deny myself the vulgar pronunciation. The vulgar do not only pronounce the diphthong long, but sink the y, and reduce the word to eart.

YESTY, Y EST. t. e. a.
Prothy, spumy.

YESTER, Y EST. t. s.
A day before the present day.

YESTERDAY, Y EST. t. d. s.
The day last past, the next day before to-day.

Though yest, from its continual use, is allowedly worn into the somewhat easier sound of yeast, there is no reason why yesterday should adopt a change, and though I would pronounce this change vulgar, since Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kennick, Mr. Nasen, and Mr. Scott have adopted it, I do not hesitate to adopt the regular sound given by W. Johnson, as the more correct, and agreeable to the best usage.

YESTERMIGHT, Y EST. m. t. a.
The night before this night.

YET, Y ET. con.
But, nevertheless, however.

The t. e. t. is frequently changed by incorrect speakers into t., but though this change is agreeable to the best and most established usage in the word yeast, in yeast it is the mark of incorrectness, and vulgarity.

Dr. Kennick is the only correct who gives any countenance to this incorrectness, by admitting it as a second pronunciation; but Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, W. Johnson, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Smith give the regular sound only.

YET, Y ET. ad.
Beside, over and above; still, the state still remaining the same; once again; at this time, so soon, hitherto, with a negative before it; at least; it notes increase or expansion of the sense of the words to which it is joined; still, in a new degree, even, after all; hitherto.

YEW, Y EW. s.
A tree of tough wood.

TO YIELD, Y EELD. v. n.
To give up the conquest, to submit; to comply with any person; to comply with things; to concede, to admit, to allow, to not deny; to give place as interior in excellence or any other quality.

One who yields.

The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen; a mask of servitude, slavery; a chain, a bond; a couple, two, a pair.

To bind by a yoke or carriage; to join or couple with another; to enslave, to subdue; to restrain, to confine.

A tree.

Companions in labour; mate, fellow.

The yellow part of an egg.—See Yolk.

YON, Y ON.
Yonder, yon (98) s. Being at a distance, within view.

There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in London, as if written yonder. This cannot be too carefully avoided.

Long; of old time, long ago.

The oblique case of ye; it is used in the nominative, it is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.

A very common error in reading and speaking, arises from pronouncing the personal pronoun you in the same manner, whether it is in the nominative or in an oblique case. It is certain that ye and my when they are contrasted distinguished from other pronouns, and consequently emphatical, are always pronounced with their full open sound, rhyming with mines and highs; but it is as certain, if we observe correct pronunciation, that when ye are not emphatical by being opposed to other words, and do not take the lead in a sentence, they are sounded like ye and me, rhyming with sea. Thus, for example, "You told him all the truth." Here the word you is in the nominative case, that is, it goes before the word denoting action, and must therefore be pronounced full and open so as to rhyme with mine. In this sentence also, "He told you before he told any one else.

The word you is in the oblique case, or comes after the word denoting action; but as it is emphatical by being contrasted distinguished from any one else, it preserves its full open sound as before.

In the sentence, "Though he told you, he had no right to tell ye," Here the pronoun you is in the oblique case, or follows the word denoting action, and having no distinctive emphasis, invariably falls into the sound of the antecedent form of this pronoun, ye, and as it is written, "Though he told ye, he had no right to tell ye." See the word My.

3 Y 2

Perhaps it was this pronunciation of the pronoun ye when in an oblique case, which induced Shakespeare and Milton, sometimes to write it ye: though as Dr. Lowich observes very ungrammatically:

"The more shame for ye, holy men I thought ye."

"His wrath, which one day will destroy ye both."

Milton's Par. Lost, book ii. v. 734.

YOUNG, Y OUNG. a.
Being in the first part of life, not old; igno- rant, weak; it is sometimes applied to vegeta- ble life.

YOUNG, Y OUNG. s. (98)
The offspring of animals collectively.

YOUNGISH, Y OUNG. i. s. (410)
Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, Y OUNG. I. N. L. s. (410)
Any creature in the first part of life.

YOUNGLY, Y OUNG. L. ad. (381)
Early in life; ignorantly, weakly.

YOUNGST, Y OUNG. ST. s.
Ludicrously, a young person.

YOUR, YO U R. pron.
Belonging to you: Yours is used when the substantive goes before or is understood, as, This is your book. This book is yours.

This word is nearly under the same predicament as the pronoun My. When the emphasis is upon this word, it is always pronounced full and open, like the noun ewer; as, "The moment I had read your letter I sat down to write Mine." but when it is not emphatical, it generally sinks into your, exactly like the last syllable of Leaves, etc., as, "I had just answered your first letter as your last arrived." Here, it we were to say, "I had just answered your first letter as your last arrived," with your sounded full and open like ewer, as in the former sentence, every delicate ear would be offended. This obscure sound of the possessive pronoun your always takes place when it is used to signify any species of persons or things in an indeterminate sense. Thus Addison, speaking of those metaphors which professional men most commonly fall into, says, "Your men of bu- siness usually have recourse to such instances as are too mean and familiar." Spectator, No. 491.

YOURSELF, YO U R. S. E. F. s.
You, even you; ye, not others.

This pronunciation of your in this word is a confirmation of the observations on the foregoing word.

YOUTH, Y O U T H. s.
The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; a young man or young man.

YOUTHFUL, Y O U T H. F. o. L. s.
Young; suitable to the first part of life; vigorous as in youth.

In a youthful manner.

YOUTHLY, Y O U T H. L. S. a. (381)
Young, youthful.
For the true Name of this Letter, see Principles, No. 483.

**ZEC**

For the true Name of this Letter, see Principles, No. 483.

**ZIG**

ZANY, zān'ē, s.
One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

ZEAL, zēl, s.
Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

ZEALOT, zēl'ōt, or zēl'ōt. s. (235)
One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.

ZANY, zē'ne, s.
One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

ZEAL, zēl, s.
Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

ZEALOT, zēl'ōt, or zēl'ōt. s. (235)
One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.

ZEALOUS, zēl'ōs, or zēl'ōs. a.
Ardenly passionate in any cause.

ZEALOUSLY, zēl'ōs-lē, or zēl'ōs-lē. ad.
With passionate ardour.

ZEALOUSNESS, zēl'ōs-nēs, or zēl'ōs-nēs. s.
The quality of being zealous.

ZECCHINO, zē'keh-nē, s.
A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, zēd, or Iz' zūrd. s.
The name of the letter z. The last of the English alphabet.

ZENITH, zēn'iθ. s.
The point overhead opposite the nadir.

ZEPHYR, zēf'fir. (543)
ZEPHYRUS, zēf'fer-us. s.
The west wind, and poetically any calm soft wind.

ZEST, zēst. s.
The peel of an orange squeezed into relish; a taste added.

To ZEST, zest, v. a.
To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETETICK, zē-tēt'ik. a. (509)
Proceeding by inquiry.

ZEUOMA, zōg'mā. s. (92)
A figure in grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement, as, Lust overcame shame, Boldness fear, and Madness reason.

ZIGZAG, zīg'zāg. a.
Having many short turnings; turning this way and that.

ZINC, zīŋk. s. (408)
A semi-metal of a brilliant white colour approaching to blue.

ZODIACK, zō'dē-ak, or zō'dē-ak. (293)
(294) (376)
The track of the sun through the twelve signs, a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

ZONE, zōnē. s.
A guide, a division of the earth.

ZOOGRAPHER, zō-gō'grā-fer. s.
One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, zō-gō'grā-fer. s. (318)
A description of the forms, nature, and properties of animals.

ZOOLOGY, zō-o'lō-jē. s. (518)
A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOPHYTE, zōf'fī-te. s. (156)
Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOOPHORIC, zō-pō'fīr. a. (509)
In Architecture, having the figure of some animal.

ZOOPHOROUS, zō-pō'rōs. s. (357)
The member between the architrave and the cornice, so called because it had sometimes the figures of animals carved on it.

ZOOTOMIST, zō-tō'mist. s.
A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOOTOMY, zō-tō'mē. s. (318)
Dissection of the bodies of beasts.
APPENDIX.

The Appendix in the third Edition being incorporated into the present, no place could be found for the following class of words of the termination in *ose*, which are so variously accented by our Lexicographers; but which, from their form and derivation, ought certainly to be pronounced alike. This will evidently appear from the following sketch.

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<td>Silig’inoe.</td>
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<td>Crýnoe.</td>
<td>Crýnoe.</td>
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The variety of accentuation which this sketch exhibits, sufficiently shows how uncertain are our Dictionaries where usage is obscure. From the decided prevalence of the accent on the last syllable of these words, we may easily guess at the analogy of pronunciation, and, with very little hesitation, determine that the accent ought to be placed on the last syllable of them all.
CONCLUSION.

Thus, after many years of labour and anxious observation, a great part of which has been bestowed on this Dictionary, I have given many additional corrections and improvements to a Fourth Edition of it. The favourable reception it has met with from the Public, demands my warmest acknowledgements; but at the same time makes me regret the diminished value of the former Editions, from the various corrections and improvements in this; but the judicious and candid observer will acknowledge, that a work comprehending such an infinite number of nice distinctions, and minute particulars, which (as Dr. Lowth observes) often escape observation when they are most obvious, would naturally admit of several corrections and amendments in future Editions. I have dissembled no difficulty; I have stifled no objection; and have sometimes chosen to risk the appearance of uncertainty and indecision, to those who are easily imposed upon by confidence and self-sufficiency, rather than hazard the opinion of the judicious few, by deciding without adequate reasons: and this Edition, the result of much fatigue and anxiety, has, I flatter myself, fewer faults than any similar work of the same delicacy, extent, and complexity. With thankfulness, therefore, to God, who has supported me through the whole of it, I once more consign it to the candid and discerning Public.
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