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AN

AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

INTENDED TO EXHIBIT,

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

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

AN INTRODUCTORY DISSERTATION

ON THE

ORIGIN, HISTORY AND CONNECTION OF THE

LANGUAGES OF WESTERN ASIA AND OF EUROPE,

AND A CONCISE GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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

NEW YORK:

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DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

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

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

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

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

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

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April 14th, 1828.

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AMERICAN DICTIONARY

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

J A C

J A C

J A C

J. This letter has been added to the English Alphabet in modern days; the letter J being written formerly in words where J is now used. It seems to have had the sound of *y*, in many words, as it still has in the German. The English sound of this letter may be expressed by *dzh*, or *edzh*, a compound sound coinciding exactly with that of *g*, in *genius*; the French *j*, with the articulation *d* preceding it. It is the tenth letter of the English Alphabet.

JABBER, *v. i.* [D. *gabberen*, or Fr. *jaboter*. Class Gb.]

To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter; to prate. *Suiff.*

JABBER, *n.* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words. *Suiff.*

JABBERER, *n.* One that talks rapidly, indistinctly or unintelligibly.

JABBERING, *ppr.* Prating; talking rapidly and confusedly.

JABBERMENT, *n.* Idle prate. *Obs.*

JABIRU, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the crane kind.

The Jabiru is the *Mycteria Americana*. It resembles the stork. *Cuvier.*

JACAMAR, *n.* A kind of fowls arranged by Linne under the genus *Alcedo*; but their toes are differently placed, and their food consists of insects. They are about the size of a lark. Numerous species are described. *Encyc.*

The Jacamars are arranged in a separate genus, *Gabula*, and along with the woodpeckers in the order of climbers. *Cuvier.*

JACENT, *a.* [L. *jacens*, *jacere*, to lie.] Lying at length. *Wotton.*

JACINTH, *n.* [a different orthography of *Hyacinth*.]

1. A genus of plants. [See *Hyacinth*.]

2. A species of pellucid gems. [See *Hyacinth*.] *Rev. xxi.*

JACK, *n.* [*zeku*, in Ethiopia, is the pronoun *he*, or *she*.]

1. A nickname or diminutive of John, used as a general term of contempt for any saucy or paltry fellow. *Johnson.*

2. The name of an instrument that supplies the place of a boy; an instrument to pull off boots. *Watts.*

3. An engine to turn a spit; as a kitchen jack; a smoke jack. *Mortimer.*

4. A young pike. *Mortimer.*

5. A coat of mail. [Sp. *zaco*, *zaqueta*.] *Hayward.*

6. A pitcher of waxed leather. *Dryden.*

7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. *Bacon.*

8. Part of a musical instrument called a virginal. *Bacon.*

9. The male of certain animals, as of the ass. [Arm. *acach*, a husband.] *Arbuthnot.*

10. A horse or wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed. *Ainsworth.*

11. In *sea-language*, a flag, ensign or colors, displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit. *Mar. Dict.*

12. In *Yorkshire*, half a pint. *Grose.* A quarter of a pint. *Pegge.*

Jack of all trades, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.

Jack by the hedge, a plant of the genus *Erysimum*, that grows under hedges. *Fen. of Plants.*

Jack in a box, a plant of the genus *Heranodia*.

2. A large wooden male screw, turning in a female one. *Mar. Dict.*

Jack with a lantern, an ignis fatuus, a meteor that appears in low moist lands.

Jack of the clock-house, a little man that strikes the quarters in a clock.

JACK-ALENT, *n.* [Jack in *lent*, a poor starved fellow.]

A simple sheepish fellow. *Shak.*

JACK-ANAPES, *n.* [jack and *ape*.] A monkey; an ape.

2. A coxcomb; an impertinent fellow. A young upstart *jackanapes*. *Arbuthnot.*

JACK-ASS, *n.* The male of the ass.

JACK-BLOCK, *n.* A block attached to the top-gallant-tie of a ship, to sway up or to strike the yard. *Mar. Dict.*

JACK-BOOTS, *n.* [See No. 5. supra.] Boots that serve as armor for the legs. *Spectator.*

JACK-DAW, *n.* [jack and *daw*.] A fowl of the genus *Corvus*, thievish and mischievous to the farmer. *Encyc.*

JACK-FLAG, *n.* A flag hoisted at the sprit-sail top-mast-head. *Encyc.*

JACK-PUDDING, *n.* [jack and *pudding*.] A merry Andrew; a buffoon; a zany. *Gay.*

JACK-SMITH, *n.* A smith who makes jacks for the chimney.

JACK'AL, *n.* [Sp. *chacal*; Turk. *chical*.] An animal of the genus *Canis*, resembling a dog and a fox; a native of Asia and Africa. It preys on poultry and other small animals. It is the *Canis aureus* of Linne. *Encyc. Cyc.*

JACKET, *n.* [Sp. *zaqueta*, a short loose coat; *zaco*, a short jacket; *zapacilla*, a jacket; Fr. *jaquette*; Basque, *jacaya*.] A short close garment worn by males, extending downwards to the hips; a short coat.

JACKETED, *a.* Wearing a jacket.

JAC'OBIN, *n.* [So named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks called *Jacobines*.]

The *Jacobins*, in France, during the late revolution, were a society of violent revolutionists, who held secret meetings in which measures were concerted to direct the proceedings of the National Assembly. Hence, a *Jacobin* is the member of a club, or other person, who opposes gov-

ernment in a secret and unlawful manner or by violent means; a turbulent demagogue.

JACOBINE, *n.* A monk of the order of Dominicans.

2. A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*

JACOBINIC, } Resembling the Jacobin-
JACOBINICAL, } a. bins of France; turbu-
lent; discontended with government; holding democratic principles.

JACOBINISM, *n.* Jacobinic principles; unreasonable or violent opposition to legitimate government; an attempt to overthrow or change government by secret cabals or irregular means; popular turbulence.

JACOBINIZE, *v. t.* To taint with Jacobinism; *Burke.*

JACOBITE, *n.* [from *Jacobus*, James.] A partizan or adherent of James II. king of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants; of course, an opposer of the revolution in 1688, in favor of William and Mary. *Bolingbroke.*

2. One of a sect of christians in Syria and Mesopotamia, who hold that Jesus Christ had but one nature. *Laing. Cyc.*

JACOBITE, *a.* Pertaining to the partizans of James II. *Mason.*

JACOBITISM, *n.* The principles of the partizans of James II. *Mason.*

JACOB'S-LADDER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Polemonium*. *Van. of Plants.*

JACOB'S-STAFF, *n.* A pilgrim's staff.

2. A staff concealing a dagger.

3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe. *Johnson.*

JACOBUS, *n.* [*Jacobus*, James.] A gold coin, value twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James I. *L'Etrange.*

JACONET, *n.* A kind of coarse muslin.

JACOTANCY, *n.* [*L. jaculantia*.] A boasting. [*Nbl used*.]

JACULATION, *n.* [*L. jactulo, jacto*. It ought rather to be *jactation*, *L. jactatio*.]

1. A tossing of the body; restlessness. *Harvey.*

2. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage; vain boasting. *Johnson.*

JACULATE, *v. t.* [*L. jaculor*.] To dart.

JACULATION, *n.* The action of darting, throwing or launching, as missile weapons. *Milton.*

JACULATOR, *n.* The shooting fish, a species of *Chaetodon*.

JACULATORY, *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences. [*See Ejaculatory*.]

JADL, *n.* [of unknown origin. *Qu. Sp. jad-car*, to faint.]

1. A mean or poor horse; a tired horse; a worthless nag.

Tired as a *jade* in overloaded cart. *Sidney.*

2. A mean woman; a word of contempt, noting sometimes age, but generally vice. *Johnson.*

She shines the first of battered *jades*. *Swift.*

3. A young woman; in irony or slight contempt. *Milford.*

JADE, *n.* A mineral called also nephrite or nephritic stone, remarkable for its hard-

ness and tenacity, of a color more or less green, and of a resinous or oily aspect when polished. It is fusible into a glass or enamel. Cleaveland divides jade into three subspecies, *nephrite*, *sussurite*, and *azestone*. It is found in detached masses or inhering in rocks. *Werner. Jameson. Cleaveland.*

JADE, *v. t.* To tire; to fatigue; to weary with hard service; as, to *jade* a horse.

2. To weary with attention or study; to tire.

The mind once *jaded* by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

3. To harass; to crush.

4. To tire or wear out in mean offices; as a *jaded* groom. *Shak.*

5. To tire; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me. *Shak.*

JADE, *n. i.* To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink.

They are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South.*

J'ADDED, *pp.* Tired; wearied; fatigued; harassed.

J'ADERY, *n.* The tricks of a jade. *Beaumont.*

J'ADING, *pp.* Tiring; wearying; harassing.

JADISH, *a.* Vitious; bad, like a jade.

2. Unchaste. *L'Etrange.*

JAG, *n.* [*Sp. zaga*, a load, packed on the back part of a carriage. *Qu.*] A small load. *New-England.*

JAGG, *v. t.* [perhaps *G. zacken*, a tooth, a prong, to indent; *Sw. tugg*, a sharp point.]

To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, } *n.* A tooth of a saw; a denticulation. *Martyn.*

JAGGED, *pp.* Notched; uneven.

2. *a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided; lacinate; as *jagged* leaves.

JAGGEDNESS, *n.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness. *Peachan.*

JAGGING, *pp.* Notching; cutting into teeth; dividing.

JAGGY, *a.* Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven. *Addison.*

JAGUAR, *n.* The American tiger, or once of Brazil, belonging to the genus *Felis*. *Cyc.*

JAH, *n.* Jehovah.

JAIL, *n.* [*Fr. geole*; *Arm. geol* or *jad*; *Sp. jaula*, a cage, a cell. Sometimes written very improperly *geol*, and as improperly pronounced *gole*.]

A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime, and held in the custody of the sheriff.

JAILBIRD, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.

JAILER, *n.* The keeper of a prison.

JAILFEVER, *n.* A contagious and fatal fever generated in jails and other places crowded with people.

JAKES, *n.* [*Qu. L. jacio*, to throw.] A house of office or back-house; a privy. *Swift.*

JALAP, *n.* [*Port. jalapa*; *Fr. jalap*; *Sp.*

jalapa; so called from *Xalapa*, a province in Mexico, whence it is imported.]

The root of a plant, a species of *Convolvulus*. It is brought in thin transverse slices, and also whole, of an oval shape, hard, solid and heavy. It has little or no taste or smell, but is much used in powder as a cathartic. *Cyc.*

JAM, *n.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

2. A kind of frock for children.

JAM, *v. t.* [*Russ. jem*, a press; *jam*, to press.]

1. To press; to crowd; to wedge in.

2. In *England*, to tread hard or make firm by treading, as land by cattle. *Grose.*

JAMB, } *n.* Among the lead miners of Men-
JAMB, } dip, a thick bed of stone which
hinders them when pursuing the veins of ore. *Cyc.*

JAMB, *n. jam*. [*Fr. jambe*, a leg; *jambe de force*, a corbel or pier; *It. gamba*, a leg; *gamba*, a stem or stalk.]

In *architecture*, a supporter; the side-piece or post of a door; the side-piece of a fireplace.

JAMBEE', *n.* A name formerly given to a fashionable cane. *Tatler.*

JAMBEIN, *n.* [*supra*.] Armor for the legs. *Ober.*

JANE, *n.* A coin of Genoa. *Spenser.*

2. A kind of fusion.

JANGLE, *v. i.* [*G. zanken*.] To quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle. *Shak.*

JANGLE, *v. t.* To cause to sound unharmoniously or discordantly.

—*Fr*' monkish rhymes
Had *jangl'd* their fantastic chimes. *Prior.*

JANGLER, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.

JANGLING, *pp.* Wrangling; quarreling; a sounding discordantly.

JANGLING, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangling.

JANTTOR, *n.* [*L.*] A door-keeper; a porter. *Warton.*

JANIZARIAN, *n.* Pertaining to the Janizaries, or their government. *Burke.*

JANIZARY, *n.* [*Turkish, yenisleri; yeni* and *askari*, new troops. *Eton.*]

A soldier of the Turkish foot guards. The Janizaries were a body of infantry, and reputed the Grand Seigneur's guards.

They became turbulent, and rising in arms against the Sultan, were attacked, defeated and destroyed in Constantinople, in June 1826.

JANNOCK, *n.* Out-bread. [*Local*.]

JANSENISM, *n.* The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace.

JANSENIST, *n.* A follower of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders.

JANT, *v. t.* [*In Fr. jante* is the felly of a wheel, and the original root signified probably to extend or to run, to rattle.]

To rattle here and there; to make an excursion. *Shak.*

JANT, *n.* An excursion; a ramble; a short journey. *Milton.*

JANTHLY, *adv.* [*from janty*.] Briskly; airily; gaily.

JANTINESS, *n.* Airiness; flutter; briskness.

JANTY, *a.* Airy; showy; fluttering; finical. *Hobbs.*

JANUARY, *n.* [Fr. *gionbar* or *gionvar*; Russ. *genvar*; Fr. *janvier*; It. *gennaio*; Sp. *enero*; Port. *janeiro*; L. *januarius*. It is evident from the Irish and Russian words, that the first syllable of *January*, is from the root of L. *geno*, to beget, Eng. to *begin*, Sax. *aginnan*. *Var* is said to signify a revolution. *January* then signifies the *beginning*, or first month. *Janus* is probably from the same root.]
 The first month of the year, according to the present computation. At the foundation of Rome, March was considered the first month. January and February were introduced by Numa Pompilius. *Encyc.*

JAPAN, *n.* [from the country in Asia, so called.]
 This name is given to work varnished and figured in the manner practiced by the natives of Japan. *Encyc. Cyc.*

JAPAN-EARTH, *n.* Catechu, a combination of gummy and resinous matter, obtained from the juice of a species of palau tree. *Nicholson.*
 Japan-earth or catechu, is obtained by decoction and evaporation from a species of Mimosa. It consists chiefly of tannin combined with a peculiar species of extractive. *Thomson.*

JAPAN, *v. t.* To varnish in the manner of the Japanese.
 2. To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots. *Gay.*

JAPANESE, *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.

JAPANESE, *n.* A native of Japan; or the language of the inhabitants.

JAPAN-ED, *pp.* Varnished in a particular manner.

JAPAN-ER, *n.* One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art.

JAPAN-ING, *pp.* Varnishing in the manner of the Japanese; giving a glossy black surface. *Pope.*

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JAR, *v. t.* To shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion in a thing.

JAR, *n.* A rattling vibration of sound; a shake; as a trembling jar.

2. A harsh sound; discord.

3. Clash of interest or opinions; collision; discord; debate.

4. The yet his peace is but continual jar.

5. A vessel with a large belly and broad mouth, made of earth or glass, as a jar of honey.

6. A certain measure; as a jar of oil.

JARARACA, *n.* A species of serpent in America, seldom exceeding 18 inches in length, having prominent veins on its head, and of a dusky brownish color, variegated with red and black spots. It is very poisonous. *Cyc.*

JARBLE, } *v. t.* To bemire. [Not in use.]

JAVEL, } *Spenser.*

JARDES, *n.* [Fr.] Callous tumors on the legs of a horse, below the bend of the harn on the outside. *Far. Diet.*

JARGELE, *v. t.* To emit a harsh or shrill sound. [Not in use.] *Holl.*

JARGON, *n.* [Fr. *jargon*]; It. *gergo*, *gergone*; Sp. *xerga*, *jargon*, and coarse frieze, *gerge*.

1. Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; cant.

All *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*

2. A mineral, usually of a gray or greenish white color, in small irregular grains, or crystallized in quadrangular prisms surmounted with pyramids, or in octahedrons consisting of double quadrangular prisms. [See *Zircon*.] *Kirwan.*

JARGONELLE, *n.* *jargonel*. A species of pear.

JARGONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

JARRIED, *pp.* [from *jar*.] Shaken.

JARRING, *pp.* Shaking; making a harsh sound; discordant.

JARRING, *n.* A shaking; discord; dispute; collision. *Burnet.*

JAS-HAWK, *n.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JASMIN, *n.* [Fr. *jasmin*; Sp. *jacmín*.]

JAS MINE, } It. *gelsomino*. The Ar is

جاسمین. It is sometimes written in English *Jessamine*.

A plant of the genus *Jasminum*, bearing beautiful flowers. There are several species. The common white *jasmin* is a climbing shrub, rising on supports 15 or 20 feet high. The name is also given to several plants of different genera; as the *Arabian Jasmin*, of the genus *Nyctanthus*; the *bastard Jasmin*, of the genus *Cestrum*, and also of the genus *Lycium*; the *Persian Jasmin*, of the genus *Syringa*; the *red Jasmin*, of the genus *Plumeria*; the *scarlet and yellow Jasmin*, of the genus *Bignonia*, &c. *Encyc.*

JAS-PACHATE, *n.* A name anciently given to some varieties of agate Jasper. *Cyc.*

JASPER, *n.* [Fr. *jaspe*; L. *iaspis*; Gr. *ιασπίς*; It. *diaspro*; Ar. *ياشپ*; Heb. *יאספר*.]

A mineral of the siliceous kind, and of several varieties. It is less hard than flint or even than common quartz, but gives fire with steel. It is entirely opaque, or sometimes feebly translucent at the edges, and it presents almost every variety of color. Its varieties are common Jasper, striped Jasper, Egyptian Jasper, &c. It admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, &c. *Cleveland. Kirwan.*

Jasper is a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz, of five kinds, Egyptian, striped, porcelain, common, and agate Jasper. *Jamesson.*

JASPERATED, *a.* Mixed with Jasper; containing particles of Jasper; as *Jasperated agate*. *Fowcroy.*

JASPIDEAN, *a.* Like Jasper; consisting of Jasper, or partaking of Jasper. *Kirwan.*

JASPONYX, *n.* The purest horn-colored onyx, with beautiful green zones, composed of genuine water of the finest Jaspers. *Encyc.*

JAUCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *jaucer*.] To bustle; to jaunt. *Obs.* *Shak.*

JAUNDICE, *n.* *jaundis*. [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow.]

A disease which is characterized by a suffusion of bile over the coats of the eye and the whole surface of the body, by which they are tinged with a yellow color. Hence its name.

JAUNDICED, *a.* *jaundised*. Affected with the jaundice; suffused with a yellow color; as a *jaundiced eye*.

2. Prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.

JAUNT. [See *Jaunt*.]

JAVEL, *v. t.* To bemire; and as a noun, a wandering or dirty fellow. *Obs.*

JAVELIN, *n.* [Fr. *javeline*; It. *giavelotto*; Sp. *jabalina*, the female of the wild boar, and a javelin, from *jabali*, a wild boar.]

A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, the shaft of which was of wood, but pointed with steel; used by horse or foot. Every Roman soldier carried seven javelins.

JAW, *n.* [Fr. *joue*, the cheek. It coincides in origin with *chau*, *cheu*, Arm. *joaga*, to chew; *jawed* or *gawed*, a jaw. In old authors, *jaw* is written *chaw*. It belongs to Class Cg. See *Chaw* and *Chaw*.]

1. The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. They resemble a horse shoe. In most animals, the under jaw only is movable.

2. The mouth.

3. In vulgar language, scolding, wrangling, abusive clamor.

JAW, *v. i.* To scold; to clamor. [Vulgar.]

JAW, *v. t.* To abuse by scolding. [Vulgar.]

JAW'ED, *a.* Denoting the appearance of the jaws. *Stellon.*

JAW'FALL, *n.* [*jaw* and *fall*.] Depression of the jaw; figuratively, depression of spirits. *M. Griffith.*

JAW'FALLEN, *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected.

A string may jar in the best master's hand. *Roscommon.*

2. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.

For orders and degrees *Jar* not with liberty, but well consist. *Milton.*

3. To quarrel; to dispute; to clash in words. *Dryden.*

4. To vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound. *Shak.*

JAWN, v. i. To yawn. [Vot in use. See *Yawn*.]

JAWY, a. Relating to the jaws. *Gayton*.

JAY, n. [*Fr. gai*; Sp. *gaya*.] A bird, the Corvus glaudarius. *Encyc.*

JAYET. [See *Jet*.]

JAZZEL, n. A gem of an azure blue color. [Qu. Sp. *azul*, corrupted.]

JEALOUS, a. *jel'us*. [*Fr. jaloux*; It. *geloso*. The Spanish use *zeloso* from *zelo*, zeal; but the Italian word seems to be of distinct origin from *zeal*, and to belong to Class Gl.]

1. Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalry; uneasy through fear that another has withdrawn or may withdraw from one the affections of a person he loves, or enjoy some good which he desires to obtain; followed by *of*, and applied both to the object of love and to the rival. We say, a young man is *jealous* of the woman he loves, or *jealous* of his rival. A man is *jealous* of his wife, and the wife of her husband.

2. Suspicious that we do not enjoy the affection or respect of others, or that another is more loved and respected than ourselves.

3. Emulous; full of competition. *Dryden*.

4. Solicitous to defend the honor of; concerned for the character of.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts. 1 Kings xix.

5. Suspiciously vigilant; anxiously careful and concerned for.

I am *jealous* over you with a godly jealousy. 2 Cor. xi.

6. Suspiciously fearful.

'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these, Renders us *jealous* and destroys our peace. *Waller*.

JEALOUSLY, *adv. jel'usly*. With jealousy or suspicion; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance or caution.

JEALOUSNESS, n. *jel'usness*. The state of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance. *King Charles*.

JEALOUSY, n. *jel'usy*. [*Fr. jalousie*; It. *gelosia*.]

1. That passion or peculiar uneasiness which arises from the fear that a rival may rob us of the affection of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; or it is the uneasiness which arises from the fear that another does or will enjoy some advantage which we desire for ourselves. A man's *jealousy* is excited by the attentions of a rival to his favorite lady. A woman's *jealousy* is roused by her husband's attentions to another woman. The candidate for office manifests a *jealousy* of others who seek the same office. The *jealousy* of a student is awakened by the apprehension that his fellow will bear away the palm of praise. In short, *jealousy* is awakened by whatever may exalt others, or give them pleasures and advantages which we desire for ourselves. *Jealousy* is nearly allied to *envy*, for *jealousy*, before a good is lost by ourselves, is converted into *envy*, after it is obtained by others.

Jealousy is the apprehension of superiority. *Shewstone*.

Whoever had qualities to alarm our *jealousy*, had excellence to deserve our fondness.

2. Suspicious fear or apprehension. *Rambler*.

3. Suspicious caution or vigilance; an earnest concern or solicitude for the welfare or honor of others. Such was Paul's godly *jealousy* for the Corinthians.

4. Indignation. God's *jealousy* signifies his concern for his own character and government, with a holy indignation against those who violate his laws, and offend against his majesty. Ps. lxxix.

JEARS, n. In sea-language, an assemblage of tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered. Hoisting is called *swaying*, and lowering is called *striking*. This word is sometimes written *geers* or *gears*. [See *Gear*.] *Mar. Dict.*

JEAT, n. A fossil of a fine black color. [See *Jet*.]

JEER, v. i. [*G. scheren*, to rail at, to jeer, to sneer, to shave, *D. scheeren*, *Dan. skiere*, Sw. *skära*, Gr. *σκίρα*, without a prefix.] These all seem to be of one family, Class Gr. The primary sense is probably to *rub*, or to cut by rubbing; and we use *rub* in a like sense; a *dry rub*, is a keen, cutting, sarcastic remark.]

To utter severe, sarcastic reflections; to scoff; to deride; to flout; to make a mock of; as, to *jeer* at one in sport. *Herbert*.

JEER, v. t. To treat with scoffs or derision. *Hovell*.

JEER, n. Railing language; scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mockery; derision; or ridicule with scorn.

Midas exposed to all their *jeers*, Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift*.

JEERED, *pp*. Railed at; derided.

JEERER, n. A scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

JEERING, *ppr*. Scoffing; mocking; deriding.

JEERING, n. Derision.

JEERINGLY, *adv*. With raillery; scornfully; contemptuously; in mockery.

Derham.

JEF PERSONITE, n. A mineral occurring in crystalline masses, of a dark olive green color passing into brown, found included in Franklinite and garnet, in New Jersey. *Phillips*.

JEG'GET, n. A kind of sausage. [Vot in use.] *Rinsworth*.

JEH'VAH, n. The Scripture name of the Supreme Being, Heb. יהוה. If, as is supposed, this name is from the Hebrew substantive verb, the word denotes the PERMANENT BEING, as the primary sense of the substantive verb in all languages, is to be fixed, to stand, to remain or abide.

This is a name peculiarly appropriate to the eternal Spirit, the unchangeable God, who describes himself thus, I AM THAT I AM. Ex. iii.

JEHO'VIST, n. Among critics, one who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word Jehovah in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of the word and express the true pronunciation. The *Jehovists* are opposed to the *Adonists*, who hold that the points annexed to the word *Jehovah*, are the vowels of the word *Adonai*. *Encyc.*

JEJU'NE, a. [*L. jejunus*, empty, dry.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant. *Bacon*.

2. Hungry; not sated.

3. Dry; barren; not wanting interesting matter; as a *jeune* narrative.

JEJU'NENESS, n. Poverty; barrenness; particularly, want of interesting matter; a deficiency of matter that can engage the attention and gratify the mind; as the *jeuneness* of style or narrative. [*Jejunity* is not used.]

JEL'LIED, a. [*See Jelly and Gelly*.] Brought to the consistence of jelly.

JEL'LY, n. [*Sp. jalea*, from *L. gela*, to congeal. See *Gelly*.]

The inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar.

2. Something viscous or glutinous; something of the consistency of jelly; a transparent sly substance, obtained from animal substances by decoction; portable soup.

JEL'LYBAG, n. A bag through which jelly is distilled.

JEN'TE, n. A different orthography of *Jenite*, which see.

JEN'NET, n. A small Spanish horse, properly *gend*.

JEN'NETTING, n. [said to be corrupted from *jencting*, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean.] A species of early apple. *Mortimer*.

JEN'NY, n. A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam and used in manufactories.

JENT'LING, n. A fish, the blue chub, found in the Danube.

JEO'FAIL, n. *je'fail*. [*Fr. j'ai failli*, I have failed.]

An oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law; or the acknowledgment of a mistake. *Blackstone*.

JEO'PARD, v. t. *je'pard*. [See *Jeopardy*.]

To hazard; to put in danger; to expose to loss or injury.

Zehulon and Naphtali were a people that *jeoparded* their lives to the death in the high places of the field. Judges v.

JEO'PARDER, n. *je'parder*. One who puts to hazard.

JEO'PARDIZE, v. t. *je'pardize*. To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard. [This is a modern word, used by respectable writers in America, but synonymous with *jeopard* and therefore useless.]

JEO'PARDOUS, a. *je'pardous*. Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

JEO'PARDOUSLY, *adv. je'pardously*. With risk or danger.

JEO'PARDY, n. *je'pardy*. [The origin of this word is not settled. Some others suppose it to be *Fr. j'ai perdu*, I have lost, or *jeu perdu*, a lost game. Tyrwhitt supposes it to be *jeu parti*, an even game, or game in which the chances are even. "Si nous les voyons a jeu parti." If we see them at an even game. *Froissart*, vol. i. c. 251. But *jeopardy* may be corrupted from the G. *gefahr*, danger, hazard; *ge-führen*, to hazard, to jeopard. See *Fr.*]

Exposure to death, loss or injury; hazard; danger; peril.

They were filled with water and were in *jeopardy*. Luke viii.

JER BOA, n. A quadruped having very short fore legs.

JERK, v. t. [This is probably the Ch. Heb. *pr*, to reach, to spit, that is, to throw out with a sudden effort, Sax. *hrecan*, *herca*. If not, I know not its origin or affinities. It seems to be a different orthography of *jerk*.]

1. To thrust out; to thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust or push; as, to *jerk* one under the ribs; to *jerk* one with the elbow.

2. To throw with a quick, smart motion; as, to *jerk* a stone. We apply this word to express the mode of throwing to a little distance by drawing the arm back of the body, and thrusting it forward against the side or hip, which stops the arm suddenly.

JERK, v. i. To accost eagerly. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden*.

JERK, n. A short sudden thrust, push or twitch; as striking against something with a short quick motion; as a *jerk* of the elbow.

His jade gave him a *jerk*. *B. Jonson*.
Lobsters swim by jerks. *Greuv.*

JERKIN, n. A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat. *Shak. South.*

2. A kind of hawk. *Johnson*.

JERSEY, n. [from the island so called.]
1. Fine yarn of wool. *Johnson*.

2. The finest of wool separated from the rest; combed wool. *Bailey. Encycy.*

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, n. A plant, a species of Helianthus or Sunflower.

JESS, n. Short straps of leather tied round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist. *Hammer*.

2. A ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry. *Encycy.*

JES SAMIN, n. A genus of plants and their flowers. [See *Jasmin*.]

JESSE, n. A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir. *Coveil*.

JESSED, a. Having jesses on; a term in heraldry.

JEST, n. [Sp. and Port. *chiste*, a witty saying, a jest or joke; *chistoso*, gay, facetious; allied perhaps to *L. gestio*.]

1. A joke; something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter. Religion should never be the subject of *jest*.

2. The object of laughter or sport; a laughing stock.

Then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it. *Shak.*

In jest, for mere sport or diversion; not in truth and reality; not in earnest.

—And given in earnest what I begged in *jest*. *Shak.*

3. A mask.

4. A deed; an action. *Ola*.

JEST, v. i. To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke.

Jest not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced. *Ecclesi.*

2. To utter in sport; to say what is not true, merely for diversion.

3. To play a part in a mask. *Shak.*

JESTER, n. A person given to jesting; sportive talk and merry pranks.

—He rambl'd up and down
With shallow *jesters*. *Shak.*

2. One given to sarcasm. *Swift*.
Now, as a *jester*, I accost you.

3. A buffoon; a merry-andrew, a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

JESTING, ppr. Joking; talking for diversion or merriment.

JESTING, n. A joking; concise wit; wit that consists in a trope or verbal figure, in a metaphorical sense of words, or in a double sense of the same word, or in a similitude of sound in different words. *Encycy.*

JESTINGLY, adv. In a jocose manner; not in earnest. *Herbert*.

JESTING-STOCK, n. A laughing stock; a butt of ridicule. *Googe*.

JESUIT, n. s. z. One of the society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola; a society remarkable for their cunning in propagating their principles.

JESUITED, a. Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits. *White*.

JESUITESS, n. A female Jesuit in principle. *Bp. Hall*.

JESUITIC, } a. Pertaining to the Jesuits
JESUITICAL, } a. or their principles and arts.

2. Designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating. *Encycy.*

JESUITICALLY, adv. Craftily.

JESUITISM, n. The arts, principles and practices of the Jesuits.

2. Cunning; deceit; hypocrisy; prevarication; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.

JESUIT'S-BARK, n. Peruvian bark; the bark of the Cinchona, a tree of Peru.

JET, n. [D. *git*; Fr. *jaquet*; L. *gagates*.]

A solid, dry, black, inflammable fossil substance, harder than asphalt, susceptible of a good polish, and glossy in its fracture, which is conchoidal or undulating. It is found not in strata or continued masses, but in unconnected heaps. It is wrought into toys, buttons, mourning jewels, &c. *Nicholson. Encycy.*

Jet is regarded as a variety of lignite, or coal originating in wood. *Havvy. Cleaveland*.

JET, n. [Fr. *jet*, *It. getto*, a cast; probably from *L. jactus*, whence Fr. *jetter*, *It. gettare*, to throw.]

1. A spout, spouting or shooting of water; a *jet d' eau*.

2. A yard. *Tusser*. Drift; scope. [*Not in use or local.*]

JET, v. i. [See the Noun.] To shoot forward; to shoot out; to project; to jut; to intrude. *Shak.*

2. To strut; to throw or toss the body in haughtiness. *Shak.*

3. To jerk; to jolt; to be shaken. *Wiscaman*.

[This orthography is rarely used. See *Jul*.]

JETTEAU, n. jet to. [Fr. *jet d'eau*.] A throw or spout of water. *Addison*.

JET SAM, } [Fr. *jetter*, to throw.] In

JETSON, } n. law and commerce, properly,

JETTISON, } ly, the throwing of goods

onboard in order to lighten a ship in a tempest for her preservation. The word may however be used for the goods thus thrown away, or adverbially.

Jettison is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; *Not-*

sum, is where they continue swimming; *ligan* is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy. *Park. Blackstone*.

JETTEE, n. A projection in a building.

JETTY, v. i. To jut.

JETTY, n. A small pier or projection into a river for narrowing it and raising the water above that place. *Cyc.*

JETTY, a. Made of jet, or black as jet. *Prior*.

JETTYHEAD, n. The projecting part of a wharf; the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock. *Mtr. Diet.*

JEW, n. [a contraction of Judas or Judah.] A Hebrew or Israelite.

JEWEL, n. [It. *gioia*, joy, mirth, a jewel; *gioiello*, a jewel; Fr. *joyau*; Sp. *joya*, *joyel*; G. *juwel*; D. *juewel*. It is from the root of *joy*. Low L. *jacale*. Class Cg.]

1. An ornament worn by ladies, usually consisting of a precious stone, or set with one or more; a pendant worn in the ear.

2. A precious stone. *Shak.*

3. A name expressive of fondness. A mother calls her child her *jewel*.

JEWEL, v. t. To dress or adorn with jewels. *B. Jonson*.

JEWEL-HOUSE, } n. The place where

JEWEL-OFFICE, } n. the royal ornaments are reposed. *Shak.*

JEWEL-LIKE, a. Brilliant as a jewel. *Shak.*

JEWELLED, pp. Adorned with jewels.

JEWELLER, n. One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.

JEWELLING, ppr. Adorning with jewels.

JEWELRY, n. Jewels in general.

JEWESS, n. A Hebrew woman. *Acts xxiv.*

JEWISH, a. Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews. *Tit. i.*

JEWISHLY, adv. In the manner of the Jews. *Donne*.

JEWISHNESS, n. The rites of the Jews. *Martin*.

JEWRY, n. Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews, whence the name of a street in London. *Chaucer*.

JEW'S-EAR, n. The name of a species of Fungus, the *Peziza auricula*, bearing some resemblance to the human ear. *Johnson. Let.*

JEW'S-FRANKINCENSE, n. A plant, a species of *Styrax*.

JEW'S-HARP, n. [*Jew* and *harp*.] An instrument of music shaped like a harp, which, placed between the teeth and by means of a spring struck by the finger, gives a sound which is modulated by the breath into soft melody. It is called also *Jews-trump*.

JEW'S-MALLOW, n. A plant, a species of *Corchorus*.

JEW'S-PITCH, n. Asphaltum, which see.

JEW'S-STONE, n. The elevated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea urchin petrified. It is a regular figure, oblong and rounded, about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. Its color is a pale dusky gray, with a tinge of dusky red. *Hill*.

JEZEBEL, n. An impudent, daring, vicious woman. *Spectator*.

JIB, n. The foremost sail of a ship, being a large stay-sail extended from the outer

end of the jib-boom towards the fore-topmast-head. In shoops, it is on the bowsprit, and extends towards the lower mast-head.

JIB-BOOM, n. A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it. Beyond this sometimes extended the flying-jib-boom.

JIBOY'A, n. An American serpent of the largest kind.

JIG, n. [It. *giga*; Fr. *gigue*.] See *Gig*. A kind of light dance, or a tune or air.

JIG, v. t. To dance a jig. *B. Jonson.*

JIG'GER, n. In sea-language, a machine consisting of a rope about five feet long, with a block at one end and a sheave at the other, used to hold on the cable when it is thrown into the ship, by the revolution of the windlass. *Mar. Dict.*

JIG'GISH, a. Suitable to a jig.

JIG-MAKER, n. One who makes or plays jigs.

JIG PIN, n. A pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams, and prevent them from turning. *Cyc.*

JILL, n. A young woman; in contempt. [See *Gill*.]

JILL-FLIRT, n. A light wanton woman. *Guardian.*

JILT, n. [Of uncertain etymology.] A woman who gives her lover hopes and capriciously disappoints him; a woman who trifles with her lover. *Otway.*

JILT, v. t. To encourage a lover and then frustrate his hopes; to trick in love; to give hopes to a lover and then reject him. *Dryden.*

JILT, v. i. To play the jilt; to practice deception in love and discard lovers. *Congreec.*

JIMMERS, n. Jointed hinges. *Bailey.*

JIN'GLE, v. i. [Qu. Ch. and Syr. 27, 827 a little bell; or Persian زنگ *zauk*, a little brass ball or bell. It may be allied to *jungle*.]

To sound with a fine sharp rattle; to clink; as *jingling* chains or bells.

JIN'GLE, v. t. To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell or as pieces of metal.

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew.

JIN'GLE, n. A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.

JIN'GLE, n. A little bell or rattle.

JIN'GLE, n. Correspondence of sound in rhymes. *Dryden.*

JIN'GLING, ppr. Giving a sharp fine rattling sound, as a little bell or as pieces of metal.

JIP'PO, n. [Fr. *jupe*.] A waistcoat or kind of stays for females.

JOB, n. [of unknown origin, but perhaps allied to *chop*, primarily to strike or drive.]

1. A piece of work; any thing to be done, whether of more or less importance. The carpenter or mason undertakes to build a house by the *job*. The erection of Westminster bridge was a heavy *job*; and it

was a great *job* to erect Central wharf, in Boston. The mechanic has many small *jobs* on hand.

2. A lucrative business; an undertaking with a view to profit.

No check is known to blush nor heart to throbb.

Save when they lose a question or a *job*. *Pope.*

3. A sudden stab with a pointed instrument. [This seems to be nearly the original sense.]

To do the *job* for one, to kill him.

JOB, v. t. To strike or stab with a sharp instrument. *L'Estrange.*

2. To drive in a sharp pointed instrument. *Mazon.*

JOB, v. i. To deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker.

The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town, And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOBBER, n. One who does small jobs.

2. A dealer in the public stocks or funds; usually called a *stock-jobber*. *Swift.*

3. One who engages in a low, lucrative affair.

JOB BERNOWL, n. [said to be from Flemish *jobbe*, dull, and Sax. *kwol*, head or top.] A logghead; a blockhead. [A low word.] *Hudibras.*

JOBS-TEARS, n. A plant of the genus *Coix*.

JOCKEY, n. [said to be from *Jockey*, a diminutive of *Jack*, John; primarily, a boy that rides horses.]

1. A man that rides horses in a race. *Addison.*

2. A dealer in horses; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain.

Hence,

3. A cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade.

JOCKEY, v. t. To cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade.

2. To jostle by riding against one. *Johnson.*

JOCKEYSHIP, n. The art or practice of riding horses. *Cooper.*

JOCO'SE, a. [L. *jocosus*, from *jocus*, a joke.]

1. Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish; used of persons.

2. Containing a joke; sportive; merry; as *jocose* or conical airs. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY, adv. In jest; for sport or game; waggishly. *Brown.*

JOCO'SENESS, n. The quality of being *jocose*; waggery; merriment. [*Jocosity* is not used.]

JOCO'SERIOUS, a. Partaking of mirth and seriousness. *Green.*

JOCULAR, a. [L. *jocularis*, from *jocus*, a joke.]

1. *Jocose*; waggish; merry; given to jesting; used of persons.

2. Containing jokes; sportive; not serious; as a *jocular* expression or style.

JOCULARITY, n. Merriment; jesting. *Brown.*

JOCULARLY, adv. In jest; for sport or mirth. *Sp. Livingston.*

JOCULARY, a. Jocular. [Not in use.] *Isch. Bacon.*

JOCULATOR, n. [L.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel. *Strutt.*

JOCULATORY, a. Droll; merrily said.

JOC'UND, a. [L. *jocundus*, from *jocus*, a joke.] Merry; joy; airy; lively; sportive.

Rural sports and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

JOCUNDITY, } n. State of being merry;

JOC'UNDNESS, } n. gaiety;

JOC'UNDLY, adv. Merrily; gayly.

JOG, v. t. [Qu. W. *gogi*, to shake, or D. *schokken*, to jolt or shake, which seems to be the Fr. *choquer*, Eng. *shock*, shake.]

To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.

Sudden *jogged* Ulysses. *Pope.*

JOG, v. i. To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot.

No hog his destiny, never to rot, While he might stall *jog* on, and keep his trot.

2. To walk or travel idly, heavily or slowly. Thus they *jog* on, still ticking, never thiving. *Dryden.*

JOG, n. A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention. When your friend falls asleep at church, give him a *jog*.

2. A rub; a small stop; obstruction. *Glanville.*

JOG GER, n. One who walks or moves heavily and slowly.

2. One who gives a sudden push.

JOG GING, ppr. Pushing slightly.

JOG GING, n. A slight push or shake.

JOG GLE, v. t. [from *jog*.] To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push.



JOG GLED, ppr. Slightly shaken.

JOG GLING, ppr. Shaking slightly.

JOHANNES, n. [John, latinized.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars; contracted often into *jo*; as a *jo*, or half-*jo*. It is named from the figure of king John, which it bears.

JOHN'APPLE, n. A sort of apple, good for spring use, when other fruit is spent. *Mortimer.*

JOIN, v. t. [Fr. *joindre*; It. *giungere*; from L. *jungo*, *jungere*; *jungo* for *jungo*; Sp. and Port. *juntar*, to join; L. *jungam*; Eng. *yoke*; Gr. *ζυγος* and *ζυγους*, a yoke, and a pair; *ζυγος*, to yoke; *ζυγους*, to yoke; Ch.

27; Syr.  *zug*; Ar.  to join,

to couple, to marry, to pair; Eth. $\text{H}\theta\text{7}$ *zog*, a pair, as in Arabic.

It signifies also in Syriac, to rage, to cry out; showing that the primary sense is to strain, to stretch, to extend, precisely as in *span*.]

1. To set or bring one thing in contiguity with another.

Woe to them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. Is. v.

2. To couple; to connect; to combine; as, to *join* ideas. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

New Jeho-shaphat had riches and honor in abundance, and joined affinity with Ahab. 2 Ch. xviii.

What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. Matt. xix.

4. To associate.

Go near and join thyself to this chariot. Acts viii.

5. To unite in any act.

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *joins*. *Dryden.*

6. To unite in concord.

But that ye be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind, and in the same judgment. 1 Cor. i. The phrase, to *join battle*, is probably elliptical, for *join to battle*; or it is borrowed from the Latin, *committere praelium*, to send together the battle.

In general, *join* signifies to unite two entire things without breach or intermixture, by contact or contiguity, either temporary or permanent. It differs from *connect*, which signifies properly, to unite by an intermediate substance. But *join*, *unite*, and *connect* are often used synonymously.

JOIN, *v. i.* To grow to; to adhere. The place where two bones of the body *join*, is called a *joint* or articulation.

2. To be contiguous, close or in contact; as when two houses *join*.

3. To unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership or society. Russia and Austria *joined* in opposition to Buonaparte's ambitious views. Men *join* in great undertakings, and in companies for trade or manufacture. They *join* in entertainments and amusements. They *join* in benevolent associations. It is often followed with *with*.

Any other may *join with* him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. Locke.

Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people of these abominations? Ezra ix.

JOIN DER, *n.* A joining; as a *joiner* in denarium. Blackstone.

JOINED, *pp.* Added; united; set or fastened together; associated; confederated.

JOINER, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood; but appropriately and usually, a mechanic who does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings. This is the true and original sense of the word in Great Britain and in New England. This person is called in New York, a *carpenter*. [See *Carpenter*.]

JOINERY, *n.* The art of fitting and joining pieces of timber in the construction of utensils or parts of a building, so as to form one entire piece.

JOIN HAND, *n.* Writing in which letters are joined in words; as distinguished from writing in single letters. Addison.

JOINING, *ppr.* Adding; making contiguous; uniting; confederating.

JOINT, *n.* [Fr. *joint*; Sp. *junta*, *juntura*; It. *giuntura*; L. *junctura*. See *Join*.]

1. The joining of two or more things.

2. In *anatomy*, the joining of two or more bones; an articulation; as the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle.

3. A knot; the union of two parts of a plant; or the space between two joints; an intermode; as the *joint* of a cane, or of a stalk of maize.

4. A hinge; a juncture of parts which admits of motion.

5. The place where two pieces of timber are united.

6. In *joinery*, straight lines are called a *joint*, when two pieces of wood are planed. Mozon.

7. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

Out of joint, luxated; dislocated; as when the head of a bone is displaced from its socket. Hence figuratively, confused; disordered; misplaced.

JOINT, *n.* Shared by two or more; as *joint* property.

2. United in the same profession; having an interest in the same thing; as a *joint-heir* or heiress.

3. United; combined; acting in concert; as a *joint force*; *joint efforts*; *joint vigor*.

JOINT, *v. t.* To form with joints or articulations; used *mostly* in the participle; as the fingers are *jointed*; a cane has a *jointed* stalk.

2. To form many parts into one; as *jointed* wood. Dryden.

3. To cut or divide into joints or quarters. Dryden.

JOINTED, *pp.* Formed with articulations, as the stem of a plant.

2. Separated into joints or quarters.

JOINT'ER, *n.* A long plane, a joiner's utensil.

JOINT'-HEIR, *n.* [*joint* and *heir*.] An heir having a joint interest with another. Rom. viii.

JOINTLY, *adv.* Together; unitedly; in concert; with cooperation.

2. With union of interest; as, to be *jointly* concerned in a voyage.

JOINT'RESS, *n.* A woman who has a jointure. Blackstone.

JOINT'STOOL, *n.* A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other. South.

JOINT-TENANCY, *n.* [*joint* and *tenant*.] A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time and possession. Blackstone.

JOINT-TENANT, *n.* [*joint* and *tenant*.] One who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.

JOINT'RE, *n.* [Fr.] An estate in lands or tenements, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease. Blackstone.

JOINTURE, *v. t.* To settle a jointure upon. Cowley.

JOINTURED, *pp.* Endowed with a jointure.

JOIST, *n.* [Scot. *geist* or *gest*. Qu. Fr. *gesir*, to lie.]

A small piece of timber, such as is framed into the girders and summers of a building to support a floor. Encyc.

JOIST, *v. t.* To fit in joists; to lay joists.

JOKE, *n.* [L. *jocus*; Dan. *giek*, a joke; *gieker*, to joke; Sw. *gicka*, to ridicule; G. *schakern*.]

1. A jest; something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; raillery. A jealous person will rarely bear a *joke*.

2. An illusion; something not real, or to no purpose.

Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke*! Pope.

In joke, in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest.

JOKE, *v. i.* [L. *jocor*.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

JOKE, *v. t.* To rally; to cast jokes at; to make merry with.

JO'KER, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow. Dennis.

JO'KING, *ppr.* Jestng; making merry with.

JOLE, *n.* [sometimes written *jolt*; Sax. *ceole*, the jaw or cheek; Ir. *gael*, Qu. Arn. *chaghl*, contracted.]

1. The cheek; used in the phrase, *cheek by jole*, that is, with the cheeks together, close, etc. a tete. Dryden.

2. The head of a fish. Pope.

JOLL, *v. t.* To strike the head against any thing; to clash with violence. [Not used.] Shak.

JOLLILY, *adv.* [See *Jolly*.] With noisy mirth; with a disposition to noisy mirth. Dryden.

JOL-LIMENT, *n.* Mirth; merriment. Obs. Spenser.

JOL-LINESS, } [from *jolly*.] Noisy mirth;

JOL-LITY, } *n.* gayety; merriment; festivity.

All was now turned to *jollity* and game. Milton.

2. Elevation of spirit; gayety.

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel for him who was only worthy to enter into it. Sidney.

[This word in America is not now applied to respectable company.]

JOL-LY, *a.* [Fr. *joli*, pretty; It. *giulivo*, joyful, merry. Qu. Sax. *geola*, *gehol*, a feast, the *yule*, or feast of the nativity.]

1. Merry; gay; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial. It expresses more life and noise than *cheerful*, as a *jolly* troop of hunters. Shak.

[It is seldom applied in colloquial usage to respectable company. We rarely say of respectable persons, they are *jolly*. It is applied to the young and the vulgar.]

2. Expressing mirth or inspiring it.

And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. Prior.

The coachman is swelled into *jolly* dimensions by frequent potatoes of malt liquors. Irving.

3. Exciting mirth and gayety; as *jolly* May. Dryden.

4. Like one in high health; pretty. South.

JOLLY-BOAT, *n.* A small boat belonging to a ship. [Sw. *jult*, a yawl.]

JOLT, *v. i.* To shake with short abrupt risings and fallings; as a carriage moving on rough ground. The carriage *jolts*.

JOLT, *v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high trotting horse; as the horse or carriage *jolts* the rider.

JOLT, *n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage. Swift.

JOLTER, *n.* He or that which jolts.

JOLT HEAD, *n.* A greathead; a dunce; a blockhead. Shak.

JOLTING, *ppr.* Giving sudden jerks or shakes.

JON-QUIL, *n.* [Fr. *jonquille*; It. *giuncigliola*; Giunc. L. *juncea*, a rush, and It. *giglio*, a lily. It is sometimes called the rush leafed daffodil.]

A plant of the genus *Narcissus* or daffodil, bearing beautiful flowers, of various colors, yellow and white. Encyc.

JOR DEN, *n.* A vessel for chamber uses. Swift.

JO'SO, *n.* A small fish of the gudgeon kind.

JOS-TLE, *v. t.* *jos'l*. [Fr. *jouter*, for *jouster*; It. *giostrare*; Sp. *jostar*. Written also *justle*.] To run against; to push.

JOS'TLED, *pp.* Run against; pushed. We say, a thing is *jostled* out of its place.

JOS'TLING, *pp.* Running against; pushing.

JOS'TLING, *n.* A running against; a crowding.

JOT, *n.* [Gr. *iota*, Ch. Heb. *yod*, Syr. *yuth*, the name of the letter 'i' or 'r']

An iota; a point; a title; the least quantity assignable.

Till heaven and earth pass, one *lot* or one tithe shall in no wise pass from the law till all shall be fulfilled. Matt. v.

A man may read much, and acquire not a *lot* of knowledge, or be a *lot* the wiser.

JOT, *v. t.* To set down; to make a memorandum of.

JOT'TING, *n.* A memorandum. Todd.

JOT'SSANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Jollity; merriment. [Not in use.]

JOURNALS, *n. jur'nal*. [Fr. *journal*; It. *giornale*, from *giorno*, a day; Corn. *journa*; W. *diurnal*; L. *diurnus*.] This was originally an adjective, signifying daily, as in Spenser and Shakspeare; but the adjective is obsolete.

1. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events; or the book containing such an account.

2. Among *merchants*, a book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered from the daily book or blotter.

3. In *navigation*, a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences.

4. A paper published daily, or other newspaper; also, the title of a book or pamphlet published at stated times, containing an account of inventions, discoveries and improvements in arts and sciences; as the *Journal de Savans*; the *Journal of Science*.

JOURNALIST, *n. jur'nalist*. The writer of a journal or diary.

JOURNALIZE, *v. t. jur'nalize*. To enter in a journal.

JOURNEY, *n. jur'ny*. [Fr. *journée*, a day or day's work; It. *giornata*, a day; Sp. *jornada*, a journey, or travel of a day; It. *giorno*, a day, from L. *diurnus*, *die*.]

1. The travel of a day. Obs. Milton.

2. Travel by land to any distance and for any time, indefinitely; as a *journey* from London to Paris, or to Rome; a *journey* to visit a brother; a week's *journey*; we made two *journeys* to Philadelphia.

3. Passage from one place to another; as a long *journey* from the upper regions.

4. It may sometimes include a passing by water.

JOURNEY, *v. i. jur'ny*. To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.

Abrah. *journeyed*, going on still towards the south. Gen. xii.

JOURNEYING, *pp.* Traveling; passing from place to place.

JOURNEYING, *n.* A traveling or passing from one place to another; as the *journeyings* of the children of Israel.

JOURNEYMAN, *n. [Journey and man]*. Strictly, a man hired to work by the day; but in fact, any mechanic who is hired to work for another in his employment,

whether by the month, year or other term. It is applied only to mechanics in their own occupations.

JOUR'NEY-WORK, *n.* Work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occupation. [This word is never applied to farming.]

JOUST. [See Just.]

JOVE, *n.* [L. *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter*, Gr. *Zeus*.]

1. The name of the Supreme Deity among the Romans.

2. The planet Jupiter.

Or ask of yonder arid fields above
Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove's*.

3. The air or atmosphere, or the god of the air.
And *Jove* descends in showers of kindly rain.

JOVIAL, *a.* [from *Jove*, supra.] Kindly under the influence of Jupiter, the planet.

—The fixed stars astrologically differentiated by the planets, and esteemed *Marial* or *Jovial* according to the colors whereby they answer these planets.

JOVIAL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *id.*; It. *gioiiale*; probably from the root of *gioiame*, young, or from that of *joy*. If it is from *Jove*, it must be from the sense of airy or fresh.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; joyous; jolly; as a joyful youth; a *joyial* throng.

2. Expressive of mirth and hilarity.

His odes are some of them panegyric, others moral, the rest are *joyial* or bacchanalian.

JOVIALIST, *n.* One who lives a joyful life.

JOVIALLY, *adv.* Merrily; gaily; with noisy mirth.

JOVIALNESS, *n.* Noisy mirth; gaiety.

JOWL, *n.* The cheek. [See *Jole*.]

JOWLER, *n.* The name of a hunting dog, beagle or other dog.

JOWTER, *n.* A fish driver.

JOY, *n.* [Fr. *joie*; It. *gioia*; Arm. *joa*, contracted; G. *jauchzen*, to shout; It. *joia*, to rejoice; Sp. *gozo*; Port. *id.*] This word belongs to the Class Cg, and its radical sense is probably, to shout, or to leap, or to play or sport, and allied perhaps to *joke* and *juggle*.]

1. The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; that excitement of pleasurable feelings which is caused by success, good fortune, the gratification of desire or some good possessed, or by a rational prospect of possessing what we love or desire; gladness; exultation; exhilaration of spirits.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present or assured approaching possession of a good.

—Peace,
Bring heavenly balm to heal my country's wounds,
Joy to my soul and transport to my eye.

2. Gaiety; mirth; festivity.
The roofs with *joy* resound.

3. Happiness; felicity.
Her heavenly form beheld, all wished her *joy*.

4. A glorious and triumphant state.

—Who for the *joy* that was set before him, endured the cross. Heb. xii.

5. The cause of joy or happiness.
Forye are our glory and *joy*. 1 Thess. ii.

6. A term of fondness; the cause of joy.

JOY, *v. i.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

I will *joy* in the God of my salvation. Hab. iii.

JOY, *v. t.* To give joy to; to congratulate; to entertain kindly.

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.
My soul was *joyed* in vain.

3. [Fr. *joir*.] To enjoy; to have or possess with pleasure, or to have pleasure in the possession of. [Little used. See *Enjoy*.]

JOY'ANCE, *n.* [Old Fr. *joiant*.] Gaiety; festivity. Obs.

JOY'ED, *pp.* Gladdened; enjoyed.

JOY'FUL, *a.* Full of joy; very glad; exulting.

My soul shall be *joyful* in my God. Is. lxi. Rarely, it has of before the cause of joy.

Sad for their loss, but *joyful* of our life.

JOY'FULLY, *adv.* With joy; gladly.
Never did men more *joyfully* obey.

JOY'FULNESS, *n.* Great gladness; joy. Deut. xxviii.

JOY'LESS, *a.* Destitute of joy; wanting joy.
With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat.

Rarely followed by *of*; as *joyless* of the grove.

2. Giving no joy or pleasure.
A *joyless*, dismal, black and sorrowful issue.

JOY'LESSLY, *adv.* Without joy. Milton.

JOY'LESSNESS, *n.* State of being joyless. Donne.

JOY'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *joyeux*.] Glad; gay; merry; joyful.

Joyous the birds: fresh gales and gentle airs
Whispered it.

2. Giving joy.
They, all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime—

It has of, before the cause of joy.
And *joyous* of our conquest early won.

JOY'OUSLY, *adv.* With joy or gladness.

JOY'OUSNESS, *n.* The state of being joyous.

JUB, *n.* A bottle or vessel. Obs. Chaucer.

JUBILANT, *a.* [L. *jubilans*. See *Jubilee*.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant*.

JUBILATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *jubilatio*. See *Jubilee*.] The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, *n.* [Fr. *jubilé*; L. *jubilium*, from *jubilo*, to shout for joy; Sp. *jubileo*; It. *giubbileo*; Heb. *יובל* or *יובל*, the blast of a trumpet, coinciding with Eng. *bar*, *peal*, L. *pello*.]

1. Among the Jews, every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period, reverted to their former owners. This was a time of great rejoicing. Hence,

2. A season of great public joy and festivity.

3. A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, in which the pope grants plenary indulgence to sinners, or to as many as visit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome. Enge.

JUGUNDITY, n. [L. *juvunditas*, from *juvundus*, sweet, pleasant.]
Pleasantness; agreeableness. [Little used.]
Brown.

JUDA'IC, } a. Pertaining to the Jews.
JUDA'ICAL, }
JUDA'ICALLY, } adv. After the Jewish
manner. *Milner.*

JU DAISM, n. [Fr. *Judaisme*, from *Judah*, whence *Jew*.]
1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses. *Judaism* was a temporary dispensation.
2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies. *Encyc.*

JU DAISER, v. i. [Fr. *Judaïser*, from *Judaïc*.]
To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

They—prevailed on the Galatians to *Judaize* so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances. *Milner.*

JU DAIZER, n. One who conforms to the religion of the Jews. *Macknight.*

JU DAIZING, ppr. Conforming to the doctrines and rites of the Jews.

JU DAS-TREE, n. A plant of the genus *Cercis*.

JUD DOCK, n. A small snipe, called also Jack-snipe.

JUDGE, n. [Fr. *juge*; Sp. *juéz*; Port. *juiz*; It. *giudice*; L. *judex*, supposed to be compounded of *jus*, law or right, and *dico*, to pronounce. "I *line judex*; quod jus dicat accepta potestate." *Farrus*.]

1. A civil officer who is invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, between parties, according to his commission; as the *judges* of the king's bench, or of the common pleas; *judges* of the supreme court, of district courts, or of a county court. The *judge* of a court of equity is called a *chancellor*.
2. The Supreme Being.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right? *Gen. xviii.*

3. One who presides in a court of judicature.

4. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of any thing; one who can discern truth and propriety.

A man who is no *judge* of law, may be a good *judge* of poetry or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting. *Dryden.*

5. In the *history of Israel*, a chief magistrate, with civil and military powers. The Israelites were governed by *judges* more than three hundred years, and the history of their transactions is called the *book of Judges*.

6. A jurymen or juror. In criminal suits, the jurors are *judges* of the law as well as of the fact.

JUDGE, v. i. [Fr. *juger*; L. *judico*; It. *giudicare*; Sp. *juagar*.]

1. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood.

Judge not according to the appearance. *John vii.*

2. To form an opinion; to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind.
If I did not know the originals, I should not be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

3. To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence. He was present

on the bench, but could not *judge* in the case.

The Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Gen. xvi.*

4. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately for the purpose of forming an opinion or conclusion.

Judge in yourselves; is it comely that a woman pray unto God uncovered? 1 Cor. xi.

JUDGE, v. t. To hear and determine a case; to examine and decide.

Chaos shall *judge* the strife. *Milton.*

2. To try; to examine and pass sentence on. Take ye him; and *judge* him according to your law. *John xviii.*

God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked. *Eccles. iii.*

3. Rightly to understand and discern.

He that is spiritual, *judgeth* all things. 1 Cor. ii.

4. To censure rashly; to pass severe sentence.

Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *Matt. vii.*

5. To esteem; to think; to reckon.

If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord— *Acts xvi.*

6. To rule or govern.

The Lord shall *judge* his people. *Heb. x.*

7. To doom to punishment; to punish.

I will *judge* thee according to thy ways. *Ezek. vii.*

JUDGE'D, ppr. Heard and determined; tried judicially; sentenced; censured; doomed.

JUDGE'ER, n. One who judges or passes sentence.

JUDGE'SHIP, n. *Judj'ship*. The office of a *judge*.

JUDGE'ING, ppr. Hearing and determining; forming an opinion; dooming.

JUDGMENT, n. [Fr. *jugement*.] The act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement, and to ascertain truth; or the process of examining facts and arguments, to ascertain propriety and justice; or the process of examining the relations between one proposition and another. *Locke. Encyc. Johnson.*

2. The faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas and ascertain the relations of terms and propositions; as a man of clear *judgment* or sound *judgment*. The *judgment* may be biased by prejudice. *Judgment* supplies the want of certain knowledge.

3. The determination of the mind, formed from comparing the relations of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments. In the formation of our *judgments*, we should be careful to weigh and compare all the facts connected with the subject.

4. In *law*, the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal, by the judge or court by which it is tried. *Judgment* may be rendered on demurrer, on a verdict, on a confession or default, or on a non-suit. *Judgment*, though pronounced by the judge or court, is properly the determination or sentence of the *law*. A pardon may be pleaded in arrest of *judgment*.

5. The right or power of passing sentence. *Shak.*

6. Determination; decision.

Let reason govern us in the formation of our *judgment* of things proposed to our inquiry.

7. Opinion; notion.

See, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shak.*

8. In *Scripture*, the spirit of wisdom and prudence, enabling a person to discern right and wrong, good and evil.
Give the king thy *judgments*, O God. *Ps. lxxii.*

9. A remarkable punishment; an extraordinary calamity inflicted by God on sinners.

Judgments are prepared for scorners. *Prov. xix. 15. xxvi.*

10. The spiritual government of the world.

The Father hath committed all *judgment* to the Son. *John v.*

11. The righteous statutes and commandments of God are called his *judgments*. *Ps. cxix.*

12. The doctrines of the gospel, or God's word. *Matt. xii.*

13. Justice and equity. *Luke xi. 15. i.*

14. The decrees and purposes of God concerning nations. *Rom. xi.*

15. A court or tribunal. *Matt. v.*

16. Controversies, or decisions of controversies. 1 Cor. vi.

17. The gospel, or kingdom of grace. *Matt. xii.*

18. The final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual, and award sentence according to justice.

For God shall bring every work into *judgment*, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil. *Eccles. xii.*
Judgment of God. Formerly this term was applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, or hot plowshares, &c.; it being imagined that God would work miracles to vindicate innocence.

JUDGMENT-DAY, n. The last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

JUDGMENT-HALL, n. The hall where courts are held.

JUDGMENT-SEAT, n. The seat or bench on which judges sit in court.

2. A court; a tribunal.

We shall all stand before the *judgment-seat* of Christ. *Rom. xiv.*

JUDICATIVE, a. Having power to judge. *Hammond.*

JUDICATORY, a. Dispensing justice.

JUDICATORY, n. [L. *judicatorium*.] A court of justice; a tribunal. *Halterbury. Clarendon.*

2. Distribution of justice.

JUDICATURE, n. [Fr.] The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination. A court of *judicature* is a court invested with powers to administer justice between man and man.

2. A court of justice; a judiciary. *South.*

JUDICIAL, a. Pertaining to courts of justice; as *judicial* power.

2. Practiced in the distribution of justice; as *judicial* proceedings.

3. Proceeding from a court of justice; as a *judicial* determination.

4. Issued by a court under its seal; as a *judicial* writ.

5. Inflicted as a penalty or in judgment; as *judicial* hardness of heart; a *judicial* punishment.

JUDICALLY, adv. In the forms of legal justice; as a sentence *judicially* declared.

2. By way of penalty or judgment; as, to be *judicially* punished.

JUDICIALRY, *n.* [Fr. *judiciaire*; *L. judicarius*.]

1. Passing judgment or sentence. *Boyle*.

2. Pertaining to the courts of judicature or legal tribunals.

JUDICIARY, *n.* That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties, and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a government. An independent *judiciary* is the firmest bulwark of freedom.

United States.
JUDICIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *judicieux*; *It. giudizioso*.]

1. According to sound judgment; wise; prudent; rational; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; *used of things*. Nothing is more important to success in the world than a *judicious* application of time, unless it may be a *judicious* expenditure of money.

2. Acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; wise; directed by reason and wisdom; *used of persons*; as a *judicious* magistrate; a *judicious* historian.

JUDICIOUSLY, *adv.* With good judgment; with discretion or wisdom; skillfully.

Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden*.

JUDICIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of acting or being according to sound judgment.

JUG, *n.* [Junius mentions the Danish *jugga*, an urn or water-pot, and the Sax. has *ceac*, Low *L. caucus*. *Qu*]

A vessel, usually earthen, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors. *Swift*.

JUGGLE, *v. t.* [*D. guichelen* or *goochelen*; *G. gaukeln*; *It. giocolare*; *Dan. gogler*, to juggle; *gickher*, to joke; *Sw. gäck*, a jest; *gäckta*, to mock, to make sport; *L. jocular*, to jest, from *jocus*, a joke; *jocor*, a joke, which coincides with the *Sp.* and *Port. jugar*, to play, to sport; *J. jouer*, contracted. It is certain that *joke* and *jocular*, and probably that *joy*, are from the same root as *juggle*; perhaps *Ch. 𐌶𐌿𐌿𐌿 hukk*, or *chuk*, to laugh, to play, to sport. *Class. Gk. No. 18*.]

1. To play tricks by slight of hand; to amuse and make sport by tricks, which make a false show of extraordinary powers.

2. To practice artifice or imposture.

Be these *juggling* heads no more believed. *Shak.*

JUGGLE, *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.

Is't possible the spells of France should *juggle* Men into such strange mockeries? *Shak.*

JUGGLE, *n.* A trick bylegerdein.

2. An imposture; a deception. *Tillotson*.

JUGGLER, *n.* [*Sp. juglar*; *Fr. jongleur*; *It. giocolatore*; *D. guicheler*.]

1. One who practices or exhibits tricks by slight of hand; one who makes sport by tricks of extraordinary dexterity, by which the spectator is deceived. *Jugglers* are punishable by law.

2. A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow. *Shak.*

JUGGLING, *ppr.* Playing tricks by slight of hand; deceiving.

JUGGLING, *n.* The act or practice of exhibiting tricks oflegerdein.

JUGGLINGLY, *adv.* In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, *a.* [*L. jugulum*, the neck, either from *jugum*, a yoke, or from its radical sense, to extend, to join. *See Join*.]

Pertaining to the neck or throat; as the *jugular vein*.

JUGULAR, *n.* A large vein of the neck.

JUCE, *n. juce*. [*D. jus*; *Fr. jus*. The reg. orthography is *juice*.]

The sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances. *Encyc.*

JUCE, *v. t.* To moisten.

JUCELESS, *a. ju'seless*. Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture. *More*.

JUCINESSE, *n. ju'siness*. The state of abounding with juice; succulence in plants.

JUICY, *a. ju'sy*. Abounding with juice; moist; succulent. *Bacon*.

JUISE, *n.* [*L. jus*] Judgment; justice. *Obs.*

JUJUB, *n.* [*L. zizyphum*; *Pers. زردفون*]

The name of a plant and of its fruit, which is pulpy and resembles a small plum. The plant is arranged under the genus *Rhamnus*. The fruit was formerly used in peccatorial decoctions, but it is now in little reputation. *Encyc. Miller*.

JUKE, *v. i.* [*Fr. jucher*.] To perch. [*Not used*.]

JULEP, *n.* [*Ar. جلاب* *julabon*; *Pers. id.*]

Fr. julep; *It. giulebbo*.]

In *pharmacy*, a medicine composed of some proper liquor and a sirup of sugar, of extemporaneous preparation, serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine.

Encyc. Quincy.

JULIAN, *a.* Noting the old account of the year, as regulated by Julius Cesar, which continued to be used till 1582, when the Gregorian year, or new style, was adopted.

Julian Alps, called also *Carnian*, between Venetia and Noricum. *D'Anville*.

JULIS, *n.* A small fish with a green back.

JULUS, *n.* [*Gr. ἴουλος*, a handful or bundle.]

1. In *botany*, a catkin or ament, a species of calyx or inflorescence, consisting of chaffy scales arranged along a stalk, as in hazle, birch, willow, &c. *Martyn*.

2. A genus of multiped insects, of the order of Apteris, of a semi-cylindrical form, with moniliform antennæ, and two articulated palpi. *Encyc.*

JULY, *n.* The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo. It is so called from *Julius*, the surname of Caius Cesar, who was born in this month. Before that time, this month was called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar, in which March was the first month of the year.

JULY-FLOWER, *n.* The name of certain species of plants. The *clove July-flower* is of the genus *Dianthus*; the *queen's July-*

flower of the genus *Hesperis*; and the *stock July-flower* of the genus *Cheiranthus*.

[*See Gilly-flower*.] *Lea*.

JUMART, *n.* [*Fr.*] The offspring of a bull and a mare. *Locke*.

JUMBLE, *v. t.* [*Chaucer, jombrer*.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order. It is often followed by *together*.

One may observe how apt that is to *jumble together* passages of Scripture. *Locke*.

JUMBLE, *v. i.* To meet, mix or unite in a confused manner. *Swift*.

JUMBLE, *n.* Confused mixture, mass or collection without order. *Swift*.

JUMBLD, *pp.* Mixed or collected in a confused mass.

JUMBLEMENT, *n.* Confused mixture. [*Not in use*.]

JUMBLER, *a.* One who mixes things in confusion.

JUMBLING, *ppr.* Putting or mixing in a confused mass.

JUMENT, *n.* [*Fr. from L. jumentum*, a beast.]

A beast of burden. [*Not used*.] *Brown*.

JUMP, *v. i.* [*Qu.* the root of *It. zampillare*, to spring.]

1. To leap; to skip; to spring. *Applied to men*, it signifies to spring upwards or forwards with both feet, in distinction from *hop*, which signifies to spring with one foot. A man *jumps* over a ditch; a beast *jumps* over a fence. A man *jumps* upon a horse; a goat *jumps* from rock to rock.

2. To spring over any thing; to pass to at a leap.

Here, upon this bank and shelf of time, We *jump* the life to come. *Shak.*

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator*.

3. To bound; to pass from object to object; to jolt.

The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nahum* iii.

4. To agree; to tally; to coincide.

In some sort it *jumps* with my humor. *Shak.*

[This use of the word is now vulgar, and in America, I think, is confined to the single phrase, to *jump in judgment*.]

JUMP, *v. t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; as, to *jump* a stream.

[*But over* is understood.]

JUMP, *n.* The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound.

2. A lucky chance. *Shak.*

JUMP, *n.* [*Fr. saut*; *It. giubba*.] A kind of loose or lumber stays or waistcoat, worn by females.

JUMP, *adv.* Exactly; nicely. *Obs.* *Hooker*.

JUMPER, *n.* One who jumps.

JUMPING, *ppr.* Leaping; springing; bounding.

JUNCE, *n.* [*It. giuncata*, cream cheese; *Fr. junc de crème*, a kind of cream cheese served in a frail of green rushes, and for that reason so called, or because made in a frail or basket of rushes; *L. juncea*, a rush.]

1. A cheese-cake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar. *Johnson*.

2. Any kind of delicate food. *Milton*.

3. A furtive or private entertainment. [*It is now written junkct.*]

JUNCOUS, *a.* [*L. junceus* or *junco*, from *junceus*, a rush.]

Full of bulrushes. [*Little used.*]

JUNCTION, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. junctio*, from *jungo*, to join.]

1. The act or operation of joining; as the junction of two armies or detachments.
2. Union; coalition; combination.
3. The place or point of union.

JUNCTURE, *n.* [*L. junctura*; *Sp. juntura*; *It. giuntura*; from *L. jungo*, to join.]

1. A joining; union; amity; as the juncture of hearts. [*Little used.*] *King Charles.*
2. A union of two bodies; a seam; particularly, a joint or articulation. *Encyc.*

3. The line or point at which two bodies are joined. *Boyle.*

4. A point of time; particularly, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances. *Adison.*

JUNE, *n.* [*L. junius*; *Fr. juin*; *It. giugno*; *Sp. junio.*]

The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign Cancer.

JUNGLE, *n.* [*Hindoo.*] In Hindoostan, a thick wood of small trees or shrubs. *Asiat. Res.*

JUNGLEY, *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles. *Ibm.*

JUNIOR, *a.* [*L.* from *juvenis*, young; *q. ams. juvenior.*]

Younger; not as old as another; as a junior partner in a company. It is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family or town, and opposed to *elder*; as John Doe junior.

JUNIOR, *n.* A person younger than another.

The foals, my juniors by a year— *Swift.*

JUNIORITY, *n.* The state of being junior. *Bullock.*

JUNIPER, *n.* [*L. juniperus*; *It. ginepro*; *Fr. genévre*; *Sp. enebro.*]

A tree or shrub bearing berries of a bluish color, of a warm, pungent, sweet taste, yielding when fresh, by expression, a rich, sweet, aromatic juice. They are useful carminatives and stonicholics. The wood of the tree is of a reddish color, hard and durable, and is used in cabinet work and veneering. The oil of juniper mixed with that of resin makes an excellent varnish; and the resin powdered is used under the name of *ponce*. *Encyc.*

JUNK, *n.* [*L. junceus*, *It. giunco*, *Sp. junco*, *Fr. jonc*, a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages.]

1. Pieces of old cable or old cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c., and when untwisted and picked to pieces, it forms oakum for filling the seams of ships. *Mor. Dict.*

2. A small ship used in China; a Chinese vessel. [*In eastern word.*]

JUNKET, *n.* [*See Juncate.*] A sweetmeat. *Shak.*

2. A stolen entertainment.

JUNKET, *v. i.* To feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth. *Swift.*

2. To feast.

Job's children junketed and feasted together often. *South.*

JUNTO, *n.* [*Sp. junta*, a meeting or council, from *L. junctus*, joined; *It. giunto.*]

1. Primarily, a select council or assembly, which deliberates in secret on any affair of government. In a good sense, it is not used in English; but hence,

2. A cabal; a meeting or collection of men combined for secret deliberation and intrigue for party purposes; a faction; as a junta of ministers. *Gulliver.*

JUPITER, *n.* [*L.* the air or heavens; *Jovis pater.*]

1. The supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans.

2. One of the superior planets, remarkable for its brightness. Its diameter is about eighty-nine thousand miles; its distance from the sun, four hundred and ninety millions of miles, and its revolution round the sun a little less than twelve years.

JUPPON, *n.* [*Fr. jupon*; *It. giubbone.*] A short close coat. *Dryden.*

JURAT, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. juratus*, sworn, from *jurō*, to swear.]

In England, a magistrate in some corporations, an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff. *Encyc.*

JURATORY, *a.* [*Fr. juratoire*, from *L. juro*, to swear.]

Comprising an oath; as juratory caution. [*Little used.*] *Gliffie.*

JURIDICAL, *a.* [*L. juridicus*; *jus, juris*, law, and *dico*, to pronounce.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge.

2. Used in courts of law or tribunals of justice. *Halle.*

JURIDICALLY, *adv.* According to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, *n.* [*L. juris consultus*; *jus* and *consultus, consulto*, to consult.]

Among the Romans, a man learned in the law; a counselor at law; a master of Roman jurisprudence, who was consulted on the interpretation of the laws. *Encyc.*

JURISDICTION, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. jurisdictio*; *jus, juris*, law, and *dicō*, from *dico*, to pronounce; *It. giurisdizione*; *Sp. jurisdiccione*; *Port. jurisdicam.*]

1. The legal power or authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws and distributing justice. Thus we speak of certain suits or actions, or the cognizance of certain crimes being within the jurisdiction of a court, that is, within the limits of their authority or commission. Inferior courts have jurisdiction of debt and trespass, or of smaller offenses; the supreme courts have jurisdiction of treason, murder, and other high crimes. Jurisdiction is secular or ecclesiastical.

2. Power of governing or legislating. The legislature of one state can exercise no jurisdiction in another.

3. The power or right of exercising authority. Nations claim exclusive jurisdiction on the sea, to the extent of a marine league from the main land or shore.

4. The limit within which power may be exercised.

Jurisdiction, in its most general sense, is the power to make, declare or apply the law; when confined to the judiciary department, it is what we denominate the judicial power, the right of administering jus-

tice through the laws, by the means which the laws have provided for that purpose. Jurisdiction is limited to place or territory, to persons, or to particular subjects. *De Ponceau.*

JURISDICTIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction; as jurisdictional rights.

JURISDICTIVE, *a.* Having jurisdiction. *Milton.*

JURISPRUDENCE, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. jurisprudentia*; *jus*, law, and *prudencia*, science.]

The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice. The study of jurisprudence, next to that of theology, is the most important and useful to men.

JURISPRUDENT, *a.* Understanding law. *Hast.*

JURISPRUDENTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence. *Hart.*

JURIST, *n.* [*Fr. juriste*; *It. giurista*; *Sp. jurista*; from *L. jus, juris*, law.]

1. A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or more particularly, in the civil law; a civilian. *Becon.*

2. One versed in the law of nations, or who writes on the subject.

JUROR, *n.* [*L. jurator*; or rather *juro*, to swear.]

One that serves on a jury; one sworn to deliver the truth on the evidence given him concerning any matter in question or on trial.

JURY, *n.* [*Fr. juré*, sworn, *L. juro*, to swear.]

A number of freeholders, selected in the manner prescribed by law, empaneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case. Grand juries consist usually of twenty four freeholders at least, and are summoned to try matters alleged in indictments. Petty juries, consisting usually of twelve men, attend courts to try matters of fact in civil causes, and to decide both the law and the fact in criminal prosecutions. The decision of a petty jury is called a verdict.

JURYMAN, *n.* One who is empaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

JURYMANS, *n.* A mast erected in a ship to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c. The most probable origin of the word *jury*, in this compound, is that proposed by Thomson, viz. from the *Fr. jour*, day, quasi, *jouré*, temporary, or from *L. jurare*, to assist.

JUST, *a.* [*Fr. juste*; *Sp. justo*; *It. giusto*; *L. justus.*]

The primary sense is probably straight or close, from the sense of setting, erecting, or extending.]

1. Regular; orderly; due; suitable. *When all*

The war shall stand ranged in its just array. *Addison.*

2. Exactly proportioned; proper. *When all*

To meet his grace, just distance 'twixt our armies? *Shak.*

3. Full; complete to the common standard. *He was a comely personage, a little above just stature.* *Beacon.*

4. Full; true; a sense allied to the preceding, or the same.
—So that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle. *Knolles*.

5. In a *moral sense*, upright; honest; having principles of rectitude; or conforming exactly to the laws, and to principles of rectitude in social conduct; equitable in the distribution of justice; as a *just* judge.

6. In an *evangelical sense*, righteous; religious; influenced by a regard to the laws of God; or living in exact conformity to the divine will.

There is not a *just* man on earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not. *Eccles. vii.*

7. Conformed to rules of justice; doing equal justice.

Just balances, *just* weights, a *just* ephah and a *just* hin shall ye have. *Lev. xix.*

8. Conformed to truth; exact; proper; accurate; as *just* thoughts; *just* expressions; *just* images or representations; as a *just* description; a *just* inference.

9. True; founded in truth and fact; as a *just* charge or accusation.

10. Innocent; blameless; without guilt.
How should man be *just* with God? *Job ix.*

11. Equitable; due; merited; as a *just* recompense or reward.

—Whose damnation is *just*. *Rom. iii.*

12. True to promises; faithful; as *just* to one's word or engagements.

13. Impartial; allowing what is due; giving fair representation of character, merit or demerit.

JUST, *adv.* Close or closely; near or nearly, in place. He stood *just* by the speaker, and heard what he said. He stood *just* at the entrance of the city.

2. Near or nearly in time; almost. *Just* at that moment he arose and fled.

3. Exactly; nicely; accurately. They remain *just* of the same opinion.

'Tis with our judgments as our watches; none
Go *just* alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope*.

4. Merely; barely; exactly.
—And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden*.

5. Narrowly. He *just* escaped without injury.

JUST, *n.* [*Fr. joust*, now *joute*; *Sp. justa*; *Port. id.*; *It. giostra*; probably from the root of *jostle* or *juttle*. The primary sense is to thrust, to drive, to push.]

1. A meet encounter on horseback; a combat for sport or for exercise, in which the combatants pushed with lances and swords, man to man, in mock fight; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments.

JUST, *v. i.* [*Fr. jouter*; *Sp. and Port. justar*; *It. giostrare*.]

1. To engage in mock fight on horseback.

2. To push; to drive; to juttle.

JUSTICE, *n.* [*Fr. justice*; *Sp. justicia*; *It. giustizia*; from *l. justitia*, from *justus*, *just*.]

1. The virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due, in practical conformity to the laws and to principles of rectitude in the dealings of men with each other; honesty; integrity in commerce or mutual intercourse. *Justice* is distributive or commutative. *Distributive justice* belongs to magistrates or rulers,

and consists in distributing to every man that right or equity which the laws and the principles of equity require; or in deciding controversies according to the laws and to principles of equity. *Commutative justice* consists in fair dealing in trade and mutual intercourse between man and man.

2. Impartiality; equal distribution of right in expressing opinions; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit. In criticisms, narrations, history or discourse, it is a duty to do *justice* to every man, whether friend or foe.

3. Equity; agreeableness to right; as, he proved the *justice* of his claim. This should, in strictness, be *justness*.

4. Vindictive retribution; merited punishment. Sooner or later, *justice* overtakes the criminal.

5. Right; application of equity. His arm will do him *justice*.

6. [*Low L. justiciarius*.] A person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice to individuals; as the Chief *Justice* of the king's bench, or of the common pleas, in England; the Chief *Justice* of the supreme court in the United States, &c. and *justices* of the peace.

JUSTICE, *v. t.* To administer justice. [*Little used*.] *Bacon*.

JUSTICEABLE, *a.* Liable to account in a court of justice. [*Little used*.] *Heyward*.

JUSTICER, *n.* An administrator of justice. [*Little used*.] *Bp. Hall*.

JUSTICESHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a justice. *Swift*.

JUSTICIARY, } [*L. justiciarius*.] }
JUSTICIAR, } *n.* administrator of justice. }
Burke.

2. A chief justice. *Blackstone*.

3. One that boasts of the justice of his own act. [*Not used*.] *Dering*.

JUSTIFIABLE, *a.* [from *justify*.] That may be proved to be just; that may be vindicated on principles of law, reason, rectitude or propriety; defensible; vindicable. No breach of law or moral obligation is *justifiable*. The execution of a malefactor in pursuance of a sentence of court, is *justifiable* homicide.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being defended or vindicated.

JUSTIFIABLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly. *King Charles*.

JUSTIFICATION, *n.* [*Fr. from justifier*, to justify.]

1. The act of justifying; a showing to be just or conformable to law, rectitude or propriety; vindication; defense. The court listened to the evidence and arguments in *justification* of the prisoner's conduct. Our disobedience to God's commands admits no *justification*.

2. Absolution.
I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue. *Shak*.

3. In law, the showing of a sufficient reason in court why a defendant did what he is called to answer. Pleas in *justification* must set forth some special matter.

4. In theology, remission of sin and absolu-

tion from guilt and punishment; or an act of free grace by which God pardons the sinner and accepts him as righteous, on account of the atonement of Christ.

JUSTIFICATIVE, *a.* Justifying; that has power to justify.

JUSTIFICATOR, *n.* One who justifies. [*Little used*.]

JUSTIFIER, *n.* One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports or defends.

2. He who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

That he might be just, and the justifier of him who believeth in Jesus. *Rom. iii.*

JUSTIFY, *v. t.* [*Fr. justifier*; *Sp. justificar*; *It. giustificare*; *L. justus*, just, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety or duty; to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right. We cannot *justify* disobedience or ingratitude to our Maker. We cannot *justify* insult or incivility to our fellow men. Intemperance, lewdness, profaneness and dueling are in no case to be *justified*.

2. In theology, to pardon and clear from guilt; to absolve or acquit from guilt and merited punishment, and to accept as righteous on account of the merits of the Savior, or by the application of Christ's atonement to the offender. *St. Paul*.

3. To cause another to appear comparatively righteous, or less guilty than one's self. *Ezek. xvi.*

4. To judge rightly of.
Wisdom is *justified* by her children. *Matt. xi.*

5. To accept as just and treat with favor. *James ii.*

JUSTIFY, *v. i.* In printing, to agree; to suit; to conform exactly; to form an even surface or run like with something else.

Types of different sizes will not *justify* with each other.

JUSTLE, *v. i. just'l.* [*See Jattle and Just.*]

To run against; to encounter; to strike against; to clash.

The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall *juttle* one against another in the broad ways. *Nah. ii.*

JUSTLE, *v. t. just'l.* To push; to drive; to force by rubbing against; commonly followed by *off* or *out*; as, to *juttle* a thing off the table, or out of its place.

JUSTLY, *adv.* [from *just*.] In conformity to law, justice or propriety; by right. The offender is *justly* condemned. The hero is *justly* rewarded, applauded or honored.

2. According to truth and facts. His character is *justly* described.

3. Honestly; fairly; with integrity; as, to do *justly*. *Mic. vi.*

4. Properly; accurately; exactly.
Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryden*.

JUSTNESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; as the *justness* of proportions.

2. Conformity to truth; as the *justness* of a description or representation.

3. Justice; reasonableness; equity; as the *justness* of a cause or of a demand. [*Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; but the distinction is not always observed.]

JUT, *v. t.* [a different spelling of *jet*.] To

shoot forward; to project beyond the main body; as the *jutting* part of a building. A point of land *juts* into the sea.
JUT', *n.* A shooting forward; a projection.
JUTTING, *ppr.* Shooting out; projecting.
JUT'TY, *v. t.* To jut. [Not used.] *Shak.*
JUT'TY, *n.* A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole.
JUT-WINDOW, *n.* A window that projects from the line of a building.

JUVENILE, *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis*, young.]
 1. Young; youthful; as *juvenile* years or age.
 2. Pertaining or suited to youth; as *juvenile* sports.
JUVENILITY, *n.* Youthfulness; youthful age.
 2. Light and careless manner; the manners or customs of youth.

JUNTAPOSTED, *a.* [L. *juncta*, near, and *positus*.] Placed near; adjacent or contiguous. *Macquer.*
JUNTAPOSITION, *n.* [L. *juncta*, near, and *positio*.]
 A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity; as the parts of a substance or of a composition. The connection of words is sometimes to be ascertained by *juxtaposition*.

K.

K, the eleventh letter of the English Alphabet, is borrowed from the Greeks, being the same character as the Greek *kappa*, answering to the oriental *kaph*. It represents a close articulation, formed by pressing the root of the tongue against the upper part of the mouth, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is usually denominated a guttural, but is more properly a palatal. Before all the vowels, it has one invariable sound, corresponding with that of *c*, before *a*, *o* and *u*, as in *keel*, *ken*. In monosyllables, it is used after *c*, as in *crack*, *check*, *deck*, being necessary to exhibit a correct pronunciation in the derivatives, *cracked*, *checked*, *decked*, *cracking*, for without it, *c*, before the vowels *e* and *i*, would be sounded like *s*.

Formerly, *k* was added to *c*, in certain words of Latin origin, as in *music*, *public*, *republick*. But in modern practice, *k* is very properly omitted, being entirely superfluous, and the more properly, as it is never written in the derivatives, *musical*, *publication*, *republican*. It is retained in *traffic*, as in monosyllables, on account of the pronunciation of the derivatives, *trafficked*, *trafficking*.

K is silent before *n*, as in *know*, *knife*, *knee*. As a numeral, **K** stands for 250; and with a stroke over it, thus, **K̄**, for 250,000.

This character was not used by the ancient Romans, and rarely in the later ages of their empire. In the place of *k*, they used *c*, as in *clino*, for the Greek *κλίνω*. In the Teutonic dialects, this Greek letter is sometimes represented by *k*. [See *H*.]

KAALING, *n.* A bird, a species of starling, found in China.

KAB'OS, *n.* A fish of a brown color, without scales.

KALE, *n.* [L. *caulis*; W. *caul*.] Sea-cole, an esculent plant of the genus *Crambe*.

KAL'ENDAR, *n.* [See *Calendar*.]

KALI, *n.* [Ar. كالي the ashes of the Salicornia, from كالي kalai, to fry.]

A plant, a species of *Salsola*, or glass-wort, the ashes of which are used in making glass. Hence *alkali*, which see.

KAL'IF, *n.* [See *Calif*.]

KAL'MIA, *n.* The name of a genus of evergreen shrubs, natives of N. America, called laurel, ivy-bush, calico-bush, &c.

KAM, *a.* [W. cam.] Crooked. [Not used.] *Shak.*

KAN, } In Persia, an officer answering
KANUN, } *n.* to a governor in Europe or
KHAN, } America. Among the Tartars,
 a chief or prince. [See *Khan*.]

KANGAROO, *n.* A singular animal found in New Holland, resembling in some respects the opossum. It belongs to the genus *Didelphis*. It has a small head, neck and shoulders, the body increasing in thickness to the rump. The fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth. The hind legs, which are long, are used in moving, particularly in leaping. *Encyc.*

KAO LIN, *n.* A species of earth or variety of clay, used as one of the two ingredients in the oriental porcelain. The other ingredient is called in China *petas*. Its color is white, with a shade of gray, yellow or red. *Encyc. Cleaveland.*

KARAGANE, *n.* A species of gray fox found in the Russian empire. *Voyke.*

KARPHOLITE, *n.* [Gr. καρφος, straw, and λίθος, a stone.]
 A mineral recently discovered. It has a fibrous structure and a yellow color. *Werner. Cleaveland.*

KATA, *n.* In Syria, a fowl of the grouse kind.

KAW, *v. i.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow or rook. *Locke.*
KAW, *n.* The cry of the raven, crow or rook. *Dryden.*

KAWN, *n.* In Turkey, a public inn.

KAYLE, *n.* [Fr. *quille*, a nine-pin, a keel.]
 1. A nine-pin, a kettle-pin; sometimes written *keel*. *Sidney. Carver.*

2. A kind of play in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them. *Johnson.*

KECK, *v. i.* [G. *köken*.] To heave the stomach; to reach, as in an effort to vomit. [Little used.] *Bacon. Smjth.*

KECK, *n.* A reaching or heaving of the stomach. *Cheyne.*

KECKLE, *v. t.* [Qu. G. *kugeln*, to roll.] To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend

it from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the ice. *Mar. Dict.*

KECK SY, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *figue*, L. *acida*.] It is said to be commonly pronounced *ker*. Henlock; a hollow jointed plant. [Not used in America.] *Shak.*

KECKY, *a.* Resembling a kee.

2. An Indian scepter. *Gre.*

KEDGE, *n.* [allied probably to *cog* and *keg*.] A small anchor, used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her lower anchor, also to remove her from one part of a harbor to another, being carried out in a boat and let go, as in warping or kedging. [Sometimes written *kedger*.] *Mar. Dict.*

KEDGE, *v. t.* To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river.

KED LACK, *n.* A weed that grows among wheat and rye; charcoal. [I believe not used in America.] *Tucker. Johnson.*

KEE, *pl. of coe.* [Local in England and not used in America.] *Gay.*

KEECH, *n.* A mass of lump. [Not in use.] *Percy.*

KEEL, *n.* [Sax. *cole*; G. and D. *kiel*; Dan. *kil*, *kid*; Russ. *kil*; Sw. *köl*; Fr. *quille*; Sp. *quilla*; Port. *quilha*.] The word, in different languages, signifies a keel, a pin, *kayle*, and a *quill*; probably from extending.]

1. The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A low flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river Tyne, to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers.

3. In *badany*, the lower petal of a papilionaceous corol, inclosing the stamens and pistil. *Martyn.*

False keel, a strong thick piece of timber, bolted to the bottom of the keel, to preserve it from injury.
On an even keel, in a level or horizontal position.

KEEL, *v. t.* [Sax. *colan*.] To cool. *Obs. Gower.*

KEEL, *v. t.* To plow with a keel; to navigate. *J. Barlow.*

2. To turn up the keel; to show the bottom. *Shak.*

To keel the pot, in Ireland, to scum it. *Shak.*

KEELAGE, *n.* Duty paid for a ship entering Hartlepool, Eng.

KEELED, *a.* In *botany*, carinated; having a longitudinal prominence on the back; as a *keeled leaf*, calyx or nectary. *Martyn.*
KEELFAT, *n.* [*Sax. celan*, to cool, and a fat, vat.]

cooling; a vessel in which liquor is set for cooling. [*Nat used.*]

KEELHAUL, *v. t.* [*D. kielhaalen*; *keel* and *haul*.]

To haul under the keel of a ship. Keel-hauling is a punishment inflicted in the Dutch navy for certain offenses. The offender is suspended by a rope from one yard arm, with weights on his legs, and a rope fastened to him, leading under the ship's bottom to the opposite yard arm, and being let fall into the water, he is drawn under the ship's bottom and raised on the other side.

KEELING, *n.* A kind of small cod, of which stock fish is made.

KEELSON, *n. kel'son*. A piece of timber in a ship, laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched, and thus binding the floor timbers to the keel. *Mar. Dict.*

KEEN, *a.* [*Sax. eene*; *G. kuhñ*; *D. koen*]; properly, bold, stout, eager, daring, from shooting forward. *Class Ga.*

1. Eager; vehement; as *hungry curs* too keen at the sport. *Tuller.*

The sheep were so keen on the acorns. — *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; sharp; as a *keen appetite*.

3. Sharp; having a very fine edge; as a *keen razor*, or a razor with a *keen edge*. We say a *keen edge*, but a *sharp point*.

4. Piercing; penetrating; severe; applied to cold or to wind; as a *keen wind*; the cold is *very keen*.

5. Bitter; piercing; acrimonious; as *keen satire* or sarcasm.

Good father cardinal, cry thou amen, — *To my keen curses.* *Shak.*

KEEN, *v. t.* To sharpen. [*Unusual.*]

Thomson.

KEENLY, *adv.* Eagerly; vehemently. 2. Sharply; severely; bitterly.

KEENNESS, *n.* Eagerness; vehemence; as the *keenness of hunger*.

2. Sharpness; fineness of edge; as the *keenness of a razor*.

3. The quality of piercing; rigor; sharpness; as the *keenness of the air* or of cold.

4. Asperity; acrimony; bitterness; as the *keenness of satire*, invective or sarcasm.

5. Acuteness; sharpness; as the *keenness of wit*.

KEEP, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *kept*. [*Sax. cepan*, *Syr.* كعبا *kaba*, *Eth.* ቀብሰ *akab*, to keep. *Class Gb.* No. 68. 85. The word coincides in elements with *have*, *L. habeo*, and *capio*, but I think the radical sense to be different.]

1. To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with; as, to *keep a house* or a farm; to *keep any thing* in the memory, mind or heart.

2. To have in custody for security or preservation.

The crown of Stephenus, first king of Hungary, was always kept in the castle of Vezradic. *Knott's.*

3. To preserve; to retain.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, keeping mercy for thousands— *Ex. xxxiv.*

4. To preserve from falling or from danger; to protect; to guard or sustain.

And behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Gen. xviii.* Lake *v.*

5. To hold or restrain from departure; to detain.

—That I may know what keeps me here with you. *Dryden.*

6. To tend; to have the care of.

And the Lord God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it. *Gen. ii.*

7. To tend; to feed; to pasture; as, to *keep a flock of sheep* or a herd of cattle in a yard or in a field. He *keeps his horses on oats* or on hay.

8. To preserve in any tenor or state. *Keep a stiff rein.*

Keep the constitution sound. *Adison.*

9. To regard; to attend to.

While the stars and course of heaven I keep— *Dryden.*

10. To hold in any state; as, to *keep in order*.

11. To continue any state, course or action; as, to *keep silence*; to *keep the same road* or the same pace; to *keep reading* or talking; to *keep a given distance*.

12. To practice; to do or perform; to obey; to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate; as, to *keep the laws, statutes or commandments of God.* *Scripture.*

13. To fulfill; to perform; as, to *keep one's word, promise or covenant*.

14. To practice; to use habitually; as, to *keep bad hours.* *Pope.*

15. To copy carefully.

Her servant's eyes were fix'd upon her face. And as she moved or turned, her motions viewed,

Her measures kept, and step by step pursued. *Dryden.*

16. To observe or solemnize.

Ye shall keep it a feast to the Lord. *Ex. xii.*

17. To board; to maintain; to supply with necessities of life. The *meu* are kept at a moderate price per week.

18. To have in the house; to entertain; as, to *keep lodgers*.

19. To maintain; not to intermit; as, to *keep watch* or guard.

20. To hold in one's own bosom; to confine to one's own knowledge; not to disclose or communicate to others; not to betray; as, to *keep a secret*; to *keep one's own counsel*.

21. To have in pay; as, to *keep a servant*.

22. To keep back, to reserve; to withhold; not to disclose or communicate.

I will keep nothing back from you. *Jer. xlii.*

23. To restrain; to prevent from advancing.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins. *Ps. xix.*

24. To reserve; to withhold; not to deliver. *Acts v.*

To keep company with, to frequent the society of; to associate with. Let youth keep company with the wise and good.

25. To accompany; to go with; as, to *keep company with one* on a journey or voyage.

To keep down, to prevent from rising; not to lift or suffer to be raised.

To keep in, to prevent from escape; to hold in confinement.

26. To conceal; not to tell or disclose. *Knott's.*

27. To restrain; to curb. *Locke.*

To keep off, to hinder from approach or attack; as, to *keep off an enemy* or an evil.

To keep under, to restrain; to hold in subjection; as, to *keep under an antagonist* or a conquered country; to *keep under the appetites and passions*.

To keep up, to maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution; as, to *keep up the price of goods*; to *keep up one's credit*.

28. To maintain; to continue; to hinder from ceasing.

In joy, that which keeps up the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke.*

To keep out, to hinder from entering or taking possession.

To keep bed, to remain in bed without rising; to be confined to one's bed.

To keep house, to maintain a family state. His income enables him to keep house.

29. To remain in the house; to be confined. His feeble health obliges him to keep house.

To keep from, to restrain; to prevent approach.

To keep a school, to maintain or support it; as, the town or its inhabitants keep ten schools; more properly, to govern and instruct or teach a school, as a preceptor.

KEEP, *v. i.* To remain in any state; as, to *keep at a distance*; to *keep aloft*; to *keep near*; to *keep in the house*; to *keep before* or behind; to *keep in favor*; to *keep out of company*, or out of reach.

30. To last; to endure; not to perish or be impaired. Seek for winter's use apples that will keep.

If the malt is not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not keep. *Mortimer.*

31. To lodge; to dwell; to reside for a time. Knock at the study, where, they say, he keeps. *Shak.*

To keep to, to adhere strictly; not to neglect or deviate from; as, to *keep to old customs*; to *keep to a rule*; to *keep to one's word* or promise.

To keep on, to go forward; to proceed; to continue to advance. *Dryden.*

To keep up, to remain unsubdued; or not to be confined to one's bed.

In popular language, this word signifies to continue; to repeat continually; not to cease.

KEEP, *n.* Custody; guard. [*Little used.*]

2. Colloquially, case; condition; as in good keep. *English.*

3. Guardianship; restraint. [*Little used.*]

4. A place of confinement; in old castles, the dungeon. *Johnson.*

KEEPER, *n.* One who keeps; one that holds or has possession of any thing.

2. One who retains in custody; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners.

3. One who has the care of a park or other inclosure, or the custody of beasts; as the *keeper of a park*, a pound, or of sheep.

4. One who has the care, custody or superintendence of any thing.

In Great Britain, the *keeper of the great seal*, is a lord by his office, and one of the privy council. All royal grants, commissions and charters pass through his hands. He is constituted lord-keeper by the delivery of the great seal. The *keeper of the privy seal* is also a lord by his office, and a member of the privy council.

- KEEPERSHIP**, *n.* The office of a keeper. [*Little used.*] *Caree.*
- KEEP-PING**, *ppr.* Holding; restraining; preserving; guarding; protecting; performing.
- KEEP-PING**, *n.* A holding; restraint; custody; guard; preservation.
2. Feed; fodder. The cattle have good *keeping.*
3. In *painting*, a representation of objects in the manner they appear to the eye at different distances from it.
- KEEPSAKE**, *n.* Any thing kept, or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.
- KEFFEKIL**, *n.* A stone, white or yellow, which hardens in the fire, and of which Turkey pipes are made. *Nicholson.*
- KEG**, *n.* [*Fr. caque.*] A small cask or barrel; written more correctly *cag.*
- KELL**, *n.* A sort of pottage. [*Not used in America.*]
- KELLA**, *n.* The caul or omentum. [*See Caul, the usual orthography of the word.*] *Hicman.*
2. The chrysalis of the caterpillar. *B. Jonson.*
- KELP**, *n.* [*Ar. and Pers.*] The calcined ashes of sea weed, used in the manufacture of glass. This is a dark colored alkaline substance, which, in a furnace, vitrifies and becomes transparent. *Encyc.*
- KELP-Y**, *n.* An imaginary spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse. [*Local and vulgar.*]
- KELSON**. [*See Keelson.*]
- KELTER**, *n.* [*Dan. kiltter, to gird, to truss up; kilt, a folding.*]
- The phrase, *he is not in kelter*, signifies, he is not in a proper dress or equipage, or is not in readiness.
- KEMB**, *v. t.* [*Sax. kemban, to comb.*] To comb, which see. *Kemb* is an obsolete orthography. *B. Jonson. Dryden.*
- KEMELIN**, *n.* [*Qu. Gr. κερμασιον, furniture.*] A tub; a brewer's vessel. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*
- KEN**, *v. t.* [*W. ceniae, to see; ceniaie, to take a view, to perceive; which Owen deduces from can, cain, clear, bright, fair, white, and sight, brightness, and this coincides with L. cenais, white, canice, to be white, and this with L. canno, to sing, canio, Eng. to cant, to chant. These coincide in elements with G. kennen, to know, erkennen, to see, know, discern; D. kennen. Sw. kunna, Dan. kiender, to know, to be able; Sax. cunnan, cunnan, Goth. kunnan, to know. In Sax. cunnan is to hear, L. gigno, Gr. γινωσκω. The radical sense is to strain, extend, reach. In Sans. kannaa is an eye. See Can.]*
1. To see at a distance; to descry. [*We ken them from afar.*] *Addison.*
2. To know; to understand. *Obs. Shak. Gey.* [*This verb is used chiefly in poetry.*]
- KEN**, *v. i.* To look round. *Burton.*
- KEN**, *n.* View; reach of sight. Coasting they kept the land within their ken.
- KENDAL-GREEN**, *n.* A species of green cloth made of kental. *Shak.*
- KENNEL**, *n.* [*Fr. chenil; It. canile; from L. canis, a dog.*]
1. A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds.
2. A pack of hounds or their cry. *Encyc.*
3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.
- KENNEL**, *n.* [*It. canale; Fr. canal; Eng. channel.*]
1. The water-course of a street; a little canal or channel.
2. A puddle.
- KENNEL**, *v. i.* To lodge; to lie; to dwell; as a dog or a fox. The dog *kenneted* in a hollow tree. *L'Etrange.*
- KENNEL**, *v. t.* To keep or confine in a kennel. *Tatler.*
- KENNING**, *n.* View; sight. *Bacon.*
- KENTLE**, *n.* [*W. canl, a hundred; L. centum.*] In *commerce*, a hundred pounds in weight; as a *kenle* of fish. [*It is written and pronounced also quintal.*]
- KENTLEDGE**, *n.* In *seamen's language*, pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
- KERP**, *pret. and pp. of keep.*
- KERB-STONE**, *KIRB-STONE*. [*See Curb-stone.*]
- KERCHIEF**, *n.* [*contracted from kerchief; Fr. couvrir, to cover, and chef, the head. Chaucer.*]
1. A head dress; a cloth to cover the head. *Shak.*
2. A cloth used in dress. *Hayward.*
- The word is now seldom used, except in its compound, *handkerchief*, and sometimes *neckkerchief*.
- KERCHIEFED**, *a.* Dressed; hooded; covered. *Milton.*
- KERN**, *n.* [*Sax. cyrn, ceofan, ceafan, to cut, Eng. to carve; D. kerf, a notch; kerpen, to cut; G. kerh, kerben, Ir. carab.*] The cut of an ax, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting. *s u*
- KERNES**, *n.* [*Ar. كيرمر kirmiran, cocculus baphica. Castell.*]
- In *zoology*, an insect produced in the excrecences of a species of small oak, or the body of an insect transformed into a grain, berry, or husk. This body is full of reddish juice, which is used in dyeing red. Hence the word *ermion*. *Encyc.*
- KERNES-MINERAL**, *n.* A mineral substance, so called from its color. It is a precipitate of antimony, obtained by fusion with a fixed alkali and subsequent solution in boiling water, or by simple eluciation. *Nicholson. Encyc.*
- KERN**, *n.* An Irish footman or foot-soldier. *Spenser.*
2. In *English laws*, an idle person or vagabond. *Encyc.*
- KERNY**, *n.* A hand-mill consisting of two stones, one of which is turned by the hand; usually written *quern*, which see.
3. A churn. *Obs.*
- KERN**, *v. i.* [*G. and D. kern, a kernel; G. kernen, to curdle.*]
1. To harden, as corn in ripening. *Carene.*
2. To take the form of corns; to granulate. *Greav.*
- KERN-BABY**, *n.* [*corn-baby.*] An image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to their harvest-home.
- KERNEL**, *n.* [*Sax. cyrnal, a little corn, grain or nut; G. and D. kern; Fr. cerneau; W. cwaren, a gland, a kernel.*]
1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut. *More.*
2. Any thing included in a shell, husk or integument; a grain or corn; as a *kernel* of wheat or oats.
3. The seed of pulpy fruit; as the *kernel* of an apple. *Bacon.*
4. The central part of any thing; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus. *Arbuthnot.*
5. A hard concreted in the flesh.
- KERN EL**, *v. t.* To harden or ripen into kernels; as the seeds of plants.
- KERN ELLY**, *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.
- KERSEY**, *n.* [*D. kerzaai; Fr. cariset; Sp. carisca.*] A species of coarse woolen cloth; a coarse stuff made chiefly in Kent and Devonshire in England. *Encyc.*
- KERVE**, *v. t.* To carve. [*Not used.*]
- KERVER**, *n.* A carver. [*Not used.*]
- KESAR**, *n.* [*from Cesar.*] An emperor. *Obs. Spenser.*
- KESTREL**, *n.* A fowl of the genus Falco, or hawk kind; called also *stannus* and *windhover*. It builds in hollow oaks, and feeds on quails and other small birds. *Encyc.*
- KETCH**, *n.* [*Fr. quaique; G. and D. kils.*] A vessel with two masts, a main and mizen-mast, usually from 100 to 250 tons burden. Ketches are generally used as yachts or as bomb-vessels. The latter are called *bomb-ketches*. *Mar. Dict.*
- KETCH UP**, *n.* A sauce. [*See Catchup.*]
- KETTLE**, *n.* [*Sax. celt, cetyl or cytel; G. kessel; D. ketel; Dan. kedel; Sw. kittel; Russ. kotel.*]
- A vessel of iron or other metal, with a wide mouth, usually without a cover, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor. Among the *Tartars*, a *kettle* represents a family, or as many as feed from one kettle. Among the *Dutch*, a battery of mortars sunk in the earth, is called a *kettle*. *Encyc.*
- KETTLE-DRUM**, *n.* An instrument of martial music, composed of two basins of copper or brass, rounded at the bottom and covered with vellum or goat-skin. *Encyc.*
- KETTLE-DRUMMER**, *n.* The man who beats the kettle-drum.
- KETTLE-PINS**, *n.* Nine pins; skittles.
- KEVEL**, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of timber serving to belay the sheets or great ropes by which the bottoms of the fore-sail and main-sail are extended. *Mar. Dict.*
- KEX**, *n.* Hemlock; the stem of the teasel; a dry stalk. [*See Kexay.*]
- KEY**, *n. ke.* [*Sax. ceg.*] In a general sense, a fastener; that which fastens; as a piece of wood in the frame of a building, or in a chain, &c.
2. An instrument for slutting or opening a lock, by pushing the bolt one way or the other. Keys are of various forms, and fitted to the wards of the locks to which they belong.
3. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned; as the *key* of a watch or other chronometer.
4. The stone which binds an arch. [*See Key-stone.*]

5. In an organ or harpsichord, the key, or finger key is a little lever or piece in the fore part by which the instrument is played on by the fingers.
6. In music, the key, or key note, is the fundamental note or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated, and with which it usually begins and always ends. There are two keys, one of the major, and one of the minor mode. Key sometimes signifies a scale or system of intervals. *Rousseau*.
7. An index, or that which serves to explain a cypher. Hence,
8. That which serves to explain any thing difficult to be understood.
9. In the Romish church, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or the power of the pope; or the power of excommunicating or absolving. *Encyc.*
10. A ledge or lay of rocks near the surface of the water.
11. The husk containing the seed of an ash. *Encycl.*
- KEY, *n.* [Fr. *ceigh*; D. *kaai*; G. *kai*; Fr. *quai*; Arm. *qae*. The word is probably contracted from the root of the preceding word, signifying, to hold, make fast, restrain. Class Cg.]

A bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbor, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships, and securing them in their stations. Hence keys are furnished with posts, rings, cranes, capstans, &c. It is sometimes written *quay*. *Encyc.*

- KEY-AGE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a key or quay.
- KEY-Y-COLD, *a.* Lifeless. [Not in use.]
- KEY-ED, *a.* Furnished with keys; as a keyed instrument.
2. Set to a key, as a tune.
- KEY-HOLE, *n.* A hole or aperture in a door or lock, for receiving a key.
- KEY-STONE, *n.* The stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which being wider at the top than at the bottom, enters like a wedge and binds the work; properly, the fastening-stone.
- KHAN, *n.* *kain*. In Asia, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief. In Persia, the word denotes the governor of a province; among the Tartars, it is equivalent to king or prince. *Eton.*

2. An inn.
- KHANATE, *n.* *kawn'ate*. The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan. *Travels.*
- KIBE, *n.* [This word has the elements of *chap, gap, gape*. Class Gb. No. 7. Perhaps it is of Persian origin, کبید کافدان, to crack, to split. Qu. Dan. *kibe*, the chops.]
- A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain; as in the heels.

KIBED, *a.* Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains; as *kibed heels*. *Darwin.*

- KIBBY, *a.* Affected with kibes.
- KICK, *v. t.* [W. *ciciaun*, from *cic*, the foot. *Oreen*. Pers. کعبه a kicking.]

To strike with the foot; as, a horse *kicks* a servant; a man *kicks* a dog.

- KICK, *v. i.* To practice striking with the foot or feet; as a horse accustomed to *kick*.
2. To thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger or contempt; to manifest opposition.
- Wherefore kick ye at my sacrifice? 1 Sam. ii.
- Jeshurun waxed fat and *kicked*. Deut. xxxiii. It is had for thee to *kick* against the gods. Acts ix.

- KICK, *n.* A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot.
- KICK'ED, *pp.* Struck with the foot or feet.
- KICK'ER, *n.* One that kicks.
- KICK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the foot; thrusting out the foot with violence.
- KICK'ING, *n.* The act of striking with the foot, or of jerking the foot with violence. What cannot be effected by *kicking*, may sometimes be done by coaxing.

- KICK SHAW, *n.* [corrupted from Fr. *quelque chose*, something.]
1. Something fantastical or uncommon, or something that has no particular name.
 2. A dish so changed by cooking, that it can scarcely be known. *Johnson.*
- KICK SHOE, *n.* A dancer, in contempt; a caperer; a buffoon. [A word used only by Milton.]

- KID, *n.* [Dan. *kid*; Sw. *kid, kidning*; W. *cidus*, a goat, *cidysen*, a young goat; L. *hadus*; vulgar Gr. *γῶβα*; Sans. *ada*; Turk. *gelsi*; Heb. Ch. קִיד ; Syr. ܩܝܕܐ a kid; Russ. *kidayu*, to throw, to bring forth young.]
1. A young goat.
 2. A faggot; a bundle of heath and furze. *Eng.*

- KID, *v. t. or i.* To bring forth a young goat.
2. To make into a bundle, as faggots. *Eng.*
- KID, *v. t.* [Sax. *cythan*.] To show, discover or make known. *Obs.* *Gover.*

- KIDDER, *n.* [Sw. *kyta*, to truck.] An engrosser of corn, or one who carries corn, provisions and merchandise about the country for sale. *Eng.*
- KID-DLE, *n.* A kind of wear in a river for catching fish; corruptly pronounced *little*. *Mag. Charta.*

KID-DOW, *n.* A web-footed fowl, called also guillemot, sea-hen, or skout. *Chambers.*

KID-LING, *n.* [Sw.] A young kid. *Brownie.*

KID-NAP, *v. t.* [G. *kinderdieb*; D. *kinderdief*, child-thief. *Kid* is usually supposed to be contracted from *kind*, a child, in which case, *nap* may be the oriental ناب , to steal. See *Knab*.]

To steal a human being, man, woman or child; or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country or state into another. *Encyc.*

KID-NAP'ED, *pp.* Stolen or forcibly carried away; as a human being.

KID-NAPPER, *n.* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.

KID-NAPPING, *ppr.* Stealing or forcibly carrying away human beings.

KID-NAPPING, *n.* The act of stealing, or forcible abduction of a human being from his own country or state. This crime was capital by the Jewish law, and in modern times is highly penal.

KID'NEY, *n.* [I have not found this word in any other language.]

1. The kidneys are two oblong flattened bodies, extending from the eleventh and twelfth ribs to the fourth lumbar vertebra, behind the intestines. Their use is to separate the urine from the blood. *Parr.* *Quincy.*

2. Sort; kind. [A ludicrous use of the word.] *Shak.*

3. A cant term for a waiting servant. *Tatler.*

KID'NEY-BEAN, *n.* A sort of bean so named from its resemblance to the kidney. It is of the genus *Phaseolus*.

KID'NEY-FORM, } *a.* Having the form

KID'NEY-SHAPED, } or shape of a kidney. *Kirwan.*

KID'NEY-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus *Anthyllus*.

KID'NEY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*.

KIF'FEKILL, } *n.* A mineral, the meer-

KEF'FEKILL, } schaum, which see.

KIL, *n.* A Dutch word, signifying a channel or bed of a river, and hence a stream.

KIL'DERKIN, *n.* [Qu. D. *kinderkin*.] A small barrel; a liquid measure containing two firkins, or 16 or 18 gallons. *Encyc.*

KILL, *v. t.* [The Dutch has *keel*, the throat, and *keelen*, to cut the throat, to kill. In Russ. *kylyu* is to stab. But this word seems to be allied to Sax. *cyellan*, to kill, to quell, that is, to beat down, to lay; and if so, it may be connected with D. *kwellen*, G. *quelen*, Sw. *quäta*, Dan. *quæter*, to torment, but in Danish to stife, choke or quell. This affinity is rendered probable by the seamen's phrase, to *kill* the wind, that is, to allay or destroy it.]

1. To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means. To *kill* an animal or a plant, is to put an end to the vital functions, either by destroying or essentially injuring the organs necessary to life, or by causing them to cease from action. An animal may be *killed* by the sword or by poison, by disease or by suffocation. A strong solution of salt will *kill* plants.
2. To butcher; to slaughter for food; as, to *kill* an ox.
3. To quell; to appease; to calm; to still; as, in seamen's language, a shower of rain *kills* the wind.

KIL-LAS, *n.* An argillaceous stone of a pale gray or greenish gray, of a lamellar or coarsely granular texture, found in Cornwall, England. *Nicholson.*

KILL'DEE, *n.* A small bird in America, so called from its voice or note; a species of plover.

KILL'ED, *pp.* Deprived of life; quelled; calmed.

KILL'ER, *n.* One who deprives of life; he or that which kills.

KILL'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of life; quelling.

KIL-LINITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of spodumene, found at Killenny, in Ireland. *Travels.*

KIL-LOW, *n.* An earth of a blackish or deep blue color. *Woodward.*

KILN, *n.* kil. [Sax. *cyln*, from *cylen*, a furnace or kitchen; L. *cutina*; W. *cyll* and *cylyn*.]

1. A large stove or oven; a fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning or drying any thing; as a *kila* for baking or hardening earthen vessels; a *kila* for drying grain or meal.

2. A pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening; called also a *brick-kila*.

KIL-N-DRIED, *pp.* Dried in a kiln.

KIL-N-DRY, *v. l. kil-dry*. To dry in a kiln; as, to *kil-dry* meat or grain.

KIL-N-DRYING, *pp.* Drying in a kiln.

KILOGRAM, *n.* [*Fr. kilogramme*; *Gr. χιλοσ*, a thousand, and *γραμμα*. See *Gram*.]

In the new system of French weights and measures, a thousand grams. According to Lurier, the kilogram is equal in weight to a cubic decimeter of water, or two pounds, five drams and a half.

KILOLITER, *n.* [*Fr. kilolitre*; *Gr. χιλοσ*, a thousand, and *λιτρον*, a Greek measure. See *Liter*.]

In the new French measures, a thousand liters; or 264 gallons and 44,231 cubic inches. According to Lurier, it is nearly equal to a tun of wine of Bordeaux.

KILOMETER, *n.* [*Fr. kilomètre*; *Gr. χιλοσ*, a thousand, and *μετρον*, a meter.].

In the French system of measures, a thousand meters; the meter being the unit of linear measure. The kilometer is nearly equal to a quarter of a French league.

Lurier.

KILT, *n.* A kind of short petticoat worn by the highlanders of Scotland.

KILT, *pp.* Killed. *Obs.*

KIMBO, *sa.* [probably from the Celtic *kimbow*, *crooked*, *awry*, is from the same source.]

Crooked; *arched*; *bent*; as a *kimbo* handle.

Dryden.

To set the arms a *kimbo*, is to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outward.

KIN, *n.* [*Sax. cyn, cynn, or cind, gecynd*, kind, genus, race, relation; *Ir. cine*; *G. kind*, a child; *D. kind*; *W. ceual, cennae*; *L. genus*; *Gr. γινος*; connected with *L. gigno, gero, Gr. γινωσκει*. Class *Gn. No. 25*. See *Begin*.]

1. Relation, properly by consanguinity or blood, but perhaps sometimes used for relation by affinity or marriage.

This man is of *kin* to me.

Bacon. Dryden.

2. Relatives; kindred; persons of the same race.

—The father, mother and the *kin* beside.

Dryden.

3. A relation; a relative.

Davies.

4. The same general class; a thing related.

And the ear-defeating voice of th' oracle,

Kin to Jove's thunder.

Shak.

5. As a termination, *kin* is used as a diminutive, denoting small, from the sense of *child*; as in *manikin*, a little man; *Tomkin*, *Witkin*, *Pipkin*.

KIN, *v.* Of the same nature; kindred; congenial.

Chaucer.

KINATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base.

Fre.

KIND, *n.* [*Sax. cyn, or cynn*. See *Kin*.]

1. Race; genus; generic class; as in men-

kind or human *kind*. In technical language, *kind* answers to *genus*.

2. Sort, in a sense more loose than genus; as, there are several *kinds* of eloquence and of style, many *kinds* of music, many *kinds* of government, various *kinds* of architecture or of painting, various *kinds* of soil, &c.

3. Particular nature; as laws most perfect in their *kind*.

Baker.

4. Natural state; produce or commodity, as distinguished from money; as taxes paid in *kind*.

5. Nature; natural propensity or determination.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,

Are led by *kind*'t admire your fellow creature.

Dryden.

6. Manner; way. [*Little used*.]

Bacon.

7. Sort. He spoke with a kind of scorn or contempt.

KIND, *v.* [*W. and Arm. cyn, kind*, favorable, attractive. In *Ir. ceann*, is affection. This word would seem to be connected with the preceding, but in sense it coincides best with the Teutonic *gunstig*, favorable, kind, from *G. gunnen*, to be glad or pleased, to love to see, to favor, *D. gunnen*, to grant or vouchsafe.]

1. Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy by granting their requests, supplying their wants or assisting them in distress; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant.

God is *kind* to the unthankful, and to the evil.

Luke vi.

Be ye *kind* one to another, tender-hearted.

Eph. iv.

2. Proceeding from tenderness or goodness of heart; benevolent; as a *kind* act; a *kind* return of favors.

KINDLED, *a.* Begotten. *Obs.* [*See Kin*.]

Spenser.

KINDLE, *v. t.* [*W. cynneu, L. accendo*; from the root of *caendo, caeco*, to be light or white, to shine.]

1. To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light; as, to *kindle* a fire.

2. To inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to heat; to fire; to animate; as, to *kindle* anger or wrath; to *kindle* resentment; to *kindle* the flame of love, or love into a flame.

So is a contentious woman to *kindle* strife.

Prov. xxvi.

3. To bring forth. [*Sax. cennan*.] [*Not used*.]

Shak.

KINDLE, *v. i.* To take fire; to begin to burn with flame. Fuel and fire well laid, will *kindle* without a bellows.

2. To begin to rage, or be violently excited; to be roused or exasperated.

It shall *kindle* in the thickets of the forest.

Is. ix.

KINDLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; excited into action.

KINDLER, *n.* He or that which kindles or sets on fire.

KINDLESS, *a.* Destitute of kindness; unnatural.

Shak.

KINDLINESS, *n.* Affectionate disposition; benignity.

Millon.

2. Natural disposition.

KINDLING, *pp.* Setting on fire; causing to burn with flame; exciting into action.

KINDLY, *a.* [*See Kind*, the noun.] Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature. This Johnson supposes to be the original sense; but it is also used as a derivative of the adjective, in the sense of

2. Mild; bland; softening; as *kindly* showers.

Prior.

KINDLY, *adv.* With good will; with a disposition to make others happy or to oblige; benevolently; favorably. Let the poor be treated *kindly*.

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love.—*Rom. xii.*

And be comforted then, and spake *kindly* unto them. *Gen. i.*

KINDNESS, *n.* [from *kind*, the adjective.]

1. Good will; benevolence; that temper or disposition which delights in contributing to the happiness of others, which is expressed cheerfully in gratifying their wishes, supplying their wants or alleviating their distresses; benignity of nature. *Kindness* ever accompanies love.

There is no man whose *kindness* we may not sometime want, or by whose malice we may not sometime suffer.

Rambler.

2. Act of good will; beneficence; any act of benevolence which promotes the happiness or welfare of others. Charity, hospitality, attentions to the wants of others, &c., are deemed acts of *kindness*, or *kindnesses*. *Acts xviii.*

KINDRED, *n.* [from *kin, kind*; *Sax. cynren*; *W. ceual, cendyl*.]

1. Relation by birth; consanguinity. Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne.

Dryden.

2. Relation by marriage; affinity.

3. Relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former.

Thou shalt go unto my country and to my *kindred*. *Gen. xxiv.*

4. Relation; suit; connection in kind.

Shak.

KINDRED, *a.* Related; congenial; of the like nature or properties; as *kindred* souls; *kindred* skies.

Dryden.

KIND, *plu. of cone*; *D. koeyen*. But *coyns*, the regular plural, is now in general use.

KING, *n.* [*Sax. cyng, cyngig, or cyning*; *G. konig*; *D. koning*; *Sve. konung, kung*; *Dan. konge*; *W. cyn*, a chief, a leader, one that attracts or draws. If the Welsh word is the same or of the same family, it proves that the primary sense is a leader, a guide, or one who goes before, for the radical sense of the verb must be to *draw*. It coincides in elements with the *Ir. cean, liend*, and with the oriental *khan, or kaun*. The primary sense is probably a head, a leader.]

1. The chief or sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe or country; a monarch. Kings are *absolute* monarchs, when they possess the powers of government without control, or the entire sovereignty over a nation; they are *limited* monarchs, when their power is restrained by fixed laws; and they are *absolute*, when they possess the whole legislative, judicial, and executive power, or when the legislative or judicial powers, or both, are vested in other bodies of men. Kings are *hereditary* sovereigns, when they hold the powers of gov-

ernment by right of birth or inheritance, and *elective*, when raised to the throne by choice.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle. *Burke.*

2. A sovereign; a prince; a ruler. Christ is called the *king* of his church. Ps. ii.

3. A card having the picture of a king; as the king of diamonds.

4. The chief piece in the game of chess.

King of arms, an officer in England of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority, whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of arms. There are three kings at arms, viz. garter, Clarenceux, and norroy. The latter [norroy] officiates north of the Trent. *Encyc.*

KING, v. t. In *ludicrous language*, to supply with a king, or to make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shak.*

KING/APPLE, n. A kind of apple, so called.

KING'S BENCH, n. A high court or tribunal in England; so called because the king used to sit there in person. It is the supreme court of common law, consisting of a chief justice and three other justices. *Blackstone.*

KING/BIRD, n. A fowl of the genus *Paradisea*; also, a species of the genus *Muscicapa*, so called from its courage in attacking larger fowls.

KING/CRAFT, n. The craft of kings; the act of governing; usually in a bad sense.

KING/CUP, n. A flower, crowfoot. *Gay.*

KING'S-EVIL, n. A disease of the scrofulous kind.

KING FISHER, n. A fowl of the genus *Alcedo*.

KING'S-SPEAR, n. A plant of the genus *Aphedusa*.

KING/STONE, n. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

KING/DOM, n. [king and dom, jurisdiction.]

1. The territory or country subject to a king, an undivided territory under the dominion of a king or monarch. The foreign possessions of a king are not usually included in the term *kingdom*. Thus we speak of the *kingdom* of England, of France or of Spain, without including the East or West Indies.

2. The inhabitants or population subject to a king. The whole *kingdom* was alarmed.

3. In *natural history*, a division; as the animal, vegetable and mineral *kingdoms*.

4. A region; a tract; the place where any thing prevails and holds sway; as the watery *kingdom*. *Shak.*

5. In *Scripture*, the government or universal dominion of God. I Chron. xxix. Ps. cxlv.

6. The power of supreme administration. I Sam. xviii.

7. A princely name or state.

Ye shall be unto me a *kingdom* of priests. Ex. xiv.

8. Heaven. Matt. xxvi.

9. State of glory in heaven. Matt. v.

10. The reign of the Messiah. Matt. iii.

11. Government; rule; supreme administration.

KING/DOMED, a. Proud of royalty. *Shak.*

KING/HOOD, n. State of being a king. *Obs.*

KING/LESS, a. Having no king. *Byron.*

KING/LIKE, a. Like a king.

KING/LING, n. A little king.

KING/LY, a. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king; as a *kingly* couch. *Shak.*

2. Royal; sovereign; monarchical; as a *kingly* government.

3. Noble; august; splendid; becoming a king; as *kingly* magnificence.

KING/LY, adv. With an air of royalty; with a superior dignity.

Low bow'd the rest; he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Pop.*

KING/SHIP, n. Royalty; the state, office or dignity of a king. *King Charles.*

KIN/IC, a. Pertaining to *cinchona*; as the *kinic* acid. *Ure.*

KINK, n. [Sw. *kink*, D. *kink*, a bend or turn. Qu. L. *cingo*.]

The twist of a rope or thread, occasioned by a spontaneous winding of the rope or thread when doubled, that is, by an effort of hard twisted ropes or threads to untwist, they wind about each other.

KINK, v. t. To wind into a kink; to twist spontaneously.

KINK/HIAUST, n. The chinchook. [Not used.]

KINO, n. An astringent resin obtained from an African tree. *Hooper.*

Kino consists of tannin and extractive. *Ure.*

KINS FOLK, n. [*kin* and *folk*.] Relations; kindred; persons of the same family. *Obs.*

KINS MAN, n. [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood. *Dryden.*

KINS WOMAN, n. A female relation. *Dean.*

KIP/PER, n. A term applied to a salmon, when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered. *Eng.*

KIRK, n. kirk. [Sax. *cyrc* or *ciric*; Gr. *κρηνα*, from *κρηος*, lord.]

In *Scotland*, a church. This is the same word as *church*, differently written and pronounced. [See *Church*.]

KIRK MAN, n. One of the church of *Scotland*.

KIRTLE, n. ker'l. [Sax. *cyrtel*; Sw. *kiortel*.]

1. An upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle. *Johnson.*

2. A quantity of flax, about a hundred pounds. *Encyc.*

[I know not that this word is used in *America*.]

KIR/TLED, a. Wearing a kirtle.

KISS, v. t. [Sax. *cyssan*; G. *kussen*; D. *kuschen*; Sw. *kyssa*; Dan. *kysser*.]

1. To salute with the lips.

2. To treat with fondness; to caress.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience. *Shak.*

3. To touch gently.

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees. *Shak.*

KISS, n. A salute given with the lips; a countenon token of affection.

KISS/ED, pp. Saluted with a kiss.

KISS/ER, n. One that kisses.

KISS/ING, pp. Saluting with the lips.

KISS/ING-COMFIT, n. Perfumed sugar-plums to sweeten the breath. *Shak.*

KISS/ING-CRUST, n. In *cookery*, the crust of a loaf that touches another.

KIST, n. A chest. [Not used.]

KIT, n. [D. *kit*.] A large bottle. *Skinner.*

1. A small fiddle. *Greuc.*

2. A kind of fish-tub, and a milk-pail. *Entick.*

[I know not that this word is used in *America*.]

KIT-CAT, n. A term applied to a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged; so called from Christopher Cat, a pary cook, who served the club with mutton pies; applied also to a portrait three fourths less than a half length, placed in the club-room. *Todd.*

KITCHEN, n. [Sax. *cykene*; G. *küche*; D. *keuchen*; Sw. *kok*; Dan. *kokke*; W. *cegin*; It. *cucina*; R. *coquina*; Sp. *cocina*; from the root of L. *coquo*, to cook.]

1. A cook-room; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.

A fat kitchen makes a lean will. *Franklin.*

2. In ships, the galley or caboose.

3. A utensil for roasting meat; as a tin kitchen.

KITCHEN-GARDEN, n. A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

KITCHEN-MAID, n. A female servant whose business is to clean the kitchen and utensils of cookery, or in general, to do the work of a kitchen.

KITCHEN-STUFF, n. Fat collected from pots and dripping pans. *Donne.*

KITCHEN-WENCH, n. The woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery.

KITCHEN-WORK, n. Work done in the kitchen; as cookery, washing, &c.

KITE, n. [Sax. *cyhta*.] A rapacious fowl of the genus *Falco* or hawk, remarkable for gliding through the air without frequently moving its wings; hence called *glide*.

2. A name of reproach, denoting rapacity. *Shak.*

3. A light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for the amusement of boys.

KITE, n. In the north of England, the belly.

KIT/FOOT, n. A sort of tobacco, so called.

KIT/ESFOOT, n. A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KITH, n. [Sax. *cyththe*.] Acquaintance. *Obs.*

KIT/LING, n. [L. *calulus*.] A whelp; the young of a beast. *B. Jonson.*

KIT/TEN, n. kit'ten. [D. *katje*.] A young cat, or the young of the cat.

KIT/TEN, v. t. kit'ten. To bring forth young, as a cat.

KIT/TIWAKE, n. A fowl of the genus *Larus*, or gull kind.

KIT/TLE, v. t. [Sax. *citelan*.] To tickle. [Not used.] *Sherwood.*

KLICK, v. t. [a different orthography or diminutive of *clack*.]

1. To make a small, sharp sound by striking two things together.

2. In *Scotland*, to pilfer, by taking with a snatch.

KLICK, n. A stroke or blow. [Not used in vulgar use.]

KNAB, v. t. nab. [D. *knappen*; G. *tid*.] To bite; to gnaw; to nibble. [This word

may belong to the root of *nibble*, and it properly signifies to catch or seize suddenly with the teeth.]

L'Estrange.

KNABBLE, *v. i.* To bite or nibble. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

KNACK, *n. nak.* A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.

Shak.

2. A readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.

My author has a great *knack* at performing.

Atterbury.

The Dean was famous in his time, And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.

For how 'should equal colors do the *knack*?

Cameleons who can paint in white and black?

Pope.

KNACK, *v. i. nak.* [*G. knacken*; *Dan. knager.*]

To crack; to make a sharp abrupt noise. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

KNACKER, *n. nak'er.* A maker of knacks, toys or small work. *Morimer.*

2. A rope-maker, or collar-maker. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth. Eatick.*

KNAG, *n. nag.* [*Dan. knag*, *Sw. knagg*, a knot in wood, *Ir. cnag*, *W. cnwg.*]

1. A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a wart.

2. A peg for hanging things on.

3. The shoot of a deer's horns.

KNAGGY, *n. nag'gy.* Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.

KNAP, *n. nap.* [*Sax. cnapp*, *W. cnap*, a button, a knob, *D. knop.*]

A protuberance; a swelling. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

KNAP, *v. t. nap.* [*D. knappen*. See *Knab.*]

1. To bite; to bite off; to break short. [*Little used.*] *Morc.*

2. To strike with a sharp noise. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

KNAP, *v. i. nap.* To make a short, sharp sound. *Wise man.*

KNAP BOTTLE, *n. nap'bottle.* A plant.

KNAP PISH, *a. nap'pish.* Snappish. [*See Snap.*]

KNAPPLE, *v. i. nap'ple.* To break off with an abrupt sharp noise.

KNAPSACK, *n. nap'sack.* [*G. knapsack*; *D. knapsak*, from *knappen*, to eat.]

A soldier's bag, carried on his back, and containing necessaries of food and clothing. It may be of leather or coarse cloth.

KNAPWEED, *n. nap'weed.* A plant of the genus *Centaurea*, so called probably from *knap*, a button.

Fam. of Plants.

KNAR, *n. n'ar.* [*G. knor* or *knorren*; *D. knor.*] A knot in wood. *Dryden.*

KNARLED, *a. Knotted.* [*See Gnarled.*]

Chauver.

KNAVE, *n. nave.* [*Sax. cnapa* or *cnafa*, a boy; *G. knabe*; *D. knaap*; *Dan. knab*;

originally, a boy or young man, then a servant, and lastly a rogue.]

1. A boy; a man-child. *Obs.*

2. A servant. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

3. A false deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy.

In defiance of demonstration, *knaves* will continue to proselyte fools. *Aues.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.

Hudibras.

KNAVE, *n. na'very.* Dishonesty; deception in traffic; trick; petty villainy; fraud. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. Mischievous tricks or practices.

KNAVIS, *a. na'vish.* Dishonest; fraudulent; as a *knavish* fellow, or a *knavish* trick or transaction.

2. Waggish; mischievous.

Cupid is a *knavish* lad.

Thus to make poor females mad. *Shak.*

KNAVISILY, *na'vishly.* Dishonestly; fraudulently.

2. Waggishly; mischievously.

KNAVISNESS, *n. na'vishness.* The quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.

KNAWEL, *n. nau'el.* A species of plant.

KNKAD, *v. t. nead.* [*Sax. cnadras*; *G. kneeten*; *D. kneeden*; *Dan. kneder*; *Sw. knäda.*]

To work and press ingredients into a mass, usually with the hands; particularly, to work into a well mixed mass the materials of bread, cake or paste; as, to *knkad* dough.

The cake she *knkaded* was the savory meat.

Friar.

KNKADED, *pp. ne'aded.* Worked and pressed together.

KNKADING, *pp. ne'ading.* Working and mixing into a well mixed mass.

KNKADING-TROUGH, *n. ne'ading-trauf.* A trough or tray in which dough is worked and mixed.

KNKBE ELITE, *n. neb'elite.* [*from Von Knebel.*]

A mineral of a gray color, spotted with dirty white, brownish green, or green.

KNKEE, *n. nec.* [*Sax. cnecow*; *G. knie*; *D. knie*; *Sw. knä*; *Dan. knä*; *F. r. genu*; *It. kniechio*; *L. genu*; *G. r. genu*; *Saus. jann.*]

As the same word in Saxon signifies generation, it appears to belong to the family of *gnouas, gena*, and to signify a shoot or protuberance.]

1. In *anatomy*, the articulation of the thigh and leg bones.

2. In *ship-building*, a piece of timber somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent, having two branches or arms, and used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers. *Mar. Dict.*

KNKEE, *v. t. nec.* To supplant by kneeling. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

KNKEE-CROOKING, *a. nec'crooking.* Obsequious. *Shak.*

KNKEED, *a. need.* Having knees; as *in-kneed*, *out-kneed.*

2. In *botany*, genuiculated; forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like the knee when a little bent; as *knkeed-grass.*

Martyn.

KNKEE-DEEP, *a. nec'deep.* Rising to the knees; as water or snow *knkeed-deep.*

2. Sunken to the knees; as wading in water *knkeed-deep.*

KNKEE-HIGH, *a. nec'hi.* Rising to the knees; as water *knkeed-high.*

KNKEE-HOLLY, *n. nec'holly.* A plant of the genus *Ruscus.*

KNKEE/HOLM, *a. nec/home.* Kneeholly.

KNKEEPAN, *n. nec'pan.* The round bone on the fore part of the knee.

KNKEEL, *v. i. neel.* [*D. knielen*; *Dan. knæler*; *F. agenouiller*, from *genouit*, the knee.]

To bend the knee; to fall on the knees; sometimes with *down.*

As soon as you are dressed, *knkeel down* and say the Lord's prayer. *Taylor.*

KNKEE/LER, *n. nec'ler.* One who kneels or worships by kneeling.

KNKEE/LING, *ppr. nec'ling.* Falling on the knees.

KNKEE/TRIBUTE, *n. nec'tribute.* Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by prostration.

Milton.

KNKELL, *n. nell.* [*Sax. cynill*; *cnyllan*, to beat or knock; *W. cnul*, a passing bell; *G. knallen*, to clap or crack; *Sw. knalla*; *Dan. gneller*, to bawl.]

Properly, the stroke of a bell; hence, the sound caused by striking a bell; appropriately and perhaps exclusively, the sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a tolling.

KNKEW, *pret. of know.*

KNKIFE, *n. nife*; *plu. knives*; *nives.* [*Sax. cnif*; *Dan. kniv*; *Sw. knif*; *F. gainif* or *canif.*] This word seems to have a connection with the *D. knippen*, *Sw. knipa*, to clip or pinch, to nip; *Dan. kniber*, *G. knieffen*, *W. cnieffen*, to clip, to shear. Its primary sense then is an instrument that nips off, or cuts off with a stroke.]

1. A cutting instrument with a sharp edge. Knives are of various shapes and sizes, adapted to their respective uses; as *table knives*; *carving knives* or *carvers*; *pen-knives*, &c.

2. A sword or dagger. *Spenser.*

KNKIGHT, *n. nite.* [*Sax. eniht*, *cnieht*, a boy, a servant, *Ir. cniocht*; *G. knecht*, *D. knegt*, *Sw. knecht*, *Dan. knegt.*]

1. Originally, a knight was a youth, and young men being employed as servants, hence it came to signify a servant. But among our warlike ancestors, the word was particularly applied to a young man after he was admitted to the privilege of bearing arms. The admission to this privilege was a ceremony of great importance, and was the origin of the institution of knighthood. Hence, in feudal times, a *knight* was a man admitted to military rank by a certain ceremony. This privilege was conferred on youths of family and fortune, and hence sprung the honorable title of knight, in modern usage. A knight has the title of *Sir.*

2. A pupil or follower. *Encyc. Johnson.*

3. A champion. *Dryden.*

KNKIGHT of the post, a knight dubbed at the whipping post or pillory; a hireling wit.

KNKIGHT of the shire, in England, one of the representatives of a county in parliament, originally a knight, but now any gentleman having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified. *Johnson.*

KNKIGHT, v. t. nite. To dub or create a knight, which is done by the king who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, *rise, Sir.* *Johnson.*

KNKIGHT-ERRANT, *n.* [*knight* and *L. errans*, *erro*, to wander.]

A wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess and generosity.

KNIGHT-ER RANTRY, *n.* The practice of wandering in quest of adventures; the manners of wandering knights.

KNIGHT-HEADS, *n.* In ships, bollard timbers, two pieces of timber rising just with in the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit to secure its inner end; also, two strong frames of timber which inclose and support the ends of the windlass.

Mar. Dict.
KNIGHTHOOD, *n.* The character or dignity of a knight.

2. A military order, honor, or degree of ancient nobility, conferred as a reward of valor or merit. It is of four kinds, military, regular, honorary, and social.

Encyc.
KNIGHTLINESS, *n.* Duties of a knight.

KNIGHTLY, *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; as a *knighly* combat.

Sidney.
KNIGHT-MARSHAL, *n.* An officer in the household of the British king, who has cognizance of transgressions within the king's household and verge, and of contracts made there.

Encyc.
KNIGHT-SERVICE, *n.* In *English feudal law*, a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service, every possessor of a *knights' fee*, or estate originally of twenty pounds annual value, being obliged to attend the king in his wars.

KNIT, *v. t. nit.* pret. and pp. *knit or knitted*. [*Sax. cnyttan*; *Sw. knyta*; *Dan. knyter*; probably *L. nodo*, whence *nodus*, *Eng. knol*.]

1. To unite, as threads by needles; to connect in a kind of net-work; as, to *knit* a stocking.

2. To unite closely; as, let our hearts be *knit* together in love.

3. To join or cause to grow together.

Nature cannot *knit* the bones, while the parts are under a discharge.

4. To tie; to fasten.

And he saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending to him, as it were a great sheet knit at the four corners.

5. To draw together; to contract; as, to *knit* the brows.

KNIT, *v. i. nit.* To unite or interweave by needles.

2. To unite closely; to grow together. Broken bones will in time *knit* and become sound.

KNIT, *n. nit.* Union by knitting; texture.

[*Little used*.]

KNITTABLE, *a. nit'able*. That may be knit.

KNIT'TER, *n. nit'ter*. One that knits.

KNIT'TING, *ppr. nit'ting*. Uniting by needles; forming texture; uniting in growth.

KNIT'TING, *n. Junction*.

KNITTING-NEEDLE, *n. nit'ting-needle*.

A long needle usually made of wire, used for knitting threads into stockings, garments, &c.

KNIT'TLE, *n. nit'l.* [from *knit*.] A string that gathers or draws together a purse.

2. A small line used in slips to sing hand-mocs.

KNOB, *n. nob*. [*Sax. cnep*; *G. knopf*; *D. knoop*; *Sw. knopp*; *Dan. knop, knob, knap*;

W. cnob, cnepa. The word signifies a button, a top, a bunch.]

A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; as a *knob* in the flesh or on a bone.

Knob, *n. nob'bed*. Containing knobs; full of knobs.

KNOB-BUSINESS, *n. nob'business*. [from *knob*.] The quality of having knobs, or of being full of protuberances.

KNOB-BY, *a. nob'by*. Full of knobs or hard protuberances; hard.

KNOCK, *v. i. nak*. [*Sax. cnucian*; *W. cnociate*; *Sw. knacka*.]

1. To strike or beat with something thick or heavy; as, to *knock* with a club or with the fist; to *knock* at the door. We never use this word to express beating with a small stick or whip.

2. To drive or be driven against; to strike against; to clash; as when one heavy body *knocks* against another.

To *knock under*, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge to be conquered; an expression borrowed from the practice of *knocking under the table*, when conquered.

Johnson.
KNOCK, *v. t. nok*. To strike; to drive against; as, to *knock* the head against a post.

2. To strike a door for admittance; to rap. To *knock down*, to strike down; to fell; to prostrate by a blow or by blows; as, to *knock down* an ox.

To *knock out*, to force out by a blow or by blows; as, to *knock out* the brains.

To *knock up*, to arouse by knocking. In popular use, to heat out; to fatigue till unable to do more.

To *knock off*, to force off by beating. At auctions, to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter.

To *knock on the head*, to kill by a blow or by blows.

KNOCK, *n. nok*. A blow; a stroke with something thick or heavy.

2. A stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.

KNOCKER, *n. nok'er*. One that knocks.

2. An instrument or kind of hammer, fastened to a door to be used in seeking for admittance.

KNOCKING, *ppr. nok'ing*. Beating; striking.

KNOCK'ING, *n. nok'ing*. A beating; a rap.

KNOLL, *v. t. noll*. [*Sax. cnyllan*, to beat or strike. See *Knell*.]

To ring a bell, usually for a funeral.

KNOLL, *v. i. noll*. To sound, as a bell.

[This word, I believe, is not used in America.]

KNOLL, *n. noll*. [*Sax. cnoll*; *Sw. knyl, knul*; *W. enol*.]

The top or crown of a hill; but more generally, a little round hill or mound; a small elevation of earth.

KNOPE, *n. nop*. [a different spelling of *knop* or *nob*.]

A knob; a tufted top; a bud; a bunch; a button.

KNOPEPED, *a. nop'ped*. Having knobs or knobs; fastened as with buttons.

KNOT, *n. not*. [*Sax. cnotta*; *G. knoten*; *D. knot*; *Sw. knota*; *Dan. knude*; *L. nodus*; probably connected with *knit*, but perhaps from *scolding* or *gathering*.]

1. The complication of threads made by knitting; a tie; union of cords by interweaving; as a *knot* difficult to be untied.

2. Any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect each other; as a *knot* in gardening.

In beds and curious *knots*.

3. A bond of association or union; as the *nuptial knot*.

4. The part of a tree where a branch shoots.

5. The protuberant joint of a plant.

6. A cluster; a collection; a group; as a *knot* of ladies; a *knot* of figures in painting.

7. Difficulty; intricacy; something not easily solved.

8. Any intrigue or difficult perplexity of affairs.

9. A bird of the genus *Tringa*.

10. An epaulet.

11. In *seamen's language*, a division of the logline, which answers to half a minute, as a mile does to an hour, or it is the hundred and twentieth part of a mile. Hence, when a ship goes eight miles an hour, she is said to go eight *knots*.

KNOT, *v. t. not*. To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot.

2. To entangle; to perplex.

3. To unite closely.

KNOT, *v. i. not*. To form knots or joints, as in plants.

2. To knit knots for fringe.

KNOT-BERRY, *n. not'berr*. A plant of the genus *Rubus*.

KNOT-GRASS, *n. not'grass*. The name of several species of plants, so denominated from the joints of the stem. The common *knottgrass* is the *Polygonum aviculare*.

KNOT-LESS, *a. not'less*. Free from knots; without knots.

KNOTTED, *a. not'ted*. Full of knots; having knots; as the *knotted* oak.

2. Having intersecting figures.

KNOT'TINESS, *n. not'tiness*. [from *knott*.]

1. Fullness of knots; the quality of having many knots or swellings.

2. Difficulty of solution; intricacy.

KNOT'TY, *a. not'ty*. Full of knots; having many knots; as *knottly* timber.

2. Hard; rugged; as a *knotty* head.

3. Difficult; intricate; perplexed; as a *knotty* question or point.

KNOUT, *n. noul*. A punishment in Russia, inflicted with a whip.

KNOW, *v. t. no. pre. knew*; *pp. known*.

[*Sax. cnaean*; *Russ. znayti*, with a prefix. This is probably from the same original as the *L. nosco, cognosco, Gr. gnosko*, although much varied in orthography. *Vosro* makes *novi*, which, with *go* or prefixed, *gnovi* or *cnovi*, would coincide with *know, knew*. So *L. gnoscere, crevi*, coincides with *grow, grew*. The radical sense of *knowing* is generally to take, receive, or hold.]

1. To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to have a clear and certain perception of truth, fact, or anything that actually exists. To *know* a thing pre-

- cludes all doubt or uncertainty of its existence. We *know* what we see with our eyes, or perceive by other senses. We *know* that fire and water are different substances. We *know* that truth and falsehood express ideas incompatible with each other. We *know* that a circle is not a square. We do not *know* the truth of reports, nor can we always *know* what to believe.
- To be informed; to be taught. It is not unusual for us to say we *know* things from information, when we rely on the veracity of the informer.
 - To distinguish; as, to *know* one man from another. We *know* a fixed star from a planet by its twinkling.
 - To recognize by recollection, remembrance, representation or description. We do not always *know* a person after a long absence. We sometimes *know* a man by having seen his portrait, or having heard him described.
 - To be no stranger to; to be familiar. This man is well *known* to us.
 - In *Scripture*, to have sexual commerce with. Gen. iv.
 - To approve.
The Lord *knoweth* the way of the righteous. Ps. i.
To learn. Prov. i.
 - To acknowledge with due respect. 1. Thess. v.
To choose; to favor or take an interest in. Amos iii.
 - To commit; to have.
He hath made him to be sin for us, who *knew* no sin. 2 Cor.
 - To have full assurance of; to have satisfactory evidence of any thing, though short of certainty.
- KNOW**, *v. i. no.* To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; sometimes with *of*.
If any man will do his will, he shall *know* of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. John vi.
- To be informed.
Sir John must not *know* of it. *Shak.*
 - To take cognizance of; to examine.
Know of your youth—examine well your blood. *Shak.*
- KNOWABLE**, *a. no'able.* That may be known; that may be discovered, understood or ascertained. *Locke. Bentley.*
- KNOWER**, *n. no'er.* One who knows.
- KNOWING**, *ppr. no'ing.* Having clear and certain perception of.
- a. Skillful; well informed; well instructed; as a *knowing* man.
The *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South.*
 - Conscious; intelligent.
A *knowing* prudent cause. *Blackmore.*
- KNOWING**, *n. no'ing.* Knowledge. *Shak.*
- KNOWINGLY**, *adv. no'ingly.* With knowledge. He would not *knowingly* offend.

- KNOWLEDGE**, *n. no'tej.* [Chaucer, *knowleching*, from *knowleche*, to acknowledge. *Qu.* the sense of *tech.*]
- A clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact; the perception of the connection and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy of our ideas. *Encyc. Locke.*
We can have no *knowledge* of that which does not exist. God has a perfect *knowledge* of all his works. Human *knowledge* is very limited, and is mostly gained by observation and experience.
 - Learning; illumination of mind.
Ignorance is the curse of God, *Knowledge* the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shak.*
 - Skill; as a *knowledge* of seamanship.
 - Acquaintance with any fact or person. I have no *knowledge* of the man or thing.
 - Cognizance; notice. Ruth ii.
 - Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*
7. Sexual intercourse. But it is usual to prefix *carual*; as *carual knowledge*.
- KNOWLEDGE**, *for acknowledge* or *aroue*, is not used. *Bacon.*
- KNUB**, *v. t. nub.* } To beat; to
KNUBBLE, *v. t. nub/ble.* } strike with the knuckle. [*Nut used.*]
- KNUCKLE**, *n. nuk'l.* [Sax. *cnuc*; G. *knöchel*; D. *knuekel*; W. *cnuc*, a joint or junction; *cnuciae*, to join, to couple.]
- The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers.
 - The knee joint of a calf; as a *knuckle* of veal.
 - The joint of a plant. [*Nut used.*]
- Bacon.*
- KNUCKLE**, *v. i. nuk'l.* To yield; to submit in contest to an antagonist.
- KNUCKLED**, *a. Jointed.* *Bacon.*
- KNUFF**, *n. nuff.* A lout; a clown. [*Nut used.*]
- KNUR**, *v. t. nur.* } [G. *knorren*, a knot,
KNURLE, *v. t. nurle.* } a kuag, a gnar.]
A knot; a hard substance. *Woodward.*
- KNURLED**, *a. nur'ed.* Full of knots.
- KNURLY**, *a. nur'ly.* [from *knur.*] Full of knots; hard. This seems to be the same as *gnarly*.
- KNURRY**, *a. nur'ry.* Full of knots.
- KOBA**, *n.* An antelope, with horns close at the base.
- KOKOB**, *n.* A venomous serpent of America.
- KOLLYRITE**, *n.* [Gr. *κόλλυριον*.] A variety of clay whose color is pure white, or with a shade of gray, red or yellow. *Cleveland.*
- KOMMANIC**, *n.* The crested lark of Germany.
- KONILITE**, *n.* [Gr. *κοινος*, dust, and *λίθος*, a stone.]
A mineral in the form of a loose powder, consisting chiefly of silice, and remarkably fusible. *Philips.*

- KONITE**. [See *Conite*.]
- KOPECK**, *n.* A Russian coin, about the value of a cent.
- KORAN**, *n.* pronounced by oriental scholars *koraen*. [Ar. *كوران* from *قورا* to read, to call, to teach.]
- The Mohammedan book of faith; the alkoran.
- KO RET**, *n.* A delicious fish of the East Indies.
- KORIN**, *n.* An antelope with slender smooth horns.
- KOPH OLITE**, *n.* [Gr. *κοφος*, light, and *λίθος*, stone.]
A mineral, regarded as a variety of peridotite. It occurs in minute rhombohedral plates, of a greenish or yellowish white, translucent, glistening and pearly. It is found in the Pyrenees. *Cleveland.*
- KRAAL**, *n.* In the southern part of Africa, among the Hottentots, a village; a collection of huts.
- KRAG**, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth.
- KRA'KEN**, *n.* A supposed enormous sea animal. *Guthrie.*
- KRU KA**, *n.* A bird of Russia and Sweden, resembling a hedge sparrow. *Pennant.*
- KUFIC**, *a.* The Kufic letters were the ancient letters of the Arabic, so called from Kufa, on the Euphrates.
- KUMISS**, *n.* A liquor or drink made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milk-spirit, used by the Tartars. *Tooke.*
- KURIL**, *n.* A bird, the black petrel. *Pennant.*
- KURILIAN**, *a.* The Kurilian isles are a chain in the Pacific, extending from the southern extremity of Kamschatka to Jesso.
- KY**, *n.* Kine. [*Nut in use.*]
- KYANITE**, *n.* [G. *kyanite*, Werner; from the Gr. *κυανος*, sky-colored. It is written also *cyanite*, but most improperly, if pronounced *kyanite*. *Kyanite* is doubtless the preferable orthography.]
A mineral found both massive and in regular crystals. It is frequently in broad or compressed six-sided prisms, with bases a little inclined; or its crystals may be viewed as a four-sided prism, truncated on two of its lateral edges, diagonally opposite. Its prevailing color is *blue*, whence its name, but varying from a fine Prussian blue to sky-blue, or bluish white. It occurs also of various shades of green, and even gray, or white and reddish. It is infusible by the common blowpipe. This mineral is called by Italy and Brongniart, *disthene*, and by Saussure, *sappare*. *Cleveland.*
- KYAN OGEN**, *n.* [Gr. *κυανος*, blue, and *γενος*, to beget.]
Carbonated azote; the compound base of prussic acid, called also prussine.

L.

L A B

L, the twelfth letter of the English Alphabet, is usually denominated a *semi-vowel*, or a *liquid*. It represents an imperfect articulation, formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the gum that incloses the roots of the upper teeth; but the sides of the tongue not being in close contact with the roof of the mouth, the breath of course not being entirely intercepted, this articulation is attended with an imperfect sound. The shape of the letter is evidently borrowed from that of the oriental *lamed*, or *lomad*, nearly coinciding with the Samaritan **L**.

L has only one sound in English, as in *like*, *canal*. At the end of monosyllables, it is often doubled, as in *fall*, *full*, *tell*, *bell*; but not after diphthongs and digraphs; *fool*, *fool*, *prout*, *groul*, *foal*, &c. being written with a single **l**.

With some nations, **l** and **r** are commutable; as in Greek, λ and ρ , *lilium*; It. *scoria*, an escort, Sp. Port. *escorta*. Indeed, **l** and **r** are letters of the same organ.

By some nations of Celtic origin, **l**, at the beginning of words, is aspirated and doubled in writing, as in the *W. lled*, *L. latus*; *lawn*, a *lawn*; *lauer*, a *floor*; Sp. *llamar*, *L. clamo*.

In some words, **l** is mute, as in *half*, *calf*, *walk*, *talk*, *chalk*.

In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, **l** is sometimes preceded by **h**, and aspirated, as in *klaf*, *loaf*; *hladan*, to *lade* or *load*; *hlot*, *lot*; *hlinaian*, *hleinian*, to *lean*, Gr. λ *κλινα*, *L. clinio*. In the latter word, the Saxon **h** represents the Greek χ and Latin **c**, as it does in many other words.

In English words, the terminating syllable **le** is unaccented, the **e** is silent, and **l** has a feeble sound; as in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *abl*, *eagl*.

As a numeral, **L** denotes 50, and with a dash, **L**, 50,000. As an abbreviation, in Latin, it stands for *Lucius*; and **L.L.S.** for a *sestertie*, or two *librae* and a half.

L.A. *exclam.* [perhaps corrupted from *look*, but this is doubtful.]

Look; see; behold. *Shak.*

L.A. in *music*, the syllable by which *Guido* denotes the last sound of each hexachord.

L.A.B. *n.* A great talker; a blabber. *Chaucer.*

L.A.B.A.D.I.S.T. *n.* The Labadists were followers of Jean de Labadie, who lived in the 17th century. They held that God can and does deceive men, that the observance of the sabbath is a matter of indifference, and other peculiar or heretical opinions.

L.A.B.D.A.N.U.M. [See *Ladanum*.]

L A B

L.A.B.E.F.A.C.I.O.N. *n.* [L. *labefacio*, from *labefacio*; *labo*, to totter, and *facio*, to make.]

A weakening or loosening; a falling; decay; downfall; ruin.

L.A.B.E.F.Y. *v. t.* To weaken or impair. [Not used.] *Dict.*

L.A.B.E.L. *n.* [W. *llab*, a strip; *labeled*, a label.]

L. A narrow slip of silk, paper or parchment, containing a name or title, and affixed to anything, denoting its contents. Such are the *labels* affixed to the vessels of an apothecary. *Labels* also are affixed to deeds or writings to hold the appended seal.

2. Any paper annexed to a will by way of addition; as a codicil.

3. In *heraldry*, a fillet usually placed in the middle, along the chief of the coat, without touching its extremities. It is adorned with pendants, and used on the arms of the eldest son, to distinguish him from the younger sons, while the father is living.

4. A long thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end, and a center-hole at the other, commonly used with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferenter, to take altitudes, &c.

L.A.B.E.L. *v. t.* To affix a label to.

L.A.B.E.L.E.D. *pp.* Furnished with a label.

L.A.B.E.L.I.N.G. *ppr.* Distinguishing by a label.

L.A.B.E.N.T. *a.* [L. *labens*.] Sliding; gliding.

L.A.B.I.A.L. *a.* [Fr. from *L. labium*, a lip. See *Lip*.]

Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips; as a *labial* articulation. Thus *b*, *p*, and *m* are *labial* articulations, and *oo*, *Fr. ou*, *It. u*, is a *labial* vowel.

L.A.B.I.A.L. *n.* A letter or character representing an articulation of the lips; as *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, &c.

L.A.B.I.A.T.E. } *a.* [from *L. labium*, lip.]
L.A.B.I.A.T.E.D. } In *botany*, a *labiate* corolla is irregular, monopetalous, with two lips, or monopetalous, consisting of a narrow tube with a wide mouth, divided into two or more segments arranged in two opposite divisions or lips. A *labiate* flower has a *labiate* corolla.

L.A.B.I.L.E. *a.* [Low *L. labilis*.] Liable to err, fall or apostatize. [Not used.] *Cheyne.*

L.A.B.I.O.D.E.N.T.A.L. *a.* [*labium*, a lip, and *dens*, a tooth.]

Formed or pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth; as *f* and *v*.

L.A.B.O.R. *n.* [L. *labor*, from *labo*, to fail.] Exertion of muscular strength, or bodily exertion which occasions weariness; particularly, the exertion of the limbs in occupations by which subsistence is obtained, as in agriculture and manufactures, in distinction from exertions of strength in

L A B

play or amusements, which are denominated *exercise*, rather than *labor*. Toilsome work; pains; travail; any bodily exertion which is attended with fatigue. After the *labors* of the day, the farmer rests, and rest is sweet. Moderate *labor* contributes to health.

What is obtained by *labor*, will of right be the property of him by whose *labor* it is gained.

2. Intellectual exertion; application of the mind which occasions weariness; as the *labor* of compiling and writing a history.

3. Exertion of mental powers, united with bodily employment; as the *labors* of the apostles in propagating christianity.

4. Work done, or to be done; that which requires wearisome exertion.

Being a *labor* of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish to *hooker*.

5. Heroic achievement; as the *labors* of Hercules.

6. Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.

7. The evils of life; trials; persecution, &c. They rest from their *labors*— Rev. xiv.

L.A.B.O.R. *v. i.* [L. *laboro*.] To exert muscular strength; to act or move with painful effort, particularly in servile occupations; to work; to toil.

Six days shalt thou *labor*, and do all thy work— Ex. xx.

2. To exert one's powers of body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design; to strive; to take pains.

Labor not for the meat which perisheth. John vi.

3. To toil; to be burdened.

Come unto me all ye that *labor*, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Matt. xi.

4. To move with difficulty.

The stone that *labored* up the hill. *Glansville.*

5. To move irregularly with little progress; to pitch and roll heavily; as a ship in a turbulent sea. *Mar. Dict.*

6. To be in distress; to be pressed.

—As sounding cymbals aid the *laboring* moon. *Dryden.*

7. To be in travail; to suffer the pangs of childbirth.

8. To journey or march.

Make not all the people to *labor* thither. Josh. vii.

9. To perform the duties of the pastoral office. 1 Tim. v.

10. To perform christian offices.

To labor under, to be afflicted with; to be burdened or distressed with; as, to *labor under* a disease or an affliction.

L.A.B.O.R. *v. i.* To work at; to till; to cultivate.

The most excellent lands are lying fallow, or only *labored* by children. *Tricke.*

2. To prosecute with effort; to urge; as, to *labor* a point or argument.

3. To form or fabricate with exertion; as, to labor arms for Troy. *Dryden.*
4. To labor; to belabor. [*The latter word is generally used.*]
5. To form with toil and care; as a laborer's composition.
- L.A.BORANT, n. A chemist. [*Not used.*]
- LABORATORY, n. [Fr. *laboratoire*, from *labor*.]
1. A house or place where operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c., are performed.
2. A place where arms are manufactured or repaired, or fire-works prepared; as the laboratory in Springfield, in Massachusetts.
3. A place where work is performed, or any thing is prepared for use. Hence the stomach is called the grand laboratory of the human body; the liver, the laboratory of the bile.
- L.A.BORED, pp. Tilled; cultivated; formed with labor.
- L.A.BORER, n. One who labors in a toil-some occupation; a man who does work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan.
- L.A.BORING, ppr. Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; toiling; moving with pain or with difficulty; cultivating.
2. A *laboring man*, or *laborer*, is often used for a man who performs work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill, in distinction from an artisan; but this restricted sense is not always observed. A *hard laboring man*, is one accustomed to hard labor.
- L.A.BORIOUS, a. [L. *laboriosus*; Fr. *laborieux*.]
1. Using exertion; employing labor; diligent in work or service; assiduous; used of persons; as a *laborious* husbandman or mechanic; as a *laborious* minister or pastor.
2. Requiring labor; toilsome; tiresome; not easy; as *laborious* duties or services.
3. Requiring labor, exertion, perseverance or sacrifices.
- Dest thou live watchings, abstinence or toil, *Laborious* virtues all? Learn these from Cato. *Addison.*
- L.A.BORIOUSLY, adv. With labor, toil or difficulty. *Pope.*
- L.A.BORIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being laborious, or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty.
2. Diligence; assiduity.
- L.A.BORLESS, a. Not laborious. *Brewster.*
- L.A.BORSOME, a. Made with great labor and diligence. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*
- L.A.BURNUM, n. A tree of the genus *Cytisus*.
- L.A.BYRINTH, n. [L. *labyrinthus*; Gr. *λαβυρινθος*.]
1. Among the ancients, an edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages, which rendered it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance. The most remarkable of these edifices mentioned, are the Egyptian and the Cretan labyrinths. *Encyc. Leupriere.*
2. A maze; an inexplicable difficulty.
3. Formerly, an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens. *Spenser.*

4. A cavity in the ear. *Quincy.*
- L.A.BYRINTHIAN, a. Winding; intricate; perplexed. *Bp. Hall.*
- L.A.C, n. [Sp. *laca*; G. *lack*; Dan. D. *lak*; said to be from the Arabic.]
- Gum-lac, so called, but improperly, not being a gum, but a resin. It is deposited on different species of trees in the East Indies, by an insect called *Chermes lacca*. *Stick lac* is the substance in its natural state, encrusting small twigs. When broken off and boiled in water, it loses its red color, and is called *seed lac*. When melted and reduced to a thin crust, it is called *shell lac*. United with ivory black or vermilion, it forms black and red *sealing wax*. A solution with borax, colored by lamphlaek, constitutes *Indian ink*. Lac dissolved in alcohol or other menstrua, by different methods of preparation, constitutes various kinds of *varnishes* and *lackers*. *Thomson.*
- L.A.CIC, a. Pertaining to lac, or produced from it; as *laccic acid*.
- L.A.CE, n. [Sp. *laca*, a tie or knot; Fr. *lacet*, It. *laccio*, L. *laqueus*.]
1. A work composed of threads interwoven into a net, and worked on a pillow with spindles or pins. *Fine laces* are manufactured in France, Italy and England.
2. A string; a cord. *Spenser.*
3. A snare; a gin. *Fairfax.*
4. A plaited string with which females fasten their clothes.
- Dell mezer* was called to cut her *lace*. *Swift.*
- L.A.CE, v. t. To fasten with a string through a cycle hole.
- When Jenny's stays are newly laced—
Prior.
2. To adorn with lace; as cloth *laced* with silver. *Shak.*
3. To embellish with variegations or stripes. Look, love, what ev'rous streaks
Do trace the severing clouds in yonder east. *Shak.*
4. To heat; to lash; [probably to make stripes on.]
Put lace your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*
- L.A.CE-BARK, n. A shrub in the W. Indies, the *Daphne* inagetto, so called from the texture of its inner bark.
- L.A.CED, pp. Fastened with lace or a string; also, tricked off with lace.
- Laced coffee*, coffee with spirits in it. *Addison.*
- L.A.CEMAN, n. A man who deals in lace. *Addison.*
- L.A.CEWÖMAN, n. A woman who makes or sells lace.
- L.A.CERABLE, a. [See *Lacerate*.] That may be torn. *Harvey.*
- L.A.CERATE, v. t. [L. *lacero*, to tear.] To tear; to rend; to separate a substance by violence or tearing; as, to *lacerate* the flesh. It is applied chiefly to the flesh, or figuratively to the heart. But sometimes it is applied to the political or civil divisions in a state.
- L.A.CERATE, } pp. or a. Rent; torn.
L.A.CERATED, }
2. In *botany*, having the edge variously cut into irregular segments; as a *lacerated leaf*. *Martyn.*
- L.A.CERATION, n. The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by rending. *Arbutnot.*

- L.A.CERATIVE, a. Tearing; having the power to tear; as *lacerative humors*. *Harvey.*
- L.A.CERTINE, a. [L. *lacertus*.] Like a lizard. *Journal of Science.*
- L.A.CERTUS, n. The girroo, a fish of the gar-fish kind; also, the lizard-fish. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Cyc.*
- L.A.CHE, v. t. [Norm. Fr. *lacher*, from LACH'ES, { n. *lac*; L. *lacus*, lake, slow.]
In *law*, neglect; negligence.
- L.A.CHRIMABLE, a. Lamentable. *Mortley.*
- L.A.CHRYMAL, a. [Fr. from L. *lachryma*, a tear.]
1. Generating or secreting tears; as the *lachrymal gland*.
2. Pertaining to tears; conveying tears.
- L.A.CHRYMARY, a. Containing tears. *Addison.*
- L.A.CHRYMATION, n. The act of shedding tears.
- L.A.CHRYMATORIAL, n. [Fr. *lachrymatoire*.] A vessel found in sepulchers of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn. It was a small glass or bottle like a phial. *Encyc.*
- L.A.CING, ppr. Fastening with a string; adorned or trimmed with lace.
- L.A.CINATE, a. [L. *lacinia*, a hem.]
- L.A.CINATED, } a. Adorned with fringes.
2. In *botany*, jagged. *Martyn.*
- L.A.CK, v. l. [D. *leeg*, empty; *leegen*, to empty; Dan. *lak*, a fault; *lakker*, to decline or wear away; Goth. *wagen*, to lack or fail; L. *deliquis*, which seems to be connected with *linguo*, to leave, to faint, and with *liquo*, to melt, liquid, &c.]
1. To want; to be destitute of; not to have or possess.
If any of you *lack* wisdom, let him ask it of God—James i.
2. To blame. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*
- L.A.CK, v. i. To be in want.
The young lions *do lack* and suffer hunger. *Ps. xxvii.*
2. To be wanting.
Perhaps there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous. *Gen. xviii.*
- L.A.CK, n. Want; destitution; need; failure.
He that gathered little, had no *lack*. *Ex. xvi.*
- Lack of rupees* is one hundred thousand rupees, which at 55 cents each, amount to fifty five thousand dollars, or at 2s. 6d. sterling, to £12,500.
- L.A.CK-A-DAY, exclam. of sorrow or regret; alas.
- L.A.CK-BRAIN, n. One that wants brains, or is deficient in understanding. *Shak.*
- L.A.CKER, } n. [Fr. *laque*.] A kind of
L.A.C'QUER, } n. varnish. The basis of
lackers is a solution of the substance called *seed-lac* or *shell-lac*, in spirit of wine or alcohol. Varnishes applied to metals improve their color and preserve them from tarnishing. *Encyc. Cyc.*
- Lackers consist of different resins in a state of solution, of which the most common are mastick, sandarach, lac, benzoin, copal, amber, and asphalt. The menstrua are either expressed or essential oils, or spirit of wine. *Nicholson.*

LACKER, *v. t.* To varnish; to smear over with lacker, for the purpose of improving color or preserving from tarnishing and decay.

LACKERED, *pp.* Covered with lacker; varnished.

LACK EY, *n.* [Fr. *laquais*; Sp. *lacayo*; Port. *lacao*; It. *laccè*; Eth. ለሸሽ lak, to send, whence ለሸሽ lake, a servant; L. *lego*, to send. From this root is the Shenitic ነገጌ, a messenger.]

An attending servant; a footboy or footman. *Addison.*

LACK EY, *v. t.* To attend servilely. *Milton.*

LACK EY, *v. i.* To act as footboy; to pay servile attendance.
Oft have I servants seen on horses side,
The free and noble lackey by their side. *Sandys.*

LACK LINEN, *a.* Wanting shirts. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

LACK LUSTER, *a.* Wanting luster or brightness. *Shak.*

LACONIC, } *a.* [Fr. *laconique*; L. *lacon-*
LACONICAL, } *icus*; from *Laconia* or *Lacones*, the Spartans.]

1. Short; brief; pithy; sententious; expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Spartans; as a *laconic* phrase. *Pope.*

2. Pertaining to Sparta or Laecdemonia. *Virms. of Pausanias. D'Arville.*

LACONICALLY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely; as a sentiment *laconically* expressed.

LACONICS, *n.* A book of Pausanias, which treats of Laecdemonia.

LA'CONISM, } *n.* [*laconismus*]. A con-
LACONICISM, } *n.* *ense* style.

2. A brief sententious phrase or expression.

LACTAGE, *n.* The produce of animals yielding milk. *Shuckford.*

LACTANT, *a.* [L. *lactans*, from *lacto*, to give suck; *lac*, milk.] Suckling; giving suck. [*Little used.*]

LACTARY, *a.* [L. *lactarius*, from *lacto*; *lac*, milk.]
Milky; full of white juice like milk. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

LACTARY, *n.* [L. *lactarius*.] A dairy-house.

LACTATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base. *Fourcroy.*

LACTATION, *n.* [L. *lacto*, to give suck.] The act of giving suck; or the time of suckling. *Johnson.* *Encyc.*

LACTEAL, *a.* Pertaining to milk.

2. Conveying chyle; as a *lacteal* vessel.

LACTEAL, *n.* A vessel or slender tube of animal bodies, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the common reservoir. *Encyc.*

LACTEOUS, *a.* [L. *lacteus*, from *lac*, milk.]

1. Milky; resembling milk. *Brown.*

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle; as a *lacteous* vessel. *Bentley.*

LACTESCENCE, *n.* [L. *lactescens*, *lactes-*
co, from *lacto*; *lac*, milk.]

1. Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky color. *Boyle.*

2. In *botany*, milkiness; the liquor which flows abundantly from a plant, when wounded; commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red. *Martyn.*

LACTESCENT, *a.* Producing milk or white juice. *Arbutnot.*

2. Abounding with a thick colored juice. *Encyc.*

LACTIC, *a.* Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey; as the *lactic* acid. *Fourcroy.*

LACTIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *lac*, milk, and *fero*, to bear.]

1. Bearing or conveying milk or white juice; as a *lactiferous* duct. *Boyle.*

2. Producing a thick colored juice; as a plant. *Encyc.*

LACUNAR, *n.* [L.] An arched roof or ceiling.

LACUNOUS, } *a.* [*la lacunosus*, from *lacu-*
LACUNOSE, } *na*, a ditch or hollow.]
Furrowed or pitted. A *lacunose* leaf has the disk depressed between the veins. *Martyn.*

LAD, *n.* [W. *laved*, a lad; and *Sax. lead*, G. *leut*, Russ. *leit*, people, are probably from the same root; Ir. *lath*, a youth, D. *loot*, a shoot; Heb. *Ch. Syr.* Sam. 77, to procreate or bear young; Eth. ሰለጸ Ar. - - - - - walada, id. Class Ld. No 29.] A young man or boy; a stripling. *Locke.*

LADANUM, *n.* [said to be Arabic.] The resinous juice which exudes from the leaves of the *Cistus ladanifer*, a shrub which grows in Arabia, Candia, and other parts of the Archipelago. It is collected with a kind of rake, with which thongs attached to it, with which the shrubs are brushed. The best sort is in dark-colored black masses, of the consistence of a soft plaster. The other sort is in long rolls coiled up, harder than the former, and of a paler color. It is chiefly used in external applications. *Encyc. Parr.*

LADDER, *n.* [Sax. *hladder*; D. *ladder* or *leiter*; G. *leiter*, a ladder, a leader, a guide; *loden*, to lead.]

1. A frame of wood, consisting of two side-pieces, connected by rounds inserted in them at suitable distances, and thus forming steps, by which persons may ascend a building, &c.

2. That by which a person ascends or rises; means of ascending; as a *ladder* made of cords. *Shak.*
Loveliness is young ambition's *ladder*. *Shak.*

3. Gradual rise; elevation.
Mounting fast towards the top of the *ladder* ecclesiastical. *Swift.*

LAD E, *v. l. pret. laded*; *pp. laded*, *laden*. [Sax. *ladan* and *hladan*; G. *laden*; D. *laden*; Sw. *ladda*; Dan. *ladder*; Russ. *klad*, a load or cargo; *kladu*, to put, to lay, to make, build or found, to lay eggs, to give, to suppose, &c. Here we observe that to *load* or *lade* is to throw, that is, to put on or in, for to send, thrust, throw, is the sense of laying eggs. Now this is precisely the radical signification of the words *load*, *lad*, W. *laved*, *clod*, L. *plauda*, &c.]

1. To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight. *We lade* a ship with cotton. *We lade* a horse or other beast with corn.
And they *laded* their asses with the corn and departed thence. Gen. xlii.

2. To dip; to throw in or out, as a fluid,

with a *lade* or dipper; as, to *lade* water out of a tub or into a cistern.

3. To draw water. [*Not in use.*]

LAD E, *n.* The mouth of a river. *Obs.* *Gibson.*

LA'DED, } *pp.* Loaded; charged with a
LA'DEN, } *burden* or freight.

2. *a.* Oppressed; burdened.

LA'DING, } *pp.* Loading; charging with a
burden or freight; throwing or dipping out.

LA'DING, *n.* That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden; as the *lading* of a ship. Acts xvii.

LAD KIN, *n.* A little lad; a youth. [*Little used.*]

LA'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *hlædle*, from *hladan*, *supra*.]

1. An utensil somewhat like a dish, with a long handle, used for throwing or dipping out liquor from a vessel.

2. The receptacle of a mill wheel, which receives the water which moves it.

3. In *gunnery*, an instrument for drawing the *lade* of a cannon. *Mar. Dict.*

LA'DLE-FUL, *n.* The quantity contained in a *lade*. *Swift.*

LA'DY, *n.* [Sax. *hlafdig*, *hlæfdiga*, *hlæfida*. The first syllable of this word occurs in *hlaford*, lord, and this is supposed to be *hlaf*, a loaf, and the words to signify *bread-givers*. But this is doubtful; the meaning of the last syllable not being ascertained in either word.]

1. A woman of distinction. Originally, the title of lady was given to the daughters of earls and others in high rank, but by custom, the title belongs to any woman of genteel education.

2. A word of complaisance; used of women. *Guardian.*

3. Mistress; the female who presides or has authority over a manor or a family.

LA'DY-BIRD, } A small red vaginopen-
LA'DY-BUG, } *n.* *nous* or sheath-winged
LA'DY-COW, } insect. *Gay.*

LA'DY-FLY, } *n.*

A coleopterous insect of the genus *Coccinella*. *Linne.*

LADY'S RED-STRAW, *n.* A plant of the genus *Galium*.

LADY'S BOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Clematis*.

LADY'S CÔMB, *n.* A plant of the genus *Scandix*.

LADY'S CUSHION, *n.* A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*.

LADY'S FINGER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*.

LADY'S MANTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Alchemilla*.

LADY'S SEAL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Tamus*.

LADY'S SLIPPER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cypripedium*.

LADY'S SMOCK, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cardamine*.

LADY'S TRACES, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ophrys*.

LA'DY-DAY, *n.* The day of the annunciation of the holy virgin, March 25th.

LA'DY-LIKE, *a.* Like a lady in manners; genteel; well bred.

2. Soft; tender; delicate. *Mryden.*

LA'DYSHIP, *n.* The title of a lady. *Dryden.* *Shak.*

LAG, *a.* [This word belongs to the root of *slack, slow, sluggish, languish, long*; Goth. *logga*; W. *lag, lac*; Gr. *λαγγωμα, λαγγωμο*. Class Lg.]

1. Coming after or behind; slow; sluggish; tardy. *Shak.*

2. Last; long delayed; as the lag end. *Shak.* [This adjective is not now in use.]

LAG, *n.* The lowest class; the rump; the lag end.

2. He that comes behind. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

LAG, *v. i.* [W. *lag, lac*, slack, loose; Goth. *logga*, long; Eng. to *flag*, and *flocco, languo*, to languish, &c. The sense is to extend or draw out, or to become lax or loose. Class Lg.]

To walk or move slowly; to loiter; to stay behind.

I shall not lag behind. *Milton.*

LAG GARD, *n.* Slow; sluggish; backward. [Not used.] *Collins.*

LAG GER, *a.* A loiterer; an idler; one who moves slowly and falls behind.

LAG GING, *ppr.* Loitering; moving slowly and falling behind.

The nurse went lagging after with the child. *Dryden.*

LAGOON, } [It. Sp. *laguna*, from the root LAGUNE, } *n.* of lake. A fen, moor, marsh, shallow pond or lake; as the *lagunes* of Venice. *Ray. Smollet.*

LAIIC, } [It. *laico, laicale*, Fr. *laïque*, Sp. LAICAL, } *a.* [It. *laico*, D. *laek*, L. *laicus*, from Gr. *λαϊκος*, from *λαος*, people. The Greek *λαος* is probably a contracted word.]

Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy.

LAIIC, *n.* A layman. *Bp. Morton.*

LAIID, *pret.* and *pp.* of *lay*; so written for *laid*.

LAIN, *pp.* of *lie*. *Lain* would be a more regular orthography, but *lain* is generally used.

LAIR, *n.* [G. *lager*, from the root of *lay*, L. *lacus*.]

1. A place of rest; the bed or couch of a bear or wild beast. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Pasture; the ground. *Spenser.*

LAIRD, *n.* [contracted from Sax. *lajford*, lord.]

In the Scots dialect, a lord; the proprietor of a manor. *Cleveland.*

LAIITY, *n.* [Gr. *λαος*, people. See *Laiic*.]

1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders. *Swift.*

2. The state of a layman, or of not being in orders. [Not used.] *Ayliffe.*

LAKE, *v. i.* [Sw. *leka*; Dan. *leger*; Goth. *laikon*.]

To play; to sport. *North of England.* This is play, Sax. *plegan*, without a prefix.

LAKE, *n.* [G. *lache*, a puddle; Fr. *lac*; L. *lacus*; Sp. *h. logo*; Sax. *lah*; Scot. *loch*; Ir. *lough*; Ice. *lough*. A lake is a stand of water, from the root of *lay*. Hence L. *lagena*, Eng. *flag*, and Sp. *laguna*, lagoons.]

1. A large and extensive collection of water contained in a cavity or hollow of the earth. It differs from a pond in size, the latter being a collection of small extent; but sometimes a collection of water is called a pond or a lake indifferently. North America contains some of the largest lakes

on the globe, particularly the *lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior*.

2. A middle color between ultramarine and vermilion, made of cochineal. *Dryden.*

LAKEY, *a.* Pertaining to a lake or lakes. *Shervood.*

LAMB, *n.* The sovereign pontiff, or rather the god of the Asiatic Tartars. *Encyc.*

2. A small species of camel, the *Camelus lama* of South America.

LAM'ANTIN, } *n.* A species of the walrus

LAM'ENTIN, } or sea-cow, the *Trichechus manatus*. *Encyc.*

LAMB, *a lam.* [Goth. and Sax. *lamb*; D. *Dan. lam*; G. *lamm*; Sw. *lamb*. The letter *b* is casual and useless. I suspect the word to signify a shoot, as in other cases of the young of animals, from a root which is retained in the Welsh *llamu*, to bound, to skip.]

1. The young of the sheep kind.

2. The *Lamb of God*, in Scripture, the Savior Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb. Behold the *lamb of God*, who taketh away the sin of the world. *John i.*

LAMB, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as sheep.

LAMBATIVE, *a.* [L. *lambo*, to lick; W. *llaiic, llicaiar*, to lap.]

Taken by licking. [Little used.] *Brown.*

LAMBATIVE, *n.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wiseman.*

LAMENT, *a.* [L. *lambens, lambo*, to lick.]

Playing about; touching lightly; gliding over; as a *lament* flame. *Dryden.*

LAMBKIN, *n.* *lam'kin*. A small lamb. *Gay.*

LAMBLIKE, *a.* *lam'like*. Like a lamb; gentle; inamable; meek; as a *lamblike* temper.

LAMDOIDAL, *a.* [Gr. *λαμδα*, the name of the letter Δ, and *ειδος*, form.]

In the form of the Greek Δ, the English L; as the *lamdoidal* suture. *Sharp.*

LAME, *a.* [Sax. *lame* or *lama*; G. *lahm*; D. *Dan. lam*; Sw. *lahm*. It is probably allied to *limp*.]

1. Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength; as a *lame* arm or leg, or a person *lame* in one leg.

2. Imperfect; not satisfactory; as a *lame* excuse. *Swift.*

3. Hobbling; not smooth; as numbers in verse. *Dryden.*

LAME, *v. t.* To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound; as, to *lame* an arm or a leg. *Dryden.*

LAMEL, *n.* [L. *lamella*; W. *llyvyn*. See *Lamin*.]

A thin plate or scale of any thing.

LAMELLAR, *a.* [from *lamel*.] Disposed in thin plates or scales.

LAMELLARLY, *adv.* In thin plates or scales.

LAMELLATE, } *a.* Formed in thin

LAMELLATED, } plates or scales, or covered with them.

LAMELLIFEROUS, } *a.* [L. *lamella* and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing plates; an epithet of polytiers presenting lamellar stars, or waved furrows garnished with plates.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

LAMELLIFORM, } *a.* [L. *lamella*, a plate, and *form*.] Having the form of a plate. *Journal of Science.*

LAMELY, *adv.* [See *Lame*.] Like a cripple; with impaired strength; in a halting manner; as, to walk *lanely*.

2. Imperfectly; without a complete exhibition of parts; as a figure *lanely* drawn; a scene *lanely* described.

3. Weakly; poorly; unsteadily; feebly.

LAMENESS, *n.* An impaired state of the body or limbs; loss of natural soundness and strength by a wound or by disease; particularly applied to the limbs, and implying a total or partial inability; as the *lanelness* of the leg or arm.

2. Imperfection; weakness; as the *lanelness* of an argument or of a description.

LAMENT, } *v. i.* [L. *lamentari*.] To mourn; to grieve; to weep or wail; to express sorrow.

Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah. 2 Chron. xxxv.

2. To regret deeply; to feel sorrow.

LAMENT, } *v. t.* To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore.

One laughed at folles, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryden.*

LAMENT, } *n.* [L. *lamentum*.] Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or laments; lamentation; a weeping.

Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage. *Milton.*

[This noun is used chiefly or solely in poetry.]

LAMENTABLE, } *a.* [Fr. from L. *lamentabilis*.]

1. To be lamented; deserving sorrow; as a *lamentable* declension of morals.

2. Mournful; adapted to awaken grief; as a *lamentable* tune.

3. Expressing sorrow; as *lamentable* cries.

4. Miserable; pitiful; low; poor; in a sense rather *ludicrous*. [Little used.] *Stillingfleet.*

LAMENTABLY, } *adv.* Mournfully; with expressions or tokens of sorrow. *Sidney.*

2. So as to cause sorrow. *Shak.*

3. Pitifully; despectively.

LAMENTATION, } *n.* [L. *lamentatio*.] Expression of sorrow; cries of grief; the act of bewailing.

In Rama was there a voice heard, *lamentation* and weeping. *Matt. ii.*

2. In the plural, a book of Scripture, containing the lamentations of Jeremiah.

LAMENTED, } *pp.* Bewailed; mourned for.

LAMENTER, } *n.* One who mourns, or cries out with sorrow.

LAMENTIN. [See *Lamentin*.]

LAMENTING, } *ppr.* Bewailing; mourning; weeping.

LAMENTING, } *n.* A mourning; lamentation.

LA'MIA, } *n.* [L.] A hag; a witch; a demon.

LAM IN, } *n.* [L. *lamina*; W. *llaryn*, from L. *lamina*, } extending, W. *llav*.]

1. A thin plate or scale; a layer or coating over another; applied to the plates of minerals, bones, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate, such as the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. *Parr.*

3. The lap of the ear. *Parr.*

4. The border, or the upper, broad or spreading part of the petal, in a polypetalous corol. *Marty.*

LAMINABLE, } *a.* Capable of being formed into thin plates. *Kirwan.*

LAM'INAR, *n.* In plates; consisting of thin plates or layers.
 LAM'INATE, } *a.* Plated; consisting of
 LAM'INATED, } *a.* plates, scales or layers,
 one over another.
 LAMM, *v. t.* To beat. [*Not in use.*]

Beaum.
 LAM'MAS, *n.* [Sax. *hlammasse*, from *hlafnasæ*, *loaf-nasæ*, bread-feast, or feast of first fruits. *Luc.*]
 The first day of August.

Bacon.
 LAMP, *n.* [Fr. *lampe*; L. *lampas*; Gr. *λαμπα*, from *λαμπα*, to shine; Heb. and Ch. *לַמְפָּה*. *Qu.*]
 1. A vessel for containing oil to be burned by means of a wick; or a light, a burning wick inserted in a vessel of oil. Hence,
 2. *Figuratively*, a light of any kind. The moon is called the *lamp of heaven*.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit,
 To feed the dying lamp of life within me.

Renss.
 Lamp of safety, or *safety lamp*, a lamp for lighting coal mines, without exposing workmen to the explosion of inflammable air.

Davy.
 LAMP'PAS, *n.* [Fr.] A lump of flesh of the size of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, and rising above the teeth. *Far. Dict.*

LAMP'BLACK, *n.* [*lamp and black*; being originally made by means of a lamp or torch.]

A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning pitch or resinous substances, in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth. *Fowcroy.*

LAMP'ATE, *n.* A compound salt, composed of lactic acid and a base. *Ure.*

LAMP'IC, *a.* The lactic acid is obtained by the combustion of ether by means of a lamp. *Ure.*

LAMP'ING, *a.* [It. *lampante*.] Shining; sparkling. [*Not used.*]

LAMPOON, *n.* [Qu. Old Fr. *lampier*.] A personal satire in writing; abuse; censure written to reproach and vex rather than to reform.

Johnson. Dryden. Pope.
 LAMPOON, *v. t.* To abuse with personal censure; to reproach in written satire.

LAMPOON'ER, *n.* One who abuses with personal satire; the writer of a lampoon.

The squibs are those who are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*

LAMPOON'ING, *ppr.* Abusing with personal satire.

LAMPOON'RY, *n.* Abuse.

LAMP'PREY, *n.* [Fr. *lampreie*; Sax. *lampreda*; G. *lamprete*; D. *lampret*; Dan. *lampret*; Sp. and Port. *lamprea*; It. *lampreda*; W. *lleiprog*; Arm. *lamprezana*.]

In Arm. *lampra* signifies to slip or glide, in Welsh *lleipraie*, is to tick or pluck, and *lleipraie*, to make flabby. If *m* is casual, which is probable, the Armoric *lampra* for *lupra*, coincides with L. *labor*, to slip, and most probably the animal is named from *slipping*. If, however, the sense is taken from *licking* the rocks, as Camden supposes, it accords with the sense of the technical name of the genus *petromyzon*, the rock-sucker.]

A genus of anguilliform fishes, resembling the eel, and moving in water by winding, like the serpent on land. This fish has seven spiracles on each side of the neck, and a

fistula or aperture on the top of the head, but no pectoral or ventral fins. The marine or sea lamprey is sometimes found so large as to weigh four or five pounds.

Encyc.

Lampret and lampron. [See *Lamprey*.]

LAIN'ATE, } *a.* [L. *lanatus*, from *lana*,
 LAN'ATED, } wool.] Woolly. In botany, covered with a substance like curled hairs; as a *lanated leaf* or stem.

LANCE, *n.* [Lanc. It. *lanza*; Fr. *lance*; Sp. *lanza*; It. *lanca*; G. *lanze*; D. Sw. *lanz*; Dan. *lanse*; Slav. *lanca*; Gr. *λαγχη*.] This word probably belongs to Class *Leg*, and is named from shooting, sending.]

A spear, an offensive weapon in form of a half pike, used by the ancients and thrown by the hand. It consisted of the shaft or handle, the wings and the dart.

Encyc.
 LANCE, *v. t.* [Arm. *lanca*, to shoot, to vomit.]

1. To pierce with a lance or with a sharp pointed instrument.

—Seized the due victim, and with fury lanc'd
 Her back. *Dryden.*

2. To pierce or cut; to open with a lance; as, to lance a vein or an abscess.

LANCELY, *a.* *Pansly*. Suitable to a lance. *Sidney.*

LANCEOLAR, *a.* In botany, tapering towards each end. *Jb. Resc.*

LANCEOLATE, } *a.* Shaped like a lance;
 LANCEOLATED, } *a.* oblong and gradually tapering toward each extremity; spear-shaped; as a lanceolate leaf. *Martyn.*

LANCEPES'ADE, *n.* [It. *lancia-spazzata*, a demi-lance-man, a light horseman.] An officer under the corporal. *J. Hall.*

L'ANCER, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance.

L'ANCET, *n.* [Fr. *lancette*, from *lance*.] A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged; used in venesection, and in opening tumors, abscesses, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A pointed window. *Warton.*

L'ANCH, *v. t.* [from *lance*, Fr. *lanzer*.] To throw, as a lance; to dart; to let fly.

See whose arm can launch the surer bolt. *Dryden.*

2. To move, or cause to slide from the lead into the water; as, to launch a ship.

L'ANCH, *v. i.* To dart or fly off; to push off; as, to launch into the wide world; to launch into a wide field of discussion.

L'ANCH, *n.* The sliding or movement of a ship from the land into the water, on ways prepared for the purpose.

2. A kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat-bottomed than a long boat.

Mar. Dict.

LAND, *n.* [Goth. Sax. G. D. Dan. Sw. *land*.] I suppose this to be the *W. lan*, a clear place or area, and the same as *laen*; Cantabrian, *lando*, a plain or field, It. *Sp. landa*. The final *d* is probably adventitious. The primary sense is a lay or spot. *Class. Lat.*

1. Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the sea or other waters, which constitute the fluid or movable part. Hence we say, the globe is ter-

raqueous, consisting of land and water. The seaman in a long voyage longs to see land.

2. Any portion of the solid, superficial part of the globe, whether a kingdom or country, or a particular region. The United States is denominated the land of freedom.

Go, view the land, even Jericho. *Josh. ii.*

3. Any small portion of the superficial part of the earth or ground. We speak of the quantity of land in a manor. Five hundred acres of land is a large farm.

4. Ground; soil; or the superficial part of the earth in respect to its nature or quality; as good land; poor land; moist or dry land.

5. Real estate. A traitor forfeits all his lands and tenements.

6. The inhabitants of a country or region; a nation or people.

These answers in the silent night received,
 The king himself divulged, the land beloved. *Dryden.*

7. The ground left unplowed between furrows, is by some of our farmers called a land.

To make the land, } In seaman's language,
 To make land, } is to discover land from sea, as the ship approaches it.

To shut in the land, to lose sight of the land left, by the intervention of a point or promontory.

To set the land, to see by the compass how it bears from the ship.

LAND, *n.* [Sax. *hlund* or *hlond*.] Urine; whence the old expression, *land dam*, to kill. *Ob.*

LAND, *v. t.* To set on shore; to disembark; to debark; as, to land troops from a ship or boat; to land goods.

LAND, *v. i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.

LAND'DAL, *n.* A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back; so called from a town in Germany.

LAND'-BREEZE, *n.* [*land and breeze*.] A current of air setting from the land towards the sea.

LAND'ED, *pp.* Disembarked; set on shore from a ship or boat.

2. *a.* Having an estate in land; as a landed gentleman.

The house of commons must consist, for the most part, of landed men. *Addison.*

3. Consisting in real estate or land; as landed security; landed property.

The landed interest of a nation is the interest consisting in land; but the word is used also for the owners of that interest, the proprietors of land.

LAND'FALL, *n.* [*land and fall*.] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man. *Johnson.*

2. In seamen's language, the first land discovered after a voyage. *Mar. Dict.*

LAND'FLOOD, *n.* [*land and flood*.] An overflowing of land by water; an inundation. Properly, a flood from the land from the swelling of rivers; but I am not sure that it is always used in this sense.

LAND'-FORCE, *n.* [*land and force*.] A military force, army or troops serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.

LAND'GRAVE, *n.* [G. *landgraf*; D. *landgraf*. *Graf* or *graaf* is an earl or count,

Sax. gersfa, a companion or count. It is contracted into *rece*, as in *sheriff*, or *shire-reeve*.
 In *Germany*, a count or earl; or an officer nearly corresponding to the earl of England, and the count of France. It is now a title of certain princes who possess estates or territories called *landgraviates*.
Encyc.
LANDGRAVIATE, *n.* The territory held by a *landgrave*, or his office, jurisdiction or authority.
Encyc.
LANDHOLDER, *n.* A holder, owner or proprietor of land.
LANDING, *ppr.* Setting on shore; coming on shore.
LANDING, } A place on the
LANDING-PLACE, } ^{n.} shore of the sea or of a lake, or on the bank of a river, where persons land or come on shore, or where goods are set on shore.
LANDJOBBER, *n.* A man who makes a business of buying land on speculation, or of buying and selling for the profit of bargains, or who buys and sells for others.
LANDLADY, *n.* [See *Landlord*.] A woman who has tenants holding from her.
Johnson.
 2. The mistress of an inn.
Sayft.
LANDLESS, *a.* Destitute of land; having no property in land.
Shak.
LANDLOCK, *v. t.* [*land* and *lock*.] To inclose or encompass by land.
LANDLOCKED, *pp.* Encompassed by land, so that no point of the compass is open to the sea.
Encyc.
LANDLOPER, *n.* [See *Leap* and *Interloper*.]
 A landman; literally, a *land runner*; a term of reproach among seamen to designate a man who passes his life on land.
LANDLORD, *n.* [*Sax. land-blford*, lord of the land. But in German *lehen-herr*, *D. leen-herr*, is lord of the *loan* or *fief*. Perhaps the Saxon is so written by mistake, or the word may have been corrupted.]
 1. The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land who has tenants under him.
Johnson.
 2. The master of an inn or tavern.
Aldison.
LANDMAN, *n.* A man who serves on land; opposed to *seaman*.
LANDMARK, *n.* [*land* and *mark*.] A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object; as a marked tree, a stone, a ditch, or a heap of stones, by which the limits of a farm, a town or other portion of territory may be known and preserved.
 Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's *landmark*.
Deut. xix.
 2. In *navigation*, any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.
LAND-OFFICE, *n.* In the *United States*, an office in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted.
LANDSCAPE, *n.* [*D. landschap*; *G. landschaft*; *Dan. landskab*; *Sw. landskap*; *land* and *scape*.]
 1. A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including mountains, rivers, lakes, and whatever the land contains.

—Whilst the *landscape* round it measures,
 Russet lawns and fallows gray,
 Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton.*
 2. A picture, exhibiting the form of a district of country, as far as the eye can reach, or a particular extent of land and the objects it contains, or its various scenery.
Aldison. Pope.
 3. The view or prospect of a district of country.
LANDSLIP, *n.* A portion of a hill or mountain, which *slips* or slides down; or the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain. *Landslips* are not unfrequent in Switzerland. *Goldsmith.*
LANDSMAN, *n.* In *seaman's language*, a sailor on board a ship, who has not before been at sea.
LANDSTREIGHT, *n.* A narrow slip of land. [*Vol used*.]
Mountague.
LAND-TAX, *n.* A tax assessed on land and buildings.
LAND-TURN, *n.* A land breeze. *Encyc.*
LAND-WAITER, *n.* An officer of the customs, whose duty is to wait or attend on the landing of goods, and to examine, weigh or measure, and take an account of them.
Encyc.
LANDWARD, *adv.* Toward the land.
Sandys.
LAND-WIND, *n.* A wind blowing from the land.
LAND-WORKER, *n.* One who tills the ground.
Pownall.
LANE, *n.* [*D. laan*, a lane, a walk. *Class. Lat.*]
 1. A narrow way or passage, or a private passage, as distinguished from a public road or highway. A lane may be open to all passengers, or it may be inclosed and appropriated to a man's private use. In the *U. States*, the word is used chiefly in the country, and answers in a degree, to an *alley* in a city. It has sometimes been used for *alley*. In London, the word *lane* is added to the names of streets; as *chancery lane*.
 2. A passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side.
Beacon.
LANGREGE, } *n.* *Langrei shot* or *langrage*.
LANGREGE, } is a particular kind of shot used at sea for tearing sails and rigging, and thus disabling an enemy's ship. It consists of bolts, nails and other pieces of iron fastened together. *Mar. Dict.*
LANGTERALOO, *n.* A game at cards.
Talter.
LANGUAGE, *n.* [*Fr. langage*; *Sp. lengua*, *language*; *Port. linguagem*; *It. linguaggio*; *Arm. langicik*; from *L. lingua*, the tongue, and speech. It seems to be connected with *lingo*, to *lick*; the *n* is evidently casual, for *ligula*, in Latin, is a little tongue, and this signifies also a strap or lace, as if the primary sense were to extend.]
 1. Human speech; the expression of ideas by words or significant articulate sounds, for the communication of thoughts. *Language* consists in the oral utterance of sounds, which usage has made the representatives of ideas. When two or more persons customarily annex the same sounds to the same ideas, the expression of these sounds by one person communicates his ideas to another. This is the pri-

mary sense of *language*, the use of which is to communicate the thoughts of one person to another through the organs of hearing. Articulate sounds are represented by letters, marks or characters which form words. Hence *language* consists also in
 2. Words duly arranged in sentences, written, printed or engraved, and exhibited to the eye.
 3. The speech or expression of ideas peculiar to a particular nation. Men had originally one and the same *language*, but the tribes or families of men, since their dispersion, have distinct *languages*.
 4. Style; manner of expression.
 Others for *language* all their care express. *Pope.*
 5. The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings and wants. Each species of animals has peculiar sounds, which are uttered instinctively, and are understood by its own species, and its own species only.
 6. Any manner of expressing thoughts. Thus we speak of the *language* of the eye, a *language* very expressive and intelligible.
 7. A nation, as distinguished by their speech. *Dan. iii.*
LANGUAGED, *a.* Having a language; as many-*langued* nations. *Pope.*
LANGUAGE-MASTER, *n.* One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator.*
LANGUET, *n.* [*Fr. languette*.] Any thing in the shape of the tongue. [*Not English*.]
Johnson.
LANGUID, *a.* [*L. languidus*, from *languo*, to droop or flag. See *Languish*.]
 1. Flagging; drooping; hence, feeble; weak; heavy; dull; indisposed to exertion. The body is *languid* after excessive action, which exhausts its powers.
 2. Slow; as *languid* motion.
 3. Dull; heartless; without animation.
 And fire their *languid* soul with Cato's virtue. *Aldison.*
LANGUIDL, *adv.* Weakly; feebly; slowly. *Boyle.*
LANGUIDNESS, *n.* Weakness from exhaustion of strength; feebleness; dullness; languor.
 2. Slowness.
LANGUISH, *v. i.* [*Fr. languir*, *languissant*; *Arm. languicza*; *It. languire*; *L. languo*, *lacinisso*; *Gr. λανγισσω*, to flag, to lag. This word is of the family of *W. bac*, slack, loose; *daciao*, to slacken, to relax. *L. laxo*, *laxus*, *facco*, and *Goth. lagga*, long, may be of the same family.]
 1. To become dull, feeble or animation; to be, or to lose dull, feeble or spiritless; to pine; to be, or to grow heavy. *We languish* under disease or after excessive exertion.
 She that hath borne seven *languisheth*. *Jer. xv.*
 2. To wither; to fade; to lose the vegetative power.
 For the fields of Heshbon *languish*. *Is. xvi.*
 3. To grow dull; to be no longer active and vigorous. The war *languished* for want of supplies. Commerce, agriculture, manufactures *languish*, not for want of money, but for want of good markets.

4. To pine or sink under sorrow or any continued passion; as, a woman languishes for the loss of her lover.

Therefore shall the land mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein shall languish. Hosea iv.

5. To look with softness or tenderness, as with the head reclined and a peculiar cast of the eye. Dryden.

LANGUISH, v. t. To cause to droop or pine. [Little used.] Shak.

LANGUISH, n. Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance.

And the blue languish of soft Albia's eye. Pope.

LANGUISHER, n. One who languishes or pines.

LANGUISHING, ppr. Becoming or being feeble; losing strength; pining; withering; fading.

a. Having a languid appearance; as a languishing eye.

LANGUISHINGLY, adv. Weakly; feebly; dully; slowly.

2. With tender softness.

LANGUISHMENT, n. The state of pining. Spenser.

2. Softness of look or mien, with the head reclined. Dryden.

LANGUOR, n. [L. *languor*; Fr. *languueur*.] 1. Feebleness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude of body; that state of the body which is induced by exhaustion of strength, as by disease, by extraordinary exertion, by the relaxing effect of heat, or by weakness from any cause.

2. Dullness of the intellectual faculty; listlessness. Watts.

3. Softness; laxity.

To isles of fragrance, lily-silvered vales,
Diffusing languor in the parting gales. DuRoi.

LANGUOROUS, a. Tedious; melancholy. Obs. Spenser.

LANGURE, v. t. To languish. [Not in use.] Chaucer.

LANIARD, n. *lan'yard*. [Fr. *laniere*, a strap.]

A short piece of rope or line, used for fastening something in ships, as the laniards of the gun-ports, of the buoy, of the cathook, &c., but especially used to extend the shrouds and stays of the masts, by their communication with the dead eyes, &c.

Mar. Dict. LANIATE, v. t. [L. *lanio*.] To tear in pieces. [Little used.]

LANIATION, n. A tearing in pieces. [Little used.]

LANIFEROUS, a. [L. *lanifer*; *lana*, wool, and *fero*, to produce.] Bearing or producing wool.

LANIFICE, n. [L. *lanificum*; *lana*, wool, and *ficio*, to make.]

Manufacture of wool. [Little used.]

Bacon. LANIGEROUS, a. [L. *laniger*; *lana*, wool, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.

LANK, a. [Sax. *lancra*; Gr. *λαναρος*; probably allied to *flank*, and W. *llac*, slack, lax; *llacra*, to slacken; G. *schlank*.]

1. Loose or lax and easily yielding to pressure; not distended; not stiff or firm by distension; not plump; as a lank bladder or purse.

The clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with their extortions. Shak.

2. Thin; slender; meager; not full and firm; as a lank body.

3. Languid; drooping. [See *Languish*.] Milton.

LANKLY, adv. Thinly; loosely; laxly.

LANKNESS, n. Laxity; flabbiness; leanness; slenderness.

LANKY, n. Laik. [Vulgar.]

LANNER, n. [Fr. *lanier*; L. *lanarius*.]

LANNERET, { n. [Fr. *lanier*; a butcher.] A species of hawk.

LANS'QUENET, n. [lance and *knicht*, a boy, a knight.]

1. A common foot soldier.

2. A game at cards. Johnson. Encycy.

LANTERN, n. [Fr. *lanterne*; L. *lanterna*; G. *laterne*; D. *lantaarn*; Sp. *linterna*.]

1. A case or vessel made of tin perforated with many holes, or of some transparent substance, as glass, horn, or oiled paper; used for carrying a candle or other light in the open air, or into stables, &c.

Locke.

A dark lantern is one with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light.

2. A light-house or light to direct the course of ships. Addison.

3. In architecture, a little dome raised over the roof of a building to give light, and to serve as a crowning to the fabric. Encycy.

4. A square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illuminate them. Encycy.

Magie lantern, an optical machine by which painted images are represented so much magnified as to appear like the effect of magic.

LANTERN-FLY, n. An insect of the genus Fulgora. Encycy.

LANTERN-JAWS, n. A thin visage. Spectator.

LANUCINOUS, a. [L. *lanuginosus*, from *lanugo*, down, from *lana*, wool.]

Downy; covered with down, or fine soft hair.

LAODICEAN, a. Like the christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

LAODICEANISM, n. Lukewarmness in religion. E. Stiles.

LAP, n. [Sax. *læppe*; G. *lappen*; D. *Dan. lap*; Sw. *lapp*. This word seems to be a different orthography of *flap*.]

1. The loose part of a coat; the lower part of a garment that plays loosely. Swift.

2. The part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the knees in this position.

Men expect that happiness should drop into their laps. Tillotson.

LAP, v. t. To fold; to bend and lay over or on; as, to lap a piece of cloth.

To lap boards, is to lay one partly over another.

2. To wrap or twist round.

I lapped a slender thread about the paper. Newton.

3. To infold; to involve.

Her garment spreads, and laps him in the folds. Dryden.

LAP, v. i. To be spread or laid; to be turned over.

The upper wings are opaque; as their hind-ends where they lap over, transparent like the wing of a fly. Gray.

LAP, v. i. [Sax. *lappian*; D. *labben*; Arm. *lappa*; Fr. *laper*; Dan. *laher*; W. *llepiaw*, *llebio*; Gr. *λαπα*. If *n* is casual in L. *labo*, as it probably is, this is the same word. Class Lb. No. 22.]

To take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, lap hastily as they run along the shore. Digby.

And the number of them that lapped were three hundred men. Judg. viii.

LAP, v. t. To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up; as, a cat laps milk. Shak.

LAPDOG, n. A small dog fondled in the lap. Dryden.

LAPFULL, n. As much as the lap can contain. 2 Kings iv.

LAPICIDE, n. A stone-cutter. [Not used.] Dict.

LAPIDARIOUS, a. [L. *lapidarius*, from *lapis*, a stone.] Stony; consisting of stones.

LAPIDARY, n. [Fr. *lapidaire*; L. *lapidarius*, *lapis*, a stone.]

1. An artificer who cuts precious stones.

2. A dealer in precious stones.

3. A virtuoso skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones. Encycy.

LAPIDARY, a. Pertaining to the art of cutting stones. The lapidary style denotes that which is proper for monumental and other inscriptions. Encycy.

LAPIDATE, v. t. [L. *lapido*.] To stone. [Not used.]

LAPIDATION, n. The act of stoning a person to death. Hall.

LAPIDEOUS, a. [L. *lapideus*.] Stony; of the nature of stone; as lapideous matter. [Little used.] Ray.

LAPIDESCENTE, n. [L. *lapidesco*, from *lapis*, a stone.]

1. The process of becoming stone; a hardening into a stony substance.

2. A stony concretion. Brown.

LAPIDESCENT, a. Growing or turning to stone; that has the quality of petrifying bodies. Encycy.

LAPIDESCENT, n. Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or converting it to stone.

LAPIDIFIC, a. [L. *lapis*, a stone, and *ficio*, to make.] Forming or converting into stone.

LAPIDIFICATION, n. The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance, by means of a liquid charged with earthy particles in solution, which crystallize in the interstices, and end in forming free stone, pulling stone, &c. Dict. Nat. Hist.

LAPIDIFY, v. t. [L. *lapis*, a stone, and *ficio*, to form.] To form into stone.

LAPIDIFY, v. i. To turn into stone; to become stone.

LAPIDIST, n. A dealer in precious stones. [See *Lapidary*.]

LAPIS, in Latin, a stone. Hence, *Lapis Bononiensis*, the Bolognian stone.

Lapis Hepaticus, liver stone.

Lapis Lazuli, azure stone, an aluminous mineral, of a rich blue color, resembling the blue carbonate of copper. [See *Lazuli*.]

Lapis Lydius, touch-stone; basanite; a variety of siliceous slate.

LAP-PED, *pp.* [See *Lap.*] Turned or folded over.

LAP-PER, *n.* One that laps; one that wraps or folds.

2. One that takes up with his tongue.

LAP-PET, *n.* [*dim.* of *lap.*] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.

LAP-PING, *ppr.* Wrapping; folding; laying on.

2. Licking; taking into the mouth with the tongue.

LAPSE, *n.* laps. [L. *lapsus*, from *labor*, to slide, to fall. Class *Lb.*]

1. A sliding, gliding or flowing; a smooth course; as the *lapse* of a stream; the *lapse* of time.

2. A falling or passing.

The *lapse* into indolence is soft and imperceptible, but the return to diligence is difficult.

3. A slip; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth or rectitude.

This Scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those lapses and failings to which our infirmities daily expose us.

So we say, a *lapse* in style or propriety.

4. In ecclesiastical law, the slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice, within six months after it becomes void. In this case, the benefice is said to be *laps-ed*, or *in lapse*.

5. In theology, the fall or apostasy of Adam.

LAPSE, *v. i.* laps. To glide; to pass slowly, silently or by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from which we descended.

2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault.

To *lapse* in fullness
Is sorer than to lie for need.

3. To slip or commit a fault by inadvertency or mistake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character.

4. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission or negligence of the patron.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king.

5. To fall from a state of innocence, or from truth, faith or perfection.

Once more I will renew
His *lapsed* powers.

LAPSED, *pp.* Fallen; passed from one proprietor to another by the negligence of the patron; as a *lapsed* benefice. A *lapsed* legacy is one which falls to the heirs through the failure of the legatee, as when the legatee dies before the testator.

LAP-SIDED, *a.* [*lap* and *side.*] Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship.

Mar. Dict.

LAP-SING, *ppr.* Gliding; flowing; failing; falling to one person through the omission of another.

LAP-WING, *n.* A bird of the genus *Tringa*, or the teal.

LAP-WORK, *n.* Work in which one part laps over another.

L'AR, *n.* plu. *lars*. [L.] A household deity.

L'ARBOARD, *n.* [*Board, bord*, is a side; but I know not the meaning of *lar*. The Dutch use *bakboard*, and the Germans *bakbord*.]

The left hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head; opposed to *starboard*.

L'ARBOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the left hand side of a ship; as the *larboard* quarter.

L'ARCENY, *n.* [Fr. *larcin*; Norm. *larcain*; Arm. *laroncy*, or *laroncy*; contracted from L. *latrocinium*, from the Celtic; W. *ladyr*, theft; *ladron*, thieves; Sp. *ladron*; It. *ladro, ladrone*.]

Theft; the act of taking and carrying away the goods or property of another feloniously. Larceny is of two kinds; *simple larceny*, or theft, not accompanied with any atrocious circumstance; and *mixed or compound larceny*, which includes in it the aggravation of taking from one's house or person, as in burglary or robbery. The stealing of any thing below the value of twelve pence, is called *petty larceny*; above that value, it is called *grand larceny*.

L'ARCH, *n.* [L. *larix*; Sp. *alerce*; It. *larice*; G. *lerchenbaum*; D. *lorckenboom*.]

The common name of a division of the genus *Pinus*, species of which are natives of America, as well as of Europe.

L'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *lard*; L. *lardum, laridum*; It. and Sp. *larzo*; Arm. *lardt*. Qu. W. *lér*, that spreads or drops, soft.]

1. The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh.

2. Bacon; the flesh of swine.

L'ARD, *v. t.* [Fr. *larder*; Arm. *larde*.] To stuff with bacon or pork.

The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid.

2. To fatten; to enrich.

Now Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth.

3. To mix with something by way of improvement.

—Let no alien interpose,
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Eposon prose.

L'ARD, *v. i.* To grow fat.

L'ARDA-C'EOUS, *a.* Of the nature of *lard*; consisting of *lard*.

L'ARDED, *pp.* Stuffed with bacon; fattened; mixed.

L'ARDER, *n.* A room where meat is kept or salted.

L'ARDRY, *n.* A larder. [Not used.]

L'ARGE, *a.* larg. [Fr. *large*; Sp. Port. It. *large*; Arm. *larg*; L. *largus*.] The primary sense is to spread, stretch or distend, to diffuse, hence to loosen, to relax; Sp. *largar*, to loosen, to slacken, as a rope. Class *Lr*. It seems to be connected with Gr. *zarpus*, wide, copious, and perhaps with *fior*, W. *flaver*, and with *flaver*, much, many. In Basque, *larría*, is gross, and *larrütu*, to grow.]

1. Big; of great size; bulky; as a *large* body; a *large* horse or ox; a *large* mountain; a *large* tree; a *large* ship.

2. Wide; extensive; as a *large* field or plain; a *large* extent of territory.

3. Extensive or populous; containing many inhabitants; as a *large* city or town.

4. Abundant; plentiful; ample; as a *large* supply of provisions.

5. Copious; diffusive.

I might be very large on the importance and advantages of education.

6. In seamen's language, the wind is *large* when it crosses the line of a ship's course in a favorable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter.

7. Wide; consisting of much water; as a *large* river.

8. Liberal; of a great amount; as a *large* donation.

At *large*, without restraint or confinement; as, to go at *large*; to be left at *large*.

2. Diffusely; fully; in the full extent; as, to discourse on a subject at *large*.

L'ARGE, *n.* Formerly, a musical note equal to four breves.

L'ARGEHEARTEDNESS, *n.* Largeness of heart; liberality. [Not used.]

—*Bp. Reynolds.*

L'ARGELY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; diffusely; amply. The subject was *largely* discussed.

3. Liberally; bountifully.

—How he lives and eats;
How *largely* gives.

4. Abundantly.

Their fell of love and love's disport
Took *largely*.

L'ARGENESS, *n.* Bigness; bulk; magnitude; as the *largeness* of an animal.

2. Greatness; comprehension; as the *largeness* of mind or of capacity.

3. Extent; extensiveness; as *largeness* of views.

4. Extension; amplitude; liberality; as the *largeness* of an offer; *largeness* of heart.

5. Wideness; extent; as the *largeness* of a river.

L'ARGESS, *n.* [Fr. *largesse*; L. *largitio*; from *largus*, large.]

A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed.

L'ARGISH, *a.* Somewhat large. [Unusual.]

L'ARGO, *v.* [It.] Musical terms, dilating.

L'ARGHET TO, *v.* [Ret.] To slow movement. *Largo* is one degree quicker than *grave*, and two degrees quicker than *adagio*.

L'ARK, *n.* [Sax. *lafere, lauerce*; Scot. *laverok, lauerok*; G. *lerche*; D. *leuwerik*; Dan. *lerke*; Sw. *larka*; Jel. *lava, loova*. As the Latin *alauda* coincides with *larde*, Eng. *loud*, so the first syllable of *lark, laf, lan, laire*, may coincide with the *Dan. lover*, to praise, to sing or cry out. But I know not the sense of the word.]

A bird of the genus *Alauda*, distinguished for its singing.

L'ARKER, *n.* A catcher of larks.

L'ARKLIKE, *a.* Resembling a lark in manners.

L'ARK'S-HEEL, *n.* A flower called Indian cress.

LARKSPUR, *n.* A plant of the genus *Delphinium*.

L'ARMIER, *n.* [Fr. from *larme*, a tear or drop.]

The flat joint part of a cornice; literally, the dropper; the eave or drip of a house.

LAR'UM, *n.* [G. *larm*, bustle, noise; Dan. *id.*]

Alarm; a noise giving notice of danger. [See *Alarm*, which is generally used.]

LARVA, *f.* [L. *larva*, a mask; Sw. *larf*;

LARVE, *f.* Dan. G. *larve*.]

An insect in the caterpillar state; eruca; the state of an insect when the animal is masked, and before it has attained its winged or perfect state; the first stage in the metamorphoses of insects, preceding the chrysalis and perfect insect. *Linne.*

LARVATED, *a.* Masked; clothed as with a mask.

LARYNGEAN, *a.* [See *Larynx*.] Pertaining to the larynx.

LARYNGOTOMY, *n.* [*Larynx* and Gr. *τομή*, to cut.]

The operation of cutting the larynx or windpipe; or making of an incision into the larynx for assisting respiration when obstructed, or removing foreign bodies; bronchotomy; tracheotomy.

Coez. Quincy.

LARYNX, *n.* [Gr. *λαρυγξ*.] In *anatomy*, the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity, which modulates the voice in speaking and singing. *Quincy.*

LAS'CAR, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native seaman, or a gunner.

LASCIVIENCY, **LASCIVIENT**. [Not used. See the next words.]

LASCIVIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *lascif*; It. Sp. *lascivo*; from L. *lascivus*, from *laxus*, *laxo*, to relax, to loosen. Class Lg.]

1. Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful; as *lascivious men*; *lascivious desires*; *lascivious eyes*. *Milton.*

2. Soft; wanton; luxurious.

He expers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute. *Shak.*

LASCIVOUSLY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; lewdly.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, *n.* Looseness; irregular indulgence of animal desires; wantonness; lustfulness.

Who, being past feeling, have given themselves over to lasciviousness. *Eph. iv.*

2. Tendency to excite lust, and promote irregular indulgences.

The reason pretended by Augustus was, the lasciviousness of his Elegies and his Art of Love. *Dryden.*

LASH, *n.* [This may be the same word as *lash*, Fr. *laiser*, or it may be allied to the G. *lasche*, a slap, *laschen*, to lash or slap, and both may be from one root.]

1. The thong or braided cord of a whip.

I observed that your whip wanted a lash to it. *Addison.*

2. A lash or string.

3. A stroke with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough. The culprit was whipped thirty nine lashes.

4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain.

The moral is a lash at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well.

L'Estrange.

LASH, *v. t.* To strike with a lash or any thing pliant; to whip or scourge.

We lash the pupil and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

2. To throw up with a sudden jerk.

He falls; and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryden.*

3. To beat, as with something loose; to dash against.

And big waves *lash* the frightened shores— *Prior.*

4. To tie or bind with a rope or cord; to secure or fasten by a string; as, to *lash* any thing to a mast or to a yard; to *lash* a trunk on a coach.

5. To satirize; to censure with severity; as, to *lash* vice.

LASH, *v. i.* To ply the whip; to strike at.

To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryden.*

To *lash* out, *pp.* To be extravagant or unruhl.

Filtham.

LASH'ED, *pp.* Struck with a lash; whipped; tied; made fast by a rope.

2. In *botany*, ciliate; fringed.

LASHER, *n.* One that whips or lashes.

LASH'ER, *f.* A piece of rope for binding

LASH'ING, *f.* or making fast one thing to another. *Mar. Dict.*

LASH'ING, *n.* Extravagance; unruhlness.

South.

LASS, *n.* [Qu. from *laddess*, as *Hicks* suggests.]

A young woman; a girl. *Philips.*

LASSITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *lassitudo*, from *lassus*, and this from *laxus*, *laxo*, to relax.]

1. Weakness; dullness; heaviness; weariness; languor of body or mind, proceeding from exhaustion of strength by excessive labor or action, or other means.

2. Among *physicians*, lassitude is a morbid sensation or languor which often precedes disease, in which case it proceeds from an impaired or diseased action of the organs.

LASSLORN, *a.* Forsaken by his lass or mistress. *Shak.*

LAST, *a.* [contracted from *latest*; Sax. *last*, from *latat*; G. *letz*; D. *laatst*, from *laat*, late. Qu. is the Gr. *λαττος* from the same root? See *Late* and *Let*.]

1. That comes after all the others; the latest; *applied to time*; as the last hour of the day; the last day of the year.

2. That follows all the others; that is behind all the others in place; hindmost; as, this was the last man that entered the church.

3. Beyond which there is no more.

Here, last of Britons, let your names be read. *Pope.*

4. Next before the present; as the last week; the last year.

5. Utmost.

Their last endeavors bead,
T' outshine each other. *Dryden.*

It is an object of the last importance. *Ellicott.*

6. Lowest; meanest.

Antiochus

Takes the last prize. *Pope.*

At last, at the last, at the end; in the conclusion.

Gad, a trousp shall overcome him; but he shall overcome at the last. *Gen. xlix.*

To the last, to the end; till the conclusion.

Adad blunder on in business to the last. *Pope.*

In the phrases, "you are the last man I should consult;" "this is the last place in which I should expect to find you," the word last implies improbability; this is the most improbable place, and therefore I should resort to it last.

LAST, *adv.* The last time; the time before the present. I saw him last at New York.

2. In conclusion; finally.

Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and last, the thing adored desires. *Dryden.*

LAST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lastan*, *lastan*. This verb seems to be from the adjective last, the primary sense of which is continued, drawn out. See *Let*.]

1. To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence. Our government cannot last long unless administered by honest men.

2. To continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish. Select for winter the best apples to last. This color will last.

3. To hold out; to continue unconsumed.

The captain knew he had not water on board to last a week.

LAST, *n.* [Sax. *laeste*; G. Sw. D. Dan. *last*; Russ. *last*; Fr. *last*; Arm. *lastr*; W. *luegh*. See *Lead*.]

A load; hence, a certain weight or measure. A last of codfish, white herrings, meal, and ashes, is twelve barrels; a last of corn is ten quarters or eighty bushels; of gunpowder, twenty four barrels; of red herrings, twenty cades; of hides, twelve dozens; of leather, twenty dickers; of pitch and tar, fourteen barrels; of wool, twelve sacks; of flax or fetters, 1700 lbs.

Encyc.

LAST, *n.* [Sax. *laste*, *laste*; G. *leisten*; D. *leest*; Dan. *last*; Sw. *last*.]

A mould or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

The cobbler is not to go beyond his last. *L'Estrange.*

LASTAGE, *n.* [Fr. *lastage*. See *Last*, a load.]

1. A duty paid for freight or transportation. [Not used in the U. States.]

2. Ballast. [Not used.]

3. The lading of a ship. [Not used.]

LASTERY, *n.* A red color. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

LASTING, *ppr.* Continuing in time; enduring; remaining.

2. a. Durable; of long continuance; that may continue or endure; as a *lasting* good or evil; a *lasting* color.

LASTINGLY, *adv.* Durably; with continuance.

LASTINGNESS, *n.* Durability; the quality or state of long continuance. *Sidney.*

LASTLY, *adv.* In the last place.

2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.

LAT'CI, *n.* [Fr. *loquet*; Arm. *clieged* or *clieged*, coinciding with L. *bigula*, from *ligo*, to tie, and with English *lock*, Sax. *laccan*, to catch. The G. *klinke*, D. *klink*, coincide with Fr. *clenche*, which, if *n* is casual, are the Arm. *clieged*, Eng. to *dinch*. The same word in W. is *cliech*, a latch, and the It. *laccio*, a snare, L. *laqueus*, from which we have *lace*, may belong to the same root. The primary sense of the

root is to catch, to close, stop or make fast.]

1. A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door.

2. A small line like a loop, used to lace the boots to the courses, or the drabblers to the bomeets.

LATCH, *v. t.* To fasten with a latch; to fasten.

2. [Fr. *lecher*.] To smear. [Not used.]

LATCH/PET, *n.* [from *latch*, Fr. *lacet*.] The string that fastens a shoe. Mark I.

LATE, *a.* [Sax. *læt*, *lat*; Goth. *lata*; D. *laat*; Sw. *lat*; Dan. *læt*, *læz*, *læz*; Goth. *latyan*, Sax. *latian*, to delay or retard.]

This word is from the root of *let*, the sense of which is to draw out, extend or prolong, hence to be slow or late. See *Let*. This adjective has regular terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees, *later*, *latest*, but it has also *latter*, and *latest* is often contracted into *last*.]

1. Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed; as a *late* spring; a *late* summer. The crops or harvest will be *late*.

2. Far advanced towards the end or close; as a *late* hour of the day. He began at a *late* period of his life.

3. Last, or recently in any place, office or character; as the *late* ministry; the *late* administration.

4. Existing not long ago, but now decayed or departed; as the *late* bishop of London.

5. Not long past; happening not long ago; recent; as the *late* rains. We have received *late* intelligence.

LATE, *adv.* After the usual time, or the time appointed; after delay; as, he arrived *late*.

2. After the proper or usual season. This year the fruits ripen *late*.

3. Not long ago; lately.

And round them throng
With leaps and bounds the *late* imprison'd young.

4. Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period; as, to lie a-bed *late*; to sit up *late* at night.

Of late, in time not long past, or near the present. The practice is *of late* uncommon.

Too late, after the proper time; not in due time. We arrived *too late* to see the procession.

LA'TED, *a.* Belated; being too late. [Not used.]

LA'TEEN, *a.* A *lateen* sail is a triangular sail, extended by a *lateen* yard, which is slung about one quarter the distance from the lower end, which is brought down at the tack, while the other end is elevated at an angle of about 45 degrees; used in *sabees*, *polacres* and *setees*, in the Mediterranean.

LA'TELY, *adv.* Not long ago; recently. We called on a gentleman who has *late*ly arrived from Italy.

LA'TENCY, *n.* [See *Latent*.] The state of being concealed; abstruseness.

LA'TENESS, *n.* The state of being tardy, or of coming after the usual time; as the *lateness* of spring or of harvest.

2. Time far advanced in any particular pe-

riod; as *lateness* of the day or night; *lateness* in the season; *lateness* in life.

3. The state of being out of time, or after the appointed time; as the *lateness* of one's arrival.

LA'TENT, *a.* [L. *latens*, *lateo*; Gr. *ἄφαντος*; Heb. *סָתַר*, to cover, or rather *חָסַת*, to hide or be hid. Class Ld. No. I. 17.]

1. Hidden; concealed; secret; not seen; not visible or apparent. We speak of *latent* motives; *latent* reasons; *latent* springs of action.

Latent heat, is heat in combination, in distinction from sensible heat; the portion of heat which disappears, when a body changes its form from the solid to the fluid, or from the fluid to the aeriform state.

LA'TER, *a.* [comp. deg. of *late*.] Posterior; subsequent.

LATERAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side, and broad, Gr. *πλάτος*; coinciding with W. *llad*, *llyd*, breadth, and probably with Eng. *flat*, W. *plad* or *lez*, or both. The primary sense of these words is to extend, as in *late*, *let*.]

1. Pertaining to the side; as the *lateral* view of an object.

2. Proceeding from the side; as the *lateral* branches of a tree; *lateral* shoots.

LATERALITY, *n.* The quality of having distinct sides. [Not used.]

LATERALLY, *adv.* By the side; side-ways.

2. In the direction of the side.

LATERAN, *n.* One of the churches at Rome. The name is said to have been derived from that of a man. *Encyc.*

A latere, [L.] A legate *latere*, is a pope's legate or envoy, so called because sent from his side, from among his favorites and counselors.

LA'TERED, *a.* Delayed. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

LATERIFOLIOUS, *a.* [L. *latus*, side, and *folium*, leaf.]

In *botany*, growing on the side of a leaf at the base; as a *laterifolious* flower.

LA'TERITIOUS, *a.* [L. *lateritius*, from *later*, a brick.] Like bricks; of the color of bricks. *Med. Repos.*

Lateritious sediment, a sediment in urine resembling brick dust, observed after the crises of fevers, and at the termination of gony poxysms. *Parr.*

LATH, *n.* [W. *clawd*, a thin board, or *llath*, a rod; Fr. *latte*; Sp. *lata*, plu.; G. *lat*; D. *lat*.]

1. A thin, narrow board or slip of wood nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles or covering.

2. A thin narrow slip of wood nailed to the studs, to support the plastering.

LATH, *v. t.* To cover or line with laths.

LATH, *n.* [Sax. *leth*.] The signification of this word is not clearly ascertained. It may be from Sax. *lathian*, to call together, and signify primarity, a meeting or assembly. See *Wapentake*.]

In some parts of England, a part or division of a county. Spenser, Spelman and Blackstone do not agree in their accounts of the *lath*; but according to the laws of

Edward the Confessor, the *lath*, in some counties, answered to the *trithing* or third part of a county in others. *Wilkins.*

LATHE, *n.* [Qu. *lath*, supra, or W. *lathrv*. to make smooth.]

An engine by which instruments of wood, ivory, metals and other materials, are turned and cut into a smooth round form.

LATHER, *v. i.* [Sax. *lethrian*, to lather, to anoint. Qu. W. *lathru*, to make smooth, or *lithrua*, to glide; *lithrig*, slippery, or *llyth*, soft; *llycu*, to spread.]

To form a foam with water and soap; to become frothy, or frothy matter.

LATHER, *v. t.* To spread over with the foam of soap.

LATHER, *n.* Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water.

2. Foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.

LATHY, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender. *Todd.*

LATHY, *a.* [W. *llyth*, *llyth*.] Flabby; weak. *New England.*

LATHIBULIZE, *v. i.* [L. *latibulum*, a hiding place.]

To retire into a den, burrow or cavity, and lie dormant in winter; to retreat and lie hid.

The tortoise *latibulizes* in October. *Shaw's Zool.*

LATICLAVE, *n.* [L. *laticlavium*; *latus*, broad, and *clavus*, a stud.]

An ornament of dress worn by Roman senators. It is supposed to have been a broad stripe of purple on the fore part of the tunic, set with knobs or studs. *Encyc.*

LATIN, *a.* Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman; as the *Latin* language.

Latin church, the western church; the christian church in Italy, France, Spain and other countries where the Latin language was introduced, as distinct from the Greek or eastern church. *Encyc.*

LATIN, *n.* The language of the ancient Romans.

2. An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin. *Ascham.*

LATINISM, *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins. *Addison.*

LATINIST, *n.* One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, *n.* Purity of the Latin style or idiom; the Latin tongue.

LATINIZE, *v. t.* To give to foreign words Latin terminations and make them Latin.

LATINIZE, *v. i.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latio. *Dryden.*

LATIOUS TROUS, *a.* [L. *latus*, broad, and *rostrum*, beak.] Having a broad beak, as a fowl. *Brown.*

LATISH, *a.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.

LATITANCY, *n.* [L. *latitans*, *latito*, to lie hid, from *lateo*. See *Latent*.]

The state of lying concealed; the state of lurking. *Brown.*

LATITANT, *a.* Lurking; lying hid; concealed. *Boyle.*

[These words are rarely used. See *Latent*.]

LATITAT, *n.* [L. he lurks.] A writ by which a person is summoned into the king's bench to answer, as supposing he lies concealed. *Blackstone.*

LATITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *latitudo*, breadth; *latus*, broad; W. *llyd*, breadth.]

1. Breadth; width; extent from side to side. *Wotton. Locke.*
2. Room; space. *[In the foregoing senses, little used.]*
3. In *astronomy*, the distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic.
4. In *geography*, the distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator. Boston is situated in the forty third degree of north *latitude*.
5. Extent of meaning or construction; indefinite acceptation. The words will not bear this *latitude* of construction.
6. Extent of deviation from a settled point; freedom from rules or limits; laxity. In human actions, there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Tytor.*
7. Extent. I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*. *Locke.*
- LATITUDINAL, *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude. *Gregory.*
- LATITUDINARIAN, *a.* [Fr. *latitudinaire*.] Not restrained; not confined by precise limits; free; thinking or acting at large; as *latitudinarian* opinions or doctrines.
- LATITUDINARIAN, *n.* One who is moderate in his notions, or not restrained by precise settled limits in opinion; one who indulges freedom in thinking.
2. In *theology*, one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy; or one who indulges a latitude of thinking and interpretation; a moderate man.
- LATITUDINARIANISM, *n.* Freedom or liberality of opinion, particularly in theology. *Ch. Obs. W. Jones.*
- LA TRANT, *a.* [L. *latro*, to bark.] Barking. *Tickell.*
- LA TRATE, *v. t.* To bark as a dog. [Not used.]
- LATRATION, *n.* A barking. [Not used.]
- LATRIA, *n.* [L. from Gr. *λατρία*.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God; distinguished by the catholics from *dulia*, or the inferior worship paid to saints. *Encyc.*
- LATRO BITE, *n.* [from *Latro*.] A newly described mineral of a pale pink red color, massive or crystallized, from an isle near the Labrador coast. *Phillips.*
- LATROCINY, *n.* [L. *latrocinium*.] Theft; larceny. [Not in use.]
- LAT TEN, *n.* [Fr. *letan* or *laton*; D. *latzen*; Arm. *latan*.] Iron plate covered with tin. *Encyc.*
- LAT TEN-BRASS, *n.* Plates of milled brass reduced to different thicknesses, according to the uses they are intended for. *Encyc.*
- LAT TER, *a.* [an irregular comparative of *late*.]
1. Coming or happening after something else; opposed to *former*; as the *former* and *latter* rain; *former* or *latter* harvest.
2. Mentioned the last of two. The difference between reason and revelation—and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts.*
3. Modern; lately done or past; as in these *latter* ages.
- LAT TERLY, *adv.* Of late; in time not long past; lately. *Richardson.*

- LAT TERMATH, *n.* The latter mowing; that which is mowed after a former mowing.
- LAT TICE, *n.* [Fr. *latis*, a covering of *laths*, from *latte*, a *lath*; W. *cedryd*, from *cedry*, a beard, shingle or rail.] Any work of wood or iron, made by crossing laths, rods or bars, and forming open squares like net-work; as the *lattice* of a window. The mother of Siera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice*. *Judg. v.*
- LAT TICE, *a.* Consisting of cross pieces; as *lattice* work. 2. Furnished with lattice work; as a *lattice* window.
- LAT TICE, *v. t.* To form with cross bars, and open work. 2. To furnish with a lattice.
- LAT TICEED, *pp.* Furnished with a lattice.
- LAUD, *n.* [L. *laus*, *laudis*; W. *clod*; Ir. *clath*]; allied to Gr. *λαω*, *αωω*; This is from the same root as Eng. *loud*, G. *laut*, and the primary sense is to strain, to utter sound, to cry out. See *Loud*.]
1. Praise; commendation; an extolling in words; honorable mention. [Little used.] *Pepe.*
2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise. *Bacon.*
3. Music or singing in honor of any one.
- LAUD, *v. t.* [L. *laudo*.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate. *Beatty.*
- LAUD ABLE, *a.* [L. *laudabilis*.] Praiseworthy; commendable; as *laudable* motives; *laudable* actions. 2. Healthy; salubrious; as *laudable* juices of the body. *Arbutnot.*
3. Healthy; well digested; as *laudable* pus.
- LAUD ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of deserving praise; praiseworthiness; as the *laudableness* of designs, purposes, motives or actions. [Laudability, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.]
- LAUD ABLY, *adv.* In a manner deserving praise.
- LAUD ANUM, *n.* [from L. *laudo*, to praise.] Opium dissolved in spirit or wine; tincture of opium. *Care.*
- LAUD ATIVE, *n.* [L. *laudativus*.] A panegyric; an eulogy. [Little used.] *Bacon.*
- LAUD ATORY, *a.* Containing praise; tending to praise.
- LAUD ATORY, *n.* That which contains praise. *Milton.*
- LAUD ER, *n.* One who praises. *Milton.*
- LAUGH, *v. i.* *Puff*. [Sax. *lūhan*; Goth. *lūhan*; G. *lachen*; D. *lachen*; Sw. *le*; Dan. *leer*; Heb. and Ch. *לעג*, laag. Class. Eg. No. 17.]
1. To make the noise and exhibit the features which are characteristic of mirth in the human species. Violent *laughter* is accompanied with a shaking of the sides, and all *laughter* expels breath from the lungs. *Bacon.*
2. In *poetry*, to be gay; to appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, lively or brilliant. Then laughs the childish year with flow'rets crown'd. *Dryden.*
- And o'er the foaming bowl, the laughing wine. *Pepe.*
- To laugh at, to ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt.

No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.

- Pepe.*
- To laugh to scorn, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt and scorn. Neh. ii.
- LAUGH, *n.* *Puff*. An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species. But feigns a laugh, to see me search around, And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pepe.*
- LAUGHABLE, *a.* *Vaffable*. That may justly excite laughter; as a *laughable* story; a *laughable* scene.
- LAUGHER, *n.* *Paffer*. One who laughs, or is fond of merriment. The laughers are a majority. *Pepe.*
- LAUGHING, *pp.* *laffing*. Expressing mirth in a particular manner.
- LAUGHINGLY, *adv.* *laffingly*. In a merry way; with laughter.
- LAUGHING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt of sport. *Spenser. Shak.*
- LAUGHTER, *n.* *Paffer*. Convulsive merriment; an expression of mirth peculiar to man, consisting in a peculiar noise and configuration of features, with a shaking of the sides and expulsion of breath. I said of laughter, it is mad. *Eccles. ii.*
- LAUGH-WORTHY, *a.* Deserving to be laughed at. *B. Jonson.*
- LAUMONITE, *n.* Efflorescent zeolite; so called from Laumont, its discoverer. It is found in laminated masses, in groups of prismatic crystals or prismatic distinct concretions. Exposed to the air, it disintegrates. *Cleveland.*
- LAUNCH. [See *Lanch*, the more correct orthography.]
- LAUND, *n.* A lawn. [Not used.] *Chaucer.*
- LAUNDER, *n.* *Vander*. [from L. *lavio*, to wash.] A washer-woman; also, a long and hollow trough, used by miners to receive the powdered ore from the box where it is beaten. *Encyc.*
- LAUNDER, *v. t.* *Vander*. To wash; to wet. *Shak.*
- LAUNDERER, *n.* *Vanderer*. A man who follows the business of washing clothes. *Butler.*
- LAUNDRESS, *n.* *Vandress*. [Fr. *lavandière*; Sp. *lavandera*; It. *lavandaia*; from L. *lavio*, Sp. *lavar*, to wash.] A washer-woman; a female whose employment is to wash clothes.
- LAUNDRESS, *v. i.* *Vandress*. [supra.] To practice washing. *Blount.*
- LAUNDRY, *n.* *Vandry*. [Sp. *lavandera*.] 1. A washing. *Bacon.*
2. The place or room where clothes are washed.
- LAUREATE, *a.* [L. *laureatus*, from *laurea*, a laurel.] Decked or invested with laurel; as *laureate* hearse. *Milton.*
- Soft on her lap her laureate son reclines. *Pepe.*
- Port laureate, in Great Britain, an officer of the king's household, whose business is to compose an ode annually for the king's birth day, and for the new year. It was said this title was first given him in the time of Edward IV. *Encyc.*

LAUREATE, *v. t.* To honor with a degree in a university, and a present of a wreath of laurel. *Warton.*

LAUREATED, *pp.* Honored with a degree and a laurel wreath.

LAUREATION, *n.* The act of conferring a degree in the university, together with a wreath of laurel; an honor bestowed on those who excelled in writing verse. This was an ancient practice at Oxford, from which probably originated the denomination of *poet laureate*. *Warton.*

LAUREL, *n.* [*L. laurus*; *It. lauro*; *Fr. laurier*; *Sp. laurel*; *Port. laureiro*; *V. borzage*, *borzegen*, laurel wood, from *V. borzage*, a floor, *flor*, that spreads; *Dan. lau-bar-tree*; *G. lorbeer*, the laurel or bay-berry. *Laur* coincides in elements with *floret*, *florae*.]

The bay-tree or Laurus, a genus of plants of several species. *Encyc.*

LAURELED, *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate.

LAURIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. laurus* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or bringing laurel.

LAURUSTIN, *n.* [*L. laurustinus*.] A plant of the genus Viburnum, an evergreen shrub or tree, whose flowers are said to continue through the winter.

LAUSKRAUT, *n.* [*G. lausekraut*, louse-plant.] A plant of the genus Delphinium.

LAUT, *a.* A baud of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty. *J. Barlow.*

LAVA, *n.* [probably from flowing, and from the root of *L. fluo*, or *lavo*; *It. lava*, a stream, now *lava*.]

1. A mass or stream of melted minerals or stony matter which bursts or is thrown from the mouth or sides of a volcano, and is sometimes ejected in such quantities as to overwhelm cities. Catania, at the foot of Etna, has often been destroyed by it, and in 1783, a vast tract of land in Iceland was overspread by an eruption of lava from mount Hecla.

2. The same matter when cool and hardened.

LAVATION, *n.* [*L. lavatio*, from *lavo*.] A washing or cleansing. *Hakewell.*

LAVATORY, *n.* [See *Lave*.] A place for washing.

2. A wash or lotion for a diseased part.

3. A place where gold is obtained by washing. *Encyc.*

LAVE, *v. t.* [*Fr. laver*; *Sp. lavar*; *It. lavare*; *L. lavo*; *Gr. λωω*; *Sans. allava*; probably contracted from *lago* or *lauago*.] To wash; to bathe; a word used chiefly in poetry or rhetoric. *Milton. Dryden.*

LAVE, *v. t.* To bathe; to wash one's self.

Poppe.

LAVE, *v. t.* [*Fr. lever*.] To throw up or out; to lade out. [*Not in use.*]

B. Jonson.

LAVE-EARED, *a.* Having large pendant ears. [*Not in use.*]

Ep. Hell.

LAVERER, *v. t.* [*Fr. laverger* or *laurier*; *D. lavieren*.] In seamen's language, to tack; to sail back and forth. [I believe this word is not in common use.]

LAVENDER, *n.* [*L. lavendula*.] A plant, or a genus of aromatic plants, *Lavandula*.

LAVOIR, *n.* [*Fr. lavoir*, from *laver*, to lave.] A vessel for washing; a large basin; in

scripture history, a basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet and the entrails of victims. *Encyc.*

LAVEROCK. [See *Lark*.]

LAVING, *pp.* Washing; bathing.

LAVISH, *a.* [I know not from what source we have received this word. It coincides in elements with *L. liber*, free, *liberal*, and *L. lavo*, to wash.]

1. Prodigal; expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse. He was *lavish* of expense; *lavish* of praise; *lavish* of encomium; *lavish* of censure; *lavish* of blood and treasure.

2. Wasteful; expending without necessity; liberal to a fault. *Dryden.*

3. Wild; unrestrained. *Shak.*

LAVISH, *v. t.* To expend or bestow with profusion; as, to *lavish* praise or encomiums.

2. To waste; to expend without necessity or use; to squander; as, to *lavish* money on vices and amusements.

LAVISHED, *pp.* Expended profusely; wasted.

LAVISHER, *n.* A prodigal; a profuse person.

LAVISHING, *pp.* Expending or laying out with profusion; wasting.

LAVISHLY, *adv.* With profuse expense; prodigally; wastefully. *Dryden. Pope.*

LAVISHNESS, *n.* Profusion; prodigality. *Spenser.*

LAVOLTA, *n.* [*It. la volta*, the turn.] An old dance in which was much turning and capering.

LAW, *n.* [*Sax. laga*, *lage*, *lag*, or *lah*; *Sw. lag*; *Dan. lov*; *R. legge*; *Sp. ley*; *Fr. loi*; *L. lex*, from the root of *lay*, *Sax. læcan*, *Goth. læcan*. See *Lay*.] A law is that which is laid, set or fixed, like *statute*, *constitution*, from *L. statuo*.]

1. A rule, particularly an established or permanent rule, prescribed by the supreme power of a state to its subjects, for regulating their actions, particularly their social actions. Laws are *imperative* or *mandatory*, commanding what shall be done; *prohibitory*, restraining from what is to be forboren; or *permissive*, declaring what may be done without incurring a penalty. The laws which enjoin the duties of piety and morality, are prescribed by God and found in the Scriptures.

Law is beneficence acting by rule. *Burke.*

2. *Municipal law*, is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a state, commanding what its subjects are to do, and prohibiting what they are to forbear; a statute.

Municipal or civil laws are established by the decrees, edicts or ordinances of absolute princes, as emperors and kings, or by the formal acts of the legislatures of free states. *Law* therefore is sometimes equivalent to *decree*, *edict*, or *ordinance*.

3. *Law of nature*, is a rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive precept. Thus it is a *law of nature*, that one man should not injure another, and murder and fraud would be crimes, independent of any prohibition from a supreme power.

4. *Laws of animal nature*, the inherent principles by which the economy and functions of animal bodies are performed, such as respiration, the circulation of the blood, digestion, nutrition, various secretions, &c.

5. *Laws of vegetation*, the principles by which plants are produced, and their growth carried on till they arrive to perfection.

6. *Physical laws, or laws of nature*. The invariable tendency or determination of any species of matter to a particular form with definite properties, and the determination of a body to certain motions, changes, and relations, which uniformly take place in the same circumstances, is called a *physical law*. These tendencies or determinations, whether called laws or affections of matter, have been established by the Creator, and are, with a peculiar felicity of expression, denominated in Scripture, *ordinances of heaven*.

7. *Laws of nations*, the rules that regulate the mutual intercourse of nations or states. These rules depend on natural law, or the principles of justice which spring from the social state; or they are founded on customs, compacts, treaties, leagues and agreements between independent communities.

By the *law of nations*, we are to understand that code of public instruction, which defines the rights and prescribes the duties of nations, in their intercourse with each other. *Kent.*

8. *Moral law*, a law which prescribes to men their religious and social duties, in other words, their duties to God and to each other. The moral law is summarily contained in the decalogue or ten commandments, written by the finger of God on two tables of stone, and delivered to Moses on mount Sinai. *Ex. xx.*

9. *Ecclesiastical law*, a rule of action prescribed for the government of a church; otherwise called *canon law*.

10. *Written law*, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by a sovereign, and promulgated and recorded in writing; a written statute, ordinance, edict or decree.

11. *Unwritten or common law*, a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage, or established custom, which has been immemorially received and recognized by judicial tribunals. As this law can be traced to no positive statutes, its rules or principles are to be found only in the records of courts, and in the reports of judicial decisions.

12. *By-law*, a law of a city, town or private corporation. [See *By*.]

13. *Mosaic law*, the institutions of Moses, or the code of laws prescribed to the Jews, as distinguished from the *gospel*.

14. *Ceremonial law*, the Mosaic institutions which prescribe the external rites and ceremonies to be observed by the Jews, as distinct from the *moral precepts*, which are of perpetual obligation.

15. A rule of direction; a directory; as reason and natural conscience.

These, having not the *law*, are a *law* to themselves. *Ro. ii.*

16. That which governs or has a tendency to rule; that which has the power of controlling.

But I see another law in my members warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members. Rom. 7.

17. The word of God; the doctrines and precepts of God, or his revealed will.

But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night. Ps. i.

18. The Old Testament.

Is it not written in your law, I said, ye are gods? John x.

19. The institutions of Moses, as distinct from the other parts of the Old Testament; as the law and the prophets.

20. A rule or axiom of science or art; settled principle; as the laws of versification or poetry.

21. *Law martial*, or *martial law*, the rules ordained for the government of an army or military force.

22. *Marine laws*, rules for the regulation of navigation, and the commercial intercourse of nations.

23. *Commercial law*, *law-merchant*, the system of rules by which trade and commercial intercourse are regulated between merchants.

24. Judicial process; prosecution of right in courts of law.

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the law of every body. Spectator.

Hence the phrase, to go to law, to prosecute; to seek redress in a legal tribunal.

25. Jurisprudence; as in the title, *Doctor of Laws*.

26. In general, law is a rule of action prescribed for the government of rational beings or moral agents, to which rule they are bound to yield obedience, in default of which they are exposed to punishment; or law is a settled mode or course of action or operation in irrational beings and in inanimate bodies.

Civil law, *criminal law*. [See *Civil* and *Criminal*.]

Laws of honor. [See *Honor*.]

Law language, the language used in legal writings and forms, particularly the Norman dialect or Old French, which was judicial in the proceedings from the days of William the conqueror to the 36th year of Edward III.

Wager of law, a species of trial formerly used in England, in which the defendant gave security that he would, on a certain day, make his law, that is, he would make oath that he owed nothing to the plaintiff, and would produce eleven of his neighbors as comparators, who should swear that they believed in their consciences that he had broken the truth. Blackstone.

1. *LAW-BREAKER*, n. One who violates the law. Milton.

2. *LAW-DAY*, n. A day of open court. Shak.

3. A leet or sheriff's tourn.

LAWFUL, a. Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legal; legitimate. That is deemed *lawful* which no law forbids, but many things are *lawful* which are not expedient.

2. Constituted by law; rightful; as the *lawful* owner of lands.

LAWFULLY, adv. Legally; in accordance with law; without violating law. We may *lawfully* do what the laws do not forbid.

LAWFULNESS, n. The quality of being conformable to law; legality. The *lawfulness* of an action does not always prove its propriety or expedience.

LAWGIVER, n. [Law and give.] One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator.

LAWGIVING, a. Making or enacting laws; legislative. Waller.

LAWING, n. Expedition; the act of cutting off the claws and balls of the fore feet of mastiffs to prevent them from running after deer. Blackstone.

LAWLESS, a. Not subject to law; unrestrained by law; as a *lawless* tyrant; *lawless* men.

2. Contrary to law; illegal; unauthorized; as a *lawless* claim. Swift.

3. Not subject to the ordinary laws of nature; uncontrolled. He, meteor-like, flames *lawless* through the void. Pope.

LAWLESSLY, adv. In a manner contrary to law. Shak.

LAWLESSNESS, n. The quality or state of being unrestrained by law; disorder. Spenser.

LAW-MAKER, n. One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver. *Law-makers* should not be law-breakers. Adage.

LAW-MONGER, n. A low dealer in law; a pettifogger. Milton.

LAWN, n. [W. *lan*, an open, clear place. It is the same word as *land*, with an appropriate signification, and coincides with *plains*, *planus*, Ir. *cluin*.] An open space between woods, or a plain in a park or adjoining a noble seat. Betwixt them *lawns* or level downs, and rocks Grazing the tender herbs, were interspers'd. Milton.

LAWN, n. [Fr. *linon*, from *lin*, flax, L. *linum*.] A sort of fine linen. Its use in the sleeves of bishops, explains the following line. A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn*. Pope.

LAWN, a. Made of lawn.

LAWN'Y, a. Level, as a plain; like a lawn. Bp. Hall.

LAWSCIT, n. [See *Suit*.] A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; a process in law instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.

LAWYER, n. [that is, *laver*, contracted from *law-ter*, *law-man*.] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to institute or defend the cause of law, and to prosecute or suits in courts of law, and to procure or defend the cause of clients. This is a general term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, barristers, sergeants and advocates.

LAWYER-LIKE, a. Like a real lawyer. Milton.

LAWYERLY, a. Judicial. Milton.

LAX, a. [L. *laxus*; Sp. *laxo*; It. *laxo*; Fr. *lache*, for *lache*.]

1. Loose; flabby; soft; not tense, firm or rigid; as *lax* flesh; a *lax* fiber.

2. Slack; not tight or tense; as a *lax* cord.

3. Not firmly united; of loose texture; as gravel and the like *laxer* matter. Woodward.

4. Not rigidly exact; as a *lax* moral discourse. Baker

5. Not strict; as *lax* morals.

6. Loose in the bowels; having too frequent discharges.

LAX, n. A looseness; diarrhæa.

2. A species of fish or salmon. [Sax. *lex*.] [Not in use.]

LAXATION, n. [L. *laxatio*.] The act of loosening or slackening; or the state of being loose or slackened.

LAXATIVE, a. [Fr. *laxatif*, from L. *laxo*.] Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the bowels, and relieving from constipation.

LAXATIVE, n. A medicine that relaxes the bowels and relieves from costiveness; a gentle purgative. Coxe.

LAXATIVENESS, n. The quality of relaxing.

LAXITY, n. [L. *laxitas*.] Looseness; slackness; the opposite of *tenseness* or *tension*.

2. Looseness of texture. Bentley.

3. Want of exactness or precision; as *laxity* of expression.

4. Looseness; defect of exactness; as *laxity* of morals.

5. Looseness, as of the bowels; the opposite of *constitiveness*.

6. Openness; not closeness.

LAXLY, adv. Loosely; without exactness. Rees.

LAXNESS, n. Looseness; softness; flabbiness; as the *laxness* of flesh or of muscles.

2. Laxity; the opposite of *tension*.

3. Looseness, as of morals or discipline.

4. Looseness, as of the bowels.

5. Slackness, as of a cord.

LAY, pret. of *lie*. The estate *lay* in the county of Hartford.

When Ahab heard these words, he rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his head, and fasted and *lay* in sackcloth. 1 Kings xxi.

LAY, v. t. pret. and pp. laid. [Sax. *leggan*, *legan*; D. *leggen*; G. *legen*; Sw. *lagga*; Dan. *legger*; Russ. *loju*; L. *loco*, whence *locus*, W. *lle*, place, Eng. *ley* or *lea*; W. *lleau*, to lay. Hence Fr. *lieu*, Arm. *lech*, a place; Ir. *legadh*, Arm. *lacaqat*, to lay. The primary sense is to send or throw; hence this word is the L. *lego*, *legare*, differently applied; Gr. *λεγομαι*, to lie down; and Eth. ለገገ ስጦ, to send, whence *lucky*. Class Lg. No 1. and 21. It coincides with *lodge* and *with lie*.]

1. Literally, to throw down; hence, to put or place; applied to things *broad* or *long*, and in this respect differing from *set*. We *lay* a book on the table, when we place it on its side, but we *set* it on the end. We *lay* the foundation of a house, but we *set* a building on its foundation.

He laid his robe from him. Jonah iii. Soit on the flowery herb I found me laid. Milton.

- A stone was brought and *laid* on the mouth of the den. Dan. vi.
2. To beat down; to prostrate. Violent winds with rain lay corn and grass.
3. To settle; to fix and keep from rising. A shower *lays* the dust.
4. To place in order; to dispose with regularity in building; as, to lay bricks or stones in constructing walls.
5. To spread on a surface; as, to lay plaster or paint.
6. To spread or set; as, to lay snares.
7. To calm; to appease; to still; to allay. After a tempest, when the winds are laid. Waller.
8. To quiet; to still; to restrain from walking; as, to lay the devil. *L'Estrange*.
9. To spread and set in order; to prepare; as, to lay a table for dinner.
10. To place in the earth for growth. The chief time of *laying* gilliflowers, is in July. *Mortimer*.
11. To place at hazard; to wage; to stake; as, to lay a crown or an eagle; to lay a wager.
12. To bring forth; to exclude; as, to lay eggs.
13. To add; to join.
14. To put to; to apply. We to them that join house to house, that lay field to field. Is. v.
15. To put; to apply. She *layeth* her hand to the spindle. Prov. xxxi.
16. To assess; to charge; to impose; as, to lay a tax on land; to lay a duty on salt.
17. To charge; to impute; as, to lay blame on one; to lay want of prudence to one's charge.
18. To impose, as evil, burden, or punishment. The Lord hath *laid* on him the iniquity of us all. Is. liii.
19. To enjoin as a duty; as, to lay commands on one.
20. To exhibit; to present or offer; as, to lay an indictment in a particular county.
21. To prostrate; to slay. The leaders first He laid along. *Dryden*.
22. To depress and lose sight of; by sailing or departing from; as, to lay the land; a seaman's phrase.
23. To station; to set; as, to lay an ambush.
24. To contrive; to scheme; to plan.
25. To lay a cable, to twist or unite the strands.
26. To lay apart, to put away; to reject. Lay apart all filthiness. James i.
27. To lay aside, to put off or away; not to retain. Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us. Heb. xii.
28. To discontinue; as, to lay aside the use of any thing.
29. To lay away, to deposit in store; to put aside for preservation.
30. To lay before, to exhibit; to show; to present to view. The papers are laid before Congress.
31. To lay by, to reserve for future use. Let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him. 1 Cor. xvi.
32. To put away; to dismiss. Let brave spirits not be laid by, as persons unnecessary for the time. Bacon.
33. To put off.

- And she arose and went away, and laid by her veil. Gen. xxxviii.
34. To lay down, to deposit, as a pledge, equivalent or satisfaction; to resign. I lay down my life for the sheep. John x.
35. To give up; to resign; to quit or relinquish; as, to lay down an office or commission.
36. To quit; to surrender the use of; as, to lay down one's arms.
37. To offer or advance; as, to lay down a proposition or principle. Addison.
38. To lay one's self down, to commit to repose. I will both lay me down in peace and sleep—Ps. iv.
39. To lay hold of, to seize; to catch. To lay hold on, is used in a like sense. Locke.
40. To lay in, to store; to treasure; to provide previously. Addison.
41. To lay on, to apply with force; to inflict; as, to lay on blows.
42. To lay open, to open; to make bare; to uncover; also, to show; to expose; to reveal; as, to lay open the designs of an enemy.
43. To lay over, to spread over; to incrust; to cover the surface; as, to lay over with gold or silver.
44. To lay out, to expend; as, to lay out money, or sums of money.
45. To display; to discover. He takes occasion to lay out bigotry and false confidence in all its colors. *Atterbury*.
46. To plan; to dispose in order the several parts; as, to lay out a garden.
47. To dress in grave clothes and place in a decent posture; as, to lay out a corpse. Shakespeare uses to lay forth.
48. To exert; as, to lay out all one's strength. So with the reciprocal pronoun, to lay one's self out, is to exert strength.
49. To lay to, to charge upon; to impute. Sidney. Tusser.
50. To apply with vigor.
51. To attack or harass. Obs. Knolles.
52. To check the motion of a ship, and cause her to be stationary.
53. To lay together, to collect; to bring to one place; also, to bring into one view.
54. To lay to heart, to permit to affect greatly.
55. To lay under, to subject to; as, to lay one under restraint or obligation.
56. To lay up, to store; to treasure; to deposit for future use. Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. Matt. vi.
57. To confine to the bed or chamber. He is laid up with the gout.
58. To lay siege, to besiege; to encompass with an army.
59. To lay wait, to station for private attack; to lay in ambush for.
60. To lay the course, in sailing, is to sail towards the port intended, without gibing.
61. To lay waste, to destroy; to desolate; to deprive of inhabitants, improvements and productions.
62. To lay the land, in seamen's language, is to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower, by sailing from it; the distance diminishing the elevation.
63. To lay, v. i. To bring or produce eggs. Hens will greedily eat the herb that will make them lay the better. *Mortimer*.

2. To contrive; to form a scheme. [Unusual.]
3. To lay about, to strike or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigor. Spenser. South.
4. To lay at, to strike or to endeavor to strike. The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold. Job xlii.
5. To lay in for, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of. I have laid in for these. *Dryden*.
6. To lay on, to strike; to beat; to deal blows incessantly and with vehemence.
7. To act with vehemence; used of expenses. Shak.
8. To lay out, to purpose; to intend. He lays out to make a journey.
9. To take measures.
10. I made strict inquiry wherever I came, and laid out for intelligence of all places. Woodward.
11. To lay upon, to importune. Obs.
- LAY, n. That which lies or is laid; a row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series reckoned upward; as a lay of wood. A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below. Bacon.
2. A bet; a wager. [Little used.] *Grant*.
3. Station; rank. [Not used.]
- LAY, n. [Sax. *leag, leah, lege*; W. *lle*; Russ. *lug*; L. *locus*; Fr. *lieu*. See *Lay*, the verb. The words which signify place, are from verbs which express setting or laying. It is written also *ley*, and *lea*, but less properly.]
- A meadow; a plain or plat of grass land. A tuft of daisies on a flowery lay. *Dryden*. The loving hind wind slowly o'er the *lea*. Gray.
- LAY, n. [Sax. *legh* or *ley*; Gr. *λεγειν*, to sound. It might also be deduced from G. *leid*, a song; D. *lid*; Sax. *leoth*; Scot. *leid, lede, or laid*; Ir. *leith*; Gael. *laoidh*; from the root of *loud*, L. *laudo*, *plando*, Sax. *lydan*.]
- A song; as a loud or soft lay; immortal lays. Spenser. Milton.
- [It is used chiefly in poetry.]
- LAY, a. [Fr. *lai*, L. *laicus*, It. *laico*, Sp. *lego*, a layman; Gr. *λαϊκος*, from *λαος*, people.]
- Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical; as a lay person; a lay preacher; a lay brother.
- LAY-CLERK, n. A vocal officiate in a cathedral. Busby.
- LAY-ER, n. *la'er*. [from *lay*, the verb.] A stratum; a bed; a body spread over another; as a layer of clay or of sand.
2. A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation. Encyc.
3. A hen that lays eggs. Mortimer.
- LAY-ING, ppr. Putting; placing; applying; imputing; wagering.
- LAY-LAND, n. Land lying untilled; fallow ground. [Local.]
- LAY-MAN, n. *la'man*. [*lay* and *man*.] A man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity or people, distinct from the clergy. Dryden. Swift.
2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes. Dryden.
3. A lay-clerk.

LA YSTALL, *n.* [*lay* and *stall*.] A heap of dung, or a place where dung is laid.

LAZAR, *n.* [from *Lazarus*; Sp. *lazaro*.] A person infected with nouseous and pestilential disease. *Shak. Dryden.*

LAZARET, } [*Sp. lazaretto*; It. *lazaretto*;
LAZARETTO, } *n.* [*Sp. zaretto*; Fr. *lazaret*; from *Lazarus*.]

A public building, hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly for those affected with contagious distempers.

LAZAR-HOUSE, *n.* A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

LAZAR-LIKE, } *a.* Full of sores; and lep-
LAZARLY, } *rous.* *Bp. Hall.*

LAZARWORT, } *n.* *Laserpitium*, a genus of
LAZERWORT, } plants of several species, natives of Germany, Italy, France, &c.

LAZE, *v. i.* To live in idleness. [*Fulgur.*]

LAZE, *v. t.* To waste in sloth. [*Fulgur.*]

LAZILY, *adv.* [from *lazy*.] In a heavy, sluggish manner; sluggishly.

Whether he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

LAZINESS, *n.* [from *lazy*.] The state or quality of being lazy; indispotion to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; heaviness in motion; habitual sloth. *Laziness* differs from *idleness*; the latter being a more defect or cessation of action, but *laziness* is sloth, with natural or habitual disinclination to action.

Laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him. *Franklin.*

2. Slowness; tardiness.

LAZING, *a.* Spending time in sluggish inaction.

[This is an ill-formed, inelegant word.]

LAZULI, *Lapis Lazuli* is a mineral of a fine, azure blue color, usually amorphous, or in rounded masses of a moderate size. It is often marked by yellow spots or veins of sulphuret of iron, and is much valued for ornamental work. It is distinguished from *lazulite*, by the intenseness of its color. [*Qu. Ar. azul*.] *Cleveland.*

LAZULITE, *n.* A mineral of a light, indigo blue color, occurring in small masses, or crystallized in oblique four-sided prisms. *Cleveland.*

LAZY, *a.* [*G. lassig*; *W. lagg*.] *Fr. lâche* is from *L. latus*, and it is doubtful whether this is of the same family.]

1. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; sluggish; indolent; averse to labor; heavy in motion. Wicked men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy and spend vicinals. *Bacon.*

2. Slow; moving slowly or apparently with labor; as a lazy stream. *Shak.*

The night-owl's lazy flight.

L.D. stands for *lard*.

LEY, } *n.* [See *Lay*.] A meadow or plain.

LEA, } *n.* The Welsh write *lle*, but as this word is from the root of *lay*, the latter is the more correct orthography.

LEACIL, *v. t.* [*Sw. laka*, to fall in drops, to distill; *laka*, to leak; *Dan. lekker*, to drop, to leak. See *Leak*. Perhaps *L. fix* may be from the same root.]

To wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus

to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali, is called *lye*.

LEACH, *n.* A quantity of wood ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbues the alkali.

LEACH-TUB, *n.* A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached. It is sometimes written *lech-tub*.

LEAD, *n. led.* [*Sax. led*; *G. loth*; *D. lood*; *Dan. Sw. lod*; *Russ. lot*, probably a mass, like *clod*.]

A metal of a dull white color, with a cast of blue. It is the least elastic and sonorous of all the metals, and at the same time it is soft and easily fusible. It is found native in small masses, but generally mineralized by sulphur, and sometimes by other substances. Lead fused in a strong heat, throws off vapors which are unwholesome.

2. A plummet or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea.

3. Leads, a flat roof covered with lead. *Shak. Bacon.*

White lead, the oxyd of lead, ground with one third part of chalk. *Fourcroy.*

LEAD, *v. t. led.* To cover with lead; to fit with lead.

LEAD, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. led.* [*Sax. leadan*; *G. leiten*; *D. leiden*; *Sw. leda*; *Dan. lede*; probably to draw, to strain, or extend.]

1. To guide by the hand; as, to lead a child. It often includes the sense of drawing as well as of directing.

2. To guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct; as, the Israelites were led by a pillar of a cloud by day, and by a pillar of fire by night.

3. To conduct to any place. *Ps. lxxiii.*

4. To conduct, as a chief or commander, implying authority; to direct and govern; as, a general leads his troops to battle and to victory.

Christ took not on him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, lead armies— *South.*

5. To precede; to introduce by going first. As *Hesperus* that leads the sun his way. *Fairfax.*

6. To guide; to show the method of attaining an object. Self-examination may lead us to a knowledge of ourselves.

7. To draw; to entice; to allure. The love of pleasure leads men into vices which degrade and impoverish them.

8. To induce; to prevail on; to influence. He was driven by the necessities of the times more than led by his own disposition to any rigor of actions. *K. Charles.*

9. To pass; to spend, that is, to draw out or, as, to lead a life of gaiety, or a solitary life.

That we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. *1 Tim. ii.*

To lead astray, to guide in a wrong way or into error; to seduce from truth or rectitude.

To lead captive, to carry into captivity.

LEAD, *v. i.* To go before and show the way. I will lead on softly. *Gen. xxxiii.*

2. To conduct, as a chief or commander. Let the troops follow, where their general leads.

3. To draw; to have a tendency to. *Gaming leads* to other vices.

4. To exercise dominion. *Spenser.*

To lead off or out, to go first; to begin. *Cumberland.*

LEAD, *n.* Precedence; a going before; guidance. Let the general take the lead. [A colloquial word in reputable use.]

LEADEN, *a. led'n.* [from *lead*.] Made of lead; as a leaden ball.

2. Heavy; inclined to action. *Shak.*

3. Heavy; dull. *Shak.*

LEADEN-HEARTED, *a.* Stupid; destitute of feeling. *Thomson.*

LEADEN-HEE/LED, *a.* Moving slowly. *Ford.*

LEADEN-STEP/PING, *a.* Moving slowly. *Milton.*

LEADER, *n.* One that leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor.

2. A chief; a commander; a captain.

3. One who goes first.

4. The chief of a party or faction; as the leader of the whigs or of the Tories; a leader of the Jacobins.

5. A performer who leads a band or choir in music.

LEADING, *ppr.* Guiding; conducting; preceding; drawing; alluring; passing life.

2. *a.* Chief; principal; capital; most influential; as a leading motive; a leading man in a party.

3. Showing the way by going first. He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new leading example— *Wotton.*

LEADING, *n.* Guidance; the act of conducting; direction. *Shak. Spenser.*

LEADING-STRINGS, *n.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk. *Dryden.*

To be in leading strings, to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or in pupillage under the guidance of others.

LEADMAN, *n.* One who begins or leads a dance. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

LEADWÖRT, *n. led'wort.* *Plumbago*, a genus of plants.

LEADY, *a. led'dy.* Of the color of lead.

LEAF, *n. plu. leaves.* [*Sax. leaf*; *D. loef*; *G. laub*; *Sw. laf*; *Dan. laf*; *Goth. lauf*.]

1. In botany, leaves are organs of perspiration and extension in plants. They usually shoot from the sides of the stems and branches, but sometimes from the root; sometimes they are sessile; more generally supported by petioles. They are of various forms, flat, extended, linear, cylindrical, &c.

2. The thin, extended part of a flower; a petal.

3. A part of a book containing two pages.

4. The side of a double door. *1 Kings vi.*

5. Something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate; as gold leaf.

6. The movable side of a table.

LEAF, *v. i.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves. The trees leaf in May.

LEAFAGE, *n.* Abundance of leaves.

LEAFED, *pp.* Having leaves.

LEAFLESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves; as a leafless tree. *Pope.*

LEAFLET, *n.* A little leaf. 2. In botany, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.

LEAF-STALK, *n.* The petiole or stalk, which supports a leaf. *Martyn.*

LEAFY, *a.* Full of leaves; as the *leafy forest*. *Dryden.*

LEAGUE, *n. leag.* [Fr. *ligue*; It. *lega*; Sp. *liga*; from L. *ligo*, to bind.]

An alliance or confederacy between princes or states for their mutual aid or defense; a national contract or compact. A league may be offensive or defensive, or both. It is offensive, when the contracting parties agree to unite in attacking a common enemy; defensive, when the parties agree to act in concert in defending each other against an enemy.

2. A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of maintaining friendship and promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert.

And let there be
*Twixt us and them no league, nor amity.

LEAGUE, *v. i. leag.* To unite, as princes or states in a contract of amity for mutual aid or defense; to confederate. Russia and Austria *leagued* to oppose the ambition of Buonaparte.

2. To unite or confederate, as private persons for mutual aid.

LEAGUE, *n. leag.* [of Celtic origin. W. *llea*, a flat stone, whence Low L. *leuca*, Sp. *legua*, It. *lega*, Fr. *lieue*, Ir. *leac*. It appears from the Welsh, that this word is from the root of *lay*.]

1. Originally, a stone erected on the public roads, at certain distances, in the manner of the modern mile-stones. Hence.

2. The distance between two stones. With the English and Americans, a *league* is the length of three miles; but this measure is used chiefly at sea. The *league* on the continent of Europe, is very different among different nations. The Dutch and German *league* contains four geographical miles. *Encyc.*

LEAGUED, *pp. leag'd.* United in mutual compact; confederated.

LEAGUER, *n. leag'ger.* One who unites in a league; a confederate. *Encyc.*

LEAGUER, *n.* [D. *belleggeren*. See *Belleguer*.]

Siege; investment of a town or fort by an army. [*Little used*.] *Shak.*

LEAK, *n.* [D. *lek*, a leak, and leaky; *lekker*, to leak, to drop, to *steek* or make smooth; *lekker*, dainty, delicate, nice, delicious; G. *leck*, a leak, and leaky; *lecken*, to leak, to drop out, to jump, to *lick*; *lecker*, dainty, delicious, *lickerish*; Sw. *laka*, to distill or drop, and *laka*, to leak; Dan. *lek*, leaky; *lekk*, a leak; *lekkedaf*, a dripping pain; *lekker*, to leak, to drop; *lekker*, dainty, delicate, nice, *lickerish*; Sax. *hlea*, leaky. If the noun is the primary word, it may be the Gr. *λεαξ*, a fissure or crevice, from *λαξω*, Dor. *λαξω*, to crack, to sound, or to burst with sound, coinciding with L. *lucero* and *laqueo*, and perhaps Eng. *clack*. It seems that *lickerish* is from the root of *leak*, and signifies properly watery.]

1. A crack, crevice, fissure or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape.

2. The oozing or passing of water or other fluid or liquor through a crack, fissure or

aperture in a vessel, either *into it*, as into a ship, or *out of it*, as out of a cask.

To *spring a leak*, is to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water.

LEAK, *a. Leaky.* [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

LEAK, *v. t.* To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole or crevice in the vessel. A ship *leaks*, when she admits water through her seams or an aperture in her bottom or sides, into the hull. A pail or a cask *leaks*, when it admits liquor to pass out through a hole or crevice.

To *leak out*, to find vent; to escape privately from confinement or secrecy; as a fact or report.

LEAKAGE, *n.* A leaking; or the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking.

2. An allowance, in commerce, of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks, or the waste of liquors by leaking.

LEAKY, *a.* That admits water or other liquor to pass in or out; as a leaky vessel; a leaky ship or barrel.

2. Apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close. *L'Estrange.*

LEAMER, *n.* A dog; a kind of hound.

LEAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *hlivan*, *hloman*, to lean; *lincian*, to recline; G. *lehnen*; D. *leunen*; Dan. *leer*; Sw. *läna sig*; Ir. *clannaim*; Russ. *klonyu*; Gr. *κατα*; L. *clino*. Class. L. No. 3.]

1. To deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; or to be in a position thus deviating. We say, a column *leans* to the north or to the east; it *leans* to the right or left.

2. To incline or propend; to tend toward. They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs— *Spenser.*

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and *lean* not to thine own understanding. Prov. iii.

3. To bend or incline so as to rest on something; as, to *lean* against a wall or a pillar; to *lean* on the arm of another.

4. To bend; to be in a bending posture.

LEAN, *v. t.* To incline; to cause to lean. *Shak.*

2. To conceal. [Ice. *luna*.] [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

LEAN, *a.* [Sax. *lane* or *hlane*; D. Dan. G. *klein*, small, lean; Sw. *klen*; allied perhaps to L. *lemis*, and Eng. *slender*.]

1. Wanting flesh; meager; not fat; as a *lean* body; a *lean* man or animal.

2. Not rich; destitute of good qualities; bare; barren; as *lean* earth.

3. Low; poor; in opposition to *rich* or *great*; as a *lean* action. [*Unusual.*]

4. Barren of thought; destitute of that which improves or entertains; jejune; as a *lean* discourse or dissertation.

LEAN, *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat. *Farquhar.*

LEANLY, *adv.* Meagerly; without fat or plumpness.

LEANNESS, *n.* Destitution of fat; want of flesh; thinness of body; meagerness; applied to animals.

2. Want of matter; poverty; emptiness; as the *leanness* of a purse. *Shak.*

3. In Scripture, want of grace and spiritual comfort.

He sent *leanness* into their soul. Ps. cvii.

LEANY, *a.* Alert; brisk; active. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

LEAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hleapan*, Goth. *hlaupan*, to leap; G. *laufen*; D. *loopen*, Sw. *löpa*, Dan. *løber*, to run, to pass rapidly, to flow, *slip* or glide; W. *llaf*, a *leap*. From these significations, it may be inferred that this word belongs to the family of L. *labor*, perhaps Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. *לָרַץ*. Class. Lb. No. 30. Qu. L. *lupus*, a wolf, the *leaper*.]

1. To spring or rise from the ground with both feet, as man, or with all the feet, as other animals; to jump; to vault; as, a man *leaps* over a fence, or *leaps* upon a horse.

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without. *Bacon.*

2. To spring or move suddenly; as, to *leap* from a horse.

3. To rush with violence.

4. And the man in whom the evil spirit was, *leaped* on them and overcame them— Acts xix.

4. To spring; to bound; to skip; as, to *leap* for joy.

5. To fly; to start. Job xli.

He parted flowing from me, as if ruin *leaped* from his eyes. *Shak.*

{Our common people retain the Saxon aspirate of this word in the phrase, to *clip it*, to run fast.]

LEAP, *v. t.* To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other; as, to *leap* a wall, a gate or a gulf; to *leap* a stream. [But the phrase is elliptical, and *over* is understood.]

2. To compress; as the nail of certain beasts. *Dryden.*

LEAP, *n.* A jump; a spring; a bound; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping.

3. A sudden transition or passing. *Swift.*

4. The space that may be passed at a bound. 'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try. *Dryden.*

5. Embrace of animals. *Dryden.*

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping. *Shak.*

7. A basket; a weel for fish. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe. Sherwood.*

LEAPER, *n.* One that leaps. A horse is called a *good leaper*.

LEAP-FROG, *n.* A play of children, in which they imitate the leap of frogs. *Shak.*

LEAPING, *ppr.* Jumping; springing; bounding; skipping.

LEAPINGLY, *adv.* By leaps.

LEAP-YEAR, *n.* Bissexatile, a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which *leaps* over a day more than a common year. Thus in common years, if the first day of March is on Monday, the present year, it will, the next year, fall on Tuesday, but in leap-year it will leap to Wednesday; for leap-year contains a day more than a common year, a day being added to the month of February. *Brauen.*

LEARN, *v. t. lern.* [Sax. *learnian*; G. *lernen*; D. *leeren*; Dan. *lerer*; Sw. *lära*. The latter coincides with the Sax. *leran*, to teach, the same word having both significations, to teach and to learn. In popular use, *learn* still has both senses.]

1. To gain knowledge; or to acquire knowledge or ideas of something before unknown. We learn the use of letters, the meaning of words and the principles of science. We learn things by instruction, by study, and by experience and observation. It is much easier to learn what is right, than to unlearn what is wrong.
Now learn a parable of the fig-tree. Matt. xxiv.
2. To acquire skill in any thing; to gain by practice a faculty of performing; as, to learn to play on a flute or an organ.
The chief art of learning is to attempt but little at a time. Locke.
3. To teach; to communicate the knowledge of something before unknown.
Hast thou not learned me how To make perfumes? Shak.
[This use of learn is found in respectable writers, as is now deemed inelegant as well as improper.]
- LEARN, v. i. *lern*. To gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction; to take part; with *of*.
Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly— Matt. xi.
2. To receive information or intelligence.
- LEARNED, } *lern'ed*, } Obtained as
LEARN'T, } *pp. lern't*, } knowledge or
information.
- LEARNED, a. *lern'ed*. Versed in literature and science; as a learned man.
2. Skillful; well acquainted with arts; knowing; with *in*; as *learned* in martial arts.
3. Containing learning; as a *learned* treatise or publication. Core.
4. Versed in scholastic, as distinct from other knowledge.
Men of much reading are greatly learned, but may be little knowing. Locke.
- The learned, learned men; men of erudition; literat.
- LEARNEDLY, *adv. lern'edly*. With learning or erudition; with skill; as, to discuss a question *learnedly*.
Every coxcomb swears as *learnedly* as they. Swift.
- LEARNER, *n. lern'er*. A person who is gaining knowledge from instruction, from reading or study, or by other means; one who is in the rudiments of any science or art.
- LEARNING, *ppr. lern'ing*. Gaining knowledge by instruction or reading, by study, by experience or observation; acquiring skill by practice.
- LEARNING, *n. lern'ing*. The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study; acquired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature; erudition; literature; science. The Scaligers were men of great learning. [This is the proper sense of the word.]
2. Knowledge acquired by experience, experiment or observation.
3. Skill in any thing good or bad. Hooker.
- LEASABLE, *a.* That may be leased. Sherwood.
- LEASE, *n.* [*Fr. laisser*. See the Verb.]
1. A demise or letting of lands, tenements or hereditaments to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved; also, the contract for such letting. Encyc.
2. Any tenure by grant or permission.
Our high placed Macbeth Shall live the lease of nature. Shak.
- LEASE, *v. t.* [*Fr. laisser*; a different orthography of Eng. *let*. See *Let*.] To let; to let, to permit; to grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements or hereditaments to another for a rent reserved.
A leased to B his land in Dale for the annual rent of a pepper corn.
- LEASE, *v. i. leaz*. [*Sax. leasan*, to collect, also to free, to liberate, to redeem; *D. leezen*; *G. leesen*, to gather, to cull, to sift, also to read, like *L. lego*; *Dan. leser*, *Sw. läsa*, to read.] To glean; to gather what harvest men have left. *Obs.* Dryden.
- LEASED, *pp.* Demised or let, as lands or tenements.
- LEASEHOLD, *a.* Held by lease; as a *leasehold* tenement. Swift.
- LEASER, *n.* A gleaner; a gatherer after reapers.
- LEASH, *n.* [*Fr. laisse, lesse*; *D. letse*. *Qu. It. laccio, L. laqueus*.] 1. A thong of leather, or long line by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a coursor his dog. Shak.
2. Among sportsmen, a brace and a half; tierce; and three; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks and hares. Shak. Dennis.
3. A band wherewith to tie any thing. Boyle.
- LEASH, *v. t.* To bind; to hold by a string. Shak.
- LEASING, *n. s.* as *z.* [*Sax. leasunge*, from *leaze, leasa, falso*.] Falsehood; [*Obsolete or nearly so.*]
- LEASOW, *n.* [*Sax. leasow*.] A pasture. *Obs.* Wickliff.
- LEAST, *a.* [*superl. of Sax. les, less*, contracted from *leaset*. It cannot be regularly formed from *little*.] Smallest; little beyond others, either in size or degree; as the *least* insect; the *least* mercy.
Least is often used without the noun to which it refers. "I'm the least of the apostles;" that is, the least apostle of all the apostles. 1 Cor. xv.
- LEAST, *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others; as, to reward those who *least* deserve it.
At least, } to say no more; than to de-
At the least, } mand or affirm more; not to be barely sufficient; at the lowest degree. If he has not incurred a penalty, he at least deserves censure.
He who tempts, though vain, at least asperses The tempted with dishonor. Milton.
2. To say no more. Let useful observations be at least a part of your conversation.
The least, in the smallest degree. His faculties are not in the least impaired.
At leastwise, in the sense of at least, is obsolete.
- LEASY, *a. s.* as *z.* Thin; flimsy. It is usually pronounced *slazy*. Achanan.
- LEAT, *n.* [*Sax. leat, dicit*.] A trench to conduct water to or from a mill.
- LEATHER, } [*Sax. lether*; *G. D. leder*;
LEATHER, } *n.* *Sw. läder*; *Dan. leder*;
Artn. *ler*; *Ir. leather*. The most correct orthography is *lether*.]
1. The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use.
2. Dressed hides in general.
3. Skin; in an ironical sense.
- LEATHER, } a. Lethern; consisting of
LEATHER, } a. lether; as a *lether* glove.
- LEATHER-COAT, *n.* An apple with a tough coat or rind. Shak.
- LEATHER-DRESSER, *n.* One who dresses leather; one who prepares hides for use. Pope.
- LEATHER-JACKET, *n.* A fish of the Pacific ocean. Cook.
- LEATHER-MOUTHED, *a.*
By *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub. Walton.
- LEATHERN, } Made of lether; consist-
LEATHERN, } *a.* *ing*; *lether*; as a *lethern* purse; a *lethern* girdle.
- LEATHER-SELLER, }
LEATHER-SELLER, } *n.* A seller or dealer in lether.
- LEATHER-WINGED, }
LEATHER-WINGED, } *a.* Like lether. Spenser.
- LEATHERY, }
LEATHERY, } *a.* Resembling lether; tough. Greiv.
- LEAVE, *n.* [*Sax. leaf, left*, from *leafan, lefan, lyfan*, to permit, to grant, to trust, to believe; *G. erian*, *D. oorlof, verlof, leave, furlo*; *Sax. leafan, to live, and to leave*.] 1. Permission; allowance; license; liberty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed.
No friend has leave to bear away the dead. Dryden.
David earnestly asked leave of me. 1 Sam. xxv.
2. Farewell; adieu; ceremony of departure; a formal parting of friends; used chiefly in the phrase to *take leave*. Acts xviii.
- LEAVE, *v. t.* pret. and *pp. left*. [*Sax. leafan, to leave; lefan, to permit, to believe; lefe, leave; lefan, to live; leofan, to leave, to live; leofa, leave, permission, licence; lyfan, to permit, also to live*. But *live* is also written *liban, libban*, with *b*, which *leave* is not. *Belifan*, to remain or be left; *alyfan*, to permit; *ge-leafan*, to leave, to permit, to believe; *ge-leaf, leave, licence, assent, consent, faith or belief; ge-lyfan, to believe, to think or suppose, to permit, to live; ge-lyfan, id.*; *ge-lyfan*, to believe, to trust; *ge-lyfed, permitted or allowed, believed, lawful*, also *alive, having life; leof, loved; lyfan, love, also belief; leofic, faithful; lyflic, willingly, lubenter; lyflic, lovely*. The German has *leave* in *urlaub*, a furlow, and *belif* in *glaube*; *live* in *leben*; and *love* in *liebe, lieben*, the Latin *libet, lubet*. Gr. *λεωω*. *Dan. leever, Sw. lefsa*, to live. These are a small part of the affinities of this word. The Germans and Dutch express the sense of *leave*, by *lassen*, *lassen*, which is our *let*, *Fr. laisser*; and *let* in English has the sense both of permit and of hinder. The most prominent significations of *leave*, are to stop or forbear, and to withdraw.]
1. To withdraw or depart from; to quit for a longer or shorter time indefinitely, or for perpetuity. We left Cowes on our return to the United States, May 10, 1825. We leave home for a day or a year. The

- fever *leaves* the patient daily at a certain hour. The secretary has *left* the business of his office with his first clerk.
- A man shall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife. Gen. ii.
2. To forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish.
- We have *left* all and followed thee. Mark x.
3. To suffer to remain; not to take or remove.
- Let no man *leave* of it till the morning. Ex. xvi.
4. To have remaining at death; as, to *leave* a good name.
5. To commit to trust, as a deposit; or to suffer to remain. I *left* the papers in the care of the consul.
6. To bequeath; to give by will. The deceased has *left* his lands to his sons, but he has *left* a legacy to his only daughter.
7. To permit without interposition. Of this, he *leaves* the reader to judge.
8. To cease to do; to desist from; to forbear.
- Let us return, lest my father *leave* caring for the asses and take thought for us. 1 Sam. ix.
9. To refer; to commit for decision.
- To *be left* to one's self, to be deserted or forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.
- To *leave off*, to desist from; to forlorn; as, to *leave off* work at six o'clock.
- To *leave off*, to cease wearing; as, to *leave off* a garment.
2. To forsake; as, to *leave off* an old acquaintance. *Arbutnot.*
- To *leave out*, to omit; as, to *leave out* a word or name in writing.
- LEAVE, *v. t.* To cease; to desist.
- He began at the eldest and *left* at the youngest. Gen. xlv.
- To *leave off*, to cease; to desist; to stop.
- But when you find that vigorous heat abate, *Leave off* and for another summons wait. *Roscommon.*
- LEAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever*.] To raise. [Not used.] *Spenser.*
- LEAVED, *a.* [from *leaf*; but *leafed* would be preferable.]
1. Furnished with foliage or leaves.
2. Having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds; as a *leaved* gate.
- LEAVEN, *n.* *lev'n.* [Fr. *levain*, from *lever*, to raise, *L. lever*, Eng. to lift.]
1. A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it and renders it light. During the seven days of the passover, no *leaven* was permitted to be in the houses of the Jews. Ex. xii.
2. Any thing which makes a general change in the mass. It generally means something which corrupts or depraves that with which it is mixed.
- Beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees. Matt. xvi.
- LEAVEN, *v. t.* *lev'n.* To excite fermentation; to raise and make light, as dough or paste.
- A little *leaven leaveneth* the whole lump. 1 Cor. v.
2. To taint; to imbue. *Prior.*
- LEAVENED, *pp.* *lev'ened.* Raised and made light by fermentation.
- LEAVENING, *pp.* *lev'enning.* Making light by fermentation.

- LEAVENING, *n.* *lev'enng.* That which leavens or makes light. *Bacon.*
- LEAVENOUS, *a.* *lev'enous.* Containing leaven; tainted. *Milton.*
- LEAVER, *n.* [from *leave*.] One who leaves or relinquishes; one who forsakes. *Shak.*
- LEAVES, *n. plu.* of *leaf*.
- LEAVING, *pp.* *Quitting*; withdrawing from; relinquishing; suffering to remain; ceasing; desisting from.
- LEAVINGS, *n. plu.* Things left; remnant; relics.
- The *leavings* of Pharsalia. *Addison.*
2. Refuse; offal. *Swift.*
- LEAVY, *a.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. [An improper word; it ought to be *leafy*.] *Sidney. Shak.*
- LECH, for tick. *Obs.* [See *Lick*.]
- LECHER, *n.* [It *leche*, gluttony, lechery; *lecher*, to lick; *leccardo*, greedily; *G. lecken*, *D. likker*. See *lick*, *leak* and *lickerish*. But in Saxon *leger-scipe* is lewdness, from *leger*, a layer, or a lying down; *leggan*, to lay; *ligan*, to lie. See *Lubrlicity*.]
- A man given to lewdness; one addicted, in an exorbitant degree, to the indulgence of the animal appetite, and an illicit commerce with females.
- LECHER, *v. t.* To practice lewdness; to indulge lust. *B. Jonson.*
- LECHEROUS, *a.* Addicted to lewdness; prone to indulge lust; lustful; lewd. *Berham. Chaucer.*
2. Provoking lust.
- LECHEROUSLY, *adv.* Lustfully; lewdly.
- LECHEROUSNESS, *n.* Lust, or strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.
- LECHUERY, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite. *Shak.*
- LECTION, *n.* [L. *lectio*, from *lego*, to read, *Ir. leighin*, *leagham*, Gr. *leya*, Fr. *lire*.]
1. A reading.
2. A difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book. *Watts.*
3. A lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.
- LECTIONARY, *n.* The *Romish* service-book, containing portions of Scripture.
- LECTURE, *n.* [Fr. *lecture*, from *L. lectura*, from *lego*, to read.]
1. A discourse read or pronounced on any subject; usually, a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction; as a *lecture* on morals, philosophy, rhetoric, or theology.
2. A reading; the act or practice of reading; as in the *lecture* of Holy Scripture. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
3. A magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof. *Addison.*
4. A recitation; rehearsal of a lesson. *Eng. Univ.*
- LECTURE, *v. t.* To read or deliver a formal discourse.
2. To practice reading lectures for instruction. We say, the professor *lectures* on geometry, or on chemistry.
- LECTURE, *v. t.* To instruct by discourses.
2. To instruct dogmatically or authoritatively; to reprove; as, to *lecture* one for his faults.

- LECTURER, *n.* One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or an instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others.
2. A preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar or curate. *Johnson.*
- LECTRESHIP, *n.* The office of a lecturer. *Swift.*
- LECTURING, *pp.* Reading or delivering a discourse; reproofing.
- LECTURN, *n.* A reading desk. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*
- LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *lead*.
- LED'EN, *n.* [Sax. *lyden*.] Language; true meaning. *Obs.* *Chaucer. Spenser.*
- LEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *leger*, a layer; *D. leggen*, to lay, Sax. *leggan*.]
1. A stratum, layer or row.
- The lowest ledge of row should be merely of stone. *Wotton.*
2. A ridge; a prominent row; as a ledge of rocks.
3. A prominent part; a regular part rising or projecting beyond the rest. *Swift.*
4. A small molding.
5. A small piece of timber placed athwart ships, under the deck between the beams.
6. A long ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea. *Mar. Diet.*
- LEDGER, *n.* The principal book of accounts among merchants; the book into which the accounts of the journal are carried in a summary form. [See *Leger*.]
- LEE, *n. plu.* *lees.* [Fr. *lie*] Drags; sediment. [See *Lees*.]
- LEE, *n.* [Sw. *le*; Dan. *le*. In Sax. *hleo*, *hleo*, is a lower or shelter; Scot. *le*, calm, sheltered; Ice. *hle*, *D. by*, *lee*, and *hwa*, sheltered from the wind; W. *clyd*, sheltering, warm; Sp. *lua*, lee.]
- Literally, a calm or sheltered place, a place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere towards which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.
- Under the *lee*, denotes properly, in the part defended from the wind.
- Under the *lee* of the land, is properly, near the shore, which breaks the force of the wind.
- Under the *lee* of a ship, on the side opposite to that to which the wind blows.
- LEE, *v. t.* To lie. [Not used. See *Lie*.] *Chaucer.*
- LEE-BOARD, *n.* A frame of plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled.
- LEE-GAGE, *n.* A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows, than another vessel has.
- LEE-LURCH, *n.* A sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.
- LEE-SHORE, *n.* The shore under the lee of a ship, or that towards which the wind blows.
- LEE-SIDE, *n.* The side of a ship or boat farthest from the point whence the wind blows; opposed to the weather-side.
- LEE-TIDE, *n.* A tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. A *tide under the lee*, is a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.
- LEEWARD, *a.* Pertaining to the part towards which the wind blows; as a *leeward* ship.

LEEWARD, *adv.* Towards the lee, or that part towards which the wind blows; opposed to *windward*; as fall to leeward.

LEEWAY, *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel, when she is close-hauled. *Mar. Dict.*

LEECH, *n.* [Goth. *leikis*, Sax. *lac*, a host or innkeeper; a physician; Dan. *læge*; *læger*, to heal; Sw. *läkta*, to heal; *läkare*, a physician; Ir. *tiagh*; Russ. *liakar*.]

A physician; a professor of the art of healing. *Spenser. Dryden. Gay.*

[This word, in the United States, is nearly or wholly obsolete. Even *cow leech* is not used.]

2. [Sax. *leacan*, to seize.] A blood-sucker; an animal of the genus *Hirudo*, a species of aquatic worm, which is used in the medical art for topical bleeding. One large species of this animal is called *horse-leech*.

3. In *swamen's language*, the border or edge of a sail, which is sloping or perpendicular; as the *fore-teech*, the *after-teech*, &c.

LEECH-CRAFT, *n.* The art of healing. *Obs.* *Davies.*

LEECH-LINE, *n.* Leech-lines are ropes fastened to the middle of the leeches of the main-sail and fore-sail, serving to truss them up to the yards.

LEECH-ROPE, *n.* That part of the bolt-rope which is their skirt or border of the leech is sewed. *Mar. Dict.*

LEEF, *a.* Kind; fond; pleasing; willing. *Obs.* [See *Lief*.] *Spenser.*

LEEK, *n.* [Sax. *leac*; G. *lauch*; D. *look*; Sw. *lök*; Dan. *lög*.]

A plant of the genus *Allium*, with a bulbous root. *Numb. xi.*

LEELITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Dr. Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge. It is described as a siliceous stone, and by some mineralogists considered to be a hydrate of silica. *Phillips.*

LEER, *v. i.* [D. *gluuren*, *begluuren*.] To look obliquely; to turn the eye and cast a look from a corner, either in contempt, defiance or frowning, or for a sly look. *Swift.*

2. To look with a forced countenance. *Dryden.*

LEER, *v. t.* To allure with smiles. *Dryden.*

LEER, *n.* [Sax. *hleare*, *hleor*, the cheek.]

1. The cheek. *Obs.*

2. Complexion; hue; face. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. An oblique view.

—With jealous *teer* malign
Eyed them askance. *Milton.*

4. An affected cast of countenance.

Damn with faint praise, concede with civil *teer*.

LEER, *a.* [Sax. *gelær*.] Empty; also, trifling; frivolous. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

LEERING, *ppr.* Looking obliquely; casting a look askance.

LEERINGLY, *adv.* With an arch oblique look or smile.

LEES, *n.* [Fr. *lie*; Ar. *ly*; probably a contracted word. It is used in the plural only.]

The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment; as the *tees* of wine.

LEESE, *v. t.* To lose. *Obs.* [See *Lose*.] *B. Jonson.*

LEESE, *v. t.* [L. *lesus*.] To hurt. *Obs.* *Wickliffe.*

LEET, *n.* In Great Britain, a court. The *court-leet* or view of frankpledge, is a court of record held once a year and not oftener, within a particular hundred, lordship or manor, before the steward of the leet. Its original intent was to view the frankpledges or freemen within the liberty, to preserve the peace, and punish certain minute offenses. All freeholders within the precinct are obliged to attend this court. *Blackstone.*

The court-leet is for the most part superseded by the county court.

LEET-ALE, *n.* A feast or merry making in the time of leet. *Eng.*

LEFT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *leave*.

LEFT, *a.* [L. *lævus*; Gr. *λαος*, *Hesych.* *λαος*; probably from the root of *leave*, Gr. *λαομαι*, and properly weak, deficient.] Applied to the hand or arm, it denotes the weak arm, as opposed to the *right*, the strong or dextrous. Hence the ancient idea of sinister, unfortunate, attached to the left arm or side.

1. Denoting the part opposed to the *right* of the body; as the *left hand*, arm or side. Hence, the noun being omitted, we say on the *left*, that is, on the *left side* or wing, as of an army.

2. The *left bank* of a river, is that which is on the *left hand* of a person whose face is towards the mouth of the river.

LEFT-HANDED, *a.* Having the left hand or arm more strong and dextrous than the right; using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right.

2. Unlucky; inauspicious; unreasonable. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, *n.* Habitual use of the left hand, or rather the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right.

LEFT-HANDINESS, *n.* Awkwardness. *Chesterfield.*

LEG, *n.* [Dan. *læg*; It. *lacca*.] The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body and in walking and running; properly, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot, but in a more general sense, the whole limb, including the thigh, the leg and the foot.

2. The long or slender support of any thing; as the *leg* of a table.

To make a *leg*, to bow; a phrase introduced probably by the practice of drawing the right leg backward. *[Little used.]* *Swift.*

To stand on one's own legs, to support one's self; to trust to one's own strength or efforts without aid.

LEGACY, *n.* [Sp. *legado*; Fr. *legs*; L. *legatum*, from *lego*, to send, to bequeath;]

Eth. ἁλῆν lak, Ar. ἄλκα alaka, to send. *Class Lg. No. 1.]*

A bequest; a particular thing, or certain sum of money given by last will or testament.

Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave to his child. *L. Estrange.*

LEGACY-HUNTER, *n.* One who flatters and courts for legacies.

LEGAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, law.]

1. According to law; in conformity with law; as a *legal standard* or test; a *legal procedure*.

2. Lawful; permitted by law; as a *legal trade*. Any thing is *legal* which the laws do not forbid.

3. According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation. *Scott. Milton.*

4. Pertaining to law; created by law.

The exception must be confined to *legal crimes*. *Paley.*

So we use the phrase, *criminal law*.

LEGALITY, *n.* Lawfulness; conformity to law.

2. In *theology*, a reliance on works for salvation. *Scott.*

LEGALIZE, *v. t.* To make lawful; to render conformable to law; to authorize. What can *legalize* revenge?

2. To sanction; to give the authority of law to that which is done without law or authority. Irregular proceedings may be *legalized* by a subsequent act of the legislature.

LEGALLY, *adv.* Lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

LEGATARY, *n.* [Fr. *legataire*; L. *legatarius*, from *lego*, to bequeath.]

A legatee; one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

[But *legatee* is generally used.]

LEGATE, *n.* [Fr. *legat*; L. *legatus*, from *lego*, to send. See *Lockey*.] An ambassador; but especially,

2. The pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state; a cardinal or bishop sent as the pope's representative or commissioner to a sovereign prince. Legates are of three kinds; legates *à latere*, or counselors and assistants of his holiness, legates *de latere*, who are not cardinals, and legates *by office*. *Encycy.*

LEGATEE, *n.* [L. *lego*, to send.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed. *Swift.*

LEGATESHIP, *n.* The office of a legate.

LEGATINE, *a.* Pertaining to a legate; as *legatine power*. *Shak.*

2. Made by or proceeding from a legate; as a *legatine* constitution. *Ayliffe.*

LEGATION, *n.* [L. *legatio*, from *lego*, to send.] An embassy; a deputation; properly a sending, but generally, the person or persons sent as envoys or ambassadors to a foreign court. *Bacon.*

LEGATOR, *n.* [L.] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy. *[Little used.]* *Dryden.*

LEGE, *v. t.* To allege; to lighten. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

LEGEND, *n.* [It. *leggendia*; L. *legenda*, from *lego*, to read; originally, in the Romish church, a book of service or lessons to be read in worship.]

1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins and at the refectories of religious houses. Hence,

2. An idle or ridiculous story told respecting saints. *Encycy.*

3. Any memorial or relation. *Johnson.*

4. An incredible, unauthentic narrative. *Blackmore.*

5. An inscription, particularly on medals and on coins. *Addison.*
 LEG'END, *v. l.* To tell or narrate, as a legend. *Hall.*
 LEG'ENDARY, *a.* Consisting of legends; fabulous; strange.
 LEG'ENDARY, *n.* A book of legends; a relation of legends. *Sheldon.*
 LEG'ER, *n.* [*D. legere, to lie, Sax. legian.*] Any thing that lies in a place; that which rests or remains; sometimes used as a noun, but more frequently as an adjective, as a *leger* ambassador, that is, resident; but the word is now obsolete, except in particular phrases.
 A *leger-line*, in music, a line added to the staff of five lines, when more lines than five are wanted, for designating notes ascending or descending.
 A *leger-book*, or *leger*, a book that lies in the counting house, the book into which merchants carry a summary of the accounts of the journal; usually written *leger*.
 LEG'ERDEMAIN, *n.* [*Fr. leger, lit. legiero, light, slight, and Fr. de main, of hand. See Light.*] Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; a trick performed with such art and adroitness, that the manner or art eludes observation. The word is sometimes used adverbially, as a *legerdemain* trick.
 LEGERITY, *n.* [*Fr. legerete.*] Lightness; nimbleness. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
 LEGGED, *a.* [*from leg.*] Having legs; used in composition; as a two-legged animal.
 LEGGIN, *n.* [*from leg.*] A cover for the leg; a garment that incloses the leg. *Mackenzie.*
 LEGIBILITY, *n.* Legibility; the quality or state of being legible.
 LEGIBLE, *a.* [*L. legibilis, from lego, to read.*]
 1. That may be read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye; as a fair, *legible* manuscript.
 2. That may be discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications. The thoughts of men are often *legible* in their countenances.
 LEGIBLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being legible.
 LEGIBLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read; as a manuscript *legibly* written.
 LEGION, *n.* [*L. legio, from lego, to collect.*]
 1. In Roman antiquity, a body of infantry consisting of different numbers of men at different periods, from three to five thousand. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into ten companies, and each company into two centuries. *Encyc.*
 2. A military force; military bands. *Shak.*
 3. A great number.
 Where one sin has entered, *legions* will sweep their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*
 My name is *legion*, for we are many. *Mark v.*
 LE'GIONARY, *a.* Relating to a legion or to legions.
 2. Consisting of a legion or of legions; as a *legionary* force.
 3. Containing a great number; as a *legionary* body of errors. *Brown.*

LE'GIONARY, *n.* One of a legion. *Milton.*
 LEG'ISLATE, *v. i.* [*L. lex, legis, law, and fero, latum, to give, pass or enact.*] To make or enact a law or laws. It is a question whether it is expedient to *legislate* at present on the subject. Let us not *legislate*, when we have no power to enforce our laws.
 LEGISLATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of passing a law or laws; the enacting of laws. Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy. *Littleton.*
 LEG'ISLATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. legislatif.*] Giving or enacting laws; as a *legislative* body.
 2. Capable of enacting laws; as *legislative* power.
 3. Pertaining to the enacting of laws; suitable to laws; as the *legislative* style.
 4. Done by enacting; as a *legislative* act.
 [*Note.* In this word, and in *legistor*, *legistor*, *legisture*, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables, and *a*, in the third, has its first or long sound.]
 LEGISLATOR, *n.* [*L.*] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community. This word is limited in its use to a sovereign state or kingdom, and is not applied to men that make the by-laws of a subordinate corporation.
 LEGISLATORSHIP, *n.* The office of a legislator. [*Not in use.*]
 LEGISLATRIX, *n.* A female who makes laws. *Truoke.*
 LEG'ISLATURE, *n.* [*Sp. legislatura.*] The body of men in a state or kingdom, invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state. The *legislature* of Great Britain consists of the house of lords and the house of commons with the king, whose sanction is necessary to every bill before it becomes a law. The *legislatures* of most of the states in America, consist of two houses or branches, but the sanction of the governor is required to give their acts the force of law, or a concurrence of two thirds of the two houses, after he has declined and assigned his objections.
 LE'GIT, *n.* One skilled in the laws. *Marsden.*
 LEGITIMACY, *n.* [*from legitime.*] Lawfulness of birth; opposed to *bastardy*. *Jyffite.*
 2. Genuineness; opposed to *spuriousness*. The *legitimacy* of his conclusions is not to be questioned.
 LEGITIMATE, *a.* [*Fr. legitime; L. legitimus; from lex, law.*]
 1. Lawfully begotten or born; born in wedlock; as *legitimate* heirs or children.
 2. Genuine; real; proceeding from a pure source; not false or spurious; as *legitimate* arguments or inferences.
 LEGITIMATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. legitimer; Sp. legitimar; It. legittimare.*]
 1. To make lawful.
 2. To render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir. *Jyffite.*
 LEGITIMATELY, *adv.* Lawfully; according to law.
 2. Genuinely; not falsely. *Dryden.*

LEGITIMATENESS, *n.* Legality; lawfulness; genuineness.
 LEGITIMATI'ON, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of rendering legitimate, or of investing an illegitimate child with the rights of one born in wedlock.
 2. Lawful birth. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*
 LEGITIME, *n.* [*L. legitimen; Fr. legume; LEGUMEN.*] *n.* [Probably from *L. lego, to collect, and signifying that which collects, or holds, or a collection.*]
 In *botany*, a pericarp or seed-vessel, of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed to one suture only. In the latter circumstance it differs from a *siliqua*, in which the seeds are attached to both sutures. In popular use, a *legume* is called a pod, or a cod; as a *pea-pod*, or *peas-cod*. *Martyn.*
 2. In the plural, pulse, peas, beans, &c.
 LEGUMINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Leguminous* plants are such as have a legume for a pericarp, as peas and beans.
 LEIS'URABLE, *a. s* as *z.* [*See Leisure.*] Vacant of employment; not occupied; as *leisureable* hours. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
 LEIS'URABLY, *adv.* At leisure; without hurry. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*
 LEISURE, *n.* [*Leisur' or le'isur.*] [*Fr. loisir.*] This is doubtless from the same root as *Sw. and Dan. ledig, void, empty, vacant, free, eased; Sw. ledighet, Dan. ledighed, leisure.*
 1. Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; time free from employment. The desire of leisure is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.*
 I shall leave with him that rebuke to be considered at his *leisure*. *Locke.*
 2. Convenience of time.
 He sigh'd, and had no *leisure* more to say. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*
 LEISURELY, *a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow; as a *leisurely* walk or march; a *leisurely* survey of life.
 LEISURELY, *adv.* Not in haste or hurry; slowly; at leisure; deliberately.
 We descended *leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison.*
 LE'MAN, *n.* [probably contracted from *lifman, leeman; Sax. leof, loved, and man. See Love and Lie?.*] A sweetheart; a gallant, or a mistress. *Obs. Chaucer. Spenser. Shak.*
 LEME, *n.* [*Sax. leoma.*] A ray of light. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*
 LEME, *v. i.* To shine. *Obs.*
 LEM MA, *n.* [*Gr. λεμμα, from λαμβανω, to receive.*]
 In *mathematics*, a previous proposition proved, or a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of some other proposition. It is therefore a *received* truth. *Dry.*
 LEMMING, *n.* A species of animal belonging to the genus *Mus*; a kind of rat, in the north of Europe, which sometimes migrates from north to south in immense numbers. *Encyc.*
Lemnian earth, or sphragide, from the isle of Lemnos, in the *Egean* sea, a kind of assurgence medicinal earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish color, used in the same cases as *bala*. It has the external appearance of clay, with a smooth surface resembling agate, especially in recent

fractures. It removes impurities like soap. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

LEMNISCATE, *n.* [L. *lemniscus*, a ribbon; *lemniscus*, adorned with ribbons.] A curve in the form of the figure 8.

LEMON, *n.* [Fr. *Sp. limon*; It. *limone*. This word is found in the Arabic of Avicenna, and in the Amharic dialect of Ethiopia, we find *lime* or *lome*, the same word.]

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Citrus, which grows in warm climates. This fruit furnishes a cooling acid juice, which forms an ingredient in some of our most delicious liquors.

2. *Lenoa* or *lemon tree*, the tree that produces lemons.

LEMONADE, *n.* [Fr. *limonade*; Sp. *limonada*; from *limon*.] A liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

LEMUR, *n.* [L.] A genus of quadrupeds, the Makis, natives of Africa and the East Indies.

LEMURES, *n.* [L.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits. [Not English.]

LEND, *v. t. pret. and pp. lent.* [Sax. *leanan*; Sw. *lana*; Dan. *laaner*; G. *leihen*; D. *leenen*. *Lend* is a corrupt orthography of *len*, or *loan*, or derived from it. See *Loan*.]

1. To grant to another for temporary use, on the express or implied condition, that the thing shall be returned; as, to *lend* a book; or

2. To grant a thing to be used, on the condition that its equivalent in kind shall be returned; as, to *lend* a sum of money, or a loaf of bread.

3. To afford; to grant; to furnish, in general; as, to *lend* assistance; to *lend* an ear to a discourse.

Cato, *lend me for a while thy patience.*

4. To grant for temporary use, on condition of receiving a compensation at certain periods for the use of the thing, and an ultimate return of the thing, or its full value. Thus money is *lent* on condition of receiving interest for the use, and of having the principal sum returned at the stipulated time. *Lend* is correlative to *borrow*.

5. To permit to use for another's benefit. A *lent* his name to obtain money from the bank.

6. To let for hire or compensation; as, to *lend* a horse on a gig. [This sense is used by Paley, and probably may be common in England. But in the United States, I believe, the word is never thus used, except in reference to money. We *lend* money upon interest, but never *lend* a coach or horse for a compensation. We use *let*.]

LENDABLE, *a.* That may be lent. *Shrewood.*

LENDER, *n.* One who lends.

The borrower is servant to the *lender*. Prov. xvii.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Bacon. Dryden.*

LENDING, *ppr.* Granting for temporary use. [See *Lend*.]

LENDING, *n.* The act of loaning.

2. That which is lent or furnished. *Shak.*

LENDS, *n.* [Sax.] Louis. [Not in use.]

LENGTH, *n.* [Sax. *lengths*, from *lang*, long; D. *leugte*.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides; as the *length* of a church or of a ship; the *length* of a rope or line.

2. Extent; extension.

Stretch'd at his *length* he spurns the swarthy ground. *Dryden.*

3. A certain extent; a portion of space; with a plural.

Large *lengths* of seas and shores— *Shak.*

4. Space of time; duration, indefinitely; as a great *length* of time. What *length* of time will this enterprise require for its accomplishment?

5. Long duration.

May heaven, great monarch, still augment your bliss,
With *length* of days, and every day like this.

6. Reach or extent; as, to pursue a subject to a great *length*.

7. Extent; as the *length* of a discourse, essay, or argument.

8. Distance.

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter. [Unusual and inelegant.] *Claudian.*

9. *Length*, at or in the full extent. Let the name be inserted at *length*.

2. At last; at the end or conclusion. *Dryden.*

LENGTH, *v. t.* To extend. [Not used.]

LENGTHEN, *v. t.* *length'n.* To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate; as, to *lengthen* a line.

2. To draw out or extend in time; to protract; to continue in duration; as, to *lengthen* life. The days *lengthen* from December to June.

3. To extend; as, to *lengthen* a discourse or a dissertation.

4. To draw out in pronunciation; as, to *lengthen* a sound or a syllable. This verb is often followed by *out*, which may be sometimes emphatical, but in general is useless.

What if I please to *lengthen* out his date? *Dryden.*

LENGTHEN, *v. i.* To grow longer; to extend in length. A hempen rope contracts when wet, and *lengthens* when dry.

LENGTHENED, *ppr.* Made longer; drawn out in length; continued in duration.

LENGTHENING, *ppr.* Making longer; extending in length or in duration.

LENGTHENING, *n.* Continuation; protraction. *Dan. iv.*

LENGTHFUL, *a.* Of great length in measure. *Pope.*

LENGTHWISE, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

LENGTHY, *a.* Being long or moderately long; not short; not brief; *applied mostly to words*, in which the facts are stated amidst arguments, proceedings, &c.: as a *lengthy* sermon; a *lengthy* dissertation; a *lengthy* detail.

Lengthy periods. *Washington's Letter to Plater.*

No ministerial act in France, in matters of judicial cognizance, is done without a *process verbal*, in which the facts are stated amidst a great deal of *lengthy* formality, with a degree of minuteness, highly profitable to the verbalizing officers and to the revenue.

Am. Review, Ap. Oct. 1811.

P. S. Murray has sent or will send a double copy of the *Bride and Giau*; in the last one, some *lengthy* additions; pray accept them, according to old customs—

Lord Byron's Letter to Dr. Clarke.
Dec. 13, 1813.

Chalmers' Political Annals, in treating of South Carolina—is by no means as *lengthy* as Mr. Hewitt's History.

Drayton's View of South Carolina.

LENIENT, *a.* [L. *leniens*, from *lenio*, *lenis*, soft, mild; Ar. لينا *laina*, to be soft, or smooth. Class Ln. No 4. The primary sense probably is smooth, or to make smooth, and *bandus* may be of the same family.]

1. Softening; mitigating; assuasive. Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand, Vexes not this. *Pope.* Sometimes with *off*; as *lenient* of grief. *Milton.*

2. Laxative; emollient. Oils relax the fibers, are *lenient*, balsamic— *Arbuthnot.*

LENIENT, *n.* That which softens or assuages; an emollient. *Wiseman.*

LENIFY, *v. t.* To assuage; to soften; to mitigate. [*Little used*.]

LENIMENT, *n.* An assuasive. [Not used.]

LENITIVE, *a.* [It. *lenitivo*; Fr. *lenitif*; from L. *lenio*, to soften.]

Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

LENITIVE, *n.* A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; that which softens or mitigates.

3. A palliative; that which abates passion. *South.*

LENITY, *n.* [L. *lenitas*, from *lenis*, mild, soft.]

Mildness of temper; softness; tenderness; mercy. Young offenders may be treated with *lenity*. It is opposed to *severity* and *rigor*.

LENS, *n.* plu. *lenses*. [L. *lens*, a lentil.] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance. Lenses are double-convex, or convex on both sides; double-concave, or concave on both sides; plano-convex, or plano-concave, that is, with one side plane, and the other convex or concave; or convex on one side and concave on the other: the latter is called a *meniscus*. *Encyc.*

LENT, *pp. of lent.*

LENT, *n.* [Sax. *lencten*, spring, lent, from *leag*, long; *lenega*, to lengthen; so called from the lengthening of the days.]

The quadragesimal fast, or fast of forty days, observed by the christian church before Easter, the festival of our Savior's resurrection. It begins at Ash-Wednesday, and continues till Easter.

LENTEN, *a.* Pertaining to lent; used in lent; sparing; as a *lenten* entertainment; a *lenten* salad. *Shak.*

LENTICULAR, *a.* [L. *lenticularis*, from *lens*, supra.]

1. Resembling a lentil.

2. Having the form of a lens; lentiform.
LENTICULARLY, *adv.* In the manner of a lens; with a curve.
LENTICULATE, *a.* A petrified shell.
LENTIFORM, *a.* [*L. lens* and *forma*, form.] Of the form of a lens.
LENTIGINOUS, *a.* [*L. lentigo*, a freckle, from *L. lens*.] Freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous.
LENTIGO, *n.* A freckly eruption on the skin.
LENTIL, *n.* [*Fr. lentille*, from *L. lens*.] A plant of the genus *Ervum*. It is an annual plant, rising with weak stalks about 18 inches. The seeds, which are contained in a pod, are round, flat, and a little convex in the middle. It is cultivated for fodder, and for its seeds. *Encyc.*
LENTISK, } [*Fr. lentisque*; *It. lentiscus*.]
LENTISCUS, } *n.* [*Fr. lentisque*; *Sp. lentisco*; *L. lentiscus*.]
 A tree of the genus *Pistacia*, the mastich-tree, a native of Arabia, Persia, Syria, and the south of Europe. The wood is of a pale brown, resinous and fragrant. [See *Medic.*]
LENTITUDE, *n.* [*L. lentus*, slow.] Slowness. [Vid *used*.] *Dict.*
LENTNER, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Walton*.
LENTOR, *n.* [*L. from lentus*, slow, tough, clammy; *Fr. lentear*.]
 1. Tenacity; viscosness. *Bacon*.
 2. Slowness; delay; sluggishness. *Arbuthnot*.
 3. Sickness; thickness of fluids; viscosity; a term used in the humoral pathology. *Core*.
LENTOUS, *a.* [*L. lentus*, slow, thick.] Viscid; viscos; tenacious. *Brown*.
LENZINITE, *n.* [from *Lenzius*, a German mineralogist.]
 A mineral of two kinds, the opaline and argillaceous; a variety of clay, occurring usually in small masses of the size of a nut. *Cleveland. Phillips*.
LE'O, *n.* [*L.*] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac.
LEONINE, *a.* [*L. leoninus*, from *leo*, lion.] Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion, or partaking of his qualities; as *leonine* fierceness or rapacity.
Leonine verses, so named from *Leo*, the inventor, are those, the end of which rhymes with the middle line.
Gloria factorum tenere conceditur horam. *Johnson*.
LEONINELY, *adv.* In the manner of a lion. *Harris*.
LEOPARD, *n.* *lep'ard*. [*L. leo*, lion, and *pardus*, pard, *Gr. λεοπαρδος*, from *Heb. לפר* to separate, that is, spotted, broken into spots.]
 A rapacious quadruped of the genus *Felis*. It differs from the panther and the ounce in the beauty of its color, which is of a lively yellow, with smaller spots than those of the two latter, and disposed in groups. It is larger than the ounce and less than the panther. This animal is found in Africa and Asia, and so rapacious as to spare neither man nor beast. *Encyc.*
LEOPARD'S-BANE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Doronicum*. The German *Leopard's-bane* is of the genus *Arnica*. *Lee*.
LEPER, *n.* [*L. lepra*, leprosy, *Fr. lepre*, *It. lobbar*, *Gr. λέπρα*.] A person affected with leprosy.

LEP'ID, *a.* [*L. lepidus*.] Pleasant; jocose. [*Little used*.]
LEPIDOLITE, *n.* [*Gr. λεπιδος*, a scale.] A mineral found in scaly masses, ordinarily of a violet or lilac color; allied to mica. *Dict.*
 Lepidolite is of a peach-blossom red color, sometimes gray; massive and in small concretions. On account of its beautiful color, it has been cut into snuff-boxes. It is sometimes called *lilabite*. *Johnson. Ure*.
LEPIDOPTER, } [*Gr. λεπιδος*, a scale,
LEPIDOPTERA, } *n.* [*Gr. λεπιδος*, a scale,
 and *πτερον*, a wing.]
 The *Lepidoptera* are an order of insects having four wings covered with fine scales, like powder, as the butterfly.
LEPIDOPTERAL, *a.* Belonging to the order of Lepidoptera.
LEPORINE, *a.* [*L. leporinus*, from *lepus*, a hare. *Qu. the Teutonic leav*, to run.] Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare. *Johnson*.
LEPROSITY, *n.* Squamousness. [*Little used*.]
LEPROSY, *n.* [See *Leper*.] A foul curable disease, appearing in dry, white, thin, scurfy scabs, attended with violent itching. It sometimes covers the whole body, rarely the face. One species of it is called elephantiasis. *Encyc.*
 The term *leprosy* is applied to two very distinct diseases, the scaly and the tuberculated, or the proper leprosy and the elephantiasis. The former is characterized by smooth laminated scales, sometimes livid, but usually whitish; in the latter, the skin is thickened, livid and tuberculated. It is called the black leprosy, but this term is also applied to the livid variety of the scaly leprosy. *Good*.
LEP'ROUS, *a.* [*Fr. lepreux*. See *Leper*.] Infected with leprosy; covered with white scales.
 His hand was *leprous* as snow. *Ex. iv*.
LEPROUSLY, *adv.* In an infectious degree.
LERE, *n.* Learning; lesson; lore. *Obs.*
LERE, *v. t.* To learn; to teach. *Spenser*.
LE'SION, *n.* *le'zhan*. [*L. lasio*, from *lacio*, to hurt.]
 A hurting; hurt; wound; injury.
LESS, *for unless*. [Vid *in use*.] *Rush*.
LESS, a terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives, is the Sax. *less*, Goth. *laus*, belonging to the verb *lysan*, *lausyan*, to loose, free, separate. Hence it is a privative word, denoting destitution; as a *witless* man, a man destitute of wit; *childless*, without children; *fatherless*; *faithless*; *pennyless*; *lawless*; &c.
LESS, *a.* [*Sax. las*; perhaps allied to *Dan. liser*, to abate, to lessen, to relieve, to ease. *Less* has the sense of the comparative degree of *little*.]
 Smaller; not so large or great; as a *less* quantity or number; a horse of *less* size or value. We are all destined to suffer affliction in a greater or *less* degree.
LESS, *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree; as *less* bright or loud; *less* beautiful; *less* obliging; *less* careful. The *less* a man praises himself, the more disposed are others to praise him.
LESS, *n.* Not so much.

They gathered some more, some *less*. *Ex. xvi*.
 2. An inferior.
 The *less* is blessed by the metaphor. *Heb. vii*.
LESS, *v. t.* To make less. [Vid *in use*.] *Gower*.
LESSEE, *n.* [from *lease*.] The person to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease. *Blackstone*.
LESS'EN, *v. t.* *les'n*. [from *less*.] To make less; to diminish; to reduce in bulk, size, quantity, number, or amount; to make smaller; as, to *lessen* a kingdom or its population.
 2. To diminish in degree, state or quality; as, awkward manners tend to *lessen* our respect for men of merit.
 3. To degrade; to reduce in dignity.
 St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Alterbury*.
LESS'EN, *v. i.* *les'n*. To become less; to shrink; to contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; to be diminished. The apparent magnitude of objects *lessens* as we recede from them.
 2. To become less in degree, quality or intensity; to decrease. The strength of the body, and the vivacity of the temper usually *lessen* as we advance in age.
LESS'ENED, *pp.* Made smaller; diminished.
LESS'ENING, *ppr.* Reducing in bulk, amount or degree; degrading.
LESS'ER, *a.* [*Sax. lasso*, *lasse*, from *lata*.] This word is a corruption; but too well established to be discarded.]
 Less; smaller. Authors always write the *Lesser* Asia.
 By the same reason, may a man in a state of nature, punish the *lesser* breaches of that law. *Locke*.
 God made the *lesser* light to rule the night. *Gen. i*.
LESS'ON, *n.* *les'n*. [This word we probably have received from the *Fr. leçon*, *L. lectio*, from *lego*, to read, *Fr. lire*, *lisant*; *Sp. leccion*; *It. lezione*; *Sw. lesa*; and not from the *D. leezen*, *G. lesen*, to read.]
 1. Any thing read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner for improvement; or such a portion of a book as a pupil learns and repeats at one time. The instructor is pleased when his pupils recite their *lessons* with accuracy and promptness.
 2. A portion of Scripture read in divine service. Thus endeth the first *lesson*.
 3. A portion of a book or manuscript assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learnt, or for an exercise; something to be learnt. Give him his *lesson*.
 4. Precept; doctrine or notion inculcated. Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself. *Ecclesi.*
 5. Severe lecture; reproof; rebuke. She would give her *lesson* for walking so late. *Sidney*.
 6. Tune written for an instrument. *DuRoi*.
 7. Instruction or truth, taught by experience. The *lessons* which sickness imparts, she leaves to be practiced when health is established.
LES'ON, *v. t.* *les'n*. To teach; to instruct. Children should be *lessened* into a contempt and detestation of this vice. *L'Estrange*.
LESSONED, *pp.* Taught; instructed.
LESSONING, *ppr.* Teaching.

LES-SOR, *n.* [from *leas*.] One who leases; the person who lets to farm, or gives a lease. *Blackstone.*

LEST, *con.* [from the Sax. *leas*, Goth. *laus*, loose, separate. In Saxon it was preceded by *the*, the *leas*, that less, that not, *ne forte*. Hence it denotes a losing or separation, and hence it comes to express prevention.] That not; for fear that.

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, *lest* ye die. Gen. iii.

The phrase may be thus explained. Ye shall not touch it; that is separated or dismissed, ye die. *That* here refers to the preceding command or sentence; that being removed or not observed, the fact being not so, ye will die.

Sin no more, *lest* a worse thing come to thee. John v.

Sin no more; that fact not taking place, a worse thing will happen to thee.

LET, *v. t. pret. and pp. let.* *Let* is obsolete.

[Sax. *latan*, *latan*, Goth. *letan*, to permit, to hinder, to dismiss or send away, to let go, to leave, to admit, to think or suppose, to dissemble, to retard, to be late or slow, to dally or trifle, to lease or let out; *letan aveg*, to let away, to throw; *W. lath*, hindrance; *lathuzian*, to hinder; *D. laeten*, to permit, to suffer, to leave, to leave, to put, to stow; *G. lassen*, to let, to permit, grant, allow, suffer; *verlassen*, to forsake; *unterlassen*, to cease, to forbear; *Sw. låta*, to permit; *Dan. lader*, to let, permit, allow, grant, suffer, give leave. But in the four latter dialects, there is another verb, which corresponds with *let* in some of its significations; *D. liden*, *G. leiden*, *Sw. lida*, *Dan. liden*, to suffer, endure, undergo, to permit. With this verb corresponds the English *late*, *D. laat*, *Sw. lat*, *Dan. lat*, slothful, lazy, and the *G. lass*, feeble, lazy, coincides with *lassen*, supra, and this may be the Eng. *lazy*. To let out, like *L. elocare*, is to lease. *Fr. laisser*. Let is the *Fr. laisser*, in a different dialect. By the German and Welsh it appears that the last radical may have originally been *th*, *ts* or *tz*, or other compound. See Class *Ld. No. 2, 15, 19, 23, 32*, and Class *LS. No. 30*.]

1. To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave or power by a positive act, or negatively, to withhold restraint; not to prevent. A leaky ship lets water enter into the hold. *Let* is followed by the infinitive without the sign *to*.

Pharaoh said, I will let you go. Ex. viii.

When the ship was caught, and could not bear up into the wind, we let her drive. Acts xxvii.

2. To lease; to grant possession and use for a compensation; as, to let to farm; to let an estate for a year; to let a room to lodgers; often followed by *out*, as, to let out a farm; but the use of *out* is unnecessary.

3. To suffer; to permit; with the usual sign of the infinitive.

There's a letter for you, Sir, if you need be. Horatio, as I am let to know it is. [Vol. used.] *Shak.*

4. In the imperative mode, let has the following uses. Followed by the first and third persons, it expresses desire or wish; hence it is used in prayer and entreaty to superiors, and to those who have us in

their power; as, *let me* not wander from thy commandments. Ps. cxix.

Followed by the first person plural, let expresses exhortation or entreaty; as, rise, let us go.

Followed by the third person, it implies permission or command addressed to an inferior. *Let him go*, let them remain, are commands addressed to the second person. *Let thou*, or *let ye*, that is, do thou or you permit him to go.

Sometimes *let* is used to express a command or injunction to a third person. When the signal is given to engage, let every man do his duty.

When applied to things not rational, it implies allowance or concession.

O'er golden sands let rich Pactolus flow. *Pope.*

5. To retard; to hinder; to impede; to interfere obstructions. 2 Thess. 2.

[This sense is now obsolete, or nearly so.]

To let alone, to leave; to suffer to remain without intermeddling; as, let alone this idle project; let me alone.

To let down, to permit to sink or fall; to lower.

She let them down by a cord through the window. Josh. ii.

To let loose, to free from restraint; to permit to wander at large.

To let in or into, to permit or suffer to enter; to admit. Open the door, let in my friends. We are not let into the secrets of the cabinet.

To let blood, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow out.

To let out, to suffer to escape; also, to lease or let to hire.

To let off, to discharge, to let fly, as an arrow; or cause to explode, as a gun.

LET, *v. i.* To forbear. *Obs. Bacon.*

LET, *n.* A retarding; hindrance; obstacle; impediment; delay. [Obsolete, unless in some technical phrase.]

LET, a termination of diminutives; as *hannet*, a little house; *rinulet*, a small stream.

[Sax. *lyl*, small, less, few. See *Little*.]

LETHAL, *a.* [L. *lethalis*, mortal, from Gr. *λεθω*, oblivion.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.

LETHALITY, *n.* Mortality. *Akins.*

LETHARGIC, { *a.* [L. *lethargicus*; *Fr.*

LETHARGICAL, } *Preternaturally inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull; heavy. Arbutnot.*

LETHARGICALLY, *adv.* In a morbid sleepiness.

LETHARGICALNESS, } *Preternatural*

LETHARGICNESS, } *ness, al or morbid sleepiness or drowsiness. Marc. Herbert.*

LETHARGIED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid asleep; entranced. *Shak.*

LETHARGY, *n.* [L. *lethargia*; Gr. *λεθαργια*; *λεθω*, oblivion, and *αργος*, idle.]

1. Preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awaked, and if awaked, remains stupid.

2. Dullness; inaction; inattention.

Europe lay then under a deep lethargy. *Attibary.*

LETHARGY, *v. t.* To make lethargic or dull. *Churchill.*

LETHE, *n. lethee.* [Gr. *λεθη*, forgetfulness; *λεθηω*, *L. latio*, to be hid.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Milton.*

LETHEAN, *a.* Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion. *Lempriere. As. Res.*

LETHIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *lethum*, death, and *fero*, to bring.]

Deadly; mortal; bringing death or destruction. *Robinson.*

LETTER, *n.* [from *let*.] One who permits.

2. One who retards or hinders.

3. One who gives vent; as a blood-letter.

LETTER, *n.* [Fr. *lettre*; *It. lettera*; *L. litera*; *W. llythyr*.]

1. A mark or character, written, printed, engraved or painted; used as the representative of a sound, or of an articulation of the human organs of speech. By sounds, and articulations or closures of the organs, are formed syllables and words.

Hence a letter is the first element of written language, as a simple sound is the first element of spoken language or speech. As sounds are audible and communicate ideas to others by the ear, so letters are visible representatives of sounds, and communicate the thoughts of others by means of the eye.

2. A written or printed message; an epistle; a communication made by visible characters from one person to another at a distance.

The style of letters ought to be free, easy and natural. *Wash.*

3. The verbal expression; the literal meaning.

We must observe the letter of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law, and the intentions of the lawgiver. *Taylor.*

4. Type; a character formed of metal or wood, usually of metal, and used in printing books.

5. Letters, in the plural, learning; erudition; as a man of letters.

Dead letter, a writing or precept, which is without authority or force. The best law may become a dead letter.

Letter of attorney, a writing by which one person authorizes another to act in his stead.

Letter of marque, a private ship commissioned or authorized by a government to make reprisals on the ships of another state. [See *Marque*.]

Letters patent, or overt, open, a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right; as letters patent under the seal of England.

LETTER, *v. t.* To impress or form letters on; as, to letter a book; a book gilt and lettered.

LETTER-CASE, *n.* A case or book to put letters in.

LETTERED, *pp.* Stamped with letters.

LETTERED, *a.* Literate; educated; versed in literature or science. *Collier.*

2. Belonging to learning; suiting letters.

LETTER-FOUNDER, *n.* One who casts letters; a type-founder.

LETTERING, *pp.* Impressing or forming letters on; as lettering a book on the cover.

LETTERLESS, *a.* Illiterate; unlettered; not learned. *Waterland.*

LETTER-PRESS, *n.* [*letter* and *press*.] Print; letters and words impressed on paper or other material by types.

LETTUCE, *n. letitica*. [*Lat. lactuca*; *It. lattuga*; *Sp. lechuga*; *Arm. lactuzen*; *G. latich*; *D. laluce*; from *L. lactuca*, according to Varro, from *lac*, milk.]

A genus of plants, the *Lactuca*, of many species, some of which are used as salads.

LEUCINE, *n.* [*Gr. λευκος*, white.] A peculiar, culinary white pulverulent substance obtained from beef-fibers, treated with sulphuric acid, and afterwards with alcohol.

Brouconnet. Webster's Manual.

LEUCITE, *n.* [*Gr. λευκος*, white.] A stony substance, so called from its whiteness, found among volcanic productions in Italy, in crystals, or in irregular masses; formerly called crystals of white shorl, or white granite or granitite.

Did. Nat. Hist.

Hayy calls this mineral, *amphigene*. It is called by some writers *leucotite*, and by others, *dodecahedral zedite*.

LEUCO-ETHIOPIC, *a.* [*Gr. λευκος*, white, and *αιθιοψ*, black.]

White and black; designating a white animal of a black species, or the albino.

Lawrence.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY, *n.* [*Gr. λευκος*, white, and *φλεγμα*, phlegm.]

A dropsical habit of body, or the commencement of anasarca; paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweats.

Coze. Parr. Arthnot.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIC, *a.* Having a dropsical habit of body with a white bloated skin.

LEUCO-THOP, *n.* [See *Leuco-ethiopic*.]

An albino; a white man of a black race.

LEUTHRITE, *n.* [from *Leuthra*, in Saxony.]

A substance that appears to be a recomposed rock, of a loose texture, gritty and harsh to the touch. Its color is a grayish white tinged here and there with an ochreous brown. It includes small fragments of mica.

Phillips.

LEVANT, *a.* [*Fr. levant*, rising, from *lever*; *L. levo*.]

Eastern; denoting the part of the hemisphere where the sun rises.

Forth rush the *levant* and the potent winds.

Milton.

LEVANT, *n.* [It. *levante*, the East, supra.] Properly, a county to the eastward; but appropriately, the countries of Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, &c. which are washed by the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters.

LEVANTINE, *a.* Pertaining to the Levant.

D'Anville.

2. Designating a particular kind of silk cloth.

LEVANTINE, *n.* A particular kind of silk cloth.

LEVATOR, *n.* [L. from *tero*, to raise.] In anatomy, a muscle that serves to raise some part, as the lip or the eyelid.

2. A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

Wiseinan.

LÈVE, for *believe*. *Obs.*

Gouver.

LEVÉE, *n.* [*Fr. from lever*, to raise, *L. levo*.]

1. The time of rising.

2. The concourse of people who visit a prince or great personage in the morning.

Johnson.

3. A bank or causey, particularly along a river to prevent inundation; as the *levees* along the Mississippi.

LEVÉL, *a.* [*Sax. lefe*, id.; *W. llyen*, smooth, even, level, sleek, slippery; *lyceta*, to level, to render uniform, to devise, invent, guess; *llymra*, to make smooth. This seems to be connected with *llyra*, to lick. So *like*, *D. gelyk*, *G. gleich*, is smooth, even, level, equal, coinciding with *Eng. sleek*. The *L. libella*, *libra*, belong to this root; *It. livella*.]

1. Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon. To be perfectly level is to be exactly horizontal.

2. Even; flat; not having one part higher than another; not ascending or descending; as a level plain or field; level ground; a level floor or pavement. In common usage, level is often applied to surfaces that are not perfectly horizontal, but which have no inequalities of magnitude.

3. Even with one thing else; of the same height; on the same line or plane.

4. Equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.

Be level in preferences, and you will soon be as level in your learning.

Bentley.

LEVÉL, *v. t.* To make horizontal.

2. To make even; to reduce or remove inequalities of surface in any thing; as, to level a road or walk.

3. To reduce or bring to the same height with something else.

And their proud structures level with the ground.

Sandys.

4. To lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plain.

He levels mountains, and he raises plains.

Dryden.

5. To reduce to equality of condition, state or degree; as, to level all ranks and degrees of men.

6. To point, in taking aim; to elevate or depress so as to direct a missile weapon to an object; to aim; as, to level a cannon or musket.

7. To aim; to direct; as severe remarks levelled at the vices and follies of the age.

8. To suit; to proportion; as, to level observations to the capacity of children.

LEVÉL, *v. i.* To accord; to agree; to suit. [*Little used*.]

2. To aim at; to point a gun or an arrow to the mark.

3. To aim at; to direct the view or purpose.

The glory of God and the good of his church, ought to be the mark at which we level.

Hooker.

4. To be aimed; to be in the same direction with the mark.

He raised it till he level'd right.

Buller.

5. To aim; to make attempts.

Ambitious York did level at thy crown.

Shak.

6. To conjecture; to attempt to guess. [*Not used*.]

LEVÉL, *n.* A horizontal line, or a plane; a surface without inequalities.

Hale.

2. Rate; standard; usual elevation; customary height; as the ordinary level of the world.

3. An equality with something else; a state of elevation.

Providence, for the most part, sets us on a level.

Spectator.

4. The line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed.

5. An instrument in mechanics by which to find or draw a horizontal line, as in setting buildings, or in making canals and drains. The instruments for these purposes are various; as the air level, the carpenter's level, the mason's level, and the gunner's level.

6. Rule; plan; scheme: borrowed from the mechanic's level.

Be the fair level of thy actions laid—

Prior.

LEVÉLED, *pp.* Reduced to a plane; made even.

2. Reduced to an equal state, condition or rank.

3. Reduced to an equality with something else.

4. Elevated or depressed to a right line towards something; pointed to an object; directed to a mark.

5. Suited; proportioned.

LEVÉLER, *n.* One that levels or makes even.

2. One that destroys or attempts to destroy distinctions, and reduce to equality.

LEVÉLING, *pp.* Making level or even.

2. Reducing to an equality of condition.

LEVÉLING, *n.* The art or practice of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth; in other words, the difference in the distance of objects from the center of the earth.

Encyc.

LEVÉLNESS, *n.* Evenness; equality of surface.

2. Equality with something else.

LEVEN, [See *Levan*.]

LEVÉN, *n.* [*Sax. lifjan*.] Lightning.

Oba.

LEVÉR, *n.* [*Fr. levier*; *It. leva*; from *lever*, *levar*, *L. levo*, to raise.]

In mechanics, a bar of metal, wood, or other substance, turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop. Its arms are equal, as in the balance; or unequal, as in *steelyards*. It is one of the mechanical powers, and is of three kinds, viz. 1. When the fulcrum is between the weight and the power, as in the *handspike*, *crowbar*, &c. 2. When the weight is between the power and the fulcrum, as in *rowing a boat*. 3. When the power is between the weight and the fulcrum, as in *raising a ladder* from the ground, by applying the hands to one of the lower rounds. The bones of animals are levers of the third kind.

LEVÉRET, *n.* [*Fr. lievre*, from *lievre*, a hare.] A hare in the first year of her age.

LEVÉROCK, *n.* A bird, a lark. [See *Lark*.]

Johnson.

LEVÉTER, *n.* [*Qu. Fr. lever*, to raise.] A blast of a trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning. [*Not used*.]

Hudibras.

LEVÉTABLE, *a.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied; that may be assessed and collected; as suns leviable by course of law.

Bacon.

LEVIATHAN, *n.* [Heb. לִוְיָתָן.] An aquatic animal, described in the book of Job, ch. xli, and mentioned in other passages of Scripture. In Isaiah, it is called the crooked serpent. It is not agreed what animal is intended by the writers, whether the crocodile, the whale, or a species of serpent.

2. The whale, or a great whale. *Milton.*

LEVIGATE, *v. t.* [*L. lavigo*, from *lavio*, smooth, Gr. λείω.]

1. In *pharmacy* and *chemistry*, to rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder; to make fine, soft and smooth.

2. To plane; to polish. *Barrow.*

LEVIGATE, *a.* Made smooth.

LEVIGATED, *pp.* Reduced to a fine impalpable powder.

LEVIGATING, *ppr.* Rendering very fine, soft and smooth, by grinding or rubbing.

LEVIGATION, *n.* The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder. *Encyc.*

LEVITATION, *n.* [*L. levitas*, *levitas*.] Lightness; buoyancy; act of making light.

LEVITE, *n.* [from *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.]

One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; more particularly, an officer in the Jewish church, who was employed in manual service, as in bringing wood and other necessaries for the sacrifices. The Levites also sung and played on instruments of music. They were subordinate to the priests, the descendants of Aaron, who was also of the family of Levi. *Encyc.*

LEVITICAL, *a.* Belonging to the Levites, or descendants of Levi; as the *levitical law*, the law given by Moses, which prescribed the duties and rights of the priests and Levites, and regulated the civil and religious concerns of the Jews.

2. Priestly. *Milton.*

LEVITICALLY, *adv.* After the manner of the Levites.

LEVITICUS, *n.* [from *Levi*, *Levite*.] A canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations which relate to the priests and Levites among the Jews, or the body of the ceremonial law.

LEVITY, *n.* [*L. levitas*, from *levis*, light; connected perhaps with *Eng. lift*.]

1. Lightness; the want of weight in a body, compared with another that is heavier. The ascent of a balloon in the air is owing to its *levity*, as the gas that fills it is lighter than common air.

2. Lightness of temper or conduct; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness; as the *levity of youth*. *Hooker.*

3. Want of due consideration; vanity; freak. He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity* or ostentation.

4. Gaiety of mind; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle. The spirit of religion and seriousness was succeeded by *levity*.

LEVY, *v. t.* [*Fr. lever*; *It. levare*; *Sp. levar*; *L. levō*; *Eng. to lift*.]

1. To raise; to collect. To *levy troops*, is to enlist or to order men into public service. To *levy an army*, is to collect troops and

form an army by enrollment, conscription or other means.

2. To raise; to collect by assessment; as, to *levy taxes*, toll, tribute, or contributions.

To *levy war*, is to raise or begin war; to take arms for attack; to attack. *Blackstone.*

To *levy a fine*, to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements. *Blackstone.*

LEVY, *n.* The act of collecting men for military, or other public service, as by enlistment, enrollment or other means. 1. Kings ix.

2. Troops collected; an army raised. 1. Kings v.

3. The act of collecting money for public use by tax or other imposition.

4. War raised. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

LEW, *a.* [*D. lauw*.] Tepid; lukewarm; pale wan. *Obs.*

LEWD, *a.* [*W. luddig*, having a craving; *lud*, to reach out, to crave; *ludinech*, lewdness; *lud*, that shoots out or is growing; *a lud*; *G. luder*, lewdness; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. לוּל to beget, to bring forth; Ar. לוּל, Eth. ስለገ id.]

1. Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; addicted to fornication or adultery; dissolute; lustful; libidinous. Ezek. xxiii.

2. Proceeding from unlawful lust; as *lewd acts*.

3. Wicked; vile; profligate; licentious. Acts xvii.

LEWD, *a.* [*Sax. lewed*, *lewd*. This seems to be a contracted word, and either from the root of *laical*, *lay*, or from the *Sax. leod*, *G. leute*, people, which seems to be from the same root as the foregoing word, like *L. gens*, from *genō*.] *Lay*; *laical*; not abscial. *Obs.* *Davies.*

LEWDLY, *adv.* With the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustfully.

2. Wickedly; wantonly.

LEWDNESS, *n.* The unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication, or adultery.

2. In *Scripture*, it generally denotes idolatry.

3. Licentiousness; shamelessness. *Spenser.*

LEWDSTER, *n.* One given to the criminal indulgence of lust; a lecher. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LEXICOGRAPHER, *n.* [See *Lexicography*.] The author of a lexicon or dictionary.

LEXICOGRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to the writing or compilation of a dictionary.

LEXICOGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. λειξικον*, a dictionary, and *γραφω*, to write.]

1. The act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries.

2. The composition or compilation of a dictionary. *Boswell.*

LEXICOLOGY, *n.* [*Gr. λειξικον*, a dictionary, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words. *Med. Repos.*

LEXICON, *n.* [*Gr. λειξικον*, a dictionary, from *λεξις*, *λεγο*, to speak.]

A dictionary; a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the

words in a language, with the definition of each, or an explanation of its meaning.

LEXICONIST, *n.* A writer of a lexicon. [*Little used.*] *Orient. Col.*

LEXIGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. λειξια*, a word, and *γραφω*, to write.] The art or practice of defining words. *Med. Repos.*

LEY, a different orthography of *lay* and *lea*, a meadow, or field.

LHERZOLITE, *n.* [from *Lherz*, in the Pyrenees.]

A mineral, a variety of pyroxene. When crystallized, its crystals are brilliant, translucent, very small, and of an emerald green. *Dict.*

LIABLE, *a.* [*Fr. tier*, to bind, *L. ligo*; *Norm. lige*, a bond. See *Liege*.]

1. Bound; obliged in law or equity; responsible; answerable. The surety is *liable* for the debt of his principal. The parent is *not liable* for debts contracted by a son who is a minor, except for necessities.

This use of *liable* is now common among lawyers. The phrase is abridged. The surety is *liable*, that is, bound to pay the debt of his principal.

2. Subject; obnoxious; exposed. Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall. *Milton.*

Liable, in this sense, is always applied to evils. We never say, a man is *liable* to happiness or prosperity, but he is *liable* to disease, calamities, censure; he is *liable* to err, to sin, to fall.

LIABLENESS, *n.* The state of being *liable*. *LIABILITY*, *n.* bound or obliged in law or justice; responsibility. The officer wishes to discharge himself from his *liability*.

2. Exposedness; tendency; a state of being subject; as the *liableness* of a man to contract disease in an infected room; a *liability* to accidents.

LIA R, *n.* [from *lie*.] A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who declares to another as a fact what he knows to be not true, and with an intention to deceive him. The uttering of falsehood by mistake, and without an intention to deceive, does not constitute one a liar.

1. One who denies Christ. 1 John ii.

LIARD, *a.* Gray's *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

LIAS, *n.* A species of limestone, occurring in thin horizontal strata, and supposed to be of recent formation. *Encyc.*

LIB, *v. t.* [*D. libben*.] To castrate. [*Not in use.*] *Chapman.*

LIBATION, *n.* [*L. libatio*, from *libo*, to pour out, to taste.]

1. The act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground, or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. The Hebrews, Greeks and Romans practiced *libation*. This was a solemn act and accompanied with prayer. *Encyc.*

2. The wine or other liquor poured out in honor of a deity. *Sillingsfleet. Dryden.*

LIBBARD, an obsolete spelling of *leopard*. *Spenser. Milton.*

LIBBARD'S-BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant. *B. Jonson.*

LIBEL, *n.* [*L. libellus*, a little book, from *liber*, a book, from the sense of bark, and this from stripping, separating. Hence *liber*, a book, and *liber*, free, are the same word. Class Lib. No. 24. 27. 30. 31.]

1. A defamatory writing; *L. libellus famosus*. Hence, the epithet being omitted, *libel* expresses the same thing. Any book, pamphlet, writing or picture, containing representations, maliciously made or published, tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision. The communication of such defamatory writing to a single person, is considered in law a publication. It is immaterial with respect to the essence of a libel, whether the matter of it is true or false, since the provocation and not the falsity is the thing to be punished criminally. But in a civil action, a libel must appear to be false, as well as scandalous. *Blackstone*.
- In a more extensive sense, any blasphemous, treasonable or immoral writing or picture made public, is a libel, and punishable by law.
2. In the *civil law*, and in *courts of admiralty*, a declaration or charge in writing exhibited in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for violating the laws of trade or of revenue.
- LIBEL, v. t.** To defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing or picture; to lampoon.
- Some wicked wits have *libeled* all the fair.
2. To exhibit a charge against any thing in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for a violation of the laws of trade or revenue.
- LIBEL, v. i.** To spread defamation, written or printed; with *against*. He *libeled* against the peers of the realm. [*Not now in use.*]
- LIBELANT, n.** One who libels; one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an admiralty court.
- The counsel for the *libelant*, contended they had a right to read the instructions—*Cranch, Rep.*
- LIBELED, pp.** Defamed by a writing or picture made public.
2. Charged or declared against in an admiralty court.
- LIBELER, n.** One who libels or defames by writing or pictures; a lampooner.
- It is ignorance of ourselves which makes us the *libelers* of others. *Buckminster.*
- LIBELING, pp.** Defaming by a published writing or picture.
2. Exhibiting charges against in court.
- LIBELOUS, a.** Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt and ridicule; as a *libelous* pamphlet or picture.
- LIBERAL, a.** [Fr. from *L. liberatis*, from *liber*, free. See *Libel*.]
1. Of a free heart; free to give or bestow; not close or contracted; magnificent; bountiful; generous; giving largely; as a *liberal* donor; the *liberal* founders of a college or hospital. It expresses less than *praiseworthy* or *extravagant*.
2. Generous; ample; large; as a *liberal* donation; a *liberal* allowance.
3. Not selfish, narrow or contracted; catholic; enlarged; embracing other interests than one's own; as *liberal* sentiments or views; a *liberal* mind; *liberal* policy.
4. General; extensive; embracing literature and the sciences generally; as a *liberal* education. This phrase is often but

- not necessarily synonymous with *collegiate*, as a *collegiate* education.
5. Free; open; candid; as a *liberal* communication of thoughts.
6. Large; profuse; as a *liberal* discharge of matter by secretions or excretions.
7. Free; not literal or strict; as a *liberal* construction of law.
8. Not mean; not low in birth or mind.
9. Licentious; free to excess. *Shak.*
- Liberal arts*, as distinguished from *mechanical arts*, are such as depend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labor of the hands, and regard amusement, curiosity or intellectual improvement, rather than the necessity of subsistence, or manual skill. Such are grammar, rhetoric, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, &c.
- Liberal* has of before the thing bestowed, and to before the person or object on which any thing is bestowed; as, to be *liberal* of praise or censure; *liberal* to the poor.
- LIBERALITY, n.** [*L. liberalitas*; Fr. *liberalité*. See *Liberal*.]
1. Munificence; bounty.
- That *liberality* is but just away,
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Denham.*
2. A particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity. In this sense, it has the plural number. A prudent man is not impoverished by his *liberalities*.
3. Largeness of mind; catholicism; that comprehensiveness of mind which includes other interests beside its own, and duly estimates in its decisions the value or importance of each. It is evidence of a noble mind to judge of men and things with *liberality*.
- Many treat the gospel with indifference under the name of *liberality*. *J. M. Mason.*
4. Candor; impartiality.
- LIBERALIZE, v. t.** To render liberal or catholic; to enlarge; to free from narrow views or prejudices; as, to *liberalize* the mind. *Burke. Wash.*
- LIBERALIZED, pp.** Freed from narrow views and prejudices; made liberal.
- LIBERALIZING, ppr.** Rendering liberal; divesting of narrow views and prejudices.
- LIBERALLY, ad.** Bountifully; freely; largely; with munificence.
- If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who gives to all men *liberally*, and upbraids not him. James i.
2. With generous and impartial regard to other interests than our own; with enlarged views; without selfishness or meanness; as, to think or judge *liberally* of men and their actions.
3. Freely; not strictly; not literally.
- LIBERATE, v. t.** [*L. libera*, from *liber*, free; Fr. *liberer*; It. *liberare*.]
1. To free; to release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; as, to *liberate* one from duress or imprisonment; to *liberate* the mind from the shackles of prejudice.
2. To manumit; as, to *liberate* a slave.
- LIBERATED, pp.** Freed; released from confinement, restraint or slavery; manumitted.
- LIBERATING, ppr.** Delivering from restraint or slavery.

- LIBERATION, n.** [*L. liberatio*.] The act of delivering from restraint, confinement or slavery.
- LIBERATOR, n.** One who liberates or delivers.
- LIBERTARIAN, a.** [*L. liber*, free; *libertas*, liberty.]
- Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.
- Remove from their mind *libertarian* prejudice. *Erving.*
- LIBERTINAGE, n.** Libertinism, which is most used.
- LIBERTINE, n.** [*L. libertinus*, from *liber*, free.]
1. Among the Romans, a freedman; a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude.
2. One unconfined; one free from restraint. *Shak.*
3. A man who lives without restraint of the animal passion; one who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.
- LIBERTINE, a.** Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion; as *libertine* principles; a *libertine* life.
- LIBERTINISM, n.** State of a freedman. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*
2. Licentiousness of opinion and practice; an unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness. *Atterbury.*
- LIBERTY, n.** [*L. libertas*, from *liber*, free; Fr. *liberté*; It. *libertà*; Sp. *libertad*. *Class Lib. No. 24, 37, 30, 31.*]
1. Freedom from restraint, in a general sense, and applicable to the body, or to the will or mind. The body is at *liberty*, when not confined; the will or mind is at *liberty*, when not checked or controlled. A man enjoys *liberty*, when no physical force operates to restrain his actions or volitions.
2. *Natural liberty*, consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature. It is a state of exemption from the control of others, and from positive laws and the institutions of social life. This liberty is abridged by the establishment of government.
3. *Civil liberty*, is the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained, as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state or nation. A restraint of natural liberty, not necessary or expedient for the public, is tyranny or oppression. Civil liberty is an exemption from the arbitrary will of others, which exemption is secured by established laws, which restrain every man from injuring or controlling another. Hence the restraints of law are essential to *civil liberty*.
- The *liberty* of one depends not so much on the removal of all restraint from him, as on the due restraint upon the *liberty* of others. *Ames.*
- In this sentence, the latter word *liberty* denotes *natural liberty*.
4. *Political liberty*, is sometimes used as synonymous with *civil liberty*. But it more properly designates the *liberty* of a nation, the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence by another nation. Hence we

often speak of the *political liberties* of Europe, or the nations of Europe.

5. *Religious liberty*, is the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshipping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, without external control.

6. *Liberty*, in metaphysics, as opposed to necessity, is the power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, by which either is preferred to the other. *Locke*.

Freedom of the will; exemption from compulsion or restraint in willing or volition.

7. *Privilege*; exemption; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; with a plural. Thus we speak of the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe.

8. *Leave*; permission granted. The witness obtained *liberty* to leave the court.

9. A space in which one is permitted to pass without restraint, and beyond which he may not lawfully pass; with a plural; as the *liberties* of a prison.

10. Freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum. Females should repress all improper *liberties*.

To take the *liberty* to do or say any thing, to use freedom not specially granted.

To set at *liberty*, to deliver from confinement; to release from restraint.

To be at *liberty*, to be free from restraint.

Liberty of the press, is freedom from any restriction on the power to publish books; the free power of publishing what one pleases, subject only to punishment for abusing the privilege, or publishing what is unbecomingly to the public or injurious to individuals. *Blackstone*.

LIBIDINIST, *n.* One given to lewdness. *Junius*.

LIBIDINOUS, *a.* [*L. libidinosus*, from *libido*, *libido*, lust, from *libeo*, *libet*, *libet*, to please, it pleaseth; *G. libeo*, love; *lieben*, to love; *Eng. love*, which see. The root is *lib* or *lub*.]

Lustful; lewd; having an eager appetite for venereal pleasure. *Beauly*.

LIBIDINOUSLY, *a.* Lustfully; with lewd desire.

LIBIDINOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being lustful; inordinate appetite for venereal pleasure.

LIBRA, *n.* [*L.*]. The balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, in September.

LIBRARIAN, *n.* [*L. libarius*, with a different signification, from *liber*, bark, a book.]

1. The keeper or one who has the care of a library or collection of books.

2. One who transcribes or copies books. [*Not now used.*] *Broom*.

LIBRARY, *n.* [*L. libarium*, *libaria*, from *liber*, a book.]

1. A collection of books belonging to a private person, or to a public institution or a company.

2. An edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

LIBRATÉ, *v. t.* [*L. libro*, from *libra*, a balance, a level; allied perhaps to *Eng. level*.]

To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise. **LIBRATE**, *v. i.* To move, as a balance; to be poised.

Their parts all *librate* on too nice a beam. *Cifton*.

LIBRATION, *n.* The act of balancing or state of being balanced; a state of equipoise, with equal weights on both sides of a center.

2. In the *astronomy*, an apparent irregularity of the moon's motions, by which it seems to librate about its axis. *Encyc.*

Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun and the latitude of the stars change from time to time. *Diet. Trev.*

3. A balancing or equipoise between extremes. *Darwin*.

LIBRATORY, *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

LICE, *pl. of louse*.

LICE-BANE, *n.* A plant.

LICENSE, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. licentia*, from *liceo*, to be permitted, *lr. leighain*, *ligim*, to allow or permit.]

1. Leave; permission; authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act. A *license* may be verbal or written; when written, the paper containing the authority is called a *license*. A man is not permitted to retail spirituous liquors till he has obtained a *license*.

2. Excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum.

License they mean, when they cry liberty. *Milton*.

LICENSE, *v. t.* To permit by grant of authority; to remove legal restraint by a grant of permission; as, to *license* a man to keep an inn.

2. To authorize to act in a particular character; as, to *license* a physician or a lawyer.

3. To disuiss. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton*.

LICENSER, *n.* One who grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others; as a *licenser* of the press.

LICENTIATE, *n.* [*from L. licentia*.] One who has a license; as a *licentiate* in physic or medicine.

2. In *Spain*, one who has a degree; as a *licentiate* in law or divinity. The officers of justice are mostly distinguished by this title. *Encyc.*

LICENTIATE, *v. t.* To give license or permission. *L'Ettrange*.

LICENTIOUS, *a.* [*L. licentiosus*.] Using license; indulging freedom to excess; unrestrained by law or morality; loose; dissolute; as a *licentious* man.

2. Exceeding the limits of law or propriety; wanton; unrestrained; as *licentious* desires. *Licentious* thoughts precede *licentious* conduct.

LICENTIOUSLY, *adv.* With excess of liberty; in contempt of law and morality.

LICENTIOUSNESS, *n.* Excessive indulgence of liberty; contempt of the just restraints of law, morality and decorum. The *licentiousness* of authors is justly condemned; the *licentiousness* of the press is punishable by law.

Law is the god of wise men; *licentiousness* is the god of fools. *Plato*.

LICH, *n.* [*Sax. lic*. See *Like*.] Like; even; equal. *Obs.*

LICH, *n.* [*Sax. lice* or *lice*, a body, the flesh, a dead body or corpse; *lichama*, a living body; hence *lichwaake*, watching with the dead; *Lichfield*, the field of dead bodies; *Goth. leik*, the flesh, a body; *Likan*, to please, *Sax. liccan*; *Goth. leiks*, like; *G. gleich*, *D. lyk* and *gelyk*, like; *G. leiche*, a dead body, *D. lyk*; *Heb. ליק* cha-

lak, smooth; *Ar. حَلَت* *chalaka*, to

slave, to make smooth; *حَلَّتْ* *galaka*,

to measure, to form, to create, to make smooth and equal, to be beautiful; derivatives, creature, man, people. We see the radical sense is smooth, or rather to make even, equal, smooth; hence like, likeness, and a body. We have here an instance of the radical sense of *man* and *body*, almost exactly analogous to that of *Alum*, from *لحم* to make equal, to be like.]

LICHEN, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. λικηνη*.] In botany, the name for an extensive division of cryptogam plants, constituting a genus in the order of Algae, in the Linnean system, but now forming a distinct natural order. They appear in the form of thin flat crusts, covering rocks and the bark of trees, or in foliaceous expansions, or branched like a shrub in miniature, or sometimes only as a gelatinous mass, or a powdery substance. They are called rock moss and tree moss, and some of the liverworts are of this order. They also include the Iceland moss and the reindeer moss; but they are entirely distinct from the true mosses (*Musci*). *Ed. Encyc.*

2. In surgery, a species of impetigo, appearing in the form of a red, dry, rough, and somewhat prurient spot, that gives off small furfuraceous scales. *Hooper*.

LICHENOGRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to **LICHENOGRAPHICAL**, *a.* to lichenography.

LICHENOGRAPHER, *n.* One who describes the lichens.

LICHENOGRAPHY, *n.* [*Lichen* and *γραφω*, to write.]

A description of the vegetables called lichens; the science which illustrates the natural history of the lichens. *Acharius*.

LICHT, *a.* [*L. lictus*.] Lawful.

LICHTLY, *adv.* Lawfully.

LICITNESS, *a.* Lawfulness.

LICK, *v. t.* [*Sax. liccan*; *Goth. laigwan*; *G. lecken*, *schlecken*; *D. likken*; *Dan. likker*, *sikke*; *Sw. slika*, *slika*; *Fr. licher*; *It. leccare*; *lr. leagain*, *ligkin*; *Russ. lokay*, *tij*; *J. lingo*; *Gr. λικω*. Class *Lg.* No. 12. 18. See *Like* and *Stek*.]

1. To pass or draw the tongue over the surface; as, a dog *licks* a wound. *Temple*.

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue; as, a dog or cat *licks* milk. *I Kings* xxi.

To *lick* up; to devour; to consume entirely.

Now shall this company *lick* up all that are round about us, as an ox *licketh* up the grass of the field. *Numb.* xvii.

To *lick* the dust, to be slain; to perish in battle.

His enemies shall *lick* the dust. *Ps.* lxii.

LICK, *n.* In *America*, a place where beasts of the forest lick for salt, at salt springs.

LICK, *n.* [*W. lag*, a lick, a slap, a ray, a blade; *laiciare*, to lick, to shoot out, to throw or lay about, to cudgel. *Qu.* The root of *flog* and *stay*, to strike. See *Ar.*

ليك lakka, to strike. Class Lg. No. 14.]

1. A blow; a stroke. [*Not an elegant word.*]
2. A wash; something rubbed on. [*Not in use.*]

LICK, *v. t.* To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to chastise with blows. [*Not an elegant word; but probably flog, L. figo, is one of the roots of this word.*]

LICKER, *n.* One that licks.

LICKERISH, *a.* [*Dan. lekker, G. लेकर, Sw. licker*, nice, dainty, delicate. This sense to be connected with *D. lekken, G. lecken, Dan. lekker, Sw. licker*, to leak, for in *D.* the verb signifies also to make sleek or smooth, and in *G.* to lick, which unites the word with *lick*, and perhaps with *like*. In *Sax.* *liccera* is a glutton, and this is the *It. lecco*, a glutton, a *lecher*; *leccardo*, greedily; *leccare*, to lick. The *Arm.* has *licker*, *lickerish*. The phrase, the *mouth waters for a thing*, may throw light on this word, and in the syllable of *delight, delicious and delicate*, is a prefix, these are of the same family, as may be the *Gr. λικω*, sweet. The senses of *watery, smooth, sweet*, are allied; *likeness* is often connected with *smoothness*, in radical sense, and *sleek* is probably from the root of *lick, like*.]

1. Nice in the choice of food; dainty; as a *lickerish palate*. *L'Estrange.*
2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager to taste or enjoy; having a keen relish. *Sidney. Dryden. Locke.*
3. Dainty; tempting the appetite; as *lickerish bits*. *Millon.*

LICKERISHLY, *adv.* Daintily.

LICKERISHNESS, *n.* Niceness of palate; daintiness.

LICORICE, *n.* [*It. liquorizia; L. glycyrrhiza; Gr. γλυκιστήριον; γλυκίς*, sweet, and *ρίζα*, root.]

A plant of the genus *Glycyrrhiza*. The root of this plant abounds with a sweet balsamic juice, much used in pectoral compositions. *Encyc.*

LICOROUS, LICOROUSNESS, for *lickerish*, &c. not used.

LICTOR, *n.* [*L. Qu. licet*, to strike.] An officer among the Romans, who bore an ax and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office. The duty of a licitor was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to clear the way and cause due respect to be paid to them. A dictator was attended by twenty-four licitors, a consul by twelve, and a master of the horse by six. It was also the duty of licitors to apprehend and punish criminals. *Encyc. Johnson.*

LID, *n.* [*Sax. hīd*, a cover; *hīdan*, to cover; *ge-hīd*, a roof; *D. Duu. hīd; L. claudō, cludo*; *Gr. κλυω*, contracted from κλυωω; *Heb. כָּסָה* or כָּסָה to cover, *Ar. لبت* latta. Class Ld. No. I. 8. 9.]

A cover; that which shuts the opening of a vessel or box; as the *lid* of a chest or

trunk; also, the cover of the eye, the membrane which is drawn over the eyeball of an animal at pleasure, and which is intended for its protection; the *eyelid*.

LIE, water impregnated with alkaline salt, is written *lye*, to distinguish it from *lie*, a falsehood.

LIE, *n.* [*Sax. lig or lyge; Sw. lōgn; Dan. lōgn; D. leugen; G. lug, lüge; Russ. loj*. The verb is probably the primary word.]

1. A criminal falsehood; a falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth. Fiction, or a false statement or representation, not intended to deceive, mislead or injure, as in fables, parables and the like, is not a lie. It is willful deceit that makes a lie. A man may act a lie, as by pointing his finger in a wrong direction, when a traveler inquires of him his road. *Patey.*

2. A fiction; in a *ludicrous sense*. *Dryden.*
3. False doctrine. 1 John ii.
4. An idolatrous picture of God, or a false god. *Rom. i.*
5. That which deceives and disappoints confidence. *Micah i.*

To *gibe* the lie, to charge with falsehood. A man's actions may give the lie to his words.

LIE, *v. i.* [*Sax. ligan, leogan; Dan. lyver; Sw. luga; G. lügen; D. leugenen; Russ. lōj.*]

1. To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive, or with an immoral design. Thou hast not tied to men, but to God. *Acts v.*

2. To exhibit a false representation; to say or do that which deceives another, when he has a right to know the truth, or when morality requires a just representation.

LIE, *v. i. pret. lay; pp. lain, [lien, obs.]* [*Sax. ligan or ligian; Goth. ligan; Sw. liggia; Dau. ligger; D. liggēn; G. liegen; Russ. loj; Gr. λογομαι*. The *Gr.* word usually signifies to speak, which is to utter or throw out sounds. Hence to *lie down* is to throw one's self down, and probably *lie* and *lay* are of one family, as are *jacere* and *jacere*, in *Latin*.]

1. To be in a horizontal position, or nearly so, and to rest on any thing lengthwise, and not on the end. Thus a person *lies* on a bed, and a fallen tree on the ground. A cask stands on its end, but *lies* on its side.
2. To rest in an inclining posture; to lean; as, to *lie* on or against a column.
3. To rest; to press on.
4. To be reposed in the grave.

All the kings of the earth, even all of them, lie in glory. *Is. xiv.*

5. To rest on a bed or couch; to be prostrate; as, to *lie sick*.

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death. *Mark v.*

6. To be situated. New Haven *lies* in the forty second degree of north latitude. Ireland *lies* west of England.

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. *Collier.*

7. To be; to rest; to abide; to remain; often followed by some word denoting a particular condition; as, to *lie waste*; to *lie fallow*; to *lie open*; to *lie hid*; to *lie piping* or *grieving*; to *lie under* one's dis-

pleasure; to *lie* at the mercy of a creditor, or at the mercy of the wares.

8. To consist.

He that thinks that diversion may not fit in hard labor, forgets the early rising of the huntsman. *Locke.*

9. To be sustainable in law; to be capable of being maintained. An action *lies* against the tenant for waste.

An appeal *lies* in this case. *Ch. J. Parsons.*
To *lie at*, to tease or importune. [*Little used.*]

To *lie at the heart*, to be fixed as an object of affection or anxious desire.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever lain at their hearts. *Temple.*

To *lie by*, to be reposed, or remaining with. He has the manuscript *lying by* him.

2. To rest; to intermit labor. *We lay by* during the heat of the day.

To *lie in the way*, to be an obstacle or impediment. Remove the objections that *lie in the way* of an amicable adjustment.

To *lie hard or heavy*, to press; to oppress; to burden.

To *lie on hand*, to be or remain in possession; to remain unsold or undisposed of. Great quantities of wine *lie on hand*, or have *lain long on hand*.

To *lie on the hands*, to remain unemployed or unemployed; to be tedious. Men are sometimes at a loss to know how to employ the time that *lies on their hands*.

To *lie on the head*, to be imputed.

What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie on my head*. *Shak.*

To *lie in wait*, to wait for in concealment; to lie in ambush; to watch for an opportunity to attack or seize.

To *lie in one*, to be in the power of; to be long to.

As much as *fieth* in you, live peaceably with all men. *Rom. xii.*

To *lie down*, to lay the body on the ground or other level place; also, to go to rest.

To *lie in*, to be in childbed; to bring forth young.

To *lie under*, to be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by.

To *lie on upon*, to be a matter of obligation or duty. *It lies* on the plaintiff to maintain his action.

To *lie with*, to lodge or sleep with; also, to have carnal knowledge of.

2. To belong to. *It lies with* you to make amends.

To *lie over*, to remain unpaid, after the time when payment is due; as a note in bank.

To *lie to*, to be stationary, as a ship.

LIEF, *a.* [*Sax. leaf*, loved, *D. lief, G. lieb*. See *Love*.] Dear; beloved. *Obs.*

Spenser. Shak.

LIEF, *adv.* [*supra*. This word coincides with *love*, *L. lubet, libet*, and the primary sense is to be free, prompt, ready.] Gladly; willingly; freely; used in familiar speech, in the phrase, I had as *lief* go as not. It has been supposed that *lief* in this phrase is a corruption of *would*. At any rate it is anomalous.

LIEGE, *a.* [*It. ligio; Fr. lige*; from *L. ligo*, to bind; *Gr. λυω*, to bind, to bend; *λυος*, a withe.]

Bound by a feudal tenure; obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vas-

sal to his lord; subject; faithful; as a *liege* man. By *liege* homage, a vassal was bound to serve his lord against all, without excepting his sovereign; or against all, excepting a former lord to whom he owed like service. *Encyc.*

2. Sovereign; as a *liege* lord. [See the *Noun*.]

LIEGE, *n.* [supra.] A vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord.

2. A lord or superior; a sovereign.

[Note. This is a false application of the word, arising probably from transferring the word from the vassal to the lord; the lord of *liege* men, being called *liege* lord. *Johnson*.]

LIE'GE-MAN, *n.* A vassal; a subject. *Obs.* *Spenser. Shak.*

LIEU, the obsolete participle of *lie*. [See *Lain*.]

LIEN, *n.* [supra.] A legal claim; as a *lien* upon land.

LIENIENTIC, *a.* [from *lienteric*.] Pertaining to a lienteric. *Greit.*

LI'ENTERY, *n.* [Fr. *lienterie*; L. *lienteria*; Gr. *λεω*, smooth, and *εντερον*, an intestine.]

A flux of the bowels, in which the aliment is discharged undigested, and with little alteration either in color or substance. *Encyc.*

LIER, *n.* [from *lie*.] One who lies down; one who rests or remains; as a *lier* in wait or in ambush. *Josh. viii.*

LIEU, *n.* [Fr. from the root of L. *locus*, *Eng. ley* or *lea*. See *Ley*.]

Place; room; stand. It is used only with *in*. Let me have gold *in lieu* of silver. *In lieu* of fashionable honor, let justice be substituted.

LIEUTENANCY, *n.* *luten'ancy*. [See *Lieutenant*.]

1. The office or commission of a lieutenant. *Shak.*

2. The body of lieutenants. *Fulton.*

LIEUTENANT, *n.* *luten'ant*. [Fr.; composed of *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, L. *tenens*, holding.]

1. An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. Officers of this kind are civil, as the lord-*lieutenant* of a kingdom or county; or military, as a *lieutenant* general, a *lieutenant* colonel.

2. In *military affairs*, the second commissioned officer in a company of infantry cavalry or artillery.

3. In *ships of war*, the officer next in rank to the captain.

LIEUTENANTSHIP. [See *Lieutenancy*.]

LIEVE, for *lieve*, is vulgar. [See *Lief*.]

LIE'WRITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *yen-ite*, which see.

LIFE, *n.* plu. *livēs*. [Sax. *lif*, *lyf*; Sw. *lif*; Dan. *liv*; G. *leben*; D. *leven*. See *Livē*.]

1. In a *general sense*, that state of animals and plants, or of an organized being, in which its natural functions and motions are performed, or in which its organs are capable of performing their functions. A tree is not destitute of life in winter, when the functions of its organs are suspended; nor man during a swoon or syncope; nor strictly birds, quadrupeds or serpents during their torpidity in winter. They are

not strictly dead, till the functions of their organs are incapable of being renewed. 2. In *animals*, animation; vitality; and in *man*, that state of being in which the soul and body are united.

He treated me not to take his *life*.

Broome.

3. In *plants*, the state in which they grow or are capable of growth, by means of the circulation of the sap. The *life* of an oak may be two, three, or four hundred years.

4. The present state of existence; the time from birth to death. The *life* of man seldom exceeds seventy years.

If in this *life* only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. 1 Cor. xv.

5. Manner of living; conduct; deportment, in regard to morals.

I will teach my family to lead good *lives*.

Mrs. Barker.

6. Condition; course of living, in regard to happiness and misery. We say, a man's *life* has been a series of prosperity, or misfortune.

7. Blood, the supposed vehicle of animation. And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*

8. Animals in general; animal being. Full nature swarms with *life*. *Thomson.*

9. System of animal nature. Lives through all *life*. *Pope.*

10. Spirit; animation; briskness; vivacity; resolution. They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and words. *Felton.*

11. The living form; real person or state; in opposition to a *copy*; as, a picture is taken from the *life*; a description from the *life*.

12. Exact resemblance; writn to before *life*. His portrait is drawn to the *life*.

13. General state of man, or of social manners; as the studies and arts that polish *life*.

14. Condition; rank in society; as high *life* and low *life*.

15. Common occurrences; course of things; human affairs. But to know That which before us lies in daily *life*. *Milton.*

16. A person; a living being; usually or always, a human being. How many *lives* were sacrificed during the revolution!

17. Narrative of a past life; history of the events of life; biographical narration. Johnson wrote the *life* of Milton, and the *lives* of other poets.

18. In *Scripture*, nourishment; support of life. For the tree of the field is man's *life*. *Dent.*

19. The stomach or appetite. His *life* is abhorred bread. *Job xxxii.*

20. The enjoyments or blessings of the present life. Having the promise of the *life* that now is, and of that which is to come. 1 Tim. iv.

21. Supreme felicity. To be spiritually minded is *life* and peace. *Rom. viii.*

22. Eternal happiness in heaven. *Rom. v.*

23. Restoration to life. *Rom. v.*

24. The author and giver of supreme felicity. I am the way, the truth, and the *life*. *John xiv.*

25. A quickening, animating and strengthening principle, in a moral sense. *John vi.*

LIFE-BLOOD, *n.* The blood necessary to life; vital blood. *Dryden.*

2. That which constitutes or gives strength and energy. Money, the *life-blood* of the nation. *Swift.*

LIFE-BLOOD, *a.* Necessary as blood to life; essential. *Milton.*

LIFE-ESTATE, *n.* An estate that continues during the life of the possessor.

LIFE-EVERLASTING, *n.* A plant of the genus *Gnaphalium*.

LIFE-GIVING, *a.* Having power to give life; inspiring; invigorating. *Spenser.*

LIFE-GUARD, *n.* A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends the person of a prince, or other person.

LIFELESS, *a.* Dead; deprived of life; as a *lifeless* body.

2. Destitute of life; unanimated; as *lifeless* matter.

3. Destitute of power, force, vigor or spirit; dull; heavy; inactive.

4. Void of spirit; vapid; as liquor.

5. Torpid.

6. Wanting physical energy.

LIFELESSLY, *adv.* Without vigor; dully; frigidly; heavily.

LIFELESSNESS, *n.* Destitution of life, vigor and spirit; inactivity.

LIFE-LIKE, *a.* Like a living person. *Pope.*

LIFE-RENT, *n.* The rent of an estate that continues for life.

LIFE-STRING, *n.* A nerve or string that is imagined to be essential to life.

LIFETIME, *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life. *Addison.*

LIFEWEARY, *a.* Tired of life; weary of living. *Shak.*

LIFT, *v. t.* [Sw. *lyfta*, Dan. *lyfter*, to lift; Goth. *lifjan*, to steal; Sax. *lifjan*, to be high or conspicuous; Goth. *lifjus*, a thief. We retain this sense in *shoplift*. L. *levo*, *clero*, I. *levar*, to lift; Sp. *levar*, to carry or transport; Fr. *lever*; perhaps L. *levis*, light.]

1. To raise; to elevate; as, to *lift* the foot or the hand; to *lift* the head.

2. To raise; to elevate mentally.

3. To thee, O Lord, do I *lift* up my soul. *Ps. xxxv.*

4. To raise in estimation, dignity or rank. His fortune has *lifted* him into notice, or into office.

The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man. *Addison.*

5. To elate; to cause to swell, as with pride. *Up* is often used after *lift*, as a qualifying word; sometimes with effect or emphasis; very often, however, it is useless.

6. To bear; to support. *Spenser.*

7. To steal, that is, to take and carry away. Hence we retain the use of *shoplift*, although the verb in this sense is obsolete.

8. In *Scripture*, to crucify. When ye have *lifted* up the Son of man. *John viii.*

To *lift* up the eyes, to look; to fix the eyes on.

Let lifted up his eyes and beheld Jordan. Gen. xiii.
2. To direct the desires to God in prayer. Ps. cxxi.

To lift up the head, to raise from a low condition; to exalt. Gen. xl.

2. To rejoice. Luke xxi.
To lift up the hand, to swear, or to confirm by oath. Gen. xiv.

2. To raise the hands in prayer. Ps. cxviii.
3. To rise in opposition to; to rebel; to assault. 2 Sam. xviii.

4. To injure or oppress. Job xxxi.
5. To shake off sloth and engage in duty. Heb. xii.

To lift up the face, to look to with confidence, cheerfulness and comfort. Job xxii.
To lift up the heel against, to treat with insolence and contempt.

To lift up the horn, to behave arrogantly or scornfully. Ps. lxxv.
To lift up the feet, to come speedily to one's relief. Ps. lxxv.

To lift up the voice, to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or joy. Gen. xxi. Is. xxiv.
LIFT, v. i. To try to raise; to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing.

The body strained by lifting at a weight too heavy—*Locke*.

2. To practice theft. *Obs.*

LIFT, n. The act of raising; a lifting; as the lift of the feet in walking or running. *Bacon*.

The goat gives the fox a lift. *L'Estrange*.

2. An effort to raise; as, give us a lift. [*Popular use.*]

3. That which is to be raised.

4. A dead lift, an ineffectual effort to raise; or the thing which the strength is not sufficient to raise.

5. Any thing to be done which exceeds the strength for a state of inability; as, to help one at a dead lift. *Buller*.

6. A rise; a degree of elevation; as the lift of a lock in canals. *Gallatin*.

7. In *Scottish*, the sky; the atmosphere; the firmament. [*Sax. lyft, air, Sw. lyft.*]

8. In *seamen's language*, a rope descending from the cap mast-wad-lead to the extremity of a yard. Its use is to support the yard, keep it in equilibrio, and raise the end, when occasion requires. *Mar. Dict.*

LIFTED, *pp.* Raised; elevated; swelled with pride.

LIFTER, n. One that lifts or raises.

LIFTING, *ppr.* Raising; swelling with pride.

LIFTING, n. The act of lifting; assistance.

LIG, v. i. To lie. [*See Lie.*] *Obs.*

LIGAMENT, n. [*L. ligamentum, from ligo, to bind, that is, to strain.*]

1. Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another.

Interwoven is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts. *Washington*.

2. In *anatomy*, a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another. It is a white, solid, inelastic, tendinous substance, softer than cartilage, but harder than membrane. *Encyc. Quincy. Core.*

3. Bond; chain; that which binds or restrains. *Addison*.

LIGAMENTAL, } Composing a ligamentous, }
LIGAMENTOVS, } ment; of the nature of a ligament; binding; as a strong ligamentous membrane. *Wiseman*.

LIGATION, n. [*L. ligatio.*] The act of binding, or state of being bound. *Addison*.

LIGATURE, n. [*Fr. from L. ligatura.*]

1. Any thing that binds; a band or bandage. *Ray*.

2. The act of binding; as, by a strict *ligature* of the parts. *Arbuthnot*.

3. Impotence induced by magic. *Core. Encyc.*

4. In *music*, a band or line connecting notes.

5. Among *printers*, a double character, or a type consisting of two letters or characters united; as *fl. fi.* in English. The old editions of Greek authors abound with *ligatures*.

6. The state of being bound. *Mortimer*.

7. In *medicine*, stiffness of a joint. *Core.*

8. In *surgery*, a cord or string for tying the blood vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage.

LIGHT, n. *litē*. [*Sax. lecht, līt; D. G. licht; L. lux, light, and luco, to shine; Port. Sp. luz, light; W. llug, tending to break out or open, or to shoot, to gleam, and as a noun, a breaking out in blotches, a gleam, indistinct light; litig, that is apt to break out, that is bright, a tumor, an eruption; lituus, to make bright, to clear, to break out, to appear in spots; luc, a darting, sudden throw, glance, flash; lucciate, to throw, to fling, to pelt; luced, a gleam, lightning.*]

This word furnishes a full and distinct explanation of the original sense of light, to throw, dart, shoot, or break forth; and it accords with *Eng. luek*, both in elements and radical sense. *Class Lg. No. 6. 7. 23. 34.*

1. That ethereal agent or matter which makes objects perceptible to the sense of seeing, but the particles of which are separately invisible. It is now generally believed that light is a fluid, or real matter, existing independent of other substances, with properties peculiar to itself. Its velocity is astonishing, as it passes through a space of nearly twelve millions of miles in a minute. Light, when decomposed, is found to consist of rays differently colored; as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The sun is the principal source of light in the solar system; but light is also emitted from bodies ignited, or in combustion, and is reflected from enlightened bodies, as the moon. Light is also emitted from certain putrefying substances. It is usually united with heat, but it exists also independent of it. *Hooper. Nicholson. Encyc.*

2. That flood of luminous rays which flows from the sun, and constitutes day.

God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. Gen. i.

3. Day; the dawn of day.

The murderer rising with the light, killed the poor and needy. Job. xxiv.

4. Life.

O, spring to light, auspicious babe, be born! *Pope*.

5. Any thing that gives light; as a lamp, candle, taper, lighted tower, star, &c.

Then he called for a light, and sprang in—Acts vi.

I have set thee to be a light to the Gentiles. Acts xiii.

And God made two great lights. Gen. i.

6. The illuminated part of a picture; the part which lies open to the luminary by which the piece is supposed to be enlightened, and is painted in vivid colors; opposed to *shade*.

7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.

I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me light to all I could desire. *Dryden*.

Light, understanding and wisdom—was found in him. *Dan. v.*

8. Means of knowing. By using such lights as we have, we may arrive at probability, if not at certainty.

9. Open view; a visible state; a state of being seen by the eye, or perceived, understood or known. Further researches will doubtless bring to light many isles yet undiscovered; further experiments will bring to light properties of matter yet unknown.

10. Public view or notice.

Why am I ask'd what next shall see the light? *Pope*.

11. Explanation; illustration; means of understanding. One part of Scripture throws light on another.

12. Point of view; situation to be seen or viewed; a use of the word taken from painting. It is useful to exhibit a subject in a variety of lights. Let every thought be presented in a strong light. In whatever light we view this event, it must be considered an evil.

13. A window; a place that admits light to enter. 1 Kings vii.

14. A pane of glass; as a window with twelve lights.

15. In *Scripture*, God, the source of knowledge. *God is light. 1 John i.*

16. Christ.

That was the true light, that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. *John i.*

17. Joy; comfort; felicity.

Light is sown for the righteous. Ps. cxvii.

18. Saving knowledge.

It is because there is no light in them. *Is. viii.*

19. Prosperity; happiness.

Then shall thy light break forth as the morning. *Is. lviii.*

20. Support; comfort; deliverance. *Mic. vii.*

21. The gospel. *Matt. iv.*

22. The understanding or judgment. *Matt. vi.*

23. The gifts and graces of christians. *Matt. v.*

24. A moral instructor, as John the Baptist. *John v.*

25. A true christian, a person enlightened. *Eph. v.*

26. A good king, the guide of his people. *Sam. xxi.*

The light of the countenance, favor; smiles. *Ps. lv.*

To stand in one's own light, to be the means of preventing good, or frustrating one's own purposes.

To come to light, to be detected; to be discovered or found.

LIGHT, a. lite. Bright; clear; not dark or obscure; as, the morning is *light*; the apartment is *light*.

2. In colors, white or whitish; as a *light* color; a *light* brown; a *light* complexion. **LIGHT, a. lite.** [Sax. *liht*, *leod*; D. *liet*; G. *licht*; Fr. *leger*; It. *leggiero*; Port. *ligeiro*; Sp. *ligero*; Russ. *legkes*; Sans. *leka*. The Sw. *litt*, Dan. *let*, may be contractions of the same word. The Slavonic also has *lehek* and *legok*. Qu. L. *alacer*. This word accords with *light*, the fluid, in orthography, and may be from the same radix.]

1. Having little weight; not tending to the center of gravity with force; not heavy. A feather is *light*, compared with lead or silver; but a thing is *light* only comparatively. That which is *light* to a man, may be heavy to a child. A *light* burden for a camel, may be insupportable to a horse.

2. Not burdensome; easy to be lifted, borne or carried by physical strength; as a *light* burden, weight or load.

3. Not oppressive; easy to be suffered or endured; as a *light* affliction. 2 Cor. iv.

4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not requiring great strength or exertion. The task is *light*; the work is *light*.

5. Easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach; as *light* food. It may signify also, containing little nutriment.

6. Not heavily armed, or armed with light weapons; as *light* troops; a troop of *light* horse.

7. Active; swift; nimble.

Asahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe. 2 Sam. ii.

8. Not encumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.

Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are *light* to run away. Bacon.

9. Not laden; not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted. The ship returned *light*. 10. Slight; trifling; not important; as a *light* error. Boyle.

11. Not dense; not gross; as *light* vapors; *light* fumes. Dryden.

12. Small; inconsiderable; not copious or vehement; as *light* rain; a *light* snow.

13. Not strong; not violent; moderate; as a *light* wind. Tillotson.

14. Easy to admit influence; inconsiderate; easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; unscouted; volatile; as a *light*, vain person; a *light* mind.

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconsiderate person, than profanely to scoff at religion. Tillotson.

15. Gay; airy; indulging levity; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. Shak.

We may neither be *light* in prayer, nor wrathful in debate. J. M. Mason.

16. Wanton; unchaste; as a woman of *light* carriage.

A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. Shak.

17. Not of legal weight; clipped; diminished; as *light* coin.

To set *light* by, to undervalue; to slight; to treat as of no importance; to despise.

To make *light* of, to treat as of little consequence; to slight; to disregard.

LIGHT, v. l. lite. To kindle; to inflame; to set fire to; as, to *light* a candle or lamp; sometimes with *up*; as, to *light up* an inextinguishable flame. We often hear *lit* used for *lighted*, as, he *lit* a candle; but this is inelegant.

2. To give light to.

Ah hopeless, lasting flames! like those that

To light the dead— Pope.

3. To illuminate; to fill or spread over with light; as, to *light* a room; to *light* the streets of a city.

4. To lighten; to ease of a burden. [Not in use. See *Lighten*.] Spenser.

LIGHT, v. i. lite. [Sax. *lihtan*, *alhtan*, *gehtlan*, to *light* or *kindle*, to *lighten* or *alleviate*, and to *alight*; *hlhtan*, to *alight*; D. *lichten*, to shine; *lieten*, to leave or lift; G. *lichten*, to weigh, to lighten.]

1. To fall on; to come to by chance; to happen to find; with *on*.

A weaker man may sometimes *light* on notions which had escaped a wiser. Watts.

2. To fall on; to strike.

They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. Rev. vii.

3. To descend, as from a horse or carriage; with *down*, *off*, or *from*.

He *lighted down* from his chariot. 2 Kings v. She *lighted off* the camel. Gen. xxiv.

4. To settle; to rest; to stoop from flight. The bee *lights* on this flower and that.

LIGHT-ARMED, a. Armed with light weapons.

LIGHT-BEARER, n. A torch-bearer.

LIGHT-BRAIN, n. An empty headed person.

LIGHTED, pp. lit'ed. Kindled; set on fire; caused to burn. [Lit, for *lighted*, is inelegant.]

LIGHTEN, v. i. lit'n. [from *light*, the fluid; Sax. *lihtan*.]

1. To flash; to burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine with an instantaneous illumination.

This dreadful night
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. Shak.

2. To shine like lightning.

3. To fall; to light. Obs.

LIGHTEN, v. l. lit'n. To dissipate darkness; to fill with light; to spread over with light; to illuminate; to enlighten; as, to *lighten* an apartment with lamps or gases; to *lighten* the streets.

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze.

2. To illuminate with knowledge; in a moral sense.

A light to *lighten* the Gentiles. Luke ii.

3. To free from trouble and fill with joy.

They looked to him and were *lightened*. Ps. xxiv.

LIGHTEN, v. l. lit'n. [from *light*, not heavy; Sax. *lihtan*.]

1. To make lighter; to reduce in weight; to make less heavy; as, to *lighten* a ship by unloading; to *lighten* a load or burden.

2. To alleviate; to make less burdensome or afflictive; as, to *lighten* the cares of life; to *lighten* the burden of grief.

3. To cheer; to exhilarate.

He *lightens* my humor with his merry jest. Shak.

LIGHTER, n. li'ter. One that lights; as a *lighter* of lamps.

2. A large open flat-bottomed boat, used in loading and unloading ships.

LIGHTERMAN, n. li'terman. A man who manages a lighter; a boatman.

LIGHTFINGERED, a. li'tefingered. Dextrous in taking and conveying away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts.

LIGHTFOOT, } a. li'tefoot, } Nimble

LIGHTFOOTED, } a. li'tefooted, } in running or dancing; active. [Little used.]

LI'GHTHEADED, a. [See *Head*.] Thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady. Clarendon.

2. Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious.

LI'GHTHEADEDNESS, n. Disorder of the head; dizziness; deliriousness.

LI'GHTHEARTED, a. Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

LIGHT-HORSE, n. Light armed cavalry.

LIGHT-HOUSE, n. A pharos; a tower or building erected on a rock or point of land, or on an isle in the sea, with a light of many of lamps on the top, intended to direct seamen in navigating ships at night.

LI'GHTLEGGED, a. Nimble; swift of foot.

LIGHTLESS, a. li'tless. Desitute of light; dark.

LIGHTLY, adv. li'tely. With little weight; as, to tread *lightly*; to press *lightly*.

2. Without deep impression.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly received, were easily forgot. Prior.

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.

4. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight.

Flatter not the rich, neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great personages. Taylor.

5. Without dejection; cheerfully.

Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly*. Shak.

6. Not chaste; wantonly.

7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily.

He led me *lightly* o'er the stream.

8. Gayly; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

LIGHTMINDED, a. Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate.

He that is hasty to give credit, is *light-minded*. Ecclus.

LIGHTNESS, n. li'teness. Want of weight; levity; the contrary to *heaviness*; as the *lightness* of air, compared with water.

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; the quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by trifling considerations.

—Such is the *lightness* of you common men. Shak.

3. Levity; wantonness; lewdness; unchastity. Shak. Sidney.

4. Agility; nimbleness.

LIGHTNING, n. li'tening. [that is, *lightening*, the participle present of *lighten*.]

1. A sudden discharge of electricity from a cloud to the earth, or from the earth to a cloud, or from one cloud to another, that

is, from a body positively charged to one negatively charged, producing a vivid flash of light, and usually a loud report, called thunder. Sometimes lightning is a mere instantaneous flash of light without thunder, as *heat-lightning*, lightning seen by reflection, the flash being beyond the limit of our horizon.

2. [From *lighten*, to diminish weight.] Abatement; alleviation; mitigation. *Spectator*.
LIGHTRoom, *n.* In a ship of war, a small apartment, having double glass windows towards the magazine, and containing lights by which the gunner fills cartridges.

Mar. Dict.
LIGHTS, *n.* *lites*. plu. [so called from their *lightness*.]

The lungs; the organs of breathing in animals. These organs in man we call *lungs*; in other animals, *lights*.

LIGHTSOME, *a.* *l'itesome*. Luminous; not dark; not obscure.

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. [*Little used.*] *Bacon*.
The *lightsome* realms of love. *Dryden*.

[In the latter passage, the word is elegant.]
2. Gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating.

[This *lightsome* affection of joy. *Hooker*.]
LIGHTSOMENESS, *n.* Luminousness; the quality of being light; opposed to darkness or darknessness. *Cheyne*.

2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.
[This word is little used.]

LIGN-AL/OES, *n.* [*L. lignum*, wood, and *aloes*.] Aloe-wood. Num. xxiv.

LIGNEOUS, *a.* [*L. ligneus*.] Wooden; made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood. The harder part of a plant is *ligneous*.

LIGNIFIC/TION, *n.* The process of becoming or of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable. *Good*.

LIGNIFORM, *a.* [*L. lignum*, wood, and *form*.] Like wood; resembling wood.

Kirwan.

LIGNIFY, *v. t.* [*L. lignum*, wood, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into wood.

LIGNIFY, *v. i.* To become wood.

LIGNITE, *n.* [*L. lignum*.] Fossil or bituminous wood, a mineral combustible substance.

Dict. Nat. Hist.
LIGNOUS, *a.* Ligneous. [*Little used.*]

Evelyn.

LIGNUM-VITÆ, *n.* [*L.*] Guaiacum or pockwood, a genus of plants, natives of warm climates. The common *Lignum-vitæ* is a native of the warm latitudes of America. It becomes a large tree, having a hard, brownish, brittle bark, and its wood firm, solid, ponderous, very resinous, of a blackish yellow color in the middle, and of a hot aromatic taste. It is of considerable use in medicine and the mechanical arts, being wrought into utensils, wheels, cogs, and various articles of turnery. *Encyc.*

LIGULATE, } *a.* [*L. ligula*, a strap.]
LIGULATED, } Like a ligula or bandage or strap; as a *ligulate* flower, a species of compound dower, the florets of which have their corollets flat, spreading out towards the end, with the base only tubular. This is the semi-discal flower of *Tournefort*.

Botany.
LIGURE, *n.* A kind of precious stone. EX. xxviii.

LIGURITE, *n.* [from *Liguria*.] A mineral occurring in oblique rhombic prisms, of an apple green color, occasionally speckled.

Phillips.
LIKE, *a.* [Sax. *lic*, *gelic*, Goth. *leiks*, *D. lig*, *gedig*, *G. gleich*, Sw. *lik*, Dan. *lig*, *lige*, *like*, plain, even, equal, smooth. The sense of *like*, similar, is even, smooth, equal, but this sense may be from *laying*, pressing, and hence this word may be al-

lied to the Eth. ἄλλο *laeko*, to stamp, seal, impress, whence its derivative, an image; or the sense be taken from rubbing or shaving. We observe that *like* has also the sense of *please*; to *like* is to be pleased. Now, if *p* in *L. placeo*, is a prefix, the latter may be formed on the root of *like*. And if *de* is a prefix, in *delight*, *delecto*, *delicious*, *delicate*, these may be of the same family. *Like* is evidently from the same root as the Ch. and Heb.

לָחַץ, Ar. حَالَا, *chalaka*, to be or make smooth. Qu. ἑλκεος, *elakeos*. See *Lick* and *Lickerish*.]

1. Equal in quantity, quality or degree; as a territory of *like* extent with another; men of *like* excellence.

More clergyman were impoverished by the late war, than ever in the *like* space before.

Sprat.
2. Similar; resembling; having resemblance.

Elias was a man subject to *like* passions as we are. James v.

Why might not other planets have been created for *like* uses with the earth, each for its own inhabitants? *Bentley*.

Like is usually followed by to or unto, but it is often omitted.

What city is *like* unto this great city? Rev. xviii.

I saw three unclean spirits like frogs. Rev. xvi.

Among them all was found none like Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah. Dan. i.

3. Probable; likely, that is, having the resemblance or appearance of an event; giving reason to expect or believe.

He is *like* to die of hunger in the place where he is, for there is no more bread. Jer. xxviii.

Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon*.

LIKE, *n.* [elliptically, for *like* things, *like* event, *like* person.]

1. Some person or thing resembling another; an equal. The *like* may never happen again.

He was a man, take him for all and all, I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shak*.

2. *Had like*, in the phrase, "he *had like* to be defeated," seems to be a corruption; but perhaps *like* here is used for resemblance or probability, and has the character of a noun. At any rate, as a phrase, it is authorized by good usage.

LIKE, *adv.* In the same manner.

—Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed *like* one of these. Matt. vi. Luke xii.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. Ps. ciii.

2. In a manner becoming.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. 1 Sam. iv.

3. *Like*; probably; as *like* enough it will. *Shak*.

LIKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *liccan*, *lician*; Goth. *leit-an*; probably *L. placeo* and *delecto*, with prefixes.]

1. To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve. It expresses less than *love* and *delight*. We *like* a plan or design, when we approve of it as correct or beneficial. We *like* the character or conduct of a man when it comports with our view of rectitude. We *like* food that the taste relishes.

We *like* whatever gives us pleasure.

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving. *Sidney*.

2. To please; to be agreeable to.

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *liked* her to include the same within one entire lease. *Obs.* *Bacon*.

3. To liken. *Obs.* *Shak*.

LIKE, *n. i.* To be pleased; to choose.

He may go or stay, as he *likes*.

2. To *like* of, to be pleased. *Obs.* *Knolls*.

LIKELIHOOD, *n.* [*likely* and *hood*.] Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth or reality. There is little *likelihood* that an habitual drunkard will become temperate. There is little *likelihood* that an old offender will be reformed. Prudence directs us not to undertake a design, when there is little or no *likelihood* of success.

2. Appearance; show; resemblance. *Obs.* *Shak*.

LIKELINESS, *n.* [from *likely*.] Probability.

2. The qualities that please. [See *Likely*.]

LIKELY, *a.* [that is, *like-like*.] Probable; that may be rationally thought or believed to have taken place in time past, or to be true now or hereafter; such as is more reasonable than the contrary. A *likely* story, is one which evidence, or the circumstances of the case render probable, and therefore credible.

2. Such as may be *liked*; pleasing; as a *likely* man or woman.

[This use of *likely* is not obsolete, as Johnson affirms, nor is it vulgar. But the English and their descendants in America differ in the application. The English apply the word to external appearance, and with them, *likely* is equivalent to *handsome*, *well formed*; as a *likely* man, a *likely* horse.

In America, the word is usually applied to the endowments of the mind, or to pleasing accomplishments. With us, a *likely* man, is a man of good character and talents, or of good dispositions or accomplishments, that render him pleasing or respectable.]

LIKELY, *adv.* Probably.

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing important for him to know. *Glavinille*.

LIKE-MINDED, *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose. Rom. xv.

LIKEN, *v. t.* *H'ka*. [Sw. *likna*; Dan. *ligner*.] To compare; to represent as resembling or similar.

Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will *likens* him unto a wise man, that built his house on a rock. Matt. vi.

LIKENED, *pp.* Compared.

LIKENESS, *n.* Resemblance in form; similitude. The picture is a good *likeness* of the original.

2. Resemblance; form; external appearance. Guard against an enmity in the *likeness* of a friend.

3. One that resembles another; a copy; a counterpart.

I took you for your likeness, Chloë. *Prior.*

4. An image, picture or statue, resembling a person or thing. *Ex. xx.*

LIKENING, *ppr.* Comparing; representing as similar.

LIKEWISE, *adv.* [like and wise.] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

For he seeth that wise men die, likewise the fool and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to others. *Ps. xlix.*

LIKING, *ppr.* of like. Approving; being pleased with.

2. a. Plump; full; of a good appearance. *Dan. i. Obs.*

LIKING, *n.* A good state of body; healthful appearance; plumpness.

Their young ones are in good liking— *Job xxxix.*

2. State of trial. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

3. Inclination; pleasure; as, this is an amusement to your liking. *Spenser.*

4. Delight in; pleasure in; with to.

He who has no liking to the whole, ought not to censure the parts. *Dryden.*

LILAC, *n.* [*Fr. lilas; Sp. lilac.*] A plant or shrub of the genus *Syringa*, a native of Persia. The common lilac is cultivated for its flowers, which are purple or white.

LILALITE, *n.* A species of earth of the argillaceous kind; called also *lepidolite*, which see. *Kirwan.*

LILIAECIOUS, *a.* [*L. liliaceus*, from *lilium*, a lily.]

Pertaining to lilies; lily-like. A *liliaceous* corol is one that has six regular petals. *Martyn.*

LILIED, *a.* Embellished with lilies.

By sandy Ladon's lilyed banks. *Milton.*

LILL, *v. t.* [*See Loll.* But *lill* is used in New England.] *Spenser.*

LILT, *v. i.* To do any thing with dexterity or quickness. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

2. Tossing or play on the bagpipe.

LILY, *n.* [*L. liliaceum; Gr. λειων; Sp. liria.*] A genus of plants of many species, which are all bulbous-rooted, herbaceous perennials, producing bell-shaped, hexapetalous flowers of great beauty and variety of colors. *Encyc.*

Lily of the valley, a plant of the genus *Convallaria*, with a monopetalous, bell-shaped corol, divided at the top into six segments. *Miller.*

LILY-DAFFODIL, *n.* A plant and flower.

LILY-HANDED, *a.* Having white delicate hands. *Spenser.*

LILY-HACINTH, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

LILY-LIVERED, *a.* White-livered; cowardly. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LIMITATION, *n.* [*L. limo*, to file.] The act of filing or polishing.

LIMATURE, *n.* [*L. limo*, to file.] A filing.

2. Filings; particles rubbed off by filing. *Johnson.*

LIMB, *n. lim.* [*Sax. lim; Dan. Sw. lem; L. limbus*, edge or border, extremity; *times*, limit, coinciding perhaps with *W. lem, lym*, sharp, or *læwa*, to leap. The sense of *limb* is from shooting or extending.]

1. Edge or border. This is the proper signification of the word; but in this sense it is limited chiefly to technical use, and ap-

plied to the sun, moon, or a star, to a leaf, to a quadrant, &c. We say, the sun or moon is eclipsed on its northern limb. But we never say, the limb of a board, of a tract of land or water, &c.

2. In anatomy, and in common use, an extremity of the human body; a member; a projecting part; as the arm or leg; that is, a shoot.

3. The branch of a tree; applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig.

4. In botany, the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol. *Martyn.*

LIMB, *v. t. lim.* To supply with limbs. *Milton.*

2. To dismember; to tear off the limbs.

LIMBAT, *n.* A cooling periodical wind in the isle of Cyprus, blowing from the north west from eight o'clock, A. M. to the middle of the day or later. *Encyc.*

LIMBEC, *n.* [contracted from *alcoholic.*]

LIMBEC, *v. t.* To strain or pass through a still. *Obs.* *Sandys.*

LIMBED, *a.* In composition, formed with regard to limbs; as well-limbed; large-limbed; short-limbed. *Pope.*

LIMBER, *a.* [perhaps from the *W. lib, llin; llin*; for *n* and *b* are convertible, and *n* before *b*, is often casual.]

Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding. In America, it is applied to material things; as a *limber* rod; a *limber* joint.

LIMBER, *n.* In a ship, a square hole cut through the floor timbers, as a passage for water to the pump-well. *Mar. Dict.*

LIMBERNESS, *n.* The quality of being easily bent; flexibility; pliancy.

LIMBERS, *n.* A two-wheeled carriage, having boxes for ammunition. [*Local.*]

2. Thills; shafts of a carriage. [*Local.*]

LIMBLITE, *n.* A mineral from Limbourg, in Swabia, of a honey yellow color, and compact texture. *Staussure.*

LIMBLESS, *a.* Destitute of limbs. *Massigner.*

LIMB-MEAL, *a.* Piece-meal. *Shak.*

LIMBO, } [*L. limbus.*] A region border-

LIMBUS, } ing on hell, or hell itself. *Shak.*

Among catholics, a place where the souls of persons are lodged after death.

2. A place of restraint. *Dryden.*

LIME, *n.* [*Sax. lim*, lime, whence *geliman*, to glue; *Sw. Dan. lim*, *D. lym*, *G. leim* and *lehm*, loam; *L. limus*; *It. Sp. limo*; probably *Gr. λειμων, λειμων*, and allied to *clannym*. On this word is formed *shime*.]

1. A viscous substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds. *Dryden.*

2. Calcareous earth, oxyd of calcium, procured from chalk and certain stones and shells, by expelling from them the carbonic acid, by means of a strong heat in a furnace. The best lime for mortar or cement is obtained from limestone, or carbonate of lime, of which marble is a fine species. *Hooper. Nicholson.*

3. The linden tree.

4. [*Fr. limc. See Lemon.*] A species of acid fruit, smaller than the lemon.

LIME, *v. t.* [*Sax. geliman.*] To smear with a viscous substance. *L'Estrange. Shak.*

2. To entangle; to ensnare.

3. To manure with lime.

Land may be improved by draining, marling and liming. *Chid.*

4. To cement. *Shak.*

LIME-BURNER, *n.* One who burns stones to lime.

LIMED, *ppr.* Smeared with lime; entangled; manured with lime.

LIMEHOUND, *n.* A dog used in hunting the wild boar; a limier. *Spenser.*

LIMEKILN, *n. li'mekil.* A kiln or furnace in which stones or shells are exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime.

LIMESTONE, *n.* Stone of which lime is made by the expulsion of its carbonic acid, or fixed air. It is called carbonate of lime. Of this there are several species.

LIMETWIG, *n.* A twig smeared with lime. *Milton.*

LIMETWIGGED, *a.* Smeared with lime. *Addison.*

LI MEWATER, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.

LIMING, *ppr.* Daubing with viscous matter; entangling; manuring with lime.

LIMIT, *n.* [*L. limis; Fr. limites.* See *Limbo.*]

1. Bound; border; utmost extent; the part that terminates a thing; as the *limit* of a town, city or empire; the *limits* of human knowledge.

2. The thing which bounds; restraint.

3. *Limits*, plus, the extent of the liberties of a prison.

LIMIT, *v. t.* To bound; to set bounds to.

2. To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain. The government of England is a *limited* monarchy.

They tempted God and limited the Holy One of Israel. *Ps. lxxviii.*

3. To restrain from a lax or general signification. *World* sometimes signifies the universe, and sometimes its signification is *limited* to this earth.

LIMITABLE, *a.* That may be limited, circumscribed, bounded or restrained. *Hume.*

LIMITANEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to bounds. *Di.*

LIMITARIAN, *a.* That limits or circumscribes.

LIMITARIAN, *n.* One that limits; one who holds the doctrine that a part of the human race only are to be saved; opposed to *universalist*. *Huntington.*

LIMITARY, *a.* Placed at the limit, as a guard.

—*Proud* *limitary* *cherub.* *Milton.*

LIMITATION, *n.* [*L. limitatio.*] The act of bounding or circumscribing.

2. Restriction; restraint; circumscription. The king consented to a *limitation* of his prerogatives. Government by the *limitation* of natural rights secures civil liberty.

3. Restriction; confinement from a lax indeterminate import. Words of general import are often to be understood with *limitations*.

4. A certain precinct within which friars were allowed to beg or exercise their functions. *Gilpin.*

LIMITED, *ppr.* Bounded; circumscribed; restrained.

2. *a.* Narrow; circumscribed. Our views of nature are very *limited*.

LIMITEDLY, *adv.* With limitation.

LIM ITEDNESS, *n.* State of being limited. *Parker.*
 LIM ITTER, *n.* He or that which limits or confines.
 2. A friar licenced to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district.
 LIM ITLESS, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded. *Davies.*
 LIM MER, *n.* A himehound; a mongrel.
 2. A dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff.
 3. A thill or shaft. [*Local. See Limber and*]
 4. A thill-horse. [*Local.*]
 LIMN, *v. t. lim.* [*Fr. enluminer; L. lumnio.*]
 To draw or paint; or to paint in water colors. *Encyc.*
 LIMNED, *pp. lim'ed.* Painted.
 LIMNER, *n.* [*Fr. enlumineur; L. illuminator.*]
 1. One that colors or paints on paper or parchment; one who decorates books with intricate pictures. *Encyc.*
 2. A portrait painter.
 LIMNING, *ppr.* Drawing; painting; painting in water colors.
 LIMNING, *n.* The act or art of drawing or painting in water colors. *Addison.*
 LIMOUS, *a.* [*L. limosus, from limus, slime.*]
 Muddy; slimy; thick.
 LIMP, *v. i.* [*Sax. lemp-healt, lame; gelpim-an, to happen, that is, to fall; allied perhaps to lame.*]
 To halt; to walk lamely. *Bacon.*
 LIMP, *n.* A halt; act of limping.
 LIMP, *a.* Vapid; weak. [*Nol used.*]
Walton.
 LIMP ER, *n.* One that limps.
 LIMPET, *n.* [*L. limax; Gr. λαμα, λαμα, to peel or strip off bark.*]
 A univalve shell of the genus Patella, adhering to rocks.
 LIMPID, *a.* [*L. limpidus.*]
 Pure; clear; transparent; as a limpid stream.
 LIMPIDNESS, *n.* Clearness; purity.
 LIMPING, *ppr.* Halting; walking lamely.
 LIMPINGLY, *adv.* Lamely; in a halting manner.
 LIMSY, *a.* [*W. llymsi.*]
 Weak; flexible. *N. England.*
 LIMY, *a.* [*See Lime.*]
 Viscous; glutinous; as limy snares.
 2. Containing lime; as a limy soil.
 3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.
 LIN, *v. i.* [*See. linnæ.*]
 To yield. *Obs.*
 LIN, *n.* [*Celtic.*]
 A pool or mere. [*Nol used.*]
 LINCHPIN, *n.* [*Sax. lynis, an axis, D. lens.*]
 A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.
 LINCATURE, *n.* [*L. lingo, linctus.*]
 Medicine taken by licking. *Burton.*
 LINDEN, *n.* [*Sax. Sw. Dan. lind; D. linde or linden-boom; G. linde, lindenbaum.*]
 The lime-tree, or teel-tree, of the genus Tilia. *Dryden.*
 LINE, *n.* [*L. linea; Fr. ligne, from L. linum; Gr. λαν, flax; G. laine; D. lyn; Sw. lina; Dan. flax.*]
 1. In *geometry*, a quantity extended in length, without breadth or thickness; or a limit terminating a surface. *Encyc.*

2. A slender string; a small cord or rope. The angler uses a *line* and hook. The seaman uses a hand *line*, a hauling *line*, spilling *lines*, &c.
 3. A thread, string or cord extended to direct any operation.
 We as by *line* upon the ocean go. *Dryden.*
 4. Lincement; a mark in the hand or face. He temples *linen*, and dices.
 On all her tortoise-telling *lines*. *Cleveland.*
 5. Delincation; sketch; as the *lines* of a building. *Temple.*
 6. Contour; outline; exterior limit of a figure.
 Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line*. *Pope.*
 7. In *writing, printing and engraving*, the words and letters which stand on a level in one row, between one margin and another; as a page of thirty *lines*.
 8. In *poetry*, a verse, or the words which form a certain number of feet, according to the measure.
 9. A short letter; a note. I received a *line* from my friend by the last mail.
 10. A rank or row of soldiers, or the disposition of an army drawn up with an extended front; or the like disposition of a fleet prepared for engagement.
 11. A trench or rampart; an extended work in fortification.
 Unite thy forces and attack thy *lines*. *Dryden.*
 12. Method; disposition; as *line* of order. *Shak.*
 13. Extension; limit; border.
 Eden stretched her *line*
 From Amana eastward to the royal towers
 Of great Seleucia. *Milton.*
 14. Equator; equinoctial circle.
 When the sun below the *line* descends— *Creech.*
 15. A series or succession of progeny or relations, descending from a common progenitor. We speak of the ascending or descending *line*; the *line* of descent; the male *line*; a *line* of kings.
 16. The twelfth part of an inch.
 17. A straight extended mark.
 18. A straight or parallel direction. The houses must all stand in a *line*. Every new building must be set in a *line* with others on the same street.
 19. Occupation; employment; department or course of business. We speak of men in the same *line* of business. *Washington.*
 20. Course; direction.
 What general *line* of conduct ought to be pursued? *Washington.*
 21. Lint or flax. [*Seldom used.*]
 22. In *heraldry*, *lines* are the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures. *Encyc.*
 23. In *Scripture*, *line* signifies a cord for measuring; also, instruction, doctrine. Ps. xix. Is. xxviii.
 A *right line*, a straight or direct line; the shortest line that can be drawn between two points.
 Horizontal *line*, a line drawn parallel to the horizon.
 Equinoctial *line*, in *geography*, a great circle on the earth's surface, at 90 degrees distance from each pole, and bisecting the earth at that part. In *astronomy*, the cir-

cle which the sun seems to describe, in March and September, when the days and nights are of equal length.
 Meridian *line*, an imaginary circle drawn through the two poles of the earth, and any part of its surface.
 A *ship of the line*, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle. All ships carrying seventy four or more large guns, are ships of the line. Smaller ships may sometimes be so called.
 LINE, *v. t.* [*supposed to be from L. linum, flax, whence linen, which is often used for linings.*]
 1. To cover on the inside; as a garment lined with linen, fur or silk; a box lined with paper or tin.
 2. To put in the inside.
 —What if I do *line* one of their hauds? *Shak.*
 3. To place along by the side of any thing for guarding; as, to *line* a hedge with riflemen; to *line* works with soldiers.
 4. To strengthen by additional works or men.
 Line and new repair your towns of war
 With men of courage. *Shak.*
 5. To cover; to add a covering; as, to *line* a crutch. *Shak.*
 6. To strengthen with any thing added.
 Who *lined* himself with hope. *Shak.*
 7. To impregnate; applied to irrational animals. *Creech.*
 LINEAGE, *n.* [*Fr. lignage, from ligne, line.*]
 Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.
 LINEAL, *a.* [*L. linealis, from linea, line.*]
 1. Composed of lines; delineated; as *lineal* designs. *Wotton.*
 2. In a direct line from an ancestor; as *lineal* descent; *lineal* succession. *Locke.*
 3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors. *Shak.*
 4. Allied by direct descent.
 For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*
 5. In the direction of a line; as *lineal* measure.
 Lineal measure, the measure of length.
 LINEALITY, *n.* The state of being in the form of a line. *Jm. Review.*
 LINEALLY, *adv.* In a direct line; as, the prince is *lineally* descended from the conqueror.
 LINEAMENT, *n.* [*Fr. from L. lineamentum.*]
 Feature; a body; make; the outline or exterior of a form or figure, particularly of the face.
 Man he seems
 In all his *lineaments*. *Milton.*
 —The *lineaments* of the body. *Locke.*
 —*Lineaments* of a character. *Swift.*
 LINEAR, *a.* [*L. linearis.*]
 Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.
 2. In *botany*, like a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities; as a *linear* leaf.
 Linear numbers, in mathematics, such as have relation to length only; such is a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure is a square, the linear figure is called a root. *Encyc.*

Linear problem, that which may be solved geometrically by the intersection of two right lines.

LIN/EATE, *a.* In botany, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines; as a *linæate leaf*.

LIN/EATION, *n.* Draught; delineation, which see.

LIN/ED, *pp.* Covered on the inside.

LIN/EN, *n.* [*L. linum*, flax, *Gr. λινον*, *W. lin*, *Ir. lín*, *Russ. len*, *G. lein*.] The sense is probably long, extended or smooth. In the latter sense, it would accord with *L. lino*, *lenio*.]

1. Cloth made of flax or hemp.

2. An under garment.

LIN'EN, *a.* [*L. linæus*.] Made of flax or hemp; as *linen cloth*; a *linen stocking*.

2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.

Fossil-linen, a kind of amianth, with soft, parallel, flexible fibers.

LIN/EN-DRAPER, *n.* A person who deals in linens.

Lincener and linen-man, in a like sense, are obsolete.

LING, *n.* [*D. lang*; *Ir. long*; probably *Sax. leng*, *long*.]

A fish of the genus *Gadus*, or cod kind, which grows to the length of four feet or more, is very slender, with a flat head. This fish abounds on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and forms a considerable article of commerce.

LING, *n.* [*Ice. ling*, from *leng*, *long*.] A species of long grass; heath.

Jamieson. Cyc.

Ling, a Saxon termination, as in *darling*, *frstling*, denotes primarily state, condition, or subject. In some words, it denotes the young of an animal, or a small one.

LIN/GER, *v. i.* [from the root of *long*, *Sax. leng*.]

1. To delay; to loiter; to remain or wait long; to be slow.

Not east one longing, *lingering* look behind.

Whose judgment now of a long time *lingers* eth not. 2 Pet. ii.

2. To hesitate; to be slow in deciding; to be in suspense.

Perhaps thou *lingerest*, in deep thought detained.

3. To remain long in any state. The patient *lingers* on a bed of sickness.

LIN'GER, *n. t.* To protract.

LIN/GERER, *n.* One who lingers.

LIN/GERING, *ppr.* Delaying; loitering.

2. *a.* Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted; as a *lingering disease*.

To die is the fate of man; but to die with *lingering* anguish is generally his folly.

LIN/GERING, *n.* A delaying; a remaining long; tardiness; protraction.

The *lingerings* of holiday customs.

LIN/GERINGLY, *adv.* With delay; slowly; tediously.

LIN'GET, *n.* [*Fr. lingot*, from *languette*, a tongue.]

A small mass of metal.

LIN/GLE, *n.* [*Fr. ligneul*, from *ligne*.] Shoemaker's thread. [Not in use or local.]

LIN'GO, *n.* [*L. lingua*.] Language; speech. [*Vulgar*.]

LINGUADENT'AL, *a.* [*L. lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, a tooth.]

Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth; as the letters *d* and *t*.

LINGUADENT'AL, *n.* An articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.

LINGUAFORM, *a.* [*lingua* and *form*.] Having the form or shape of the tongue.

LING'GUAL, *a.* [*L. lingua*, the tongue.] Pertaining to the tongue; as the *lingual nerves*, the ninth pair, which go to the tongue; the *lingual muscle*, or muscle of the tongue.

LING'GUIST, [*L. lingua*, tongue.] A person skilled in languages; usually applied to a person well versed in the languages taught in colleges, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.

LING'GULATE, *a.* [*L. lingulatus*, from *lingua*, tongue.]

Shaped like the tongue or a strap. [But *lingulate* is more generally used.]

LINGWÖRT, *n.* An herb.

LIN/IMENT, *n.* [*Fr. L. linimentum*, from *linio*, *lino*, to anoint.]

A species of soft ointment; a composition of a consistence somewhat thinner than an unguent, but thicker than oil.

LIN/ING, *ppr.* [See *Line*.] Covering on the inside, as a garment.

LIN'ING, *n.* The inner covering of any thing, as of a garment or a box. The pleura is called the *lining* of the thorax.

2. That which is within.

LIN/K, *n.* [*G. gelenk*, a joint, a ring, a swivel, a link, and as an adjective, flexible, link, from *lenken*, to bend; *Dan. lenke*, a chain.]

1. A single ring or division of a chain.

2. Any thing doubled and closed like a link; as a *link* of horse hair.

3. A chain; any thing connecting.

—And love, the common *link*, the new creation crowned.

4. Any single constituent part of a connected series. This argument is a *link* in the chain of reasoning.

5. A series; a chain.

LIN/K, *n.* [*Gr. λυχνος*, *L. lychnus*, a lamp or candle, coinciding in elements with light.]

A torch made of tow or hards, &c., and pitch.

LIN/K, *v. t.* To complicate.

2. To unite or connect by something intervening or in other manner.

—*Link* towns to towns by avenues of oak.

—And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man.

LIN/K, *v. i.* To be connected.

LIN/K BOY, *n.* A boy or man that carries *LINK MAN*, *n.* a link or torch to light sengers.

LIN/K ED, *pp.* United; connected.

LIN/K ING, *ppr.* Uniting; connecting.

LIN/NET, *n.* [*Fr. linot*; *W. llinos*, from *llyn*, flax, and called also in *W. adern y llin*, flax-bird; *Sax. Kinetvege*. So in *L. carduelis*, from *carduus*, a thistle.]

A small singing bird of the genus *Fringilla*.

LIN/SEED. [See *Lintseed*.]

LIN'SEY-WOOLSEY, *a.* Made of linen and wool; hence, vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

LIN'STOCK, *n.* [*lint* and *stock*.] A pointed staff with a croch or fork at one end, to hold a lighted match; used in firing cannon. It may be stuck in the ground or in the deck of a ship.

LINT, *n.* [*Sax. lint*, *L. lintum*, *linteus*, from *linum*, flax.]

Flax; but more generally, linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

LINTEL, *n.* [*Fr. linteau*; *Sp. lintel* or *dentel*.]

The head-piece of a door-frame or window-frame; the part of the frame that lies on the side-pieces. *Etc. xii.*

LINT/SEED, *n.* [*lint*, flax, and *seed*; *Sax. linsod*.] Flaxseed.

LION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. leo*, *leonis*, *Gr. λεων*, *Arab. lion*, *W. lleu*, a lion; *lleueu*, to swallow, to devour.]

1. A quadruped of the genus *Felis*, very strong, fierce and rapacious. The largest lions are eight or nine feet in length. The male has a thick head, beset with long bushy hair of a yellowish color. The lion is a native of Africa and the warm climates of Asia. His aspect is noble, his gait stately, and his roar tremendous.

2. A sign in the zodiac.

LIONESS, *n.* The female of the lion kind.

LIONLIKE, *a.* Like a lion; fierce.

LION-METTLED, *a.* Having the courage and spirit of a lion.

LION'S FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Catananche*.

LION'S LEAF, *n.* A plant of the genus *Leontice*.

LION'S TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Leonurus*.

LIP, *n.* [*Sax. lippa*, *lippe*; *D. lip*; *G. Dan. lippe*; *Sw. läpp*; *L. labium*, *labrum*; *It. labbro*; *Sp. labio*; *Fr. levre*; *Ir. clab* or *liobhar*; *Pers. لب*.] It may be connected

with *W. llavaru*, *Ir. labhram*, to speak, that is, to thrust out. The sense is probably a border.]

1. The edge or border of the mouth. The lips are two fleshy or muscular parts, composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals. In man, the lips, which may be opened or closed at pleasure, form the covering of the teeth, and are organs of speech essential to certain articulations. Hence the lips, by a figure, denote the mouth, or all the organs of speech, and sometimes speech itself.

2. The edge of any thing; as the *lip* of a vessel.

3. In botany, one of the two opposite divisions of a labiate corol. The upper is called the *helmet*, and the lower the *beard*. Also, an appendage to the flowers of the orchideis, considered by Linne as a necessary.

To make a *lip*, to drop the under lip in slouching or contempt.

LIP, *n. t.* To kiss.

LIP/DEVOTION, *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.

LIP-GOOD, *a.* Good in profession only.
B. Johnson.

LIP-LABOR, *n.* Labor or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

LIP-GRAM, *n.* [*Gr. λεπω*, to leave, and *γραμμα*, a letter.]

A writing in which a single letter is wholly omitted.

LIPOGRAM MATIST, *n.* One who writes any thing, dropping a single letter.
Addison.

LIPOTHYMOUS, *a.* [See *Lipothymy*.] Swooning; fainting.

LIPOTHYMY, *n.* [*Gr. λιποθυμία*; *λεπω*, to fail, and *θυμος*, soul.]

A fainting; a swoon.
Coxe. Taylor.

LIP-PED, *a.* Having lips.

2. In botany, labiate.

LIP-PITUDE, *n.* [*L. lippitudo*, from *lippus*, bleared-eyed.]

Soreness of eyes; blearedness.
Bacon.

LIP-WISDOM, *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice; wisdom in words not supported by experience.
Sidney.

LIQUABLE, *a.* [See *Liquate*.] That may be melted.

LIQUATION, *n.* [*L. liquidatio*. See *Liquate*.]

1. The act or operation of melting.

2. The capacity of being melted; as a substance congealed beyond *liquidation*.
Brown.

LIQUATE, *v. i.* [*L. liqua*.] To melt; to liquify; to be dissolved. [*Little used*.]
Woodward.

LIQUEFACTION, *n.* [*L. liquefactio*, from *liquefacio*.]

The act or operation of melting or dissolving; the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat or caloric.

Liquefaction, in common usage, signifies the melting of any substance, but by some authors it is applied to the melting of substances, which pass through intermediate states of softness before they become fluid, as tallow, wax, resin, &c.
Coxe's Dispensatory.

2. The state of being melted.

LIQUEFABLE, *a.* That may be melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state.
Bacon.

LIQUEFIER, *n.* That which melts any solid substance.

LIQUEFY, *v. l.* [*Fr. liquefier*, from *L. liquefacio*. See *Liquid*.]

To melt; to dissolve; to convert from a fixed or solid form to that of a liquid, and technically, to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric.

LIQUEFY, *v. i.* To be melted; to become liquid.
Addison.

LIQUEFYING, *ppr.* Melting; becoming liquid.

LIQUESCENTY, *n.* [*L. liquescencia*.] Aptness to melt.
Johnson.

LIQUESCENT, *a.* Melting; becoming fluid.

LIQUEUR, *n.* [*Fr.*] A spirituous cordial.

LIQUID, *n.* [*L. liquidus*, from *liquo*, to melt, *Ir. leagham*; probably from flowing, and coinciding with *Sax. loce*, water, *L. liz*, and *tug*, in *Lugdunum, Leyden, Lyons*.]

Fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid. But *liquid* is not precisely synonymous with *fluid*. Mercury and air are *fluid*, but not *liquid*.

2. Soft; clear; flowing; smooth; as *liquid melody*.
Crashaw.

3. Pronounced without any jar; smooth; as a *liquid letter*.

4. Dissolved; not obtainable by law; as a *liquid debt*. *Obs.* [*Angliffe*.]

LIQUID, *n.* A fluid or flowing substance; a substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and which flows on an inclined plane; as water, wine, milk, &c.

2. In *grammar*, a letter which has a smooth flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mate; as *l* and *r*, in *bla, bra*. *M* and *n* are also called liquids.

LIQUIDATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. liquider*; *L. liquido*.] To clear from all obscurity.

Time only can *liquidate* the meaning of all parts of a compound system.
Hamilton.

2. To settle; to adjust; to ascertain or reduce to precision in amount.

Which method of *liquidating* the amount to a precise sum, was usually performed in the superior courts.
Blackstone.

The clerk of the commons' house of assembly in 1774, gave certificates to the public creditors that their claims were *liquidated*, and should be provided for in the next tax-bill.
Ramsay.

The domestic debt may be subdivided into *liquidated* and *unliquidated*.
Hamilton.

3. To pay; to settle, adjust and satisfy; as a debt.
Wharton.

Kyburgh was ceded to Zurich by Sigismund, to *liquidate* a debt of a thousand florins.
Coxe's Switz.

LIQUIDATED, *pp.* Settled; adjusted; reduced to certainty; paid.

LIQUIDATING, *ppr.* Adjusting; ascertaining; paying.

LIQUIDATION, *n.* The act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or balance due.

LIQUIDATOR, *n.* He or that which liquidates or settles.
E. Everett.

LIQUIDITY, *n.* [*Fr. liquidité*.] The quality of being fluid or liquid.

2. Thinness.
Glanville.

LIQUIDNESS, *n.* The quality of being liquid; fluency.
Boyle.

LIQUOR, *n. lik'or.* [*Sax. loce*; *Fr. liqueur*; *L. liquor*.]

A liquid or fluid substance. [See *Liquid*.]

Liquor is a word of general signification, extending to water, milk, blood, sap, juice, &c.; but its most common application is to spirituous fluids, whether distilled or fermented, to decoctions, solutions, tinctures.
Milton.

LIQUOR, *v. t.* To moisten; to drench.
Little used.
Bacon.

LIQUORICE. [See *Licorice*.]

LIS-BON, *n.* A species of wine exported from Lisbon, in Portugal.

LISNE, *n.* A cavity or hollow. [*Not in use*.]

LISP, *v. i.* [*G. lispeln*, *D. lispfen*, to lisp; *Sax. vliip* or *vliip*, a lispings; *Sw. lispna*, *Russ. lepszti*, to lisp.]

To speak with a particular articulation of the tongue and teeth, nearly as in pronouncing *th*. *Lispings* is particularly noticed in uttering *th* for *s*, as *yth* for *yes*. It is most common in children.

1 *lisped* in numbers, for the numbers came.
Pope.

LISP, *v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp; as, *she lisped* a few words.

LISP, *n.* The act of lispings, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*.

LISP'ER, *n.* One that lisps.

LISP'ING, *ppr.* Uttering with a lisp.

LISP'INGLY, *adv.* With a lisp.
Holder.

LIST, *n.* [*Sax. Sw. lista*; *It. Sp. lista*; *Fr. Dan. liste*; *D. lyst*; *G. liste*. If *list*, a roll or catalogue, and *list*, a border or strip of cloth, are from the same root, we find the original orthography in the *L. Arm. lcz*, and *Sp. lista*, and perhaps the *L. listium*, *Fr. lice*. But in some languages the words are distinguished; *Fr. liste*, a roll, and *listiere*, a list or selvage of cloth.]

1. In *commerce*, the border, edge or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border, particularly of broadcloth, and serving to strengthen it.

2. A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground, or field of combat; hence, the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat. Hence, to enter the *lists*, is to accept a challenge or engage in contest. Hence,

3. A limit or boundary; a border.

4. In *architecture*, a little square molding; a fillet; called also a *listel*.

5. A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line; as a *list of names*; a *list of books*; a *list of articles*; a *list of ratable estate*.

6. A strip of cloth; a fillet.
Swift.

Civil list, in Great Britain and the United States, the civil officers of government, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, &c. Hence it is used for the revenues or appropriations of public money for the support of the civil officers.

LIST, *v. l.* [from *list*, a roll.] To enroll; to register in a list or catalogue; to enlist. The latter is the more elegant word. Hence,

2. To engage in the public service, as soldiers.

They in my name are *listed*.
Dryden.

3. To inclose for combat; as, to *list* a field.
Dryden.

4. To sew together, as strips of cloth; or to form a border.
Wotton.

5. To cover with a list, or with strips of cloth; as, to *list* a door.

6. To barken; to attend; a contraction of *listen*, which see.

LIST, *v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist. [The latter is the more elegant word. See *Enlist*.]

LIST, *v. i.* [*Sax. lystan*; *G. listen*; *D. lusten*; *Sw. lysta*; *Dan. lysten*. See *Lust*. The primary sense seems to be *lean*, *incline*, *advance* or *stretch toward*. [See the *Noun*.]

Properly, to lean or incline; to be propense; hence, to desire or choose.

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*.
Whitgift.

The wind bloweth where it *listeth*. *John iii.*

LIST, *n.* In the language of seamen, an inclination to one side. The ship has a *list* to port.
Mar. Dict.

LIST'ED, *pp.* Striped; particolored in stripes.

2. Covered with list.

3. Inclosed for combat.

4. Engaged in public service; enrolled.

L I S T E L, *n.* A list in architecture; a filet. *Encyc.*
 L I S T E N, *v. i. list'n.* [*Sax. lysten* or *hlystan*; *D. luisteren*. *Qu. G. lauschen*; *Scot. lith.*]

1. To hearken; to give ear; to attend closely with a view to hear.
 On the green bank I sat, and listened long.

2. To obey; to yield to advice; to follow admonition.

L I S T E N, *v. t. list'n.* To hear; to attend. *Shak.*

L I S T E N E R, *n.* One who listens; a hearer.

L I S T E R, *n.* One who makes a list or roll.

L I S T F U L, *a.* Attentive. *Obs. Spenser.*

L I S T I N G, *ppr.* Inclosing for combat; covering with list; enlisting.

L I S T L E S S, *a.* Not listening; not attending; indifferent to what is passing; heedless; inattentive; thoughtless; careless; as a *listless* hearer or spectator.

L I S T L E S S L Y, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.

L I S T L E S S N E S S, *n.* Inattention; heedlessness; indifference to what is passing and may be interesting.

L I T, *ppr. of light.* The bird *lit* on a tree before me.

I lit my pipe with the paper. *Addison.*
 [This word, though used by some good writers, is very inelegant.]

L I T A N Y, *n.* [*Fr. litanie*, *Gr. λιτανεια*, supplication, from *λιτανωω*, *λιτοραω*, *λιδομαω*, to pray.]

A solemn form of supplication, used in public worship.

Supplications for the appeasing of God's wrath, were by the Greek church termed *litanies*, by the Latin, *rogations*.

L I T E, *a.* Little. [*Not in use.*]

L I T E R, *n.* [*Fr. litre*, from *Gr. λιτρα*.] A French measure of capacity, being a cubic decimeter, containing, according to Lunitier, about a pint and a half of French measure. The liter is equal to 60,028200 cubic inches, or nearly 2½ wine pints.

L I T E R A L, *a.* [*Fr. from L. litera*, a letter.]

1. According to the letter; primitive; real; not figurative or metaphorical; as the *literal* meaning of a phrase.

2. Following the letter or exact words; not free; as a *literal* translation.

3. Consisting of letters.
 The *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers.

L I T E R A L, *n.* Lieral meaning. [*Not used.*]

L I T E R A L I S M, *n.* That which accords with the letter. *Milton.*

L I T E R A L I T Y, *n.* Original or literal meaning. *Brown.*

L I T E R A L L Y, *adv.* According to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively. A man and his wife cannot be *literally* one flesh.

2. With close adherence to words; word by word.
 So wild and un governable a poet cannot be translated *literally*.

L I T E R A R Y, *a.* [*L. literarius*.] Pertaining to letters or literature; respecting learning or learned men; as a *literary* history; *literary* conversation.

2. Derived from erudition; as *literary* fame.

3. Furnished with erudition; versed in letters; as a *literary* man.

4. Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions; as *literary* property.

L I T E R A T E, *a.* [*L. literatus*.] Learned; lettered; instructed in learning and sciences. *Johnson.*

L I T E R A T I, *n. plu.* [*L. literatus*.] The learned; men of erudition. *Spectator.*

L I T E R A T O R, *n.* [*L.*] A petty school-master. *Burke.*

L I T E R A T U R E, *n.* [*L. literatura*.] Learning; acquaintance with letters or books. *Literature* comprehends a knowledge of the ancient languages, denominated classical, history, grammar, rhetoric, logic, geography, &c. as well as of the sciences.

A knowledge of the world and good breeding give lustre to *literature*.

L I T H, *n.* [*Sax.*] A joint or limb. *Obs. Chaucer.*

L I T H A N T H R A X, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, a stone, and *ανθραξ*, a coal.]

Stone-coal, a black, compact, brittle, inflammable substance, of laminated texture, more or less shining. *Nicholson.*

L I T H A R G E, *n.* [*Fr. from L. lithargyros*, *Gr. λιθαργυρος*, the spume or scum of silver.]

A semi-vitreous oxyd of lead, produced in refining silver by cupellation with lead. It appears in the form of soft flakes, or semi-transparent shining plates.

Dict. Nat. Hist. Encyc. Nicholson.

L I T H E, *a.* [*Sax. lith*, *lith*; *W. flyth*.] That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber; as the elephant's *lithe* proboscis.

Milton.

L I T H E, *v. t.* To smooth; to soften; to palliate. *Obs. Chaucer.*

2. To listen. *Obs.* [See *Listen*.]

L I T H E N E S S, *n.* Flexibility; limberness.

L I T H E R, *a.* Soft; pliant. *Obs. Shak.*

2. [*Sax. lythr*.] Bad; corrupt. *Obs.*

L I T H E R L Y, *adv.* Slowly; lazily. *Woolton. Obs. Barrett.*

L I T H E R N E S S, *n.* Idleness; laziness. *Barrett.*

L I T H I A, *n.* A new alkali, found in a mineral called petalite, of which the basis is a metal called *lithia*. *Davy.*

L I T H I A T E, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, a stone.] A salt or compound formed by the lithic acid combined with a base. *Hooper.*

L I T H I C, *a.* [*supra.*] Pertaining to the stone in the bladder. The *lithic* acid is obtained from a calculus in the bladder.

L I T H O B I B L I O N. [See *Lithophyl*.]

L I T H O C A P, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, a stone, and *καρπος*, fruit.] Fossil fruit; fruit petrified. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

L I T H O C O L L A, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, a stone, and *κολλα*, glue.] A cement that unites stones. *Ash.*

L I T H O D E N D R O N, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, stone, and *δενδρον*, tree.] Coral; so called from its resembling a petrified branch. *Parr.*

L I T H O G E N E S Y, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, stone, and *γενεσις*, generation.] The doctrine or science of the origin of minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

L I T H O G L Y P H I T E, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, stone, and *γραφω*, to engrave.]

A fossil that presents the appearance of being engraved or shaped by art. *Lunitier.*

L I T H O G R A P H E R, *n.* [See *Lithography*.] One who practices lithography.

L I T H O G R A P H I C, } Pertaining to
 L I T H O G R A P H I C A L, } *a.* lithography.

L I T H O G R A P H I C A L L Y, *adv.* By the lithographic art.

L I T H O G R A P H Y, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, stone, and *γραφω*, to engrave or write.]

The art of engraving, or of tracing letters, figures or other designs on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression; an art recently invented by Mr. Sennefelder of Munich, in Bavaria.

Journal of Science.
 L I T H O L O G I C, } *a.* [See *Lithology*.]
 L I T H O L O G I C A L, } Pertaining to the science of stones.

L I T H O L O G I S T, *n.* A person skilled in the science of stones.

L I T H O L O G Y, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, stone, and *λογω*, discourse.]

1. The science or natural history of stones. *Fauvecy.*

2. A treatise on stones found in the body. *Cuze.*

L I T H O M A N C Y, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, stone, and *μαντια*, divination.]

Divination or prediction of events by means of stones. *Brown.*

L I T H O M A R G A, } *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, stone, and
 L I T H O M A R G E, } *L. margo*, marl.]

An earth of two species, friable and indurated, more siliceous than *aluminous*, distinguished by its great fineness and its fusibility into a soft slag.

Dict. Nat. Hist. Kirwan. Ur.

L I T H O N T R I P T I C, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, stone, and *τρειβω*, to wear or break.]

Having the quality of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

L I T H O N T R I P T I C, *n.* A medicine which has the power of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys; a solvent of stone in the human urinary passages. *Coxe.*

L I T H O N T R I P T O R, } *n.* An instrument for
 L I T H O T R I T O R, } triturating the stone in the bladder, so that it may be extracted without cutting; recently invented by Dr. Coziale.

L I T H O N T R I P T Y, } The operation of
 L I T H O T R I T Y, } triturating the stone in the bladder, by means of an instrument called *lithotritor*.

L I T H O P H A G O U S, *a.* [*Gr. λιθος*, stone, and *φαγω*, to eat.]

Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich.

L I T H O P H O S P H O R, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, stone, and *φωσφορος*.]

A stone that becomes phosphoric by heat. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

L I T H O P H O S P H O R I C, *a.* Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat.

L I T H O P H Y L, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, stone, and *φυλλον*, a leaf.]

Bibliote or lithobiblion, fossil leaves, or the figures of leaves on fossils.

L I T H O P H Y T E, *n.* [*Gr. λιθος*, stone, and *φυτος*, a plant; literally, stone-plant.]

Stone-coral; a name given to those species

of polyiers, whose substance is stony. The older naturalists classed them with vegetables. *Curtis. Rey.*

LITHOPHYTIC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophytes.

LITHOPHYTOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.

LITHOTOME, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and *τομή*, to cut.] A stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITHOTOMY, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

LITHOTOMIST, *n.* [See *Lithotomy*.] One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder; or one who is skilled in the operation.

LITHOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and *τομή*, to cut.] The operation, art or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

LITHOXYLE, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and *ξύλον*, wood.] Petrified wood. It differs from *lignite*, being really changed into stone; such as silicified woods, which are changed into varieties of silex, &c. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITHY, *a.* [See *Lithe*.] Easily bent; pliable. [This is probably the word which, in our popular use, is pronounced *lathy*.]

LITIGANT, *a.* [See *Litigate*.] Contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit; as the parties *litigant*. *lyliffe*.

LITIGANT, *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit. *L'Estrange*.

LITIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *litigo*, from *lis*, *litis*, a contest or debate; Ar. Δ] *litido*, to dispute. Class Ld. No. 2. *Lis*, *litis*, coincides with the Sax. *flit*, contention; *flitan*, to contend.]

To contest in law; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, exhibition of evidence, and judicial debate; as, to *litigate* a cause or a question.

LITIGATE, *v. t.* To dispute in law; to carry on a suit by judicial process.

LITIGATED, *pp.* Contested judicially.

LITIGATING, *ppr.* Contesting in law.

LITIGATION, *n.* The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim; a judicial contest.

LITIGIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *litigieux*; L. *litigiosus*.]

- Inclined to judicial contest; given to the practice of contending in law; quarrelsome; contentious; *applied to persons*. A *litigious* man is a bad neighbor and a bad citizen.
- Disputable; controvertible; subject to contention; as *litigious* right. *Blackstone*.
No fences, parted fields, nor marks nor bounds,
Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden*.

LITIGIOUSLY, *adv.* In a contentious manner.

LITIGIOUSNESS, *n.* A disposition to engage in or to carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

LITMUS, } *n.* A blue pigment, formed
LACMUS, } from archil, a species of
lichen. [See *Archil*.] It is prepared by

bruising the archil, and adding quick lime and putrefied urine, or spirit of turme distilled from lime. The mixture, after cooling and the evaporation of the fluid, becomes a mass of the consistence of paste, which is laid on a board to dry in square lumps. *Eucy*.

LITORN, *n.* A bird, a species of thrush, in size and shape resembling the hen-blackbird. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITORTE, *n.* [Gr. *λίτρος*, slender.] Diminution; extenuation. *Pope*.

LITITER, *n.* [Fr. *litère*, from *lit*; contracted from L. *lectus*, from the root of *lego*, Eng. *lay*; It. *lettica* or *lettiga*; Sp. *litera*; Port. *leiteira*; Arm. *leter*.]

- A vehicle formed with shafts supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse. If by the latter, it is called a horse-litter. A similar vehicle in India is called a *palanquin*.
- Straw, hay or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and for other purposes.
- [See *litter*, generation, from the root of *lad*, *leed*.] A brood of young pigs, kittens, puppies, or other quadrupeds. The word is applied only to certain quadrupeds of the smaller kinds. [Qu. the root of *lad*.]
- A birth of pigs or other small animals.
- Waste matters, shreds, fragments and the like, scattered on a floor or other clean place.

LITTER, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as swine and other small quadrupeds. It is sometimes applied to human beings in contempt. *Shak*.

- To scatter over carelessly with shreds, fragments and the like; as, to *litter* a room or a carpet. *Swift*.
- To cover with straw or hay; as, to *litter* a stable. *Dryden*.
- To supply with litter; as, to *litter* cattle.

LITTERED, *pp.* Furnished with straw.

- Covered or overspread with litter, pieces, shreds, &c.

LITTLE, *a.* comp. *less*, *lesser*; sup. *least*. [Sax. *lytel*, *lytle*; Scot. *lite*, *lyfe*, *adv.* *lyt*; Goth. *littil*; Sw. *liten*; Dan. *liden*; D. *luttel*; probably from the sense of diminishing. Class Ld. No. 15, 22, 31.]

- Small in size or extent; not great or large; as a *little* body; a *little* animal; a *little* piece of ground; a *little* table; a *little* book; a *little* hill; a *little* distance; a *little* child.
- Short in duration; as a *little* time or season; a *little* sleep.
- Small in quantity or amount; as a *little* hay or grass; a *little* food; a *little* sum; a *little* light; a *little* air or water.
- Of small dignity, power or importance.
When thou wast *little* in thy own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes? I Sam. xv.
- Of small force or effect; slight; inconspicuous; as *little* attention or exertions; *little* effort; *little* care or diligence; *little* weight.

LITTLE, *n.* A small quantity or amount. He demanded much and obtained *little*. He had *little* of his father's liberality.

- A small space.
Much was in *little* writ— *Dryden*.
- Any thing small, slight, or of inconsiderable importance.
I view with anger and disdain,
How *little* gives thee joy and pain. *Prior*.
- Not much.
These they are fitted for, and *little* else. *Cheyne*.

LITTLE, *adv.* In a small degree; slightly; as, he is *little* changed. It is a *little* discolored.

- Not much; in a small quantity or space of time. He sleeps *little*.
- In some degree; slightly; sometimes preceded by *a*. The liquor is a *little* sour or astringent.

LITTLENESS, *n.* Smallness of size or bulk; as the *littleness* of the body or of an animal.

- Meanness; want of grandeur; as *littleness* of conception.
- Want of dignity. Contemplations on the majesty of God displayed in his works, may awaken in us a sense of our own *littleness*.
- Meanness; penuriousness.

LITTORAL, *a.* [L. *littoralis*, from *littus*, shore.] Belonging to a shore. [*Little* used.]

LITUTE, *n.* A fossil shell.

LITURGICAL, *a.* [See *Liturgy*.] Pertaining to a liturgy.

LITURGY, *n.* [Fr. *liturgie*; Sp. It. *liturgia*; Gr. *λειτουργια*; *leitros*, public, and *εργον*, work.]

In a general sense, all public ceremonies that belong to divine service; hence, in a restricted sense, among the Romanists, the mass; and among protestants, the common prayer, or the formulary of public prayers. *Johnson*.

LIVE, *v. i. liv.* [Sax. *liban*, *lofan*, *lifan*; Goth. *liban*; Sw. *lefva*; Dan. *lever*; G. *leben*; D. *lieven*.] It coincides with *leave*. The primary sense probably is to rest, remain, abide. If so, the root may be Ar. لَب *labba*, to be, to abide. Class Lb. No. 1.]

- To abide; to dwell; to have settled residence in any place. Where do you *live*? I *live* in London. He *lives* in Philadelphia. He *lives* in a large house in Second street. The Swiss *live* on mountains. The Bedouin Arabs *live* in the desert.
- To continue; to be permanent; not to perish.
Men's evil manners *live* in brass; their virtues We write in water. *Shak*.
- To be animated; to have the vital principle; to have the bodily functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate, as respiration, circulation of blood, secretions, &c.; *applied to animals*.
I am Joseph; doth my father yet *live*? Gen. xiv.
- To have the principles of vegetable life; to be in a state in which the organs do or may perform their functions in the circulation of sap and in growth; *applied to plants*. This tree will not *live*, unless watered; it will not *live* through the winter.
- To pass life or time in a particular manner, with regard to habits or condition. In what manner does your son *live*? Does

he live in ease and affluence? Does he live according to the dictates of reason and the precepts of religion?

If we act by several broken views, we shall live and die in misery. *Spectator.*

6. To continue in life. The way to live long is to be temperate.

7. To live, emphatically; to enjoy life; to be in a state of happiness.

What greater curse could evanous fortune give, Than just to die, when I begin to live? *Dryden.*

8. To feed; to subsist; to be nourished and supported in life; as, horses live on grass or grain; fowls live on seeds or insects; some kinds of fish live on others; carnivorous animals live on flesh.

9. To subsist; to be maintained in life; to be supported. Many of the clergy are obliged to live on small salaries. All men in health may live by industry with economy, yet some men live by robbery.

10. To remain undestroyed; to float; not to sink or founder. It must be a good ship that lives at sea in a hurricane. Nor can our shaken vessels live at sea. *Dryden.*

11. To exist; to have being. As I live, with the Lord— Ezek. xviii.

12. In Scripture, to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.

Ye shall therefore keep my statutes and judgments, which if a man do, he shall live in them. Lev. xviii.

13. To recover from sickness; to have life prolonged.

Thy son liveth. John iv.

14. To be inwardly quickened, nourished and actuated by divine influence or faith. Gal. ii.

15. To be greatly refreshed, comforted and animated.

For now we live, if ye stand fast in the Lord. 1 Thess. iii.

16. To appear as in life or reality; to be manifest in real character.

And all the writer lives in every line. *Pope.*

To live with, to dwell or to be a lodger with.

2. To cohabit; to have intercourse, as male and female. *Shak.*

LIVE, *v. t. liv.* To continue in constantly or habitually; as, to live a life of ease.

2. To act habitually in conformity to.

It is not enough to say prayers, unless they live them too. *Parler.*

LIVE, *a.* Having life; having respiration and other organic functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate; not dead; as a live ox.

2. Having vegetable life; as a live plant.

3. Containing fire; ignited; not extinct; as a live coal.

4. Vivid, as color. *Thomson.*

LIVELINESS, not used. [See *Lifeless*.]

LIVELIHOOD, *n.* [Lively and hood, or life-hood, from lead. I find in Saxon *lif-hude*, head or course of life, *viz. iter*.]

Means of living; support of life; maintenance. Trade furnishes many people with an honest livelihood. Men of enterprise seek a livelihood where they can find it.

LIVELINESS, *n.* [from lively.] The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit; as the *liveliness* of youth, contrasted with the *gravity* of age.

2. An appearance of life, animation or spirit; as the *liveliness* of the eye or countenance in a portrait.

3. Briskness; activity; effervescence, as of liquors.

LIVELIHOOD, for *livelihood*, not used. *Habbert's Tale.*

LIVELONG, *a. liv'long.* [live and long.] 1. Long in passing.

How could she sit the *livelong* day, Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

2. Lasting; durable; as a *livelong* monument. [Not used.] *Milton.*

3. A plant of the genus *Sedum*.

LIVELY, *a.* Brisk; vigorous; vivacious; active; as a *lively* youth.

2. Gay; airy. From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe. *Pope.*

3. Representing life; as a *lively* imitation of nature.

4. Animated; spirited; as a *lively* strain of eloquence; a *lively* description.

5. Strong; energetic; as a *lively* faith or hope; a *lively* persuasion.

Lively stones, in Scripture. Saints are called *lively stones*, as being quickened by the Spirit and active in holiness. *Brown.*

LIVELY, *adv.* Briskly; vigorously. [Little used.] *Huyden.*

2. With strong resemblance of life.

That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most *lively* our actions and passions. [Little used.] *Dryden.*

LIV'ER, *n.* One who lives. And try if life be worth the *liv'er's* care. *Prior.*

It is often used with a word of qualification; as a *high liv'er*; a *loose liv'er*, &c.

LIV'ER, *n.* [Sax. *lifer*, *lifer*; D. *leuer*, &c. *liver*; Sw. *lifer*; Dan. *lever*; Russ. *liver*.]

The Saxon word is rendered also *livermentum*, and this viscus may be named from its weight.]

A viscus or intestine of considerable size and of a reddish color, convex on the anterior and superior side, and of an unequal surface on the inferior and posterior side.

It is situated under the false ribs, in the right hypochondrium. It consists of two lobes, of a glandular substance, and destined for the secretion of the bile. *Encyc.*

LIVERCOLOR, *a.* Dark red; of the color of the liver. *Woodward.*

LIVERED, *a.* Having a liver; as *white-livered*. *Shrewsbury.*

LIVERGRÖWN, *a.* Having a large liver. *Graunt.*

LIVERSTONE, *n.* [G. *leber-stein*.] A stone or species of earth of the barytic genus, of a gray or brown color, which, when rubbed or heated to redness, emits the smell of liver of sulphur, or alkaline sulphuret. *Kirwan.*

LIVERWORT, *n.* The name of many species of plants. Several of the lichens are so called. The liverworts (*Hepatica*) are a natural order of cryptogamian plants, whose herbage is generally frondose, and resembling the leafy lichens, but whose seeds are contained in a distinct capsule. The noble *liverwort* is the *Anemone hepatica*. *Smith. Lec.*

LIV'ERY, *n.* [Norm. from Fr. *livrer*, to deliver.]

1. The act of delivering possession of lands or tenements; a term of English law. It is usual to say, *livery of scain*, which is a feudal investiture, made by the delivery of a turf, of a rod or twig, from the feoffor to the feoffee. In America, no such ceremony is necessary to a conveyance of real estate, the delivery of a deed being sufficient.

2. Release from wardship; deliverance. *King Charles.*

3. The writ by which possession is obtained. *Johnson.*

4. The state of being kept at a certain rate; as, to keep horses at *livery*. *Spenser.*

5. A form of dress by which noblemen and gentlemen distinguish their servants. The Romish church has also *liveries* for confessors, virgins, apostles, martyrs, penitents, &c. Hence,

6. A particular dress or garb, appropriate or peculiar to particular times or things; as the *livery* of May; the *livery* of autumn. Now came still evening on, and twilight gray Had in her sober *livery* all things clad. *Milton.*

7. The whole body of liverymen in London. LIV'ERY, *v. t.* To clothe in *livery*. *Shak.*

LIV'ERMAN, *n.* One who wears a *livery*; as a servant.

2. In London, a freeman of the city, of some distinction. The liverymen are chosen from among the freemen of each company, and from their number are elected the common council, sheriff and other superior officers of the city. They alone have the right of voting for members of parliament. *Encyc.*

LIV'ERY-STABLE, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.

LIVES, *pl. viv.* of life.

LIVESTOCK, *n.* Live and stock.] Horses, cattle and smaller domestic animals; a term applied in America to such animals as may be exported alive for foreign market.

LIV'ID, *a.* [Fr. *livide*; It. *livido*; L. *lividus*; from *liveo*, to be black and blue.]

Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion.

Upon my *livid* lips bestow a kiss. *Dryden.*

LIVIDITY, *f. n.* A dark color, like that of lividness, of bruised flesh. [*Lividness* is the preferable word.]

LIVING, *ppr.* [from *live*.] Dwelling; residing; existing; subsisting; having life or the vital functions in operation; not dead.

2. a. Issuing continually from the earth; running; flowing; as a *living* spring or fountain; opposed to *stagnant*.

3. a. Producing action, animation and vigor; quickening; as a *living* principle; a *living* faith.

LIVING, *n.* He or those who are alive; usually with a plural signification; as in the land of the *living*.

The *living* will lay it to his heart. Eccles. vii.

LIVING, *n.* Means of subsistence; estate. He divided to them his *living*. Luke xv.

She of her want, did cast in all that she had, even all her *living*. Mark vii.

2. Power of continuing life. There is no *living* with a scold.

There is no *living* without trusting some body or other in some cases. *L'Strange.*

3. Livelihood. He made a *living* by his occupation. The woman spins for a *living*.
 4. The benefice of a clergyman. He lost his *living* by non-conformity.
LIVINGLY, *adv.* In a living state.

Brown.

Livonica terra, a species of fine hole found in Livonia, brought to market in little cakes.

LIVRE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. libra*.] A French money of account, equal to 20 sous, or ten pence sterling.

LIXIVIAL, *s.* [L. *lixivius*, from *lix*, to lye.]

LIXIVIOUS, *s.* *a. lye.*

1. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood ashes. *Lixivial* salts are those which are obtained by passing water through ashes, or by pouring it on them.
2. Containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood.
3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye.
4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood ashes.

LIXIVIA TE, *s.* *a.* Pertaining to lye or lixiviation; *a.* lixivium; of the quality of alkaline salts.

2. Impregnated with salts from wood ashes.
LIXIVIA TE, *v. t.* [L. *lixivia*, *lixivium*, *lye*.] To form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes. Water is *lixiviated* by passing through ashes.

LIXIVIA TION, *n.* The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water passing through them imbibing the salts.

LIXIVIUM, *n.* [L. from *lix*, *lye*, *Sp. lizia*, *Fr. lissie*.]

Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted from wood ashes. It is sometimes applied to other extracts. *Boyle.*

LIZARD, *n.* [Fr. *lizard*; *L. lacerta*; *Sp. lagarto*; *It. lucerta*, *lucertola*; *Arm. glazard*.] If lizard is the *L. lacerta*, there has been a change of *c* into *z*, or *s*, which may be the fact. In Ethiopic, *laiskat* is lizard. Gebelin deduces the word from an oriental word *leza*, to hide. But this is doubtful.]

In *zoology*, a genus of amphibious animals, called *Lacerta*, and comprehending the crocodile, alligator, chameleon, salamander, &c. But the name, in common life, is applied to the smaller species of this genus, and of these there is a great variety. These animals are ranked in the order of reptiles. The body is naked, with four feet and a tail. The body is thicker and more tapering than that of the serpent. *Encyc.*

LIZARD-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Saururus*, and another of the genus *Piper*.

Pinn. of Plants.

LL. D. letters standing for *Doctor of Laws*, the title of an honorary degree.

LO, *exclam.* [Sax. *lo*.] Whether this is a contracted word or not, does not appear.]
Look; see; behold; observe. This word is used to excite particular attention in a hearer to some object of sight, or subject of discourse.

Lo, here is Christ. *Matt. xxiv.*

Lo, we turn to the Gentiles. *Acts. xiii.*

LOACH, *s.* [Fr. *loche*.] A small fish of Loches, *s.* the genus *Cobitis*, inhabiting small clear streams, and esteemed daily food. *Walton.*

LOAD, *n.* [Sax. *hlad* or *lade*; *W. llyeth*. See *Lade*.]

1. A burden; that which is laid on or put in any thing for conveyance. Thus we lay a *load* on a beast or on a man's shoulders, or on a cart or wagon; and we say, a *light load*, a *heavy load*. A *load* then is indefinite in quantity or weight. But by usage, in some cases, the word has a more definite signification, and expresses a certain quantity or weight, or as much as is usually carried, or as can be well sustained. *Load* is never used for the cargo of a ship; this is called *loading*, *lading*, freight, or cargo.
2. Any heavy burden; a large quantity borne or sustained. A tree may be said to have a *load* of fruit upon it.
3. That which is borne with pain or difficulty; a grievous weight; encumbrance; in a literal sense.

Jove lightened of his *load*.

Th' enormous mass—

Pope.
 In a figurative sense, we say, a *load* of care or grief; a *load* of guilt or crimes.

4. Weight or violence of blows. *Milton.*

5. A quantity of food or drink that oppresses as much as can be borne. *Dryden.*

6. Among *miners*, the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about half a hundred weight. *Encyc. Cyc.*

LOAD, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *loaded*, *loaden*, formerly used, is obsolete, and *laden* belongs to *lade*. *Load*, from the noun, is a regular verb.]

1. To lay on a burden; to put on or in something to be carried, or as much as can be carried; as, to *load* a camel or a horse; to *load* a cart or wagon. To *load* a gun, is to charge, or to put in a sufficient quantity of powder, or powder and ball or shot.
2. To encumber; to lay on or put in that which is borne with pain or difficulty; in a literal sense, as to *load* the stomach with meat; or in a figurative sense, as to *load* the mind or memory.
3. To make heavy by something added or appended.

Thy dreadful row, *loaden* with death—

Adisson.

So in a literal sense, to *load* a whip.

4. To bestow or confer on in great abundance; as, to *load* one with honors; to *load* with reproaches.

LOADED, *pp.* Charged with a load or cargo; having a burden; freighted; as a ship; having a charge of powder, or powder and shot, as a gun.

2. Burdened with any thing oppressive; as *loaded* with cares, with guilt or shame.

LOADER, *n.* One who puts on a load.

LOADING, *pp.* Charging with a load; burdening; encumbering; charging; as a gun.

LOADING, *n.* A cargo; a burden; also, any thing that makes part of a load.

LOADMANAGE, *n.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot. [*Not used*.]

LOADSMAN, *n.* [*load* and *man*.] A pilot. *Obs.*

LOADSTAR, *s.* [*load* and *star*.] The star

LODESTAR, *s.* [*lo* that leads; the polestar; the cynosure. *Obs.* *Shak.*

LOADSTONE, *n.* [from the verb *load* and *stone*.] The old orthography, *lodestone*, is

most correct, as this word has no connection with the verb to *load*.]

The native magnet, an ore of iron in the lowest state of oxydation, which has the power of attracting metallic iron, as iron filings, and of communicating to masses of iron the same property of attraction, forming *artificial magnets*. [See *Lodestone*.]

LOAF, *n.* plu. *loaves*. [Sax. *hlaf* or *laf*; *Goth. Mada*; *G. teib*; Polish, *chleb*; Bohemian, *chleb*; *Russ. chib* or *chleb*; Croatian, *hib*; Finnish, *leipa* or *leipon*; Lapponic, *labbe*. The German *taib* is rendered a *loaf*, and body, waist, belly; *leiblich*, which in English, would be *loaf-like*, signifies corporeal, bodily. *Loaf* then signifies a lump or mass, from some root that signifies to set, or to collect, or to form.]

1. A mass of bread when baked. It is larger than a *cake*. The size and price of a *loaf*, in large cities, are regulated by law.
2. A mass or lump, as of sugar.
3. Any thick mass.

LOAF-SUGAR, *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

LOAM, *n.* [Sax. *lam*; *D. leem*; *G. lek*; *I. limus*; *Sw. lim*; *Dan. tim, lim*; so named probably from smoothness or softness; *W. llin*.]

A natural mixture of sand and clay with oxyd of iron; a species of earth or soil of different colors, whitish, brown or yellow, readily diffusible in water.

Cleveland. Encyc.

LOAM, *v. t.* To cover with loam. *Moxon.*

LOAMY, *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

LOAN, *n.* [Sax. *lean*; *Sw. lan*; *Dan. laan*; *D. leen*; *G. lehen*. See *Leend*.]

1. The act of lending; a lending.
2. That which is lent; any thing furnished for temporary use to a person at his request, on the express or implied condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind, but without compensation for the use; as a *loan* of a book or of bread.
3. Something furnished for temporary use, on the condition that it shall be returned or its equivalent, but with a compensation for the use. In this sense, *loan* is generally applied to money. [See *Leend*.]

4. A furnishing; permission to use; grant of the use; as a *loan* of credit. *Kent.*

LOAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *leanan*; *G. lehen*; *D. leenen*; *Sw. lana*; *Dan. laaner*.]

To lend; to deliver to another for temporary use, on condition that the thing shall be returned, as a book; or to deliver for use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, as bread; or to deliver for temporary use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, with a compensation for the use, as in the case of money at interest. Bills of credit were issued, to be *loaned* on interest.

Ramsay. Kent. Laws of the U. States.

Stat. of Conn. and of New York.

LOAN-OFFICE, *n.* In *America*, a public office in which loans of money are negotiated for the public, or in which the accounts of loans are kept and the interest paid to the lenders.

LOAN-OFFICER, *n.* A public officer empowered to superintend and transact the business of a loan-office.

LOATH, } a. [Sax. *lath*, hateful; *lathian*, to
LOATH, } lothe; Sw. *ledas*, to lothe or
nauseate; Dan. *lede*, lothesome; *lee*, aver-
sion. In America, the primitive pronun-
ciation of *lath*, that is, *laeth*, is retained
in the adjective, which is written *loth*.
The verb would be better written *lothe*, in
analogy with *cloth*, *clothe*. See *Loth*.]
Disliking; unwilling; reluctant. He was
loath to leave the company. [See *Loth*.]
LOATHIE, } v. t. To hate; to look on with
LOATHIE, } v. t. hatred or abhorrence; par-
ticularly, } to feel disgust at food or drink,
either from natural antipathy, or a sickly
appetite, or from satiety, or from its ill
taste. [See *Lothe*.]

LOATHER, n. One that lothes.
LOATHFUL, a. Hating; abhorring through
disgust. *Hubberd's Tale*.
2. Abhorred; hated. *Spenser*.
LOATHING, *ppr.* Hating from disgust; ab-
horring.
LOATHINGLY, *adv.* In a fastidious man-
ner.
LOATHILY, a. Hatelike; exciting hatred.
Obs. *Spenser*.
LOATHLY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly.
[See *Lothly*.]
LOATHNESS, n. Unwillingness; reluctan-
ce. [See *Lothness*.]
LOATHSOME, a. Disgusting; exciting dis-
gust.
2. Hatelike; abhorred; detestable.
3. Causing fastidiousness. [See *Lothesome*.]
LOATHSOMENESS, n. The quality which
excites disgust, hatred or abhorrence.
Addison.

LOAVES, *plu. of loaf*.
LOB, n. [W. *lob*, allied to *tubber*, *looly*,
club, &c. Qu. G. *luff*.]
1. A dull, heavy, sluggish person.
2. Something thick and heavy; as in *lob*-
worm. *Warton*.

LOB, v. t. To let fall heavily or lazily.
And their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shak.*
LOBBATE, } a. [from *lobe*.] Consisting of
LOBBATE, } lobes. In *botany*, divided to
the middle into parts distant from each
other, with convex margins. *Martyn*.
LOBBY, n. [Qu. G. *laube*, an arbor or
bower.]

1. An opening before a room, or an en-
trance into a principal apartment, where
there is a considerable space between that
and the portico or vestibule. *Encyc.*
2. A small hall or waiting room. *Encyc.*
3. A small apartment taken from a hall or
entry.
4. In a *ship*, an apartment close before the
captain's cabin. *Cyc.*
5. In *agriculture*, a confined place for cattle,
formed by hedges, trees or other fencing,
near the farm-yard. *Cyc.*
LOBE, n. [Fr. *lobe*; Sp. *Port. lobo*; L. *lo-
bus*; Gr. *lobos*.]
1. A part or division of the lungs, liver, &c.
2. The lower soft part of the ear.
3. A division of a simple leaf.
4. The cotyledon or placenta of a seed.
LOBED, a. Lobate, which see.
LOBSPOUND, n. A prison. *Hudibras*.
LOBSTER, n. [Sax. *loppestre* or *loppstre*.
The first syllable coincides with Sax.
lobbe, a spider, and with *loppe*, a flea;

probably all named from their shape or
legs. The last syllable coincides with *ster*,
in *spinster*, *minister*.]

A crustaceous fish of the genus *Cancer*.
Lobsters have large claws and fangs, and
four pair of legs. They are said to change
their crust annually, and to be frightened
at thunder or other loud report. They
constitute an article of food.

LOBULE, n. [Sp. *lobulo*.] A small lobe.
LOCAL, a. [Fr. *Sp. local*; It. *locale*; L.
localis; from *locus*, place, Sans. *log*; from
the root of *lay*, L. *loco*. See *Lay*.]
1. Pertaining to a place, or to a fixed or
limited portion of space. We say, the local
situation of the house is pleasant. We
are often influenced in our opinions by *lo-*
cal circumstances.

2. Limited or confined to a spot, place, or
definite district; as a *local* custom. The
yellow fever is *local* in its origin, and often
continues for a time, to be a *local* disease.
3. In law, *local* actions are such as must be
brought in a particular county, where the
cause arises; distinguished from *transito-*
ry actions. *Blackstone*.
LOCALITY, n. Existence in a place, or in
a certain portion of space.

It is thought that the soul and angels are de-
void of quantity and dimension, and that they
have nothing to do with grosser *locality*.
Glanville.

2. Limitation to a county, district or place;
as *locality* of trial. *Blackstone*.
3. Position; situation; place; particularly,
geographical place or situation, as of a
mineral or plant.

LOCALLY, *adv.* With respect to place;
in place; as, to be *locally* separated or dis-
tant.

LOCATE, v. t. [L. *loco*, *locatus*; It. *locare*.]
1. To place; to set in a particular spot or
position.
2. To select, survey and settle the bounds of
a particular tract of land; or to designate
a portion of land by limits; as, to *locate* a
tract of a hundred acres in a particular
township. *U. States*.

3. To designate and determine the place of;
as, a committee was appointed to *locate*
a church or a court house. *N. England*.
LOCATED, *ppr.* Placed; situated; fixed in
place.
LOCATING, *ppr.* Placing; designating
the place of.

LOCATION, n. The act of placing, or of
designating the place of.

2. Situation with respect to place. The *lo-*
cation of the city on a large river is favor-
able for commerce.
3. That which is located; a tract of land de-
signed in place. *U. States*.

4. In the *civil law*, a leasing on rent.
LOCH, n. [Gaelic.] A lake; a bay or arm
of the sea; used in Scotland.

LOCH, n. *Loch* or *loch*, is an Arabian
name for the forms of medicines called
eclegmas, lambatives, linctures, and the
like. *Quincy*.
LOCHAGE, n. [Gr. *λοχαγος*, *λοχος*, a body
of soldiers, and *αγω*, to lead.]
In Greece, an officer who commanded a lo-
chus or cohort, the number of men in
which is not certainly known. *Mitford*.

LOCHE. [See *Loach*.]

ΛΟΧΙΑ, n. [Gr. *λοχια*.] Evacuations
which follow childbirth.

ΛΟΧΙΑΛ, a. Pertaining to evacuations
from the womb after childbirth.

LOCK, n. [Sax. *loc* or *loce*, an inclosed place,
the fastening of a door, a tuft or curl of
hair. In the latter sense, it is the G. *locke*,
D. *lok*, L. *floccus*, Eng. *lock*; Fr. *loc*, a stop,
hindrance; W. *looc*, a mound, an inclosed
place; Russ. *lokun*, a lock of hair; Sax.
lucan, Goth. *lukan*, a lock; Dan. *likke*, a
hedge, fence or bar; *lukker*, to shut, to in-
close, to fasten, to lock; Fr. *loquet*, a latch;
Arm. *liquet*, or *clieq*, W. *clieid*. *Lock*
and *flock* may be of one family. The pri-
mary sense is to shut, to close, to press,
strain or drive, which may be the radical
sense of *flock*, Gr. *πλοκο*, *πλοκος*, L. *plico*, as
well as of *lock*. But see Class Lg. No. 48,
and 13. 14. 16.]

1. Lock, in its primary sense, is any thing
that fastens; but we now appropriate the
word to an instrument composed of a
spring, wards, and a bolt of iron or steel,
used to fasten doors, chests and the like.
The bolt is moved by a key.

2. The part of a musket or fowling-piece or
other fire-arm, which contains the pan,
trigger, &c.

3. The barrier or lock of a canal, which
confine the water, consisting of a dam,
banks or walls, with two gates or pairs of
gates, which may be opened or shut at
pleasure.

4. A grapple in wrestling. *Milton*.
5. Any inclosure. *Dryden*.
6. A tuft of hair; a plexus of wool, bay
or other like substance; a flock; a ringlet of
hair.

A lock of hair will draw more than a cable
rope. *Greene*.

Lock of water, is the measure equal to the
contents of the chamber of the locks by
which the consumption of water on a canal
is kept.

LOCK-KEEPER, n. One who attends
the locks of a canal.

LOCK-PADDLE, n. A small sluice that
serves to fill and empty a lock.

LOCK-SH, n. An angular piece of timber
at the bottom of a lock, against which the
gates shut.

LOCK-WEIR, n. A paddle-weir, in canals,
an over-ledge behind the upper gates, by
which the waste water of the upper pound
is let down through the paddle-logs into
the chamber of the lock. *Cyc.*

LOCK, v. t. To fasten with a particular in-
strument; as, to *lock* a door; to *lock* a
trunk.

2. To shut up or confine, as with a lock;
as, to be *locked* in a prison. *Lock* the se-
cret in your breast.
3. To close fast. The frost *locks* up our riv-
ers.

4. To embrace closely; as, to *lock* one in
the arms.

5. To furnish with locks, as a canal.

6. To confine; to restrain. Our shipping
was *locked* up by the embargo.

7. In *fencing*, to seize the sword-arm of an
antagonist, by turning the left arm around
it, after closing the parade, shell to shell,
in order to disarm him. *Cyc.*

LOCK, v. i. To become fast. The door
locks close.

2. To unite closely by mutual insertion; as they *lock* into each other. *Boyle.*
LOCK'AGE, *n.* Materials for locks in a canal. *Gallatin.*
 2. Works which form a lock on a canal. *Journal of Science.*
 3. Toll paid for passing the locks of a canal.
LOCK'ED, *pp.* Made fast by a lock; furnished with a lock or locks; closely embraced.
LOCK'ER, *n.* A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.
A shot-locker is a strong frame of plank near the pump-well in the hold, where shot are deposited. *Mar. Dict.*
LOCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *loquet*.] A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament. *Johnson.*
LOCK'RAM, *n.* A sort of coarse linen. *Hammer.*
LOCK'SMITH, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.
LOCK'Y, *a.* Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood.*
- LOCOMOTION**, *n.* [L. *locus*, place, and *motio*, motion.]
 1. The act of moving from place to place. *Brown.*
 2. The power of moving from place to place. Most animals possess *locomotion*; plants have life, but not *locomotion*.
LOCOMOTIVE, *a.* Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place; as a *locomotive* animal. Most animals are distinguished from plants by their *locomotive* faculty.
Locomotive engine, a steam engine employed in land carriage; chiefly on railways.
LOCOMOTIVITY, *n.* The power of changing place. *Bryant.*
LOCULAMENT, *n.* [L. *loculamentum*, from *locus*, *locutus*.]
 In *botany*, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged. A pericarp is unilocular, bilocular, &c. *Martyn.*
LOCUST, *n.* [L. *locusta*.] An insect of the genus *Gryllus*. These insects are at times so numerous in Africa and the S. of Asia, as to devour every green thing, and when they migrate, they fly in an immense cloud.
LOCUST, *n.* A name of several plants and trees as a species of *Melanthus*, and of *Ceratina*.
LOCUST-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *Hymenaea*, and another of the genus *Robinia*. The *Honey-Locust-tree*, is of the genus *Gleditsia*.
LODE, *n.* [from Sax. *ledan*, to lead.]
 1. Among *miners*, a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not, but commonly a metallic vein. *Cyc.*
 2. A cut or reach of water.
LODE-STONE, *n.* [from the verb to lead, and stone.]
 1. A magnet, an ore of iron; a stone found in iron mines, of a dark or black lead color, and of considerable hardness and weight. It attracts iron filings, and communicates to iron the same property of attraction. But its peculiar value consists in its communicating to a needle the prop-

- erty of taking a direction to the north and south, a property of inestimable utility in navigation and surveying.
 2. A name given by Cornish miners to a species of stones, called also tin-stones; a compound of stones and sand, of different kinds and colors. *Nicholson.*
LODG'ABLE, *a.* Capable of affording a temporary abode. [*Not used.*]
LOG'GE, *v. t.* [Fr. *loger*, to lodge; It. *loggia*, a lodge; *alloggiare*, to lodge; Sp. *alojar*; Arn. *loger*; Dan. *logger*.] The sense is to set or throw down. In Sax. *logian* is to compose, to deposit or lay up, also to repair; Russ. *loju*, to lay, to put. It is probably allied to *lay*.
 1. To set, lay or deposit for keeping or preservation, for a longer or shorter time. The men *logged* their arms in the arsenal.
 2. To place; to plant; to infix. He *logged* an arrow in a tender breast. *Addison.*
 3. To fix; to settle in the heart, mind or memory. I can give no reason More than a *logged* hate— *Shak.*
 4. To furnish with a temporary habitation, or with an accommodation for a night. He *logged* the prince a month, a week, or a night. [*The word usually denotes a short residence, but for no definite time.*]
 5. To harbor; to cover. *The deer is logged.* *Addison.*
 6. To afford place to; to contain for keeping. The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images, than the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne.*
 7. To throw in or on; as, to *lodge* a ball or a bomb in a fort.
 8. To throw down; to lay flat. Our sighs, and they shall *lodge* the summer corn. *Shak.*
LOG'GE, *v. i.* To reside; to dwell; to rest in a place. And *lodge* such daring souls in little men. *Pope.*
 2. To rest or dwell for a time, as for a night, a week, a month. We *lodged* a night at the Golden Ball. We *lodged* a week at the City Hotel. Soldiers *lodge* in tents in summer, and in huts in winter. Fowls *lodge* on trees or rocks.
 3. To fall flat, as grain. Wheat and oats on strong land are apt to *lodge*.
LOG'GE, *n.* A small house in a park or forest, for a temporary place of rest at night; a temporary habitation; a hut. *Sidney. Shak.*
 2. A small house or tenement appended to a larger; as a porter's *lodge*.
 3. A den; a cave; any place where a wild beast dwells.
LOG'ED, *pp.* Placed at rest; deposited; mixed; furnished with accommodations for a night or other short time; laid flat.
LOG'GER, *n.* One who lives at board, or in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night.
 2. One that resides in any place for a time. *Pope.*
LOG'ING, *ppr.* Placing at rest; depositing; furnishing lodgings.
 2. Resting for a night; residing for a time.
LOG'ING, *n.* A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time; temporary habitation; apartment.

- Wits take *lodgings* in the sound of Bow. *Pope.*
 2. Place of residence. Fair bosom—the *lodging* of delight. *Spenser.*
 3. Harbor; cover; place of rest. *Sidney.*
 4. Convenience for repose at night. *Sidney.*
- LOG'GMENT**, *n.* [Fr. *logement*.] The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged; a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time or for permanence.
 2. Accumulation or collection of something deposited or remaining at rest.
 3. In *military affairs*, an encampment made by an army.
 4. A work cast up by besiegers, during their approaches, in some dangerous post which they have gained, and where it is necessary to secure themselves against the enemy's fire. *Cyc.*
- LOFFE**, *v. i.* To laugh. [*Not used.*]
- LOFT**, *n.* [Dan. *loft*, Sax. *lyfte*, the *shak*, an arch, vault or ceiling; probably allied to *lift*, Dan. *løfter*. Qu. Gr. *λοφος*.]
 1. Properly, an elevation; hence, in a building, the elevation of one story or floor above another; hence, a floor above another; as the second *loft*; third *loft*; fourth *loft*. *Spenser* seems to have used the word for the highest floor or top, and this may have been its original signification.
 2. A high room or place. *Pope.*
LOFT'LY, *adv.* [from *lofty*.] On high; in an elevated place.
 2. Proudly; haughtily. They are corrupt and speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak *loftily*. Ps. lxiii.
 3. With elevation of language, diction or sentiment; sublimely. My *lovely* verse may *loftily* arise. *Spenser.*
 4. In an elevated attitude. A horse carries his head *loftily*.
LOFTINESS, *n.* Height; elevation in place or position; altitude; as the *loftiness* of a mountain.
 2. Pride; haughtiness. Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough in their tempers— *Collier.*
 3. Elevation of attitude or mien; as *loftiness* of carriage.
 4. Sublimity; elevation of diction or sentiment. Three poets in three distant ages born; The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd; The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*
LOFTY, *a.* Elevated in place; high; as a *lofty* tower; a *lofty* mountain. [*But it expresses more than high, or at least is more emphatical, poetical and elegant.*]
 See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance. *Pope.*
 2. Elevated in condition or character. Thus saith the high and *lofty* One, that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy— Is. lvii.
 3. Proud; haughty; as *lofty* looks. Is. ii.
 4. Elevated in sentiment or diction; sublimely; as *lofty* strains; *lofty* rhyme. *Milton.*
 5. Stately; dignified; as *lofty* steps.
LOG, *n.* [This word is probably allied to *D. log, logge*, heavy, dull, sluggish; a sense

retained in *water-logged*; and to *lug*, *lug-eage*, perhaps to *clug*.]

1. A bulky piece or stick of timber unbewed. Pine logs are floated down rivers in America, and stopped at saw-mills. A piece of timber when bewed or squared, is not called a log, unless perhaps in constructing log-luts.
2. In navigation, a machine for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. The common log is a piece of board, forming the quadrant of a circle of about six inches radius, balanced by a small plate of lead nailed on the circular part, so as to swim perpendicular.

Mar. Dict.

3. [Heb. β .] A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing, according to some authors, three quarters of a pint; according to others, five sixths of a pint. According to Arbuthnot, it was the seventy second part of the bath or ephah, and the twelfth part of a hin.

Johnson. Encyc.

LOG, v. i. To move to and fro. [Not used.]

Polveheld.

LOG-BOARD, *n.* In navigation, two boards, shutting like a book, and divided into columns, containing the hours of the day and night, direction of the wind, course of the ship, &c., from which is formed the log-book.

Mar. Dict.

LOG-BOOK, *n.* A book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board.

Mar. Dict.

LOG-HOUSE, } *n.* A house or wharfe whose
LOG-HUT, } walls are composed of
logs laid on each other.

LOG-LINE, *n.* A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs. This is wound on a reel, called the *log-reel*.

Encyc. Mar. Dict.

LOG-REEL, *n.* A reel in the gallery of a ship, on which the log-line is wound.

Encyc. Mar. Dict.

LOG'ARITHM, *n.* [Fr. *logarithme*; Gr. $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, ratio, and $\alpha\rho\theta\omicron\varsigma$, number.]

Logarithms are the exponents of a series of powers and roots.

Day.

The logarithm of a number is that exponent of some other number, which renders the power of the latter, denoted by the exponent, equal to the former.

Cyc.

When the logarithms form a series in arithmetical progression, the corresponding natural numbers form a series in geometrical progression. Thus,

Logarithms 0 1 2 3 4 5
Natural numbers, 1 10 100 1000 10000 100000

The addition and subtraction of logarithms answer to the multiplication and division of their natural numbers. In like manner, involution is performed by multiplying the logarithm of any number by the number denoting the required power; and evolution, by dividing the logarithm by the number denoting the required root.

Logarithms are the invention of Baron Napier, lord of Merchiston in Scotland; but the kind now in use, were invented by Henry Briggs, professor of geometry in Gresham college, at Oxford. They are extremely useful in abridging the labor of trigonometrical calculations.

LOGARITHMETIC, } Pertaining to
LOGARITHMETICAL, } *a.* logarithms;
LOGARITHMIC, } consisting of
logarithms. *Encyc. Lavoisier.*

LOG GATS, *n.* The name of a play or game, the same as is now called *klite-pins*. It was prohibited by Stat. 33, Henry VIII. [Not in use.] *Hanner.*

LOG GERHEAD, *n.* [log and head.] *A* blockhead; a dunce; a dot; a thick-skull. *Shak.*

2. A spherical mass of iron, with a long handle, used to heat tar. *Mar. Dict.*
To fall to loggerheads, } to come to blows;
To go to loggerheads, } to fall to fighting
without weapons. *L'Estrange.*

LOG GERHEADED, *a.* Dull; stupid; dotish. *Shak.*

LOG'IC, *n.* [Fr. *logique*; It. *logica*; L. *id.*.] from the Gr. $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\tau$, from $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, reason, $\tau\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron$, to speak.]

The art of thinking and reasoning justly.

Logic is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*

Logic may be defined, the science or history of the human mind, as it traces the progress of our knowledge from our first conceptions through their different combinations, and the numerous deductions that result from comparing them with one another. *Encyc.*

Correct reasoning implies correct thinking and legitimate inferences from premises, which are principles assumed or admitted to be just. *Logic* then includes the art of thinking, as well as the art of reasoning. *Jf.*

The purpose of *logics* is direct the intellectual powers in the investigation of truth, and in the communication of it to others. *Hedge.*

LOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to logic; used in logic; as *logical* subtleties. *Hooker.*

2. According to the rules of logic; as a *logical* argument or inference. This reasoning is strictly *logical*.

3. Skilled in logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning; discriminating; as a *logical* head. *Spectator.*

LOG'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules of logic; as, to argue *logically*.

LOG'ICIAN, *n.* A person skilled in logic, or the art of reasoning.

Each niece *logician* still expelling Locke. *Pope.*

LOGIS'TIC, *a.* Relating to sexagesimal fractions. *Cyc.*

LOG'MAN, *n.* A man who carries logs. *Shak.*

2. One whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill. [*Local.*] *T. States.*

LOGOGRAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining to lo-
GEOGRAPHICAL, } gography.

LOGOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, a word, and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omicron$, to write.]

A method of printing, in which a type represents a word, instead of forming a letter. *Encyc.*

LOG'OGRIPE, *n.* [Gr. $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omicron$.] A sort of riddle. *Obs.* *B. Johnson.*

LOGOMACHIST, *n.* One who contends about words. *E. T. Pritch.*

LOGOMACHY, *n.* [Gr. $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, word, and $\mu\alpha\chi\tau$, contest, altercation.]

Contention in words merely, or rather a contention about words; a war of words. *Hovell.*

LOGOMETRIC, *a.* [Gr. $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, ratio, and $\mu\epsilon\rho\epsilon\omicron$, to measure.]

A *logometric* scale is intended to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents. *Wallston.*

LOG'WOOD, *n.* A species of tree and wood, called also *Campachy-wood*, from the bay of Campachy in Spanish America, of the genus *Hematoxylo*, of which there is one species only. This tree has a crooked, deformed stem, growing to the height of 20 or 24 feet, with crooked irregular branches, armed with strong thorns. The wood is of a firm texture and a red color. It is much used in dyeing. *Encyc.*

LO'HOCK, } *n.* [Ar.] A medicine of a mild-
LO'HOCK, } doence consisting of a soft electuary and a syrup. [See *Loch*.] *Encyc.*

LOIN, *n.* [Sax. *lend*; G. D. *lende*; Sw. *lånd*; Dan. *land*; W. *chun*; Arm. *lennn* or *loinch*; Ir. *luan* or *leua*; L. *clunus*.]

The *loins* are the space on each side of the vertebrae, between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper portion of the os ilium or haunch bone, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region; called also the *reins*.

LOITER, *v. i.* [D. *lutenen*; Russ. *lotayu* or *lotayu*. Qu. its alliance to *late* and *delay*.] To linger; to be slow in moving; to delay; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.

If we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace. *Rogers.*

LOITERER, *n.* A lingerer; one that delays or is slow in motion; an idler; one that is sluggish or dilatory.

Ever listen *loiters*, that attend
No cause, no trust, no duty and no friend. *Pope.*

LOITERING, *ppr.* Lingered; delaying; moving slowly.

LOKE, *n.* [Qu. Ir. *loch*, dark; Gr. $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron$, darkness.]

1. In the Scandinavian mythology, the evil deity, the author of all calamities; answering to the Arimanes of the Persians. *Mallet. Edda.*

2. A close narrow lane. [*Local.*]

LOLL, *v. i.* [Eth. $\lambda\lambda\omicron\omicron\lambda\omicron$ alolo, to thrust out the tongue. The sense of this word is to throw, to send. Hence it coincides with the Gr. $\lambda\omicron\lambda\omicron\omega$, W. *lloianu*, to speak, to prate, Dan. *loller*, G. *lallen*. It coincides also with *lall*, to appease, that is, to throw down.]

1. To recline; to lean; properly, to throw one's self down; hence, to lie at ease. *Void of care he lolls supine in state.*

2. To suffer the tongue to hang extended from the mouth, as on an ox or a dog when heated with labor or exertion. *Dryden.*

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at his feet. *Dryden.*

LOLL, *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.

Fences tigers crouched around, and *loll'd* their tongues. *Dryden.*

LOLL'ARD, *n.* [Qu. G. *lallen*, *lollen*, to prate or to sing.]

The *Lollards* were a sect of early reformers.

in Germany and England, the followers of Wickliffe.

LOLLARDY, *n.* The doctrines of the Lollards.

LOLLING, *ppr.* Throwing down or out; reaching at ease; thrusting out the tongue.

LOMBARDIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Lombards; an epithet applied to one of the ancient alphabets derived from the Roman, and relating to the manuscripts of Italy.

LOMENT, *n.* [*L. lomentum*.] An elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It consists, like the legume, of two valves, with the seeds attached to the under suture, but is divided into small cells, each containing a single seed. *Ed. Encyc.*

LOMENTA CEOUS, *a.* [*L. lomentum*, bean meal, a color.]

Furnished with a loment. The *lomentacea* are a natural order of plants, many of which furnish beautiful tinctures or dyes, and whose seeds are contained in a loment or legume. *Linne.*

LOMONITE, *n.* Laumontite, or di-prismatic zeolite. *Ure.*

LOMP, *n.* A kind of roundish fish. *Johnson.*

LONDONISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to London. *Pegge.*

LONG, *a.* [*Dan. lön*, a corner, nook, a lurking place, secrecy; *long*, Sw. *lång*, private, close, clandestine. The radical sense is probably to separate, or rather to withdraw or retire, and the word may be allied to *Fr. loin*. If *alone* is composed of all and one, which the Teutonic dialects indicate, it has no connection with *long*.]

1. Solitary; retired; unfrequented; having no company.

And leave you in lone woods or empty walls. *Pope.*

2. Single; standing by itself; not having others in the neighborhood; as a lone house. *Pope.*

3. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood. *Shak.*

LONE, *n.* A lane. [*Local*.]

LONELINESS, *n.* Solitude; retirement; seclusion from company. He was weary of the loneliness of his habitation.

2. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude. *I see*

The mystery of your loneliness. *Shak.*

LONELY, *a.* Solitary; retired; sequestered from company or neighbors; as a lonely situation; a lonely cell. *Dryden.*

2. Solitary; as the lonely traveler.

3. Addicted to solitude or seclusion from company. *Rowe.*

LONESOME, *n.* Solitude; seclusion from society.

How horrid will these lonesome seats appear! *Blackmore.*

LONESOMENESS, *n.* The state of being solitary; solitude.

LONG, *a.* [*Sax. lang, lang and leng; G. lange; D. Dan. lang; Sw. lång; Goth. langga; L. longus; It. lungo; Fr. long.* The Gothic word seems to connect this word with *lag*, in the sense of drawing out, whence *delaying*.]

1. Extended; drawn out in a line, or in the

direction of length; opposed to *short*, and contradistinguished from *broad* or *wide*.

Long is a relative term; for a thing may be *long* in respect to one thing, and *short* with respect to another. We apply *long* to things greatly extended, and to things which exceed the common measure. We say, a *long way*, a *long distance*, a *long line*, and *long hair*, *long arms*. By the latter terms, we mean *hair* and *arms* exceeding the usual length.

2. Drawn out or extended in time; as a *long time*; a *long period* of time; a *long while*; a *long series* of events; a *long sickness* or confinement; a *long session*; a *long debate*.

3. Extended to any certain measure expressed; as a span *long*; a yard *long*; a mile *long*; that is, extended to the measure of a mile, &c.

4. Dilatory; continuing for an extended time.

Death will not be *long* in coming. *Eccles.*
5. Tedious; continued to a great length. A tale should never be too *long*. *Prior.*

6. Continued in a series to a great extent; as a *long succession* of princes; a *long line* of ancestors.

7. Continued in sound; protracted; as a *long note*; a *long syllable*.

8. Continued; lingering or lingering. Praying for him, and casting a long look that way, he saw the galley leave the passat. *Sidney.*

9. Extensive; extending far in prospect or into futurity.

The eternal existence of bodies corporate and their fortunes, are things particularly suited to a man who has long views. *Burke.*

Long home, the grave or death. *Eccles. xii.*

LONG, *n.* Formerly, a musical note equal to two breves. *Obs.*

LONG, *adv.* To a great extent in space; as a *long extended line*.

2. To a great extent in time; as; they that tarry *long* at the wine. *Prov. xxiii.*

When the trumpet soundeth *long*. *Ex. xix.*

So in composition we say, *long-expected*, *long-forgot*.

3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior; as not *long* before; not *long* after; *long* before the foundation of Rome; *long* after the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cesar.

4. Through the whole extent or duration of. The God who fed me all my life *long* to this day. *Gen. xlviii.*

The bird of dawnings singeth all night *long*. *Spenser.*

LONG, *adv.* [*Sax. glang*, cause or fault. *Qu. belonging to*, as the cause.]

By means of; by the fault of; owing to. *Obs.* Mistress, all this evil is *long* of you. *Shak.*

LONG, *v. t.* To belong. [*Nat. used*.] *Chaucer.*

LONG, *r. i.* [*Sax. langian*, with *after*. We now say, to *long after*, or to *long for*. The sense is to reach or stretch toward.]

1. To desire earnestly or eagerly. I *long* to see you. *Rom. i.*
I have *longed* after thy precepts. *Ps. cxix.*
I have *longed* for thy salvation. *Ps. cxix.*

2. To have a preternatural craving appetite; as a *longing* woman.

3. To have an eager appetite; as, to *long* for fruit.

LONGANIMITY, *n.* [*L. longanimitas; longus*, long, and *animus*, mind.] Forbearance; patience; disposition to endure long under offenses. *Brown. Howell.*

LONG BOAT, *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship. *Mar. Diet.*

LON GER, *a.* [*comp. of long*.] More long; of greater length; as a *longer* course;

LON GER, *adv.* For a greater duration. This evil can be endured no *longer*.

LONGEST, *a.* Of the greatest extent; as the *longest* line.

LONGEST, *adv.* For the greatest continuance of time. They who live *longest*, are most convinced of the vanity of life.

LONGEVAL, *a.* [*L. longus* and *apum.*] Long lived.

LONGEVITY, *n.* [*L. longevitas; longus*, long, and *evum*, age.] Length or duration of life; more generally, great length of life.

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly among the abstemious. *Arbutnot.*

LONGEVOUS, *a.* [*L. longævus*, supra.] Having a long time; of great age.

LONG-HEADED, *a.* Having a great extent of thought.

LONGIMANOUS, *a.* [*L. longus*, long, and *manus*, hand.] Having long hands. *Brown.*

LONGIMETRY, *n.* [*L. longus*, long, and *Gr. μετρον*, measure.] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths, whether accessible or inaccessible. *Encyc.*

LONGING, *ppr.* Earnestly desiring; having a craving or preternatural appetite.

LONGING, *n.* An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite.

LONGINGLY, *adv.* With eager wishes or appetite.

LONGINQUITY, *n.* [*L. longinquitas*.] Great distance. *Barrow.*

LONGISH, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

LONGITUDE, *n.* [*L. longitudo*, from *longus*, long.]

1. Properly, length; as the *longitude* of a room; but in this sense not now used. Appropriately, in geography,

2. The distance of any place on the globe from another place, eastward or westward; or the distance of any place from a given meridian. Boston, in Massachusetts, is situated in the 71st degree of *longitude* west from Greenwich. To be able to ascertain precisely the *longitude* of a ship at sea, is a great desideratum in navigation.

3. The *longitude* of a star, is its distance from the equinoctial points, or the beginning of Aries or Libra. *Bailey.*

LONGITUDINAL, *a.* Pertaining to *longitude* or length; as *longitudinal* distance.

2. Extending in length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from transverse or across; as the *longitudinal* diameter of a body. The *longitudinal* suture of the head runs between the coronal and lambdoidal sutures. *Bailey.*

LONGITUDINALLY, *adv.* In the direction of length.

Some of the fibers of the human body are placed *longitudinally*, others transversely. *Encyc.*

LONG LEGGED, *a.* Having long legs.
 LONG-LIVED, *a.* Having a long life or existence; living long; lasting long.
 LONGLY, *adv.* With longing desire. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
 LONG-MEASURE, *n.* Lineal measure; the measure of length.
 LONG-NESS, *n.* Length. [*Little used.*]
 LONG-PRIMER, *n.* A printing type of a particular size, between small pica and bourgeois.
 LONG-SHANKED, *a.* Having long legs. *Barton.*
 LONG-SIGHT, *n.* Long-sightedness. *Good.*
 LONG-SIGHTED, *a.* Able to see at a great distance; used literally of the eyes, and figuratively of the mind or intellect.
 LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance.
 2. In medicine, presbyopia; that defect of sight by which objects near at hand are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly. *Hooper.*
 LONG-SOME, *a.* Extended in length; tiresome; tedious; as a *longsome* plain. *Obs.*
 LONG-SPUN, *a.* Spun or extended to a great length. *Prior.*
 LONG-SUFFERANCE, *n.* Forbearance to punish; clemency; patience. *Addison.*
 LONG-SUFFERING, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.
 The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness. *Ex.* xxxiv.
 LONG-SUFFERING, *n.* Long endurance; patience of offense.
 Despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and forbearance, and long-suffering? *Rom.* ii.
 LONG-TONGUED, *a.* Rating; babbling. *Shak.*
 LONGWAYS, a mistake for *longwise*.
 LONG-WINDED, *a.* Long breathed; tedious in speaking, argument or narration; as a *long-winded* advocate.
 LONG-WISE, *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise. [*Little used.*] *Hakevill.*
 LONISIL, *a.* Somewhat solitary. [*Not used and inelegant.*] *Pope.*
 LOOBLY, *adv.* [See *Looby.*] Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner. *L'Estrange.*
 LOOBY, *n.* [*W. lobi,* a tall link person, a looby, a lubber, a clumsy fellow; *lob,* a blockhead, an unwieldy lump.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.
 Who could give the looby such airs? *Swift.*
 LOOF, *n.* The after part of a ship's bow, or the part where the planks begin to be incurved, as they approach the stem. *Mar. Dict.*
 LOOF, [See *Luff*, which is the word used.]
 LOOF'ED, *a.* [See *Loof.*] Gone to a distance. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
 LOOK, *v. i.* [*Sax. locian; G. lugen; Sans. lokhan.*] It is perhaps allied to *W. lygu*, to appear, to shine. See *Light*. The primary sense is to stretch, to extend, to shoot, hence to direct the eye. We observe its primary sense is nearly the same as that of *seek*. Hence, to *look for* is to *seek*.

1. To direct the eye towards an object, with the intention of seeing it.
 When the object is within sight, *look* is usually followed by *on* or *at*. We *look on* or *at* a picture; we *look on* or *at* the moon; we cannot *look on* or *at* the unclouded sun, without pain.
Al, after *look*, is not used in our version of the Scriptures. In common usage, *at* or *on* is now used indifferently in many cases, and yet in other cases, usage has established a preference. In general, *on* is used in the more solemn forms of expression. Moses was afraid to *look on* God. The Lord *look on* you and judge. In these and similar phrases, the use of *at* would be condemned, as expressing too little solemnity.
 In some cases, *at* seems to be more properly used before very distant objects; but the cases can hardly be defined.
 The particular direction of the eye is expressed by various modifying words; as, to *look down*, to *look up*, to *look back*, to *look forward*, to *look from*, to *look round*, to *look out*, to *look under*. When the object is not in sight, *look* is followed by *after*, or *for*. Hence, to *look after*, or *look for*, is equivalent to *seek* or *search*, or to *expect*.
 2. To see; to have the sight or view of.
 Fate sees thy life lodged in a brittle glass, And looks it through, but to it cannot pass. *Dryden.*
 3. To direct the intellectual eye; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to examine. *Look at* the conduct of this man; view it in all its aspects. Let every man *look into* the state of his own heart. Let us *look beyond* the received notions of men on this subject.
 4. To expect.
 He must *look to* fight another battle, before he could reach Oxford. [*Little used.*] *Clarendon.*
 5. To take care; to watch.
Look that ye bind them fast. *Shak.*
 6. To be directed.
 Let thine eyes *look right on*. *Prov. iv.*
 7. To seem; to appear; to have a particular appearance. The patient looks better than he did. The clouds *look rainy*.
 I am afraid it would *look more* like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*
 Observe how such a practice *looks in* another person. *Watts.*
 So we say, to *look stout* or *big*; to *look peevish*; to *look pleasant* or *graceful*.
 8. To have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front.
 The gate that *looketh* toward the north. *Ezek. viii.*
 The east-gate of the Lord's house, that *looketh eastward*. *Ezek. xi.*
 To *look about*, to *look on* all sides, or in different directions.
 To *look about one*, to be on the watch; to be vigilant; to be circumspect or guarded. *Abraham.*
 To *look after*, to attend; to take care of; as, *look after* children.
 9. To expect; to be in a state of expectation.
 Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke xxi.*
 3. To seek; to search.

My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it has now retreated. *Woodward.*
 To *look for*, to expect; as, to *look for* news by the arrival of a ship.
Look now for no enchanting voice. *Milton.*
 2. To seek; to search; as, to *look for* lost money, or lost cattle.
 To *look into*, to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine; as, to *look into* the works of nature; to *look into* the conduct of another; to *look into* one's affairs.
 Which things the angels desire to *look into*. *1 Pet. i.*
 To *look on*, to regard; to esteem.
 Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior.*
 3. To consider; to view; to conceive of; to think.
 I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer. *Dryden.*
 3. To be a mere spectator.
 I'll be a candle-holder and *look on*. *Shak.*
 To *look over*, to examine one by one; as, to *look over* a catalogue of books; to *look over* accounts.
 To *overlook*, has a different sense, to pass over without seeing.
 To *look out*, to be on the watch. The seaman *looks out* for breakers.
 To *look to*, or *unto*, to watch; to take care of.
Look well to thy herds. *Prov. xxvii.*
 4. To resort to with confidence or expectation of receiving something; to expect to receive from. The creditor may *look to* the surety for payment.
Look to me and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth. *Is. xlv.*
 To *look through*, to penetrate with the eye, or with the understanding; to see or understand perfectly.
 LOOK, *v. l.* To seek; to search for.
Looking my love, I go from place to place. *Spenser.*
 2. To influence by looks or presence; as, to *look down* opposition.
 A spirit fit to start into an empire, And *look the world* to law. *Dryden.*
 To *look out*, to search for and discover. *Look out* associates of good reputation.
 To *look one another in the face*, to meet for combat. *2 Kings xiv.*
 LOOK, in the imperative, is used to excite attention or notice. *Look ye, look ye*; that is, see, behold, observe, take notice.
 LOOK, *n.* Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; as, a high *look* is an index of pride; a downcast *look* indicates modesty, bashfulness, or depression of mind.
 Pain, disgrace and poverty have fruitful looks. *Locke.*
 2. The act of looking or seeing. *Every look* filled him with anguish. *Swinburne.*
 LOOKER, *n.* One who looks.
 A *looker on*, a mere spectator; one that *looks on*, but has no agency or interest in the affair.
 LOOKING-GLASS, *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.
 There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*. *South.*
 LOOK-OUT, *n.* A careful looking or watching for any object or event. *Mar. Dict.*
 LOOL, *n.* In metallurgy, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals. *Encyclo-*

LOOM, *n.* [*Sax. looma, geloma, utensis.*] In composition, *Acti-loom*, in law, is a personal chattel that by special custom descends to an heir with the inheritance, being such a thing as cannot be separated from the estate, without injury to it; such as jewels of the crown, charters, deeds, and the like. *Blackstone.*

2. A frame or machine of wood or other material, in which a weaver works threads into cloth.

Hector, when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with terror, sends her for consolation to the loom and the distaff. *Rambler.*

3. [*Dan. loom or loom, G. lohme.*] A fowl of the size of a goose.

4. That part of an oar which is within board. *Mar. Dict.*

LOOM, *v. i.* [*Qu. Sax. looman, to shine, from leoma, a beam of light.*] This does not give the exact sense of the word as now used.]

To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions and indistinctly; as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain. The ship looms large, or the land looms high. *Mar. Dict.*

LOOM-GALE, *n.* A gentle gale of wind. *Encyc.*

LOOMING, *ppr.* Appearing above the surface, or indistinctly, at a distance.

LOON, *n.* [*Scot. loon or loon. Qu. Sax. lun, needy, or Ir. liun, sluggish.*]

1. A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal. *Dryden. Shak.*

2. A sea-fowl of the genus *Colymbus*. [*Ice. lande.*]

LOOP, *n.* [*Ir. lubam, to bend or fold; lub, luba, a thong, a loop.*]

1. A folding or doubling of a string or a noose, through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening.

2. That the probation bear no hinge, nor loop. *Shak.*

In iron-works, the part of a row or block of cast iron, melted off for the forge or hammer.

LOOPED, *a.* Full of holes. *Shak.*

LOOPHOLE, *n.* A small aperture in the bulk-head and other parts of a merchant ship, through which small arms are fired at an enemy. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A hole or aperture that gives a passage.

3. A passage for escape; means of escape. *Dryden.*

LOOPHOLED, *a.* Full of holes or openings for escape. *Hudibras.*

LOOPING, *n.* In metallurgy, the running together of the matter of an ore into a mass when the ore is only heated for calcination. [*D. loopen, to run.*] *Encyc.*

LOORD, *n.* [*D. lar, a clown; Fr. lord, Sp. lerdo, heavy, dull, gross.*]

A dull stupid fellow; a drone. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

LOOSE, *v. l. loos.* [*Sax. lysan, alysan, loosan; Sw. losa; D. lossen, loosen; G. lösen; Dan. løser; Goth. lausyan; Gr. luo, contracted from the same root. The W. laesu, signifies to relax, but may be from the root of lax.* These words coincide with the Ch. Syr. Ar. Heb. 𐤋𐤏𐤃. Class Ls. No. 30.]

1. To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening.

Canst thou loose the bands of Orion? *Job xxxviii.*

Ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her; loose them, and bring them to me. *Matt. xxi.*

2. To relax.

The joints of his loins were loosed. *Dan. v.*

3. To release from imprisonment; to liberate; to set at liberty.

The captive exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. *Is. li.*

4. To free from obligation.

Art thou loosed from a wife? seek not a wife. *1 Cor. vii.*

5. To free from anything that binds or shackles; as a man loosed from lust and self. *Dryden.*

6. To relieve; to free from any thing burdensome or afflictive.

Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity. *Luke xiii.*

7. To disengage; to detach; as, to loose one's hold.

8. To put off.

Loose thy shoe from off thy foot. *Josh. v.*

9. Who is worthy to open the book, and to loose the seals thereof? *Rev. v.*

10. To remit; to absolve.

Whosoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven. *Matt. xvi.*

LOOSE, *v. i.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbor.

Now when Paul and his company loosed from Paphos, they came to Perga, in Pamphilya. *Acts xiii.*

LOOSE, *a.* [*Goth. laus; D. los, lose; G. los; Dan. løs; Sw. lös. Qu. W. laes, lose, lax.*]

1. Unbound; untied; unsewed; not fastened or confined; as the loose sheets of a book.

2. Not tight or close; as a loose garment.

3. Not covered; not close or compact.

With horse and chariots rank'd in loose array. *Milton.*

4. Not dense, close or compact; as a cloth or fossil of loose texture.

5. Not close; not concise; lax; as a loose and diffuse style.

6. Not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate; as a loose way of reasoning.

7. Not strict or rigid; as a loose observance of rites.

8. Unconnected; rambling; as a loose indigest play.

Vario spends whole mornings in running over loose and unconnected pages. *Volta.*

9. Of lax bowels. *Locke.*

10. Unengaged; not attached or enslaved.

Their prevailing principle is, to sit as loose from pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them as they can. *Atterbury.*

11. Disengaged; free from obligation; with bound or of.

Now I stand Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thought? [*Little used.*] *Addison.*

12. Wanton; unrestrained in behavior; dissolute; unchaste; as a loose man or woman.

13. Containing unchaste language; as a loose epistle. *Dryden.*

To break loose, to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence. *Dryden.*

To let loose, to free from restraint or confinement; to set at liberty. *Locke.*

LOOSE, *n.* Freedom from restraint; liberty.

Come, give thy soul a loose. *Dryden.*

Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow. *Addison.*

We use this word only in the phrase, give a loose. The following use of it, "he runs with an unbounded loose," is obsolete.

LOOSED, *ppr.* Untied; unbound; freed from restraint.

LOOSELY, *adv.* loosely. Not fast; not firmly; that may be easily disengaged; as things loosely tied or connected.

2. Without confinement.

Her golden locks for haste were loosely shed About her ears. *Spenser.*

3. Without union or connection.

Part loosely wing the region. *Milton.*

4. Irregularly; not with the usual restraints.

A bishop living loosely, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostle's lives. *Camden.*

5. Negligently; carelessly; heedlessly; as a mind loosely employed. *Locke.*

6. Meantly; slightly.

A prince should not be so loosely studied, as to remember so weak a composition. *Shak.*

7. Wantonly; dissolutely; unchastely. *Pope.*

LOOSEN, *v. l. loos'n.* [from loose, or it is the Saxon infinitive retained.]

1. To free from tightness, tension, firmness or fixedness; as, to loosen a string when tied, or a knot; to loosen a joint; to loosen a rock in the earth.

2. To render less dense or compact; as, to loosen the earth about the roots of a tree.

3. To free from restraint.

It loosens his hands and assists his under-standing. *Dryden.*

4. To remove costiveness from; to facilitate or increase alvine discharges.

Fear looseneth the belly. *Bacon.*

LOOSEN, *v. i.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm or compact.

LOOSENED, *ppr.* Freed from tightness or fixedness; rendered loose.

LOOSENESS, *n.* *loos'ness.* The state of being loose or relaxed; a state opposite to that of being tight, fast, fixed or compact; as the looseness of a cord; the looseness of a robe; the looseness of the skin; the looseness of earth, or of the texture of cloth.

The state opposite to rigor or rigidity; laxity; levity; as looseness of morals or of principles.

3. Irregularity; habitual deviation from strict rules; as looseness of life. *Hayward.*

4. Habitual lewdness; unchastity. *Spenser.*

5. Flux from the bowels; diarrhoea. *Bacon.*

LOOS'ENING, *ppr.* Freed from tightness, tension or fixedness; rendering less compact.

LOOSESTRIFE, *n.* *loos'strife.* In botany, the name of several species of plants, of the genera *Lysimachia*, *Epilobium*, *Lythrum*, and *Gaura*. *Lee.*

LOOSING, *ppr.* Setting free from confinement.

LOP, *v. l.* [I know not the affinities of this word, unless it is *lob*, or the *W. llab*, a stroke; *llabiau*, to slap or strike, or the *Eng. flap*, or *Ir. lubam*, to bend.

The primary sense is evidently to fall or fell.

or to strike down, and I think it connect-
ed with *flap*.]

1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part
of any thing; to shorten by cutting off
the extremities; as, to *lop* a tree or its
branches.

With branches *lopp'd* in wood, or mountain
fell. *Milton.*

2. To cut off, as exuberances; to separate,
as superfluous parts.

Expunge the whole, or *lop* the excrescent
parts. *Pope.*

3. To cut partly off and bend down; as, to
lop the trees or saplings of a hedge.

4. To let fall; to *flap*; as, a horse *lops* his
ears.

LOP, *n.* That which is cut from trees.
Else both body and *lop* will be of little value.
Martiner.

LOP, *n.* [Sax. *loppe*.] A flea. [*Local.*]

LOPE, pret. of *leap*. [Sw. *löpa*; D. *loopen*.]
Obs. *Spenser.*

LOPE, *n.* [Sw. *löpa*, D. *loopen*, to run. See
Leap.]

A leap; a long step. [*A word in popular
use in America.*]

LOPE, *v. i.* To leap; to move or run with
a long step, as a dog.

LOPING, *ppr.* Leaping; moving or run-
ning with a long step.

LOP-PED, *pp.* Cut off; shortened by cut-
ting off the top or end; bent down.

LOP-PER, *n.* One that lops.

LOP-PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; shortening
by cutting off the extremity; letting fall.

LOP-PING, *n.* That which is cut off.

LOQUACIOUS, *a.* [L. *loquax*, from *loquor*,
to speak. Qu. Eng. to *clack*.] Talkative;
given to continual talking.

Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong.
Dryden.

2. Speaking; noisy.
Blad British birds, with volant touch,
Traverse *loquacious* stings. *Philips.*

3. Apt to blab and disclose secrets.

LOQUACIOUSNESS, *s.* [L. *loquacitas*.]
LOQUACITY, *s.* Talkativeness;

the habit or practice of talking continually
or excessively.

Too great *loquacity* and too great *loquacity*
by fits. *Arbutnot.*

LORD, *n.* [Sax. *hlaford*. This has been
supposed to be compounded of *hlaf*, loaf,
and *ford*, afford, to give; and hence a
lord is interpreted, a bread-giver. But *lad*,
in Saxon, is in like manner written *hlaf-
dag*; and *dag* can hardly signify a giver.
The word occurs in none of the Teutonic
dialects, except the Saxon; and it is not
easy to ascertain the original signification
of the word. I question the correctness
of the common interpretation.]

1. A master; a person possessing supreme
power and authority; a ruler; a govern-
or.

Man over man
He made not *lord*. *Milton.*

But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair mansion. *Shak.*

2. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. *Dryden.*

3. A husband.
I felt in bitterness of soul deplor'd
My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord*.
Pope.

My *lord* also being old. Gen. xviii.

4. A baron; the proprietor of a manor; as
the *lord* of the manor.

A nobleman; a title of honor in Great
Britain given to those who are noble by
birth or creation; a peer of the realm, in-
cluding dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts
and barons. Archbishops and bishops
also, as members of the house of lords,
are lords of parliament. Thus we say,
lords temporal and spiritual. By courtesy
also the title is given to the sons of dukes
and marquises, and to the eldest sons of
earls. *Encyc.*

6. An honorary title bestowed on certain
official characters; as *lord* advocate, *lord*
chamberlain, *lord* chancellor, *lord* chief
justice, &c.

7. In Scripture, the Supreme Being; Jeho-
vah. When *Lord*, in the Old Testament is
printed in capitals, it is the translation of
Jehovan, and so might, with more propi-
ety, be rendered. The word is applied to
Christ, Ps. ex. Col. iii. and to the Holy
Spirit, 2 Thess. iii. As a title of respect, it
is applied to kings, Gen. xl. 2 Sam. xiv.
to princes and nobles, Gen. xlii. Dan. iv.
to a husband, Gen. xviii. to a prophet, 1
Kings xviii. 2 Kings ii. and to a respect-
able person, Gen. xxiv. Christ is called
the *Lord* of glory, 1 Cor. ii. and *Lord* of
lords, Rev. xix.

LORD, *v. t.* To invest with the dignity and
privileges of a lord. *Shak.*

LORD, *v. i.* To domineer; to rule with ar-
bitrary or despotic sway; sometimes fol-
lowed by *over*, and sometimes by *it*, in the
manner of a transitive verb.

The whiles she *lordeth* in licentious bliss.
Spenser.

I see them *lording* it in London streets.
Shak.

They *lorded* over them whom now they
serve. *Milton.*

LORDING, *n.* A little lord; a lord, in con-
tempt or ridicule. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

LORD-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a lord.

2. Haughty; proud; insolent. *Dryden.*

LORD-LINESS, *n.* [from *lordly*.] Dignity;
high station. *Shak.*

2. Pride; haughtiness. *More.*

LORD-LING, *n.* A little or diminutive lord.
Swift.

LORD-LY, *a.* [lord and *like*.] Becoming a
lord; pertaining to a lord.

Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support
them. *South.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.
Every rich and *lordly* swain,
With pride would brag about her chain.
Swift.

LORDLY, *adv.* Proudly; imperiously;
despotically.

A finished lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce. *Dryden.*

LORD-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of be-
ing a lord; hence, a title of honor given
to noblemen, except to dukes, who have
the title of *grace*.

2. A titulary compellation of judges and
certain other persons in authority and
office. *Johnson.*

3. Dominion; power; authority.

They who are accounted to rule over the
Genitives, exercise *lordship* over them. Mark x.

3. Signiory; domain; the territory of a
lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a
manor.

What lands and *lordships* for their ownc
know
My quondam barber. *Dryden.*

LORE, *n.* [Sax. *lar*, from the root of *learn*,
to learn; D. *leer*; G. *lehre*; Dan. *lare*; Sw.
lära.] Learning; doctrine; lesson; in-
struction.

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war.
Fairfax.

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no
more

Of arts, but thundering against heaven *lore*.
Pope.

LOR/EL, *n.* [Sax. *leoran*, to wander.] An
abandoned scoundrel; a vagrant. *Obs.*

LORESMAN, *n.* [*lore* and *man*.] An in-
structor. *Obs.* *Gover.*

LORICATE, *v. t.* [L. *lorica*, *loricatus*, from
lorica, a coat of mail.]

1. To plate over; to spread over, as a plate
for defense.

Nature hath *loricated* the sides of the tympan-
um in animals with ear-wax. *Ray.*

2. To cover with a crust, as a chemical ves-
sel, for resisting fire.

LORICATED, *pp.* Covered or plated over;
encrusted.

LORICATING, *ppr.* Covering over with a
plate or crust.

LORICATION, *n.* The act or operation
of covering any thing with a plate or
crust for defense; as the *lorication* of a
chemical vessel, to enable it to resist the
action of fire, and sustain a high degree
of heat.

LORIMER, *n.* [L. *lorum*, a thong; Fr. *lar-
mier*.]

A bridle-maker; one that makes bits for
bridles, &c. [*Not used.*]

LORING, *n.* Instructive discourse. *Obs.*

LORION, *n.* [Fr.] A bird called *witral*;
the oriole. *Spenser.*

LORIS, *n.* A small quadruped of Ceylon.

LORN, *a.* [Sax. Dan. *forloren*, lost. See
Forloren.] Lost; forsaken; lonely. *Spenser.*

LORRY, *n.* A subordinate genus of fowls of
the parrot kind, forming the link between
the parrot and parroquet. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LOSABLE, *a.* That may be lost. [*Little
used.*] *Boyle.*

LOSE, *v. t.* *looz*, pret. and pp. lost. [Sax.
losian, *forlosian*, *fortysan*; D. *verliezen*;
Goth. *lusan*. The sense is probably to
part, to separate, and from the root of
loose.]

1. To mislay; to part or be separated
from a thing, so as to have no knowledge
of the place where it is; as, to *lose* a book
or a paper; to *lose* a record; to *lose* a dol-
lar or a ducent.

2. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest; as, to
lose money in gaming.

3. Not to gain or win; as, to *lose* a battle,
that is, to be defeated.

4. To be deprived of; as, to *lose* men in bat-
tle; to *lose* an arm or a leg by a shot or
by amputation; to *lose* one's life or honor.

5. To forfeit, as a penalty. Our first pa-
rents *lost* the favor of God by their apos-
tasy.

6. To suffer diminution or waste of.

- If the salt hath *lost* its savor, wherewith shall it be salted? Matt. v.
7. To ruin; to destroy.
The woman that deliberates is *lost*.
8. To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find; as, to *lose* the way.
9. To be wretched.
Lost in the maze of words. *Pope.*
10. To possess no longer; to be deprived of; contrary to *keep*; as, to *lose* a valuable trade.
11. Not to employ or enjoy; to waste. Titus sighed to *lose* a day.
Th' unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose*.
12. To waste; to squander; to throw away; as, to *lose* a fortune by gaining, or by dissipation.
13. To suffer to vanish from view or perception. We *lost* sight of the land at noon. I *lost* my companion in the crowd.
Like following life in creatures we dissect,
We *lose* it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*
14. To ruin; to destroy by shipwreck, &c. The Albion was *lost* on the coast of Ireland, April 22, 1822. The admiral *lost* three ships in a tempest.
15. To cause to perish; as, to *lose* at sea.
16. To employ ineffectually; to throw away; to waste. Instruction is often *lost* on the dull; admonition is *lost* on the profligate. It is often the fate of projectors to *lose* their labor.
17. To be freed from.
His scaly back the bunch has got
Which Edwin lost before. *Parnell.*
18. To fail to obtain.
He shall in no wise *lose* his reward. Matt. x.
To *lose one's self*, to be bewildered; also, to slumber; to have the memory and reason suspended.
- LOSE, v. i. *loc.* To forfeit any thing in contest; not to win.
We'll talk with them too,
Who *loses* and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shak.*
2. To decline; to fail.
Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses discretion, and like folly shows. *Milton.*
- LOSE'EL, n. s. as z. [from the root of *lose*]. A wasteful fellow, one who loses by sloth or neglect; a worthless person. *Obs.*
- LOSE'NGER, n. [Sax. *leas*, false; *leasunge*, falsity.] A deceiver. *Obs.*
- LOSE'NER, n. *looser*. One that loses, or that is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture or the like; the contrary to *winner* or *gainer*. A *loser* by trade may be honest and moral; this cannot be said of a *loser* by gaming.
- LOS'ING, *ppr. loc'ing*. Parting from; missing; forfeiting; wasting; employing to no good purpose.
- LOSS, n. Privation; as the *loss* of property; *loss* of money by gaining; *loss* of health or reputation. Every loss is not a detriment. We cannot regret the *loss* of bad company, or of evil habits.
2. Destruction; ruin; as the *loss* of a ship at sea; the *loss* of an army.
3. Defeat; as the *loss* of a battle.
4. Waste; useless application; as a *loss* of time or labor.

5. Waste by leakage or escape; as a *loss* of liquors in transportation.
To *bear a loss*, to make good; also, to sustain a loss without sinking under it.
To *be at a loss*, to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.
- LOSS'FUL, a. Detrimental. [Not used.]
- LOSS'LESS, a. Free from loss. [Not used.]
- LOST, *pp.* [from *lose*]. Mistaken or left in a place unknown or forgotten; that cannot be found; as a *lost* book.
2. Ruined; destroyed; wasted or squandered; employed to no good purpose; as *lost* money; *lost* time.
3. Forfeited; as a *lost* estate.
4. Not able to find the right way, or the place intended. A stranger is *lost* in London or Paris.
5. Bewildered; perplexed; being in a maze; as, a speaker may be *lost* in his argument.
6. Alienated; insensible; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery; as a profligate *lost* to shame; *lost* to all sense of honor.
7. Not perceptible to the senses; not visible; as an isle *lost* in fog; a person *lost* in a crowd.
8. Shipwrecked or foundered; sunk or destroyed; as a ship *lost* at sea, or on the rocks.
- LOT, n. [Sax. *hlot*, *hlodd*, *hlet*, *hlyt*; Goth. *hlauts*; D. Fr. *lot*; Sw. *lot*; Dan. Arm. *lot*; G. *los*; It. *lotto*; Sp. *loteria*, a lottery. The primary sense is that which comes, falls or happens, or a part, a division or share. The French, from *lot*, have *lotir*, to divide; Arm. *loda*, id. whence *lodec*, a co-beir.]
1. That which, in human speech, is called chance, hazard, fortune; but in strictness of language, is the determination of Providence; as, the land shall be divided by *lot*. Num. xxvi.
2. That by which the fate or portion of one is determined; that by which an event is committed to chance, that is, to the determination of Providence; as, to cast *lots*; to draw *lots*.
- The *lot* is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. Prov. xvi.
3. The part, division or fate which falls to one by chance, that is, by divine determination.
The second *lot* came forth to Simeon. Josh. xiv.
4. A distinct portion or parcel; as a *lot* of goods; a *lot* of boards.
5. Proportion or share of taxes; as, to pay *scot and lot*.
6. In the U. States, a piece or division of land; perhaps originally assigned by drawing lots, but now any portion, piece or division. So we say, a man has a *lot* of land in Broadway, or in the meadow; he has a *lot* in the plain, or on the mountain; he has a *home-lot*, a *house-lot*, a *wood-lot*.
- The defendants leased a house and *lot* in the city of New York.
Kent. Franklin, Law of Penn.
- To cast *lots*, is to use or throw a die, or some other instrument, by the unforeseen

- turn or position of which, an event is by previous agreement determined.
- To draw *lots*, to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer, and thus determining an event.
- LOT, v. t. To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion.
- Prior.
- LOTE, n. [L. *lotus*, *lotos*.] A plant of the genus *Celtis*, the loto-tree, of several species. The wood of one species is very durable, and is used for timber. In Italy, flutes and other wind-instruments are made of it, and in England it is used for the frames of coaches, &c. *Encyc.*
2. A little fish.
- LOTH, a. [Sax. *loth*, Sw. *led*, Dan. *leede*, odious, hated. The common orthography is *loath*, pronounced with a long, but both the orthography and pronunciation are corrupt. This word follows the analogy of *clath*, Sax. *clath*. I have followed Milton, Dryden, Waller, Spenser and Shakspeare in the orthography of the adjective, and Cruden in that of the verb. The primary sense is to thrust, to turn or drive away. See the verb, and Class Ld. No. 9. 15.]
1. Liefely, hating, detesting; hence,
2. Unwilling; disliking; not inclined; reluctant.
Long doth he stay, as *loth* to leave the band. *Danies.*
To pardon willing, and to punish *loth*. *Waller.*
- LOTHE, v. t. [Sax. *lathian*, to hate, to detest, to call, to invite; *gedathian*, to call; Goth. *lathon*, to call; Sw. *ledas*, to lothe; G. *einladen*, to invite, to lude or lude, from *laden*, to lude, to invite, to cite or summon. See *Lade*.]
1. To feel disgust at any thing; properly, to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink.
Our soul *lotheth* this light bread. Num. xxi.
Lothing the honey'd cakes, I long'd for bread. *Cowley.*
2. To hate; to dislike greatly; to abhor.
Ye shall *lothe* yourselves in your own sight for all your evils.— Ezek. xxi.
Not to reveal the secret which I *lothe*. *Waller.*
- LOTHE, v. i. To create disgust. *Obs.*
- LOTHED, *pp.* Hated; abhorred; turned from with disgust.
- LO'THER, n. One that lothes or abhors.
- LO'THFUL, a. Hating; abhorring.
Which he did with *lothful* eyes behold. *Hubbard.*
2. Disgusting; hated; exciting abhorrence. Above the reach of *lothful* sinful lust. *Spenser.*
- LO'THING, *ppr.* Feeling disgust at; having extreme aversion to; as *lothing* food.
2. Hating; abhorring; as *lothing* sin.
- LO'THING, n. Extreme disgust; abhorrence. Ezek. xvi.
- LO'THINGLY, *adv.* With extreme disgust or abhorrence; in a fastidious manner.
- LOTH'LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly.
This shows that you from nature *lothly* stray. *Donne.*
- LOTH'NESS, n. Unwillingness; reluctance.

There grew among them a general *sience* and *lothness* to speak.
LO-THSOME, *a.* [Sw. *ledsam.*] Causing an extreme aversion of appetite; exciting fastidiousness. Num. xi.
 2. Exciting extreme disgust; offensive; as a *lothsome* disease. Ps. xxxviii.
 3. Odious; exciting hatred or abhorrence; detestable; as *lothsome* sloth. *Spenser.*
LO-THSOMENESS, *n.* The quality of exciting extreme disgust or abhorrence.
Aldison.

LO-TION, *n.* [*L. lotio, from lavo, to wash.*]
 1. A washing; particularly, a washing of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair. *Encyc.*
 2. A liquid preparation for washing some part of the body, to cleanse it of foulness or deformity. *Encyc.*
 3. In *pharmacy*, a preparation of medicines, by washing them in some liquid, to remove foreign substances, impurities, &c.
Encyc.

LOTTERY, *n.* [Fr. *loterie*; Sp. *loteria.* See *Lot.*]

1. A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance, or the distribution itself. *Lotteries* are often authorized by law, but many good men deem them immoral in principle, and almost all men concur in the opinion that their effects are pernicious.
 2. Allotment. [*Not used.*]

LOU'D, *a.* [Sax. *hlud* or *lud*; G. *laut*; D. *luud*; Dan. *lyd*; L. *laudo*, to praise, and with a prefix, *plaudo*; W. *clod*, praise, formed from *lod*, which signifies what is forcibly uttered; *lod*, to reach out; *laved*, that shoots out, that is productive, also a *lad*. This is the Ch. Syr. Heb. Sam. 77,

Eth. 𐤋𐤏𐤃 walad, Ar. 𐤋𐤏𐤃 walada, to bring forth. The primary sense is obvious. Qu. its connection with the Ir. *blood* and *gloud*, a calling, and Sax. *luthian*, to call. See *Class. Ld. No. 8. 29.*
 1. Having a great sound; high sounding; noisy; striking the ear with great force; as a *loud* voice; a *loud* cry; *loud* thunder.
 2. Uttering or making a great noise; as *loud* instruments. 2 Chron. xxx.
 3. Clamorous; noisy.
She is loud and stubborn. Prov. vii.

4. Emphatical; impressive; as a *loud* call to avoid danger.

LOU'DLY, *adv.* With great sound or noise; noisily.

Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaimed. *Denham.*

2. Clamorous; with vehement complaints or importunity. He *loudly* complained of intolerance.

LOU'DNESS, *n.* Great sound or noise; as the *loudness* of a voice or of thunder.

2. Clamor; clamorousness; turbulence; uproar.

LOU'GH, *n. lok.* [Ir. and Scot. *loch*.] A lake; a different orthography of *loch* and *lake*.

LOUIS D'OR, *n.* [a Lewis of gold.] A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII., value, twenty shillings sterling, equal to \$4.444.

LOUNGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *longis*, a lingerer, from *long.*] To live in idleness; to spend time lazily.

LOUNG'ER, *n.* An idler; one who loiters away his time in idleness.

LOUK. [See *Loover.*]

LOUSE, *n. lous*, *plu. lice.* [Sax. *luz*, *plu. lugs*; D. *luis*; G. *laus*; Sw. *Dan. luz*.] A small insect of the genus *Pediculus*. It has six feet, two eyes, with long feelers and a sting in the mouth. It infests the bodies of men and other animals; but different animals are infested with different species. *Encyc.*

LOUSE, *v. l. louz*. To clean from lice.

LOUSE-WORM, *n. lous'-worm*. A plant of the genus *Pedicularis*. The yellow louse-worm is of the genus *Rhinanthus*. *Fam. of Plants.*

LOUS'ILY, *adv.* *s. as z.* [from *lousy*.] In a mean, paltry manner; scurvily.

LOUS'INESS, *n. s. as z.* The state of abounding with lice.

LOUS'Y, *a. s. as z.* [from *louse*.] Swarming with lice; infested with lice. *Dryden.*

2. Mean; low; contemptible; as a *lousy* knave. *Shak.*

LOUT, *n.* [Qu. *Sax. lead*, G. *leute*, people.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Shak. Gay.*

LOUT, *v. i.* [Sax. *hlutan*.] To bend; to bow; to stoop. [*Obsolete or local.*]

LOUT'ISH, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward. *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

LOUT'ISHLY, *adv.* Like a clown; in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner.

LOUVER, *n. loo-ver*. [Fr. *puvert*.] An opening in the roof of a cottage for the smoke to escape. *Spenser.*

LOV'ABLE, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable. *Sherwood.*

LOV'AGE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ligusticum*. *Fam. of Plants.*

LOVE, *v. t. lov*. [Sax. *lufian*, *lufian*; D. *lieven*; G. *lieben*; Russ. *lioblyu*; L. *libeo*, *libeo*; Sans. *loab*, love, desire. See *Lief*. The sense is probably to be prompt, free-willing, from leaning, advancing, or drawing forward.]

1. In a general sense to be pleased with; to regard with affection, on account of some qualities which excite pleasing sensations or desire of gratification. We *love* a friend, on account of some qualities which give us pleasure in his society. We *love* a man who has done us a favor; in which case, gratitude enters into the composition of our affection. We *love* our parents and our children, on account of their connection with us, and on account of many qualities which please us. We *love* to retire to a cool shade in summer. We *love* a warm room in winter. We *love* to hear an eloquent advocate. The christian *loves* his Bible. In short, we *love* whatever gives us pleasure and delight, whether animal or intellectual; and if our hearts are right, we *love* God above all things, as the sum of all excellence and all the attributes which can communicate happiness to intelligent beings. In other words, the christian *loves* God with the love of complacency in his attributes, the love of benevolence towards the interests of his kingdom, and the love of gratitude for favors received.

Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind—

Thou shalt *love* thy neighbor as thyself. Matt. xxii.

2. To have benevolence or good will for. John iii.

LOVE, *n.* An affection of the mind excited by beauty and worth of any kind, or by the qualities of an object which communicate pleasure, sensual or intellectual. It is opposed to *hatred*. *Love* between the sexes, is a compound affection, consisting of esteem, benevolence, and animal desire. *Love* is excited by pleasing qualities of any kind, as by kindness, benevolence, charity, and by the qualities which render social intercourse agreeable. In the latter case, *love* is ardent friendship, or a strong attachment springing from good will and esteem, and the pleasure derived from the company, civilities and kindnesses of others.

Between certain natural relatives, *love* seems to be in some cases instinctive. Such is the *love* of a mother for her child, which manifests itself toward an infant, before any particular qualities in the child are unfolded. This affection is apparently as strong in irrational animals as in human beings.

We speak of the *love* of amusements, the *love* of books, the *love* of money, and the *love* of whatever contributes to our pleasure or supposed profit.

The *love* of God is the first duty of man, and this springs from just views of his attributes or excellencies of character, which afford the highest delight to the sanctified heart. Esteem and reverence constitute ingredients in this affection, and a fear of offending him is its inseparable effect.

2. Courtship; chiefly in the phrase, to *make love*, that is, to court; to woo; to solicit union in marriage.

3. Patriotism; the attachment one has to his native land; as the *love* of country.

4. Benevolence; good will.

God is *love*. 1 John iv.

5. The object beloved.

The *lover* and the *love* of human kind. *Pope.*

6. A word of endearment. *Dryden.*

Trust me, *love*.

7. Picturesque representation of love.

Such was his form as painters, when they show

Their utmost art, on naked *loves* bestow. *Dryden.*

8. Lewdness.

He is not lolling on a lewd *love*-bed. *Shak.*

9. A thin silk stuff. *Boyle.*

Love in idleness, a kind of violet. *Shak.*

Free of love, a plant of the genus *Cercis*.

Fam. of Plants.

LOVE-APPLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Solanum*.

LOVE-BROKER, *n.* A third person who acts as agent between lovers. *Shak.*

LOVED, *pp.* Having the affection of any one.

LOVE-DARTING, *a.* Daring love. *Milton.*

LOVE-DAY, *n.* A day formerly appointed for an amicable adjustment of differences. *Chaucer.*

- LOVE-FAVOR, *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love. *Bp. Hall.*
- LOVE-KNOT, *n.* *lov'-nol.* A knot so called, used as a token of love or representing mutual affection.
- LOVE-LABORED, *a.* Labored by love. *Milton.*
- LOVE-LASS, *n.* A sweetheart.
- LOVELESS, *a.* Void of love; void of tenderness or kindness. *Milton. Shelton.*
- LOVE-LETTER, *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.
- LOVELY, *adv.* *lov'-ly.* [from *lovely*.] Amiable; in a manner to excite love. *Otway.*
- LOVELINESS, *n.* *lov'-liness.* [from *lovely*.] Amiability; qualities of body or mind that may excite love.
- If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex, as to make them victorious when in the wrong, how resistless their power when they are on the side of truth.
- LOVE-LOCK, *n.* A curl or lock of hair so called; worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.
- LOVE-LORN, *a.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forsaken by one's love; as the *love-lorn* nightingale. *Milton.*
- LOVELY, *a.* *lov'-ly.* Amiable; that may excite love; possessing qualities which may invite affection.
- Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives— 2 Sam. i.
- LOVE-MONGER, *n.* [*love* and *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
- LOVE-PINED, *a.* Wasted by love. *Spenser.*
- LÓVER, *n.* One who loves; one who has a tender affection, particularly for a female.
- Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot see—
2. A friend; one who regards with kindness. *Shak.*
- Your brother and his *lover* have embraced.
3. One who likes or is pleased with any thing; as a *lover* of books or of science; a *lover* of wine; a *lover* of religion.
- Lover* and *lover*. [See *Lover*.]
- LOVE-SECRET, *n.* A secret between lovers. *Dryden.*
- LOVE-SHAFT, *n.* Cupid's arrow. *Shak.*
- LOVE-SICK, *a.* Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire; as a *love-sick* maid.
- To the dear mistress of my *love-sick* mind. *Dryden.*
2. Dictated by a languishing love, or expressive of languishing love.
- Where nightingales their *love-sick* ditty sing. *Dryden.*
- LOVESOME, *a.* Lovely. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*
- LOVE-SONG, *n.* A song expressing love. *Shak.*
- LOVE-SUIT, *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage. *Shak.*
- LOVE-TALE, *n.* A narrative of love.
- Cato's proper person to entrust a *love-tale* with. *Addison.*
- LOVE-THOUGHT, *n.* Amorous fancy. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
- LOVE-TOKEN, *n.* A present in token of love. *Shak.*

- LOVE-TOY, *n.* A small present from a lover. *Arbuthnot.*
- LOVE-TRICK, *n.* Art or artifice expressive of love.
- Other *love-tricks* than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*
- LOVING, *ppr.* Entertaining a strong affection for; having tender regard for.
2. *a.* Fond; affectionate; as a *loving* friend.
3. Expressing love or kindness; as *loving* words.
- LOVING-KINDNESS, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor; a *scriptural* word.
- My *loving-kindness* will I not utterly take from him. Ps. lxxxix.
- LOVINGLY, *adv.* With love; with affection; affectionately.
- It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with meek persons. *Taylor.*
- LOVINGNESS, *n.* Affection; kind regard.
- The only two bands of good will, *loveliness* and *lovingness*. *Sidney.*
- LOW, *a.* [D. *laag*, G. *leg*, Sw. *låg*, low; Sax. *loh*, a pit or gulf; Russ. *log*, a low place, a hollow; Dan. *lag*, a bed or layer, a row; from the root of *low*.]
1. Not high or elevated; depressed below any given surface or place. *Low* ground or land, is land below the common level. *Low* is opposed to *high*, and both are relative terms. That which is *low* with respect to one thing, may be *high* with respect to another. A *low* house would be a *high* fence. A *low* flight for an eagle, would be a *high* flight for a partridge.
2. Not rising to the usual height; as a man of *low* stature.
3. Declining near the horizon. The sun is *low* at four o'clock in winter, and at six in summer.
4. Deep; descending far below the adjacent ground; as a *low* valley.
- The *lowest* bottom shook of Erebus. *Milton.*
5. Sunk to the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide; as *low* water.
6. Below the usual rate or amount, or below the ordinary value; as a *low* price of corn; *low* wages.
7. Not high or loud; as a *low* voice.
8. Grave; depressed in the scale of sounds; as a *low* note.
9. Near or not very distant from the equator; as a *low* latitude. We say, the *low* southern latitudes; the *high* northern latitudes.
10. Late in time; modern; as the *lower* empire.
11. Dejected; depressed in vigor; wanting strength or animation; as *low* spirits; *low* in spirits. His courage is *low*.
12. Depressed in condition; in a humble state.
- Why but to keep you *low* and ignorant? *Milton.*
13. Humble in rank; in a mean condition; as men of high and *low* condition; the *lower* walks of life; a *low* class of people.
14. Mean; abject; groveling; base; as a person of *low* mind.
15. Dishonorable; mean; as a *low* trick or stratagem.
16. Not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or diction; as a *low* comparison; a *low* metaphor; *low* language.

- In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton.*
17. Vulgar; common; as a *low* education.
18. Submissive; humble; reverent.
- And pay their fealty With *low* subjection. *Milton.*
- But first *low* reverence done. *Idem.*
19. Weak; exhausted of vital energy. His disease has brought him very *low*.
20. Feeble; weak; without force; as a *low* pulse.
21. Moderate; not inflammatory; as a *low* fever.
22. Moderate; not intense; as a *low* heat; a *low* temperature.
23. Impoverished; in reduced circumstances. The rich are often reduced to a *low* condition.
24. Moderate; as a *low* calculation or estimate.
25. Plain; simple; not rich, high seasoned or nourishing; as a *low* diet.
- LOW, *adv.* Not aloft; not on high; often in composition; as *low-brow'd* rocks. *Milton. Pope.*
2. Under the usual price; at a moderate price. He sold his wheat *low*.
3. Near the ground; as, the bird flies very *low*.
4. In a mean condition; in composition; as a *low-born* fellow; a *low-born* lass. *Shak.*
5. In time approaching our own.
- In the part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*
6. With a depressed voice; not loudly; as, speak *low*.
7. In a state of subjection, poverty or disgrace; as, to be brought *low* by oppression, by want or by vice.
- LOW, *v. t.* To sink; to depress. [*Not used.*] *Wickliffe.*
- LOW, *v. i.* [Sax. *hlowvan*; D. *loffen*.] It is probably a contracted word, coinciding with *L. lugeo*, to weep, the sense of which is, to cry out.]
- To bellow, as an ox or cow.
- The *lowing* herd wined slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*
- LOWBELL, *n.* [Sw. *låg*, flame; *låg*, to flame; Sax. *lag*, *leg*, *lig*, *id.*; Scot. *lawe*; G. *lök*.]
- A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and blinded by light, so as to be easily taken. *Cuvier.*
- LOWBELL, *v. t.* To scare, as with a low-bell. *Hammond.*
- LOW, } a termination of names, as in
LOWE, } *Bea-Lowe*. [Sax. *hlaw*, a hill, heap or barrow, Goth. *hlaw*.]
- LOW-BORN, *a.* Born in low life.
- LOW-BRED, *a.* Bred in a low condition or manner; vulgar.
- LOWER, *v. t.* [from *low*.] To cause to descend; to let down; to take or bring down; as, to *lower* the main-sail of a sloop.
2. To suffer to sink downwards. *Woodward.*
3. To bring down; to reduce or humble; as, to *lower* the pride of man.
4. To lessen; to diminish; to reduce, as value or amount; as, to *lower* the price or value of goods, or the rate of interest.
- LOWER, *v. t.* To fall; to sink; to grow less. *Shak.*

- LOWER**, *v. i.* To appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm.
And all the clouds that *lowered* upon your house.
Shak. Dryden.
The *lowering* spring.
2. To frown; to look sullen.
But sullen discontent *lowers* on her face.
Dryden.
- LOWER**, *n.* Cloudiness; gloominess.
2. A frowning; sullenness.
Sidney.
- LOWER**, *a.* [comp. of *low*.] Less high or elevated.
- LOWERINGLY**, *adv.* With cloudiness or threatening gloom.
- LOWERMOST**, *a.* [from *low*.] Lowest.
- LOWERY**, *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.
- LOWEST**, *a.* [superl. of *low*.] Most low; deepest; most depressed or degraded, &c.
- LOWING**, *ppr.* Bellowing, as an ox.
- LOWING**, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.
- LOWLAND**, *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level country. Thus the Belgic states are called *Lowlands*. The word is sometimes opposed to a mountainous country; as the *Lowlands* of Scotland. Sometimes it denotes a marsh.
Dryden. Obs. Chaucer.
- LOWLIGHOOD**, *n.* A humble state.
Milton.
- LOWLINESS**, *n.* [from *lowly*.] Freedom from pride; humility; humbleness of mind.
Milton.
Walk—with all *lowliness* and meekness.
Eph. iv. Phil. ii.
2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject state. [In this sense little used.]
Spenser. Dryden.
- LOWLY**, *a.* [low and like.] Low estimate of one's own worth; humble; meek; free from pride.
Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. Matt. xi.
He scorneth the scorners; but he giveth grace to the *lowly*. Prov. iii.
2. Mean; low; wanting dignity or rank.
One common right the great and *lowly* claim.
Pope.
3. Not lofty or sublime; humble.
These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain.
Dryden.
4. Not high; not elevated in place.
Dryden.
- LOWLY**, *adv.* Humbly; meekly; modestly.
Milton.
2. Meekly; in a low condition; without grandeur or dignity.
I will show myself highly fed and *lowly* taught.
Shak.
- LOWN**, *n.* [See *Loon*.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.
Shak.
- LOWNESS**, *n.* The state of being low or depressed; the state of being less elevated than something else; as the *lowness* of the ground, or of the water after the ebb-tide.
2. Meanness of condition. Men are not to be despised or oppressed on account of the *lowness* of their birth or condition.
3. Meanness of mind or character; want of dignity. Haughtiness usually springs from *lowness* of mind; real dignity is distinguished by modesty.
4. Want of sublimity in style or sentiment; the contrary to *loftiness*.
Dryden.
5. Submissiveness; as the *lowness* of obedience.
Bacon.

6. Depression of mind; want of courage or fortitude; dejection; as *lowness* of spirits.
7. Depression in fortune; a state of poverty; as the *lowness* of circumstances.
8. Depression in strength or intensity; as the *lowness* of heat or temperature; *lowness* of zeal.
9. Depression in price or worth; as the *lowness* of price or value; the *lowness* of the funds or of the markets.
10. Graveness of sound; as the *lowness* of notes.
11. Softness of sound; as the *lowness* of the voice.
- LOW-SPIRITED**, *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly. Losses of property often render men *low-spirited*. Excessive severity breaks the mind, and renders the child or pupil *low-spirited*.
- LOW-SPIRITEDNESS**, *n.* Dejection of mind or courage; a state of low spirits.
Cheyne.
- LOW-THOUGHTED**, *a.* Having the thoughts employed on low subjects; not having sublime and elevated thoughts or contemplations; mean of sentiment; as *low-thoughted* care.
Milton. Pope.
- LOW-WINES**, *n.* [low and wine.] The liquor produced by the first distillation of melasses, or fermented liquors; the first run of the still.
Edwards, W. Ind.
- LOXODROMIC**, *a.* [Gr. *λοξος*, oblique, and *δρομος*, a course.] Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhomb; as *loxodromic* tables.
- LOXODROMICS**, *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when a ship sails neither directly under the equator, nor under the same meridian, but obliquely.
Harris. Bailey.
- LOYAL**, *a.* [Fr. *loyal*; It. *leale*; Sp. *leal*; from L. *ler*, law.] Faithful to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty or love; not treacherous; used of subjects to their prince, and of husband, wife and lovers; as a *loyal* subject; a *loyal* wife.
There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves.
Dryden.
- LOYALIST**, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign; particularly, one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution.
- LOYALLY**, *adv.* With fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.
- LOYALTY**, *n.* Fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.
He had such *loyalty* to the king as the law requires.
Clarendon.
- LOZENGE**, *n.* [Fr. *lozange*; Gr. *λοξος*, oblique, and *γωνια*, a corner.]
1. Originally, a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb.
2. In *heraldry*, a four-cornered figure, resembling a pane of glass in old casements.
Encyc.
3. Among jewelers, lozenges are common to brilliants and rose diamonds. In brilliants, they are formed by the meeting of the skill and the star facets on the bezel;

- in the latter, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown.
Encyc.
4. A form of medicine in small pieces, to be chewed or held in the mouth till melted.
Johnson.
5. In confectionary, a small cake of preserved fruit, or of sugar, &c.
- LOZENGED**, *a.* Made into the shape of lozenges.
- LOZENGY**, *a.* In *heraldry*, having the field or charge covered with lozenges.
- Lp.** a contraction of lordship.
Ll. [See *Loo*.]
- LUBBARD**. [Not used. See *Lubber*.]
- LUBBER**, *n.* [W. *lubi*, a tall lank fellow, a clumsy man, a stripling, a *lubber*, a *lubby*; *lubb*, a flag or thin strip, a stripe or stroke; *lubbie*, to stop; *lubb*, an unwieldy lump; *lubbie*, to follow. From the significations of *lubi*, it appears that the primary sense is tall and lank, like a stripling who gains his height before he does his full strength, and hence is clumsy. But *lubby* seems rather to be from *lubb*.]
- A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.
And linging *lubbars* lose many a penny.
Tusser.
- LUBBERLY**, *a.* Properly, tall and lank without activity; hence, bulky and heavy; clumsy; lazy; as a *lubby* fellow or boy.
- LUBBERLY**, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.
Dryden.
- LUBRIC**, *a.* [L. *lubricus*, slippery.] Having a smooth surface; slippery; as a *lubric* throat.
Crashaw.
2. Wavering; unsteady; as the *lubric* waves of state.
Watton.
3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd.
This *lubric* and adulterate age.
Dryden.
[This word is now little used.]
- LUBRICANT**, *n.* [See *Lubricate*.] That which lubricates.
- LUBRICATE**, *v. t.* [L. *lubrico*, from *lubricus*, slippery; allied to *labor*, to slip or slide.] To make smooth or slippery. Mucilaginous and saponaceous medicines *lubricate* the parts to which they are applied.
- LUBRICATED**, *pp.* Made smooth and slippery.
- LUBRICATING**, *ppr.* Rendering smooth and slippery.
- LUBRICATOR**, *n.* That which lubricates.
- LUBRICITY**, *n.* [Fr. *lubricité*.] Smoothness of surface; slipperiness.
2. Smoothness; aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction.
Ray.
3. Slipperiness; instability; as the *lubricity* of fortune.
L'Estrange.
4. Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; lewdness; lechery; incontinency.
Dryden.
- LUBRICOUS**, *a.* [L. *lubricus*.] Smooth; slippery.
Woodward.
2. Wavering; unstable; as *lubricous* opinions.
Glanville.
- LUBRIFICATION**, *n.* [infra.] The act of lubricating or making smooth.
Bacon.
- LUBRIFICATIVE**, *n.* [L. *lubricus* and *facio*, to make.]

The act or operation of making smooth and slippery. *Ray.*

LUCÉ, *n.* A pike full grown.

LUCENT, *a.* [L. *lucens*, from *lucca*, to shine. See *Light*. *Johnson. Shak.*

Shining; bright; resplendent; as the sun's *lucens* orb. *Milton.*

LUCERN, *n.* [Qu. W. *lysan*, plants; *lysi-cygn*, a plant; Corn. *lyzan*; or from *Lucerne*, in Switzerland.]

A plant of the genus *Medicago*, cultivated for fodder.

LUCID, *a.* [L. *lucidus*, from *lucca*, to shine. See *Light*.]

1. Shining; bright; resplendent; as the *lucid* orbs of heaven. *Milton.*

2. Clear; transparent; pellucid; as a *lucid* stream.

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium or madness; marked by the regular operations of reason; as the *lucid* intervals of a deranged man.

4. Clear; distinct; presenting a clear view; easily understood; as a *lucid* order or arrangement.

LUCIDITY, *n.* Brightness. [Vul used.]

LUCIDNESS, *n.* Brightness; clearness.

LUCIFER, *n.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bring.]

1. The planet Venus, so called from its brightness.

2. Satan.

And when he falls, he falls like *Lucifer*,
Never to hope again. *Shak.*

LUCIFERIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Lucifer, or to the Luciferians.

LUCIFERIAN, *n.* A sect that followed Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century. They held to the carnal nature of the soul, and that there is no place for repentance for such as fall.

LUCIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *lucifer*, supra.] Giving light; affording light or means of discovery. *Boyle.*

LUCIFIC, *a.* [L. *lux*, light, and *facio*, to make.]

Producing light. *Grew.*

LUCIFORM, *a.* [L. *lux*, light, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form of light; resembling light.

The water prepares us, and purifies our *luciform* spirit to receive the divinity. *Paus. Trans.*

LUCK, *n.* [D. *luk*, *geluk*; G. *glück*; Sw. *lycka*; Dan. *lykke*; Sans. *lakki*. The sense is that which comes, falls, happens. W. *lug*, a dart or throw; *luccia*, to throw.

Qu. Gr. *λυξ*; Ar. *لُك*. Class Lg. No. 21.]

That which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness, and which is deemed casual; fortune. *Luck* respects persons and their proceedings. We never say, in a literal sense, that a plant has the *luck* to grow in a particular place, or a fossil has the *luck* to be of a particular form. We say, a person has the *good luck* to escape from danger; or the ill *luck* to be ensnared or to suffer loss. He has had *good luck*, or *bad luck* in gaming, fishing or hunting. *Luck*, or what we call chance, accident, fortune, is an event which takes place without be-

ing intended or foreseen, or from some cause not under human control; that which cannot be previously known or determined with certainty by human skill or power.

Consider the gift of *luck* as below the care of a wise man. *Rambler.*

LUCKY, *adv.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue; in a good sense. *Luckyly*, we escaped injury.

LUCKINESS, *n.* The state of being fortunate; as the *luckiness* of a man or of an event.

2. Good fortune; a favorable issue or event. [In this sense, *luck* is generally used.]

LUCKLESS, *a.* Unfortunate; meeting with ill success; as a *luckless* gamester; a *luckless* maid.

2. Unfortunate; producing ill or no good.

Prayers made and granted in a *luckless* hour. *Dryden.*

LUCKY, *a.* Fortunate; meeting with good success; as a *lucky* adventurer.

2. Fortunate; producing good by chance; favorable; as a *lucky* adventure; a *lucky* time; a *lucky* cast.

LUCRATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *lucratif*; L. *lucrativus*, from *lucro*, to gain profit.] Gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods; as a *lucrative* trade; *lucrative* business or office.

LUCRE, *n.* *lu'ker*. [L. *lucrum*; Fr. *lucre*.] Gain in money or goods; profit; usually in an ill sense, or with the sense of something base or unworthy.

The lust of *lucre*, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

A bishop must be blameless—not given to filthy *lucre*. *Tit. i.*

LUCRIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *lucrum*, gain, and *fero*, to produce.] Gainful; profitable. [Little used.] *Boyle.*

LUCRIFIC, *a.* [L. *lucrum*, gain, and *facio*, to make.] Producing profit; gainful. [Vul used.]

LUCTATION, *n.* [L. *luctatio*, from *luctor*, to wrestle or strive.] Struggle; contest; effort to overcome in contest. [Little used.]

LUCUAL, *a.* [L. *luctus*, grief.] Producing grief. [Vul used.] *Buck.*

LUCUBRATE, *v. i.* [L. *lucubro*, to study by candle-light, from *lucubrum*, from *lux*, light.]

To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.

LUCUBRATION, *n.* Study by a lamp or by candle-light; nocturnal study.

2. That which is composed by night; that which is produced by meditation in retirement. *Talbot.*

LUCUBRATORY, *a.* Composed by candle-light or by night. *Pope.*

LUCULENT, *a.* [L. *luculentus*, from *lucca*, to shine.]

1. Lucid; clear; transparent; as *luculent* rivers. *Thomson.*

2. Clear; evident; luminous.

The most *luculent* testimonies that the christian religion hath. *Hooker.*

LUCULLITE, *n.* A subspecies of carbonate of lime, of three kinds.

Ure. Jameson.

LUDIBRIOUS, *a.* [L. *ludibriosus*, from *ludo*, to sport.] Sportive; wanton. *J. Barlowe.*

LUDICROUS, *a.* [L. *ludicr*, from *ludo*, to sport.]

Sportive; burlesque; adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt. *Ludicrous* differs from *ridiculous*; the latter implying contempt or derision.

Phutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *Broomer.*

LUDICROUSLY, *adv.* Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner to raise laughter without contempt.

LUDICROUSNESS, *n.* Sportiveness; the quality of exciting laughter without contempt; merry cast.

LUDIFICATION, *n.* [L. *ludificor*.] The act of deriding.

LUDIFICATORY, *a.* Making sport; tending to excite derision. *Barrowe.*

LUFF, *n.* [Goth. *lofa*; Scot. *loof*; Ir. *lar*, *lamh*; W. *law*.] The palm of the hand.

LUFF, *n.* [Fr. *lof*; G. *loof*; D. *loef*; Arm. *loff*.]

Weather-gage, or part towards the wind; or the sailing of a ship close to the wind.

LUFF, *v. i.* [D. *loeven*; Arm. *loff*.] To turn the head of a ship towards the wind; to sail nearer the wind. Hence, in the imperative, *luff*, is an order to put the tiller on the lee-side, in order to make the ship sail nearer the wind. *Luff round*, or *luff a-lee*, is the extreme of this movement, intended to throw the ship's head into the wind. A ship is said to *spring her luff*, when she yields to the helm by sailing nearer the wind. *Encyc.*

LUFF-TACKLE, *n.* A large tackle not destined for any particular place in the ship, but movable at pleasure.

Mar. Dict.

LUG, *v. l.* [Sax. *lycan*, *alvecan*, *geluggan*, to pull, to pluck, Ir. *luighin*. See *Pluck*.]

1. To haul; to drag; to pull with force, as something heavy and moved with difficulty.

Jowler *lugs* him still

Through hedges. *Dryden.*

2. To carry or convey with labor.

They must divide the image among them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

To *lug* out, to draw a sword, in burlesque. *Dryden.*

LUG, *v. i.* To drag; to move heavily. [Qu.] *Dryden.*

LUG, *n.* A small fish. *Carew.*

2. In Scotland, an ear. *Obs. Johnson.*

3. A pole or perch, a land-measure. *Obs. Spenser.*

4. Something heavy to be drawn or carried. [Fulgur.]

LUGGAGE, *n.* [from *lug*.] Any thing cumbersome and heavy to be carried; traveling baggage.

I am gathering up my *luggage* and preparing for my journey. *Swift.*

2. Something of mere weight than value. *Dryden.*

To *lug* on such *luggage*? *Shak.*

LUGGER, *n.* [D. *loeger*.] A vessel carrying three masts with a running bowsprit and lug-sails. *Mar. Dict.*

LUGGS, *n.* An insect like an earth-worm, but having legs.

LUG-SAIL, *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one third of its length. *Mar. Dict.*

LUGUBRIOUS, *a.* [*L. lugubris*, from *lugeo*, to weep.]
 Mournful; indicating sorrow; as a *lugubrious* look. *Decay of Piety.*
 LUKEWARM, *a.* [*Sax. wlaeo*, tepid, moderately warm; *wlacian*, to warm; *D. laeuu*, *launuen*; *G. lau*; *Dan. lunkun*, lukewarm; *lunkun*, to make tepid; allied to *flueg*, tag, or to *lay*, *alloy*, or to *stack*.]
 1. Moderately warm; tepid; as *lukewarm* water; *lukewarm* heat. *Wiseman. Newton.*
 2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent; as *lukewarm* obedience; *lukewarm* patriots. *Rev. iii. Dryden. Addison.*
 LUKEWARMLY, *adv.* With moderate warmth.
 LUKWIFFER, *n.* With indifference; coolly.
 LUKWARMNESS, *n.* A mild or moderate heat.
 2. Indifference; want of zeal or ardor; coldness.
 The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness*, or coldness in religion. *Sprat.*
 LULL, *v. t.* [*Dan. lullen*; *G. D. lullen*; *J. lallo*, *Qu. Russ. lityu*, to dandle or fondle. The sense is to throw down, to still, to appease. Seamen say, the wind *lulls*, when it subsides.]
 To quiet; to compose; to cause to rest. The nation may be *lulled* into security. —To *tull* him soft asleep. *Spenser.*
 Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie, To *tull* the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*
 LULL, *v. t.* To subside; to cease; to become calm; as, the wind *lulls*.
 LULL, *n.* Power or quality of soothing. *Young.*
 LULLABY, *n.* [*tull* and *by*, *Russ. layu*. See *By*.]
 A song to quiet babes; that which quiets. *Shak. Locke.*
 LULLED, *pp.* Quieted; appeased; composed to rest.
 LULLER, *n.* One that lulls; one that fondles.
 LULLING, *ppr.* Stilling; composing to rest.
 LUM, *n.* [*Qu. Sax. leoma*.] The chimney of a cottage. *Todd.*
 LUMACHIEL, } *n.* A calcareous stone
 LUMACHEL/LA. } *n.* composed of shells and coral conglutinated, but so far retaining their organization as to exhibit different colors, and so hard as to admit of polish. *Nicholson. Fluercroy.*
 LUMBAGINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago. *Cheyne.*
 LUMBAGO, *n.* [*L. lumbus*, loins.] A pain in the loins and small of the back, such as precedes certain fevers. *Quincy.*
 A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins. *Hooper.*
 LUMBAR, *a.* [*L. lumbus*, loins.] Pertaining to the loins. The *lumbar* region is the posterior portion of the body between the false ribs and the upper edge of the haunch bone. *Parr.*
 LUMBER, *n.* [allied to *Sax. leoma*, utensils, or to *lump*, *clump*, a mass, or *Dan. lumps*, a rag; *lumporie*, trilles; *Sw. lumpsor*, rags, old clothes; *D. lomp*; *G. lumpsen*; *Fr. lambeau*. In French, *lambeourde* is a joint.]
 1. Any thing useless and cumbersome, or of things bulky and thrown aside as of no use.

The very bed was violated—
 And thrown among the common lumber. *Otway.*
 2. In America, timber sawed or split for use; as beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, hoops, and the like.
 3. Harm; mischief. [*Local*.] *Pegge.*
 LUMBER, *v. t.* To heap together in disorder. *Rymer.*
 2. To fill with lumber; as, to *lumber* a room.
 LUMBER-ROOM, *n.* A place for the reception of lumber or useless things.
 LUMBRIC, *n.* [*L. lumbricus*, a worm.] A worm. *Med. Repos.*
 LUMBRICAL, *a.* [*L. lumbricus*, a worm.] Resembling a worm; as the *lumbrical* muscles.
 LUMBRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the loins.
 LUMBRICAL, *n.* A muscle of the fingers and toes, so named from its resembling a worm. Of these muscles, there are four of the fingers and as many of the toes.
 LUMBRICIFORM, *a.* [*L. lumbricus*, a worm, and *form*.] Resembling a worm in shape.
 LUMINARY, *n.* [*L. luminare*, from *lumen*, light. *Lumen* is the Saxon *leoma*, a ray, or from *luco*, by contraction, for *lumen*, *lumen*.]
 1. Any body that gives light, but chiefly one of the celestial orbs. The sun is the principal *luminary* in our system. The stars are inferior *luminaries*.
 2. One that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind; as, Bacon and Newton were distinguished *luminaries*.
 LUMINATION, [*See Illumination*.]
 LUMINE, *v. t.* To enlighten. [*Not used.* See *Illumine*.]
 LUMINEFEROUS, *a.* [*L. lumen*, light, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing light. *Ure.*
 LUMINOUS, *a.* [*L. luminosus*; *Fr. lumineux*.]
 1. Shining; emitting light. The sun is a most *luminous* body.
 2. Light; illuminated. The moon is rendered *luminous* by the rays of the sun.
 3. Bright; shining; as a *luminous* color.
 4. Clear; as a *luminous* essay or argument.
 LUMINOUSLY, *adv.* With brightness or clearness.
 LUMINOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being bright or shining; brightness; as the *luminousness* of the sea. *Encyc.*
 2. Clearness; perspicuity; as the *luminousness* of ideas, arguments or method. *Cheyne.*
 LUMP, *n.* [*G. Dan. and Sw. klump*; *D. klomp*; *W. clump* and *clap*. If *m* is not radical, this belongs to Class *Lb. Lump* is *clump*, without the prefix.]
 1. A small mass of matter of no definite shape; as a *lump* of earth; a *lump* of butter; a *lump* of sugar.
 2. A mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction; as copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, tin, promiscuously in one *lump*.
 3. A cluster; as a *lump* of figs. 2 Kings xx. In the *lump*, the whole together; in gross. They may buy my papers in the *lump*. *Addison.*
 LUMP, *v. t.* To throw into a mass; to unite in a body or sun without distinction of particulars.

The expenses ought to be *lumped*. *Ayliffe.*
 2. To take in the gross.
 LUMP'EN, *n.* A long fish of a greenish color, and marked with lines.
 LUMP'FISH, *n.* A thick fish of the genus Cyclopterus. The back is sharp and elevated; the belly flat, and of a crimson color. Along the body run five rows of sharp bony tubercles. It swims sideways; called also a sea-owl. *Encyc.*
 LUMP'ING, *ppr.* Throwing into a mass or sum.
 2. *a.* Bulky; heavy. [*A low word*.] *Arbuthnot.*
 LUMP'ISH, *a.* Like a lump; heavy; gross; bulky. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
 2. Dull; inactive. *Shak.*
 LUMP'ISHLY, *adv.* Heavily; with dullness or stupidity.
 LUMP'ISHNESS, *n.* Heaviness; dullness; stupidity.
 LUMP'Y, *a.* Full of lumps or small compact masses. *Mortimer.*
Luna cornea, varriete of silver. *Ure.*
 LUNACY, *n.* [from *L. luna*, the moon; *W. luna*, form, figure, image, the moon.]
 1. A species of insanity or madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon, or periodical in the month.
 2. Madness in general.
 LUNAR, } [*L. lunaris*.] Pertaining to
 LUNARY, } *a.* the moon; as *lunar* observations.
 2. Measured by the revolutions of the moon; as *lunar* days or years.
 3. Resembling the moon; orbed. *Dryden.*
 4. Under the influence of the moon. *Obs. Bacon.*
Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver, fused in a low heat. *Nicholson.*
 LUNARIAN, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.
 LUNARY, *n.* Moonwort, a plant of the genus *Lunaria*.
 LUNATED, *a.* Formed like a half-moon.
 LUNATIC, *a.* Affected by a species of madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon.
 LUNATIC, *n.* A person affected by insanity, supposed to be influenced or produced by the moon, or by its position in its orbit; a madman. *Swift.*
 LUNATION, *n.* [*L. lunatio*.] A revolution of the moon.
 LUNCH, } [*W. lunc*, a gulp,
 LUNCHEON, } *n.* swallow, the gullet; *Arm. luncea*, *longrin*, to swallow greedily.]
 Literally, a swallow; but in usage, a portion of food taken at any time, except at a regular meal. It is not unusual to take a *luncheon* before dinner. The passengers in the line-ships regularly have their *lunch*.
 I sipped the *luncheon* from the barley loaf. *Gay.*
 LUNE, *n.* [*L. luna*, the moon.] Any thing in the shape of a half-moon. [*Little used*.] *Watts.*
 2. A fit of lunacy or madness, or a *lunatic*. [*Not used*.] *Shak.*
 3. A keash; as the *lune* of a hawk.
 LUNETTE, } [*Fr. lunette*, from *lune*, the
 LUNETTE, } *n.* moon.]
 1. In fortification, an enveloped counter-guard, or elevation of earth made beyond

the second ditch, opposite to the places of arms; or a covered place before the courtine, consisting of two faces that form an angle inward. It is commonly raised in ditches full of water, to serve instead of passage brays, to dispute the enemy's passage of the ditch. *Encyc. Trevoux.*

2. In the *manège*, a half horse-shoe, which wants the sponge, or that part of the branch which runs towards the quarters of the foot. *Encyc.*

3. A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse. *Encyc.*

LUNET, *n.* A little moon. *Bo. Hall.*
LUNGE, *n.* [Sax. *lungen*; D. *long*; G. Dan. *lung*; Sw. *lunga*.] A lung.

1. The lungs are the organs of respiration in man and many other animals. There are two of these organs, each of which occupies its cavity in the thorax. They alternately inhale and expel the air, by means of which the necessary function of respiration is carried on.

Each lung fills completely the cavity in which it is placed. *Wistar.*

2. Formerly, a person having a strong voice, and a sort of servant. *B. Jonson.*

LUNGE, *n.* [See *Allonge*.] A sudden push or thrust.

LUNGED, *a.* Having lungs, or the nature or resemblance of lungs; drawing in and expelling air. *Dryden.*

LUNG-GROWN, *a.* Having lungs that adhere to the pleura. *Harvey.*

LUNGIS, *n.* [Fr. *longis*, from *long*.] Alingerer; a dull, drowsy fellow.

LUNG-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Pulmonaria*.

LUNIFORM, *a.* [L. *luna*, the moon, and *forma*.] Resembling the moon.

LUNISO-LAR, *a.* [L. *luna*, moon, and *solaris*, sol, sun.]

Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon. *Johnson.*

The *lunisolar* year consists of 532 common years; found by multiplying the cycle of the sun by that of the moon. *Encyc.*

LUNISTICE, *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon, and *stis*, *steli*, or *sisto*, to stand.]

The farthest point of the moon's northing and southing, in its monthly revolution. *Encyc.*

LUNT, *n.* [D. *lant*, Dan. *lunte*, a match.] The match-cord used for firing cannon. *Johnson.*

LUNULAR, *a.* [from L. *luna*, the moon.] In *botany*, like the new moon; shaped like a small crescent.

LUNULATE, *a.* [from L. *luna*, the moon.] In *botany*, resembling a small crescent.

LUPERCAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Lupercalia, or feasts of the Romans in honor of Pan; as a noun, the feast itself.

LUPINE, *n.* [Fr. *lupin*; L. *lupinus*.] A kind of pulse. The genus *Lupinus* contains several species, mostly annual plants, bearing digitate leaves, and papilionaceous flowers. The seeds of the white lupine have a leguminous taste, accompanied with a disagreeable bitterness, and are said to be antihelmintic. *Encyc.*

LUPULIN, *n.* [L. *lupulus*, hops.] The fine yellow powder of hops. *A. W. Lees.*

LURCH, *n.* [W. *llec*, a frisk, or frisking about, a loitering or lurking; *Urcian*, to loiter about, to lurk. This is the same

word radically as *lurk*. The primary sense is to run, start, leap or frisk about, as a man or beast that flies from one tree or other object to another to conceal himself. Hence we see the peculiar applicability of this word in seamen's language.]

In seamen's language, a sudden roll of a ship. A *lee-lurch* is a sudden roll to the leeward, as when a heavy sea strikes the ship on the weather side. *Cyc.*

To leave in the *lurch*, to leave in a difficult situation, or in embarrassment; to leave in a forlorn state or without help. *Denham.*

LURCH, *v. i.* To roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.

2. To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close. [For this, *lurk* is now used.] *L'Estrange.*

3. To shift; to play tricks. I am fain to shuffle, to hedge and to *lurch*. *Shak.*

LURCH, *v. t.* To defeat; to disappoint, that is, to evade; as, to *lurch* the expectation. [Little used.] *South.*

2. To steal; to filch; to pilfer. [Little used.] *Johnson.*

LURCH, *v. t.* [L. *lurca*, a glutton.] To swallow or eat greedily; to devour. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

LURCHER, *n.* One that lies in wait or lurks; one that watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap; a poacher.

Swift from the play the scudding *lurcher* flies. *Gay.*

2. A dog that watches for his game. *Tailler.*

3. [L. *lurca*, a glutton.] A glutton; a gourmandizer. [Not used.] *Johnson.*

LURDAN, *a.* Blockish. [Not used.] *Johnson.*

LURDAN, *n.* A clown; a blockhead. [Not used.] *Johnson.*

LURE, *n.* [Fr. *lucure*.] Something held out to call a hawk; hence,

2. Any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure; as the lures of beauty or of gain.

LURE, *v. i.* To call hawks. Standing by one that *lured* loud and shrill. *Bacon.*

LURE, *v. t.* To entice; to attract; to invite by any thing that promises pleasure or advantage. *Temple.*

Lured on by the pleasure of the bait. And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay.*

LURED, *pp.* Enticed; attracted; invited by the hope of pleasure or advantage.

LURID, *a.* [L. *luridus*; W. *lur*, livid, a gloom. Qu. the root of *lower*.] Gloomy; dismal. *Thomson.*

LURING, *pp.* Enticing; calling.

LURK, *v. i.* [W. *Urcian*, to frisk or loiter about, to lurk; G. *tauern*; D. *loeren*; Sw. *lura*; Dan. *lurer*. See *Lurch*.]

1. To lie hid; to lie in wait. Let us lay wait for blood; let us *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Prov. i.*

2. To lie concealed or unperceived. See that no selfish motive *lurks* in the heart. *See*

The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree. *Dryden.*

3. To retire from public observation; to keep out of sight.

The defendant *lurks* and wanders about in Berks. *Blackstone.*

LURKER, *n.* One that lurks or keeps out of sight.

LURKING, *pp.* Lying concealed; keeping out of sight.

LURKING-PLACE, *n.* A place in which one lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding place; a den. 1 Sam. xxiii.

LUSCIOUS, *a.* [I know not the origin and affinities of this word. The Dutch express it by *zoelustig*, sweet-lusty. Qu. the root of *luxury*.]

1. Sweet or rich so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess; as *luscious* food.

2. Very sweet; delicious; grateful to the taste. And raisins keep their *luscious* native taste. *Dryden.*

3. Pleasing; delightful. He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some gainful purchase. *South.*

4. Fullsome; as *luscious* flattery.

5. Smutty; obscene. [Unusual.] *Steele.*

LUSCIOUSLY, *adv.* With sweetness or richness that cloy or nauseates.

2. Obscenely. *Steele.*

LUSCIOUSNESS, *n.* Immoderate richness or sweetness that cloy or offends. *Mortimer.*

LUSERN, *n.* A lynx. *Johnson.*

LUSH, *a.* Of a dark, deep, full color. How lush and lusty the grass looks; how green! *Obs.* *Shak.*

LUSH, *a.* [Fr. *lasche*.] Lazy; slothful. [Not in use.]

LUSK, *n.* A lazy fellow; a lubber. [Not in use.]

LUSKISH, *a.* Inclined to be lazy. *Marston.*

LUSKISHLY, *adv.* Lazily.

LUSKISHNESS, *n.* Disposition to indolence; laziness. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

LUSORIOUS, *a.* [L. *lusorius*, from *ludo*, *lusi*, to sport.]

Used in play; sportive. [Little used.] *Sanderson.*

LUSORY, *a.* [L. *lusorius*, as above.] Used in play; playful; as *lusory* methods of instructing children. *Watts.*

LUST, *n.* [Sax. G. D. Sw. *lust*; Dan. *lyst*; Ir. *lasadh*, lust, and a burning. The primary sense is to extend, reach, expand, to stretch forward. It is the same as *list*.]

1. Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; as the *lust* of gain. *My lust shall be satisfied upon them.* *Ex. xv.*

2. Concupiscence; carnal appetite; unlawful desire of carnal pleasure. *Rom. i. 2 Pet. ii.*

3. Evil propensity; depraved affections and desires. *James i. Ps. lxxxi.*

4. Vigor; active power. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

LUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lustan*; G. *lusten*; D. *lusten*; Sw. *lysta*; Dan. *lyster*.]

1. To desire eagerly; to long; with *after*. Thou mayest kill and eat flesh in all thy gates, whatsoever thy soul *lusteth* after. *Deut. xii*

2. To have carnal desire; to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite.
Lust not after her beauty in thy heart. Prov. vi.
Whoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart. Matt. v.
3. To have irregular or inordinate desires.
The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. James iv.
Lust not after evil things as they also *lusted*. 1 Cor. x.
1. To list; to like.
- LUSTFUL, *a.* Having lust, or eager desire of carnal gratification; libidinous; as an intemperate and *lustful* man.
2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust or exciting carnal desire.
Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarged. Milton.
3. Vigorous; robust; stout. *Shakville.*
- LUSTFULLY, *adv.* With concupiscence or carnal desire.
- LUSTFULNESS, *n.* The state of having carnal desires; libidinousness.
- LUSTHOOD, *n.* [*lustly* and *hood*.] Vigor of body. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
- LUSTILY, *adv.* With vigor of body; stoutly; with vigorous exertion.
I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shak.*
- LUSTINESS, *n.* Vigor of body; stoutness; strength; robustness; sturdiness.
Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*. Dryden.
- LUSTING, *ppr.* Having eager desire; having carnal appetite.
- LUSTING, *n.* Eager desire; inordinate desire; desire of carnal gratification.
- LUSTLESS, *a.* Listless; not willing. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
2. Not vigorous. *Gower.*
- LUSTRAL, *a.* [*L. lustralis*, from *lustrum*, to purify.]
1. Used in purification; as *lustral* water; *lustral* waves.
2. Pertaining to purification; as *lustral* days.
- LUSTRATE, *v. t.* [*L. lustrum*, to cleanse. See *Lustrum*.]
1. To make clear or pure; to purify. [See *Illustrate*.]
2. To view; to survey.
- LUSTRATION, *n.* The act or operation of making clear or pure; a cleansing or purifying by water.
And holy water for *lustration* bring. Dryden.
2. In antiquity, the sacrifices or ceremonies by which cities, fields, armies or people defiled by crimes, were purified. *Encyc.*
- LUSTER, *n.* [*Fr. lustre*; *L. lustrum*; *It. lustro*; from *L. lustrum*, to purify; *Dan. lys*, light; *lyser*, to shine; *Sw. lysa*; *D. luiser*, splendor; *Ir. lusadh*, *luscain*, *leasain*, to give light; to burn; *leas*, light.]
1. Brightness; splendor; gloss; as the *luster* of the sun or stars; the *luster* of silk.
The sun's mild *luster* warms the vital air. Pope.
2. The splendor of birth, of deeds or of fame; renown; distinction.
His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great share of *luster*. Volton.

3. A sence with lights; a branched candlestick of glass. *Pope. Encyc.*
4. The space of five years. [*L. lustrum*.] *Bolingbroke.*
- LUSTRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to purification. *Middleton.*
- LUSTRING, *n.* A species of glossy silk cloth. [Corruptly written and pronounced *lustrestring*.]
- LUSTROUS, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.
Good sparks and *lustrous*. *Shak.*
- LUSTRUM, *n.* In ancient Rome, the space of five years.
- LUST-STAINED, *a.* Defiled by lust. *Shak.*
- LUSTWORT, *n.* [*lust* and *wort*.] A plant of the genus *Drosera*.
- LUSTY, *a.* [from *lust*; *D. lustig*.] Stout; vigorous; robust; healthful; able of body. This is the correct sense of the word, comprehending full health and strength; as a *lusty* youth. But it is now used in the sense of,
2. Bulky; large; of great size. This sense does not always include that of vigor.
3. Handsome; pleasant; saucy. *Obs.* *Gower. Spenser. Shak. Tatler.*
4. Copious; plentiful; as a *lusty* draught.
5. Pregnant; a colloquial use.
- LUTANIST, *n.* [from *lut.*] A person that plays on the lute.
A celebrated *lutanist* was playing to a large company. *Asiat. Res.*
- LUTARIOUS, *a.* [*L. lularius*, from *lutum*, mud.]
1. Pertaining to mud; living in mud.
2. Of the color of mud. *Grev.*
- LUTATION, *n.* [See *Lute*.] The act or method of luting vessels.
- LUTE, *n.* [*Fr. luth*; *It. liuto*; *Sp. laúd*; *D. luit*; *G. laute*; *Sw. luta*; *Dan. lut*; *Russ. liutina*. *Qu. loud*, *L. laudo*.] An instrument of music with strings. It consists of four parts, viz; the table, the body or belly which has nine or ten sides, the neck, which has nine or ten stops or divisions marked with strings, and the head or cross. In the middle of the table there is a passage for the sound. There is also a bridge to which the strings are fastened. The strings are struck with the right hand, and with the left the stops are pressed. *Encyc.*
- LUTE, } *n.* [*L. lutum*, mud, clay.]
LUTING, } *n.* Among chemists, a composition of clay or other tenacious substance used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air.
- LUTE, *v. t.* To close or coat with lute. *Bacon.*
- LUTE-CASE, *n.* A case for a lute. *Shak.*
- LUTED, *pp.* Closed with lute.
- LUTENIST, *n.* A performer on the lute. *Bushy.*
- LUTER, } *n.* One who plays on a lute.
LUTIST, }
- LUTE-STRING, *n.* The string of a lute. *Shak.*
- LUTHERAN, *a.* Pertaining to Luther, the reformer; as the *Lutheran* church.

- LUTHERAN, *n.* A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther.
- LUTHERANISM, *n.* The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.
- LUTHERN, *n.* In architecture, a kind of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building, to admit light into the upper story. *Encyc.*
- LUTING, *ppr.* Closing with lute.
- LUTULENT, *a.* [*L. lutulentus*, from *lutum*, mud.] Muddy; turbid; thick.
- LUXATE, *v. t.* [*L. luxa*, *Fr. luxer*, to loosen; probably from the same root as *lux*, *L. luxa*, *luxus*.]
To displace, or remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate. *Lux*, in a like sense, is, I believe, not now used. *Encyc.*
- LUXATED, *pp.* Put out of joint; dislocated.
- LUXATING, *ppr.* Removing or forcing out of its place, as a joint; dislocating.
- LUXATION, *n.* The act of moving or forcing a joint from its proper place or articulation; or the state of being thus put out of joint.
2. A dislocation; that which is dislocated.
- LUXE, *n.* Luxury. [Not used.]
- LUXURIANCE, } *n.* [*L. luxurians*, *luxurio*,
LUXURIANCY, } to grow rank, or to wanton.]
1. Rank growth; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance.
Flowers grow up in the garden with the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion. *Spectator.*
2. Excessive or superfluous growth.
A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Wiseman.*
- LUXURIANT, *a.* Exuberant in growth; abundant; as a *luxuriant* growth of grass.
2. Exuberant in plenty; superfluous in abundance.
Praise the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine. *Pope.*
3. A *luxuriant* flower multiplies the covers of the fructification so as to destroy the essential parts. *Martyn.*
- LUXURIANTLY, *adv.* With exuberant growth.
- LUXURIATE, *v. i.* To grow exuberantly, or to grow to superfluous abundance.
- LUXURIATION, *n.* The process of growing exuberantly, or beyond the natural growth. *Acc.*
- LUXURIOSUS, *a.* [*Fr. luxurieux*; *L. luxuriosus*, from *luxo*, to loosen; *luxor*, to riot.]
1. Voluptuous; indulging freely or excessively in the pleasures of the table, the gratification of appetite, or in rich and expensive dress and equipage; as a *luxurious* life; *luxurious* cities.
2. Administering to luxury; contributing to free or extravagant indulgence in diet, dress and equipage; as *luxurious* wealth. *Milton.*
3. Furnished with luxuries; as a *luxurious* table.
4. Softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury; as *luxurious* ease.
5. Lustful; libidinous; given to the gratification of lust; as a *luxurious* bed. *Shak.*
6. Luxuriant; exuberant.

The work under our labor grows
Luxuriously by restraint. [Not used.] *Milton.*
LUXURIOUSLY, *adv.* In abundance of
 rich diet, dress or equipage; deliciously
 voluptuously. *Dryden.*

LUXURIST, *n.* One given to luxury.
Temple.
LUXURY, *n.* [L. *luxuria*, from *luxo*, to
 loosen.]

1. A free or extravagant indulgence in the
 pleasures of the table, as in rich and ex-
 pensive diet, or delicious food and liquors;
 voluptuousness in the gratification of appet-
 ite; or the free indulgence in costly
 dress and equipage.

Riches expose a man to pride and luxury.
Spectator.

2. That which gratifies a nice and fastidious
 appetite; a dainty; any delicious food or
 drink. The canvas-back duck is a luxury
 for an epicure.

3. Any thing delightful to the senses.
 He cut the side of a rock for a garden, and
 by lying on it earth, furnished a kind of luxury
 for a hermit. *Addison.*

4. Lust; lewd desire. [Not now used.]
Shak.

5. Luxuriance; exuberance of growth. [Not
 now used.] *Bacon.*

LY, a termination of adjectives, is a con-
 traction of *Sax. lic, G. lich, D. lyk, Dan. lige, Sw. lik, Eng. like*; as in *lovely, manly, that is, love-like, man-like*. As the ter-
 mination of names, *ly* signifies field or plain.
Sax. leag, Eng. lay, lea or ley, L. locus.

LY'AM, *n.* A leash for holding a hound.
Drayton.

LYCAN THROPY, *n.* [Gr. *λυκαθροπια*,
 λυκος, a wolf, and ανθρωπος, man.] A kind
 of erratic melancholy. *Coxe.*

LYCOS TOM, *n.* A Baltic fish resembling
 a herring.

LYDIAN, *a.* [from *Lydia*.] Noting a kind
 of soft slow music anciently in vogue.
Milton.

LYDIAN stone, flinty slate. *Ure.*
LYE, *n.* [*Sax. leah*; *G. lauge*; *D. loog*;
Arn. ligrou or *lichou*; *Sp. lecia*; *Fr. lessive*;
L. lic, whence *livivium*.] It coin-
 cides with *Sax. loge, water*; *Ant. L. lica*,
 whence *Lugdunum, Leyden, Lyons*, that is,
Water-town.]

Water impregnated with alkaline salt im-
 bibed from the ashes of wood.

LYE, *n.* A falsehood. [See *Lie*.]

LYING, *ppr. of lie*. Being prostrate. [See
Lie.]

LYING, *ppr. of lie*. Telling falsehood.
Lying in, being in childbirth.

2. *n.* The act of bearing a child.

LYM NITE, *n.* A kind of freshwater snail,
 found fossil.

LYMPH, *n.* [L. *lymph*.] Water, or a col-
 orless fluid in animal bodies, separated
 from the blood and contained in certain
 vessels called *lymphatics*. *Encyc.*

LYMPHATE, } *a.* Frightened into mad-
LYMPHATED, } ness; raving.

LYMPHATIC, *a.* Pertaining to lymph.
 2. *n.* Enthusiastic. [Not used.] *Shaftsbury.*

LYMPHATIC, *n.* A vessel of animal bod-
 ies which contains or conveys lymph.

The *lymphatics* seem to perform the whole
 business of absorption. *Encyc.*

2. A mad enthusiast; a lunatic. [Not used.]
Shaftsbury.

LYMPH EDUCT, *n.* [L. *lymph*, *lymph*,
 and *ductus*, a duct.]
 A vessel of animal bodies which conveys
 the lymph.

LYMPHOGRAPHY, *n.* [L. *lymph*, *lymph*,
 and *Gr. γραφη*, to describe.]
 A description of the lymphatic vessels, their
 origin and uses. *Encyc.*

LYNX, *n.* [L. *lynx*; *Gr. λυξ*; *D. lochs*; *G. luchs*; *R. lince*.]

A quadruped of the genus *Felis*, resembling
 the common cat, but his ears are longer
 and his tail shorter. His hair is streaked
 with yellow, white and black colors. His
 air is sprightly; he howls like the wolf,
 and walks and leaps like a cat. This ani-
 mal is celebrated for the sharpness of
 his sight. *Encyc.*

LYR'ATE, } *a.* [from *lyre*.] In botany,
LYRATED, } divided transversely into
 several jaggs, the lower ones smaller and
 more remote from each other than the
 upper ones; as a *lyrate leaf*. *Martyn.*

LYRE, *n.* [Fr. *lyre*; *L. lyra*; *Gr. λυρα*; *It.*
 and *Sp. lira*; *D. lier*; *G. leier*.]
 A stringed instrument of music, a kind of
 harp much used by the ancients.

LYRIC, } *a.* [L. *lyricus*; *Fr. lyrique*.]
LYRICAL, } Pertaining to a lyre or
 harp. *Lyric* poetry is such as is sung to
 the harp or lyre. This was much culti-
 vated by the ancients, among whom *Anae-
 ron*, *Alcaeus*, *Stesichorus*, *Sappho* and
Horace are distinguished as lyric poets.

LYRIC, *n.* A composer of lyric poems.

LYRICISM, *n.* A lyric composition.

LYRIST, *n.* A musician who plays on the
 harp or lyre. *Pope.*

LYS, *n.* A Chinese measure of length,
 equal to 533 yards. *Grosier.*

LYT'ERIAN, *a.* [Gr. *λυτεριος*, from *λυω*,
 to loosen.]

In *medical science*, terminating a disease;
 indicating the solution of a disease.

LYTHRODE, *n.* A mineral found in *Nor-
 way*; its color, an aurora-red, passing into
 brownish red or brown. It appears to be
 allied to *claolite*, or *fettstein*.

Dict. Nat. Hist.
 Lythrode is probably a variety of *fettstein*.
Cleveland.

M.

M is the thirteenth letter of the English
 Alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed
 by a compression of the lips. It is
 called a semi-vowel, as the articulation or
 compression of the lips is accompanied
 with a humming sound through the nose,
 which constitutes a difference between
 this letter and *b*. Its sound is uniform;
 as in *man, time, rim*.

M is a numeral letter, and among the an-
 cients stood for a thousand; a use which
 is retained by the moderns. With a dash
 or stroke over it, *M̄*, it stands for a thou-
 sand times a thousand, or a million.

As an abbreviation, **M** stands for *Marcus*,
Martius, *Manlius* or *Mutius*.

A. M. or **M. A.** stands for *artium magister*,
 master of arts; **M. D.** for *medicinae doc-
 tor*, doctor of medicine; **A. M.** for *anno*

mundi, the year of the world; **MS.** for
manuscript; **MSS.** for *manuscripts*.

In astronomical tables, **M** stands for *merid-
 ian, meridional, or mid-day*.

In medical prescriptions, **M** stands for *man-
 uale, or handul, or misc*, mix, or *mixture*,
 a mixture. *Encyc.*

In the late British Pharmacopœias it sig-
 nifies *mensurâ*, by measure. *Parr.*

In law, **M** is a brand or stigma impressed on
 one convicted of *manslaughter*, and ad-
 mitted to the benefit of clergy.

MAB, *n.* [W. *mab*, a child.] In northern
 mythology, the queen of the imaginary
 beings called fairies.

2. A slattern. *Ray.*

MAB, *v. i.* To dress negligently. *Ray.*
MAC, in names of Scotch and Irish origin,
 signifies son. [See *Maid*.]

MACARONI, *n.* [It. *maccheroni*, a sort of
 paste; *Fr. macaroni*; *Gr. μακαρον, happy*.]

1. A kind of biscuit made of flour, eggs, su-
 gar and almonds, and dressed with but-
 ter and spices. *B. Jonson.*

2. A sort of droll or fool, and hence, a fop;
 a fribble; a finical fellow.

MACARONIC, *a.* Pertaining to or like a
 macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affect-
 ed.

2. Consisting of a mixture or jumble of ill
 formed or ill connected words.

MACARONIC, *n.* A kind of burlesque
 poetry, in which native words are made
 to end in Latin terminations, or Latin
 words are modernized. *Jones. Encyc.*

MACARON, the same as *macaroni*.

MACAU'CO, *n.* A name of several species
 of quadrupeds of the genus *Lemur*.
Encyc.

MACAWE, } n. The name of a race of bean-
MACA'O } "tful fowls of the parrot kind,
under the genus Psittacus.

MACAWE-TREE, n. A species of palm tree.
Miller.

MAC/CABEES, n. The name of two apocryphal books in the Bible.

MAC/COBOY, n. A kind of snuff.

MACE, n. [It. *mazza*, Sp. *maza*, Port. *maça*,
Fr. *masse*, a club.]

An ensign of authority borne before magistrates. Originally, the mace was a club or instrument of war, made of iron and much used by cavalry. It was in the shape of a coffee mill. Being no longer a weapon of war, its form is changed; it is made of silver or copper gilt, and ornamented with a crown, globe and cross.

Encyc.

A leaden mace.

A heavy iron mace.

Shak.

Knolles.

MACE, n. [L. *maccis*.] A spice; the second coat which covers the nutmeg, a thin and membranaceous substance of an oleaginous nature and yellowish color, being in flakes divided into many ramifications; it is extremely fragrant and aromatic.

Encyc.

MACE-ALE, n. Ale spiced with mace.

Wiseman.

MACE-BEARER, n. A person who carries a mace before men in authority.

Spectator.

MACERATE, v. t. [L. *macero*, from *macero*, thin, lean; *macro*, to be thin or lean; Fr. *maigre*; Eng. *meager*; It. *macro*; Sp. *magro*; probably allied to Eng. neck, Ch. 𐌆𐌆𐌆 mak. Class Mg. No. 2. and 9.]

1. To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.*
2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships; to cause to pine or waste away.

Out of excessive zeal they *macerate* their bodies and impair their health. *Fiddes.*

3. To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of a substance by steeping it in a fluid, or by the digestive process. So we say, food is *macerated* in the stomach.

MACERATED, pp. Made thin or lean; steeped almost to solution.

MACERATING, pp. Making lean; steeping almost to solution; softening.

MACERATION, n. The act or the process of making thin or lean by wearing away, or by mortification.

2. The act, process or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.

The saliva serves for the *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into chyle. *Roy.*

MACE-REED, or **REED-MACE**, n. A plant of the genus Typha.

MACHIAVELLIAN, a. [from *Machiavel*, an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence.]

Pertaining to Machiavel, or denoting his principles; politically cunning; crafty; cunning in political management.

MACHIAVELLIAN, n. One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.

MACHIAVELISM, n. The principles of Machiavel, or practice in conformity to them; political cunning and artifice, intended to favor arbitrary power. *Cyc.*

MACHICOLATION, n. [Fr. *meche*, a match, and *couler*, to flow.]

In old castles, the pouring of hot substances through apertures in the upper part of the gate upon assailants; or the apertures themselves. *Cyc.*

MACHINAL, a. [See *Machinè*.] Pertaining to machines. *Dict.*

MACHINATE, v. t. [L. *machinor*, from Gr. *μαχαιρα* or *μηχανη*.] To plan; to contrive; to form a scheme. *Sandys.*

MACHINATED, pp. Planned; contrived.

MACHINATING, pp. Contriving; scheming.

MACHINATION, n. [Fr. See *Machinè*.] The act of planning or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly an evil purpose; an artful design formed with deliberation. *Shak.*

MACHINATOR, n. One that forms a scheme, or who plots with evil designs.

Glanville.

MACHINÈ, n. [Fr. from L. *machina*.] An artificial work, simple or complicated, that serves to apply or regulate moving power, or to produce motion, so as to save time or force. The simple machines are the six mechanical powers, viz.; the lever, the pulley, the axis and wheel, the wedge, the screw, and the inclined plane. Complicated machines are such as combine two or more of these powers for the production of motion or force. *Encyc.*

2. An engine; an instrument of force.

With inward arms the *die machine* they load.

Dryden.

3. Supernatural agency in a poem, or a superhuman being introduced into a poem to perform some exploit. *Pope.*

MACHINERY, n. A complicated work, or combination of mechanical powers in a work, designed to increase, regulate or apply motion and force; as the *machinery* of a watch or other chronometer.

2. Machines in general. The *machinery* of a cotton-mill is often moved by a single wheel.

3. In *epic and dramatic poetry*, superhuman beings introduced by the poet to solve difficulty, or perform some exploit which exceeds human power; or the word may signify the agency of such beings, as supposed deities, angels, demons and the like.

Ne Deus interit, nisi dignus vindice nodus

Incidat. *Horace.*

A deity is not to be introduced, unless a difficulty occurs that requires the intervention of a god.

The *machinery* of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, consists of numerous superhuman personages. Pope's *Rape of the Lock* is rendered very interesting by the *machinery* of sylphs.

MACHINING, a. Denoting the machinery of a poem. [Not used.] *Dryden.*

MACHINIST, n. [Fr. *machiniste*.] A constructor of machines and engines, or one well versed in the principles of machines.

MACIGNO, n. [It.] A species of stone of two varieties, one of a grayish yellow color, the other of a bluish gray color. *Cyc.*

MACILENCY, n. [See *Macilent*.] Leanness.

MACILENT, a. [L. *macilentus*, from *macere*, lean, thin. See *Macerate*.] Lean; thin; having little flesh.

MACKEREL, n. [D. *mackreel*; G. *mackreel*; Fr. *maquerel*; Ir. *mackreil*; W. *macrell*; from the root of L. *macula*, a spot; the spotted fish. So in British, it is called *brithilh*, Arm. *bresell*, for the like reason.]

A species of fish of the genus *Scomber*, an excellent table fish.

MACKEREL, n. [Old Fr. *maquerel*.] A pander or pimp.

Mackerel-gate, in Dryden, may mean a gate that supplies the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion.

MACKEREL-SKY, n. A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel. *Hooker.*

MACLE, n. A name given to chiastolite or hollow spar. *Cyc.*

MACUL/RITE, n. A mineral of a brilliant pale green color, so called in honor of Machure, the mineralogist. *Nuttall.*

MACROCOSM, n. [Gr. *μακρος*, great, and *κοσμος*, world.]

The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds; opposed to *microcosm*, or the world of man. *Encyc.*

MACROLOGY, n. [Gr. *μακρος*, great, and *λογος*, discourse.]

Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse without matter; superfluity of words.

Bullocker.

MACTATION, n. [L. *maccto*, to kill.] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice. *Encyc.*

MACULA, n. [L.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun or other luminous orb.

MACULATE, v. t. [L. *maculo*.] To spot; to stain. *Elyot.*

MACULATE, } a. Spotted.

MACULATED, }

MACULATION, n. The act of spotting; a spot; a stain. *Shak.*

MACULE, n. A spot. [supra.] [*Little used*.] *Mad, n. [Fr. *général*; Ir. *mad*; It. *matto*, mad, foolish; *matrone*, a brick, and an arrogant fool; *matéria* and *mattezza*, foolishness; *ammatire*, to become distracted.]*

1. Disordered in intellect; distracted; furious.

We must bind our passions in chains, lest like *mad* folks, they break their locks and bolts. *Taylor.*

2. Proceeding from disordered intellect or expressing it; as a *mad* demeanor. *Milton.*

3. Enraged; furious; as a *mad* bull.

And being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them, even to strange cities. Acts xxv.

4. Infused to excess with desire; excited with violent and unreasonable passion or appetite; infatuated; followed properly by *after*.

The world is running *mad after* fame, the extremity of bad poetry. *Dryden.*

"*Mad upon their idols*," would be better rendered, "*Mad after their idols*."

Jer. l.

5. Distracted with anxiety or trouble; extremely perplexed.

Thou shalt be mad for the sight of thine eyes—
Deut. xviii.

6. Infatuated with folly.

The spiritual man is mad. Hos. ix.

7. Inflamed with anger; very angry. [*This is a common and perhaps the most general sense of the word in America. It is thus used by Arbutnot, and is perfectly proper.*]

8. Proceeding from folly or infatuation.

Mad was destroy in one year the works of many years of peace. Franklin.

MAD, *v. t.* To make mad, furious or angry.

MAD, *v. i.* To be mad, furious or wild.

MAD, { [Sax. Goth. *matha*.] An earth-
MADE, { worm. [But this is the Eng.
MAD, { *math*.] Roy.

MAD AM, n. [Fr. *ma, my, and dame*.] An appellation or complimentary title given to married and elderly ladies, or chiefly to them.

MAD APPLE, n. A plant of the genus Solanum.

MAD BRAIN, } a Disordered in mind;
MAD BRAINED, } a hot-headed; rash.

MAD CAP, a. [*mad-caput* or *cap*.] A violent, rash, hot-headed person; n. madman.

MAD DEN, *v. t.* mad n. To make mad.

MAD DEN, *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

They rave, recite and madden round the land.

MAD DENEED, *pp.* Rendered mad.

MAD DENING, *ppr.* Making mad or angry.

MAD DER, n. [Sax. *meddere*.] A plant of the genus Rubia, one species of which is much used in dyeing red. The root is used in medicine as an aperient and detergent, and is in great reputation as an emmenagogue. It is cultivated in France and Holland.

MAD DING, *ppr.* of mad. *Raging; furious.*

MADE, *prt.* and *pp.* of make.

MADEFAC TION, n. [*L. mafefacio*.] The act of making wet.

MAD EFIED, *pp.* Made wet.

MAD EFY, *v. t.* [*L. mafefio*.] To make wet or moist; to moisten. [*Not much used.*]

MAD EIFYNG, *ppr.* Making moist or wet.

MAD EIRA, n. A rich wine made on the island of Madeira.

MAD EMOISELLE, n. [Fr. *ma, my, and demoiselle*, damsel. See *Damsel*.] A young woman, or the title given to one; miss; also, the puppet sent from the French metropolis to exhibit the prevailing fashions.

MAD HEADED, n. Hot brained; rash.

MAD HOUSE, n. A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint.

MAD ID, a. [*L. madidus*.] Wet; moist. [*Not in use.*]

MAD LY, *adv.* [from *mad*.] Without reason or understanding; rashly; wildly.

2. With extreme folly or infatuated zeal or passion.

MAD MAN, n. A man raving or furious with disordered intellect; a distracted man.

2. A man without understanding.

3. One inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.

MADNESS, n. [from *mad*.] Distraction; a state of disordered reason or intellect, in which the patient raves or is furious.

There are degrees of madness as of folly.

Extreme folly; headstrong passion and rashness that act in opposition to reason; the madness of a mob.

3. Wildness of passion; fury; rage; as the madness of despair.

MADONA, } n. [*Sp. madona*, It. *madon-*
MADONNA, } n. na, my lady.] A term of compellation equivalent to *madam*. It is given to the virgin Mary.

MAD REPORE, n. [Fr. *madre*, spotted, and *porc*.] A submarine substance of a stony hardness, resembling coral. It consists of carbonate of lime with some animal matter. It is of a white color, wrinkled on the surface, and full of cavities or cells, inhabited by a small animal. From a liquor discharged by this animal, the substance is said to be formed. Madrepores constitute a genus of polypters, of variable forms, always garnished with radiated plates.

MAD REPORTITE, n. A name given to certain petrified bones found in Normandy, in France, belonging to a cetaceous fish or to a species of crocodile. These bones contain many little brown lines in zigzag, resembling entangled threads. They have none of the properties of madrepore.

MAD REPORTITE, n. A variety of limestone, so called on account of its occurring in radiated prismatic concretions resembling the strata of madrepores. When rubbed, it emits the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

2. Fossil madrepore.

MADRIER, n. [Fr.] A thick plank armed with iron plates, with a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it is applied to any thing intended to be broken down; also, a plank used for supporting the earth in mines.

MADRIGAL, n. [Sp. Port. Fr. *id.*; It. *madrigale*.] Its origin is not ascertained. 1. A little amorous poem, sometimes called a pastoral poem, containing a certain number of free unequal verses, not confined to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet or the subtilty of the epigram, but containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought, suitably expressed.

2. An elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts.

MADWORT, n. A plant of the genus Alyssum.

MESTO SO, an Italian word signifying majestic, a direction in music to play the part with grandeur and strength.

MAFFLE, *v. i.* To stammer. [*Not in use.*]

MAGAZINE, n. [Fr. *magazin*; It. *magazzino*; Sp. *magacem* and *almacen*; Port. *almazem* or *armazem*; from Ar. *مخزن* gazana, to deposit or lay up for preserva-

tion. This word is formed with the Schemitic prefix *n*.]

1. A store of arms, ammunition or provisions; or the building in which such store is deposited. It is usually a public store or storehouse.

2. In ships of war, a close room in the hold, where the gunpowder is kept. Large ships have usually two magazines.

3. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions. The first publication of this kind in England, was the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which first appeared in 1731, under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, by Edward Cave, and which is still continued.

MAGAZINER, n. One who writes for a magazine. [*Little used.*]

MAGE, n. A magician. [*Not used.*]

Magellanic clouds, whitish clouds, or appearances like clouds near the south pole, which revolve like the stars; so called from Magellan, the navigator. They are three in number.

MAGGOT, n. [W. *macai*, plu. *maecid*, *magiod*, a maggot or grub, from *magu*, to breed.]

1. A worm or grub; particularly, the fly-worm, from the egg of the large blue or green fly. This maggot changes into a fly.

2. A whim; an odd fancy.

MAGGOTY, a. Full of maggots.

MAGGOTY-HEADED, a. Having a head full of whims.

MAGI, n. plu. [L.] Wise men or philosophers of the East.

MAGIAN, a. [L. *magus*; Gr. *μαγος*.] Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of philosophers in Persia.

MAGIAN, n. One of the sect of the Persian Magi, who hold that there are two principles, one the cause of good, the other of evil. The knowledge of these philosophers was deemed by the vulgar to be supernatural.

MAGIANISM, n. The philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

MAGIC, n. [L. *magia*; Gr. *μαγία*, from *μαγος*, a philosopher among the Persians.]

1. The art or science of putting into action the power of spirits; or the science of producing wonderful effects by the aid of superhuman beings, or of departed spirits; sorcery; enchantment. [*This art or science is now discarded.*]

2. The secret operations of natural causes.

Natural magic, the application of natural causes to passive subjects, by which surprising effects are produced.

Celestial magic, attributes to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets, and to the planets an influence over men.

Superstitious or gothic magic, consists in the invocation of devils or demons, and supposes some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings.

Magic square, a square figure, formed by a series of numbers in mathematical proportion, so disposed in parallel and equal

ranks, as that the sums of each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally, are equal. *Encyc.*

Magic lantern, a dioptric machine invented by Kireher, which, by means of a lamp in a dark room, exhibits images of objects in their distinct colors and proportions, with the appearance of life itself. *Encyc.*

MAGIC, } Pertaining to magic; used
MAGICAL, } a. in magic; as a *magic wand*;
magic art.

2. Performed by magic, the agency of spirits, or by the invisible powers of nature; as *magical effects*.

MAGICALLY, *adv.* By the arts of magic; according to the rules or rites of magic; by enchantment. *Camden*.

MAGICIAN, *n.* One skilled in magic; one that practices the black art; an enchant-er; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorcer-ess. *Locke. Waller.*

MAGISTERIAL, *a.* [See *Magistrate*.] Per-taining to a master; such as suits a mas-ter; authoritative. *Dryden*.

2. Proud; lofty; arrogant; imperious; domi-neering.

Pretenses go a great way with men that take fair words and *magisterial looks* for current payment. *L'Estrange*.

3. In *chemistry*, pertaining to magistrery, which see.

MAGISTERIALLY, *adv.* With the air of a master; arrogantly; authoritatively. *Bacon. South.*

MAGISTERIALNESS, *n.* The air and manner of a master; laughtiness; imperi-ousness; peremptoriness. *Nelson.*

MAGISTERY, *n.* [*Magisterium*.] Among chemists, a precipitate; a fine substance deposited by precipitation; usually ap-plied to particular kinds of precipitate, as that of bismuth, coal, crab's eyes, sulphur, &c. *Obs. Encyc.*

MAGISTRACY, *n.* [See *Magistrate*.] The office or dignity of a magistrate.

Duelling is not only an usurpation of the di-vine prerogative, but it is an insult upon *magis-tracy*. *Charissa*.

2. The body of magistrates.

MAGISTRAL, *a.* Suiting a magistrate; authoritative. *Obs.*

MAGISTRAL, *n.* A sovereign medicine or remedy. *Obs.*

MAGISTRALITY, *n.* Despotic authority in opinion. *Obs. Bacon.*

MAGISTRALLY, *adv.* Authoritatively; with imperiousness. *Obs. Bramhall.*

MAGISTRATE, *n.* [*Magistratus*, from *magister*, master; *magis*, major, and *ster*, Teutonic *stern*, a director; *sternan*, to steer; the principal director.]

A public civil officer, invested with the ex-ecutive government or some branch of it. In this sense, a king is the highest or first magistrate, as is the President of the United States. But the word is more par-ticularly applied to subordinate officers, as governors, intendants, prefects, mayors, justices of the peace, and the like.

The *magistrate* must have his reverence; the laws their authority. *Burke.*

MAGISTRATIC, *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate. *Taylor.*

MAGISTRATURE, *n.* [Fr.] Magistracy. [*Little used*.]

MAGNA CHARTA, *n.* [*L. great charter*.]

1. The great charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from king John, A. D. 1215. This name is also given to the charter granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I.

2. A fundamental constitution which guar-antees rights and privileges.

MAGNANIMITY, *n.* [*L. magnanimitas*;
magnus, great, and *animus*, mind.]

Greatness of mind; that elevation or digni-ty of soul, which encounters danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness, which raises the possessor above revenge, and makes him delight in acts of benevo-lence, which makes him disdain injustice and meanness, and prompts him to sacri-fice personal ease, interest and safety for the accomplishment of useful and noble objects.

MAGNANIMOUS, *a.* [*L. magnanimus*.]

1. Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sen-timent; brave; disinterested; as a *magnanimous* prince or general.

2. Dictated by magnanimity; exhibiting no-bleness of soul; liberal and honorable; not selfish.

There is an indissoluble union between a *magnanimous* policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. *Washington.*

MAGNANIMOUSLY, *adv.* With greatness of mind; bravely; with dignity and ele-vation of sentiment. *Milton.*

MAGNESIA, *n.* s. a. z. [Fr. *magnesie*. Qu. from *Magnesia*, the place where first found. Lunier says, from Gr. *μαγνης*, the lodestone; but the reason he does not assign.]

A primitive earth, having for its base a me-tallic substance, called magnesium. It is generally found in combination with other substances. It is absorbent and antacid, and moderately cathartic. *Ure.*

MAGNESIAN, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia, or partaking of its qualities.

MAGNESITE, *n.* Carbonated magnesia, or magnesia combined with silic. It oc-curs in amorphous masses, or in masses tuberos and spongyform; its color is yellowish gray, or white with spots, and den-dritic delineations of blackish brown. *Havy. Cyc.*

MAGNESIUM, *n.* The undecomposed base of magnesia.

MAGNET, *n.* [*L.* from Gr. *μαγνης*, from *Magnesia*, in Asia Minor.]

The lodestone; an ore of iron which has the peculiar properties of attracting metallic iron, of pointing to the poles, and of dipping or inclining downwards. These properties it communicates to iron by con-tact. A bar of iron to which these prop-erties are imparted, is called an *artificial magnet*. *Encyc.*

MAGNETIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
MAGNETICAL, } a magnet; possess-
ing the properties of the magnet, or cor-
responding properties; as a *magnetic* bar
of iron, or a *magnetic* needle.

2. Attractive. She had had all *magnetic* force alone—

MAGNETICALLY, *adv.* By means of magnetism; by the power of attraction. *Burton*

MAGNETICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being magnetic.

MAGNETICS, *n.* The science or princi-ples of magnetism.

MAGNETIFEROUS, *a.* Producing or con-ducting magnetism. *Journal of Science.*

MAGNETISM, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the properties of the mag-net, the power of the lodestone, &c.

2. Power of attraction; as the *magnetism* of interest. *Gilmanville.*

Animal magnetism, a sympathy supposed to exist between the magnet and the human body, by means of which the magnet is said to be able to cure diseases; or a fluid supposed to exist throughout nature, and to be the medium of influence between celestial bodies, and the earth and human bodies.

MAGNETIZE, *v. t.* To communicate mag-netic properties to any thing; as, to *magnetize* a needle.

Seven of Deslon's patients were *magnetized* at Dr. Franklin's house. *Encyc.*

MAGNETIZE, *v. i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic. A bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position, will *magnetize*.

MAGNETIZED, *pp.* Made magnetic.

MAGNETIZING, *ppr.* Imparting mag-netism to.

MAGNIFIABLE, *a.* [See *Magnify*.] That may be magnified; worthy of being mag-nified or extolled. *Bacon.*

MAGNIFIC, } *a.* [*L. magnificus*.]

MAGNIFICAL, } Grand; splendid; illustrious. *Milton.*

MAGNIFICATE, *v. t.* To magnify or ex-tol. [*Not used*.] *Marsden.*

MAGNIFICENCE, *n.* [*L. magnificentia*.] Grandeur of appearance; greatness and splendor of show or state; as the *magnif-icence* of a palace or of a procession; the *magnificence* of a Roman triumph.

MAGNIFICENT, *a.* Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton.*

2. Exhibiting grandeur. *Sidney.*

MAGNIFICENTLY, *adv.* With splendor of appearance, or pomp of show. The minister was *magnificently* entertained at court.

2. With exalted sentiments. We can never conceive too *magnificently* of the Creator and his works.

MAGNIFICO, *n.* A grandee of Venice. *Shak.*

MAGNIFIER, *n.* [from *magnify*.] One who magnifies; one who extols or exalts in praises.

2. A glass that magnifies; a convex lens which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

MAGNIFY, *v. t.* [*L. magnifico*; *magnus*, great, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of a body. A con-vex lens *magnifies* the bulk of a body to the eye.

2. To make great in representation; to ex-tol; to exalt in description or praise. The ambassador *magnified* the king and queen.

3. To extol; to exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.

They thunders *magnified*. *Milton*.
The Lord *magnified* Solomon exceedingly.
1 Chron. xxiii.
To *magnify one's self*, to raise in pride and
pretensions.

He shall *magnify* himself in his heart. *Dan*.
viii.

MAGNIFYING, *ppr.* Enlarging apparent
bulk or dimensions; extolling; exalting;
and *loquens*, speaking.]

A lofty manner of speaking; tumid, pompous
words or style. *Bentley*.

MAGNITUDE, *n.* [*L. magnitudo*.] Extent
of dimensions or parts; bulk; size; *ap-
plied to things that have length, breadth or
thickness*.

2. Greatness; grandeur.

With plain heroic *magnitude* of mind.

3. Greatness, in reference to influence or ef-
fect; importance. In affairs of *magni-
tudo*, disdain not to take counsel.

MAGNOLIA, *n.* The laurel-leaved tulip-
tree, of several species.

MAGPIE, *n.* [*W. piog*, *L. pica*, with *mag*.]
A chattering bird of the genus *Corvus*.

MAGUEY, *n.* A species of aloe in Mexico,
which furnished the natives with timber
for their buildings. Its leaves were used
for covering the roofs of their houses, and
for paper, clothing and cordage. *Encyc.*
The maguey is a species of the genus *Agave*,
and is now cultivated in Mexico, for the
purpose of preparing from its leaves a
spirituous liquor called *puisque*. *Humboldt*.

MAHOGANY, *n.* A tree of the genus
Swietenia, growing in the tropical climes
of America. The wood is of a red-
dish or brown color, very hard, and sus-
ceptible of a fine polish. Of this are made
our most beautiful and durable pieces of
cabinet furniture.

MAHOMETAN, } This word and the
MAHOMEDAN, } name of the Ara-
bian prophet, so called, are written in
many different ways. The best authori-
zed and most correct orthography seems
to be *Mohammed*, *Mohammedan*. [*See
Mohammedan*.]

MAHOUND, *n.* Formerly a contemptuous
name for Mohammed and the devil, &c.

Stellton.

MAID, *n.* A species of skate fish.

MAIDEN, } [*Sax. mageth*, from *mag*, a
MAIDEN, } general name of relation,
man, boy, or woman; *Goth. magath*; *D.*
maagd; *G. magd*; *Ir. mogh*, a man; *Sp.*
mozo, a man-servant, a bachelor; *moca*, a
moc; *Port. macho*, a male; *Russ. muj*.
It coincides in elements with *Sax. magan*,
to be able, *Eng. may*.]

1. An unmarried woman, or a young un-
married woman; a virgin.

2. A female servant. *Dryden*.

3. It is used in composition, to express the
feminine gender, as in *maid-servant*.

MAIDEN, *n.* A maid; also, an instrument
for beheading criminals, and another for
washing linen.

MAIDEN, *a.* Pertaining to a young woman
or virgin; as *maiden charms*.

2. Consisting of young women or virgins.
Amid the *maiden* throng. *Addison*.

3. Fresh; new; unused.

It fleshed his *maiden* wood. *Shak*.

MAIDEN, *v. t.* To speak and act demurely
or modestly. *Ep. Hall*.

MAIDENHAIR, *n.* A plant of the genus
Adiantum.

MAIDENHOOD, *n.* [*Sax. magdenhad*,
mædenhad.]

1. The state of being a maid or virgin; vir-
ginity.

The modest lore of *maidenhood*. *Milton*.

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated
state. *Shak*.

MAIDENLIKE, *a.* Like a maid; modest.

MAIDENLINESS, *n.* The behavior that
becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness.

Sherwood.
MAIDENLIP, *n.* A plant. *Rusworth*.

MAIDENLY, *a.* Like a maid; gentle;
modest; reserved. *Shak*.

MAIDENLY, *adv.* In a maidenlike man-
ner. *Skelton*.

MAIDHOOD, *n.* Virginity. *Shak*.

MAIDMARIAN, *n.* A dance; so called
from a buffoon dressed like a man. *Obs.*

MAIDPALE, *a.* Pale, like a sick girl. *Temple*.

MAID-SERVANT, *n.* A female servant. *Shak*.

MAIL, *n.* [*Fr. maille*, a stitch in knitting, a
mail; *Sp. maila*, a mesh, net-work, a coat
of mail; *Port. id.* and a spot; *It. maglia*
and *canaglia*; *Arm. mailh*; *D. maat*; *W.*
magyl, a knot, a mesh; *magna*, to knit,
to entangle, to entrap, to form meshes. The
sense of *spot*, which occurs in the French
and Portuguese, indicates this word to be
from the root of *L. macula*, and the Welsh
words prove it to be contracted from
magel.]

1. A coat of steel net-work, formerly worn
for defending the body against swords,
poniards, &c. The mail was of two sorts,
chain and plate mail; the former consist-
ing of iron rings, each having four others
inserted into it; the latter consisting of a
number of small lamins of metal, laid over
one another like the scales of a fish, and
sewed down to a strong linen or lethern
jacket. *Cyc.*

2. Armor; that which defends the body.

We strip the lobster of his scardet *mail*.

We read also of shirts of *mail*, and gloves
of *mail*.

3. In *ships*, a square machine composed of
rings interwoven, like net-work, used for
rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and
white cordage.

4. A rent. [*Sax. mal*.] Also, a spot. *Obs.*

MAIL, *v. t.* [*Fr. mailler*; *Ir. maia*; *Fr. maille*;
Arm. mal.]

A bag for the conveyance of letters and pa-
pers, particularly letters conveyed from
one post office to another, under public
authority.

MAIL, *v. t.* To put on a coat of mail or ar-
mor; to arm defensively. *Shak*.

To inclose in a wrapper and direct to a
post office. We say, letters were *mailed*
for Philadelphia.

MAIL-COACH, *n.* A coach that conveys
the public mails.

MAILED, *pp.* Covered with a mail or with
armor; inclosed and directed, as letters in
a bundle.

2. *a.* Spotted; speckled. *Sherwood*.

MAILING, *ppr.* Investing with a coat of
mail; inclosing in a wrapper and direct-
ing to a post office.

MAIM, *v.* (*Old Fr. mahener* or *mahainger*;
Arm. mahaigna, *mahagacina*.)

1. To deprive of the use of a limb, so as to
render a person less able to defend himself
in fighting, or to annoy his adversary. *Blackstone*.

2. To deprive of a necessary part; to cripple;
to disable.

You *maim'd* the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shak*.

MAIM, *n.* [written in law-language, *may-
hem*.]

1. The privation of the use of a limb or mem-
ber of the body, so as to render the suffer-
er less able to defend himself or to annoy
his adversary.

2. The privation of any necessary part; a
crippling.

Surely there is more cause to fear lest the
want thereof be a *maim*, than the use of it a
blemish. *Hooker*.

3. Injury; mischief. *Shak*.

4. Essential defect.

A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in
history. [*Not used*.] *Hayward*.

MAIMED, *pp.* Crippled; disabled in limbs;
lame.

MAIMING, *ppr.* Disabling by depriving of
the use of a limb; crippling; rendering
lame or defective.

MAIMEDNESS, *n.* A state of being
maimed. *Bolton*.

MAIN, *a.* [*Sax. magn*, strength, force, pow-
er, from *magan*, to be able or strong; that
is, to strain or stretch, *Eng. may*, might.
If *g* is radical in the *L. magnus*, this may
be of the same family; *Goth. mickels*;
Eng. much.]

1. Principal; chief; that which has most
influence in producing an effect, or which is
most regarded in prospect; as the *main*
branch or tributary stream of a river; the
main timbers of an edifice; a *main* de-
sign; a *main* object.

Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can,
and as long as possible. *Tillotson*.

2. Mighty; vast; as the *main* abyss. *Milton*.

3. Important; powerful.

This young prince, with a train of young no-
blemen and gentlemen, not with any *main* army,
came over to take possession of his patrimony. *Davies*.

MAIN, *n.* Strength; force; violent effort;
as in the phrase, "with might and *main*." *Dryden*.

2. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.

The *main* of them may be reduced to lan-
guage and an improvement in wisdom— *Locke*.

3. The ocean; the great sea, as distinguish-
ed from rivers, bays, sounds and the like.

He fell, and struggling in the *main*— *Dryden*.

4. The continent, as distinguished from an
isle. We arrived at Nantucket on Satur-
day, but did not reach the *main* till Mon-
day. In this use of the word, *land* is om-
itted; *main* for *main land*.

5. A bumper. *Ainsworth*.

6. A course; a duct. *Act of Parliament.*
For the main, in the main, for the most part; in the greatest part.
- MAIN**, *n.* [*L. manus*, hand; *Fr. main*.] A hand at dice. We throw a merry main.
 And lucky mains make people wise. [*Vol used.*]
- A match at cock fighting.
- MA IN-LAND**, *n.* The continent; the principal land, as opposed to an *isle*. *Dryden.*
- MA INLY**, *adv.* Chiefly; principally. He is *mainly* occupied with domestic concerns.
2. Greatly; to a great degree; nightly. *Bacon.*
- MA IN-MAST**, *n.* The principal mast in a ship or other vessel.
- MA IN-KEEL**, *n.* The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel.
- MA IN'OR**, *n.* [Old *Fr. manoevre, meinsour*, *L. a manu*, from the hand, or in the work.] The old law phrase, to be taken as a thief's *or*; the *mainor*, signifies, to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood, or in preparing so to do; or it denotes the being taken with the thing stolen upon him. *Blackstone.*
- MA INPERN'ABLE**, *a.* That may be admitted to give surety by mainpernors; that may be mainprized.
- MA INPERN'OR**, *n.* [Old *Fr. main*, the hand, and *prendre*, to take; *pernon*, *pernez*, for *pernon*, *prenez*.] A person, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day. *Mainpernors* differ from *bail*, in that a man's *bail* may imprison or surrender him before the stipulated day of appearance; *mainpernors* can do neither; they are bound to produce him to answer all charges whatsoever. *Blackstone.*
- MA INPRIZE**, *n.* [*Fr. main*, hand, and *prendre*, *pris*, to take.]
1. In *law*, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. These sureties are called *mainpernors*. *Blackstone.*
2. Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.
- MA INPRIZE**, *v. l.* To suffer a prisoner to go at large, on his finding sureties, mainpernors, for his appearance at a day.
- MA IN-SAIL**, *n.* The principal sail in a ship. The main-sail of a ship or brig is extended by a yard attached to the main-mast, and that of a sloop, by the boom.
- MA IN-SHEET**, *n.* The sheet that extends and fastens the main-sail.
- MA INSWEAR**, *v. i.* [*Sax. manswerman*; *man*, evil, and *swerman*, to swear.] To swear falsely; to perjure one's self. *Blount.*
- MA IN'TAIN**, *v. l.* [*Fr. maintenir*; *main*, hand, and *tenir*, to hold; *L. manus* and *teno*.]
1. To hold, preserve or keep in any particular state or condition; to support; to sustain; not to suffer to fail or decline; as, to *maintain* a certain degree of heat in a furnace; to *maintain* the digestive process or powers of the stomach; to *maintain* the fertility of soil; to *maintain* present character or reputation.
2. To hold; to keep; not to lose or surrender; as, to *maintain* a place or post.
3. To continue; not to suffer to cease; as, to *maintain* a conversation.
4. To keep up; to uphold; to support the expense of; as, to *maintain* state or equipage.
 What *maintains* one vice would bring up two children. *Franklin.*
5. To support with food, clothing and other conveniences; as, to *maintain* a family by trade or labor.
6. To support by intellectual powers, or by force of reason; as, to *maintain* an argument.
7. To support; to defend; to vindicate; to justify; to prove to be just; as, to *maintain* one's right or cause.
8. To support by assertion or argument; to affirm.
 In tragedy and satire, I *maintain* that this age and the last have excelled the ancients. *Dryden.*
- MAINTAINABLE**, *a.* That may be maintained, supported, preserved or sustained.
2. That may be defended or kept by force or resistance; as, a military post is not *maintainable*.
3. That may be defended by argument or just claim; vindicable; defensible.
- MAINTAINED**, *pp.* Kept in any state; preserved; upheld; supported; defended; vindicated.
- MAINTAINER**, *n.* One who supports, preserves, sustains or vindicates.
- MAINTAINING**, *ppr.* Supporting; preserving; upholding; defending; vindicating.
- MAINTENANCE**, *n.* Sustenance; sustentation; support by means of supplies of food, clothing and other conveniences; as, his labor contributed little to the *maintenance* of his family.
2. Means of support; that which supplies conveniences.
 Those of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance*. *Swift.*
3. Support; protection; defense; vindication; as the *maintenance* of right or just claims.
4. Continuance; security from failure or decline.
 Whatever is granted to the church for God's honor and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted to God. *South.*
5. In *law*, an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest, by assisting either party with money or means to prosecute or defend it. This is a punishable offense. But to assist a poor kinsman from compassion, is not *maintenance*. *Encyc.*
- MA IN-TOP**, *n.* The top of the main-mast of a ship or brig.
- MA IN-YARD**, *n.* The yard on which the main-sail is extended, supported by the main-mast.
- MA ISTER**, *for master*, is obsolete. *Spenser.*
- MA ISTRRESS**, *for mistress*, is obsolete. *Chaucer.*
- MA IZ**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Zea*, the native corn of America, called Indian corn. [In the Lettish and Livonic languages, in the north of Europe, *maize* is bread. *Doctk.* In *Ir. maize* is food; perhaps a different orthography of *meat*.]
- MA J A**, *n.* A bird of Cuba, of a beautiful yellow color, whose flesh is accounted a delicacy. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
- MA JESTIC**, *a.* [from *majesty*.] August; having dignity of person or appearance; grand; princely. The prince was *majestic* in person and appearance.
 In his face
 Sat meekness, lightened with *majestic* grace. *Milton.*
2. Splendid; grand.
 Get the start of this *majestic* world. *Shak.*
3. Elevated; lofty.
 The least portions must be of the epic kind; all must be grave, *majestic* and sublime. *Dryden.*
4. Stately; becoming majesty; as a *majestic* air or walk.
- MA JESTICAL**, *a.* *Majestic*. [*Little used.*]
- MA JESTICALLY**, *adv.* With dignity; with grandeur; with a lofty air or appearance.
- MA J ESTY**, *n.* [*L. majestas*, from the root of *majesty*, *major*, more, greater.]
1. Greatness of appearance; dignity; grandeur; dignity of aspect or manner; the quality or state of a person or thing which inspires awe or reverence in the beholder; applied with peculiar propriety to God and his works.
 Jehovah reigneth; he is clothed with *majesty*. *Ps. xxvii.*
 The voice of Jehovah is full of *majesty*. *Ps. xxix.*
- It is applied to the dignity, pomp and splendor of earthly princes.
 When he showed the riches of his glorious kingdom—the honor of his excellent *majesty* many days— Esth. 1.
2. Dignity; elevation of manner.
 The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
 The next in *majesty*— *Dryden.*
3. A title of emperors, kings and queens; as most royal *majesty*; may it please your *majesty*. In this sense, it admits of the plural; as their *majesties* attended the concert.
- MA JOR**, *a.* [L.] Greater in number, quantity or extent; as the *major* part of the assembly; the *major* part of the revenue; the *major* part of the territory.
2. Greater in dignity.
 My *major* vow he lies here. *Shak.*
3. In *music*, an epithet applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones. *Busby.*
- Major* and *minor*, in music, are applied to concords which differ from each other by a semitone.
- Major* *forte*, the difference between the fifth and fourth, and *major* semitone is the difference between the major fourth and the third. The *major* tone surpasses the *minor* by a comma. *Encyc.*
- MA JOR**, *n.* In *military affairs*, an officer next in rank above a captain, and below a lieutenant colonel; the lowest field officer.
2. The mayor of a town. [*See Mayor.*]
- Adj-major*, an officer appointed to act as *major* on certain occasions.
- Brigade-major*. [*See Brigade.*]
- Drum-major*, the first drummer in a regiment, who has authority over the other drummers.
- Five-major*, the first or chief file.

Sergeant-major, a non-commissioned officer, subordinate to the adjutant.

MAJOR, *n.* In law, a person of full age to manage his own concerns.

MAJOR, *n.* In logic, the first proposition of a regular syllogism, containing the principal term; as, no unholly person is qualified for happiness in heaven, (the major.) Every man in his natural state is unholly. [minor.] Therefore, no man in his natural state, is qualified for happiness in heaven, [conclusion or inference.]

MAJORATION, *n.* Increase; enlargement. [Not used.] Bacon.

MAJOR-DOMO, *n.* [major and domus, house.] A man who holds the place of master of the house; a steward; also, a chief minister. Encyc.

MAJOR-GENERAL, *n.* A military officer who commands a division or a number of regiments; the next in rank below a lieutenant general.

MAJORITY, *n.* [Fr. *majorité*; from *major*.] 1. The greater number; more than half; as a majority of mankind; a majority of votes in Congress. A measure may be carried by a large or small majority.

2. Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs. Henry III. had no sooner come to his majority, than the barons raised war against him.

3. The office, rank or commission of a major.

4. The state of being greater.

It is not a plurality of parts, without majority of parts. [Little used.] Greve.

5. [L. *maiores*.] Ancestors; ancestry. [Not used.] Brown. Shak.

MAKE, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *made*. (Sax. *macian*; G. *machen*; D. *maken*; Dan. *mager*; to contrive; *mager paa*, to make, to form, to mold, to contrive, to practice.) The primary sense is to cause to act or do, to press, drive, strain or compel, as in the phrases, *make your servant work*, *make him go*.

1. To compel; to constrain.
They should be made to rise at an early hour. Locke.

2. To form of materials; to fashion; to mold into shape; to cause to exist in a different form, or as a distinct thing.
He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten calf. Ex. xxxii. And not only made, but created; not only made the work, but the materials. Dwight, Theol.

3. To create; to cause to exist; to form from nothing. God made the materials of the earth and of all worlds.

4. To compose; to constitute as parts, materials or ingredients united in a whole. These several sums make the whole amount.
The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea, Make but one temple for the deity. Waller.

5. To form by art.
And art with her contending, doth aspire
T' excel the natural with made delights. Spenser.

6. To produce or effect, as the agent.
Call for Sampson, that he may make us sport. Judges xvi.

7. To produce, as the cause; to procure; to obtain. Good tillage is necessary to make good crops.
Wealth maketh many friends. Prov. xiii.

8. To do; to perform; to execute; as, to make a journey; to make a long voyage.

9. To cause to have any quality, as by change or alteration. Wealth may make a man proud; beauty may make a woman vain; a due sense of human weakness should make us humble.

10. To bring into any state or condition; to constitute.
See I have made thee a god to Pharaoh. Ex. vii.
Who made thee a prince and a judge over us? Ex. ii.

11. To contract; to establish; as, to make friendship. Rovee.

12. To keep; as, to make abode. Dryden.

13. To raise to good fortune; to secure in riches or happiness; as when it is said, he is made for this world.
Who makes or ruins with a smile or frown. Dryden.

14. To suffer.
He accuses Neptune unjustly, who makes shipwreck a second time. Bacon.

15. To incur; as, to make a loss. [Improper.] Dryden.

16. To commit; to do.
I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I made. [Little used.] Dryden.

17. To intend or to do; to purpose to do.
Gomez, what mak'st thou here, with a whole brotherhood of city bailiffs? [Not used.] Dryden.

We now say, what dost thou here?

18. To raise, as profit; to gain; to collect; as, to make money in trade or by husbandry; to make an estate by steady industry.

19. To discover; to arrive in sight of; a seaman's phrase. They made the land at nine o'clock on the larboard bow, distant five leagues.

20. To reach; to arrive at; as, to make a port or harbor; a seaman's phrase.

21. To gain by advance; as, to make little way with a head wind: we made our way to the next village. This phrase often implies difficulty.

22. To provide; as, to make a dinner or entertainment.

23. To put or place; as, to make a difference between strict right and expedience.

24. To turn; to convert, as to use.
Whatever they catch,
Their fury makes an instrument of war. Dryden.

25. To represent. He is not the fool you make him, that is, as your representation exhibits him.

26. To constitute; to form. It is melancholy to think that sensual pleasure makes the happiness of a great part of mankind.

27. To induce; to cause. Self-confidence makes a man rely too much on his own strength and resources.

28. To put into a suitable or regular form for use; as, to make a bed.

29. To fabricate; to forge. He made the story himself.

30. To compose; to form and write; as, to make verses or an oration.

31. To cure; to dry and prepare for preservation; as, to make hay.
To make amends, to make good; to give adequate compensation; to replace the value or amount of loss.
To make account of, to esteem; to regard. Bacon.

To make away, to kill; to destroy. Bacon.

2. To alienate; to transfer. Sidney. Addison. Waller.

We now usually say, to make over property.

To make free with, to treat with freedom; to treat without ceremony. Pope.

To make good, to maintain; to defend.
I'll either die, or I'll make good the place. Dryden.

2. To fulfill; to accomplish; as, to make good one's word, promise or engagement.

3. To make compensation for; to supply an equivalent; as, to make good a loss or damage.

To make light of, to consider as of no consequence; to treat with indifference or contempt.
They made light of it, and went their way. Matt. xxii.

To make love, } to court; to attempt to gain
To make suit, } the favor or affection.

To make merry, to feast; to be joyful or jovial. Bacon.

To make much of, to treat with fondness or esteem; to consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure.

To make of, to understand. He knows not what to make of the news, that is, he does not well understand it; he knows not how to consider or view it.

2. To produce from; to effect.
I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper, have made so very little of it. Addison.

3. To consider; to account; to esteem.
Makes she no more of me than of a slave? Dryden.

To make over, to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate. He made over his estate in trust or in fee.

To make up, to learn; to discover; to obtain a clear understanding of. I cannot make out the meaning or sense of this difficult passage. Antiquaries are not able to make out the inscription on this medal.

2. To prove; to evince; to establish by evidence or argument. The plaintiff, not being able to make out his case, withdrew the suit.
In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which make out both my propositions are already suggested. Atterbury.

3. To furnish; to find or supply. He promised to pay, but was not able to make out the money or the whole sum.
To make sure of, to consider as certain. Dryden.

2. To secure to one's possession; as, to make sure of the game.

To make up, to collect into a sum or mass; as, to make up the amount of rent; to make up a bundle or package.

2. To reconcile; to compose; as, to make up a difference or quarrel.

3. To repair; as, to make up a hedge. Ezek. xiii.

4. To supply what is wanting. A dollar is wanted to *make up* the stipulated sum.
5. To compose, as ingredients or parts.
Oh, he was all *made up* of love and charms!

Addison.

The parties among us are *made up* of moderate whigs and presbyterians.
Swift.

6. To shape; as, to *make up* a mass into pills.
7. To assume a particular form of features; as, to *make up* a face; whence, to *make up* a lip, is to pout.
8. To compensate; to make good; as, to *make up* a loss.
9. To settle; to adjust, or to arrange for settlement; as, to *make up* accounts.
10. To determine; to bring to a definite conclusion; as, to *make up* one's mind.
11. *seamen's language*, to *make sail*, to increase the quantity of sail already extended.

To *make sternway*, to move with the stern foremost.

To *make water*, to leak.

To *make words*, to multiply words.

MAKE, *v. i.* To tend; to proceed; to move. He *made* towards home. The tiger *made* at the sportsman. Formerly authors used to *make way*, to *make on*, to *make forth*, to *make about*; but these phrases are obsolete. We now say, to *make at*, to *make towards*.

2. To contribute; to have effect. This argument *makes* nothing in his favor. He believes wrong to be right, and right to be wrong, when it *makes* for his advantage.

3. To rise; to flow toward land; as, the tide *makes* fast.

To *make as if*, to show; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them, and fled. Josh. viii.

To *make away with*, to kill; to destroy.

To *make for*, to move towards; to direct a course towards; as, we apprehended a tempest approaching, and *made for* a harbor.

2. To tend to advantage; to favor. A war between commercial nations *makes for* the interest of neutrals.

To *make against*, to tend to injury. This argument *makes against* his cause.

To *make out*, to succeed; to have success at last. He *made out* to reconcile the contending parties.

To *make up*, to approach. He *made up* to us with boldness.

To *make up for*, to compensate; to supply by an equivalent.

Have you a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone? *Swift.*

To *make up with*, to settle differences; to become friends.

To *make with*, to concur. *Hooker.*

MAKE, *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts in a body. It may sometimes be synonymous with *shape* or *form*, but more properly, the word signifies the manner in which the parts of a body are united; as a man of slender *make*, or feeble *make*.
Is our perfection of so frail a *make*?

As every part can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*

MAKE, *n.* [Sax. *maca*, *gemaca*; Dan. *mage*; Eng. *match*.] It seems allied to *make*, as *peer*, *L. par*, to Heb. *מָעַר*.

A companion; a mate. *Obs.*

Spenser. B. Jonson.

MA'KEBATE, *n.* [*make* and Sax. *bate*, contentment.]

One who excites contention and quarrels. *Sidney.*

MA'KELESS, *a.* Matchless; without a mate. *Obs.*

MA'KER, *n.* The Creator.
The universal *Maker* we may praise. *Milton.*

2. One that makes, forms, shapes or molds; a manufacturer; as a *maker* of watches, or of jewelry; a *maker* of cloth.

3. A poet.

MA'KEPEACE, *n.* A peace-maker; one that reconciles persons when at variance. *Shak.*

MA'KEWEIGHT, *z.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight. *Philips.*

MA'KI, *n.* An animal of the genus Lemur. The ring-tailed *maki* is of the size of a cat. *Encycp.*

The common name of a subdivision of the Linnean genus Lemur, including the macaeco, the mungooz, and the vari. *Cuvier.*

MA'KING, *ppr.* Forning; causing; compelling; creating; constituting.

MA'KING, *n.* The act of forming, causing or constituting.

2. Workmanship. This is cloth of your own *making*.

3. Composition; structure.

4. A poem.

MAL, or MALE, as a prefix, in composition, denotes ill or evil, Fr. *mal*, L. *malus*. [See *Molady*.]

MAL'ACHITE, *n.* [Gr. *μαλαχ*, mallows, L. *malva*, from *μαλαξος*, soft, so named from its resembling the color of the leaf of mallows.]

An oxyd of copper, combined with carbonic acid, found in solid masses of a beautiful green color. It consists of layers, in the form of nipples or needles converging towards a common center. It takes a good polish and is often manufactured into toys. *Fourcroy. Diet. Nat. Hist.*

MAL'ACOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *μαλαχ*, mallows, from its color.]

Another name for diopside, a variety of pyroxene. *Cleveland. Lamer.*

MALACOPTYERYG'EOUS, *a.* [Gr. *μαλακος*, soft, and *πτερυγον*, a point or feather.]

Having bony rays of fins, not sharp or pointed at the extremity; as a fish.

MALACOS'TOMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *μαλακος*, soft, and *στομα*, mouth.]

Having soft jaws without teeth; as a fish. *Encycp.*

MALADMINISTRATION, *n.* [See *Mal* and *Administer*.]

Bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration, or the performance of official duties, particularly of executive and ministerial duties, prescribed by law; as the *maladministration* of a king, or of any chief magistrate.

MAL'ADY, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*; It. *malattia*, from the W. *mall*, softness, debility, an evil, a malady; L. *malum*; W. *malu*, to make soft or flaccid, to deprive of energy, to make insipid, to make evil, to become evil. This coincides in origin with *Eng. millose*, L. *mollis*, Gr. *μαλακος*. In oppo-

sition to this, *virtus*, *valore* and *health*, are from the sense of strength, vigor.]

1. Any sickness or disease of the human body; any distemper, disorder or indisposition, proceeding from impaired, defective or morbid organic functions; more particularly, a lingering or deep seated disorder or indisposition. It may be applied to any animal body, but is, I believe, rarely or never applied to plants.

The *maladies* of the body may prove medicines to the mind. *Buckminster.*

2. Defect or corruption of the heart; depravity; moral disorder or corruption of moral principles. Depravity of heart is an *moral malady*.

3. Disorder of the understanding or mind.

MAL'AGA, *n.* A species of wine imported from Malaga, in Spain.

MALAN'DERS, *n.* [from *mal*, ill, and *It. andare*, to go.]

A dry scab on the pastern of a horse. *Johnson.*

MAL'APERT, *a.* [*mal* and *perit*.] Saucy; quick, with impudence; sprightly, without respect or decency; bold; forward.

Are you growing *malapert*? *Dryden.*

MAL'APERTLY, *adv.* Saucily; with impudence. *Skelton.*

MAL'APERTNESS, *n.* Sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness; sprightliness of reply without decency.

MALAPROPOS, *adv.* *malapropos*. [Fr. *mal*, evil, and *apropos*, to the purpose.] Unsuitably. *Dryden.*

MA'LAR, *a.* [L. *malva*, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek.

MAL'ATE, *n.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] A salt formed by the malic acid, the acid of apples, combined with a base. *Chemistry.*

MALAXATE, *v. t.* [Gr. *μαλασσω*.] To soften; to knead to softness. [Not used.]

MALAXATION, *n.* The act of moistening and softening; or the forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. [Little used.] *Bailey.*

MALCONFORMATION, *n.* Ill form; disproportion of parts. *Tully.*

MAL'CONTENT, *n.* [*mal* and *content*.] A discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his uneasiness by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection.

MAL'CONTENT, } *a.* Discontented

MALCONTENT'ED, } *a.* with the laws or the administration of government; uneasy; dissatisfied with the government.

The famous *malcontent* earl of Leicester. *Milner.*

MALCONTENT'EDLY, *adv.* With discontent.

MALCONTENT'EDNESS, *n.* Discontentedness with the government; dissatisfaction; want of attachment to the government, manifested by overt acts.

Spectator.

MALE, *a.* [Fr. *male*, for *masle*, from L. *masculus*, from *mas*, *maris*.]

1. Pertaining to the sex that procreates young, and applied to animals of all kinds; as a *male child*; a *male* beast, fish or fowl.

2. Denoting the sex of a plant which produces the fecundating dust, or a flower or plant that bears the stamens only, without pistils.

3. Denoting the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding or female screw.

MALE, *n.* Among *animals*, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal.

2. In *botany*, a plant or flower which produces stamens only, without pistils.

3. In *mechanics*, the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding part or female screw.

MALEDICENCY, *n.* [L. *maledicentia*; *male* and *dico*.]

Evil speaking; reproachful language; proneness to reproach. [Little used.]

MALEDICTOR, *a.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [Little used.] Sandys.

MALEDICT'ION, *n.* [L. *maledictio*; *male*, and *dico*, to speak.]

Evil speaking; denunciation of evil; a cursing; curse or execration. Hooker.

MALEFAC'TION, *n.* [L. *male*, evil, and *facio*, to do.]

A criminal deed; a crime; an offense against the laws. [Little used.] Shak.

MALEFAC'TOR, *n.* [supra.] One who commits a crime; one guilty of violating the laws, in such a manner as to subject him to public prosecution and punishment, particularly to capital punishment; a criminal. Dryden.

MALEFICE, *n.* [Fr. See *Malefaction*.] An evil deed; artifice; enchantment. [Not in use.] Chaucer.

MALEFIC'CIATE, *v. t.* To bewitch. [Not in use.] Burton.

MALEFIC'TION, *n.* A bewitching. [Not in use.]

MALEFIC'ENCE, *n.* [L. *maleficientia*.] The doing of evil, harm or mischief.

MALEFIC'IENT, *a.* Doing evil, harm or mischief. Burke.

MALENGINE, *n.* [Fr. *malengin*.] Guile; deceit. [Not in use.] Spenser.

MALETT, *n.* [Fr. *malotte*. See *Mail*.] A little bag or bagdget; a portmanteau. [Not used.] Shelton.

MALEV'OLENCE, *n.* [L. *malevolentia*; *malum*, evil, and *volens*, wolo, to will.]

Ill will; personal hatred; evil disposition towards another; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others. It expresses less than *malignity*. Shak.

MALEV'OLENT, *a.* Having an evil disposition towards another or others; wishing evil to others; ill disposed, or disposed to injure others. A *malevolent* heart rejoices in the misfortunes of others.

2. Unfavorable; unpropitious; bringing calamity.

MALEV'OLENTLY, *adv.* With ill will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure.

MALEV'OLOUS, *a.* Malevolent. [Not in use.] Warburton.

MALFE'ASANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Evil doing; wrong; illegal deed.

MALFORMA'TION, *n.* [mal and *formation*.]

Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts.

MA'LIC, *a.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] Pertaining to apples; drawn from the juice of apples; as *malic acid*. Chemistry.

MALICE, *n.* [Fr. It. *malizia*; Sp. *malicia*; L. *malitia*, from *malus*, evil; W. *mall*. See *Malady*.]

Extreme enmity of heart, or malevolence; a disposition to injure others without cause, from mere personal gratification or from a spirit of revenge; unprovoked malignity or spite.

Not set down aught in *malice*. Shak.

MALICE, *v. t.* To regard with extreme ill will. [Vt used.] Spenser.

MALI'CI'OUS, *a.* Harboring ill will or enmity without provocation; malevolent in the extreme; malignant in heart.

I grant him bloody, sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin. That has a name. Shak.

2. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill will; dictated by malice; as a *malicious* report.

MALI'CI'OUSLY, *adv.* With malice; with extreme enmity or ill will; with deliberate intention to injure. Swift.

MALI'CI'OUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity. Herbert.

MALIGN, *a. mal'ic*. [Fr. *maligne*; L. *malignus*, from *malus*, evil. See *Malady*.]

1. Having a very evil disposition towards others; harboring violent hatred or enmity; malicious; as *maligna* spirits. Milton.

2. Unfavorable; pernicious; tending to injure; as a *malign* aspect of planets. Milton.

3. Malignant; pernicious; as a *maligna* ulcer. Bacon.

MALIGN, *v. t.* To regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to injure maliciously.

The people practice mischief against private men, whom they *malign* by stealing their goods and murdering them. Spenser.

2. To traduce; to defame.

MALIGN, *v. i.* To entertain malice. Milton.

MALIGNANCY, *n.* [See *Malignant*.] Extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; as *malignancy* of heart.

2. Unfavorableness; unpropitiousness; as the *malignancy* of the aspect of planets.

The *malignancy* of my fate might distemper yours. Shak.

3. Virulence; tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue; as the *malignancy* of an ulcer or of a fever.

MALIGNANT, *a.* [L. *malignus*, *maligno*, from *malus*, evil.]

1. Malignous; having extreme malevolence or enmity; as a *malignant* heart.

2. Unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence; as *malignant* stars. Shak.

3. Virulent; as a *malignant* ulcer.

4. Dangerous to life; as a *malignant* fever.

5. Extremely hainous; as the *malignant* nature of sin.

MALIGNANT, *n.* A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions. [Not used.] Hooker.

MALIGNANTLY, *adv.* Malignously; with extreme malevolence.

2. With pernicious influence.

MALIGNER, *n.* One who regards or treats another with enmity; a traducer; a defamer. Swift.

MALIG'NITY, *n.* [L. *malignitas*.] Extreme enmity, or evil dispositions of heart

towards another; malice without provocation, or malevolence with baseness of heart; deep rooted spite.

2. Virulence; destructive tendency; as the *malignity* of an ulcer or disease.

3. Extreme evilness of nature; as the *malignity* of fraud.

4. Extreme sinfulness; enormity or hainousness; as the *malignity* of sin.

MALIG'NLY, *adv.* With extreme ill will.

2. Unpropitiously; perniciously.

MAL'ISON, *n.* Malediction. [Not in use.] Chaucer.

MALKIN, *n. mal'kin*. A mop; also, a low maid-servant. Shak.

MALL, *n. mall*. [Fr. *mail*; Sp. *mallo*; Port. *malho*; from L. *malleus*.]

1. A large heavy wooden beetle; an instrument for driving any thing with force.

2. A blow. Obs. Spenser.

MALL, *n. mal*. [Arm. *malh*. Qu. from a play with mall and ball, or a beaten walk.]

A public walk; a level shaded walk. *Mille d'arbres battue et bordée*. Gregoire's *Arm. Diet.*

MALL, *v. t. mall*. To beat with a mall; to beat with something heavy; to bruise.

MALL'ARD, *n.* A species of duck of the genus *Anas*. Pennant.

MALLEABILITY, *n.* [from *malleable*.]

That quality of bodies which renders them susceptible of extension by beating. It is opposed to *friability* or *brittleness*. Locke.

MALLEABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *malleus*. See *Mall*.]

That may be drawn out and extended by beating; capable of extension by the hammer; a quality of metals, particularly of gold. Newton.

MALLEABLENESS, *n.* Malleability, which see.

MAL'LEATE, *v. t.* To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

MALLEA'TION, *n.* The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.

MALLET, *n.* [Fr. *mallet*; Russ. *molot*; Slav. *mlat*; L. *malleus*.]

A wooden hammer or instrument for beating in carpentry, for driving the chisel.

MALLOW, { *n.* [Sax. *malu*, *meale*, *malvee*; MALLOWS, { Fr. *mauve*; L. Sp. It. *malva*; Gr. *malaga*, from *malaxos*, soft, Eng. *meadow*, W. *mal*. See *Malady*.]

A plant of the genus *Malva*; so called from its emollient qualities.

Marsh-mallows, a plant of the genus *Althea*.

MALM'SEY, *n.* [Fr. *malvoisie*; It. *malvoisie*; Sp. *marisita*, from *Malvasia*, in Greece; L. *vinum arvisianum*.]

The name of a species of grapes, and also of a kind of wine.

MALPRACTICE, *n.* [mal and *practice*.] Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; practice contrary to established rules.

MALT, *n.* [Sax. *malc*; D. *malt*; G. *malz*; Sw. *Dan*, *mal*. Qu. W. *mal*, soft.]

Barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln, and thus prepared for brewing into ale or beer.

MALT, *v. t.* To make into malt; as, to *malt* barley.

MALT, *v. i.* To become malt.

To house it green will make it *malt worse*.

MALT-DRINK, } *Mortiner.*
MALT-LIQUOR, } *n.* A liquor prepared for
drink by an infusion
of malt; as beer, ale, porter, &c.
MALT-DUST, *n.* The grains or remains of
malt.

Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land.

MALT-FLOOR, *n.* A floor for drying malt.
Mortiner.
MALT-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in
grinding afloat; hence, a dull fellow.

MALTMAN, } *Shak.*
MALTSWSTER, } *n.* is to make malt. *Swif.*
MALTSWORM, *n.* [*malt* and *worm*.] A tip-
pler. *Shak.*

MAL-TALENT, *n.* [Old Fr.] Ill humor.
[*Not in use.*]

MALTRIA, *n.* A variety of bitumen, viscid
and tenacious, like pitch; unctuous to
the touch and exhaling a bituminous odor.
Cleveland.
MALTRE'AT, *v. t.* [*mal* and *trat*.] To
treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rude-
ly, or with unkindness.
MALTRE'ATED, *pp.* Ill treated; abused.
MALTRE'ATING, *ppr.* Abusing; treating
unkindly.

MALTRE'ATMENT, *n.* Ill treatment; ill
usage; abuse.

MALVA'CEOUS, *a.* [*L. malvaacea*, from
malva, mallow.] Pertaining to mallows.
MALVERSATION, *n.* [*L. male*, ill, and
versor, to behave.]
Evil conduct; improper or wicked behavior;
mean artifices, or fraudulent tricks.

MAM, } *Burke.*
MAMMA, } [*L. mamma*, the breast or
pap, and mother; *W. man*;
Arm. mamam; *Ir. maíne*, a nurse; *Antiq.*
Gr. μάμη.]

A familiar word for mother, used by young
children.

MAM'ELUKE, } *The military force of*
MAM'ELUKE, } *n.* Egypt consisted of
soldiers called Mamelukes, who were origi-
nally mercenaries, but afterwards masters
of the country. Their power has been
recently annihilated by the present
Pashaw of Egypt.

MAM'MAL, *n.* [*L. mamma*, the breast.]
Zoology, an animal that suckles its young.
[See *Mammifer*.] *Good.*

MAM'MALIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the mam-
mals.

MAMMALOGIST, *n.* One who treats of mam-
miferous animals.

MAMMALOGY, *n.* [*L. mamma*, breast, and
λογία, discourse.]
The science or doctrine of mammiferous ani-
mals. [See *Mammifer*.]

MAMMARY, *a.* [See *Mamma*.] Pertaining
to the breasts or paps; as the *mammary*
arteries and veins.

MAMMEE, *n.* A tree of the genus *Mammea*,
of two species, both large evergreens
produced in hot climates. *Encyc.*

MAMMET, *n.* A puppet; a figure dressed.

MAMMIFER, *n.* [*L. mamma*, the breast,
and *fero*, to bear.]

An animal which has breasts for nourishing
its young. The mammifers have a double
system of circulation, red and warm blood;
the fetus is nourished in the matrix by

means of one or more placentas, and the
young by milk secreted by the breasts.

MAMMIFEROUS, *a.* [*supra*.] Having
breasts and nourishing the young by the
milk secreted by them.

MAMMIFORM, *a.* [*L. mamma* and *form*.]
Having the shape or form of paps.

MAMMILLARY, *a.* [*L. mamma*.] Pertain-
ing to the paps; resembling a pap; an
epitilet applied to two small protuberan-
ces, like nipples, found under the fore ven-
tricles of the brain, and to a process of the
temporal bone.

2. In *mineralogy*, applied to minerals com-
posed of convex concretions.

MAMMILLATED, *a.* Having small nip-
ples, or little globes like nipples. *Say.*

MAMMOE, *a.* A shapeless piece. [*Not*
used.] *Herbert.*

MAMMOE, *v. t.* To tear in pieces. [*Not*
used.] *Milton.*

MAMMODIS, *n.* Coarse, plain India mus-
lins.

MAMMON, *n.* [Syr.] Riches; wealth; or
the god of riches.

Ye cannot serve God and *mammon*. *Matt.*
vi.

MAMMONIST, *n.* A person devoted to
the acquisition of wealth; one whose affec-
tions are placed supremely on riches. [*Not*
used.] *Hammond.*

MAMMOTH, *n.* [Russ. *mamant*, the skele-
ton of a huge animal, now extinct.]
This name has been given to a huge quad-
ruped, now extinct, whose bones are
found on both continents.

MAN, *n. plu. men*. [Sax. *man*, *mann* and
mon, maunkind, man, a woman, a vassal,
also one, any one, like the *Fr. on*; *Goth.*
manno; *Sans. man*; *D. man*, a man, a
husband; *mensch*, a human being, man,
woman, person; *G. id.*; *Dan. man*, *men-
neske*; *Sw. man*, *meniska*; *Sax. manneske*,
human; *Ice. mann*, a man, a husband;
W. myne, a person, a body, from *men*,
that which rises up or stretches out. The
primary sense is, form, image, whence
species, coinciding probably with the *Fr.*
mine, *Eng. mien*, *Arm. man* or *min*, look,
aspect, countenance; *Ch. and Heb.* מן
species, kind; *Heb. המורה* image, simili-
tude; *Syr. ܡܢܐܢܐ*, progeny. It is re-
markable that in the Icelandic, this word,
a little varied, is used in *Gen. i. 26, 27*,
"Og Gud sagde, ver vilium gera menn,
epter *mind* og liking vorre." And God
said, let us make man after our *image* and
likeness. "Og Gud skapade mannenn
epter *sime mind*, epter *Guds mind* skapade
hann liann, og hann skapade than *karlman*
og *kvinnu*." Literally, and God shaped
man after his *image*, after God's *image*
shaped he them, and he shaped them male
and female; *karlman*, male, [See *Carle* and
Charl.] and *kvinnu*, female, that is *queen*,
woman. *Icelandic Bible.* *Man* in its radical
sense, agrees almost precisely with
Adam, in the Slemic languages.]

1. Mankind; the human race; the whole
species of human beings; beings distin-
guished from all other animals by the
powers of reason and speech, as well as
by their shape and dignified aspect. "O
hominum sublime dedid."

And God said, Let us make *man* in our im-
age, after our likeness, and let them have do-
minion— *Gen. i.*

Man that is born of a woman, is of few
days and full of trouble. *Job xiv. v.*

My spirit shall not always strive with *man*.
Gen. vi.

I will destroy *man* whom I have created.
Gen. vi.

There hath no temptation taken you, but
such as is common to *man*. *1 Cor. x.*

It is written, *man* shall not live by bread
alone. *Matt. iv.*

There must be somewhere such a rank as
man. *Pope.*

Respecting *man*, whatever wrong we call—
Pope.

But vindicate the ways of God to *man*.
Pope.

The proper study of mankind is *man*.
Pope.

In the System of Nature, *man* is ranked as a
distinct genus. *Encyc.*

When opposed to *woman*, *man* scem-
times denotes the male sex in general.

Woman has, in general, much stronger pro-
pensity than *man* to the discharge of parental
duties. *Couper.*

2. A male individual of the human race, of
adult growth or years.

The king is but a *man* as I am. *Shak.*
And the *man* dreams but what the boy
believed. *Dryden.*

3. A male of the human race; used often in
compound words, or in the nature of an
adjective; as a *man-child*; *men-cooks*;
men-servants.

4. A servant, or an attendant of the male
sex.
I and my *man* will presently go ride. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiar address.
We speak no treason, *man*. *Shak.*

6. It sometimes bears the sense of a male
adult of some uncommon qualifications;
particularly, the sense of strength, vigor,
bravery, virile powers, or magnanimity, as
distinguished from the weakness, timidity or
impotence of a boy, or from the nar-
row mindedness of low bred men.

I dare do all that may become a *man*.
Shak.

Will reckons he should not have been the
man he is, had he not broke windows—
Addison.

So in popular language, it is said, he is
no *man*. Play your part like a *man*. He
has not the spirit of a *man*.

They art but a youth, and he a *man* of war
from his youth. *1 Sam. xvii.*

7. An individual of the human species.
In matters of equity between *man* and *man*—
Watts.

Under this phraseology, females may be
comprehended. So a law restraining *man*,
or every *man* from a particular act, com-
prehends women and children, if of com-
petent age to be the subjects of law.

8. *Man* is sometimes opposed to *boy* or *child*,
and sometimes to *beast*.

9. One who is master of his mental powers,
or who conducts himself with his usual
judgment. When a person has lost his
senses, or acts without his usual judg-
ment, we say, he is not his own *man*.
Insueorth.

10. It is sometimes used indefinitely, with
out reference to a particular individual;

any person; one. This is as much as a man can desire.

A man, in an instant, may discover the assertion to be impossible. *More.*

This word however is always used in the singular number, referring to an individual. In this respect it does not answer to the French *un*, nor to the use of *man* by our Saxon ancestors. In Saxon, *man of-sloh*, signifies, *they stole*; *man sette ut, they set or fitted out*. So in German, *man sagt*, may be rendered, *one says*; *it is said*, *they say*, or *people say*. So in Danish, *man siger, one says*, *it is said*, *they say*.

11. In popular usage, a husband.

Every wife ought to answer for her man.

Addison.

12. A movable piece at chess or draughts.

13. In feudal law, a vassal, a liege subject or tenant.

The vassal or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his man, from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honor.

Man of war, a ship of war; an armed ship.

MAN-MIDWIFE, *n.* A man who practices obstetrics.

MAN, n. l. To furnish with men; as, to *man* the lines of a fort or fortress; to *man* a ship or a boat; to *man* the yards; to *man* the capstan; to *man* a prize. It is, however, generally understood to signify, to supply with the full complement or with a sufficient number of men.

2. To guard with men. *Shak.*

3. To strengthen; to fortify.

The soldiers having *maned* his soul with proper reflections. *Addison.*

4. To tame a hawk. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

5. To furnish with attendants or servants. [*Little used.*] *Shak. B. Jonson.*

6. To point; to aim.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast, And he retires. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MAN'ACLE, n. [Fr. *manicles*; *It. manette*; Sp. *manilla*; L. *manica*; from *manus*, the hand; W. *man*.]

An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; hand-cuffs; shackles. It is generally used in the plural, *manacles*.

Shak.

MAN'ACLE, v. t. To put on hand-cuffs or other fastening for confining the hands.

2. To shackle; to confine; to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers.

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* him hand and foot? *Arbutnot.*

MAN'ACLED, pp. Hand-cuffed; shackled.

MAN'ACLING, ppr. Confining the hands; shackling.

MAN'AGE, v. l. [Fr. *manager*; *menage*, house, household, house-keeping; *It. maneggiare*; Sp. Port. *manjar*. The primary sense seems to be to lead.]

1. To conduct; to carry on; to direct the concerns of; as, to *manage* a farm; to *manage* the affairs of a family.

What was I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train or govern, as a horse.

They vault from hunters to the *managed* steed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to control; to make tame or tractable; as, the buffalo is too refractory to be *managed*.

4. To wield; to move or use in the manner desired; to have under command.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *managed*. *Newton.*

5. To make subservient.

Antony *managed* him to his own views. *Middleton.*

6. To husband; to treat with caution or sparingly.

The less he had to lose, the less he loved to *manage* lathesome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

7. To treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address.

It was much his interest to *manage* his protestant subjects. *Addison.*

MAN'AGE, v. i. To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.

Leave them to *manage* for thee. *Dryden.*

MAN'AGE, n. Conduct; administration; as, the *management* of the state or kingdom. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. Government; control, as of a horse, or the exercise of riding him.

3. Discipline; governance; direction.

L'Estrange.

4. Use; application or treatment.

Quick-silver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

[This word is nearly obsolete in all its applications, unless in reference to horses. We now use *management*.]

MAN'AGEABLE, a. Easy to be used or directed to its proper purpose; not difficult to be moved or wielded. Heavy cannon are not very *manageable*.

2. Governable; tractable; that may be controlled; as a *manageable* horse.

3. That may be made subservient to one's views or designs.

MAN'AGEABLENESS, n. The quality of being easily used, or directed to its proper purpose; as the *manageableness* of an instrument. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableness; the quality of being susceptible of government and control; easiness to be governed.

MAN'AGED, pp. Conducted; carried on; trained by discipline; governed; controlled; wielded.

MAN'AGEMENT, n. Conduct; administration; manner of treating, directing or carrying on; as the *management* of a family or of a farm; the *management* of state affairs.

2. Cunning practice; conduct directed by art, design or prudence; contrivance.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide. *Dryden.*

3. Practice; transaction; dealing.

He had great *management* with ecclesiastics in the view to be advanced to the pontificate. *Addison.*

4. Modulation; variation.

All directions as to the *management* of the voice, must be regarded as subsidiary to the expression of feeling. *Porter's Analysis.*

MAN'AGER, n. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; as the *manager* of a theater; the *manager* of a lottery, of a ball, &c.

A skilful *manager* of the rabble. *South.*

An artful *manager*, that crept between— *Pope.*

2. A person who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good husband.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts; in the main, a *manager* of his treasure. *Temple.*

MAN'AGERY, n. [from *manage*.] Conduct; direction; administration. *Clarendon.*

2. Husbandry; economy; frugality. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Manner of using. [*Little used or obsolete in all its applications.*] *Idem.*

MAN'AGING, ppr. Conducting; regulating; directing; governing; wielding.

MAN'AKIN, n. The name of a beautiful race of birds found in warm climates. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MANA'TI, } n. The sea-eow, or fish-tailed

*MANA'TUS, } walrus, an animal of the genus Trichechus, which grows to an enormous size; sometimes it is said, to the length of twenty three feet. Of this animal there are two varieties, the australis, or lamentin, and borealis, or whale-tailed manati. It has fore feet palmated, and furnished with claws, but the hind part ends in a tail like that of a fish. The skin is of a dark color, the eyes small, and instead of teeth, the mouth is furnished with hard bones, extending the whole length of the jaws. [There are eight grinders on each side in each jaw. Cuvier.] It never leaves the water, but frequents the mouths of rivers, feeding on grass that grows in the water. *Encyc. Dict. Nat. Hist.**

MANA'TION, n. [L. *manatio*, from *mano*, to flow.]

The act of issuing or flowing out. [*Little used.*]

MAN'CHET, n. A small loaf of fine bread. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

MAN'CHINEE L, n. [L. *mancinella*.] A tree of the genus Hippomane, growing in the West Indies to the size of a large oak.

It abounds in an acrid, milky juice of a poisonous quality. It bears a fruit of the size of a pippin, which, when eaten, causes inflammation in the mouth and throat, pains in the stomach, &c. The wood is valuable for cabinet work. *Encyc.*

MAN'ICIPATE, v. l. [L. *mancipio*, from *maneps*, *manicipium*; *manu capio*, to take with the hand.]

To enslave; to bind; to restrict. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

MAN'ICIPATION, n. Slavery; involuntary servitude. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

MAN'ICPLE, n. [L. *maneps*; *manu capio*, supra.]

A steward; an undertaker; a purveyor, particularly of a college. *Johnson.*

MANDAMUS, n. [L. *mando*, to command; *mandamus*, we command. The primary sense is to send.]

In law, a command or writ, issuing from the king's bench in England, and in America, from some of the higher courts, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty; as to admit or restore a person to an office or franchise, or to an academical degree, or to deliver papers, annex a seal to a paper, &c. *Blackstone.*

MANDARIN, n. In China, a magistrate or governor of a province; also, the court language of China.

MAN DATORY, } n. [Fr. *mandataire*, from
MAN DATORY, } n. [L. *mando*, to com-
mand.]

1. A person to whom the pope has by his prerogative given a mandate or order for his benefice. *Ayliffe*.

2. One to whom a command or charge is given.

MAN DATE, n. [L. *mando*, to command.]
1. A command; an order, precept or injunction; a commission.

This dream all powerful Juno sends; I hear Her mighty mandates, and her words you hear. *Dryden*.

2. In *canon law*, a rescript of the pope, commanding an ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation. *Encyc.*

MANDA TOR, n. [L.] A director. *Ayliffe*.

MAN DATORY, a. Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

MAN DIBLE, n. [L. *mando*, to chew; W. *mand*, a jaw, that which shuts.]

The jaw, the instrument of chewing; *applied particularly to fowls*.

MANDIBULAR, a. Belonging to the jaw. *Gayton*.

MAN DIL, n. [Fr. *mandille*, from the root of *manile*; W. *mant*.] A sort of mantle. [Not in use.] *Herbert*.

MANDILION, n. [supra.] A soldier's coat; a loose garment. *Answorth*.

MAN DLESTONE, n. [G. *mandelstein*, almond-stone.]

Kernel-stone; almond-stone, called also amygdaloid; a name given to stones or rocks which have kernels enveloped in.

Diet. Nat. Hist.
MANDMENT, for *commandment*, is not in use.

MAN DOLIN, n. [It. *mandola*.] A cithern or harp. [Not in use.]

MAN DRAKE, n. [L. *mandragora*; It. *mandragora*; Fr. *mandragore*.]

A plant of the genus *Atropa*, growing naturally in Spain, Italy and the Levant. It is a narcotic, and its fresh roots are a violent cathartic. Its effect in rendering barren women prolific is supposed to be imaginary. *Encyc.*

MAN DREL, n. An instrument for confining in the ladle the substance to be turned. *Maxon*.

MAN DRILL, n. A species of monkey. *Diet. Nat. Hist.*

MAN DU CABLE, a. That can be twisted; fit to be eaten. *Herbert*.

MAN DU CATE, v. t. [L. *mando*, whence Fr. *manger*.] To chew.

MAN DU CATED, pp. Chewed.

MAN DU CATING, ppr. Chewing; grinding with the teeth.

MAN DU CA TION, n. The act of chewing or eating.

MANE, n. [D. *mane*, mane, and moon; G. *mahe*; Sw. *man* or *man*; Dan. *man*; probably from extending, like *man*.]

The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse or other animal, usually hanging down on one side.

MAN EATER, n. A human being that feeds on human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophage.

MAN'ED, a. Having a mane.

MAN'EGE, n. [Fr.] A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.

MANERIAL. [See *Manorial*.]

MAN'ES, n. plu. [L.] The ghost, shade or soul of a deceased person; and among the ancient pagans, the infernal deities.

2. The remains of the dead. *Dryden*.

Ha! O ye holy manes!

MANEU'VER, n. [Fr. *manœuvre*; *main*, L. *manus*, the hand, and *œuvre*, work, L. *opera*.]

1. Management; dextrous movement, particularly in an army or navy; any evolution, movement or change of position among companies, battalions, regiments, ships, &c. for the purpose of distributing the forces in the best manner to meet the enemy.

2. Management with address or artful design.

MANEU'VER, v. i. To move or change positions among troops or ships, for the purpose of advantageous attack or defense; or in military exercise, for the purpose of discipline.

2. To manage with address or art.

MANEU'VER, v. t. To change the positions of troops or ships.

MANEU'VERED, pp. Moved in position.

MANEU'VERING, ppr. Changing the position or order for advantageous attack or defense.

MAN'FUL, a. [*man* and *full*.] Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous.

2. Noble; honorable.

MAN'FULLY, adv. Boldly; courageously; honorably.

MAN'FULNESS, n. Boldness; courageousness.

MAN GABY, n. A monkey with naked eyelids; the white-eyed monkey. *Diet. Nat. Hist.*

MAN'GANESE, n. A metal of a dusky white, or whitish gray color, very hard and difficult to fuse. It never occurs as a natural product in a metallic state. The substance usually so called is an oxyd of manganese, but not pure. *Cyc. Henry*.

MANGANE'SIAN, a. Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it or partaking of its qualities. *Seybert*.

MANGANE'SIATE, n. A compound of manganese acid, with a base.

MANGANE'SIC, a. Obtained from manganese; as the *manganic acid*. *Henry*. [*Manganic* is ill formed.]

MANGANE'SIOUS, a. *Manganous acid* is an acid with a minimum of oxygen. *Henry*.

MANG'ORN, n. [Sax. *mengan*, to mix, and *corn*.]

A mixture of wheat and rye, or other species of grain. [Not used in America.]

MANGE, n. [Fr. *mangeaison*.] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs and other beasts.

MANGEL-WURZEL, n. [G. *mangel*, want, and *wurzel*, root.]

The root of scarcity, a plant of the beet kind.

MANG'ER, n. [Fr. *mangeoire*, from *manger*, to eat, L. *mando*.]

1. A trough or box in which fodder is laid

for cattle, or the place in which horses and cattle are fed.

2. In ships of war, a space across the deck, within the hawse-holes, separated from the after part of the deck, to prevent the water which enters the hawse-holes from running over the deck.

MANG'ER-BOARD, n. The bulk-head on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck. *Mar. Dict.*

MANGINESS, n. [from *mangy*.] Scabbiness; infection of the mange.

MAN GLE, v. t. [D. *mangeln*, G. *mangeln*, to want. Qu.]

1. To cut with a dull instrument and tear, or to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner; *applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh*.

And seized with fear, forgot his mangled meat. *Dryden*.

2. To curtail; to take by piece-meal.

MANG'LE, n. [Dan. *mangle*; G. *mange*; D. *mangel*; from L. *mango*.]

1. A rolling press or calender for smoothing cloth.

2. A name of the mangrove, which see.

MAN GLE, v. t. To smooth cloth with a mangle; to calender.

MAN GLED, pp. Torn in cutting; smoothed with a mangle.

MAN GLER, n. One who tears in cutting; one who uses a mangle.

MAN GLING, ppr. Lacerating in the act of cutting; tearing.

2. Smoothing with a mangle.

MAN GO, n. The fruit of the mango tree, a native of the East Indies, of the genus *Mangifera*. It is brought to us only when pickled. Hence *mango* is the green fruit of the tree pickled. *Encyc.*

2. A green muskmelon pickled.

MANGONEL, n. [Fr. *mangonau*.] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.

MAN GONISM, n. The art of setting off to advantage. *Obs.*

MAN GONIZE, v. t. To polish for setting off to advantage. *Obs.* *B. Jonson*.

MANG'OSTAN, } n. A tree of the East
MANGOSTEEN, } n. Indies, of the genus
Garcinia, so called from Dr. Garcin, who described it. The tree grows to the height of 18 feet, and bears fruit of the size of a crab apple, the pulp of which is very delicious food. *Encyc.*

MAN GROVE, n. A tree of the East and West Indies, otherwise called mangle, and of the genus *Rhizophora*. One species, the black mangle, grows in waters on the sides of rivers. The red mangrove does not grow in water. Its wood is of a deep red color, compact and heavy. The soft part of the bark of the white mangrove is formed into ropes. *Encyc.*

2. The name of a fish. *Pennant*.

MANG'Y, n. [from *mange*.] Scabby; infected with the mange. *Shak.*

MAN HATER, n. [*man* and *hate*.] One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

MAN HOOD, n. [*man* and *hood*.] The state of one who is a man, of an adult male, or one who is advanced beyond puberty, boyhood or childhood; virility.

2. Virility; as opposed to *womanhood*. *Dryden*

3. Human nature; as the *manhood* of Christ.
 4. The qualities of a man; courage; bravery; resolution. [*Little used.*] *Sidney*.
MAN'NIA, *n.* [L. and Gr.] Madness.
MAN'NABLE, *a.* Manageable; tractable. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon*.
MAN'NIAC, *a.* [L. *maniacus*.] Mad; raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect. *Greiv*.
MAN'NIAC, *n.* A madman; one raving with madness. *Shenstone*.
MAN'NICAL, *a.* Affected with madness.
MANICHE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Manichees.
MANICHE'AN, *n.* One of a sect in Persia, who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil, which produce all the happiness and calamities of the world. The first principle, or *light*, they held to be the author of all good; the second, or *darkness*, the author of all evil. The founder of the sect was *Manes*. *Encyc.*
MANICHEISM, *n.* [supra.] The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained by the Manichees. *Encyc.* *Milner*.
MANICHORD, *n.* [Fr. *manichordion*.]
MANICORD'ON, *n.* A musical instrument in the form of a spinnet, whose strings, like those of the clavier, are covered with little pieces of cloth to deaden and soften their sounds; whence it is called the *dumb spinnet*. *Encyc.*
MANICON, *n.* A species of nightshade.
MANIFEST, *a.* [L. *manifestus*, fr. *meanan*, plain, clear; *manif*, to make smooth, to polish, to explain. Clearness may be from polishing, or from opening, expanding, extending.
 1. Plain; open; clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding; apparent; not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood. From the testimony, the truth we conceive to be *manifest*.
 Thus *manifest* to sight the god appeared. *Dryden*.
 That which may be known of God is *manifest* in them. *Rom. i.*
 2. Detected; with *of*.
 Calisto there stood *manifest* of shame. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden*.
MANIFEST, *n.* An invoice of a cargo of goods, imported or laden for export, to be exhibited at the custom-house by the master of the vessel, or the owner or shipper.
MANIFEST, *n.* [L. *manifesto*, fr. *mani-*
MANIFESTO, *n.* *festus*, manifest.]
 A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives; as a *manifesto* declaring the purpose of a prince to begin war, and explaining his motives. [*Manifesto* only is now used.] *Addison*.
MANIFEST, *v. t.* [L. *manifesto*.] To reveal; to make to appear; to show plainly; to make public; to disclose to the eye or to the understanding.
 Nothing is hid, which shall not be *manifested*.
 Mark iv.
 He that loveth me, shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will *manifest* myself to him. *John iv.*
 Thy life did *manifest* thou lov'dst me not. *Shak.*
 2. To display; to exhibit more clearly to the view. The wisdom of God is *manifested* in the order and harmony of creation.

MANIFEST'ATION, *n.* The act of disclosing what is secret, unseen or obscure; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of any thing by clear evidence; display; as the *manifestation* of God's power in creation, or of his benevolence in redemption.
 The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this public *manifestation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury*.
MANIFESTED, *pp.* Made clear; disclosed; made apparent, obvious or evident.
MANIFEST'IBLE, *a.* That may be made evident. *Brown*.
MANIFESTING, *ppr.* Showing clearly; making evident; disclosing; displaying. *Bacon*.
MANIFESTLY, *adv.* Clearly; evidently; plainly; in a manner to be clearly seen or understood.
MANIFESTNESS, *n.* Clearness to the sight or mind; obviousness.
MANIFESTO. [See *MANIFEST*.]
MANIFOLD, *a.* [many and fold.] Of divers kinds; many in number; numerous; multiplied.
 O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works! *Ps. civ.*
 I know your *manifold* transgressions. *Amos v.*
 2. Exhibited or appearing at divers times or in various ways; applied to words in the singular number; as the *manifold* wisdom of God, or his *manifold* grace. *Eph. iiii.* 1 Pet. iv.
MANIFOLDED, *a.* Having many doublings or complications; as a *manifolded* shield. [*Not used.*] *Spenser*.
MANIFOLDLY, *adv.* In a manifold manner; in many ways. *Sidney*.
MANIFOLDNESS, *n.* Multiplicity. *Shrewood*.
MANIG'LIONS, *n.* In *gunnery*, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, after the German way of casting. *Bailey*.
MANIKIN, *n.* A little man. *Shak.*
MANILLA, *n.* [Sp. *manilla*, a bracelet, MANILLA, *n.* from L. *manus*, Sp. *mano*, the hand.]
 A ring or bracelet worn by persons in Africa. *Herbert*.
MAN'IOCH, } A plant of the genus *Jama-*
MAN'NHOC, } *n.* tropha, or Cassada plant.
MAN'NIHOT, } It has palmated leaves, with entire lobes. *Encyc.*
 Manioc is an acrid plant, but from its root is extracted a pleasant nourishing substance, called *cassava*. This is obtained by grating the root, and pressing out the juice, which is an acrid and noxious poison. The substance is then dried and baked, or roasted on a plate of hot iron. *Fourcroy*.
MAN'IPLE, *n.* [L. *manipulus*, a handful. Qu. L. *manus* and the Teutonic *full*.]
 1. A handful.
 2. A small band of soldiers; a word applied only to Roman troops.
 3. A fanon, or kind of ornament worn about the arm of a mass priest; or a garment worn by the Romish priests when they officiate. *Sp. Dict.*
MANIPULAR, *a.* Pertaining to the manipule.

MANIPULA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *manipolazione*, from *manipolare*, to work with the hand, from L. *manipulus*, supra.]
 In general, work by hand; manual operation; as in *mining*, the manner of digging ore; in *chemistry*, the operation of preparing substances for experiments; and in *pharmacy*, the preparation of drugs.
MAN'KILLER, *n.* [man and kill.] One who slays a man.
MAN KILLING, *a.* Used to kill men. *Dryden*.
MANKIND, *n.* [man and kind. This word admits the accent either on the first or second syllable; the distinction of accent being inconsiderable.]
 1. The race or species of human beings. The proper study of *mankind* is man. *Pope*.
 2. A male, or the males of the human race. Thou shalt not lie with *mankind* as with womankind. *Lev. xviii.*
MANKIND, *a.* Resembling man in form, not woman. *Profisher*.
MAN'LESS, *a.* [man and less.] Destitute of men; not manned; as a boat. [*Little used.*] *Bacon*.
MAN LIKE, *a.* Having the proper qualities of a man. *Sidney*.
 2. Of man's nature. *Milton*.
MAN'LINESS, *n.* [from *manly*.] The qualities of a man; dignity; bravery; boldness. *Locke*.
MAN'LING, *n.* A little man. *B. Jonson*.
MAN'LY, *a.* [man and like.] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; undaunted. Serene and *manly*, hardened to sustain The load of life— *Dryden*.
 2. Dignified; noble; stately. He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden*.
 3. Pertaining to the adult age of man; as a *manly* voice. Not boyish or womanish; as a *manly* stride. *Shak.*
MAN'LY, *adv.* With courage like a man.
MAN'NA, *n.* [Ar. *صان* *mauna*, to provide necessaries for one's household, to sustain, to feed them; *صونه* *munahon*, provisions for a journey. This seems to be the true original of the word. In Irish, *nanna* is wheat, bread or food. *Class Mn. No. 3.*]
 1. A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia. *Ex. xvi.*
Josephus, Ant. B. iii. l. considers the Hebrew word *man* to signify *what*. In conformity with this idea, the seventy translate the passage, *Ex. xvi. 15. ומה זה? what is this?* which rendering seems to accord with the following words, for they knew not what it was. And in the Encyclopedia, the translators are charged with making *Moses* fall into a plain contradiction. Art. *Manna*. But Christ and his apostles confirm the common version: "Not as your fathers ate *manna*, and are dead." *John vi. 58.* *Ileb. ix. 4.* And we have other evidence, that the present version is correct; for in the same chapter, *Moses* directed *Aaron* to "take a pot and put a homer full of *manna* therein." Now it would be strange language

to say, put an homer full of *what*, or *what is it*. So also verse 35. "The children of Israel eat *manna* forty years, &c." In both verses, the Hebrew word is the same as in verse 15.

2. In the *materia medica*, the juice of a certain tree of the ash-kind, the *Fraxinus ornus*, or flowering ash, a native of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of the south of Europe. It is either naturally concreted, or excised and purified by art. The best *manna* is in oblong pieces or flakes of a whitish or pale yellow color, light, friable, and somewhat transparent. It is a mild laxative. *Encyc. Hooper.*

MAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *maniere*; It. *maniera*; Sp. *manera*; Arn. *maneyll*; D. G. *manier*; Dan. *maner*; Sw. *maner*.] This word seems to be allied to Fr. *manier*, Arn. *maner*, to handle, from Fr. *main*, Sp. It. *mano*, Port. *nam*, L. *manus*, the hand.]

1. Form; method; way of performing or executing.

Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; habitual practice.

Show them the *manner* of the king that shall reign over them. This will be the *manner* of the king. 1 Sam. viii.

Paul, as his *manner* was— Acts xvii.

3. Sort; kind.

Use the mint and rue, and all *manner* of herbs. Luke xi.

They shall say all *manner* of evil against you falsely— Matt. v.

In this application, *manner* has the sense of a plural word; all sorts or kinds.

4. Certain degree or measure. It is in a *manner* done already.

The bread is in a *manner* common. 1 Sam. xxi.

This use may also be sometimes defined by *sort* or *fashion*; as we say, a thing is done after a *sort* or *fashion*, that is, not well, fully or perfectly.

Augustinus does in a *manner* confess the charge. *Baker.*

5. Mien; cast of look; mode.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Clarissa.*

6. Peculiar way or carriage; distinct mode.

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humor, disposition and *manner* of the army under Essex and that under Waller. *Clarendon.*

A man's company may be known by his *manner* of expressing himself. *Swift.*

7. Way; mode; of things.

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful *manner*. *Huttenbury.*

8. Way of service or worship.

The nations which thou hast removed and placed in the cities of Samaria, know not the *manner* of the god of the land— 2 Kings vii.

9. In *painting*, the particular habit of a painter in managing colors, lights and shades. *Encyc.*

MAN'NER, *v. l.* To instruct in manners. *Shak.*

MAN'NERISM, *n.* Adherence to the same manner; uniformity of manner. *Edin. Rev.*

MAN'NERIST, *n.* An artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner. *Churchill.*

MAN'NERLINESS, *n.* The quality of being civil and respectful in behavior; civility; complaisance. *Hale.*

MAN'NERLY, *a.* Decent in external deportment; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.

What thou think'st meet and is most *manerly*. *Shak.*

MAN'NERLY, *adv.* With civility; respectfully; without rudeness. *Shak.*

MAN'NERS, *n. plu.* Deportment; carriage; behavior; conduct; course of life; in a moral sense.

Evil communications corrupt good *manners*. 1 Cor. xv.

2. Ceremonious behavior; civility; decent and respectful deportment.

Shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be *manners*? *South.*

3. A bow or courtesy; as, make your *manners*; a popular use of the word.

MAN'NISH, *a.* [from *man*.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; as a *mannish* countenance.

A woman impudent and *mannish* grown. *Shak.*

MANOMET'ETER, *n.* [Gr. *μετρος*, rare, and *μετρος*, measure.]

An instrument to measure or show the alterations in the rarity or density of the air. *Encyc.*

MANOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the manometer; made by the manometer.

MAN'OR, *n.* [Fr. *manoir*, Arn. *maner*, a country house, or gentleman's seat; W. *maenen* or *maener*, a manor, a district bounded by stones, from *maen*, a stone. The word in French and Armoric signifies a house, a habitation, as well as a manor; and in this sense, the word would be naturally deducible from L. *maneo*, to abide. But the etymology in Welsh is not probably the true one.]

The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord or great personage formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family. In these days, a *manor* rather signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporated, than the land or site; for a man may have a manor in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging. *Covel.*

MAN'OR-HOUSE, } *n.* The house belonging

MAN'OR-SEAT, } *n.* ing to a manor.

MANORIAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

MANERIAL, } *a.*

They have no civil liberty; their children belong not to them, but to their *manorial* lord. *Tooke.*

MAN PLEASER, *n.* [man and pleaser.] One who pleases men, or one who takes uncommon pains to gain the favor of men. *Swift.*

MAN'QUELLER, *n.* [man and quell.] A mankiller; a manslayer; a murderer. [Vol used.] *Carve.*

MANSE, *n. mans.* [L. *mansio*, from *maneo*, to abide.]

1. A house or habitation; particularly, a parsonage house. A *capital manse* is the manor-house or lord's court.

2. A farm.

MAN'SERVANT, *n.* A male servant.

MAN'SION, *n.* [L. *mansio*, from *maneo*, to dwell.]

1. Any place of residence; a house; a habitation.

Thy *mansion* wants thee, Adam, rise. *Milton.*

In my Father's house are many *mansions*. John xiv.

2. The house of the lord of a manor.

3. Residence; abode.

These poets near our princes sleep, And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Denham.*

MAN'SION, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside. *Mede.*

MAN'SIONARY, *a.* Resident; residential; as *mansionary* canons. *Encyc.*

MAN'SION-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house. *Blackstone.*

MAN'SIONRY, *a.* A place of residence. [Vol used.] *Shak.*

MAN'SLAUGHTER, *n.* [man and slaughter. See *Slay*.]

1. In a general sense, the killing of a man or of men; destruction of the human species; murder. *Archon.*

2. In law, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied. This may be voluntary, upon a sudden heat or excitement of anger; or involuntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act. *Manslaughter* differs from murder in not proceeding from malice prepense or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from homicide excusable, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure. *Blackstone.*

MAN'SLAYER, *n.* One that has slain a human being. The Israelites had cities of refuge for *manslayers*.

MAN'STEALER, *n.* One who steals and sells men.

MAN'STEALING, *n.* The act of stealing a human being.

MAN'SUETE, *a.* [L. *mansuetus*.] Tame; gentle; not wild or ferocious. [Little used.] *Ray.*

MAN'SUETUDE, *n.* [L. *mansuetudo*.] Tameness; mildness; gentleness. *Herbert.*

MANTA, *n.* [Sp. *mantaa*, a blanket.] A flat fish that is very troublesome to pearl-fishers. *Encyc.*

MANTEL, [See *Mantle*.]

MAN'TELET, } [dim. of mantle.] A

MAN'TLET, } *n.* small cloke worn by women. *Johnson.*

2. In fortification, a kind of movable parapet or penthouse, made of planks, nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet, cased with tin and set on wheels.

In a siege, this is driven before pioneers, to protect them from the enemy's small shot. *Harris.*

MANT'IGER, rather *mantichora*, or *mantikor*, *n.* [L. *mansticora*, *mantichora*, Gr. *μαντιχορας*.]

A large monkey or baboon. *Arbutnot.*

MAN'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *mantel*, *mentel*; It. Sp. *mantto*; G. D. *mantel*; W. *mantell*. Qu. Gr. *μαντις*, *μαντις*, a cloke, from the Persic. In W. *mant* is that which shuts.]

1. A kind of cloke or loose garment to be worn over other garments.

The herald and children are clothed with mantles of satin. Bacon.

2. A cover.

Well covered with the night's black mantle. Shak.

3. A cover; that which conceals; as the mantle of charity.

MAN'TLE, v. t. To cloke; to cover; to disguise.

So the rising senses

Begin to chase th' ignorant fumes, that mantle

Their clearer reason. Shak.

MAN'TLE, v. i. To expand; to spread.

The swan with arched neck

Between her white wings mantling, rows

Her state with oary feet. Milton.

2. To joy; to revel. Johnson.

My frail fancy, fed with full delights,

Doth bathe in bliss, and mantleth most at

ease. Spenser.

[Qu. is not the sense to be covered or

wrapped, to rest collected and secure?]

3. To be expanded; to be spread or extended.

He gave the mantling vine to grow,

A trophy to his love. Fenton.

4. To gather over and form a covering; to collect on the surface, as a covering.

There is a sort of men, whose visages

Do cream and mantle like a standing pond.

Shak.

And the brain dances to the mantling bowl.

Pope.

5. To rush to the face and cover it with a crimson color.

When mantling blood

Flow'd in his lovely cheeks. Swift.

[Fermentation cannot be deduced from mantling, otherwise than as a secondary sense.]

MAN'TLE, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n. \text{ The piece of tim-} \\ \text{ber or stone in front} \\ \text{of a chimney, over the fire-place, resting} \\ \text{on the jambs. Encyc.} \end{array} \right.$

[This word, according to Johnson, signifies the work over the fire-place, which we call a mantle-piece.]

MAN'TLE-PIECE, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n. \text{ The work over a} \\ \text{fire-place, in front} \\ \text{of the chimney.} \end{array} \right.$

MAN'TLING, $n.$ In heraldry, the representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat of arms.

MAN'TON, $n.$ [It.] A robe; a cloak. Ricaut.

MAN'TOL'OGY, $n.$ [Gr. *μαντεία*, divination, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The art or art of divination or prophesying. [Little used.]

MAN'TOU, $n.$ [Fr. *manteau*. See *Mantle*.] A lady's gown. Pope.

MAN'TUA-MAKER, $n.$ One who makes gowns for ladies. Addison.

MAN'UAL, $a.$ [L. *manuālis*, from *manus*, the hand, W. *man*.]

1. Performed by the hand; as *manual* labor or operation.

2. Used or made by the hand; as a deed under the king's sign *manual*.

MAN'UAL, $n.$ A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; as a *manual* of laws. Hale.

2. The service book of the Romish church. Stillingfleet.

Manual exercise, in the military art, the exercise by which soldiers are taught the use of their muskets and other arms.

MAN'UARY, $a.$ Done by the hand. [Not used.] Fotherby.

MANU'BIAL, $a.$ [L. *manubialis*, from *manubie*, spoils.] Belonging to spoils; taken in war. [Little used.]

MANU'DUCTION, $n.$ [L. *manus*, hand, and *ductio*, a leading.] Guidance by the hand. Glanville. South.

MANU'DUCTOR, $n.$ [L. *manus*, hand, and *ductor*, a leader.]

An officer in the ancient church, who gave the signal for the choir to sing, who beat time and regulated the music. Encyc.

MANU'FACTORY, $n.$ [See *Manufacture*.] A house or place where goods are manufactured.

MANU'FACTURAL, $a.$ Pertaining or relating to manufactures.

MANU'FACTURE, $n.$ [Fr. from L. *manus*, hand, and *facio*, to make.]

1. The operation of making cloth, wares, utensils, paper, books, and whatever is used by man; the operation of reducing raw materials of any kind into a form suitable for use, by the hands, by art or machinery.

2. Any thing made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art; as cloths, iron utensils, shoes, cabinet work, saddlery, and the like.

MANU'FACTURE, v. t. To make or fabricate from raw materials, by the hand, by art or machinery, and work into forms convenient for use; as, to *manufacture* cloth, nails, or glass.

2. To work raw materials into suitable forms for use; as, to *manufacture* wool, cotton, silk or iron.

MANU'FACTURE, v. i. To be occupied in manufactures. Boswell.

MANU'FACTURED, $pp.$ Made from raw materials into forms for use.

MANU'FACTURER, $n.$ One who works raw materials into wares suitable for use.

2. One who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.

MANU'FACTURING, $ppr.$ Making goods and wares from raw materials.

MANUMISE, for *manumit*, not used.

MANUMIS'SION, $n.$ [L. *manumissio*. See *Manumit*.]

The act of liberating a slave from bondage, and giving him freedom. Arbuthnot.

MAN'UMIT, v. t. [L. *manumitto*; *manus*, hand, and *mitto*, to send.]

To release from slavery; to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to free, as a slave. Dryden.

MAN'UMITTED, $pp.$ Released from slavery.

MAN'UMITTING, $ppr.$ Liberating from personal bondage.

MANU'RABLE, $a.$ [from *manure*.] That may be cultivated. This, though the original sense, is rarely or never used. The present sense of *manure*, would give the following signification.

2. That may be manured, or enriched by manure.

MANU'RAGE, $n.$ Cultivation. [Not used.] Warner.

MANU'RANCE, $n.$ Cultivation. [Not used.] Spenser.

MANU'RE, v. t. [Fr. *manureur*, but in a different sense; Norm. *mainoverer*, to manure; *main*, L. *manus*, hand, and *overer*, to work, L. *operor*.]

1. To cultivate by manual labor; to till. [In this sense not now used.] Milton.

2. To apply to land any fertilizing matter, as dung, compost, ashes, lime, fish, or any vegetable or animal substance.

3. To fertilize; to enrich with nutritive substances.

The corps of half her senate

Manure the fields of Thessaly. Addison.

MANU'RE, $n.$ Any matter which fertilizes land, as the contents of stables and barn-yards, marl, ashes, fish, salt, and every kind of animal and vegetable substance applied to land, or capable of furnishing nutriment to plants.

MANU'RED, $pp.$ Dressed or overspread with a fertilizing substance.

MANU'REMENT, $n.$ Cultivation; improvement. [Little used.] Harton.

MANU'RER, $n.$ One that manures lands.

MANU'RING, $pp.$ Dressing or overspreading land with manure; fertilizing.

MANU'RING, $n.$ A dressing or spread of manure on land. Mitford.

MAN USCRIPT, $n.$ [L. *manu scriptum*, written with the hand; It. *manuscrito*; Fr. *manuscrit*.]

A book or paper written with the hand or pen.

MAN USCRIPT, $a.$ Written with the hand; not printed.

MANU'ENTENCY, $n.$ Maintenance. [Not in use.] Saneroff.

MANY, $a.$ *men'ny*. [Sax. *maneg*, maner, or *menig*; D. *menig*; G. *mancher*; Dan. *mange*; Sw. *månge*; Sax. *meiniga*, a multitude; Goth. *manags*, many; *manageti*, a multitude; Russ. *mnogi*, many; *mnogij*, to multiply. It has no variation to express degrees of comparison; *more* and *most*, which are used for the comparative and superlative degrees, are from a different root.]

1. Numerous; comprising a great number of individuals.

Thou shalt be a father of many nations. Gen. xvii.

Not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble, are called. 1 Cor. i.

Many are the afflictions of the righteous. Ps. xxxiv.

It is often preceded by *as* or *so*, and followed by *so*, indicating an equal number. *As many* books as you take, *so many* shall be charged to your account.

So many laws argue *so many* sins. Milton.

It is also followed by *as*.

As many as were willing-hearted brought bracelets. Ex. xxxiv.

It precedes *an* or *a*, before a noun in the singular number.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene.

Gray.

2. In low language, preceded by *too*, it denotes powerful or much; as, they are *too many* for us.

L'Estrange.

MANY, $n.$ *men'ny*. A multitude; a great number of individuals; the people.

O thou fond many. Shak.

The vulgar and the many are fit only to be led or driven. South.

MANY, $n.$ *men'ny*. [Norm. Fr. *meigne*.] A retinue of servants; household. Obs. Chaucer.

MANY-CLEFT, $a.$ Multitudinal; having many fissures. Martyn.

MANY-COLORED, *a.* Having many colors or hues. *Pope.*

MANY-CORNERED, *a.* Having many corners, or more than twelve; polygonal. *Dryden.*

MANY-FLOWERED, *a.* Having many flowers. *Martyn.*

MANY-HEADED, *a.* Having many heads; as a many-headed monster; many-headed tyranny. *Dryden.*

MANY-LANGUAGED, *a.* Having many languages. *Pope.*

MANY-LEAVED, *a.* Polyphylous; having many leaves. *Martyn.*

MANY-MASTERED, *a.* Having many masters. *J. Barlowe.*

MANY-PARTED, *a.* Multiparite; divided into several parts; as a corol. *Martyn.*

MANY-PEOPLED, *a.* Having a numerous population. *Sandy.*

MANY-PETALED, *a.* Having many petals. *Martyn.*

MANY-TWINKLING, *a.* Variously twinkling or gleaming. *Gray.*

MANY-VALVED, *a.* Multivalvular; having many valves. *Martyn.*

MAP, *n.* [Sp. *mapa*; Port. *mapa*; It. *mappanonda*. Qu. L. *mappa*, a cloth or towel, a Punic word; Rabbinic מַפָּס. Maps may have been originally drawn on cloth.] A representation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material, exhibiting the lines of latitude and longitude, and the positions of countries, kingdoms, states, mountains, rivers, &c. A map of the earth, or of a large portion of it, comprehends a representation of land and water; but a representation of a continent or any portion of land only, is properly a *map*, and a representation of the ocean only or any portion of it, is called a *chart*. We say, a map of England, of France, of Europe; but a *chart* of the Atlantic, of the Pacific, &c.

MAP, *v. t.* To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land. *Shak.*

MAPLE, } *n.* A tree of the genus
MAPLE-TREE, } *n.* Acer, of several species. One of the sap of the rock maple, sugar is made in America, in great quantities, by evaporation.

MAPLE-SUGAR, *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock maple.

MAPPERY, *n.* [from *map*.] The art of planning and designing maps. *Shak.*

MAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *marra*, *mirra*, *myrran*, *anyrran*, to cr, to deviate, to hinder, to lose, scatter or waste, to draw from or mislead, to corrupt or deprave; Sp. *marra*, to deviate from truth and justice; *marro*, want, defect; It. *marraigim*; Gr. *μαρρα*, [qu. Gr. *μαρρα*, L. *marco*] *to smarrire*, to miss, to lose; *smarrimento*, a wandering.]

1. To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective; as, to *mar* a tree by incision. *Shak.*

Neither shalt thou *mar* the corners of thy beard. Lev. xiv.

2. To injure; to hurt; to impair the strength or purity of.

When brewers *mar* their malt with water. *Shak.*

3. To injure; to diminish; to interrupt. But birth is *marred*, and the good cheer is lost. *Dryden.*

4. To injure; to deform; to disfigure. *Ire, envy and despair*
Mar'd'd all his borrow'd vigour. *Milton.*
His visage was so *marred* more than any man. Is. lii.
Moral evil alone *mars* the intellectual works of *Buckminster.*

[This word is not obsolete in America.]

MAR, *n.* in *nightmar*. [See *Nightmar*.]

MAR, *n.* An injury. *Obs.*

2. A lake. [See *Mere*.]

MARACAN, *n.* A species of parrot in Brazil.

MARACOCK, *n.* A plant of the genus Passiflora.

MARANA'THA, *n.* [Syriac.] The Lord comes or has come; a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse. This word was used in animating persons for great crimes; as much as to say, "may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance on thee for thy crimes." *Cutler.*

MARANON, *n.* The proper name of a river in South America, the largest in the world; most absurdly called Amazon. *Garcilasso.*

MARAS'MUS, *n.* [Gr. *μαρασμος*, from *μαρρα*, to cause to pine or waste away.] Atrophy; a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; a kind of consumption. *Coez. Encyc.*

MARAUD, *v. i.* [Fr. *maraud*, a rascal; Eth. *ወረዳ*, *marad*, to hurry, to run. The Heb. *מרר*, *marad*, may be the same word differently applied. Class Mr. No. 22.] The Danish has the word in *maroder*, a robber in war, a corsair. So *corsair* is from *L. cursus, curro*.]

To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder.

MARAUDER, *n.* A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; usually applied to small parties of soldiers.

MARAUDING, *ppr.* Roving in search of plunder.

MARAUDING, *n.* A roving for plunder; a plundering by invaders.

MARAVEDI, *n.* A small copper coin of Spain, equal to three mills American money, less than a farthing sterling.

MARBLE, *n.* [Fr. *marbre*; Sp. *marmol*; It. *marmo*; L. *marmor*; Gr. *μαρμαρος*, white.]

1. The popular name of any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish. The varieties are numerous, and greatly diversified in color. Marble is limestone, or a stone bonate of lime; but limestone is a more general name, comprehending the calcareous stones of an inferior texture, as well as those which admit a fine polish. Marble is much used for statues, busts, pillars, chimney pieces, monuments, &c.

2. A little ball of marble or other stone, used by children in play.

3. A stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture.

Trundled marbles, } marble pieces with a
trundled marbles, } chronicle of the city
of Acheus inscribed on them; presented to

the university of Oxford, by Thomas, earl of Arundel. *Encyc.*

MARBLE, *a.* Made of marble; as a *marble* pillar.

2. Variegated in color; stained or veined like marble; as the *marble* cover of a book.

3. Hard; insensible; as a *marble* heart.

MARBLE, *v. t.* To variegate in color; to cloud; to stain or vein like marble; as, to *marble* the cover of a book.

MARbled, *pp.* Diversified in color; veined like marble.

MARBLE-HEARTED, *a.* Having a heart like marble; hard hearted; cruel; insensible; incapable of being moved by pity, love or sympathy. *Shak.*

MARBLING, *ppr.* Variegating in colors; clouding or veining like marble.

MARBLING, *n.* The art or practice of variegating in color, in imitation of marble.

MARCSASITE, *n.* [It. *marcassita*; Fr. *marcassite*.]

A name which has been given to all sorts of minerals, to ores, pyrites, and semi-metals. It is now obsolete. *Nicholson. Hill. Encyc.*

MARCSASITIC, *a.* Pertaining to *marcassite*; of the nature of *marcassite*. *Encyc.*

MARCESCENT, *a.* [L. *marcescens*, *marcesco*.] Withering; fading; decaying.

MARCESIBLE, *a.* That may wither; liable to decay.

MARCH, *n.* [L. *Mars*, the god of war.] The third month of the year.

MARCH, *v. t.* To border on; to be contiguous to. *Obs.* *Govcr.*

MARCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *marcher*; Sp. *port*, *marchar*; G. *marschiren*; It. *marciare*, to march, to putrefy, L. *marceo*, Gr. *μαρμα*; Basque, *marriatu*, to rot. The senses of the Italian word unite in that of passing, departing. See *Mar*.]

1. To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military manner. We say, the army *marched*, or the troops *marched*.

2. To walk in a grave, deliberate or stately manner.

Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
When clad in rising majesty,
Thou *marchest* down o'er Deles' hills. *Prior.*

MARCH, *v. t.* To cause to move, as an army. Buonaparte *marched* an immense army to Moscow, but he did not *march* them back to France.

2. To cause to move in order or regular procession. *Prior.*

MARCH, *n.* [Fr. *marche*; It. *marzo*; D. *mark*; G. *marach*.]

1. The walk or movement of soldiers in order, whether infantry or cavalry. The troops were fatigued with a long *mark*.

2. A grave, deliberate or solemn walk.

The long majestic *mark*. *Pope.*

3. A slow or laborious walk. *Addison.*

4. A signal to move; a particular beat of the drum. *Knolles.*

5. Movement; progression; advance; as the *mark* of reason; the *mark* of mind.

MARCHER, *n.* The lord or officer who defended the *marches* or borders of a territory. *Greiv.*

MARCHES, *n. plu.* [Sax. *marc*; Goth. *marka*; Fr. *marches*; D. *mark*; Basque,

marra. It is radically the same word as *mark* and *marsh*.
Borders; limits; confines; as lord of the *marches*. *England*.

MARCHING, *ppr.* Moving or walking in order or in a stately manner.

MARCHING, *n.* Military movement; passage of troops.

MARCHIONESS, *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis; or a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis. *Spelman*.

MARCHPANE, *n.* [Fr. *massepain*; *L. panis*, bread.]

A kind of sweet bread or biscuit. [*Not used.*]

MARCHID, *a.* [*L. marcidus*, from *marceo*, to pine.]

Pining; wasted away; lean; withered.

MARGOR, *n.* [*L.*] The state of drying or wasting; leanness; waste of flesh. [*Little used.*]

MARE, *n.* [*Sax. myra*; *G. mahre*.] The female of the horse, or equine genus of quadrupeds.

2. [*Sax. marna*, *D. merrie*, the name of a spirit imagined by the nations of the north of Europe to torment persons in sleep.]

A kind of torpor or stagnation which seems to press the stomach in sleep; the incubus. [It is now used only in the compound, *nightmar*, which ought to be written *nightmar*.]

MARECA, *n.* A species of duck in South America.

MARENA, *n.* A kind of fish somewhat like a pilchard.

MARESCHAL, *n. m. arshal*. [Fr. *marechal*; *D. G. marschalk*; *Dan. marskalk*, composed of *W. marc*, a horse, and the Teutonic *skalk* or *skalk*, a servant. This word is now written *marshal*, which see.]

The chief commander of an army. *Prior*.

MARGARATE, *n.* [*L. margarita*, a pearl, from the Greek.]

In chemistry, a compound of margaric acid with a base.

MARGARIC, *a.* [*supra*.] Pertaining to pearl. The *margaric acid* is obtained by digesting soap made of hog's lard and potash, in water. It appears in the form of pearly scales. *Cyc.*

MARGARIN, } *n.* A peculiar pearl-like substance, extracted from hog's lard; called also margarite and margaric acid. *Sillman*.

MARGARITE, *n.* A pearl. *Peacham*.

2. Margaric acid.

3. A mineral of a grayish white color found in Tyrol. *Phillips*.

MARGAY, *n.* An American animal of the cat kind.

MARGIN, *n.* [formerly *marge* or *margent*; *Fr. marge*; *Arm. mar*; *It. margine*; *Sp. margen*; *L. margo*; *Dan. marg*.] It coincides in elements with *marches*.]

1. A border; edge; brink; verge; as the *margin* of a river or lake.

2. The edge of the leaf or page of a book, left blank or filled with notes.

3. The edge of a wound.

4. In *botany*, the edge of a leaf. *Lee*.

MARGIN, *v. t.* To furnish with a margin; to border.

2. To enter in the margin.

MARGINAL, *a.* Pertaining to a margin.

2. Written or printed in the margin; as a *marginal note* or gloss.

MARGINALLY, *adv.* In the margin of a book.

MARGINATED, *a.* Having a margin.

MARGODE, *n.* A bluish gray stone, resembling clay in external appearance, but so hard as to cut spars and zeolites. *Nicholson*.

MARGOT, *n.* A fish of the perch kind, found in the waters of Carolina. *Pennant*.

MARGRAVE, *n.* [*D. markgraff*; *G. markgraf*; *Dan. margraeve*; compounded of *mark*, *march*, a border, and *graff*, *graf* or *grave*, an earl or count. See *Reef* and *Sheriff*.] Originally, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders; now a title of nobility in Germany, &c.

MARGRAVIATE, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

MARIEETS, *n.* A kind of violet, [viola mariane].

MARIGENOUS, *a.* [*L. mare*, the sea, and *gigno*, to produce.] Produced in or by the sea. *Kirwan*.

MARIGOLD, *n.* [It is called in Welsh *gold*, which is said to be from *gol*, going round or covering. In D. it is called *goudsbloem*, gold-flower; in *G. ringelblume*, ring-flower; in *Dan. guldbloem*, gold-flower.]

A plant of the genus *Calendula*, bearing a yellow flower. There are several plants of different genera bearing this name; as the African *marigold*, of the genus *Tagetes*; corn-*marigold*, of the genus *Chrysanthemum*; fig-*marigold*, of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*; marsh-*marigold*, of the genus *Caltha*.

MARIKIN, *n.* A species of monkey having a mane. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MARINATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *mariner*, from *marin*.]

To salt or pickle fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. [*Little used.*] *Johnson*.

MARINE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. marinus*, from *mare*, the sea, *W. mor*. The seven lakes within the Delta Venetum were formerly called *septem maria*, and *mare* may signify a stand of water.]

1. Pertaining to the sea; as *marine* productions or bodies; *marine* shells.

2. Transacted at sea; done on the ocean; as a *marine* engagement.

3. Doing duty on the sea; as a *marine* officer; *marine* forces.

MARINE, *n.* A soldier that serves on board of a ship in naval engagements. In the plural, *marines*, a body of troops trained to do military service on board of ships.

2. The whole navy of a kingdom or state. *Hamilton*.

3. The whole economy of naval affairs, comprehending the building, rigging, equipping, navigating and management of ships of war in engagements.

MARINER, *n.* [Fr. *marinier*, from *L. mare*, the sea.]

A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.

MARIPUT, *n.* The zoril, an animal of the skunk tribe.

MARISH, *n.* [Fr. *marais*; *Sax. marsc*; *D. moeras*; *G. morast*; from *L. mare*, *W. mor*, the sea.]

Low ground, wet or covered with water and

coarse grass; a fen; a bog; a moor. It is now written *marsh*, which see.

Standy. Milton.

MARISH, *a.* Moory; fenny; boggy. *Bacon*.

MARITAL, *a.* [Fr. from *L. maritus*, *Fr. mari*, a husband.] Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe*.

MARITIME, *a.* [*L. maritinus*, from *mare*, the sea.]

1. Relating or pertaining to the sea or ocean; as *maritime* affairs.

2. Performed on the sea; naval; as *maritime* service.

3. Bordering on the sea; as a *maritime* coast.

4. Situated near the sea; as *maritime* towns.

5. Having a navy and commerce by sea; as *maritime* powers.

Maritimal is not now used.

[Note. We never say, a *maritime* body, a *maritime* shell or production, a *maritime* officer or engagement, a *maritime* league. See *Maria*.]

MARJORAM, *n.* [Fr. *marjolaine*; *It. margarona*; *G. majarun*; *D. mariolin*; *Sp. majorana*; *Arm. marjol*; *Port. inangerona*.]

A plant of the genus *Origanum*, of several species. The sweet *marjoram* is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery. The Spanish *marjoram* is of the genus *Urtica*. *Fam. of Plants*.

MARKE, *n.* [*Sax. marc*, *marc*; *D. merk*; *G. mark*; *Dan. merke*; *Sw. märke*; *W. marc*; *Fr. marqul*; *Arm. marec*; *Sp. Port. Il. marca*; *Sans. marca*.]

The word coincides in elements with *mark*, and with *marches*, borders, the utmost extent, and with *market*, and *L. mercor*, the primary sense of which is to go, to pass; as we see by the Greek *εμπορομα*, from *πορομα*, to pass, *Eng. fair*, and *fare*. Thus in Dutch, *mark* signifies a *mark*, a boundary, and a *mark*. *Class. Mr. No. 7. Ar.*

1. A visible line made by drawing one substance on another; as a *mark* made by chalk or charcoal, or a pen.

2. A line, groove or depression made by stamping or cutting; an incision; a channel or impression; as the *mark* of a chisel, of a stamp, of a rod or whip; the *mark* of the finger or foot.

3. Any note or sign of distinction.

The Lord set a *mark* upon Cain. *Gen. 4.*

4. Any visible effect of force or agency.

There are scarce any *marks* left of a subterraneous fire. *Addison*.

5. Any apparent or intelligible effect; proof, evidence.

The confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation. *Bacon*.

6. Notice taken.

The laws

Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop, As much for mock as *mark*. *Shak.*

7. Any thing to which a missile weapon may be directed.

France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland. *Darwin*.

8. Any object used as a guide, or to which the mind may be directed. The dome of the State house in Boston is a good *mark* for seamen.

9. Any thing visible by which knowledge of something may be obtained; indication; as the *marks* of age in a horse. Civility is a *mark* of politeness or respect. Levity is a *mark* of weakness.

10. A character made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it.
11. [*Fr. marc, Sp. marco.*] A weight of certain commodities, but particularly of gold and silver, used in several states of Europe; in Great Britain, a money of account, equal to thirteen shillings and four pence. In some countries, it is a coin.
12. A license of reprisals. [*See Marquee.*]
- MARK, v. t.** [*Sax. mearcian; D. merken; G. marken; Dan. marker; Sw. märka; Fr. marquer; Arm. merca; Port. and Sp. marcar; It. marcare; W. marcuaie.*]
- To draw or make a visible line or character with any substance; as, to *mark* with chalk or with compasses.
 - To stamp; to impress; to make a visible impression, figure or indenture; as, to *mark* a sheep with a brand.
 - To make an incision; to lop off a part; to make any sign of distinction; as, to *mark* sheep or cattle by cuts in their ears.
 - To form a name or the initials of a name for distinction; as, to *mark* cloth; to *mark* a handkerchief.
 - To notice; to take particular observation of.
Mark them who cause divisions and offenses.
Rom. xvi.
Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace. Ps. xxviii.
 - To heed; to regard. *Smith.*
To mark out, to notify, as by a mark; to point out; to designate. The ringleaders were *marked out* for seizure and punishment.
- MARK, v. i.** To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.
Mark, I pray you, and see how this man seeketh mischief. 1 Kings xx.
- MARKABLE, a.** Remarkable. [*Not in use.*]
Sandys.
- MARKED, pp.** Impressed with any note or figure of distinction; noted; distinguished by some character.
- MARKER, n.** One who puts a mark on any thing.
- One that notes or takes notice.
- MARKET, n.** [*D. G. markt; Dan. marked; Fr. marche; Arm. markhad; It. mercato; Sp. Port. mercado; L. mercatus, from mercor, to buy; W. marcnat; Ir. margadh. See Mark.*]
- A public place in a city or town, where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale; an appointed place for selling and trying at private sale, as distinguished from an auction.
 - A public building in which provisions are exposed to sale; a market-house.
 - Sale; the exchange of provisions or goods for money; purchase or rate of purchase and sale. The seller says he comes to a bad market, when the buyer says he comes to a good market. We say, the markets are low or high; by which we understand the price or rate of purchase. We say that commodities find a quick or ready market; markets are dull. We are not able to find a market for our goods or provisions.
 - Place of sale; as the British market; the American market.
 - The privilege of keeping a public market.

- MARKET, v. i.** To deal in market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods.
- MARKET-BELL, n.** The bell that gives notice of the time or day of market.
- MARKET-CROSS, n.** A cross set up where a market is held.
- MARKET-DAY, n.** The day of a public market.
- MARKET-FOLKS, n.** People that come to the market.
- MARKET-HOUSE, n.** A building for a public market.
- MARKET-MAID, n.** A woman that brings things to market.
- MARKET-MAN, n.** A man that brings things to market.
- MARKET-PLACE, n.** The place where provisions or goods are exposed to sale.
- MARKET-PRICE, }
MARKET-RATE, }ⁿ** The current price of commodities at any given time.
- MARKET-TOWN, n.** A town that has the privilege of a stated public market.
- MARKET-WOMAN, n.** A woman that brings things to market or that attends a market for selling any thing.
- MARKETABLE, a.** That may be sold; salable.
Shak.
2. Current in market; as *marketable* value. *Locke.* *Edwards.*
- MARKSMAN, n.** [*Mark and man.*] One that is skillful to hit a mark; he that shoots well. *Shak.* *Dryden.*
2. One who, not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.
- MARL, n.** [*W. marl; D. Sv. Dan. G. mergel; L. Sp. It. margia; Ir. marla; Arm. marg.* It seems to be allied to *Sax. merg, mearg; D. merg, marrow*; and to be named from its softness; Eth. ጠርግ clay, gypsum, or mortar. *See Marrow.*]
- A species of calcareous earth, of different composition, being united with clay or fuller's earth. In a crude state, it effervesces with acids. It is found loose and friable, or more or less indurated. It possesses fertilizing properties and is much used for manure.
- Marl** is composed of carbonate of lime and clay in various proportions. *Cleaveland.*
- MARL, v. t.** To overspread or manure with marl.
- To fasten with marline. *Ainsworth.*
- MARLACEOUS, a.** Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.
- MARLINE, n.** [*Sp. merlin; Port. merlin.*]
- A small line composed of two strands little twisted, and either tarred or white; used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
- MARLINE, v. t.** To wind marline round a rope.
- MARLINE-SPIKE, n.** A small iron like a large spike, used to open the bolt rope when the sail is to be sewed to it, &c. *Bayley.*
- MARLING, n.** The act of winding a small line about a rope, to prevent its being galled.
- MARLITE, n.** A variety of marl. *Kirwan.*
- MARLITIC, a.** Partaking of the qualities of marlite.

- MARLPIT, n.** A pit where marl is dug. *Woodward.*
- MARLY, a.** Consisting in or partaking of marl.
- Resembling marl.
 - Abounding with marl. *Mortimer.*
- MARMALADE, n.** [*Fr. marmelade; Sp. mermelada; Port. marmelada, from marmelo, a quince, L. melo, or Sp. melado, like honey, L. mel.*]
- The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar, or a confection of plums, apricots, quinces, &c. boiled with sugar. In Scotland, it is made of Seville oranges and sugar only. *Quincy. Encyc.*
- MARMALITE, n.** [*Gr. μαρμαλις, to shite.*]
- A mineral of a pearly or metallic lustre; a hydrate of magnesia. *Nuttall.*
- MARMORACEOUS, a.** Pertaining to or like marble. [*See Marmorosa, the more legitimate word.*]
- MARMORATED, a.** [*L. marmor, marble.*]
- Covered with marble. [*Little used.*]
- MARMORATION, n.** A covering or incrusting with marble. [*Little used.*]
- MARMOREAN, a.** [*L. marmorosus.*]
- Pertaining to marble.
- Made of marble.
- MARMOSE, n.** An animal resembling the opossum, but less. Instead of a bag, this animal has two longitudinal folds near the thighs, which serve to inclose the young. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
- MARMOSET, n.** A small monkey. *Shak.*
- MARMOT, n.** [*It. marmotta.*] A quadruped of the genus Arctomys, allied to the murine tribe. It is about the size of the rabbit, and inhabits the higher region of the Alps and Pyrenees. The name is also given to another species of the genus. The woodchuck of North America is called the Maryland marmot. *Ed. Encyc.*
- MARON, n.** A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West India isles.
- MAROON, v. t.** To put a sailor ashore on a desolate isle, under pretence of his having committed some great crime. *Encyc.*
- MARQUE, }ⁿ** [*Fr.*] Letters of reprisal; a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign of one state to his subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretence of indemnification for injuries received. *Marque* is said to be from the same root as *marches*, limits, frontiers, and literally to denote a license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction on land, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for theft by seizing the property of the subjects of a foreign nation. I can give no better account of the origin of this word. *Lutier.*
- The ship commissioned for making reprisals.
- MARQUETRY, n.** [*Fr. marqueterie, from marquer, marquer, to spot.*]
- Inlaid work; work inlaid with variegations of fine wood, shells, ivory and the like.
- MARQUIS, n.** [*Fr. id.; Sp. marques; It. marchese; from march, marches, limits. See Marches.*]
- A title of honor in Great Britain, next to that of duke. Originally, the marquis was an officer whose duty was to guard the

marches or frontiers of the kingdom. The office has ceased, and marquis is now a mere title conferred by patent. *Encyc.*
MARQUIS, *n.* A marchioness. *Obs.*

MARQUISATE, *n.* The seigniorly, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

MARPER, *n.* [from *mar.*] One that mrs. hurts or impairs. *Jacham.*

MARRIABLE, for *marriageable*. [*Not used.*]

MARRIAGE, *n.* [Fr. *marriage*, from *mari*, to marry; from *mari*, a husband; *L. mas, maris*; Sp. *maridage*.]

The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; the legal union of a man and woman for life. Marriage is a contract both civil and religious, by which the parties engage to live together in mutual affection and fidelity, till death shall separate them. Marriage was instituted by God himself for the purpose of preventing the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, for promoting domestic felicity, and for securing the maintenance and education of children.

Marriage is honorable in all and the bed undefiled. Heb. xiii.

2. A feast made on the occasion of a marriage.

The kingdom of heaven is like a certain king, who made a marriage for his son. Matt. xxii.

3. In a *scriptural sense*, the union between Christ and his church by the covenant of grace. Rev. xix.

MARRIAGEABLE, *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage; fit to be married. Young persons are *marriageable* at an earlier age in warm climates than in cold.

2. Capable of union. *Milton.*

MARRIAGE-ARTICLES, *n.* Contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded.

MARRIED, *pp.* [from *marry*.] United in wedlock.

2. *a.* Conjugal; conubial; as the *married state*.

MARRROW, *n.* [Sax. *meæg, mearh*; D. *meæg*; G. *mark*; Dan. *marv*; Sw. *märg*; Corn. *maru*; Ir. *smir* and *smear*; W. *mër*, *marow*; Ch. *marra*, to make fat; Ar. to be manly. See *Meerl*.]

1. A soft oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones.

2. The essence; the best part.

3. In the Scottish dialect, a companion; fellow; associate; match. *Tusser.*

MARRROW, *v. t.* To fill with marrow or with fat; to glut.

MARRROW-BONE, *n.* A bone containing marrow, or boiled for its marrow.

2. The bone of the knee; in *ludicrous language*. *Dryden.*

MARROWFAT, *n.* A kind of rich pea.

MARROWISH, *a.* Of the nature of marrow.

MARROWLESS, *a.* Desitute of marrow.

MARROWY, *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.

MARRY, *v. t.* [Fr. *marier*, from *mari*, a husband; *L. mas, maris*, *n. male*; Finnish, *mari* or *mord*, *id.*; Ar. *مروا* *marra*, to be

manly, masculine, brave; whence its derivatives, a man, *L. vir*, a husband, a lord or master. See also Ludolf, *Edh. Lex. Col. 68.*]

1. To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to join a man and woman for life, and constitute them man and wife according to the laws or customs of a nation. By the laws, ordained clergy men have a right to marry persons within certain limits prescribed.

Tell him he shall marry the couple himself. *Gay.*

2. To dispose of in wedlock.
 Meenas told Augustus he must either marry his daughter Julia to Agrippa, or take away his life. *Bacon.*

[*In this sense, it is properly applicable to females only.*]

3. To take for husband or wife. We say, a man *marries* a woman; or a woman *marries* a man. The first was the original sense, but both are now well authorized.

4. In *Scripture*, to unite in covenant, or in the closest connection.

Turn, O backsliding children, saith Jehovah, for I am reconciled to you. Jer. iii.

MARRY, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife; to take a husband or a wife.

If the case of the man be so with his wife, it is not good to marry. Matt. xix.

I will therefore that the younger women marry. 1 Tim. v.

MARRY, a term of asseveration, is said to have been derived from the practice of swearing by the virgin Mary. It is obsolete.

MARS, *n.* In *mythology*, the god of war; in *modern usage*, a planet; and in the *old chemistry*, a term for iron.

MARSH, *n.* [Sax. *mersc*; Fr. *marais*; D. *moeras*; G. *morast*.] It was formerly written *marsh*, directly from the French. We have *morass* from the Teutonic. See *Moor*.]

A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water, or very wet and miry, and overgrown with coarse grass or with detached clumps of sedge; a fen. It differs from swamp, which is merely moist or spongy land, but often producing valuable crops of grass. Low land occasionally overflowed by the tides, is called *salt marsh*.

MARSH-ELDER, *n.* The golden rose, a species of Viburnum. *Lee.*

MARSH-MALLOW, *n.* A plant of the genus Althæa.

MARSH-ROSGOLD, *n.* A plant of the genus Caltha.

MARSH-ROCKET, *n.* A species of water cresses. *Johnson.*

MARSHAL, *n.* [Fr. *marchal*; D. G. *marchalk*; Dan. *marshalk*; compounded of *W. marc*, a horse, and Teut. *scald*, or *schalk*, or *shalk*, a servant. The latter word now signifies a rogue. In Celtic, *scal* or *scale* signified a man, boy, or servant. In Fr. *marchal*, Sp. *mariscal*, signify a marshal, and a farmer.] Originally, an officer who had the care of horses; a groom. In more modern usage,

1. The chief officer of arms, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists. *Johnson.*

2. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession and the like.

3. A harlinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming and provide entertainment. *Johnson.*

4. In France, the highest military officer. In other countries of Europe, a marshal is a military officer of high rank, and called *field-marshal*.

5. In *America*, a civil officer, appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county. His duty is to execute all precepts directed to him, issued under the authority of the United States.

6. An officer of any private society, appointed to regulate their ceremonies and execute their orders.

Earl marshal of England, the eighth officer of an honorary title, and personal, until made hereditary by Charles I, in the family of Howard. During a vacancy in the office of high constable, the earl marshal has jurisdiction in the court of chivalry. *Encyc.*

Earl marshal of Scotland. This officer formerly had command of the cavalry, under the constable. This office was held by the family of Keith, but forfeited by rebellion in 1715. *Encyc.*

Knights marshal, or marshal of the king's house, formerly an officer who was to execute the commands of the lord steward, and have the custody of prisoners committed by the court of verge; hence, the name of a prison in Southwark. *Encyc.*

Marshal of the king's bench, an officer who has the custody of the prison called the *king's bench*, in Southwark. He attends on the court and has the charge of the prisoners committed to them. *Encyc.*

MARSHAL, *v. t.* To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner; as, to *marshal* an army; to *marshal* troops. *Dryden.*

2. To lead, as a harlinger. [*Not used.*]

3. To dispose in due order the several parts of an escutcheon, or the coats of arms of distinct families. *Encyc.*

MARSHALLED, *pp.* Arranged in due order.

MARSHALER, *n.* One who disposes in due order.

MARSHALING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order.

MARSHALSEA, *n.* In *England*, the prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household. *Johnson.*

Court of marshalsea, a court formerly held before the steward and marshal of the king's house, to administer justice between the king's domestic servants. *Blackstone.*

MARSHALSHIP, *n.* The office of a marshal.

MARSHLY, *a.* [from *marsh*.] Wet; boggy; fenny. *Dryden.*

2. Produced in marshes; as a *marshy weed*. *Dryden.*

MART, *n.* [from *market*.] A place of sale or traffick. It was formerly applied chiefly to markets and fairs in cities and towns, but it has now a more extensive application. We say, the United States are a

principal *mart* for English goods; England and France are the *marts* of American cotton.

2. Bargain; purchase and sale. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MART, *v. t.* To buy and sell; to traffick. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MARTAGON, *n.* A kind of lily. *Herbert.*

MARTEL, *v. t.* [*Fr. marteler.*] To strike. *Obs.*

MARTEN. [*See Martin.*]

MARTEN, *n.* [*D. marter; G. marder; Fr. marte; Arm. mart, marz; Sp. marta; It. martora.*]

An animal of the genus *Mustela*, or weasel kind, whose fur is used in making hats and muffs.

MARTIAL, *a.* [*Fr. from L. martialis; Sp. marcial; It. marziale; from L. Mars, the god of war.*]

1. Pertaining to war; suited to war; as *martial* equipage; *martial* music; a *martial* appearance.

2. Warlike; brave; given to war; as a *martial* nation or people.

3. Suited to battle; as a *martial* array.

4. Belonging to war, or to an army and navy; opposed to *civil*; as *martial* law; a *court martial*.

5. Pertaining to Mars, or borrowing the properties of that planet.

The natures of the fixed stars are esteemed *martial* or jovial, according to the colors by which they answer to those planets. *Obs.*

Brown.
6. Having the properties of iron, called by the old chemists, *Mars*.

MARTIALISM, *n.* Bravery; martial exercises. [*Not in use.*] *Prince.*

MARTIALIST, *n.* A warrior; a fighter. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

MARTIN, *n.* [*Fr. martinet; Sp. martinete.*] The Germans call it *mauer-schwalbe*, wall-swallow, and perhaps the word is formed from the root of *L. murus, W. mur, a wall.*]

A bird of the genus *Hirundo*, which forms its nest in buildings. It was formerly written by some authors *martel*. *Drayden.*

MARTINET, *n.* [*In military language,* a small TURTLE; ⁿ strict disciplinarian; so called from an officer of that name.

MARTINET'S, *n.* In ships, martinets are small lines fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled. *Bailey.*

MARTINGAL, *n.* [*Fr. martingale; It. Sp. martingala.*] The Portuguese call it *gamarra.*]

1. A strap or thong fastened to the girth under a horse's belly, and at the other end to the muzz-roll, passing between the forelegs. *Encyc.*

2. In ships, a rope extending from the jib-boom, to the end of a buntkin under the cap of the bowsprit. *Mar. Dict.*

MARTINMAS, *n.* [*Martin and mass.*] The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November. *Johnson.*

MARTELET, *n.* [*See Martin.*] Martlets, in heraldry, are little birds represented without feet, used as a mark of distinction for younger brethren of a family, who are thus admonished that they are to trust for promotion to the wings of merit. *Encyc.*

MARTYR, *n.* [*Gr. μαρτυρ, a witness.*] One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel. Stephen was the first christian martyr.

To be a martyr signifies only to witness the truth of Christ. *South.*

2. One who suffers death in defense of any cause. We say, a man dies a martyr to his political principles or to the cause of liberty.

MARTYR, *v. t.* To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to sacrifice one on account of his faith or profession. *Pearson.*

2. To murder; to destroy. *Chaucer.*

MARTYRDOM, *n.* The death of a martyr; the suffering of death on account of one's adherence to the faith of the gospel.

He intends to crown their innocence with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*

MARTYRIZE, *v. t.* To offer as a martyr. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

MARTYROLOGICAL, *a.* Registering or registered in a catalogue of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGIST, *n.* A writer of martyrology, or an account of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGY, *n.* [*Gr. μαρτυρ, a witness, and λογ, discourse.*]

A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings; or a register of martyrs.

Stillingfleet.
MARVEL, *n.* [*Fr. merveille; It. mirabile; It. maraviglia; Sp. maravilla; Port. maravilha; Arm. marz; L. mirabilis, wonderful, from miror, Ch. Syr. מיר demar, to wonder, L. demir.*]

We have the primary sense in the *Armoric mirid*, to stop, hold, keep, guard, hinder; for to wonder, admire or be astonished, is to stop, to hold, to be fixed, which exactly expresses the fact. The Russian *zamirayu*, to be astonished, is the same word with a prefix, and from *miryu*, to pacify or appease, that is, to stop, to allay. From the same root or family, probably, we have *moor*, to moor a ship, *Sp. Port. amarar, Fr. amarrer, to moor, and demourer*, to dwell or abide. So also *L. mora*, delay, and perhaps *morior*, *W. maru*, to die, *marus*, a wall, *Eng. demar*, &c. *Class. Mr. No. 32.*

1. A wonder; that which arrests the attention and causes a person to stand or gaze, or to pause. [This word is nearly obsolete, or at least little used in elegant writings.]

2. Wonder; admiration.

Marvel of Peru, a plant of the genus *Mirabilis*.

MARVEL, *v. i.* To wonder. It expresses less than *astonish* or *amaze*. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

MARVELLING, *ppr.* Wondering.

MARVELOUS, *a.* [*Fr. merveilleux; It. maraviglioso.*]

1. Wonderful; strange; exciting wonder or some degree of surprise.

This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes. *Ps. cxviii.*

2. Surpassing credit; incredible. *Pope.*

3. The marvelous, in writings, is that which exceeds natural power, or is preternatural; opposed to *probable*. *Johnson.*

4. Formerly used adverbially for *wonderfully*, exceedingly.

MARVELOUSLY, *adv.* Wonderfully; strangely; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise. *Clarendon.*

MARVELOUSNESS, *n.* Wonderfulness; strangeness.

MARY-BUD, *n.* The Marigold. *Shak.*

MASCLE, *n. m'asl.* In heraldry, a lozenge, as it were perforated. *Todd.*

MASCULINE, *n.* [*Fr. masculin; L. masculinus, from masculus, mas, or the Ir. modh, Polish maz, Bohemian muz, Slavonic, mosch.*]

1. Having the qualities of a man; strong; robust; as a *masculine* body.

2. Resembling man; coarse; opposed to *delicate* or *soft*; as *masculine* features.

3. Bold; brave; as a *masculine* spirit or courage.

In grammar, the *masculine* gender of words is that which expresses a male, or something analogous to it; or it is the gender appropriated to males, though not always expressing the male sex.

Encyc. Johnson.

MASCULINELY, *adv.* Like a man. *B. Jonson.*

MASCULINENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being manly; resemblance of man in qualities; as in coarseness of features, strength of body, boldness, &c.

MASH, *n.* [*G. meischen, to mix, to mash; Sp. mascar, to chew, Fr. macher, for macher, L. mastico.*]

1. A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner.

2. A mixture for a horse. *Far. Dict.*

3. A mesh. [*See Mesh*, the more common orthography.]

MASH, *v. l. To* beat into a confused mass.

2. To bruise; to crush by beating or pressure; as, to *mash* apples in a mill.

3. To mix milk and water together in brewing.

MASHED, *pp.* Beat into a mass; bruised; crushed; mixed into a mash.

MASHING, *ppr.* Beating into a mass; bruising; crushing.

MASHING-TUB, *n.* A tub for containing the mash in breweries.

MASHY, *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising. *Thomson.*

MASK, *n.* [*Fr. masque; It. maschera; Sp. Port. mascara; Arm. masel; D. masker; G. maske.*]

1. A cover for the face; that which conceals the face, especially a cover with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor. A *mask* is designed to conceal the face from beholders, or to preserve the complexion from injury by exposure to the weather and the rays of the sun. *Encyc.*

2. That which disguises; any pretense or subterfuge. *Prior.*

3. A festive entertainment of dancing or other diversions, in which the company all wear masks; a masquerade. *Shak.*

4. A revel; a bustle; a piece of mummery.

This thought might lead through this world's vain mask. *Milton.*

5. A dramatic performance written in a tragic style, without attention to rules or probability. *Peachment.*

6. In architecture, a piece of sculpture representing some grotesque form, to fill and

adorn vacant places, as in friezes, pannels, of doors, keys of arches, &c. *Encyc.*

MASK, v. t. To cover the face for concealment or defense against injury; with a mask or visor. *Addison.*

2. To disguise; to cover; to hide. *Masking the business from the common eye. Shak.*

MASK, v. i. To revel; to play the fool in masquerade.

2. To be disguised in any way. *Shak.*

MASKED, pp. Having the face covered; concealed; disguised.

2. *a. In botany,* personate.

MASKER, n. One that wears a mask; one that plays the fool at a masquerade.

MASKERY, n. The dress or disguise of a masker. *Marston.*

MASK-HOUSE, n. A place for masquerades. *Ep. Hall.*

MASKING, ppr. Covering with a mask; concealing.

MASLIN. [*See Mestin.*]

MASON, n. *ma'son.* [*Fr. maçon; Arm. maçona; D. mûselaar.* In *Sp. mazoneria* is masonry, as if from *maza*, a mallet, *maza*, a club, a *mace*. It is probably from the root of *mix* or *mas*, or more probably of *mass*, and denotes one that works in mortar. *See Mass.*]

1. A man whose occupation is to lay bricks and stones, or to construct the walls of buildings, chimneys and the like, which consist of bricks or stones.

2. A member of the fraternity of free masons. **MASONIC, a.** Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of free masons.

MASONRY, n. [*Fr. maçonnerie; Sp. mazoneria.*]

The art or occupation of a mason.

2. The work or performance of a mason; as when we say, the wall is good *masonry*.

3. The craft of free masons.

MAS'ORA, n. [*Heb.*] A Hebrew work on the bible, by several Rabbins.

MASORET'IC, a. [*Heb. מסרתי*, to deliver, whence *masora*, tradition, whence the *Masorites*, the adherents to the traditional readings of the Scriptures.]

Relating to the Masorites, who interpreted the Scriptures by tradition, and invented the Hebrew points to fix the true reading and pronunciation. Whence the vowel-points are denominated *masoretic*.

MASORITE, n. One of the writers of the Masora.

MASQUERA'DE, n. [*It. mascherata.* *See Mask.*]

1. A nocturnal assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation and other diversions.

In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades*. *Pope.*

2. Disguise. *I came to visit thee in masquerade. Dryden.*

3. A Spanish diversion on horseback. *Clarendon.*

MASQUERA'DE, v. i. To go in disguise.

2. To assemble in masks. *Swift.*

MASQUERA'DE, v. t. To put in disguise. *Kilningbrook.*

MASQUERA'DER, n. A person wearing a mask; one disguised. *L'Esrange.*

MASQUERA'DING, ppr. Assembling in masks for diversion.

MASS, n. [*Fr. masse, a mass, a heap, a mace, or club; Port. maça, dough, and a mace; Sp. masa, dough, mortar, a mass, and maza, a club, a mace; a mallet; It. massa, a heap, and maza, a mace; G. masse; L. massa, a mass.* These words seem to belong to the root of the Greek *μασσω*, to beat or pound, the root of which is *mas*; hence the connection between *mass*, and *mace*, a club. If any of these words are of a different origin, they may belong to the root of *mas*.]

1. A lump; a body of matter concentered, collected or formed into a lump; applied to any solid body; as a *mass* of iron or lead; a *mass* of flesh; a *mass* of ice; a *mass* of dough.

2. A collective body of fluid matter. The ocean is a *mass* of water.

3. A heap; as a *mass* of earth.

4. A great quantity collected; as a *mass* of treasure.

5. Bulk; magnitude. *This army of such mass and charge. Shak.*

6. An assemblage; a collection of particulars blended, confused or indistinct; as a *mass* of colors. *Addison.*

They lose their forms, and make a *mass* Confused and black, it brings too near. *Prior.*

7. Gross body of things considered collectively; the body; the bulk; as the *mass* of people in a nation. A small portion of morbid matter may infect the whole *mass* of fluids in the body.

Conjuncts have power over the *mass* of things. *Bacon.*

MASS, n. [*Sax. masa, masse; Fr. messe; It. messa; Sp. misa; D. misse; G. Dan. messa; Sw. messa; Low L. misa.* The word signifies primarily leisure, cessation from labor, from the L. *missus, remissus*, like the L. *feria*; hence a feast or holiday. *Laws of Alred, 3d.* "Be messe dege freole." *De festivitate diei festi.* *See also Laws of Cnut, Lib. 1. 14. and 2. 42.* Hence *Sax. klafnæse*, lemmas, bread-feast, and *Martin-mas, Michael-mas, candlemas, christmas.*]

The service of the Romish church; the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist; the consecration of the bread and wine. *Lye. Encyc. Wilkins.*

MASS, v. i. To celebrate mass. [*Not used.*]

MASS, v. t. To fill; to stuff; to strengthen. [*Not used.*]

MAS'SACRE, } n. [*Fr. massacre; Arm. MAS'SACRE, } mazzæer; It. mazzicare,*

to beat, from *mazza*, a club, a *mace*. *So smite* in English signifies to kill, as well as to beat.]

1. The murder of an individual, or the slaughter of numbers of human beings, with circumstances of cruelty; the indiscriminate killing of human beings, without authority or necessity, and without forms civil or military. It differs from *assassination*, which is a *private* killing. It differs from *carnage*, which is rather the effect of slaughter than slaughter itself, and is applied to the authorized destruction of men in battle. *Massacre* is sometimes called *butchery*, from its resemblance to the killing of cattle. If a soldier kills a man in battle in his own defense, it is a lawful

act; it is killing, and it is slaughter, but it is not a *massacre*. Whereas, if a soldier kills an enemy after he has surrendered, it is a *massacre*, a killing without necessity, often without authority, contrary to the usages of nations, and of course with cruelty. The practice of killing prisoners, even when authorized by the commander, is properly *massacre*; as the authority given proceeds from cruelty. We have all heard of the *massacre* of the protestants in France, in the reign of Charles IX. and frequent instances of barbarous *massacre* occur in the war between the Turks and Greeks.

2. Murder. *Shak.*

MAS'SACRE, } v. t. To murder human beings with circumstances of cruelty; to kill men with indiscriminate violence, without authority or necessity, and contrary to the usages of nations; to butcher human beings. *Shak.*

MAS'SACRE, n. One who massacres. [*A very bad word.*]

MAS'SER, n. A priest who celebrates mass.

MAS'SETER, n. [*Gr. from masos, to chew.*] A muscle which raises the under jaw.

MAS'SICOT, } n. [*Fr. massicot.*] Calcined

MAS'TICOT, } n. white lead; yellow oxyd of lead. Lead exposed to the air while melting, is covered with a gray, dusky pellicle. This pellicle carefully taken off, is reduced by agitation to a greenish gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxyd, separated from the grains of lead by sifting, and exposed to a more intense heat, sufficient to make it red hot, assumes a deep yellow color. In this state it is called *masicot*. *Massicot*, slowly heated by a moderate fire, takes a beautiful red color, and obtains the name of minium. *Fourcroy.*

Massicot is sometimes used by painters, and it is used as a drier in the composition of ointments and plasters. *Encyc.*

MAS'SINESS, } n. [*See Massey, Mass-*

MAS'SIVENESS, } n. [*See Massey, Mass-*

MAS'SIVENESS, } n. [*See Massey, Mass-*

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M'AST, *n.* [Sax. *maste*, acorns, food; Goth. *mast*, food, meat; Ir. *mast*, *meas*, an acorn; *maise*, food; W. *mez*, acorns, a portion, a meal; *mesen*, an acorn. This may be the American *maiz*, and signify food in general, from eating, chewing, masticating, or primarily a nut kernel, or acorn, the food of the primitive tribes of men. It seems to be radically the same word as *meat*.]

The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees; nuts; acorns. [*It has no plural*.]

M'ASTED, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts.

M'ASTER, *n.* [Fr. *maitre*, for *maister*; Russ. *master*; D. *meester*; G. *meister*; Sw. *mästare*; Dan. *mester*; Arm. *meastr*; It. *Sp. maestro*; L. *magister*, compounded of the root of *magis*, *major*, greater, and the Teutonic *ster*, Sax. *stearan*, to *ster*. See *Ster*. The word then signifies a chief director. See *Minister*.]

1. A man who rules, governs or directs either men or business. A man who owns slaves is their *master*; he who has servants is their *master*; he who has apprentices is their *master*, as he has the government and direction of them. The man who superintends and directs any business, is *master*, or *master workman*.

O thou my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou *master* of the poet and the song.

Nations that want protectors, will have *masters*. *Ames*.

2. A director, head, or chief manager; as the *master* of a feast.

3. The owner; proprietor; with the idea of governing. The *master* of a house may be the owner, or the occupant, who has a temporary right of governing it.

It would be believed that he rather took the horse for his subject, than his *master*. *Dryden*.

4. A lord; a ruler; one who has supreme dominion.

Cesar, the world's great *master* and his own.

5. A chief; a principal; as the *master* root of a plant. *Mortimer*.

One *master* passion swallows up the rest.

6. One who has possession, and the power of controlling or using at pleasure.

When I have made myself *master* of a hundred thousand drachmas—

7. The commander of a merchant ship. *Addison*.

8. In ships of war, an officer who takes rank immediately after the lieutenants, and navigates the ship under the direction of the captain.

9. The director of a school; a teacher; an instructor. In this sense the word is giving place to the more appropriate words teacher, instructor and preceptor; at least it is so in the United States.

10. One uncontrolled.

Let every man be *master* of his time. *Shak.*

11. An appellation of respect.

Master doctor, you have brought those drugs. *Shak.*

12. An appellation given to young men.

Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house— *Swift*.

13. A man eminently or perfectly skilled in any occupation, art or science. We say, a man is *master* of his business; a great

master of music, of the flute or violin; a *master* of his subject, &c.

14. A title of dignity in colleges and universities; as *Master* of Arts.

15. The chief of a society; as the Grand *Master* of Malta, of free-masons, &c.

16. The director of ceremonies at public places, or on public occasions.

17. The president of a college. *England*. *Master* in chancery, an assistant of the lord chancellor, chosen from among the barristers to sit in chancery, or at the rolls. *Encyc.*

Master of the rolls, an officer who has charge of the rolls and patents that pass the great seal, and of the records of the chancery. *Encyc.*

To be *master of one's self*, to have the command or control of one's own passions. The word *master* has numerous applications, in all of which it has the sense of director, chief or superintendent.

As a title of respect given to adult persons, it is pronounced *mister*; a pronunciation which seems to have been derived from some of the northern dialects. [*supra*.]

M'ASTER, *v. t.* To conquer; to overpower; to subdue; to bring under control.

Obstiny and willful neglect must be *mastered*, even though it costs blows. *Locke*.
Evil customs must be *mastered* by degrees. *Calany*.

2. To execute with skill.

I will not offer that which I cannot *master*. *Bacon*.

3. To rule; to govern.

—And, in other father thee than *master* thee. *Shak.*

M'ASTER, *v. i.* To be skillful; to excel.

M'ASTERDOM, *n.* Dominion; rule. [*Not used*.] *Shak.*

M'ASTERFUL, *a.* Having the skill of a *master*; also, imperious; arbitrary. *Obs.*

M'ASTER-HAND, *n.* The hand of a man eminently skillful. *Pope*.

M'ASTER-JEST, *n.* Principal jest. *Hudibras*.

M'ASTER-KEY, *n.* The key that opens many locks, the subordinate keys of which open only one each. *Dryden*.

M'ASTERLESS, *a.* Destitute of a *master* or owner. *Spenser*.

2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.

M'ASTER-LODE, *n.* In mining, the principal vein of ore. *Encyc.*

M'ASTERLY, *a.* Formed or executed with superior skill; suitable to a *master*; most excellent; skillful; as a *masterly* design; a *masterly* performance; a *masterly* stroke of policy.

2. Imperious.

M'ASTERLY, *adv.* With the skill of a *master*.

Thou dost speak *masterly*. *Shak.*

"I think it very *masterly* written," in Swift, is improper or unusual.

M'ASTER-PIECE, *n.* A capital performance; any thing done or made with superior or extraordinary skill.

This wondrous *master-piece* I fain would see. *Dryden*.

2. Chief excellence or talent.

Dissimulation was his *master-piece*. *Clarendon*.

M'ASTERSHIP, *n.* Dominion; rule; supreme power.

2. Superiority; preeminence.

Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive. *Dryden*.

3. Chief work; *master-piece*. [*Not used*.] *Dryden*.

4. Superior skill.

5. Title of respect; in irony.

How now, signior Launce, what new with your *mastership*. *Shak.*

6. The office of president of a college, or other institution.

M'ASTER-SINEW, *n.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated. *Far. Dict.*

M'ASTER-STRING, *n.* Principal string. *Rice*.

M'ASTER-STROKE, *n.* Capital performance. *Blackmore*.

M'ASTER-TOOTH, *n.* A principal tooth. *Bacon*.

M'ASTER-TOUCH, *n.* Principal performance. *Tuttler*.

M'ASTER-WORK, *n.* Principal performance. *Thomson*.

M'ASTER-WORD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Imperatoria*.

M'ASTERY, *n.* Dominion; power of governing or commanding.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *mastery* of the passages of the tops— *Raleigh*.

2. Superiority in competition; preeminence.

Every man that striveth for the *mastery*, is temperate in all things. 1 Cor. ix.

3. Victory in war.

It is not the voice of that shout for *mastery*. Ex. xxxii.

4. Eminent skill; superior dexterity.

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages. *Tillotson*.

5. Attainment of eminent skill or power.

The learning and *mastery* of a tongue being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties. *Locke*.

M'ASTFUL, *a.* [from *mast*.] Abounding with mast, or fruit of oak, beech and other forest trees; as the *mastful* cypress. *Dryden*.

M'ASTIC, *n.* [Fr. *mastic*; It. *mastic*; D. *mastic*; Gr. *μαστικ*.] *mastik*; Sp. *almacega*; Port. *almecega*; Ir. *maisteog*; L. *mastiche*; Gr. *μαστικ*.]

1. A resin exuding from the mastic-tree, a species of Pistacia, and obtained by incision. It is in white farinaceous tears, of a faint smell, and is used as an astrigent, and an aromatic. It is used also as an ingredient in drying varnishes.

Powerey. *Encyc.*

2. A kind of mortar or cement. *Addison*.

M'ASTICATE, *v. t.* [L. *mastic*. Qu. W. *mesigau*, from *mes*, mast, acorns, food.] To chew; to grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; as to *masticate* food.

M'ASTICATED, *pp.* Chewed.

M'ASTICATING, *ppr.* Chewing; breaking into small pieces with the teeth.

M'ASTICATION, *n.* The act or operation of chewing solid food, breaking it into small pieces, and mixing it with saliva; thus preparing it for deglutition, and more easy digestion in the stomach.

Mastication is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion. *Arbutnot*.

MAS/TICATORY, *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food.
Laurence's Lect.

MAS/TICATORY, *n.* A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.
Coxe.

MAS/TIFF, *n. plu. mastiffs.* *Mastives* is irregular. [Sp. *mastin*; It. *mastivo*; Fr. *matin*; Arn. *maslin*; Low L. *masivius*.]

A large species of dog, remarkable for strength and courage. Strabo informs us that the *masstiffs* of Britain were trained for war, and used by the Gauls in battle.
Encyc.

MAS/TLESS, *a.* Having no mast; as a vessel.
Bearing no mast; as a *masstless* oak beech.
Dryden.

MAS/TLIN. [See *Mestlin*.]

MAS/TODON, *n.* [Gr. *μαστος*, mamilla, and *οδος*, a tooth.]
A genus of mammiferous animals resembling the elephant, now extinct, and known only by their fossil remains. It includes the N. American mammoth.

MAS/TOID, *a.* [Gr. *μαστος*, the nipple or breast, and *οδος*, form.]
Resembling the nipple or breast; as the *masstoid* muscle; the *masstoid* process.

MAS/TRESS, for *mistress*, is not used.
Chaucer.

MAS/TRY, *a.* Full of mast; abounding with acorns, &c.

MAT, *n.* [W. *mat*; Sax. *meatta*; D. *mat*; G. *matte*; L. *matra*; Sp. *mata*; Jr. *matra*; Russ. *mat*; W. *math*, that is spread. The sense is probably a lay or spread, from falling, throwing, or stretching. Class Md. No. 6. 8. 9.]

1. A texture of sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, or other material, to be laid on a floor for cleaning the boots and shoes of those who enter a house, and for other purposes.
Carcu.

2. A web of rope-yarn, used in ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, &c.

MAT, *v. l.* To cover or lay with mats.
Evelyn.

2. To twist together; to interweave like a mat; to entangle.
And o'er his eyebrows hung his *matted* hair.
Dryden.

3. To press together; to lay flat; as *matted* grass.

MAT/ACHIN, *n.* [Sp. a buffoon, a grotesque dance.]
An old dance.
Sidney.

MAT/ADORE, *n.* [Sp. *matador*, a murderer, and a card, from *matar*, to kill.]
One of the three principal cards in the game of ombre and quadrille, which are always two black aces and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seven in hearts and diamonds.
Johnson. Pope.

MATCH, *n.* [Fr. *meche*; It. *miccia*; Sp. *Port. mecha*; Arn. *mechcan*, *mech*.]
1. Some very combustible substance used for catching fire from a spark, as lemp, flax, cotton, tow dipped in sulphur, or a species of dry wood, called vulgarly touch-wood.
2. A rope or cord made of hempen tow, composed of three strands slightly twisted, and again covered with tow and boiled in the lees of old wine. This when light-

ed at one end, retains fire and burns slowly till consumed. It is used in firing artillery, &c.
Encyc.

MATCH, *n.* [Sax. *maca* and *gemaca*, an equal, fellow, companion, D. *macker*, Dan. *maga*, Sw. *make*.]

1. A person who is equal to another in strength or other quality; one able to cope with another.

Government—makes an innocent man of the lowest ranks a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow subjects.
Addison.

2. One that suits or tallies with another; or any thing that equals another.

3. Union by marriage.
Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches* than those of its own making.
Boyle.

In popular language, it is applied to the engagement of lovers before marriage.

4. One to be married.
She inherited a fair fortune of her own—and was looked upon as the richest *match* in the west.
Clarendon.

MATCH, *n.* [Gr. *μαχη*, a battle, a fight; but probably of the same family as the preceding.]
A contest; competition for victory; or a union of parties for contest; as in games or sports.
A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize.
Dryden.

MATCH, *v. l.* To equal.
No settled senses of the word can *match* The pleasure of that madness.
Shak.

2. To show an equal.
No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct.
South.

3. To oppose as equal; to set against as equal in contest.
Eternal night
To *match* with their inventions they presumed
So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn.
Milton.

4. To suit; to make equal; to proportion.
Let poets *match* their subject to their strength—
—To *match* patterns and colors.
Swift.

5. To marry; to give in marriage.
A senator of Rome, while Rome survived,
Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king.
Addison.

6. To purify vessels by burning a *match* in them.

MATCH, *v. i.* To be united in marriage.
I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred.
Shak.

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep.
Dryden.

2. To suit; to correspond; to be of equal size, figure or quality; to tally. We say of a piece of cloth, it does not *match* with another.

MATCH/ABLE, *a.* Equal; suitable; fit to be joined.
Spenser.

2. Correspondent. [Little used.]
Woodward.

MATCHED, *pp.* Equaled; suited; placed in opposition; married.

MATCH/ING, *ppr.* Equaling; suiting; setting in opposition; uniting in marriage.

MATCH/LESS, *a.* Having no equal; as *matchless* impudence; a *matchless* queen; *matchless* love or charms.

MATCH/LESSLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be equalled.

MATCH/LESSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being without an equal.

MATCH/LOCK, *n.* Formerly, the lock of a musket which was fired by a match.

MATCH/MAKER, *n.* One who makes matches for burning.

2. One who contrives or effects a union by marriage.

MATE, *v.* [D. *maat*; Ar. *مات* matau, to associate. Class Md. No. 11.]

1. A companion; an associate; one who customarily associates with another. Young persons nearly of an age, and frequently associating, are called *mates* or *playmates*.

2. A husband or wife.

3. The male or female of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young.
Milton.

4. One that eats at the same table.

5. One that attends the same school; a school-mate.

6. An officer in a merchant ship or ship of war, whose duty is to assist the master or commander. In a merchant ship, the mate, in the absence of the master, takes command of the ship. Large ships have a first, second, and third mate.

In general, *mate*, in compound words, denotes an assistant, and ranks next in subordination to the principal; as master's *mate*; surgeon's *mate*, &c.

MATE, *n.* [Sp. *Port. mate*; Fr. *mat*; from Sp. *matar*, to kill.]

In chess, the state of the king so situated that he cannot escape.

MATE, *v. l.* To match; to marry.
Spenser. Shak.

2. To equal; to be equal to.
For thus the *masstful* chesnut *mates* the skies.
Dryden.

3. To oppose; to equal.
—I'll th' way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a sounder man than Surrey can be.
Shak.

MATE, *v. l.* [Fr. *mater*, to mate in chess; Sw. *matla*, to weaken; to enervate; Sp. *matar*, to kill.]

To enervate; to subdue; to crush.
Audacity doth almost bind and *mate* the weaker sort of minds. [Not used.]
Bacon.

MATE/LESS, *a.* Having no mate or companion.
Peacham.

Materia Medica, a general name for every substance used in medicine.
Encyc.

2. An auxiliary branch of the science of medicine, which treats of the nature and properties of all the substances that are employed for the cure of diseases.
Ed. Encyc.

MATE/RIAL, *a.* [It. *materiale*; Fr. *matériel*; Sp. *material*; from L. *materialis*, mater.]

1. Consisting of matter; not spiritual; as *material* substance; *material* bodies.

2. Important; momentous; more or less necessary; having influence or effect.
Hold them for catholics or heretics, it is not a thing very *material* in this question.
Hooker.

In the account of simple ideas, I shall set down only such as are most *material* to our present purpose.
Locke.

So we say, a *material* point; a *material*

fault or error; a *material* fact or consideration.

3. Not formal; substantial.

4. Furnishing materials; as *material* men.

MATERIAL, *n.* The substance, *Wheaton, Rep.* of which any thing is made; as, wool is the *material* of cloth; rags are the *material* of paper.

MATERIALISM, *n.* The doctrine of materialists; the opinion of those who maintain that the soul of man is not a spiritual substance distinct from matter, but that it is the result or effect of the organization of matter in the body.

The irregular fears of a future state had been suppressed by the *materialism* of Epicurus. *Buckminster.*

MATERIALIST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body.

MATERIALITY, *n.* Material existence; corporeity; not spirituality. *Digby.*

2. Importance; as the *materiality* of facts. *Judge Chase.*

MATERIALIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to a state of matter; also, to regard as matter. *Reid.*

MATERIALLY, *adv.* In the state of matter. *Boyle.*

2. Not formally; substantially. An ill intention may spoil an act *materially* good. *South.*

3. In an important manner or degree; essentially. It *materially* concerns us to know the real motives of our actions.

MATERIALNESS, *n.* The state of being material; importance.

MATERIATE, *s.* [L. *materialis*.] COM-MATERIATED, *s.* consisting of matter. [L. *de uscd.*] *Bacon.*

MATERIATION, *n.* The act of forming matter. [Not used.] *Brown.*

MATERIALLY, *a.* [L. *maternus*, from *mater*, mother.]

Mothers; pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; as *maternal* love; *maternal* tenderness.

MATERNITY, *n.* [Fr. *maternité*.] The character or relation of a mother.

MATFELON, *n.* [Sp. Port. *matar*, D. *maten*, to kill, and *felon*.]

A plant of the genus *Centaurea*, knap-weed.

MATH, *n.* [Sax. *math*.] A knowing; as in *aftermath*.

MATHEMATIC, *s.* [L. *mathematicus*.]

MATHEMATICAL, *s.* Pertaining to mathematics; as *mathematical* knowledge; *mathematical* instruments.

2. According to the principles of mathematics; as *mathematical* exactness.

MATHEMATICALLY, *adv.* According to the laws or principles of mathematical science.

2. With mathematical certainty; demonstrably. *Bentley.*

MATHEMATICIAN, *n.* [Fr. *mathématicien*.] One versed in mathematics.

MATHEMATICS, *n.* [L. *mathematica*, from Gr. *μαθηματικα*, from *μαθησασθαι*, to learn; the *s* is properly casual, and the root belongs to Class Mj. No. 10.]

The science of quantity; the science which

treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered. This science is divided into *pure* or *speculative*, which considers quantity abstractly, without relation to matter; and *mixed*, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is consequently interwoven with physical considerations. It is the peculiar excellence of *mathematics*, that its principles are demonstrable. Arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, and conic sections, are branches of *mathematics*.

MATH-EMEG, *n.* A fish of the cod kind, inhabiting Hudson's bay. *Pennant.*

MATH-ES, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MATH-ESIS, *n.* [Gr. *μαθησις*.] The doctrine of mathematics. *Pope.*

MATIN, *a.* [Fr. *matin*, morning; G. *matte*, matins; L. *matutinus*.]

Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning; as a *matin* trumpet.

MATIN, *n.* Morning. [Not used.] *Shak.*

MATINS, *n.* Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs.

The vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *matins*, for the saints: whose letters are. *Stillingfleet.*

The winged choristers began To chirp their *matins*. *Cleaveland.*

2. Time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Romish church.

MATIN, *n.* [Fr. *matras*; D. *id.* In French, the word signifies an arrow; Arm. *matara*, to throw a dart. This verb coincides with L. *mitto*. It seems then to be so called from its long neck.]

A cucurbit; a chemical vessel in the shape of an egg, or with a tapering neck, open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c. *Nicholson Quincy.*

MATRESS, *n.* [W. *matras*; D. *id.*; Fr. *matressa*; G. *matratze*; Fr. *matelas*; Arm. *matelaz*; from *mat*.]

A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss or other soft material, and quilted.

MATRIX, *s.* [L. *matrix*, from *mater*, mother.]

1. The womb; the cavity in which the fetus of an animal is formed and nourished till its birth. *Encyc.*

2. A mold; the cavity in which any thing is formed, and which gives it shape; as the *matrix* of a type.

3. The place where any thing is formed or produced; as the *matrix* of metals; gang.

4. In *dyer's*, the five simple colors, black, white, blue, red and yellow, of which all the rest are composed. *Encyc.*

MATRICIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

MATRICIDE, *n.* [L. *matricidium*; *mater*, mother, and *caedo*, to slay.]

1. The killing or murder of a mother. *Brown.*

2. The killer or murderer of his mother.

MATRICULATE, *v. t.* [L. *matricula*, a roll or register, from *matrix*.]

To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register. *Watson.*

MATRICULATE, *n.* One enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society. *Arbutnot.*

MATRICATION, *n.* The act of registering a name and admitting to membership. *Ayliffe.*

MATRI-MONIAL, *a.* [It. *matrimoniale*. See *Matrimony*.]

1. Pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal; as *matrimonial* rights or duties.

2. Derived from marriage. If he relied on that title, he could be but a king at courtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial*, than a real power. *Bacon.*

MATRI-MONIALLY, *adv.* According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*

MATRI-MONIOUS, *a.* Matrimonial. [Little used.] *Milton.*

MATRIMONY, *n.* [L. *matrimonium*, from *mater*, mother.]

Marriage; wedlock; the union of man and woman for life; the nuptial state.

If any man know cause why this couple should not be joined in holy *matrimony*, they are to declare it. *Com. Prayer.*

MATRIX. [See *Matrice*.]

MATRON, *n.* [Fr. *matrone*; L. *matrona*; from *mater*, mother.]

An elderly married woman, or an elderly lady. *Johnson. Encyc.*

MATRONAL, *a.* [L. *matronalis*.] Pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly. *Bacon.*

MATRONIZE, *v. t.* To render matronlike. *Richardson.*

MATRONLIKE, *a.* Having the manner of an elderly woman; grave; sedate; becoming a matron.

MATRONLY, *a.* Elderly; advanced in years. *L'Estrange.*

MATROSS, *n.* [D. *matroos*; Sw. Dan. Russ. *matros*, a sailor; D. *maat*, a mate; *maat*, fellows, sailors; Fr. *matelot*. In Arm. *matelot* is a colleague. The word seems to be from *mat*.]

Matrosses are soldiers in a train of artillery, who are next to the gunners and assist them in loading, firing and spunging the guns. They carry fire-locks, and march with the store waggons as guards and assistants. *Bailey. Encyc.*

MAT-TAMORE, *n.* In the east, a subterranean repository for wheat. *Parkhurst. Shaw.*

MAT-TER, *n.* [L. Sp. H. *matéria*; Fr. *matière*; Arm. *matery*; W. *mater*, what is produced, occasion, affair, matter; *matrec*, *matres*, matter; *matru*, to purify or dissolve. Ovid deduces *mater* from *mad*, what proceeds or advances, a good; *madu*, to cause to proceed, to render productive; *mad*, good, beneficial, that is, advancing, progressive. Here we have a clear idea of the radical sense of *good*, which is proceeding, advancing. A *good* is that which advances or promotes; and hence we see the connection between this word *mad*, and *matter*, pus, both from *progressiveness*.

The original verb is in the Ar. *mad*, to extend, to reach or stretch, to be tall, to thrust out, to excrete, to produce pus, to yawn; derivatives, pus, saucis, *matter*. This verb in Heb. and Ch. signifies to measure, and is the same as the L. *metior*, Gr. *μετροω*. In Syriac, it signifies to escape.]

1. Substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is thrown out or discharged in a tumor, boil or abscess; pus; purulent substance collected in an abscess, the effect of suppuration more or less perfect; as digested *matter*; sanious *matter*.
2. Body; substance extended; that which is visible or tangible; as earth, wood, stone, air, vapor, water.
3. In a more general and philosophic sense, the substance of which all bodies are composed; the substratum of sensible qualities, though the parts composing the substratum may not be visible or tangible.

Encyc.

Matter is usually divided by philosophical writers into four kinds or classes; *solid, liquids, æriform, and imponderable*. Solid substances are those whose parts firmly cohere and resist impression, as wood or stone; *liquids* have free motion among their parts, and easily yield to impression, as water and wine. *Æriform* substances are elastic fluids, called vapors and gases, as air and oxygen gas. The *imponderable* substances are destitute of weight, as light, caloric, electricity, and magnetism.

4. Subject; thing treated; that about which we write or speak; that which employs thought or excites emotion; as, this is *matter* of praise, of gratitude, or of astonishment.

Son of God, Savior of men, thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song.

Milton.

5. The very thing supposed or intended. He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matter*, that few escaped. *Tillotson.*
6. *Affair*; business; event; thing; course of things. *Matters* have succeeded well thus far; observe how *matters* stand; thus the *matter* rests at present; thus the *matter* ended.
- To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities from astrology. *Bacon.*
- Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. *Spectator.*
7. Cause of any event, as of any disturbance, of a disease, or of a difficulty. When a moving machine stops suddenly, we ask, what is the *matter*? When a person is ill, we ask, what is the *matter*? When a tumult or quarrel takes place, we ask, what is the *matter*?

8. Subject of complaint; suit; demand. If the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions— *Bacon.*
- Every great *matter* they shall bring to thee, but every small *matter* they shall judge— *Ex. xviii.*

9. Import; consequence; importance; moment. A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
No *matter* which, no neither of them lie. *Dryden.*

10. Space of time; a portion of distance. I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter*. *Congreve.*
- Away he goes, a *matter* of seven miles— *L'Estrange.*
- [In these last senses, the use of *matter* is now vulgar.]

Upon the *matter*, considering the whole; taking all things into view. This phrase is now obsolete; but in lieu of it, we sometimes use, upon the whole *matter*.

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, upon the whole *matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon.*

Matter of record, that which is recorded, or which may be proved by record.

MATTER, *n. i.* To be of importance; to import; used with *it, this, that, or what*. *This matters* not; that *matters* not; chiefly used in negative phrases; as, *what matters* it?

It matters not how they are called, so we know who they are. *Locke.*

2. To mature; to form pus; to collect, as *matter* in an abscess.

Each slight sore *mattereth*. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

[We now use *maturate*.]

MATTER, *v. t.* To regard. [*Not used.*]

MATTERLESS, *a.* Void of matter. *B. Jonson.*

MATTERY, *a.* Purulent; generating pus; as a *mattery* cough. *Harvey.*

MAT TOCK, *n.* [*Sax. matuc; W. madoq.*] A tool to grub up weeds or roots; a grubbing hoe. *Bailey.*

MAT TRESS. [*See Matress, a more correct orthography.*]

MATURANT, *n.* [*L. maturo, from maturus, mature, ripe.*]

In pharmacy, a medicine or application to a tumor, which promotes suppuration. *Encyc.*

MATURATE, *v. t.* [*L. maturo, to hasten, from maturus, ripe.*]

To ripen; to hasten or promote suppuration.

MATURATE, *v. i.* To become ripe; to suppurate, as a tumor, and form pus.

MATURATION, *n.* The process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness. *Bacon.*

2. The process of suppurating; suppuration; the forming of pus in tumors. *Quincy.*

MATURATIVE, *a.* Ripening; conducting to ripeness.

2. Conducting to suppuration, or the formation of matter in a tumor or abscess.

MATURE, *a.* [*L. maturus; Dan. moed, moeden.*] In *W. méd*, is complete, perfect, mature; and *medi* signifies to reap. *L. mcto.*

So *ripe*, in English, seems to be connected with *reap*. In Cl. מָצִיף signifies to come to, to reach, to be mature. *See Mep.*

1. Ripe; perfected by time or natural growth; as a man of *mature* age. We apply it to a young man who has arrived to the age when he is supposed to be competent to manage his own concerns; to a young woman who is fit to be married; and to elderly men who have much experience.

Their price is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years— *Addison.*

Mature the virgin was of Egypt's race. *Prior.*

How shall I meet or how exact the sage,
Unskilled in speech, nor yet *mature* of age. *Pope.*

2. Brought to perfection; used of plants. The wheat is *mature*.

3. Completed; prepared; ready. The plan or scheme was *mature*.

This lies glowing, and is *mature* for the violent breaking out. *Shak.*

4. Ripe; come to suppuration; as, the tumor is *mature*.

MATURE, *v. t.* [*L. maturo.*] To ripen; to hasten to a perfect state; to promote ripeness.

Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon.*

2. To advance towards perfection. Love indulged my labors past,
Matures my present, and shall bound my last. *Pope.*

MATURE, *v. i.* To advance toward ripeness; to become ripe or perfect. Wine *matures* by age, or by agitation in a long voyage. The judgment *matures* by age and experience.

MATURED, *pp.* Ripened; advanced to perfection; prepared.

MATURELY, *adv.* With ripeness; completely.

2. With full deliberation. A prince entering on war, ought *maturely* to consider the state of his finances.

3. Early; soon. [*Latinism, little used.*]

MATURING, *pp.* Ripening; being in or coming to a complete state. *Bentley.*

MATURITY, *n.* Ripeness; a state of

MATURENESS, *n.* perfection or completeness; as the *maturity* of age or of judgment; the *maturity* of corn or of grass; the *maturity* of a plan or scheme.

MATUTINAL, *a.* [*L. matutinus.*] Pertaining to the morning.

MATUTINE, *n.* [*L. matutinus.*]

MATWEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lygeum*.

MAUDLIN, *a.* [corrupted from Magdalen, who is drawn by painters with eyeswelled and red with weeping.]

Drunk; fuddled; approaching to intoxication; stupid.

And the kind *maudlin* crowd melts in her praise. *Southern.*

MAUDLIN, *a.* A plant of the genus *Achillea*.

MAUGER, *adv.* [*Fr. malgré, ill will; mal and gré.*]

In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding; used only in burlesque.

This, mawser all the world, will I keep safe. *Shak.*

MAUKIN. [*See Malkin.*]

MAUL, *n.* [*L. malleus. See Mall.*] A heavy wooden hammer; written also *mall*.

MAUL, *v. t.* To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel; to wound in a coarse manner.

Meek modern faith to murder, hack and *mauld*. *Pope.*

MAUNCH, *n.* [*Fr. manche.*] A loose sleeve. [*Not used.*]

MAUND, *n.* [*Sax. and D. mand.*] A hand-basket; a word used in Scotland.

MAUND, *v. t.* To mutter; to murmur.

MAUNDER, *v. t.* and *i.* mur; to grumble; to beg. *Obs.*

MAUNDER, *n.* A beggar. *Obs.*

MAUNDERER, *n.* A grumbler. *Obs.*

MAUNDERING, *n.* Complaint. *Obs.*

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, *n.* [supposed to be from *Sax. mand, a basket*; because on that day, princes used to give alms to the poor from their baskets; or from *dies mandati*, the day of command, on which day our Savior gave his great *mandate*, that we should love one another. *Lye. Johnson.*]

The Thursday in passion week, or next before Good Friday.

MAUSOLEUM, *n.* A pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental. *Burton.*

MAUSOLEUM, *n.* [L.; Fr. *mausolée*; from Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia, his widow, erected a stately monument.]

A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.

MAUTHER, *n.* A foolish young girl. [Not used.] *B. Jonson.*

MAVIS, *n.* [Fr. *mauvis*.] A bird, a species of Turdus.

MAW, *n.* [Sax. *maga*; Sw. *mage*; D. *maag*; G. *magen*.]

1. The stomach of brutes; applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt only.

2. The crawl of fowls. *Arbutnot.*

MAWK, *n.* A maggot; a slattern. [Not in use.]

MAWKINGLY, *adv.* Slatternly; sluttishly. *Bp. Taylor.*

MAWKISH, *a.* Apt to cause satiety or loathing.

So sweetly *maukish*, and so smoothly dull.

MAWKISHNESS, *n.* Aptness to cause loathing. *Pope.*

MAWKY, *a.* Maggoty. [Local.] *Grass.*

MAWMET, *n.* [from *Mahomet*.] A puppet; anciently, an idol. *Obs.* *Wichifly.*

MAWMETRY, *n.* The religion of Mahomet; also, idolatry. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

MAWMISH, *a.* [from *maw*, or *mauvet*.] Foolish; silly; idle; nauseous.

MAWORM, *n.* A worm that infests the stomach. *Harvey.*

MAXILLAR, } *a.* [L. *maxillaris*, from *maxilla*, the jaw-bone; probably from the root of *mask*.]

Pertaining to the jaw; as the *maxillary* bones or glands.

MAXIM, *n.* [Fr. *maxime*, It. *massima*, L. *maximum*, literally the greatest.]

1. An established principle or proposition; a principle generally received or admitted as true. It is nearly the same in popular usage, as *axiom* in philosophy and mathematics.

It is a *maxim* of state, that countries newly acquired and not settled, are matters of burden, rather than of strength. *Bacon.*

It is their *maxim*, love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

2. In music, the longest note formerly used, equal to two longs, or four breves.

MAXIM-MONGER, *n.* One who deals much in maxims. *Chesterfield.*

MAXIMUM, *n.* [L.] In mathematics, the greatest number or quantity attainable in any given case; opposed to *minimum*.

MAY, *n.* [L. *Maius*; Fr. *Mai*; It. *Maggio*.] Sp. *Mayo*.

1. The fifth month of the year, beginning with January, but the third, beginning with March, as was the ancient practice of the Romans.

2. [Goth. *maei*. See *Maid*.] A young woman. *Obs.*

3. The early part of life.

His *Mary* of youth and bloom of lusthood. *Shak.*

MAY, *v. i.* To gather flowers in May-morning. *Sidney.*

MAY, *verb aux.*; pret. *might*. [Sax. *magan*, to be strong or able, to avail; D. *mejen* or *mogen*; G. *magen*; Russ. *mogu*.] The old pret. *might* is obsolete, but not wholly extinct among our common people. The sense is to strain or press.]

1. To be possible. We say, a thing *may* be, or *may* not be; an event *may* happen; a thing *may* be done, if means are not wanting.

2. To have physical power; to be able.

To have moral power; to have liberty, leave, license or permission; to be permitted; to be allowed. A man *may* do what the laws permit. He *may* do what is not against decency, propriety or good manners. We *may* not violate the laws, or the rules of good breeding. I told the servant he *might* be absent.

Thou *mayest* be no longer steward. *Luke xvi.*

4. It is used in prayer and petitions to express desire. O *may* we never experience the evils we dread. So also in expressions of good will. *May* you live happily, and be a blessing to your country. It was formerly used for *can*, and its radical sense is the same.

May be, *it may* be, are expressions equivalent to *perhaps*, *by chance*, *peradventure*, that is, it is possible to be.

MAY-APPLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Podophyllum*.

MAY-BLOOM, *n.* The hawthorn.

MAY-BUG, *n.* A chaffer. *Ainsworth.*

MAY-BUSH, *n.* A plant of the genus *Crateagus*.

MAY-DAY, *n.* The first day of May.

MAY-DEW, *n.* The dew of May, which is said to whiten linen, and to afford by repeated distillations, a red and odoriferous spirit. It has been supposed that from the preparation of this dew, the Rosicrucians took their name. *Encyc.*

MAY-DUKE, *n.* A variety of the common cherry.

MAY-FLOWER, *n.* A plant; a flower that appears in May. *Bacon.*

MAY-FLY, *n.* An insect or fly that appears in May. *Walton.*

MAY-GAME, *n.* Sport or diversion; play, such as is used on the first of May. *Dryden.*

MAYING, *n.* The gathering of flowers on May-day.

MAY-LADY, *n.* The queen or lady of May, in old May-games. *Dryden.*

MAY-LILY, *n.* The lily of the valley, of the genus *Convallaria*.

MAY-MORN, *n.* Freshness; vigor. *Shak.*

MAY-POLE, *n.* A pole to dance round in May; a long pole erected.

MAY-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *Anthemis*.

MAYHEM. [See *Main*.]

MAYOR, *n.* [Fr. *maire*; Norm. *maer*, *maier*, *meire*; Arm. *maer*; W. *maer*, one stationed, one that looks after or tends, one that keeps or guards, a provost, a mayor, a bailiff; *maer y bisual*, a land steward, the keeper of a cow-lare; *maerdree*, a dairy hamlet; *maerdy*, a dairy-

farm; *maeron*, a male-keeper or dairy-farmer; *maeres*, a female who looks after, a dairy-woman; *maeroni*, the office of a keeper, superintendency, *mayoralty*; Arm. *mirer*, to keep, stop, hold, coinciding with Fr. *mirer*, L. *miror*, the primary sense of which is precisely the same as in the Armenian. See *Admirable* and *Miracle*. A *mayor*, then, was originally an overseer, and among country gentlemen, a steward, a kind of domestic bailiff; rendered in the writings of the middle ages, *villanus*. See *Spelman ad voc*. The derivation of the word from L. *major*, is undoubtedly an error.]

The chief magistrate of a city, who, in London and York, is called lord mayor. The mayor of a city, in America, is the chief judge of the city court, and is assisted, in some cases at least, by two or more aldermen. To the lord mayor of London belong several courts of judicature, as the hustings, court of requests, and court of common council.

MAYORALTY, *n.* The office of a mayor. *Bacon.*

MAYORESS, *n.* The wife of a mayor.

MAZAGAN, *n.* A variety of the common bean. [*vicia faba*.]

MAZARD, *n.* [probably from the root of *marsh*; Fr. *machoire*.]

1. The jaw. [Not used.] *Shak. Hudibras.*

2. A kind of cherry.

MAZARD, *v. t.* To knock on the head. [Not in use.] *B. Jonson.*

MAZARINE, *n.* A deep blue color.

2. A particular way of dressing fowls.

2. A little dish set in a larger one. *Ash.*

MAZE, *n.* [Sax. *mase*, a whirlpool; Arm. *maz*, confusion or shame. The origin and affinities of this word are not ascertained.]

1. A winding and turning; perplexed state of things; intricacy; a state that embarrasses.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate. Puzzled with *mazes*, and perplexed with error. *Addison.*

2. Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty.

3. A labyrinth.

MAZE, *v. t.* To bewilder; to confound with intricacy; to amaze. *Spenser.*

MAZE, *v. i.* To be bewildered. *Obs.*

MAZEDNESS, *n.* Confusion; astonishment. *Obs.*

MAZER, *n.* A maple cup. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

MAZOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to mазology.

MAZOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in mазology.

MAZOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *μαζα*, a breast, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The doctrine or history of mammiferous animals.

MAZY, *a.* Winding; perplexed with turns and windings; intricate; as *mazy* error. *Milton.*

To run the ring and trace the *mazy* round. *Dryden.*

M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, doctor of medicine.

ME, *pron. pers.*; the objective case of *I*, answering to the oblique cases of *ego*, in Latin. [Sax. *me*; Goth. *mik*; G. *mich*; Fr. *moi*; L. *mihi*; Sp. *mi*; It. *mi* or *me*; Arm. *me*;

Port. *min*; D. *my*; Galic, *mo*; Hindoo, *meho*; Sans. *me*. The Hindoos use *me* in the nominative, as in Celtic and French, *mi, moi*.

Follow *me*; give to *me*; go with *me*. The phrase "I followed *me* close," is not in use. Before *think*, as in *methinks*, *me* is properly in the dative case, and the verb is impersonal; the construction is, it appears to *me*.

ME/ACOCK, *n.* [Qu. *meek* and *cock*.] An uxorious, effeminate man. [Not used.]

ME/ACOCK, *a.* Lame; timorous; cowardly. [Not used.]

MEAD, *n.* [Sax. *meda*, *medu*, mead or wine; D. *mede*; G. *metz*; Dan. *mid*; W. *mez*; Ir. *midh* or *madh*; Arm. *me*. In Greek *me* is wine, as in *madia* in Sausnet, and *medo* in Zend. In Russ. *med* or *meda* is honey. If the word signifies primarily liquor in general, it may be allied to Gr. *μέλας*, L. *madco*, to be wet. But it may have had its name from honey.]

A fermented liquor consisting of honey and water, sometimes enriched with spices.

MEAD, { *n. mead*, } [Sax. *mede*, *me-*
MEADOW, { *n. meado*. } *deve*; G. *metz*,
a mead, and a meadow; Ir. *madh*. The sense is extended or flat depressed land. It is supposed that this word enters into the name *Mediolanum*, now *Milan*, in Italy; that is, *mead-land*.]

A tract of low land. In America, the word is applied particularly to the low ground on the banks of rivers, consisting of a rich mold or an alluvial soil, whether grass land, pasture, tillage or wood land; as the *meadows* on the banks of the Connecticut. The word with us does not necessarily imply wet land. This species of land is called, in the western states, *bottoms*, or *bottom land*. The word is also used for other low or flat lands, particularly lands appropriated to the culture of grass.

The word is said to be applied in Great Britain to land somewhat watery, but covered with grass.

Meadow means pasture or grass land, annually mown for hay; but more particularly, land too moist for cattle to graze on in winter, without spoiling the sward.

[*Mead* is used chiefly in poetry.]

MEAD OW-ORE, *n.* In mineralogy, a chalcoidal bog iron ore.

MEAD OW-RUE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Thalictrum*.

MEAD OW-SAFFRON, *n.* A plant of the genus *Colchicum*.

MEAD OW-SAXIFRAGE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Pedicularis*.

MEAD OW-SWEET, *n.* A plant of the genus *Spiraea*.

MEAD OW-WORT, *n.* A plant. Drayton.

MEAD OWY, *a.* Containing meadow.

ME/AGER, *a.* [Fr. *maigre*; Sp. *ti. magro*; L. *macer*; D. G. Dan. Sw. *maager*; Gr. *μακρος*, *μακρος*, small; allied to Eng. *meek*; Ch. *מָעָר*, to be thin, to be depressed, to subdue; Heb. *מָעָר*. Class Mg. No. 2. 9. and 10. 13.]

1. Thin; lean; destitute of flesh or having little flesh; applied to animals.

Meager were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.

2. Poor; barren; destitute of richness, fertility, or any thing valuable; as a *meager soil*; *meager limestone*.

3. Barren; poor; wanting strength of diction, or richness of ideas or imagery; as a *meager style* or composition; *meager annals*.

ME/AGER, *v. l.* To make lean. [Not used.]

ME/AGERLY, *adv.* Poorly; thinly.

ME/AGERNESS, *n.* Leanness; want of flesh.

2. Poverty; barrenness; want of fertility or richness.

3. Scantiness; barrenness; as the *meagerness of service*.

MEAK, *n.* A hook with a long handle.

MEAL, *n.* [Sax. *mal*, a part or portion; D. *mael*; G. *mahl*; probably from breaking. See the next word.]

1. A portion of food taken at one time; a repast. It is customary in the U. States to eat three meals in a day. The principal meal of our ancestors was dinner, at noon.

2. A part; a fragment; in the word *piece-meal*.

MEAL, *n.* [Sax. *mealewe*, *melewe*; G. *mehl*; Sw. *mäl*; Dan. D. *mael*; G. *mehlich*; neatly sifted; W. *mail*, biased, ground, smooth. This word seems to be allied to *mill*, L. *mola*, and to L. *mollis*, Eng. *meadow*. The radical sense is probably to break, comminute, or grind to fine particles, and hence the sense of softness; or the sense of softness may be from yielding or smoothness, and the verb may be from the noun.]

1. The substance of edible grain ground to fine particles, and not bolted or sifted. Meal primarily includes the bran as well as the flour. Since bolting has been generally practiced, the word *meal* is not generally applied to the finer part, or flour, at least in the United States, though believe it is sometimes so used. In New England, *meal* is now usually applied to ground maize, whether bolted or unbolted, called *Indian meal*, or *corn-meal*. The words *wheat-meal* and *rye-meal* are rarely used, though not wholly extinct; and *meal* occurs also in *oatmeal*.

2. Flour; the finer part of pulverized grain. [This sense is now uncommon.]

MEAL, *v. l.* To sprinkle with meal, or to mix meal with. [Little used.]

MEALINESS, *n.* The quality of being mealy; softness or smoothness to the touch.

MEAL-MAN, *n.* A man that deals in meal.

MEAL-TIME, *n.* The usual time of eating meals.

ME/ALY, *a.* Having the qualities of meal; soft; smooth to the feel.

2. Like meal; farinaceous; soft; dry and friable; as a *mealy potato*; a *mealy apple*.

3. Overspread with something that resembles meal; as the *mealy wings* of an insect.

ME/ALY-MOUTHED, *a.* Literally, having a soft mouth; hence, unwilling to tell the

truth in plain language; inclined to speak of any thing in softer terms than the truth will warrant.

MEALY-MOUTH/EDNESS, *n.* Inclination to express the truth in soft words, or to disguise the plain fact; reluctance to tell the plain truth.

MEAN, *a.* [Sax. *maene*, *gemane*; the latter word signifies *common*, L. *communis*. *Maen* coincides in elements with Sax. *maereg*, *maery*; and the primary sense may be a crowd, like *vulgaris*, from L. *vulgus*. If the primary sense is small, it coincides with Ir. *mean*, W. *maen* or *main*, Fr. *menu*, It. *meno*, L. *minor* and *minus*, to diminish; but I think the word belongs to the root of *common*. See Class Mn. No. 2 and 5.]

1. Wanting dignity; low in rank or birth; as a man of *mean* parentage, *mean* birth or origin.

2. Wanting dignity of mind; low minded; base; destitute of honor; spiritless.

Can you imagine I so *mean*, could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love?

3. Contemptible; despicable. The Roman legions and great Cesar found Our fathers no *mean* foes.

4. Of little value; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard.

We fast, not to please *mean*, nor to promote any *mean* worldly interest.

5. Of little value; humble; poor; as a *mean* abode; a *mean* dress.

MEAN, *a.* [Fr. *moyen*; Sp. Port. *mediano*; L. *medium*, *medius*; Ir. *meadhan*. See *Middle*.]

1. Middle; at an equal distance from the extremes; as the *mean* distance; the *mean* proportion between quantities; the *mean* ratio.

According to the fittest style of lofty, *mean*, or lowly.

2. Intervening; intermediate; coming between; as in the *mean* time or while.

MEAN, *n.* The middle point or place; the middle rate or degree; mediocrity; medium. Observe the golden *mean*.

There is a *mean* in all things. But no authority of gods or men.

Allure of any *mean* in poetry. *Roscommon*.

2. Intervening time; interval of time; interim; meantime.

And in the *mean*, vouchsafe her honorable tomb.

3. Measure; regulation. [Not in use.]

1. Instrument; that which is used to effect an object; the medium through which something is done.

The virtuous conversation of christians was a *mean* to work the conversion of the heathen to Christ.

In this sense, *means*, in the plural, is generally used, and often with a definitive and verb in the singular.

By this *means* he had them saore at vantage.

A good character, when established, should not be rested on as an end, but employed as a *means* of doing good.

Means, in the plural, income, revenue, resources, substance or estate, considered as the instrument of effecting any purpose. He would have built a house, but he wanted *means*.

Your means are slender. *Shak.*
 6. Instrument of action or performance. *Addison.*
 By all means, without fail. Go, by all means.

By no means, not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.

The wine on this side of the lake is by no means so good as that on the other. *Addison.*
 By no manner of means, by no means; not the least. *Burke.*

By any means, possibly; at all.
 If by any means I might attain to the resurrection of the dead. *Phil. iii.*

Meantime, } in the intervening time. [In
 Meantwhile, } this use of these words there is an omission of in or in the; in the meantime.]

MEAN, v. t. pret. and pp. *meant*; pronounced *ment*. [*Sax. manan, manan*, to mean, to intend, also to relate, to recite or tell, also to *mean*, to lament; *G. meinen*; *D. meenen*; *Sw. mena*; *Dan. menner, menr*; *Russ. mynu*, to think or believe; *It. smuicinar*. It coincides in origin with *L. mens*, *Eng. mind*. The primary sense is to set or to thrust forward, to reach, stretch or extend. So in *L. intendo*, to stretch onward or towards, and *propone*, to propose, to set or put forward.]

1. To have in the mind, view or contemplation; to intend.

What *mean* you by this service? *Ex. xii.*
 2. To intend; to purpose; to design, with reference to a future act. *1 Sam. iv.*
 Ye thought evil against me, but God *meant* it for good. *Gen. i.*

3. To signify; to indicate.
 What *mean* these seven ewe lambs? *Gen. xxi.*

What *meant* the noise of this great shout in the camp of the Hebrews? *1 Sam. iv.*
 Go, and learn what that *meant*—*Matt. ix.*

MEAN, v. i. To have thought or ideas; or to have meaning. *Pope.*
 MEAN'DER, n. [the name of a winding river in Phrygia.]

1. A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage; as the *meanders* of the veins and arteries. *Hale.*
 While lingering rivers in *meanders* glide. *Blackmore.*

2. A maze; a labyrinth; perplexity; as the *meanders* of the law. *Arbutnot.*
 MEAN'DER, v. t. To wind, turn or flow round; to make flexuous. *Dryden.*

MEAN'DER, v. i. To wind or turn in a course or passage; to be intricate.

MEAN'DERING, ppr. or a. Winding in a course, passage or current.

MEAN'DRIAN, a. Winding; having many turns.

MEANING, ppr. Having in mind; intending; signifying.

MEANING, n. That which exists in the mind, view or contemplation as a settled aim or purpose, though not directly expressed. We say, this or that is not his *meaning*.

2. Intention; purpose; aim; with reference to a future act.
 I am no honest man, if there be any good *meaning* towards you. *Shak.*

3. Signification. What is the *meaning* of all this parade? The *meaning* of a hieroglyphic is not always obvious.

4. The sense of words or expressions; that which is to be understood; signification; that which the writer or speaker intends to express or communicate. Words have a literal *meaning*, or a metaphorical *meaning*, and it is not always easy to ascertain the real *meaning*.

5. Sense; power of thinking. [*Little used.*]
 MEANLY, adv. [*See Mean.*] Moderately; not in a great degree.

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was *meanly* cultivated. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

2. Without dignity or rank; in a low condition; as *meanly* born.

3. Poorly; as *meanly* dressed.

4. Without greatness or elevation of mind; without honor; with a low mind or narrow views. He *meanly* declines to fulfill his promise.

Would you *meanly* thus rely on power, you know, I must obey? *Prior.*

5. Without respect; disrespectfully. We cannot bear to hear others speak *meanly* of our kindred.

ME'ANNESS, n. Want of dignity or rank; low state; as *meanness* of birth or condition. Poverty is not always *meanness*; it may be connected with it, but men of dignified minds and manners are often poor.
 2. Want of excellence of any kind; poorness; rudeness.

This figure is of a later date, by the *meanness* of the workmanship. *Addison.*

3. Lowness of mind; want of dignity and elevation; want of honor. *Meanness* in men incurs contempt. All disloyalty is *meanness*.

4. Sordidness; niggardliness; opposed to liberality or charitableness. *Meanness* is very different from frugality.

5. Want of richness; poorness; as the *meanness* of dress or equipage.

MEANT, ppr. and pp. of *mean*.

MEAR. [*See Meer.*]

ME'ASE, n. [from the root of *measure*.] The quantity of 500; as a *mease* of herrings. [*Not used in America.*]

MEASLE, n. *mee'z'l.* A leper. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe.*

MEASLED, a. *mee'z'led.* [*See Measles.*] Infected or spotted with measles.

MEASLES, n. *mee'z'les*; with a plural termination. [*G. maser*, a spot; *masig*, measles; *D. maselen*; from sprinkling or from mixing. *Class Ms. No. 14. 15.*]

1. A contagious disease of the human body, usually characterized by an eruption of small red points or spots, from which it has its name.

2. A disease of swine. *B. Jonson.*

3. A disease of trees. *Mortimer.*

MEASLY, a. *mee'z'ly.* Infected with measles or eruptions. *Swift.*

MEASURABLE, a. *mez'ur'able.* [*See Measure.*]

1. That may be measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation. *Beattie.*

2. Moderate; in small quantity or extent.

MEASURABLENESS, n. *mez'ur'ableness.* The quality of admitting mensuration.

MEASURABLY, adv. *mez'ur'ably.* Moderately; in a limited degree.

MEASURE, n. *mez'ur.* [*Fr. mesure*; *It. misura*; *Sp. medida*; *Arm. msur* or *musul*; *Ir. meas*; *W. meidydr* and *mesur*; *G. mass*, *measure*, and *meszen*, to measure; *G.*

D. maat; *Sw. matt*; *Dan. maade*, *measure*, and *mode*; *L. mensura*, from *mensus*, with a casual *n*, the participle of *metior*, to measure, *Eng. to met*; *Gr. μετρον, μετρον*. With these correspond the *Eng. meet*, *fit*, *proper*, and *meet*, the verb; *Sax. gemet*, *meet*, *fit*; *metan* and *gemettan*, to meet or meet with, to find, to metie or measure, and to paint. The sense is to come to, to fall, to happen, and this sense is connected with that of stretching, extending, that is, reaching to; the latter gives the sense of *measure*. We find in *Heb. מִדָּה* measure; *מָדָה*, to mete, to measure. This word in *Ar.*

مَدَدٌ, signifies to stretch or extend, to draw out in length or time; as do other verbs with the same elements, under one of which we find the *meta* of the Latins. The *Ch. מִדָּה* signifies to come to, to arrive, to reach, to be *measure*, and *מִדָּה*, in *Heb. Ch.* and *Eth.* signifies to find, to come to. Now the Saxon verb unites in itself the significations of all three of the oriental verbs.]

1. The whole extent or dimensions of a thing, including length, breadth and thickness.

The *measure* thereof is longer than the earth and broader than the sea. *Job xi.*

It is applied also to length or to breadth separately.

2. That by which extent or dimension is ascertained, either length, breadth, thickness, capacity, or amount; as, a rod or pole is a *measure* of five yards and a half; an inch, a foot, a yard, are *measures* of length; a gallon is a *measure* of capacity. Weights and *measures* should be uniform. Silver and gold are the common *measure* of value.

3. A limited or definite quantity; as a *measure* of wine or beer.

4. Determined extent or length; limit.

Lord, make me to know my end, and the *measure* of my days. *Ps. xxxix.*

5. A rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned.

God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence. *Merc.*

6. Proportion; quantity settled.

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its *measures* of punishment; yet there is such a law. *Locke.*

7. Full or sufficient quantity.

I'll never pause again, Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine, Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge. *Shak.*

8. Extent of power or office.

We will not boast of things without our *measure*. *2 Cor. x.*

9. Portion allotted; extent of ability.

If else thou seekest Aught not surpassing human *measure*, say. *Milton.*

10. Degree; quantity indefinite.

I have laid down, in some *measure*, the description of the old world. *Abbot.*

A great *measure* of discretion is to be used in the performance of confession. *Taylor.*

11. In music, that division by which the motion of music is regulated; or the interval or space of time between the rising and falling of the hand or foot of him who beats time. This *measure* regulates the time of

- dwelling on each note. The ordinary or common measure is one second. *Encyc.*
12. In *poetry*, the measure or meter is the manner of ordering and combining the quantities, or the long and short syllables. Thus hexameter, pentameter, iambic, Sapphic verses, &c. consist of different measures. *Encyc.*
13. In *dancing*, the interval between steps, corresponding to the interval between notes in the music.
My legs can keep no measure in delight. *Shak.*
14. In *geometry*, any quantity assumed as one or unity, to which the ratio of other homogeneous or similar quantities is expressed. *Encyc.*
15. Means to an end; an act, step or proceeding towards the accomplishment of an object; *an extensive signification of the word, applicable to almost every act preparatory to a final end, and by which it is to be attained.* Thus we speak of legislative measures, political measures, public measures, prudent measures, a rash measure, effectual measures, inefficient measures.
- In measure*, with moderation; without excess.
Without measure, without limits; very largely or copiously.
To have hard measure, to be harshly or oppressively treated.
- Lineal or long measure*, measure of length; the measure of lines or distances.
Liquid measure, the measure of liquors.
- MEASURE, *v. t. mezh'ur.* To compute or ascertain extent, quantity, dimensions or capacity by a certain rule, as, *to measure land*; *to measure distance*; *to measure the altitude of a mountain*; *to measure the capacity of a ship or of a cask*.
2. To ascertain the degree of any thing; as, *to measure the degrees of heat*, or of moisture.
3. To pass through or over.
We must measure twenty miles to day. *Shak.*
- The vessel plows the sea,
And measures back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*
1. To judge of distance, extent or quantity; as, *to measure any thing by the eye*.
Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite
Thy power; what thought can measure thee? *Milton.*
5. To adjust; to proportion.
To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Taylor.*
6. To allot or distribute by measure.
With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. *Matt. vii.*
- MEASURED, *pp. mezh'ured.* Computed or ascertained by a rule; adjusted; proportioned; passed over.
2. a. Equal; uniform; steady. He walked with *measured steps*.
- MEASURELESS, *a. mezh'urless.* Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable.
- MEASUREMENT, *n. mezh'urment.* The act of measuring; mensuration. *Burke.*
- MEASURER, *n. mezh'urer.* One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market.

- MEASURING, *ppr. mezh'uring.* Computing or ascertaining length, dimensions, capacity or amount.
2. a. *A measuring cast*, a throw or cast that requires to be measured, or not to be distinguished from another by measuring. *Walker.*
- MEAT, *n. [Sax. mete, mete; Goth. mats; Sw. mat; Dan. mad; Hindoo, ma. In W. mæth; signifies to feed, to nourish. Corn. mæthia. In the language of the Mohicans, in America, meetsch signifies, eat thou; meesoo, he eats. Qu. matz and mast.]*
1. Food in general; any thing eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast.
And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb—to you it shall be for meat. *Gen. i.*
Every moving thing that liveth, shall be meat for you. *Gen. ix.*
Thy carcass shall be meat to all fowls of the air. *Deut. xxviii.*
2. The flesh of animals used as food. *This is now the more usual sense of the word.* The meat of carnivorous animals is tough, coarse and ill flavored. The meat of herbivorous animals is generally palatable.
3. In *Scripture*, spiritual food; that which sustains and nourishes spiritual life or holiness.
My flesh is meat indeed. *John vi.*
4. Spiritual comfort; that which delights the soul.
My meat is to do the will of him that sent me. *John iv.*
5. Products of the earth proper for food. *Hab. iii.*
6. The more abstruse doctrines of the gospel, or mysteries of religion. *Heb. v.*
7. Ceremonial ordinances. *Heb. xiii.*
To sit at meat, to sit or recline at the table.
- MEATED, *a. Fed; fattened. [Not used.]*
- MEATHE, *n. [W. mez. See Mead.]* Liquor or drink. *[Not used.]* *Milton.*
- MEAT-OFFERING, *n.* An offering consisting of meat or food.
- MEATY, *a. Fleishy, but not fat. [Local.]* *Gros.*
- MEAWL. *[See Mead.]*
- MEAZLING, *ppr.* Falling in small drops; properly mizzling, or rather misting, from *miz*. *Arbuthnot.*
- MECHANIC, } *a. [L. mechanicus; Gr. μηχανικός, from μηχανή, a machine.]*
- MECHANICAL, }
1. Pertaining to machines, or to the art of constructing machines; pertaining to the art of making wares, goods, instruments, furniture, &c. We say, a man is employed in *mechanical labor*; he lives by *mechanical occupation*.
2. Constructed or performed by the rules or laws of mechanics. The work is not *mechanical*.
3. Skilled in the art of making machines; bred to manual labor. *Johnson.*
4. Pertaining to artisans or mechanics; vulgar.
To make a god, a hero or a king,
Descend to a *mechanic dialect*. *Roscommon.*
5. Pertaining to the principles of mechanics, in philosophy; as *mechanical powers* or *forces*; *a mechanical principle*.
6. Acting by physical power; as *mechanical pressure*.

- The terms *mechanical* and *chimical*, are thus distinguished: those changes which bodies undergo without altering their constitution, that is, losing their identity, such as changes of place, of figure, &c. are *mechanical*; those which alter the constitution of bodies, making them different substances, as when flour, yeast and water unite to form bread, are *chimical*. In the one case, the changes relate to masses of matter, as the motions of the heavenly bodies, or the action of the wind on a ship under sail; in the other case, the changes occur between the particles of matter, as the action of heat in melting lead, or the union of sand and lime forming mortar. Most of what are usually called the *mechanic arts*, are partly mechanical, and partly chimical.
- MECHANIC, *n.* A person whose occupation is to construct machines, or goods, wares, instruments, furniture, and the like.
2. One skilled in a mechanical occupation or art.
- MECHANICALLY, *adv.* According to the laws of mechanism, or good workmanship.
2. By physical force or power.
3. By the laws of motion, without intelligence or design, or by the force of habit. We say, a man arrives to such perfection in playing on an instrument, that his fingers move *mechanically*.
- Mechanically turned or inclined*, naturally or habitually disposed to use mechanical arts. *Jeffers.*
- MECHANICALNESS, *n.* The state of being mechanical, or governed by mechanism.
- MECHANICIAN, *n.* One skilled in mechanics.
- MECHANICS, *n.* That science which treats of the doctrines of motion. It investigates the forces by which bodies are kept either in equilibrium or in motion, and is accordingly divided into statics and dynamics.
- A mathematical science which shows the effects of powers or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*
- It is a well known truth in *mechanics*, that the actual and theoretical powers of a machine will never coincide. *J. Appleton.*
- MECHANISM, *n.* The construction of a machine, engine or instrument, intended to apply power to a useful purpose; the structure of parts, or manner in which the parts of a machine are united to answer its design.
2. Action of a machine, according to the laws of mechanics.
- MECHANIST, *n.* The maker of machines, or one skilled in mechanics.
- MECHLIN, *n.* A species of lace, made at Mechlin.
- MECHOACAN, *n.* White jalap, the root of an American species of Convolvulus, from Mechoacan, in Mexico; a purgative of slow operation, but safe. *Encyc.*
- MECONIATE, *n.* A salt consisting of meconic acid and a base.
- MECONIC, *a.* Meconic acid is an acid contained in opium.
- MECONITE, *n.* A small sandstone; argillite. *Coze. De Costa.*

MEGONIUM, *n.* [Gr. *μεγιστον*, from *μεγιστος*, poppy.]

1. The juice of the white poppy, which has the virtues of opium. *Care. Encyc.*

2. The first fibres of infants. *Care.*

MEDAL, *n.* [Fr. *medaille*; It. *medaglia*; Sp. *medalla*; Arm. *metallin*; from *L.*

metallum, metal. Qu. Ar. *مطال* *matala*, to beat or extend by beating. Class *M.* No. 45.]

An ancient coin, or a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device to preserve the portrait of some distinguished person, or the memory of an illustrious action or event.

MEDALLIC, *a.* Pertaining to a medal or to medals. *Addison.*

MEDALLION, *n.* [Fr. from *medaille*.] A large antique stamp or medal.

2. The representation of a medallion.

MEDALLIST, *n.* A person that is skilled or curious in medals. *Johnson.*

MEDDLE, *v. i.* [D. *middeelen*, to mediate; G. *mitter*, middle, and mediator; Sw. *medlare*; Dan. *midler*, a mediator. Qu. Sw. *meddla*, Dan. *meddeler*, to communicate or participate; *med*, with, and *dela*, *decler*, to deal. *Meddle* seems to be connected with *medley*, a mixture. Chaucer and Spenser use *medle*, to mix, and the G. *mitter* is evidently from *mitte*, *mitel*, middle, which seems to be connected with *mit*, with. In *W. mid* signifies an inclosure. Perhaps all these words may belong to one family.]

1. To have to do; to take part; to interpose and act in the concerns of others, or in affairs in which one's interposition is not necessary; often with the sense of intrusion or officiousness.

Have thus far been an upright judge, not meddling with the design nor disposition. *Dryden.*

What hast thou to do to meddle with the affairs of my family? *Arbutnot.*

Why should'st thou meddle to thy hurt? *2 Kings xiv.*

2. To have to do; to touch; to handle. *Meddle* not with edge-tools, is an admonition to children. When the object is specified, *meddle* is properly followed by *with* or *in*; usually by the former.

The civil lawyers—have meddled in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

MEDDLE, *v. l.* To mix; to mingle. *Obs.* He meddled his talk with many a tear. *Spenser.*

MEDDLER, *n.* One that meddles; one that interferes or busies himself with things in which he has no concern; an officious person; a busy body. *Bacon.*

MEDDLESOME, *a.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive.

MEDDLESOMENESS, *n.* Officious interposition in the affairs of others. *Barrow.*

MEDDLING, *ppr.* Having to do; touching; officiously interposing in other men's concerns.

2. *a.* Officious; busy in other men's affairs; as a meddling neighbor.

ME DIAL, *a.* [*L. medius*, middle.] Mean; noting a mean or average.

Medial allegation, is a method of finding the mean rate or value of a mixture consisting

of two or more ingredients of different quantities and values. In this case, the quantity and value of each ingredient are given.

MEDIANT, *n.* In music, an appellation given to the third above the key-note, because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.

Roussseau. Busby.

MEDIATE, *a.* [Fr. *mediat*; It. *mediato*; from *L. medius*, middle.] Middle; being between the two extremes.

Anxious we hover in a mediate state. *Prior.*

2. Interposed; intervening; being between two objects.

Soon the mediate clouds shall be dispelled. *Prior.*

3. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument. Thus we speak of *mediate* and *immediate* causes. The wind that propels a ship is the *immediate* cause of its motion; the oar with which a man rows a boat is the *immediate* cause of its motion; but the rower is the *mediate* cause, acting by means of the oar.

MEDIATE, *v. i.* To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each; to act indifferently between contending parties, with a view to reconciliation; to intercede. The prince that mediates between nations and prevents a war, is the benefactor of both parties.

2. To behave to two. [*Little used.*] *Disby.*

ME D I A T E, *v. l.* To effect by mediation or interposition between parties; as, to mediate a peace. *Clarendon.*

2. To limit by something in the middle. [*Not used.*] *Holder.*

MEDIATELY, *adv.* By means or by a secondary cause, acting between the first cause and the effect.

God worketh all things amongst us mediately by secondary means. *Raleigh.*

The king grants a manor to A, and A grants a portion of it to B. In this case, B holds his lands immediately of A, and mediately of the king. *Blackstone.*

MEDIATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. medius*, middle.]

1. Interposition; intervention; agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them. The contentions of individuals and families are often terminated by the mediation of friends. The controversies of nations are sometimes adjusted by mediation. The reconciliation of sinners to God by the mediation of Christ, is a glorious display of divine benevolence.

2. Agency interposed; intervening power. The soul, during its residence in the body, does all things by the mediation of the passions. *South.*

3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, *n.* [Fr. *mediateur*.] One that interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them.

2. By way of eminence, Christ is THE MEDIATOR, the divine intercessor through whom sinners may be reconciled to an offended God. *Tim. 2.*

Christ is a mediator by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human; and mediator by office, as transacting matters between God and man. *Waterland.*

MEDIATORIAL, *a.* Belonging to a mediator; as mediatorial office or character. [*Mediatory* is not used.]

MEDIA/TORSHIP, *n.* The office of a mediator.

MEDIA/TRESS, } *n.* A female mediator.

MEDIA/TRIX, } *Insuorth.*

MEDIC, *n.* A plant of the genus *Medicago*. The sea-medice is of the same genus; the medice vetch is of the genus *Hedysarum*.

MED/ICABLE, *a.* [See *Medical*.] That may be cured or healed.

MEDICAL, *a.* [*L. medicus*, from *medeor*, to heal; Gr. *μηδικος*, *μηδικος*; *μηδος*, cure.]

1. Pertaining to the art of healing diseases; as the medical profession; medical sciences; 2. Medicinal; containing that which heals; tending to cure; as the medical properties of a plant.

MEDICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing; as a simple or mineral medically used or applied.

2. In relation to the healing art; as a plant medically considered.

MEDICAMENT, *n.* [Fr. from *L. medicamentum*.]

Any thing used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application. *Care.*

MEDICAMENTAL, *a.* Relating to healing applications; having the qualities of medicaments.

MEDICAMENTALLY, *adv.* After the manner of healing applications.

MEDICASTER, *n.* A quack. *Whitlock.*

MEDICATE, *v. t.* [*L. medico*.] To tincture or impregnate with healing substances, or with any thing medicinal.

MEDICATED, *pp.* Prepared or furnished with any thing medicinal.

MEDICATING, *ppr.* Impregnating with medicinal substances; preparing with any thing medicinal.

MEDICATION, *n.* The act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues. *Bacon.*

2. The use of medicine. *Brown.*

MEDICINABLE, *a.* Having the properties of medicine; medicinal. [*The latter is the word now used.*] *Bacon. Wotton.*

MEDICINAL, *a.* [*L. medicinalis*.] Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; adapted to the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders; as medicinal plants; medicinal virtues of minerals; medicinal springs. The waters of Saratoga and Ballston are remarkably medicinal.

2. Pertaining to medicine; as medicinal days or hours. *Quincy.*

MEDICINALLY, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; with medicinal qualities.

2. With a view to healing; as, to use a medicinal medicine.

MEDICINE, *n.* [*L. medicina*, from *medeor*, to cure; vulgarly and improperly pronounced *med'cin*.]

1. Any substance, liquid or solid, that has the property of curing or mitigating disease in animals, or that is used for that purpose. Simples, plants and minerals furnish most of our medicines. Even poisons used with judgment and in moderation, are safe and efficacious medicines. Medicines are internal or external, simple or compound.

2. The art of preventing, curing or alleviating the diseases of the human body. Hence we say, the study of *medicine*, or a student of *medicine*.

3. In the French sense, a physician. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

MEDICINE, *v. t.* To affect or operate on as medicine. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MEDIETY, *n.* [*Fr. medieté; L. medietas; from L. medius, middle.*]

The middle state or part; half; moiety. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

MEDIOCRAL, *a.* [*L. mediocris.*] Being of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary; as *mediocris* intellect. [*Rare.*] *Addison.*

MEDIOCRIST, *n.* A person of middling abilities. [*Not used.*] *Steeff.*

MEDIOCRITY, *n.* [*L. mediocritas, from mediocris, middling; medius, middle.*]

1. A middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate. A *mediocrity* of condition is most favorable to morals and happiness. A *mediocrity* of talents well employed will generally ensure respectability.

2. Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *mediocrity* of success. *Bacon.*

3. Moderation; temperance.

We owe obedience to the law of reason, which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker.*

MEDITATE, *v. i.* [*L. meditor; Sp. meditar.*]

1. To dwell on any thing in thought; to contemplate; to study; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind; appropriately but not exclusively used of pious contemplation, or a consideration of the great truths of religion.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night. *Ps. i.*

2. To intend; to have in contemplation.

I meditate to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose. *Washington.*

MEDITATE, *v. t.* To plan by revolving in the mind; to contrive; to intend.

Some affirmed that I meditated a war. *King Charles.*

2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

Blessed is the man that doth meditate good things. *Ecclesi.*

MEDITATED, *pp.* Planned; contrived.

MEDITATING, *pp.* Revolving in the mind; contemplating; contriving.

MEDITATION, *n.* [*L. meditatio.*] Close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; serious contemplation.

Let the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer. *Ps. viii.*

MEDITATIVE, *a.* Addicted to meditation.

2. Expressing meditation or design. *Ainsworth.*

MEDITERRANE, } [*L. medius.*
MEDITERRANEAN, } *a.* middle, and
MEDITERRANEANUS, } *terra, land.*

1. Inclosed or nearly inclosed with land; as the *Mediterranean* sea, between Europe and Africa. [*Mediterraneus* is not used.]

2. Inland; remote from the ocean or seas; as *Mediterranean* mountains. *Burns.*

MEDIUM, *n. plu. media;* *media* not being generally, though sometimes used. [*L.*] In philosophy, the space or sub-

stance through which a body moves or passes to any point. Thus ether is supposed to be the *medium* through which the planets move; air is the *medium* through which bodies move near the earth; water the *medium* in which fishes live and move; glass a *medium* through which light passes; and we speak of a resisting *medium*, a refracting *medium*, &c.

2. In logic, the mean or middle term of a syllogism, or the middle term in an argument, denoting the reason why a thing is affirmed or denied.

Nothing can be honorable that violates moral principle.

Dueling violates moral principle.

Therefore dueling is not honorable.

Here the second term is the *medium*, mean, or middle term.

3. *Arithmetical medium*, that which is equally distant from each extreme, or which exceeds the lesser extreme as much as it is exceeded by the greater, in respect of quantity, not of proportion. Thus, 9 is a *medium* between 6 and 12.

4. *Geometrical medium*, is that wherein the same ratio is preserved between the first and second terms, as between the second and third. Thus, 6 is a *geometrical medium* between 4 and 9. *Encyc.*

In the three last senses or applications, *mean* is more generally used for *medium*.

5. The means or instrument by which any thing is accomplished, conveyed or carried on. This money is the *medium* of commerce; coin is the common *medium* of trade among all civilized nations, but vauquelin is the *medium* of trade among the Indian tribes, and bills of credit or bank notes are often used as *mediums* of trade in the place of gold and silver. Intelligence is communicated through the *medium* of the press.

6. The middle place or degree; the mean.

The just medium of this case lies between pride and abjection. *L'Estrange.*

7. A kind of printing paper of middle size.

MEDLAR, *n.* [*L. mespilus.*] A tree and a genus of trees, called *Mespilus*; also, the fruit of the tree. The German or common medlar is cultivated in gardens for its fruit. *Encyc.*

MEDLE, *v. t.* To mix; not used, but hence.

MEDLEY, *a.* A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of ingredients; used often or commonly with some degree of contempt.

This *medley* of philosophy and war. *Addison.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, fears, suspicions, reconciliations, wars—then peace again. *Wals.*

MEDLEY, *a.* Mingled; confused. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

MEDULLAR, } [*L. medullaris, from*
MEDULLARY, } *a. medulla, marrow; W. madruz; allied to matter, that is, soft.*

Pertaining to marrow; consisting of marrow; resembling marrow; as *medullary* substance.

MEDULLIN, *n.* [*L. medulla.*] The pith of the sunflower, which has neither taste nor smell. It is insoluble in water, ether, alcohol and oils, but soluble in nitric acid, and instead of yielding suberic acid, it yields the oxalic. *Cyc.*

MEED, *n.* [*Sax. med. Gr. μέδος, G. miethe, hire; Sans. medha, a gift.*]

1. Reward; recompense; that which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit.

Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honorable *meed.* *Shak.*

2. A gift or present. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MEEK, *a.* [*Sw. mjuk, soft, tender; Dnn. meg; Sp. mego; Port. meigo; G. gemach.*]

The primary sense is flowing, liquid, or thin, attenuated, and allied to *meek*, *l. nucus, Eng. meugle, Heb. Ch. 202, to melt.* *Class. Mag. No. 8. See also No. 10. and No. 2, 9, 13.*

1. Mild of temper; soft; gentle; not easily provoked or irritated; yielding; given to forbearance under injuries.

Now the man Moses was very meek, above all men. *Num. xii.*

2. *Appropriately humble*, in an evangelical sense, submissive to the divine will; not proud, self-sufficient or refractory; not peevish and apt to complain of divine dispensations. Christ says, "Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest to your souls." *Matt. xi.*

Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. *Matt. v.*

MEEKEN, *v. t. mee'ken.* To make meek; to soften; to render mild. *Thomson.*

MEEKLY, *adv.* Mildly; gently; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly.

And this mis-seeking discord meekly lay aside. *Spenser.*

MEEKNESS, *n.* Softness of temper; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations.

2. In an *evangelical* sense, humility; resignation; submission to the divine will, without murmuring or peevishness; opposed to *pride, arrogance and refractoriness.* *Gal. v.*

I beseech you by the meekness of Christ. *1 Cor. x.*

Meekness is a grace which Jesus alone inculcated, and which no ancient philosopher seems to have understood or recommended. *Buckminster.*

MEER, *a.* Simple; unmixed; usually written *mere.*

MEER, *n.* A lake; a boundary. [*See Mere.*]

MEERED, *a.* Relating to a boundary. [*See Mere.*] *Shak.*

MEER-SCHAUM, *n.* [*G. sea-foam.*] A hydrate of magnesia combined with silica. It occurs in beds in Natolia, and when first taken out, is soft, and makes lather like soap. It is manufactured into tobacco pipes, which are boiled in oil or wax, and baked. *Cyc.*

MEET, *a.* [*Sax. gemet, with a prefix, from the root of metan, gemetan, to meet, to find, that is, to come to, to come together.* So the equivalent word *conveniēti*, is from *L. convenio.*]

Fit; suitable; proper; qualified; convenient; adapted, as to a use or purpose.

Ye shall pass over armed before your brethren, the children of Israel, all that are meet for the war. *Deut. ii.*

It was *meet* that we should make merry—*Luke xv.*

Bring forth fruits meet for repentance. *Matt. iii.*

MEET, *v. t. pret. and pp. met.* [*Sax. metan, metan, gemetan, to meet, to find, to meas-*

ure, to meet; Goth. *motyan*; D. *ontmoeten*, *gemoeten*, to meet, and *gemoet*, a meeting; Sw. *möta*, to meet, to fall, come or happen; *möte*, a meeting; *mot*, toward, against; Dan. *möder*, to meet; *møde*, a meeting; *mod*, contrary, against, towards. The sense is to come to, to fall to or happen, to reach to; Gr. *μωτα*, with; G. *mit*, D. *met*, meet, Sw. and Dan. *med*, with or by; W. *met*, to, Ch. Syr. *met*, *met*, to come to, to arrive, to happen; Heb. Ch. Eth. *met*. Qu. W. *ammod*, a covenant; *commod*, agreement.

1. To come together, approaching in opposite or different directions; to come face to face; as, to meet a man in the road. His daughter came out to meet him with tumbrels and with dances. Judges xi.
2. To come together in any place; as, we met many strangers at the levee.
3. To come together in hostility; to encounter. The armies met on the plains of Pharsalia.
4. To encounter unexpectedly. Milton.
5. To come together in extension; to come in contact; to join. The line *A* meets the line *B* and forms an angle.
6. To come to; to find; to light on; to receive. The good man meets his reward; the criminal in due time meets the punishment he deserves.

Of vice or virtue, whether blest or cursed,
Which meets contempt, or which compassion first.

- Pepe*
M E E T, *v. i.* To come together or to approach near, or into company with. How pleasant it is for friends to meet on the road; still more pleasant to meet in a foreign country.
2. To come together in hostility; to encounter. The armies met at Waterloo, and decided the fate of Buonaparte.
 3. To assemble; to congregate. The council met at 10 o'clock. The legislature will meet on the first Wednesday in the month.
 4. To come together by being extended; to come in contact; to join. Two converging lines will meet in a point.
- To meet with, to light on; to find; to come to; often with the sense of an unexpected event.

We met with many things worthy of observation.

- Bacon*
2. To join; to unite in company.
Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us.
- Shak.*
3. To suffer unexpectedly; as, to meet with a fall; to meet with a loss.
4. To encounter; to engage in opposition.
Royal mistress,
Prepare to meet with more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince. *Rouve*.
5. To obviate; a Latinism. [Not used.] *Bacon*.

To meet half way, to approach from an equal distance and meet; metaphorically, to make mutual and equal concessions, each party renouncing some pretensions.

- M E E T E R**, *n.* One that meets another; one that accosts another. *Shak.*
M E E T I N G, *ppr.* Coming together; encountering; joining; assembling.
M E E T I N G, *n.* A coming together; an interview; as a happy meeting of friends.
2. An assembly; a congregation; a collection of people; a convention. The meet-

ing was numerous; the meeting was clamorous; the meeting was dissolved at sunset.

3. A conflux, as of rivers; a joining, as of lines.
M E E T I N G - H O U S E, *n.* A place of worship; a church.
M E E T L Y, *adv.* [from *meet*.] Fitly; suitably; properly.
M E E T N E S S, *n.* [from *meet*.] Fitness; suitability; propriety. *Bp. Hall*.
M E G A C O S M, *n.* [Gr. *μεγας*, great, and *κοσμος*, world.] The great world. *Bp. Croft*.

M E G A L O N Y X, *n.* [Gr. *μεγαλα*, great, and *ουξ*, a nail.] An animal now extinct, whose bones have been found in Virginia. *Cuvier*.

M E G A L O P O L I S, *n.* [Gr. *μεγαλη*, great, and *πολις*, city.] A chief city; a metropolis. [Not in use.]

M E G A T H E R I U M, } *n.* [Gr. *μεγας*, great,
M E G A T H E R Y, } *n.* and *θηρα*, a wild beast.]

A quadruped now extinct, but whose remains have been found in South America. It was larger than the megalonyx. *Cyc.*
M E G R I M, *n.* [Fr. *migraine*, corrupted from L. and G. *hemierica*, half the head.] Properly, a pain in the side of the head; hence, a disorder of the head; vertigo. *Bacon*.

M E I N E, *v. t.* [Sax. *mengan*.] To mingle. *Obs.* *Chaucer*.

M E I N E, *n.* [See *Menial*.] A retinue or retinue. *Obs.* *Shak.*

M E I O N I T E, *n.* [Gr. *μειωρ*, less; from its low pyramids.] Prismatic-pyramidal feldspar, of a grayish white color. It occurs massive and crystallized. *Cuvier*.

M E I O S I S, *n.* [Gr. *μειωσις*.] Diminution; a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is. *Beattie*.

M E L A M P O D E, *n.* [Gr. *μελαμπος*, black-foot.] The black hellebore. *Spenser*.

M E L A N A G O G U E, *n.* *melanagogog*. [Gr. *μελας*, *μελας*, black, and *αγω*, to drive.] A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler. [Old.]

M E L A N C H O L I C, *a.* [See *Melancholy*.]

1. Depressed in spirits; affected with gloom; dejected; hypochondriac. Grief indulged to excess, has a tendency to render a person melancholic.
2. Produced by melancholy; expressive of melancholy; mournful; as melancholic strains.

Just as the melancholic eye,
Sees fleets and armies in the sky. *Prior*

3. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow; as accidents and melancholic perplexities. *Clarendon*.

M E L A N C H O L I C, *n.* One affected with a gloomy state of mind. [*Melancholion*, in a like sense, is not used.] *Spenser*.

2. A gloomy state of mind. *Clarendon*.

M E L A N C H O L I C A L Y, *adv.* With melancholy. *Keefe*.

M E L A N C H O L I N E S S, *n.* State of being melancholy; disposition to indulge gloominess of mind. *Jubrey*.

M E L A N C H O L I O U S, *a.* Gloomy. [Not in use.] *Gower*.

M E L A N C H O L I S T, *n.* One affected with melancholy. *Glanville*.

M E L A N C H O L I Z E, *v. t.* To become gloomy in mind. *Burton*.

M E L A N C H O L I Z E, *v. t.* To make melancholy. *More*.

[This verb is rarely or never used.]

M E L A N C H O L Y, *a.* [Gr. *μελας*, black, and *χολη*, bile; L. *melancholia*.]

1. A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that is of some continuance, or habitual; depression of spirits induced by grief; dejection of spirits. This was formerly supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile. *Melancholy*, when extreme and of long continuance, is a disease, sometimes accompanied with partial insanity. Cullen defines it, partial insanity without desquency. In *nosology*, mental alienation restrained to a single object or train of ideas, in distinction from *mania*, in which the alienation is general. *Good*.

Moon-struck madness, moping melancholy. *Milton*.

M E L A N C H O L Y, *a.* Gloomy; depressed in spirits; dejected; applied to persons. Overwhelming grief has made me melancholy.

2. Dismal; gloomy; habitually dejected; as a melancholy temper.

3. Calamitous; afflictive; that may or does produce great evil and grief; as a melancholy event. The melancholy fate of the Albion! The melancholy destruction of Scio and of Missolonghi!

M E L A N G E, *n.* *melanj*. [Fr.] A mixture. [Not English.] *Drummond*.

M E L A N I T E, *n.* [Gr. *μελας*, black.] A mineral, a variety of garnet, of a velvet black or grayish black, occurring always in crystals of a dodecahedral form. *Cleveland*.

Ure
Melanite is perfectly opaque. It is found among volcanic substances.

Dict. Nat. Hist.
M E L A N I T I C, *a.* Pertaining to melanite.

M E L A N T E R I, *n.* [Gr. *μελας*, black.] Salt of iron, or iron in a saline state, mixed with inflammable matter. *Fourcroy*.

M E L A N U R E, } *n.* A small fish of the
M E L A N U R U S, } Mediterranean sea. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

M E L A S S E S, *n. sing.* [It. *melassa*; Sp. *melaza*; Fr. *melasse*; from Gr. *μελας*, black, or from *αμα*, honey; Sans. *mal*, black.]

The sirup which drains from Muscovado sugar when cooling; treacle. *Nicholson*.

M E L I O T, *n.* [Fr.] A plant of the genus *Trifolium*.

M E L I O R A T E, *v. t.* [Fr. *ameliorer*; Sp. *mejorar*; It. *migliorare*; from L. *melior*, better; W. *mall*, gain, profit; Ir. *meall*, good.]

To make better; to improve; as, to meliorate fruit by grafting, or soil by cultivation. Civilization has done much, but Christianity more, to meliorate the condition of man in a society.

Nature by art we nobly meliorate. *Denham*.

M E L I O R A T E, *v. i.* To grow better.
M E L I O R A T E D, *pp.* Made better; improved.

MELIORATING, *ppr.* Improving; advancing in good qualities.

The pure and benign light of revelation has had a *meliorating* influence on mankind.

Washington.

MELIORATION, *n.* The act or operation of making better; improvement.

MELIORITY, *n.* The state of being better. [*Not in use.*]

MELL, *v. i.* [*Fr. meller.*] To mix; to meddle. [*Not in use.*]

MELL, *n.* [*L. mel.*] Honey. [*Not English.*]

MEL/LATE, *n.* [*L. mel, honey, Gr. μελι, W. mel.*]

A combination of the mellitic acid with a base.

MELLIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. mel, honey, and fero, to produce.*] Producing honey.

MELLIFICATION, *n.* [*L. mellifico.*] The making or production of honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, *n.* [*L. mel, honey, and fluo, to flow.*]

A flow of sweetness, or a sweet smooth flow.

MELLIFLUENT, } Flowing with honey.
MELLIFLUOUS, } *a. ey*; smooth; sweetly flowing; as a *mellifluous* voice.

MEL/LIT, *n.* In *farricry*, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's fore foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.

MEL/LITE, *n.* [*L. mel.*] Honey stone; a mineral of a honey color, found only in very minute regular crystals.

MELLITIC, *a.* Pertaining to honey stone.

MEL/LOW, *a.* [*Sax. melve; G. mehl, D. Dau. mel, meal; G. mehlig, melicht, mellow, mealy; Dan. melagtig, mellow; L. mollis, Fr. mol, molle, soft, Gr. μαλακος; W. mall, soft, melting, insipid, evil, and as a noun, a malady. The Welsh unites the word with L. malus. These words are evidently allied to mild and melt, and meal would seem to be connected with mill. I am not certain which is the primary word. See Class M. No. 2, 4, 9, 12.*]

1. Soft with ripeness; easily yielding to pressure; as a *mellow* peach or apple; *mellow* fruit.

2. Soft to the ear; as a *mellow* sound; a *mellow* pipe.

3. Soft; well pulverized; not indurated or compact; as *mellow* ground or earth.

4. Soft and smooth to the taste; as *mellow* wine.

5. Soft with liquor; intoxicated; merry.

6. Soft or easy to the eye.

The tender fish whose *mellow* stain invites Heaven with all freaks of light.

MEL/LOW, *v. t.* To ripen; to bring to maturity; to soften by ripeness or age.

On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice and *mellow* to wine.

2. To soften; to pulverize. Earth is *mellowed* by frost.

3. To mature; to bring to perfection.

This episode—*mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it.

MEL/LOW, *v. i.* To become soft; to be ripened, matured or brought to perfection.

Fruit, when taken from the tree, soon *mellows*. Wine *mellows* with age.

MEL/LOWNESS, *n.* Softness; the quality of yielding easily to pressure; ripeness, as of fruit.

2. Maturity; softness or smoothness from age, as of wine.

MEL/LOWY, *a.* Soft; unctuous. *Drayton.*

MEL/OCOTONE, *n.* [*Sp. melocoton, a peach-tree grafted into a quince-tree, or the fruit of the tree; It. melocotagno, quince-tree; L. malum cotonum, quince-apple. Cotoneum is probably our cotton, and the fruit so named from its pubescence.*]

A quince. But the name is sometimes given to a large kind of peach.

MEL/O'DIOUS, *a.* [*See Melody.*] Containing melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; as a *melodious* voice; *melodious* strains.

And music more *melodious* than the spheres.

MEL/O'DIOUSLY, *adv.* In a melodious manner; musically.

MEL/O'DIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; musicalness.

MEL/ODIZE, *v. t.* To make melodious.

MEL/ODRAME, *n.* [*Gr. μελοδραμα, a song, and drama.*]

A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed.

MEL/ODY, *n.* [*Gr. μελωδία; μελος, a limb, or a song, and ωδη, an ode; L. melos.*]

An agreeable succession of sounds; a succession of sounds so regulated and modulated as to please the ear. To constitute melody, the sounds must be arranged according to the laws of rhythm, measure, or the due proportion of the movements to each other. *Melody* differs from *harmony*, as it consists in the agreeable succession and modulation of sounds by a single voice; whereas *harmony* consists in the accordance of different voices or sounds.

Melody is vocal or instrumental.

To make melody in the heart, to praise God with a joyful and thankful disposition, ascribing to him the honor due to his name.

MEL/ON, *n.* [*Fr. from L. melo; Sp. melon; It. melone, a melon; Gr. μελον, an apple; D. meloen; G. melone; Dan. Sw. melon; Slav. melun. This word has the elements of melow, L. mollis, W. mall.*]

The name of certain plants and their fruit, as the water-melon, the musk-melon.

MEL/ON-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cactes*.

MEL/ROSE, *n.* [*mel and rose.*] Honey of roses.

MEL/T, *v. t.* [*Sax. meltan; Gr. μελδο; D. smelten; G. schmelzen; Sw. smälta; Dan. smelte; whence Eng. smelt, small.*]

We have in these words decisive evidence that *s*, in *smelten*, &c. is a prefix. *Melt*, in English, is regular, forming *melted* for its past tense and passive participle. The old participle *molten*, is used only as an adjective.

This verb belongs to a numerous class of words in M, denoting soft or softness. See Class M. No. 10, 18, 19.

1. To dissolve; to make liquid; to soften; to reduce from a solid to a liquid or flowing state by heat; as, to *melt* wax, tallow or lead; to *melt* ice or snow.

2. To dissolve; to reduce to first principles.

3. To soften to love or tenderness.

4. To waste away; to dissipate.

5. To be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state.

6. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness or sympathy; to become tender, mild or gentle.

7. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness or sympathy; to lose substance.

8. To be subdued by affliction; to sink into weakness.

9. To faint; to be discouraged or disheartened.

10. To be melted with tenderness and mild compassion.

11. To be dissolved; to lose substance.

12. To be melted as breath into the wind.

13. To be melted with affliction; to sink into weakness.

14. My soul *melteth* for heaviness—strengthen thou me. Ps. cxxix.

15. To melt with tenderness and mild compassion.

16. To be dissolved; to lose substance.

17. Melted as breath into the wind.

18. To be subdued by affliction; to sink into weakness.

19. My soul *melteth* for heaviness—strengthen thou me. Ps. cxxix.

20. To faint; to be discouraged or disheartened.

21. As soon as we heard these things, our heart *melted*. Josh. ii.

MELT/ED, *ppr.* Dissolved; made liquid; softened; discouraged.

MELT/ER, *n.* One that melts any thing.

MELTING, *ppr.* Dissolving; liquefying; softening; discouraging.

2. *a.* Tending to soften; softening into tenderness; as *melting* eloquence.

MELTING, *n.* The act of softening; the act of rendering tender.

MELTINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to melt or soften.

2. Like something melting.

MELTINGNESS, *n.* The power of melting or softening.

MEL/WEL, *n.* A fish.

MEMBER, *n.* [*Fr. membre; L. membrum.*]

1. A limb of animal bodies, as a leg, an arm, an ear, a finger, that is, a subordinate part of the main body.

2. A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse.

Harmony in poetry is produced by a proportion between the *members* of the same verse, or between the *members* of different verses.

3. In *architecture*, a subordinate part of a building, as a frieze or cornice; sometimes a molding.

4. An individual of a community or society.

Every citizen is a *member* of the state or body politic. So the individuals of a club, a corporation or confederacy, are called its *members*. Students of an academy or college are its *members*. Professed christians are called *members* of the church.

5. The appetites and passions, considered as tempting to sin. Rom. vii. Col. iii.

MEMBERED, *a.* Having limbs.

MEMBERSHIP, *n.* The state of being a member.

2. Community; society.

MEMBRANE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. membrana; It. membrum.*]

The last component part of this word is found in the Ethiopic and Amharic; Eth. ብርሃን bercaana, parchment, vellum, from ብርሀን barah, to shine

or be clear. Ludolf, Col. 231. 2. The substance then is named from its clearness or transparency.]

In *anatomy*, a thin, white, flexible skin, formed by fibers interwoven like net-work, and serving to cover some part of the body.

The term is applied to the thin expanded parts, of various texture, both in animals and vegetables.

MEMBRANEOUS, } Belonging to a
MEMBRANOUS, } membrane; com-
MEMBRANACEOUS, } sisting of mem-
branes; as a membranaceous covering.

Birds of prey have membranaceous stomachs, not muscular.

2. In *botany*, a membranaceous leaf has no distinguishing paly between the two surfaces. In general, it denotes flattened or resembling parchment.

MEMBRANIFORM, a. Having the form of a membrane or of parchment.

MEMENTO, n. [L. from *memini*. See *Memory*.]

A hint, suggestion, notice or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds.

He is but a man, and seasonable *memos* may be useful.

MEMOIR, n. [Fr. *memoire*, *memory*.] A species of history written by a person who had some share in the transactions related. Persons often write their own *memoirs*.

2. A history of transactions in which some person had a principal share, is called his *memoirs*, though compiled or written by a different hand.

3. The history of a society, or the journals and proceedings of a society; as *memoirs* of the Royal Society.

4. A written account; register of facts.

MEMORABLE, a. [Fr. from *L. memorabilis*. See *Memory*.]

Worthy to be remembered; illustrious; celebrated; distinguished.

By toms, by books, by *memorable* deeds.

MEMORABLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered.

MEMORANDUM, n. plu. *memoranda* or *memoranda*. [L.] A note to help the memory.

I entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book.

MEMORATIVE, a. Adapted or tending to preserve the memory of any thing.

MEMORIAL, a. [Fr. from *L. memorialis*. See *Memory*.]

1. Preservative of memory.
There high in air *memorial* of my name,
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame.

2. Contained in memory; as *memorial* possession.

MEMORIAL, n. That which preserves the memory of something; any thing that serves to keep in memory. A monument is a *memorial* of a deceased person, or of an event. The Lord's supper is a *memorial* of the death and sufferings of Christ.

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some of the Trinity.

2. Any note or hint to assist the memory.

Memorials written with king Edward's hand, shall be the ground of this history.

3. A written representation of facts, made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.

MEMORIALIST, n. One who writes a memorial.

2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person.

MEMORIALIZE, v. t. To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial.

MEMORIST, n. One who causes to be remembered. [Not used.]

MEMORIZE, v. t. To record; to commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest of the Indians.

2. To cause to be remembered.

They meant to *memorize* another Golgotha.

MEMORY, n. [L. *memoria*; Fr. *memoire*; Sv. *minne*; Ir. *meanhair* or *meabhair*, *meannna*. This word is from *memini*, which is probably corrupted from the Greek *μνησθαι*, to remember, from *μνος*, mind, or the same root. See *Mind*.]

1. The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past. A distinction is made between *memory* and *recollection*. *Memory* retains past ideas without any, or with little effort; *recollection* implies an effort to recall ideas that are past.

Memory is the purveyor of reason.

2. A retaining of past ideas in the mind; remembrance. Events that excite little attention are apt to escape from *memory*.

3. Exemption from oblivion.

That ever-living man of *memory*,
Henry the fifth.

4. The time within which past events can be remembered or recollected, or the time within which a person may have knowledge of what is past. The revolution in England was before my *memory*; the revolution in America was within the author's *memory*.

5. Memorial; monumental record; that which calls to remembrance. A monument in London was erected in *memory* of the conflagration in 1666.

6. Reflection; attention.

MEMORY, v. t. To lay up in the mind or memory. [Not used.]

MEMPHIAN, a. [From *Memphis*, the ancient metropolis of Egypt, said to be altered from *Memf*, *Memf*, *Ludolf*.]

Pertaining to Memphis; very dark; a sense borrowed from the darkness of Egypt in the time of Moses.

MEN, plu. of man. Two or more males, individuals of the human race.

2. Males of bravery. We will live in honor, or die like *men*.

3. Persons; people; mankind; in an indefinite sense. *Men* are apt to forget the benefactor, while they riot on the benefit.

MENACE, v. t. [Fr. *menacer*; It. *minacciare*; Sp. *amenazar*; L. *minor*. The primary sense is to rush, throw or push for-

ward. The sense is more clearly expressed by *emineo* and *promineo*, to jut forward, from the same root. See *Mind*, which is of the same family.]

1. To threaten; to express or show a disposition or determination to inflict punishment or other evil. The combined powers *menaced* France with war on every side.

2. To show or manifest the probability of future evil or danger to. The spirit of insubordination *menaced* Spain with the horrors of civil war.

3. To exhibit the appearance of any catastrophe to come; as, a hanging rock *menaces* a fall, or *menaces* the plain or the inhabitants below.

MENACE, n. A threat or threatening; the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil; *used* of persons.

2. The show of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.

MENACED, pp. Threatened.

MENACER, n. One that threatens.

MENACHANITE, n. An oxyd of titanium, or mineral of a grayish or iron black color, occurring in very small rounded grains, imperfectly lamellar, and of a glistening lustre; found near Menachan, in Cornwall, Eng. n. *Eng. Phillips*. *Cleveland*.

MENACHANTIC, a. Pertaining to menachanite.

MENACING, pp. Threatening; declaring a disposition or determination to inflict evil.

2. a. Exhibiting the danger or probability of an evil or catastrophe to come; as a *menacing* attitude.

MEN'AGE, n. [Fr. a family. See *Manage*.] A collection of brute animals.

MENAGERY, n. [Fr. *menagerie*; It. *menageria*.]

A yard or place in which wild animals are kept, or a collection of wild animals.

MENAGOGUE, n. *men'agog*. [Gr. *μηνες*, *mensura*, and *αγω*, to drive.]

A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux.

MEND, v. t. [L. *emendo*; Fr. *amender*; It. *mendare*; from *L. menda*, a fault, spot or blemish. *Mend* is contracted from *emendo*, *amend*, for the L. negative *em*, is necessary to express the removal of a fault.]

1. To repair, as a breach; to supply a part broken or defective; as, to *mend* a garment, a road, a mill-dam, a fence, &c.

2. To correct; to set right; to alter for the better; as, to *mend* the life or manners.

3. To repair; to restore to a sound state; as, to *mend* a feeble or broken constitution.

4. To help; to advance; to make better.

This plausible apology does not *mend* the matter.

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit.

5. To improve; to hasten.

He saw the monster *mend* his pace.

Dryden.

MEND, v. i. To grow better; to advance to a better state; to improve. We say, a feeble constitution *mends* daily; a sick man *mends*, or is convalescent.

Mortimer.

He saw the monster *mend* his pace.

Dryden.

MEND, v. i. To grow better; to advance to a better state; to improve. We say, a feeble constitution *mends* daily; a sick man *mends*, or is convalescent.

MEND'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being mended.

MENDA'CIOUTS, *a.* [*L. mendax.*] Lying; false. [*Little used.*]

MENDAC'ITY, *n.* [*L. mendax, false, lying.* See *Class. Mn. No. 4.*] Falseness. [*Brown.*]

(The proper signification of this word would be a disposition to lie, or habitual lying.)

MEND'ED, *pp.* Repaired; made better; improved.

MEND'ER, *n.* One who mends or repairs.

MENDICANCY, *a.* [*L. mendicans.*] Beggary; a state of begging.

MENDICANT, *n.* [*L. mendicans, from mendico, to beg, Fr. mendier, allied to L. mando, to command, demand.*]

1. Begging; poor to a state of beggary; as reduced to a mendicant state.
2. Practicing beggary; as a mendicant friar.

MENDICANT, *n.* A beggar; one that makes it his business to beg alms; one of the begging fraternity of the Romish church.

MENDICATE, *v. t.* To beg, or practice begging. [*Not used.*]

MENDICITY, *n.* [*L. mendicitas.*] The state of begging; the life of a beggar.

MENDMENT, for amendment. [*Not in use.*]

MENDS, for amends, not used. [*Shak.*]

MENNA'DEN, *n.* A species of fish.

MENIAL, *a.* [*Norm. meignal, meynal, from meigne or meiny, a family.* The Norm. has also *mesnie* and *mesnee*, a family, household or company, and *meinez*, many. Qu. the root of *maison, message*, or of many.]

1. Pertaining to servants, or domestic servants; low; mean.

The women attendants perform only the most menial offices. [*Swift.*]

[Johnson observes on this passage, that Swift seems not to have known the meaning of this word. But this is the only sense in which it is now used.]

2. Belonging to the retinue or train of servants. [*Johnson.*]

Two menial dogs before their master pressed. [*Dryden.*]

[If this definition of Johnson is correct, it indicates that *menial* is from *meine*, many, rather than from *mesnie, faculty*. But the sense may be *house-dogs*.]

MEN'IAL, *n.* A domestic servant.

MEN'ILITE, *n.* A mineral substance found at Melite, near Paris, of the nature of silex, of a brown liver color on the interior, and ordinarily of a clear blue on the surface. It is found in the shape of the kidneys, of the size of the hand or larger; sometimes in globules of the size of a nut. [*Dict. Nat. Hist.*]

MENIS'CUS, *n.* plu. *meniscuses.* [*Gr. μηνίσκος, a little moon.*]

A lens convex on one side, and concave on the other. [*Encyc.*]

MENISPERMATE, *n.* A compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base.

MENISPERM'IC, *a.* The menispermic acid is obtained from the seeds of the menispermum cocculus. [*Ure.*]

MEN'IVER, *n.* A small white animal in Russia, or its fur which is very fine. [*Chaucer.*]

MENOL'OGY, *n.* [*Gr. μην, μηνος, month, and λογος, discourse.*]

1. A register of months. [*Stillingfleet.*]
2. In the Greek church, martyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints, for each day in the year, or a simple remembrance of those whose lives are not written. [*Lanier.*]

MEN'OW, *n.* [*Fr. menu, small. Qu.*] A small fresh water fish, the minnow. [*Bailey.*]

MEN PLEASER, *n.* One who is solicitous to please men, rather than to please God, by obedience to his commands.

MENSAL, *a.* [*L. mensalis, from mensa, a table.*]

Belonging to the table; transacted at table. [*Little used.*] [*Clarissa.*]

MEN'STRUAL, *a.* [*Fr. from L. menstruatis, from mensis, month.*]

1. Monthly; happening once a month; as the menstrual flux. [*Beattie.*]
2. Lasting a month; as the menstrual orbit of the moon. [*Bacon.*]
3. Pertaining to a menstruum. [*Bacon.*]

MEN'STRUANT, *a.* Subject to monthly flowings. [*Brown.*]

MEN'STRUOUS, *a.* [*L. menstruus, from mensis, a month.*]

1. Having the monthly flow or discharge; as a female. [*Sandys.*]
2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females. [*Brown.*]

MEN'STRUUM, *n.* plu. *menstruums.* [*From L. mensis, month.* The use of this word is supposed to have originated in some notion of the old chemists, about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents. [*Johnson.*]

A dissolvent or solvent; any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body.

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. [*Quincy.*]

Inquire what is the proper *menstruum* to dissolve a metal. [*Bacon.*]

MENSURABILITY, *n.* [*from mensurable.*]

Capacity of being measured.

MENSUR'ABLE, *a.* [*L. mensura, measure.*]

The *n* is probably casual, and the word is the same as *measurable*. [*Holder.*]

Measurable; capable of being measured.

MEN'SURAL, *a.* Pertaining to measure.

MENSURATE, *v. t.* [*L. mensura, measure.*]

To measure. [*Little used.*]

MENSURA'TION, *n.* The act, process or act of measuring, or taking the dimensions of any thing.

2. Measure; the result of measuring. [*Arbutnot.*]

MENTAL, *a.* [*It. mentale; Fr. mental; from L. mens, mind.*]

Pertaining to the mind; intellectual; as *mental faculties; mental operations; mental sight; mental taste.* [*Milton. Addison.*]

MENTALLY, *adv.* Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea. [*Beattie.*]

MENTION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. mentio, from Gr. μνησις, to put in mind; It. menzione; Sp. mencion; Port. mencao; allied probably to L. moneo and mind. Mention is a throwing out.*]

A hint; a suggestion; a brief notice or remark expressed in words or writing; used chiefly after *nake*.

Nake no mention of other gods. Josh. xliii. I will *nake mention* of thy righteousness. Ps. lxxi.

Without ceasing I *nake mention* of you always in my prayers. Rom. i.

MENTION, *v. t.* [*Fr. mentionner; It. menzionare.*]

To speak; to name; to utter a brief remark; to state a particular fact, or to express it in writing. It is applied to something thrown in or added incidentally in a discourse or writing, and thus differs from the sense of *relate, recite, and narrate*. I *mentioned* him a fact that fell under my own observation. In the course of conversation, that circumstance was *mentioned*.

I will *mention* the loving-kindness of the Lord. Is. lxiii.

MENTION'ED, *pp.* Named; stated.

MENTION'ING, *pppr.* Naming; uttering.

MEN'TORIAL, *a.* [*from Mentor, the friend and adviser of Ulysses.*]

Containing advice or admonition.

MEPHITIC, *a.* [*L. mephitis, an ill smell.*]

Offensive to the smell; foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life. Mephitic acid is carbonic acid.

MEPHITIS, } a. Foul, offensive or noxious.
MEPHITISM, } exhalations from dissolving substances, filth or other source; also, carbonic acid gas. [*Med. Repos.*]

MERCANTAN'TE, *n.* [*It. mercantante.*]

A foreign trader. [*Not in use.*] [*Shak.*]

MERCANTILE, *a.* [*It. and Fr. from L. mercans, mercor, to buy; Port. Sp. mercantil.*]

1. Trading; commercial; carrying on commerce; as *mercantile nations; the mercantile class of men.*
2. Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade; as *mercantile business.*

MERCAT, *n.* [*L. mercatus.*] Market; trade. [*Not in use.*] [*Sprat.*]

MERCANRILY, *adv.* In a mercenary manner. [*Spectator.*]

MERCANRINESS, *n.* [*from mercenary.*]

Venality; regard to hire or reward. [*Boyle.*]

MERCENARY, *a.* [*Fr. mercenaire; L. mercenarius, from merces, reward, wages; mercor, to buy.*]

1. Venal; that may be hired; actuated by the hope of reward; moved by the love of money; as a *mercenary prince or judge.*
2. Hired; purchased by money; as *mercenary services; mercenary soldiers.*
3. Sold for money; as *mercenary blood.* [*Shak.*]
4. Greedy of gain; mean; selfish; as a *mercenary disposition.*
5. Contracted from motives of gain; as a *mercenary marriage.*

MERCENARY, *n.* One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service; a hireling.

MERC'ER, *n.* [*Fr. mercier; It. merciaio; from L. merx, wares, commodities.*]

One who deals in silks. [*Howell.*]

MERCERSHIP, *n.* The business of a mercer.

MERCERY, *n.* [*Fr. mercerie; It. merceria.*]

The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; trade of mercers. *Grant.*

MERCHAND, v. i. [Fr. *merchander*.] To trade. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

MERCHANDISE, n. [Fr. from *merchand*, a merchant, or *merchander*, to cheapen.]

1. The objects of commerce; wares, goods, commodities, whatever is usually bought or sold in trade. But provisions daily sold in market, horses, cattle, and fuel are not usually included in the term, and real estate never.

2. Trade; traffick; commerce. *Shak.*
MERCHANDISE, v. i. To trade; to carry on commerce.

MERCHANDRY, n. Trade; commerce. [*Not in use.*] *Saunderson.*

MERCHANT, n. [Fr. *mercant*; *It. mercante*; Sp. *mercante*; Arn. *merchadour*; from *L. mercor*, to buy;]

1. A man who trafficks or carries on trade with foreign countries, or who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale.

2. In popular usage, any trader, or one who deals in the purchase and sale of goods.

3. A ship in trade. [*Not used.*]

MERCHANT, v. i. To trade. [*Not in use.*]

MERCHANTABLE, a. Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price; as *merchandise* wheat or timber.

MERCHANTLIKE, a. Like a merchant.

MERCHANTMAN, n. A ship or vessel employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war.

MERCIBLE, a. Merciful. [*Not in use.*] *Gouev.*

MERCIFUL, a. [from *mercy*.] Having or exercising mercy; compassionate; tender; disposed to pity offenders and to forgive their offences; unwilling to punish for injuries; applied appropriately to the Supreme Being.

The Lord passed before him and proclaimed, the Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth. Ex. xxxiv.

2. Compassionate; tender; unwilling to give pain; not cruel. A merciful man will be merciful to his beast.

MERCIFULLY, adv. With compassion or pity; tenderly; mildly.

MERCIFULNESS, n. Tenderness towards offenders; willingness to forbear punishment; readiness to forgive. *Hammond.*

MERCIFUL, v. t. To pity. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

MERCILESS, a. Destitute of mercy; unfeeling; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel; as a merciless tyrant. *Dryden.*

2. Not sparing; as the merciless waves or tempest.

MERCILESSLY, adv. In a manner void of mercy or pity; cruelly.

MERCILESSNESS, n. Want of mercy or pity.

MERCURIAL, a. [from *Mercury*; *L. mercurialis*.]

1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly; full of fire or vigor; as a mercurial youth; a mercurial nation. *Bacon. Swift.*

2. Pertaining to quicksilver; containing quicksilver, or consisting of mercury; as mercurial preparations or medicines.

MERCURIALIST, n. One under the influence of Mercury, or one resembling Mercury in variety of character.

MERCURIATE, n. A combination of the oxyd of mercury with another substance.

Mercuric acid, a saturated combination of mercury and oxygen.

MERCURIFICATION, n. In metallurgical chemistry, the process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form. *Encyc.*

2. The act of mixing with quicksilver. *Boyle.*

MERCURIFY, v. t. To obtain mercury from metallic minerals, which it is said may be done by a large lens, the intense heat of which expels the mercury in fumes, which are afterwards condensed.

MERCURY, n. [*L. Mercurius*. In mythology, Mercury is the god of eloquence and of commerce, called by the Greeks *Hermes*, and his name is said to be formed from *merces*, or *mercor*. But in antiquity, there were several persons or deities of this name.] *Encyc.*

1. Quicksilver, a metal remarkable for its fluidity, which is so great that to fix or coagulate it, requires a degree of cold which is marked on Fahrenheit's scale at thirty nine degrees below zero. Its specific gravity is greater than that of any other metal, except platinum, gold and tungsten. Under a heat of 660 degrees, it rises in fumes and is gradually converted into a red oxyd. Mercury is used in barometers to ascertain the weight of the atmosphere, and in thermometers to determine the temperature of the air, for which purposes it is well adapted by its expansibility, and the extensive range between its freezing and boiling points. Preparations of this metal are among the most powerful poisons, and are extensively used as medicines. The preparation called calomel, is a most efficacious deobstruent.

2. Heat of constitutional temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities. *Pope.*

3. A genus of plants, the Mercurials, of several species.

4. One of the planets nearest the sun. It is 3224 miles in diameter, and revolves round the sun in about 88 days. Its mean distance from the sun is thirty seven millions of miles.

5. The name of a newspaper or periodical publication, and in some places, the carrier of a newspaper or pamphlet.

MERCURY, v. t. To wash with a preparation of mercury. *B. Jonson.*

MERCY, n. [Fr. *merci*; Norm. *merce*, *meers*; supposed to be a contraction of *L. misericordia*. But qu. Eth. $\rho\eta\lambda$ meher, to pity.]

1. That benevolence, mildness or tenderness of heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves; the disposition that tempers justice, and induces an injured person to forgive trespasses and injuries, and to forbear punishment, or inflict less than law or justice will warrant. In this sense, there is perhaps no word in our language precisely synonymous with *mercy*. That which comes nearest to it is *grace*.

It implies benevolence, tenderness, mildness, pity or compassion, and clemency, but exercised only towards offenders. *Mercy* is a distinguishing attribute of the Supreme Being.

The Lord is long-suffering and of great mercy, forgiving iniquity and transgression, and by no means cleaning the guilty. Num. xiv.

2. An act or exercise of mercy or favor. It is a *mercy* that they escaped.

I am not worthy of the least of all thy mercies. Gen. xxxii.

3. Pity; compassion manifested towards a person in distress.

And he said, he that showed mercy on him. Luke x.

4. Clemency and bounty.

Mercy and truth preserve the king; and his throne is upheld by *mercy*. Prov. xxviii.

5. Clarity, or the duties of charity and benevolence.

I will have mercy and not sacrifice. Matt. ix.

6. Grace; favor. 1 Cor. vii. Jude 2.

7. Eternal life, the fruit of mercy. 2 Tim. i. 8. Pardon.

I cry thee mercy with all my heart. *Dryden.*

9. The act of sparing, or the forbearance of a violent act expected. The prisoner cried,

To be or to lie at the mercy of, to have no means of self-defense, but to be dependent for safety on the mercy or compassion of another, or in the power of that which is irresistible; as, to be at the mercy of a foe, or of the waves.

MERCY-SEAT, n. The propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. This was of gold, and its ends were fixed to two cherubs, whose wings extended forward, and formed a kind of throne for the majesty of God, who is represented in Scripture as sitting between the cherubs. It was from this seat that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high priest who consulted him. *Calmet.*

MERD, n. [Fr. *merde*; *L. merda*.] Ordure; dung. *Burton.*

MERE, a. [*L. merus*; *It. mero*.] That or only; distinct from any thing else.

From mere success nothing can be concluded in favor of a nation. *Atterbury.*

What if the head, the eye or ear repin'd? To serve mere engines to the ruling mind? *Pope.*

2. Absolute; entire. *Spenser.*

MERE, n. [Sax. *mere* or *mere*, a pool, lake or the sea; *D. meir*; *L. mare*. See *Moor*.]

A pool or lake.

MERE, n. [Sax. *mera*, *gemara*; Gr. *μυρο*, to divide, or Russ. *myru*, to measure.]

A boundary; used chiefly in the compound, *mere-stone*. *Bacon.*

MERE, v. t. To divide, limit or bound. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

MERELY, adv. Purely; only; solely; thus and no other way; for this and no other purpose.

Prize not your life for other ends Than *mercy* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

MERETRICE/CIOUS, a. [*L. meretricius*, from *meretrix*, a prostitute.]

1. Pertaining to prostitutes; such as is practiced by harlots; as *meretricious* arts.

2. Alluring by false show; worn for disguise; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; false; as *meretricious* dress or ornaments.

MERTRICIOUSLY, *adv.* In the manner of prostitutes; with deceitful enticements.

MERTRICIOUSNESS, *n.* The arts of a prostitute; deceitful enticements.

MERGANSE, *n.* [Sp. *mergansar*, from *L. mergo*, to dive.]

A water fowl of the genus *Mergus*; called also *goosander*.

MERGE, *v. t.* [*L. mergo*.] To immerse; to cause to be swallowed up.

The plaintiff became the purchaser and merged them in the fee. *Kent.*

MERGE, *v. i.* To be sunk, swallowed or lost. *Lat. Term.*

MERG'ER, *n.* [*L. mergo*, to merge.] In law, a merging or drowning of a less estate in a greater; as when a reversion in fee simple descends to or is purchased by a tenant of the same estate for years, the term for years is merged, lost, annihilated in the inheritance or fee simple estate.

MERIDIAN, *n.* [Fr. *meridien*; *It. meridiano*, *L. meridies*.] Qu. *It. mer*, a part; *Gr. μερος*, to divide. Varro testifies that this word was originally *medidies* [mid-day], and that he had seen it so written on a sun-dial.]

1. In astronomy and geography, a great circle supposed to be drawn or to pass through the poles of the earth, and the zenith and nadir of any given place, intersecting the equator at right angles, and dividing the hemisphere into eastern and western. Every place on the globe has its *meridian*, and when the sun arrives at this circle, it is mid-day or noon, whence the name. This circle may be considered to be drawn on the surface of the earth, or it may be considered as a circle in the heavens coinciding with that on the earth.

2. Mid-day; noon.

3. The highest point; as the *meridian* of life; the *meridian* of power or of glory.

4. The particular place or state, with regard to local circumstances or things that distinguish it from others. We say, a book is adapted to the *meridian* of France or Italy; a measure is adapted to the *meridian* of London or Washington.

Magnetic meridian, a great circle, parallel with the direction of the magnetic needle, and passing through its poles.

MERIDIAN, *a.* Being on the meridian or at mid-day.

The sun sat high in his *meridian* tower. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to the meridian or to mid-day; as the sun's *meridian* heat or splendor.

3. Pertaining to the highest point; as, they have enjoyed his *meridian* glory.

1. Pertaining to the magnetic meridian.

MERIDIONAL, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to the meridian.

2. Southern.

3. Southerly; having a southern aspect. *Brown.*

Meridional distance is the departure from the meridian, or easting or westing. *Watson.*

MERIDIONALITY, *n.* The state of being in the meridian.

2. Position in the south; aspect towards the south. *Johnson.*

MERIDIONALLY, *adv.* In the direction of the meridian. *Brown.*

MERIT, *n.* [*L. merita*, from *merco*, to earn or deserve; *It. Sp. merito*; *Fr. merte*.]

1. Desert; goodness or excellence which entitles one to honor or reward; worth; any performance or worth which claims regard or compensation; applied to morals, to excellence in writing, or to valuable services of any kind. Thus we speak of the inability of men to obtain salvation by their own merits. We speak of the merits of an author; the merits of a soldier, &c.

2. Value; excellence; applied to things; as the merits of an essay or poem; the merits of a painting; the merits of a heroic achievement.

3. Reward deserved; that which is earned or merited.

Those laurel groves, the merits of thy youth. *Prior.*

MERIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *meriter*; *L. merito*.] To deserve; to earn by active service, or by any valuable performance; to have a right to claim reward in money, regard, honor or happiness. Watts, by his writings, merited the gratitude of the whole christian world. The faithful laborer merits his wages.

A man at best is incapable of meriting any thing from God. *South.*

2. To deserve; to have a just title to. Fidelity merits and usually obtains confidence.

3. To deserve, in an ill sense; to have a just title to. Every violation of law merits punishment. Every sin merits God's displeasure.

MERITABLE, *a.* Deserving of reward. *E. Johnson.*

MERITED, *pp.* Earned; deserved.

MERITING, *pp.* Earning; deserving.

MERIT-MONGER, *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit, as entitled to reward, or depends on merit for salvation. *Milner.*

MERITORIOUS, *a.* [It. *meritorio*; *Fr. meritoire*.]

Deserving of reward or of notice, regard, fame or happiness, or of that which shall be a suitable return for services or excellence of any kind. We applaud the meritorious services of the laborer, the soldier and the seaman. We admire the meritorious labors of a Watts, a Doddridge, a Carey and a Martyr. We rely for salvation on the meritorious obedience and sufferings of Christ.

MERITORIOUSLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to deserve reward. *Watson.*

MERITORIOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of deserving a reward or suitable return.

MERITORY, *a.* Deserving of reward. [Not used.] *Glover.*

MERLE, *n.* [*L. merula*.] A blackbird. *Drayton.*

MERLIN, *n.* [Fr.] A species of hawk of the genus *Falco*.

MERLON, *n.* [It. *merlo*; *Fr. merlon*.] In fortification, that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures. *Encyc.*

MERMAID, *n.* [Fr. *mer*, *L. mare*, the sea, and *maid*.]

A marine animal, said to resemble a woman in the upper parts of the body, and a fish in the lower part. The male is called the *merman*.

MEROPS, *n.* A genus of birds called bee-eaters.

MERRILY, *adv.* [from *merry*.] With mirth; with gaiety and laughter; jovially. [See *Mirth* and *Merry*.]

Merrily sing and sport and play. *Glouceville.*

MERRIMAKE, *n.* [*merry* and *make*.] A meeting for mirth; a festival; mirth. *Spenser.*

MERRIMAKE, *v. i.* To be merry or jovial; to feast. *Gray.*

MERRIMENT, *n.* Mirth; gaiety with laughter or noise; noisy sports; hilarity; frolic. *Milton.*

MERRINESS, *n.* Mirth; gaiety with laughter. *Shak.*

MERRY, *a.* [Sax. *myrige*, *myrig*; *Ar. مریح*]

to be joyful. Class *Mr. No. 10.*

1. Gay and noisy; jovial; exhilarated to laughter.

Man is the merriest species of the creation. *Addison.*

They drank and were merry with him. *Gen. xliii.*

2. Causing laughter or mirth; as a merry jest. *Shak.*

3. Brisk; as a merry gale. [This is the primary sense of the word.] *Dryden.*

4. Pleasant; agreeable; delightful. *Chaucer.*

To make merry, to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth. Judges ix.

MERRY-AN DREW, *n.* A buffoon; a zany; or whose business is to make sport for others. *Spectator.*

MERRY-MAKING, *a.* Producing mirth. Mirth, music, merry-making melody

spiced the light hours no more at Heliood. *Hallhouse.*

MERRY-MEETING, *n.* A festival; a meeting for mirth. *By. Taylor.*

MERRY-THOUGHT, *n.* The forked tongue of a fowl's breast, which boys and girls break by pulling each one side; the longest part broken betokening priority of marriage. *Echard.*

MERSION, [*L. mersio*, from *mergo*, to dive or sink.]

The act of sinking or plunging under water. But immersion is generally used.

MESARIC, *a.* [Gr. *μεσαριον*; *μεσος*, middle, and *αριαι*, intestines.]

The same as *mesenteric*; pertaining to the mesentery.

MESESE, *verb* impersonal. [me and seems.] It seems to me. It is used also in the past tense, *mesesed*. *Spenser.*

MESENTERIC, *a.* [See *Mesentery*.] Pertaining to the mesentery; as *mesenteric* glands or arteries.

MESENTERY, *n.* [Gr. *μεσεντερια*; *μεσος*, middle, and *εντερον*, intestine.]

A fatty membrane placed in the middle of the intestines, and to which they are attached. This prevents them from becoming entangled with each other by convolutions. It is formed by a duplication of the peritoneum. *Encyc. Quincy.*

MESH, [*v. m.* *wasg*, net-work, a mesh; *D. maas*; *G. masche*, a mesh or a stitch.]

1. The opening or space between the threads of a net.
2. The grains or wash of a brewery.
- MESH, *n. f.* To catch in a net; to ensnare. *Drayton.*
- MESH'Y, *a.* Formed like net-work; reticulated. *Thomson.*
- MES'LIN, *n.* [from *Fr. mester, meler*, to mix, or *L. miscellaneus*, from *miscere*, to mix.] A mixture of different sorts of grain; in America, a mixture of wheat and rye.
- MESNE, *a. meen.* [Old Fr.] In *law*, middle; intervening; as a *mesne lord*, that is, a lord who holds land of a superior, but grants a part of it to another person. In this case, he is a *tenant to the superior*, but *lord* or superior to the second grantee, and called the *mesne lord*.
- Mesne process*, that part of the proceedings in a suit which intervenes between the original process or writ and the final issue, and which issues, pending the suit, on some collateral matter; and sometimes it is understood to be the whole process preceding the execution. *Blackstone.*
- Mesne profits*, the profits of an estate which accrue to a tenant in possession, after the demise of the lessor.
- MES'OCOLON, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *olon*.] In *anatomy*, that part of the mesentery, which, having reached the extremity of the ileum, contracts and changes its name, or that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached. *Encyc. Hooper.*
- MESOLEU'CYS, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *leucos*, white.]
- A precious stone with a streak of white in the middle. *Dict.*
- MESOLITE, *n.* A mineral of the zecolite family.
- MESOLOG'ARITHM, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *logarithm*.] A logarithm of the co-sines and co-tangents.
- The former is called by Napier an anti-logarithm, the latter a differential. *Encyc.*
- MESOMELAS, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *melas*, black.]
- A precious stone with a black vein parting every color in the midst.
- MES'OTYPE, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *typos*, form, type.]
- Prismatic zeolite; a mineral divided into three subspecies, fibrous zeolite, natrolite, and mealy zeolite. This is said by some writers to be so named from its property, when transparent, of doubling images. Others say it is a *mean form* between sub-lime and atalime. *Dict. Jameson Phillips.*
- MESPRISE, *n.* Contempt; a French word. [Not in use.]
- MESS', *n.* [In *Fr. mets* is a mess of meat, perhaps *meal*. In Goth. *mes* is a dish, *fr. mets*. In Sax. *mes* is a table, *Sp. mesa*, *L. mensa*. But *mets*, mess, is probably a different word.]
1. A dish or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time; as a *mess of pottage*; a *mess of herbs*; a *mess of broth*. *Milton. Pope.*
2. A medley; a mixed mass; a quantity.
3. As much provender or grain as is given to a beast at once.

4. A number of persons who eat together; among seamen and soldiers.
- MESS', *n. f.* To eat; to feed.
2. To associate at the same table; to eat in company, as seamen.
- MESS', *n. t.* To supply with a mess.
- MESS'SAGE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. missus, mitta*, to send; *Sp. mensaje*.]
1. Any notice, word or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another. We send a servant with a verbal or written message.
- The welcome message made, was soon received. *Dryden.*
2. An official written communication of facts or opinions sent by a chief magistrate to the two houses of a legislature or other deliberative body. Congress receives a message from the President of the United States at the opening of the session. The Governors of some of the states communicate to the legislature by message, others by address.
3. An official verbal communication from one branch of a legislature to the other.
- MESS'AGER, } [*Fr. messenger*; *It. mes-*
MES'SENGER, } *n. saggiero*; *Sp. mensajero*. The correct orthography is *messenger*.]
1. One who bears a message or an errand; the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice or invitation from one person to another, or to a public body; one who conveys dispatches from one prince or court to another.
2. A harbinger; a forerunner; he or that which foreshows.
- On gray lines That fret the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shak.*
- MESS'IAH, *n.* [Heb. *משיח*, anointed.] Christ, the anointed; the Savior of the world.
- I know that when Messiah cometh, who is called Christ, he will tell us all things. Jesus answered her, I that speak to thee am he. *John iv.*
- MESSIAHSHIP, *n.* The character, state or office of the Savior.
- Josephus—whose prejudices were against the Messiahship and religion of Jesus. *Buchminster.*
- MES'SIEURS, *n.* [*fr. de monsieur*, my lord.] Sirs; gentlemen.
- MESS'-MATE, *n.* An associate in eating; one who eats ordinarily at the same table.
- MESS'UAGE, *n.* [from Old Fr. *meson, mesonage*, a house or house-room; *mesungenes*, household. The French now write *maison*.] In *law*, a dwelling house and adjoining land, appropriated to the use of the household, including the adjacent buildings. *Encyc.*
- MET, *pref.* and *pp. of met.*
- METABASIS, *n.* [Gr. from *meta*, beyond, and *basis*, to go.]
- In *rhetoric*, transition; a passing from one thing to another.
- METABOLA, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *bolai*, a casting.]
- In *medicine*, a change of air, time or disease. [Little used.] *Dict.*
- METACARP'AL, *a.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus.
- METACARP'US, *n.* [Gr. *μετακαρπιον*; *meta*, beyond, and *καρπος*, the wrist.]

- In *anatomy*, the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.
- METACHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.]
- An error in chronology, by placing an event after its real time.
- MET'AGE, *n.* [from *mete*.] Measurement of coal; price of measuring.
- METAGRAMMATISM, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *γραμμα*, a letter.]
- Anagrammatism*, or *metagrammatism*, is a transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Candem.*
- METAL, *n. met'l.* [Fr. from *L. metallum*; Gr. *μεταλλος*; Sw. *G. metall*; D. *metaal*; id.; Dan. *metal*; Sp. *ida*; It. *metallo*; Ir. *mettal*; W. *mettel*.]
- A simple, fixed, shining, opaque body or substance, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, a good conductor of heat and electricity, capable when in the state of an oxyd, of uniting with acids and forming with them metallic salts. Many of the metals are also malleable or extensible by the hammer, and some of them extremely ductile. Metals are mostly fossil, sometimes found native or pure, but more generally combined with other matter. Some metals are more malleable than others, and this circumstance gave rise to the distinction of metals and semi-metals; a distinction little regarded at the present day. Recent discoveries have enlarged the list of the metals, and the whole number now recognized is thirty, exclusive of those which have been recently discovered, as the bases of the earths and alkalis. Twelve of these are malleable, viz. platinum, gold, silver, mercury, lead, copper, tin, iron, zinc, palladium, nickel, and cadmium. The following sixteen are not sufficiently tenacious to bear extension by beating, viz. arsenic, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, manganese, tellurium, titanium, columbium, niobyliden, tungsten, chrome, osmium, iridium, rhodium, uranium, and cerium. *Encyc. Nicholson.*
- Thomson. Phillips. Ure.*
- To these may be added potassium, sodium, barium, strontium, calcium, and lithium. *Henry.*
- The following have not been exhibited in a separate form; magnesium, glucinum, yttrium, aluminum, thorium, zirconium, and silicium.
2. Courage; spirit; so written by mistake for *mettle*.
- METALEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *μεταληψις*, participation; *meta*, beyond, and *ληψις*, to take.]
- In *rhetoric*, the continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word, so that several gradations or intervening senses come between the word expressed and the thing intended by it; as "in one Cesar there are many Mariuses." Here Marius, by a *synecdoche* or *antonomasia*, is put for any ambitious, turbulent man, and this, by a *metonymy* of the cause, for the ill effects of such a temper to the public. *Beauly. Encyc.*
- METALEP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to a *metalepsis* or participation; translatiue.

2. Transverse; as the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle. *Bailey*.
METALEPTICALLY, *adv.* By transposition.
METALLIC, *a.* [L. *metallicus*.] Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of metal; partaking of the nature of metals; like a metal; as a *metallic* substance; *metallic* ore; *metallic* brightness.
METALLIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *metallum*, metal, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing metals. *Kirwan*.
METALLIFORM, *a.* Having the form of metals; like metal. *Kirwan*.
METALLINE, *a.* Pertaining to a metal; consisting of metal.
 2. Impreguated with metal; as *metallic* water. *Bacon*.
METALLIST, *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals. *Mozon*.
METALLIZATION, *n.* The act or process of forming into a metal; the operation which gives to a substance its proper metallic properties. *Encyc. Diet.*
METALLIZE, *v. t.* To form into metal; to give to a substance its proper metallic properties.
METALLOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *γραφη*, description.] An account of metals, or a treatise on metallic substances. *Diet.*
METALLOID, *n.* [*metal*, and Gr. *ιδος*.] A name sometimes applied to the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths.
METALLOIDAL, *a.* Having the form or appearance of a metal.
METALLURGIC, *a.* [See *Metallurgy*.] Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals.
METALLURGIST, *n.* One whose occupation is to work metals, or to purify, refine and prepare metals for use.
METALLURGY, *n.* [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *τεχνη*, work.]
 The art of working metals, comprehending the whole process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining and parting them. *Gilding* is also a branch of metallurgy. But in a more limited and usual sense, metallurgy is the operation of separating metals from their ores. *Encyc.*
 The French include in metallurgy the art of drawing metals from the earth. *Diet.*
METALMAN, *n.* A worker in metals; as a *coppersmith* or *tinman*.
METAMORPHIC, } *a.* [See *Metamorphosis*.]
METAMORPHOSIC, } *a.* *phosic*.] Changing the form; transforming.
METAMORPHOSE, *v. t.* [Gr. *μεταμορφωσις*, μετα, over, beyond, and μορφη, form.] To change into a different form; to transform; particularly, to change the form of insects, as from the larva to a winged animal. The ancients pretended that *Jupiter* was *metamorphosed* into a bull, and *Lycan* into a wolf.
 And earth was *metamorphosed* into man. *Dryden*.
METAMORPHOSER, *n.* One that transforms or changes the shape.
METAMORPHOSING, *ppr.* Changing the shape.
METAMORPHOSIS, *n.* Change of form or shape; transformation; particularly, a change in the form of being; as the *meta-*

morphosis of an insect from the aurelia or chrysalis state into a winged animal.
 2. Any change of form or shape.
METAMORPHOSICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or effected by metamorphosis. *Pope*.
METAPHOR, *n.* [Gr. *μεταφορα*, from μετα, to transfer; and φερω, to carry.]
 A short similitude; a similitude reduced to a single word; or a word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison. Thus "that man is a fox," is a metaphor; but "that man is like a fox," is a similitude or comparison. So when I say, "the soldiers were lions in combat," I use a metaphor; but when I say, "the soldiers fought like lions," I use a similitude. In *metaphor*, the similitude is contained in the name; a man is a *fox*, means, a man is as crafty as a fox. So we say, a man *bridles* his anger, that is, restrains it as a bridle restrains a horse. *Beauty awakens* love or tender passions; *opposition fires* courage.
METAPHORIC, } *a.* Pertaining to metaphors.
METAPHORICAL, } *a.* *aphor*; comprising a metaphor; not literal; as a *metaphorical* use of words; a *metaphorical* expression; a *metaphorical* sense.
METAPHORICALLY, *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally.
METAPHORIST, *n.* One that makes metaphors. *Pope*.
METAPHIRASE, *n.* [Gr. *μεταφρασις*; μετα, over, according to or with, and φρασις, phrase.]
 A verbal translation; a version or translation of one language into another, word for word. *Dryden*.
METAPHRASE, *n.* A person who translates from one language into another, word for word. *Encyc.*
METAPHRATIC, *a.* Close or literal in translation.
METAPHYSIC, } *a.* s. s. z. [See *Metaphysics*.]
METAPHYSICAL, } *a.* s. s. z.]
 1. Pertaining or relating to metaphysics.
 2. According to rules or principles of metaphysics; as *metaphysical* reasoning.
 3. Preternatural or supernatural. [*Not used*.] *Shak*.
METAPHYSICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of metaphysical science.
METAPHYSICIAN, *n.* s. s. z. One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.
METAPHYSICS, *n.* s. s. z. [Gr. μετα, after, and φυσικη, physics.] It is said that this name was given to the science by Aristotle or his followers, who considered the science of natural bodies, *physics*, as the first in the order of studies, and the science of mind or intelligence to be the second.]
 The science of the principles and causes of all things existing; hence, the science of mind or intelligence. This science comprehends *ontology*, or the science which treats of the nature, essence, and qualities or attributes of being; *cosmology*, or the science of the world, which treats of the nature and laws of matter and of motion; *anthroposophy*, which treats of the powers of man, and the motions by which life is produced; *psychology*, which treats of the intellectual soul; *pneumatology*, or the science of spirits or angels, &c. *Metaphysical theology*, called by Leibnitz and others

theology, treats of the existence of God, his essence and attributes. These divisions of the science of metaphysics, which prevailed in the ancient schools, are now not much regarded. The natural division of things that exist is into body and mind, things material and immaterial. The former belong to physics, and the latter to the science of metaphysics. *Encyc.*
METAPLASM, *n.* [Gr. *μεταπλασμος*, transformation; μετα, over, and πλασσω, to form.] In *grammar*, a transmutation or change made in a word by transposing or retrenching a syllable or letter.
METASTASIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταστασις, mutation; μετα, over, and στασις, to place.] A translation or removal of a disease from one part to another, or such an alteration as is succeeded by a solution. *Cocce. Encyc.*
METATARSALE, *a.* [from *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus.
METATARSUS, *n.* [Gr. μετα, beyond, and ταρσος, tarsus.] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes. *Cocce.*
METATHESIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταθεσις; μετα, over, and θεσις, to set.]
 1. Transposition; a figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed; as *πιστρισ* for *πιστις*. *Encyc.*
 2. In *medicine*, a change or removal of a morbid cause, without expulsion. *Cocce. Encyc.*
METE, *v. t.* [Sax. *metan*, *ametan*, *gemetan*; D. *metelen*; G. *messen*; Sw. *möta*; Sp. *medir*; L. *metior*; Gr. *μετροω*; W. *mei-drawe*; Ch. and Heb. מָדַד, to measure; Ar. مَدَد, madda, to extend. See *Measure*, and Class Md. No. 2.]
 To measure; to ascertain quantity, dimensions or capacity by any rule or standard. [*Obsolete*.]
METE, *n.* [Sax. *mitla*.] Measure; limit; boundary; used chiefly in the plural, in the phrase, *metes and bounds*.
METEMPSYCHOSE, *v. t.* To translate from one body to another, as the soul.
METEMPSYCHOSIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταψυχωσις; μετα, beyond, and ψυχωσις, animation, life; ψυχωσις, to animate.] Transmigration; the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body. Pythagoras and his followers held that after death the souls of men pass into other bodies, and this doctrine still prevails in some parts of Asia, particularly in India and China. *Encyc.*
METEMPOTISIS, *n.* [Gr. μετα, after, and ποτιω, to fall.]
 In *chronology*, the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the *prolepsis*, or the addition of a day every 300 years, and another every 2400 years. *Encyc.*
METEOR, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρον, sublime, lofty.]
 1. In a *general* sense, a body that flies or floats in the air, and in this sense it includes rain, hail, snow, &c. But in a restricted sense, in which it is commonly understood,

2. A fiery or luminous body or appearance, flying or floating in the atmosphere, or in a more elevated region. We give this name to the brilliant globes or masses of matter which are occasionally seen moving rapidly through our atmosphere, and which throw off, with loud explosions, fragments that reach the earth, and are called falling stones. We call by the same name those fire balls which are usually denominated falling stars, supposed to be owing to gelatinous matter inflated by phosphureted hydrogen gas; also, the lights which appear over moist grounds and grave yards, called *ignis fatui*, which are ascribed to the same cause.

And Meteor-like flame lawless through the sky. Pope.

METEORIC, *a.* Pertaining to meteors; consisting of meteors.

2. Proceeding from a meteor; as meteoric stones.

METEORIZE, *v. i.* To ascend in vapors. [Not used.] Evelyn.

METEOROLITE, } *n.* A meteoric stone;
METEOROLITE, } *n.* a stone or solid compound of earthy and metallic matter which falls to the earth after the disposition of a luminous meteor or fire ball; called also aerolite. Cleaveland.

METEOROLOGIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
METEOROLOGICAL, } *a.* the atmosphere and its phenomena. A meteorological table or register is an account of the state of the air and its temperature, weight, dryness or moisture, winds, &c. ascertained by the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer and other meteorological instruments.

METEOROLOGIST, *n.* A person skilled
METEOROLOGIST, } *n.* in meteors; one who studies the phenomena of meteors, or keeps a register of them. Huxell.

METEOROLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *μετεωρος*, lofty, and *λογος*, discourse.] The science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly in its relation to heat and moisture. D. Olmsted.

METEOROMANCY, } *n.* [Gr. *μετεωρος*, a
METEOROMANCY, } meteor, and *μαντιαια*, divination.]

A species of divination by meteors, chiefly by thunder and lightning; held in high estimation by the Romans. Encyc.

METEOROSCOPY, *n.* [Gr. *μετεωρος*, lofty, and *σκοπειν*, to view.]

That part of astronomy which treats of sublime heavenly bodies, distance of stars, &c. Bailey.

METEOROUS, *a.* Having the nature of a meteor. Milton.

METTER, *n.* [from *mete.*] One who measures; used in compounds, as in coal-meter, land-meter.

METTER, *n.* [Sax. *meter*; Fr. *metre*; L. *metrum*; Gr. *μετρον*, from *μετρον*.]

1. Measure; verse; arrangement of poetical feet, or of long and short syllables in verse. Hexameter is a meter of six feet. This word is most improperly written *metre*. How very absurd to write the simple word in this manner, but in all its numerous compounds, *meter*, as in *diameter*, *hexameter*, *thermometer*, &c.

2. A French measure of length, equal to 39.37 English inches, the standard of linear measure, being the ten millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, as ascertained by actual measurement of an arc of the meridian. Lunier. D. Olmsted.

METREWAND, *n.* [*mete* and *wand*.] A staff or rod of a certain length, used as a measure. [Obs.] Ascham.

METTEYARD, *n.* [Sax. *metgeard*.] A yard, staff or rod, used as a measure. Obs. [We now use yard.]

METHEGOLIN, *n.* [W. *mezgulin*, according to Owen, from W. *mezge*, a physician, and *lyn*, water; a medicinal liquor. But *mez* is mead, and *mezu* is to be strong or able.]

A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices. Encyc.

METHINKS, *v. impers.* pp. *methought*. [*me* and *think*.] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think. *Me* is here in the dative. The word is not antiquated, but is not elegant.

METHOD, *n.* [L. *methodus*; Gr. *μεθοδος*, *μετα*, with, and *odos*, way.]

1. A suitable and convenient arrangement of things, proceedings or ideas; the natural or regular disposition of separate things or parts; convenient order for transacting business, or for comprehending any complicated subject. Without method, business of any kind will fall into confusion. To carry on farming to advantage, to keep accounts correctly, method is indispensable.

2. Way; manner. Let us know the nature of the disease, and the method of cure.

3. Classification; arrangement of natural bodies according to their common characteristics; as the method of Theophrast; the method of Ray; the Linnean method. In natural arrangements a distinction is sometimes made between *method* and *system*. *System* is an arrangement founded, throughout all its parts, on some one principle. *Method* is an arrangement less fixed and determinate, and founded on more general relations. Thus we say, the natural method, and the artificial or sexual system of Linne, though the latter is not a perfect system. Ed. Encyc.

METHODICAL, *a.* Arranged in convenient order; disposed in a just and natural manner, or in a manner to illustrate a subject, or to facilitate practical operations; as a methodical arrangement of the parts of a discourse or of arguments; a methodical treatise; methodical accounts.

METHODICALLY, *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to natural or convenient order.

METHIDISM, *n.* The doctrines and worship of the sect of Christians called *Methidists*.

METHODIST, *n.* One that observes method.

2. One of a sect of christians, founded by Morgan, or rather by John Wesley, and so called from the exact regularity of their lives, and the strictness of their principles and rules.

3. A physician who practices by method or theory. Boyle.

4. In the cant of irreligious men, a person of strict piety; one who lives in the exact observance of religious duties. Resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists. Ch. Obs.

METHODIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in a convenient manner.

One who brings with him any observations he has made in reading the poets, will find his own reflections methodized and explained in the works of a good critic. Spectator.

METHOUGHT, *pret.* of *methinks*. It seemed to me; I thought. Milton. Dryden.

METIC, *n.* [Gr. *μετικος*; *μετα* and *οικος*, house.]

In ancient Greece, a sojourner; a resident stranger in a Grecian city or place. Mitford.

METICULOUS, *a.* [L. *Feticulosus*.] Timid. [Not used.] Cotes.

METONIC CYCLE, } the cycle of the
METONIC YEAR, } moon, or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month; so called from its discoverer, Meton, the Athenian. Encyc. Baily.

METONYMY, *n.* [See *Metonymy*.]

METONYMICAL, *a.* Used by way of metonymy, by putting one word for another.

METONYMICALLY, *adv.* By putting one word for another.

METONYMY, *n.* [Gr. *μετωνυμια*; *μετα*, over, beyond, and *ονομα*, name.]

In rhetoric, a trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other; as when we say, "a man keeps a good table," instead of good provisions. "We read *Virgil*," that is, his *poets* or writings. "They have *Moses* and the prophets," that is, their books or writings. A man has a clear head, that is, understanding, intellect; a warm heart, that is, affections.

METOPY, *n.* *metopy*. [Gr. *μετοπη*; *μετα*, with, near or by, and *οπη*, an aperture or hollow.]

In architecture, the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze, which among the ancients used to be painted or adorned with carved work. Encyc.

METOPOSCOPE, *n.* [infra.] One versed in physiognomy.

METOPOSCOPY, *n.* [Gr. *μετωπων*, the forehead, and *σκοπειν*, to view.]

The study of physiognomy; the art of discovering the character or the dispositions of men by their features, or the lines of the face. Encyc.

METRE. [See *Metre*.]

METRICAL, *a.* [L. *metricus*; Fr. *metrique*.]

1. Pertaining to measure, or due arrangement or combination of long and short syllables.

2. Consisting of verses; as metrical compositions.

METROLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *μετρον*, measure, and *λογος*, discourse.]

1. A discourse on measures or mensuration; the description of measures.

2. An account of measures, or the science of weights and measures. J. Q. Adams.

METROPOLIS, *n.* [L. from Gr. *μητροπολις*; *μητηρ*, mother, and *πολις*, city. It has no plural.]

Literally, the mother-city, that is, the chief city or capital of a kingdom, state or country, as Paris in France, Madrid in Spain, London in Great Britain. In the United States, Washington, in the District of Columbia, is the *metropolis*, as being the seat of government; but in several of the states, the largest cities are not the seats of the respective governments. Yet New York city, in the state of that name, and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, are the chief cities, and may be called each the *metropolis* of the state in which it is situated, though neither of them is the seat of government in the state.

METROPOLITAN, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis, or to the mother church; residing in the chief city.

METROPOLITAN, *n.* The bishop of the mother church; an archbishop.

METROPOLITE, *n.* A metropolitan. [*Not used.*]

METROPOLITIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
METROPOLITICAL, } a metropolis;
chief or principal of cities; archiepiscopal.
Knoltes. Mäner. Selden.

METTLE, *n.* *met'l.* [usually supposed to be corrupted from *metal*. But it may be from W. *mezol* or *methid*, mind, connected with *mez*, to be able, and coinciding with the root of the Eng. *moody*; D. *moed*, courage, heart, spirit; G. *mutli*, mind, courage, mettle; Sax. *met*, *mod*; Dan. *mod* or *mood*; Goth. *mod*, angry. The Sax. *modig*; L. *animos*, *animosus*, furnish an analogy in point. The radical sense of *mind*, is to advance, to push forward, whence the sense of briskness, ardor.]

Spirit; constitutional ardor; that temperament which is susceptible of high excitement. It is not synonymous with *courage*, though it may be accompanied with it, and is sometimes used for it.

The winged courser, like a generous horse, Shows most true *mettle* when he checks his course.

METTLED, *a.* Illigh spirited; ardent; full of fire. *Pope.*

METTLESOME, *a.* Full of spirit; possessing constitutional ardor; brisk; fiery; as a *mettlesome* horse. *Tatler.*

METTLESOMENESS, *n.* The state of being high spirited.

MEW, *n.* [Sax. *maw*; Dan. *maage*; D. *meuw*; G. *meue*; F. *mouette*.] A sea-fowl of the genus *Larus*; a gull.

MEW, *n.* [F. *mue*; Arm. *mar*; W. *mud*, a *mew* and *D. muite*. See the verb to *mew*, to shed fethers.]

A cage for birds; an inclosure; a place of confinement.

MEW, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure.

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*. *Shak.*
Close *mew'd* in their sedans, for fear of air. *Dryden.*

MEW, *v. t.* [W. *mie*, a shedding of fethers; It. *madare*, to mew; Fr. *muer*; Arm. *muz*; G. *mansen*; D. *muiten*, to mew or molt, to *mutiny*; Sp. *muda*, change, alteration, a

mute letter, time of molting or shedding fethers, roost of a hawk; Port. *mudar*, to change, to mew or cast fethers or a slough; *muda*, a dumb woman, the mewing or molting of birds. The W. *mud*, a mew, is also removal, a pass or move, a change of residence, and *mute*; and the verb *mudate* is to change, to remove, comprehending the L. *muta* and *mota*. We have then clear evidence that *mew*, a cage, *mew*, to molt, and the L. *muta*, *mota*, and *mutus*, and Eng. *mutiny*, are all from one root. The primary sense is to press or drive, whence to move, to change, and to shut up, that is, to press or drive close; and this is the sense of *mute*. *Mutiny* is from motion or change.]

To shed or cast; to change; to molt. The hawk *mewed* his fethers.

Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns— *Dryden.*

MEW, *v. i.* [W. *mevia*; G. *miauen*; coinciding probably with L. *muvia*.] To cry as a cat.

MEW, *v. t.* To change; to put on a new appearance.

MEWING, *ppr.* Casting the fethers or skin; mewing.

MEWL, *v. i.* [Fr. *miauler*; It. *miagolare*; Sp. *maullar* or *mayar*; coinciding in elements with L. *muvia*, to low; G. *mucken*; Dan. *mukker*, to mutter; G. *mucoyas*, to bleat; It. *meigiollam*; W. *migiau*.] To cry or squall, as a child. *Shak.*

MEWLER, *n.* One that squalls or mewls.

MEZE REON, *n.* A plant of the genus *Daphne*; the spurge olive. *Encyc.*

MEZZO, in music, denotes middle, *mezzo*.

MEZZORELIE VO, *n.* [It. *mezzorilievo*.] Middle relief.

MEZZOTINT, *n.* [It. *mezzo*, middle, half, and *tinto*, L. *tinctus*, painted.] A particular manner of engraving or representation of figures on copper, in imitation of painting in Indian ink. To perform this the plate is scratched and furrowed in different directions; the design is then drawn on the face, then the dents and furrows are erased from the parts where the lights of the piece are to be; and the parts which are to represent shades being left.

Encyc.

MIASMA, } *n.* [Gr. from *muasa*, to pollute.]
MIASMA, } Infecting substances floating in the air; the effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and considered to be noxious to health.

MIASMATIC, *a.* Pertaining to miasma; partaking of the qualities of noxious effluvia.

MICA, *n.* [L. *mica*, a grain or particle; *mico*, to shine.]

A mineral of a foliated structure, consisting of thin flexible lamels or scales, having a shining surface. The scales are sometimes parallel, sometimes interwoven, sometimes wavy or undulated, sometimes representing filaments. It is called also *talck*, *glimmer*, *mucoy-glass*, and *glitz*.

Nicholson. Encyc.
Jameson subdivides mica into ten subspecies, viz. mica, pinite, lepidolite, chlorite, green earth, talck, nacrite, poystone, steatite and figure stone. *Ure.*

MICA CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to mica; resembling mica or partaking of its properties.

MICAREL, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth; a mineral of a brownish or blackish red color, commonly crystallized in rhomboidal prisms, or in prisms of six sides.

Dict.

MICE, *plu.* of mouse.

MICHAELITE, *n.* A subvariety of siliceous sinter, found in the isle of St. Michael.

MICHAELMAS, *n.* The feast of St. Michael, a festival of the Romish church, celebrated Sept. 29; hence,

2. In colloquial language, autumn.

MICHE, *v. i.* [allied perhaps to Sw. *maka*, to withdraw; Sax. *smugan*, to creep. *Meeking* or *meaching*, is still used by some of our common people in the sense of mean, cowardly, retiring.]

1. To lie hid; to skulk; to retire or shrink from view. *Shak.*

2. To pilfer. *Obs.*

MICHER, *n.* One who skulks, or creeps out of sight; a thief. *Obs.*

Chaucer. Sidney. Shak.

MICHERY, *n.* Theft; cheating. *Obs.*

MICHIING, *ppr.* Retiring; skulking; creeping from sight; mean; cowardly. [*vulgar.*]

MICKE, *a.* [Sax. *mickel*, *mucel*; Scot. *mucho*, *mechal*, *muckle*; Sw. *mjucken*; Sp. *micho*; Gr. *μυχο*, *μυχα*. See *Much*.]

Much; great. [Obsolete, but retained in the Scottish language.]

MICO, *n.* A beautiful species of monkey.

MICROCOSM, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος*, small, and *κοσμος*, world.]

Literally, the little world; but used for man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world. *Swift. Encyc.*

Microcosmic salt, a triple salt of soda, ammonia and phosphoric acid, obtained from urine. *Ure.*

MICROCOSMICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm.

MICROCOSM'IC, *a.* [Gr. *μικρος*, small, and *ακουω*, to hear.]

An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing.

MICROGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος*, small, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope. *Encyc.*

MICROMETER, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος*, small, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring small objects or spaces, by the help of which, the apparent magnitude of objects viewed through the microscope or telescope, is measured with great exactness. *Encyc.*

MICROPHONE, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος*, small, and *φωνη*, sound.]

An instrument to augment small sounds; a microcoustic. *Bailey.*

MICROSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος*, small, and *σκοπω*, to view.]

An optical instrument consisting of lenses or mirrors, which magnify objects, and thus render visible minute objects which cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarge the apparent magnitude of small visi-

ble bodies, so as to enable us to examine their texture or construction.

MICROSCOPIC, *a.* Made by the aid of **MICROSCOPICAL**, *a.* of a microscope; as *microscopic observation*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Assisted by a microscope. Evading even the *microscopic eye*.

3. Resembling a microscope; *Thompson*. of seeing small objects.

Why has not man a *microscopic eye*? *Pope*.
4. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope; as a *microscopic insect*.

MICROSCOPICALLY, *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection. *Good.*

MICTURITION, *n.* [*L. micturio*.] The act of making water, or passing the urine. *Darvina.*

MID, *a.* [*Sax. midd, midde*; *L. medius*; *W. mid*, an inclosure.]

1. Middle; at equal distance from extremes; as the *mid hour of night*. *Rovee.*

2. Intervening.

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings,
Shall, lifting in *mid air*, suspend their wings. *Pope.*

MIDDA, *n.* [*Gr. μιδδα*.] A worm, or the beetle. *Chambers.*

MID-AGE, *n.* The middle of life, or persons of that age. *Shak.*

MID-COURSE, *n.* The middle of the course or way. *Milton.*

MID-DAY, *a.* Being at noon; meridional; as the *mid-day sun*. *Addison.*

MID-DAY, *n.* The middle of the day; noon. *Donne.*

MIDDEST, *a. superl. of mid.*
Among the *middest crowd*. [*Not used.*]

MIDDLE, *a. midl.* [*Sax. D. middel*; *G. mittel*; *Dan. middel*; perhaps *mid* and *deel*; *Sans. methi* and *madham*; *L. medius*; *Gr. μεσος*; *It. mezzo*; *Sp. medio*; *Port. mayo, mediano*; *Ir. modham, maadh*; *Fr. midi, moyen*, [*mitan, obs.*] *Ch. yzd.*

This word has the elements of the *Sax. mid*, *D. mede*, *Sw. and Dan. mede*, *G. mid*, with, *Gr. μερα*, which is from the root of the English *meet*, which see. *Qu.* has not the *L. medius*, in the phrase *medius fideus*, the sense of *with* or *by*; *Ly. or with my faith*. In *W. mid* signifies an inclosure, a hem or list round a place. In *Russ. medju* signifies *among*. See *Class Ms. No. 21.27.*

1. Equally distant from the extremes; as the *middle point* of a line or circle; as the *middle station* of life. The *middle path* or course is most safe.

2. Intervening; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle ends*. *Davies.*

Middle ages, the ages or period of time about equally distant from the decline of the Roman empire and from the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the fifteenth century of the christian era.

MID-DLE, *n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities.

See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judges* *x.*

2. The time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and the end. *Dryden.*

MID-DLE-AGED, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. A *mid-*

dle-aged man is so called from the age of thirty five or forty to forty five or fifty.

MID-DLE-EARTH, *n.* [*Sax. middan-earc*.] The world. *Obs.*

MID-DLEMOST, *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle. If a thing is in the middle, it cannot be more so, and in this sense the word is improper. But when two or more things are near the middle, one may be nearer than another.

MID-DLING, *a.* [*Sax. midlea*.] Of middle rank, state, size or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate.

Thus we speak of people of the *midling* class or sort, neither high nor low; of a man of *midling* capacity or understanding; of a man of *midling* size; fruit of a *midling* quality.

MIDGE, *n.* [*Sax. myge, mygge*.] A gnat or flea. [*Not used.*]

MID-HEAVEN, *n.* The middle of the sky or heaven. *Milton.*

MID-LAND, *a.* Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea shore; as *midland towns* or inhabitants.

2. Surrounded by the sea; mediterranean. *Hovell. Hale.*

And on the *midland sea* the French had sw'd. *Dryden.*

MID-LEG, *n.* Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*

MID-MOST, *a.* Middle; as the *midmost hat*. *Dryden.*

MID-NIGHT, *n.* Middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

MID-NIGHT, *a.* Being in the middle of the night; as *midnight studies*. *Bacon.*

2. Dark as midnight; very dark; as *midnight gloom*.

MID-RIF, *n.* [*Sax. midhrife*; *mid* and *hrife*, the belly.]

In *anatomy*, the diaphragm; the muscle which divides the trunk into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen. *Quincy.*

MID-SEA, *n.* The Mediterranean sea. *Dryden.*

MID-SHIP, *a.* Being or belonging to the middle of a ship; as a *midship beam*.

MID-SHIPMAN, *n.* In *ships of war*, a kind of naval cadet, whose business is to second the orders of the superior officers and assist in the necessary business of the ship, particularly in managing the sails, that he may be trained to a knowledge of the machinery, discipline and operations of ships of war, and qualified for naval service.

Mar. Dict.

MID-SHIPS, *adv.* In the middle of a ship; properly *amidships*.

MIDST, *n.* [contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid*.] The middle.

There is nothing said or done in the *midst* of the play, which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden.*

The phrase, in the *midst*, often signifies involved in, surrounded or overwhelmed by, or in the thickest part, or in the depths of; as in the *midst* of afflictions, troubles or cares; in the *midst* of our contemplations; in the *midst* of the battle; in the *midst* of pagan darkness and error; in the *midst* of gospel light; in the *midst* of the ocean; in the *midst* of civil dissensions.

From the *midst*, from the middle, or from among. *Deut. xviii.*

MIDST, *adv.* In the middle.

On earth, join all ye creatures to extol Him first, Him last, Him *midst*, and *Milton.*

MID-STREAM, *n.* The middle of the stream. *Dryden.*

MID-SUMMER, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June. *Swift. Gay.*

MID-WARD, *adv.* *Midst*. [*Not in use.*]

MID-WAY, *n.* The middle of the way or distance.

Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint. *Milton.*

MID-WAY, *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance; as the *midway air*.

MID-WAY, *adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; half way.

She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden.*

MID-WIFE, *n.* [supposed by Junius and Skinner to be *medwif*, a woman that has a reward. This is probably a mistake. The word is a compound of *mid*, with, and *wif*, a woman; in analogy with the *L. obstetrix*, from *obsto*, *obstiti*, to stand before.]

The Dutch use *wroedvrouw*, a wise or skillful woman. The Danish equivalent word is *midwonder*, earth-mother; the Swedish, *jord-gumma*. The Spanish and Portuguese word is *comadre*; *co* for *L. cum*, with, and *madre*, mother, which is precisely analogous to *midwif*.]

A woman that assists other women in childbirth.

MID-WIFE, *v. i.* To perform the office of *midwif*.

MID-WIFE, *v. t.* To assist in childbirth.

MID-WIFERY, *n.* The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.

2. Assistance at childbirth.

3. Help or cooperation in production. *Stepney.*

MID-WINTER, *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21. As the severity of winter in North America falls in January and February, the word ordinarily denotes this period, or some weeks after the winter solstice.

MIEMITE, *n.* Granular niemite is a subvariety of magnesian limestone, first found at Miemo, in Tuscany. It occurs massive, or crystallized in flat, double, three-sided pyramids. Its color is light green or greenish white. *Jamson. Cyc.*

MIEN, *n.* [*Fr. mine*; *Dan. Sv. sid*; *Arm. man*; *Coru. mein*, the face; *Ice. mind*, image. See *Man*.]

Look; air; manner; external appearance; carriage; as a lofty *mien*; a majestic *mien*. *Waller. Pope.*

MIFE, *n.* A slight degree of resentment. [*Colloquial*.]

MIF-FED, *a.* Slightly offended. [*In Norman French, mifet* is offense or misdeed, and *neffet*, misdone; *mes* and *faire*; whence *neffere*, to do mischief. But *qu*, whether this is the English *mif*.]

MIGHT, *n. pret. of may.* Had power or liberty. He *might go*, or *might have gone*.

2. It sometimes denotes *was possible*, implying ignorance of the fact in the speaker. Orders *might have been given* for the purpose.

MIGHT, *n.* [Sax. *micht*, *mcht*; *G. macht*; *D. Sw. Dan. magt*; from the root of *may*, Sax. *magan*, to be able; Sans. *mahat*, strong. See *May*.]

1. Strength; force; power; primarily and chiefly, bodily strength or physical power; as, to work or strive with all one's *might*. There shall be no *might* in thy hand. Deut. xviii.

2. Political power or great achievements. The acts of David—with all his reign and his *might*. 1 Chron. xxix. 1 Kings xv.

3. National strength; physical power or military force.

We have no *might* against this great company that cometh against us. 2 Chron. xx.

4. Valor with bodily strength; military prowess; as men of *might*. 1 Chron. xii.

5. Ability; strength or application of means. I have prepared with all my *might* for the house of my God—1 Chron. xxix.

6. Strength or force of purpose. Like him was no king that turned to the Lord with all his *might*. 2 Kings xxiii.

7. Strength of affection. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy *might*. Deut. vi.

8. Strength of light; splendor; effulgence. Let them that love him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his *might*. Judges v.

Shakespeare applies the word to an oath. "An oath of mickle *might*." This application is obsolete. We now use *strength* or *force*; as the *strength* or *force* of an oath or covenant.

With might and main, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion; a tautological phrase, as both words are from the same root, and mean the same thing.

MIGHTILY, *adv.* [from *mightly*.] With great power, force or strength; vigorously; as, to strive *mightily*.

2. Vehemently; with great earnestness. Cry *mightily* to God. Josh. iii.

3. Powerfully; with great energy. Whereto I also labor, striving according to his working, which worketh in me *mightily*. Col. i.

4. With great strength of argument. He *mightily* convinced the Jews. Acts xviii.

5. With great or irresistible force; greatly; extensively. So *mightily* grew the word of God and prevailed. Acts xix.

6. With strong means of defense. Fortify thy power *mightily*. Nah. ii.

7. Greatly; to a great degree; very much. I was *mightily* pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. Spectator.

[Admissible in colloquial and familiar language.]

MIGHTINESS, *n.* Power; greatness; highth of dignity. How soon this *mightiness* meets misery! Shak.

2. A title of dignity; as their High *Mightinesses*.

MIGHTY, *a.* [Sax. *mhtig*.] Having great bodily strength or physical power; very strong or vigorous; as a *mighty* arm.

2. Very strong; valiant; bold; as a *mighty* man of valor. Judges vi.

3. Very powerful; having great command. Cush begat Nimrod; he began to be a *mighty* one on the earth. Gen. x.

4. Very strong in numbers; as a *mighty* nation. Gen. xviii.

5. Very strong or great in corporeal power; very able. Wo to them that are *mighty* to drink wine. Is. v.

6. Violent; very loud; as *mighty* thunders. Ex. ix. Ps. lxxvii.

7. Vehement; rushing with violence; as a *mighty* wind or tempest. Eze. x. Rev. vi.

8. Very great; vast; as *mighty* waters. Neh. ix.

9. Very great or strong; as *mighty* power. 2 Chron. xxvi.

10. Very forcible; efficacious; as, great is truth and *mighty*. Esdras.

11. Very great or eminent in intellect or acquisitions; as the *mighty* Scaliger and Selden. Echar.

12. Great; wonderful; performed with great power; as *mighty* works. Matt. xi.

13. Very severe and distressing; as a *mighty* famine. Luke xv.

14. Very great, large or populous; as a *mighty* city. Rev. xviii.

15. Important; momentous. It'll sing of heroes and of kings. In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things. Cowley.

MIGHTY, *adv.* In a great degree; very; as *mighty* wise; *mighty* thoughtful. [Colloquial.] Prior.

MIGNARD, *a.* [Fr. *mignard*.] Soft; dainty; delicate; pretty. B. Jonson.

MIGNONETTE, } *n.* [Fr.] An annual flower.
MIGNONET, } or plant of the genus *Rosa*, having the scent of raspberries. Mason.

MIGRATE, *v. i.* [L. *migro*.] To pass or remove from one country or from one state to another, with a view to permanent residence, or residence of some continuance. The first settlers of New England *migrated* first to Holland, and afterwards to America. Some species of fowls *migrate* in autumn to a warmer climate for a temporary residence. To change residence in the same city or state is not to *migrate*.

2. To pass or remove from one region or district to another for a temporary residence; as, the Tartars *migrate* for the sake of finding pasturage.

MIGRATING, *ppr.* Removing from one state to another for a permanent residence. The people of the eastern states are continually *migrating* to the western states.

MIGRATION, *n.* [L. *migratio*.] The act of removing from one kingdom or state to another, for the purpose of permanent residence, or a residence of some continuance.

2. Change of place; removal; as the *migration* of the center of gravity. Woodward.

MIGRATORY, *a.* Removing or accustomed to remove from one state or country to another for permanent residence.

2. Roving; wandering; occasionally removing for pasturage; as the *migratory* Tartars.

3. Passing from one climate to another; as fowls.

MILCH, *a.* [Sax. *melc*. See *Milk*.] Giving milk; as a *milch* cow. It is now applied only to beasts.

MILD, *a.* [Sax. *mid*; G. D. Sw. Dan. *id*.] Russ. *melayu*, to pity. The primary sense

is soft or smooth, L. *mollis*, Eng. *meadow*, W. *mal*, allied perhaps to *mett*. Class M. No. 9. 16. 18.]

1. Soft; gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent; as a *mild* air; a *mild* sun; a *mild* temperature; a *mild* light.

The rosy noon resigns her light And *milder* glory to the noon. Waller.

And with a *milder* gleam refreshed the sight. Addison.

2. Not acrid, pungent, corrosive or drastic; operating gently; not acrimonious; demulcent; mollifying; lenitive; assuasive; as a *mild* liquor; a *mild* cataplasm; a *mild* cathartic or emetic.

3. Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; kind; compassionate; merciful; clement; indulgent; not severe or cruel. It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful Being. Rogers.

4. Not fierce, rough or angry; as *mild* words.

5. Placid; not fierce; not stern; not frowning; as a *mild* look or aspect.

6. Not sharp, tart, sour or bitter; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste; as *mild* fruit.

7. Calm; tranquil. When passion subsides the temper becomes *mild*.

8. Moderate; not violent or intense; as a *mild* heat.

MILDEW, *n.* [Sax. *middeve*; L. *melligo*, from *mel*, honey; G. *mehlthau*, as if from *mehl*, meal.]

1. A honey dew; a thick, clammy, sweet juice, found on the leaves of plants, which is said to injure the plants by corroding them, or otherwise preventing them from coming to perfection. Hill. Encyc.

2. Spots on cloth or paper caused by moisture.

MILDEW, *v. t.* To taint with mildew. Shak.

MILDEWED, *pp.* Tainted or injured by mildew.

MILDEWING, *ppr.* Tainting with mildew.

MILDLY, *adv.* Softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately; as, to speak *mildly*; to burn *mildly*; to operate *mildly*.

MILDNESS, *n.* Softness; gentleness; as the *mildness* of words or speech; *mildness* of voice.

2. Tenderness; mercy; clemency; as *mildness* of temper.

3. Gentleness of operation; as the *mildness* of a medicine.

4. Softness; the quality that affects the senses pleasantly; as the *mildness* of fruit or of liquors.

5. Temperateness; moderate state; as the *mildness* of weather.

MILD-SPIRITED, *a.* Having a mild temper. Arbutnot.

MILE, *n.* [L. *mille passus*, a thousand paces; *passus* being dropped in common usage, the word became a noun; Sax. *Sw. mil*; Dan. *mil*; G. *meile*; D. *myl*; Fr. *mille*; Sp. *millas*; Port. *milha*; It. *milgio*.] A measure of length or distance, containing eight furlongs, 320 rods, poles or perches, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 80 chains. The Roman *mile* was a thousand paces, equal to 1600 yards English measure.

MILEAGE, *n.* Fees paid for travel by the mile.

MILSTONE, *n.* A stone set to mark the distance or space of a mile.

MILFOIL, *n.* [*L. millefolium*, a thousand leaves.]

A plant of the genus *Achillea*; yarrow.

MILITARY, *a.* [*Fr. militaire*, *L. milium*, millet.]

1. Resembling millet seeds; as a *military* eruption; *military* glands. The *military* glands are the sebaceous glands of the skin. *Coxe.*

2. Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds; as a *military* fever.

MILICE, for *militia*, is not in use.

MILIOLETTE, *n.* Fossil remains of the *Milio*, a genus of univalve shells.

MILITANCY, *n.* Warfare. [*Little used.*, *Montague.*]

MILITANT, *a.* [*L. militans*, *mitto*, to fight.]

1. Fighting; combating; serving as a soldier.

2. The *church militant*, is the christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies; thus distinguished from the *church triumphant*, or in heaven. *Hooker.*

MILITARILY, *adv.* In a soldierly manner.

MILITARY, *a.* [*Fr. militaire*; *L. militaris*, from *miles*, a soldier; *mitto*, to fight; *Gr. πολεω*, contest.]

1. Pertaining to soldiers or to arms; as a *military* parade or appearance; *military* discipline.

2. Engaged in the service of soldiers or arms; as a *military* man.

3. Warlike; becoming a soldier; as *military* virtue; *military* bravery.

4. Derived from the services or exploits of a soldier; as *military* renown.

5. Conformable to the customs or rules of armies or militia. The conduct of the officer was not *military*.

6. Performed or made by soldiers; as a *military* election. *Bacon.*

Military tenure, a tenure of land, on condition of performing military service.

MILITARY, *n.* The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; an army.

U. States. *Mitford.*

MILITATE, *v. i.* [*L. milito*.] *To militate against*, is to oppose; to be or to act in opposition. *Smollet.*

Paley writes, *to militate with*; but in America, *against* is generally used.

MILITIA, *n.* [*L. from miles*, a soldier; *Ir. mal* or *mil*; *W. mialher*; *Gr. μάχος*, war; *μαχομαι*, to fight; *πολεω*, combat, contention. The primary sense of fighting is to strive, struggle, drive, or to strike, to beat, Eng. *mole*, *L. molar*, Heb. *Ch. Syr. San. Ar. 729*, to labor or toil. *So exercitus*, from *exercere*, to exert, to strive. *Class. M. No. 15.*]

The body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies; as distinguished from regular troops, whose sole occupation is war or military service. The militia of a country are the able bodied men organized into companies, regiments and brigades, with officers of all grades, and required by law to attend military exercises on certain days only, but at other

times left to pursue their usual occupations.

MILK, *n.* [*Sax. melc*; *G. milch*; *D. melk*; *Sw. mjök*; *Dan. mælk*; *Russ. mleko* or *molo*; *Bohemian, mlko*; *Ir. meilg*. See the Verb.]

1. A white fluid or liquor, secreted by certain glands in female animals, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young.

2. The white juice of certain plants.

3. Emulsion made by bruising seeds. *Bacon.*

MILK, *v. t.* [*Sax. melcan*, *melcanian*; *G. D. melken*; *Sw. mjölka*; *Dan. mælker*; *Russ. mlezny*; *L. mulgeo*; *Gr. μαινω*.]

1. To draw or press milk from the breasts by the hand; as, *to milk a cow.*

2. To suck. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MILK'EN, *a.* Consisting of milk. [*Not used.*] *Temple.*

MILK'ER, *n.* One that milks.

MILK-FEVER, *n.* A fever which accompanies the first flowing of milk in females after childbirth.

MILK-HEDGÉ, *n.* A shrub growing on the Coromandel coast, containing a milky juice.

MILK'INESS, *n.* Qualities like those of milk; softness. *Dryden.*

MILK-LIVERED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous. *Shak.*

MILK'MAID, *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.

MILK'MAN, *n.* A man that sells milk or carries milk to market.

MILK'PAIL, *n.* A pail which receives the milk drawn from cows.

MILK'PAN, *n.* A pan in which milk is set.

MILK'PORRIDGE, } A species of food

MILK'POTTAGE, } *n.* composed of milk or milk and water, boiled with meal or flour. *Locke.*

MILK'SCORE, *n.* An account of milk sold or purchased in small quantities, scored or marked. *Addison.*

MILK'SOP, *n.* A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man. *Addison. Prior.*

MILK-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Carduus*.

MILK'TOOTH, *n.* The fore tooth of a foal, which is cast within two or three years. *Far. Diet.*

MILK-TREFOIL, *n.* A plant, the cytisus. *Johnson.*

MILK-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus *Astragalus*.

MILK-WORT, *a.* A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*; spurge.

MILK-WEED, *a.* A plant, the *Aclepias Syriaca*.

MILK-WHITE, *a.* White as milk. *Dryden.*

MILK-WOMAN, *n.* A woman that sells milk. *Arbuthnot.*

MILK'Y, *a.* Made of milk.

2. Resembling milk; as *milky* sap or juice. *Pope.*

3. Yielding milk; as *milky* mothers. *Roscommon.*

4. Soft; mild; gentle; timorous; as a *milky* heart. *Shak.*

MILK'Y-WAY, *n.* The galaxy; a broad luminous path or circle in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars, which are not distinguishable with ordinary telescopes. *Harris.*

MILK, *n.* [*L. mille*, a thousand.] A money of account of the United States, value the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

MILL, *n.* [*Sax. mila*; *W. melin*; *Ir. meile* or *meillean*; *Corn. melyn*; *Arm. mel* or *metin*; *Fr. moulin*; *L. mola*; *Gr. μωλος*, *μωλος*; *G. mühle*; *D. molen*; *Sw. mol*; *Dan. mølle*; *Sp. molino*; *It. mulino*; *Russ. melnitza*; *Goth. malan*, to grind, *Ir. meilinn*, *Fr. moudre*, for *moudre*, *W. mahu*, *Arm. mala* or *maldin*, *Sp. moler*, *L. molo*, *G. malten*, *D. maalen*, *Sw. måla*, *Dan. mølgr*, *Port. moer*, by contraction, *Russ. melyn*. It is not certain which is the original word, the noun or the verb; or whether both are from a prior radical sense. We observe that the elements of this word coincide with those of *L. mel*, *honey*, *mollis*, *Eng. mellow*, *wild*, *mold*, *meal*, *W. mall*, &c. all expressive of softness. Grinding is now breaking by friction or pressure, but not improbably grain was pulverized by breaking before the use of the quern. If so, *mill* may coincide in origin with *mallet*. We observe that this word is in the languages of all the great European families, Celtic, Teutonic and Slavonic.]

1. A complicated engine or machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles, grain, fruit or other substance, or for performing other operations by means of wheels and a circular motion; as a *grist-mill* for grain; a *coffee-mill*; a *cidier-mill*; a *bark-mill*. The original purpose of mills was to comminute grain for food, but the word *mill* is now extended to engines or machines moved by water, wind or steam, for carrying on many other operations. We have *oil-mills*, *saw-mills*, *slitting-mills*, *bark-mills*, *falling-mills*, &c.

2. The house or building that contains the machinery for grinding, &c.

MILL, *v. t.* To grind; to comminute; to reduce to fine particles or to small pieces.

2. To beat up chocolate. *Johnson.*

3. To stamp coin.

4. To fall, as cloth.

MILL'COG, *n.* The cog of a mill wheel. *Martiner.*

MILL'DAM, *n.* A dam or mound to obstruct a water course, and raise the water to an altitude sufficient to turn a mill wheel. *Mortimer.*

MILL'HORSE, *n.* A horse that turns a mill.

MILL'POND, *n.* A pond or reservoir of water raised for driving a mill wheel.

MILL'RACE, *n.* The current of water that drives a mill wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed. *Franklin.*

MILL-SIXPENCE, *n.* An old English coin first minted in 1501. *Douce.*

MILL'STONE, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

MILL-TOOTH, *n. plu. mill-teeth.* A grinder, *den s molaris*. *Arbuthnot.*

MILLENA'RIAN, *a.* [*Fr. millenaire*. See *Millemium*.]

Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium. *Encyc.*

MILLENA'RIAN, *n.* A chiliast; one who believes in the millennium, and that Christ

will reign on earth with his saints a thousand years before the end of the world.

Encyc.

MILLENARY, a. [Fr. *millenaire*.] Consisting of a thousand. *Arbuthnot.*

MILLENIAL, a. Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years; as *millennial period*; *millennial happiness*. *Burnet.*

MILLENIST, n. One who holds to the millennium. [*Not used.*] *Johnson.*

MILLENIUM, n. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, year.]

A thousand years a word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in Revelations xx. during which period Satan shall be bound and restrained from seducing men to sin, and Christ shall reign on earth with his saints.

MILLEPEDE, n. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, foot.] The wood-lice, an insect having many feet, a species of Oniscus.

MILLEPORE, n. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore.]

A genus of lithophytes or polypters of various forms, which have the surface perforated with little holes or pores, or even without any apparent perforation. *Cuvier.*

MILLEPORITE, n. Fossil millepores.

MILLER, n. [from *mill*.] One whose occupation is to attend a great-mill.

2. An insect whose wings appear as if covered with white dust or powder, like a miller's clothes.

MILLER'S-THUMB, n. A small fish found in small streams.

MILLESIMAL, a. [L. *millesimus*, from *mille*, a thousand.]

Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; as *millesimal fractions*. *Watts.*

MILLET, n. [Fr. *millet* or *mit*; It. *miglio*; Sp. *mijo*; L. *milium*; Sax. *mil*.]

A plant of the genus *Milium*, of several species, one of which is cultivated as an esculent grain. *Encyc.*

The Indian millet is of the genus *Holcus*.

Lec.

MILLIARY, a. [L. *milliarium*, a milestone.]

Pertaining to a mile; denoting a mile; as a *milliary column*. *D'Anville.*

MILLIGRAM, n. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and Gr. *yoqama*, a gram.]

In the system of French weights and measures, the thousandth part of a gram, equal to a cubic millimeter of water. *Lamier.*

The milligram is equal to .0154 English grains. *Cyc.*

MILLILITER, n. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *litter*.]

A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a liter or cubic decimeter, equal to .06103 decimals of a cubic inch. *Cyc.*

MILLIMETER, n. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *metrum*, a measure.]

A French lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a meter; equal to .03937 decimals of an inch. It is the least measure of length. *Lamier. Cyc.*

MILLINER, n. [Johnson supposes this word to be *Militer*, from *Milan*, in Italy.]

A woman who makes and sells head-dresses, hats or bonnets, &c. for females.

MIL-LINERY, n. The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons and the like.

MILLION, n. mil'yun. [Fr. *million*; It. *milione*; Sp. *millon*; Port. *milhoas*; probably from L. *mille*, a thousand.]

1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand. It is used as a noun or an adjective; as *a million of men*, or *a million men*. As a noun, it has a regular plural, *millions*.

2. In common usage, a very great number, indefinitely.

There are millions of truths that men are not concerned to know. *Locke.*

MILLIONARY, a. Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions; as the *millionary* chronology of the Pundits. *Pinkerton.*

MILLIONED, a. Multiplied by millions. *Shak.*

MILLIONTH, a. The ten hundred thousandth.

MILLRE'A, } n. A coin of Portugal of the MILLRE'E, } n. value of \$1.24 cents.

MILT, n. [Sax. Dan. D. *mit*; G. *mitz*; Sw. *mitale*; It. *mita*; probably so named from its softness, and allied to *mild*, *meiior*, *mett*.]

1. In anatomy, the spleen, a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium under the diaphragm.

2. The soft roe of fishes, or the spermatie part of the males. *Encyc.*

MILT, v. t. To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish. *Johnson.*

MILT'ER, n. A male fish. *Walton.*

MILT'WORT, n. A plant of the genus *Asplenium*.

MIME, n. A buffoon. *Obs.* [See *Mimic*.]

2. A kind of dramatic farce. *Obs.*

MIME, v. i. To mimic, or play the buffoon. *Obs.* [See *Mimic*.]

MIM'ER, n. A mimic. *Obs.* [See *Mimic*.]

MIMESIS, n. [Gr.] In rhetoric, imitation of the voice or gestures of another. *Encyc.*

MIMETIC, a. [Gr. μιμητικός.] Apt to imitate; given to aping or miming.

MIM'IC, } a. [L. *mimus*, *mimicus*; Gr. ΜΙΜΙΚΑΛ, } a. μιμος, μιμικος; μιμοια, to imitate; allied probably to μιμος.]

1. Imitative; inclined to imitate or to ape; having the practice or habit of imitating. Man is of all creatures the most mimical in gestures, speech, &c. *Wotton.*

2. Consisting of imitation; as *mimic* gestures. *Mimic* implies often something *drill* or ludicrous, or less dignified than *imitative*.

MIM'IC, n. One who imitates or mimics; a buffoon who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another. *Prior.*

2. A mean or servile imitator. Of France the *mimic*, and of Spain the *prey*. *Anon.*

MIM'ICK, v. t. To imitate or ape for sport; to attempt to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking like another; to ridicule by imitation. —The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply. The habit *mimick*, and the *mien* belie. *Dryden.*

MIM'ICRY, n. Ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule. *Spectator.*

MIMOG'RAPHER, n. [Gr. μιμος and γραφειν.] A writer of farces. *Herbert.*

MINA, n. [Gr. μίνα; L. *mina*. Ar. Class Mn. No. 5.9.7.] A weight or denomination of money. The mina of the Old Testament was valued at sixty shekels. The Greek or Attic mina, was valued at a hundred drachmas, about £2. 17s. sterling, \$16. 44 cents.

MINA'CIOUS, a. [L. *minax*, from *minor*, to threaten.] Threatening; menacing. *Morc.*

MINAC'ITY, n. [L. *minax*.] Disposition to threaten. [*Little used.*]

MIN'ARET, n. [W. *men*, a spire. See *Mound*.]

A small spire or steeple, or spire-like ornament in Saracenic architecture. *Mason.*

MIN'ATORY, a. Threatening; menacing. *Barrow.*

MINCE, v. t. min's. [Sax. *minsian*, from the root of L. *minuo*, to diminish; W. *uain*, Arn. *naon*, Fr. *meun*, *minee*, Ir. *min*, *min*, small, fine; L. *minor*, smaller; *minuo*, to diminish; Gr. μινοω, small, slender; μινωω, to diminish; L. *minutus*, minute; Sw. *minska*, to diminish; Ar. مَنَعَ min'a, to weaken, to diminish. Class Mn. No. 5.]

1. To cut or chop into very small pieces; as, to *mince* meat. *Dryden.*

2. To diminish in speaking; to retrench, cut off or omit a part for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to extenuate in representation. I know no way to *mince* it in love, but to say directly, I love you. *Shak.*

Siren, now *mince* the sin, And softly damnation with a phrase— *Woodward.*

If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

These—were forced to *mince* the matter. *Woodward.*

3. To speak with affected softness; to slip words; not to utter the full sound. *Shak.*

4. To walk with short or diminished steps.

MINCE, v. i. To walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety; to affect delicacy in manner. I'll turn two *mincing* steps Into a manly stride. *Shak.*

Because the students of Zion are haughty—walking and *mincing* as you do. *Is. lii.*

2. To speak softly, or with affected nicety. *Dryden.*

MIN'CED, pp. Cut or chopped into very small pieces.

MINCE-PIE, } n. A pie made with minc-

MINCED-PIE, } n. ed meat and other ingredients, baked in paste. *Spectator.*

MIN'ING, pp. Cutting into small pieces; speaking or walking affectedly.

MIN'INGLY, adv. In small parts; not fully. *Hooker.*

MIND, n. [Sax. *geminid*, *geuwynde*; Ir. *mein*, *min*; W. *synn* or *meun*, mind or will; *gwyn*, a demand; Dan. *minde*, mind, vote, consent; *mindar*, to remind; Sw. *minne*, memory; *minnas*, to remember, to call to mind, as L. *reminisco*; L. *mens*; Gr. *meua*, memory, mention; *μνοια*, to remember; *μνος*, mind, ardor of mind, vehemence; *μνος*, anger; Sans. *man*, mana, mind, will, heart, thought; Zend, *man*,

Mind signifies properly intention, a reaching or inclining forward to an object, from the primary sense of extending, stretching or inclining, or advancing eagerly, pushing or setting forward, whence the Greek sense of the word, in analogy with the Teutonic *moed, moed, muth, mind, courage, spirit, mettle*. So *L. animus, animaeus*. The Russ. has *ponomya*, to mention, to remember; *ponin*, remembrance, and *umenie* or *umenie*, understanding. Qu. *Minos, Menu, Menes, Mentor*. Class Mn. No. 1. 9.]

1. Intention; purpose; design.

The sacrifice of the wicked is abomination; how much more, when he bringeth it with a wicked *mind*. Prov. xxi.

2. Inclination; will; desire; a *sense much used, but expressing less than settled purpose*; as in the common phrases, "I wish to know your *mind*?" "let me know your *mind*?" "he had a *mind* to go;" "he has a partner to his *mind*."
3. Opinion; as, to express one's *mind*. We are of one *mind*.4. Memory; remembrance; as, to put one in *mind*; to call to *mind*; the fact is out of my *mind*; time out of *mind*. From the operations of the intellect in man, this word came to signify,

5. The intellectual or intelligent power in man; the understanding; the power that conceives, judges or reasons.

I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shak.*

So we speak of a sound *mind*, a disordered *mind*, a weak *mind*, a strong *mind*, with reference to the active powers of the understanding; and in a passive sense, it denotes capacity, as when we say, the *mind* cannot comprehend a subject.

6. The heart or seat of affection.

Which were a grief of *mind* to Isaac and Rebekah. Gen. xxvi.

7. The will and affection; as readiness of *mind*. Acts xvii.

8. The implanted principle of grace. Rom. vii.

MIND, *v. l.* To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to regard with attention.

Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way. *Dryden*.

Mind not high things. Rom. xii.

2. To attend to or regard with submission; to obey. His father told him to desist, but he would not *mind* him.3. To put in *mind*; to remind. *Obs. Locke*.4. To intend; to mean. *Chapman*.MIND, *v. i.* To be inclined or disposed to incline.

When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion. *Obs. Spenser*.

MINDED, *a.* Disposed; inclined.

If men were *mindeth* to live virtuously. *Tillotson*.

MINDED, *v. l.* To be inclined or disposed to incline.

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MINDED, *v. l.* To be inclined or disposed to incline.

If men were *mindeth* to live virtuously. *Tillotson*.

MINDFUL, *a.* Attentive; regarding with care; bearing in mind; heedful; observant.

I promise to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond*.

What is man, that thou art *mindful* of him? *Ps. vii.*

MINDFULLY, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully; heedfulness.MINDFULNESS, *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.MINDING, *ppr.* Regarding; heeding.MINDING, *n.* Regard.MINDLESS, *a.* Inattentive; heedless; forgetful; negligent; careless.

Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth. *Shak.*

2. Not endued with mind or intellectual powers; as *mindless* bodies. *Devois*.3. Stupid; musing; as a *mindless* slave. *Shak.*MIND-STRIKEN, *a.* Moved; affected in mind. [*Not used.*] *Sidney*.MINE, *a.* called sometimes a *pronominal adj.* [*Sax. Sw. Dan. min; Goth. meins; Fr. mon; D. myn; G. mein, contracted from migen; for me, in Gothic is mik, Dan. mig, G. mich. The L. meus, and Russ. moi, are also contracted.*]My; belonging to me. It was formerly used before nouns beginning with vowels. "I kept myself from mine iniquity" *Ps. xviii.* But this use is no longer retained. We now use *my* before a vowel as well as before an articulation; as *my* iniquity. In present usage, *my* always precedes the noun, and *mine* follows the noun, and usually the verb; as, this is *my* book; this book is *mine*; it is called *my* book; the book is called *mine*; it is acknowledged to be *mine*.Mine sometimes supplies the place of a noun. Thy sword and *mine* are different in construction.MINE, *n.* [*Fr. mine, a mine or ore, whence mineral; H. mina, miniera; Sp. mina, a mine, a conduit, a subterranean canal, a spring or source of water; Port. di; Ir. men, mianach; Dan. G. mine; Sw. mina; D. myn; W. muen, whence muenal, money; Arm. min. The radical signification is not obvious.*]1. A pit or excavation in the earth, from which metallic ores, mineral substances and other fossil bodies are taken by digging. The pits from which stones only are taken, are called *quarries*.

2. In the military art, a subterranean canal or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, where a quantity of powder may be lodged for blowing up the works.

3. A rich source of wealth or other good.

MINE, *v. i.* To dig a mine or pit in the earth. *Foodstead*.2. To form a subterranean canal or hole by scratching; to form a burrow or lodge in the earth, as animals; as the *mining* coney. *Wotton*.

2. To practice secret means of injury.

MINE, *v. l.* To sap; to undermine; to dig away or otherwise remove the substratum or foundation; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means.

They *mined* the walls. *Hayneard*.

In a metaphorical sense, *undermine* is generally used.

MINE-DIGGER, *n.* One that digs mines.

MINE-R, *n.* One that digs for metals and other fossils.

2. One who digs canals or passages under the walls of a fort, &c. Armies have sappers and miners.

MINERAL, *n.* [*Fr. Sp. mineral; Low L. minera, a matrix or vein of metals, whence mineralia; all from mine.*]

A body destitute of organization, and which naturally exists within the earth or its surface. *Cleveland*.

Minerals were formerly divided into *salts, carths, inflammables and ores*; a division which serves for a general distribution, but a more scientific arrangement into *classes, orders, genera, species, sub-species and varieties*, has been adopted to meet the more precise views of modern mineralogists.

MINERAL, *a.* Pertaining to minerals; consisting of fossil substances; as the *mineral* kingdom.

2. Impregnated with minerals or fossil matter; as *mineral* waters; a *mineral* spring.

MINERALIST, *n.* One versed or employed in mineralia.

MINERALIZATION, *n.* [*See Mineralize.*]

1. The process of forming an ore by combination with another substance; the natural operation of uniting a metallic substance with another.

2. The process of converting into a mineral, as a bone or a plant.

3. The act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.

MINERALIZE, *v. l.* [*from mineral.*] In *mineralogy*, to combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral. Sulphur *mineralizes* many of the metals.

2. To convert into a mineral.

In these caverns, the bones are not *mineralized*. *Buckland*.

3. To impregnate with a mineral substance; as, to *mineralize* water.

MINERALIZED, *pp.* Deprived of its usual properties by being combined with another substance or formed into an ore; as, metallic substances are *mineralized*.

2. Converted into a mineral.

3. Impregnated with a mineral.

MINERALIZER, *n.* A substance which mineralizes another or combines with it in an ore, and thus deprives it of its usual and peculiar properties. Sulphur is one of the most common *mineralizers*.

Nicholson.

MINERALOGICAL, *a.* [*See Mineralogy.*] Pertaining to the science of minerals; as a *mineralogical* table.

MINERALOGICALLY, *adv.* In mineralogy. *Phillips*.

MINERALOGIST, *a.* One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies.

MINERALOGY, *n.* [*mineral and Gr. λογος, discourse.*]

The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish and class them according to their properties. It comprehends the study or science of all inorganic substances in the earth or on its surface.

Encyc. Cyc.

MIN GLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *mengan* or *mengan*]; *G. D. mengen*. This word seems to be a derivative from *G. menge*, *Sax. menigo*, a multitude, or from the same root. Hence among signifiers *mingled*, or in the crowd.

1. To mix; to blend; to unite in one body; as, to *mingle* liquids of different kinds.
2. To mix or blend without order or promiscuously.

There was *mingled* with hail. *Ex. ix.*
 3. To compound; to unite in a mass, as solid substances; as, to *mingle* flour, sugar and eggs in cookery.

4. To join in mutual intercourse or in society.

The holy seed have *mingled* themselves with the people of those lands. *Ezra ix. Ps. cvl.*

5. To contaminate; to render impure; to debase by mixture.

The best of us appear contented with a *mingled* imperfect virtue. *Rogers.*

6. To confuse. *There mingle* brains. *Milton.*

MIN'GLE, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united with.

She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppressed
 Her rising tears, and *mingled* with the rest. *Addison.*

MIN'GLE, *n.* Mixture; medley; promiscuous mass. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

MIN'GLER, *pp.* Mixed; united promiscuously.

MIN'GLEDLY, *adv.* Confusedly. *Barret.*

MIN'GLER, *n.* One that mingles.

MIN'GLING, *pp.* Mixing; uniting without order.

MIN'IARD, *a.* [Fr. *mignard.*] Soft; dainty. [*Little used.*]

MIN'IARDIZE, *v. t.* To render soft, delicate or dainty. *Howell.*

MIN'IATE, *v. t.* [*L. miniare*, from *minio*, *L. minivm*, vermilion.] To paint or tinge with vermilion. *Warton.*

MIN'IATURE, *n.* [It. *Sp. miniatura*, from *L. miniare*, supra; Fr. *miniature*.]

1. A painting in water colors on vellum, ivory or paper, with points or dots; sometimes in oil colors. The term is usually applied to portraits painted on a very small scale.

2. A picture or representation in a small compass, or less than the reality. *Encyc. Hickes.*

MIN'IKIN, *a.* [Qu. *W. main*, small, and *kin.*] Small; diminutive; used in slight contempt.

MIN'IKIN, *n.* A small sort of pins.

2. A darling; a favorite. [See *African*.]

MIN'IM, *n.* [W. *main*, small. See *African*.]

1. A little man or being; a dwarf. *Milton.*

2. One of a certain reformed order of Franciscans or Minims. *Weever.*

3. A note in music, equal to half a semibreve or two crotchets.

4. A short poetical encomium. *Obs.*

5. A small fish. *Spenser.*

MIN'IMUM, *n.* [L.] The least quantity assignable in a given case. *Encyc.*

MIN'IMUS, *n.* [L.] A being of the smallest size. *Shak.*

MIN'ING, *pp.* Digging into the earth, as for fossils and minerals; sapping.

2. *a.* Designating the business of digging mines; as the *mining* districts of Siberia.

MIN'ION, *a.* [infra.] Fine; trim; dainty. [*Not used.*]

MIN'ION, *n.* *min'yon*. [Fr. *mignon*; It. *mignonco*, a darling; from *W. main*, Fr. *main*, small; *W. maeyn*, tender, gentle.] A favorite; a darling; particularly, the favorite of a prince, on whom he lavishes his favors; one who gains favors by flattery or mean adulation.

Edward sent an army into Ireland, not for conquest, but to guard the person of his minister, Piers Gaveston. *Danies.*

The drowsy tyrant by his *minions* led.

MIN'ION, *n.* [W. *main*, Fr. *main*, small; *L. minor*. See *Mince*.] A small kind of printing types.

MIN'IONING, *n.* Kind treatment. *Marston.*

MIN'IONLIKE, } *adv.* Finely; daintily.

MIN'IONS, }

MIN'IONSHIP, *n.* State of being a minion.

MIN'IOUS, *n.* [from *L. minivm*.] Of the color of red lead or vermilion. *Brown.*

MIN'ISH, *v. t.* [*L. minuo*, to lessen.] To lessen; to diminish. *Obs.* [See *Diminish*.]

MIN'ISTER, *n.* [L.; probably from Ar. *مُنِيس* to serve, wait, attend, Class Mn. No 2. and Sax. *steora*, helm, direction; *steoran*, to steer.]

1. Properly, a chief servant; hence, an agent appointed to transact or manage business under the authority of another; in which sense, it is a word of very extensive application.

Moses rose up and his minister Joshua. *Ex. xxiv.*

2. One to whom a king or prince entrusts the direction of affairs of state; as minister of state; the prime minister. In modern governments, the secretaries or heads of the several departments or branches of government are the ministers of the chief magistracy.

3. A magistrate, an executive officer.

For he is the minister of God to thee for good. *Rom. xiii.*

4. A delegate; an ambassador; the representative of a sovereign at a foreign court; usually such as is resident at a foreign court, but not restricted to such.

5. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal duties; the pastor of a church, duly authorized or licensed to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments. *Eph. iii.*

6. Christ is called a minister of the sanctuary. *Heb. viii.*

7. An angel; a messenger of God.

Who maketh his angels spirits, his ministers a flaming fire. *Ps. civ.*

MIN'ISTER, *v. t.* [*L. ministro*.] To give; to afford; to supply.

He that ministereth seed to the sower— 2 *Cor. ix.*

That it may minister grace to the hearers. *Eph. iv.*

MIN'ISTER, *v. i.* To attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular.

I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to minister to me in the priest's office. *Ex. xxix.*

2. To afford supplies; to give things useful; to supply the means of relief; to relieve.

When saw we thee hungry, or thirsty, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee? *Matt. xxv.*

3. To give medicines.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased? *Shak.*

In this sense, we commonly use *administer*.

MIN'ISTERED, *pp.* Served; afforded; supplied.

MIN'ISTERIAL, *a.* Attending for service; attendant; acting at command.

Enlight'ning spirits and ministerial flames. *Prior.*

2. Acting under superior authority; pertaining to a minister.

For the ministerial offices in court, there must be an eye to them. *Bacon.*

3. Pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial. The office and acts of a sheriff are ministerial.

1. Sacerdotal; pertaining to ministers of the gospel; as ministerial garments; ministerial duties.

Genuine ministerial prudence keeps back no important truth, listens to no compromise with sin, convives at no fashionable vice, cringes before no lordly worldling. *H. Humphrey.*

5. Pertaining to ministers of state; as ministerial circles; ministerial benches. *Burke.*

MIN'ISTERIALLY, *adv.* In a ministerial manner or character. *Waterland.*

MIN'ISTERING, *pp.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority. *Heb. i.*

2. Affording aid or supplies; administering things useful.

MIN'ISTRY. [See *Ministry*.]

MIN'ISTRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a minister. [*Little used.*]

MIN'ISTRANT, *a.* Performing service as a minister; attendant on service; acting under command.

Precedons and dominations ministerant. *Milton.*

MINISTRATION, *n.* [*L. ministratio*.] The act of performing service as a subordinate agent; agency; intervention for aid or service.

—Because their widows were neglected in the daily ministrations. *Acts vi.*

2. Office of a minister; service; ecclesiastical function.

As soon as the days of his ministration were ended. *Luke i.*

MIN'ISTRESS, *n.* A female that ministers. *Skenside.*

MIN'ISTRY, *n.* [*L. ministerium*.] The office, duties or functions of a subordinate agent of any kind.

2. Agency; service; aid; interposition; instrumentality.

He directs the affairs of this world by the ordinary ministry of second causes. *Atterbury.*

3. Ecclesiastical function; agency or service of a minister of the gospel or clergyman in the modern church, or of priests, apostles and evangelists in the ancient.

Acts i. Rom. xii. 2 Tim. iv. Num. iv.

4. Time of ministration; duration of the office of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical.

The war with France was during the *ministry* of Pitt.

5. Persons who compose the executive government or the council of a supreme magistrate; the body of ministers of state.

Swift.

6. Business; employment.

He abhorred the wicked *ministry* of arms.

Dryden.

MINISTRYSHIP, for *ministry*, is little used and hardly proper.

MINIUM, *n.* [L. *minium*, the red oxyd of lead, produced by calcination. Lead exposed to air while melting is covered with a gray dusky pellicle. This taken off and agitated becomes a greenish gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxyd, separated by sifting from the grains of lead which it contains, and exposed to a more intense heat, takes a deep yellow color, and in this state it is called *massicot*. The latter, slowly heated, takes a beautiful red color, and is called *minian*. *Fourcroy.*

MINK, *n.* An American quadruped of the genus *Mustela*, an amphibious animal that burrows in the earth on the side of a river or pond, whose fur is more valuable than that of the muskrat. *Belknap.*

MINNOC, used by Shakspeare, is supposed by Johnson to be the same as *minx*. *Qu. minic.*

MINNOW, } *n.* [Fr. *menu*, small.] A very small fish, a species of *Cyprinus*.

Encyc. Walton.

MINOR, *a.* [L.; the comparative degree of a word not found in that language, but existing in the Celtic dialects. *W. main*, *Arm. moan*, *Ir. min, mion*, the root of *L. minuo*, to diminish. See *Mince*.]

1. Less; smaller; sometimes applied to the bulk or magnitude of a single object; more generally to amount, degree or importance. We say, the *minor* divisions of a body, the *minor* part of a body; opposed to the *major* part. We say, *minor* sums, *minor* faults, *minor* considerations, details or arguments. In the latter phrases, *minor* is equivalent to small, petty, inconsiderable, not principal, important or weighty.

2. In a music, less or lower by a lesser semitone; as a third *minor*. *Encyc.*

Asia Minor, the Lesser Asia, that part of Asia which lies between the *Euxine* on the north, and the Mediterranean on the south.

MI NOR, *n.* A person of either sex under age; one who is under the authority of his parents or guardians, or who is not permitted by law to make contracts and manage his own property. By the laws of Great Britain and of the United States, persons are *minors* till they are twenty one years of age.

2. In *logic*, the second proposition of a regular syllogism, as in the following:

Every act of injustice partakes of meanness.

To take money from another by gaining, or reputation by seduction, are acts of injustice.

Therefore the taking of money from another by gaining, or reputation by seduction, partake of meanness.

3. A *Minorite*, a Franciscan friar.

4. A beautiful bird of the East Indies.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

MINORATE, *v. t.* To diminish. [*Not used*.]

MINORATION, *n.* A lessening; diminution.

MINORITE, *n.* A Franciscan friar.

MINORITY, *n.* [Fr. *minorité*, from *L. minor*.]

1. The state of being under age. [See *Minor*.]

2. The smaller number; as the *minority* of the senate or house of representatives; opposed to *majority*. We say, the *minority* was large or small; AB was in the *minority*; the *minority* must be ruled by the majority.

MINOTAUR, *n.* [Fr. *minotaure*; *It. minotaurus*; *L. minotaurus*; *Gr. man*, which must have been in early ages a Latin word, and *taurus*, a bull.]

A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

Ovid. Virg. Shak.

MINSTER, *n.* [Sax. *minstre* or *mynstre*. See *Monastery*.]

A monastery; an ecclesiastical convent or fraternity; but it is said originally to have been the church of a monastery; a cathedral church. *Encyc.*

MINSTREL, *n.* [Fr. *menestrier*, for *menestrier*; Sp. *menestral*, a minstrel, and a tipstaff, or petty officer of justice; Port. *menestrol*; perhaps a derivative from *menear*, to move, stir, wag, wield. If so, the word originally signified a performer on a musical instrument, who accompanied his performances with gestures, like the *histrio* and *joculator*.]

A singer and musical performer on instruments. Minstrels were formerly poets as well as musicians, and held in high repute by our rude ancestors. Their attendance was sought and their performances lavishly rewarded by princes. It was in the character of a minstrel that king Alfred entered the camp of the Danes his enemies, and explored their situation.

MINSTRELSY, *n.* The arts and occupations of minstrels; instrumental music.

2. A number of musicians.

The *minstrelsy* of heaven. *Milton.*

MINT, *n.* [Sax. *mynt*, money or stamped coin; *D. mynt*, *mint*, coin; *Fr. mince*; *Sw. mynt*; *Dan. mynt*, coin. This word is doubtless a derivative from *mine*, or *L. moneta*, from the same root.]

1. The place where money is coined by public authority. In Great Britain, formerly, there was a *mint* in almost every county; but the privilege of coining is now considered as a royal prerogative in that country, and as the prerogative of the sovereign power in other countries. The only *mint* now in Great Britain is in the Tower of London. The *mint* in the United States is in Philadelphia.

2. A place of invention or fabrication; as a *mint* of phrases; a *mint* of calumny.

Shak. Addison.

3. A source of abundant supply.

MINT, *v. l.* [Sax. *myntian*.] To coin; to make and stamp money.

Byron.

2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate. *Bacon.*

MINT, *n.* [Sax. *mynt*; *Sw. mynte*; *Dan. mynte*; *Fr. mince*; *L. mentha*; *It. Sp. menta*; *Fr. ment*; *D. kruisment*, cross-

mint; *It. mentas*; *Arm. mendt* or *mintys*.]

A plant of the genus *Mentha*.

MINT AGE, *n.* That which is coined or stamped. *Milton.*

2. The duty paid for coining.

MINT ER, *n.* A coiner; also, an inventor.

MINT MAN, *n.* A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins.

MINT MASTER, *n.* The master or superintendent of a mint.

2. One who invents or fabricates. *Locke.*

MINUEND, *n.* [*L. minuendus*, *minuo*, to lessen.]

In *arithmetic*, the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

MINUET, *n.* [*Sp. minueto*; *Fr. menuet*, from *menu*, small, *W. main*. See *Mince*.]

1. A slow graceful dance, consisting of a couple, a high step and a balance. *Encyc.*

2. A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called; a movement of three crochets or three quavers in a bar.

MINUM, *n.* [from *W. main*, *Fr. menu*, small. See *Mince*.]

1. A small kind of printing types; now written *minion*.

2. A note of slow time containing two crochets; now written *minia*, which see.

MINUTE, *a.* [*L. minutus*; *Fr. menu*, *W. main*, small. See *Mince*.]

1. Very small; little or slender; of very small bulk or size; small in consequence; as a *minute* grain of sand; a *minute* filament. The blood circulates through very *minute* vessels. *Minute* divisions of a subject often perplex the understanding. *Minute* details are tedious.

2. Attending to small things; critical; as *minute* observation.

MINUTE, *n.* *min'it*. [*L. minutum*, that is, a small portion.]

1. A small portion of time or duration, being the sixtieth part of an hour.

Since you are not sure of a *minute*, throw not away an hour. *Franklin.*

2. In *geometry*, the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle.

3. In *architecture*, the sixtieth, but sometimes the thirtieth part of a module. *Encyc.*

4. A space of time indefinitely small. I will be with you in a *minute*, or in a few *minutes*, that is, in a short time.

5. A short sketch of any agreement or other subject, taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of any thing; as, to take *minutes* of a contract; to take *minutes* of a conversation or debate.

MINUTE, *v. t.* *min'it*. To set down a short sketch or note of any agreement or other subject in writing. *Spectator.*

MINUTE-BOOK, *n.* A book of short hints.

MINUTE-GLASS, *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute.

MINUTE-GUNS, *n.* Guns discharged every minute.

MINUTE-HAND, *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

MINUTELY, *adv.* [from *minute*.] To a small point of time, space or matter; exactly; nicely; as, to measure the length of any thing *minutely*; to ascertain time *minutely*; to relate a story *minutely*.

MINUTELY, *a.* *min'itly*. Happening every minute. *Hannond.*

MINUTELY, *adv.* [from *minute*.] Every minute; with very little time intervening. As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven. *Hanmond.*

MINUTENESS, *n.* Extreme smallness, fineness or slenderness; as the *minuteness* of the particles of air or of a fluid; the *minuteness* of the filaments of cotton; the *minuteness* of details in narration.

2. Attention to small things; critical exactness; as the *minuteness* of observation or of distinction.

MINUTE-WATCH, *n.* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked. *Boyle.*

MINUTIE, *n.* [L.] The smaller particulars.

MINX, *n.* [Qu. *minac*.] A pert, wanton girl. *Shak.*

2. A she-puppy.

MINY, *a.* [from *mine*.] Abounding with mines.

2. Subterraneous. *Thomson.*

MIRABLE, *a.* Wonderful. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

MIRACLE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *miraculum*, from *miror*, to wonder; Arm. *mirat*, to hold. See *Marvel*.]

1. Literally, a wonder or wonderful thing; but appropriately,

2. In *theology*, an event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things, or a deviation from the known laws of nature; a supernatural event. *Miracles* can be wrought only by Almighty power, as when Christ healed lepers, saying, "I will be thou clean," or calmed the tempest, "Peace, be still."

They considered not the *miracle* of the leaves. *Mark vi.*
I mean approved of God by *miracles* and signs. Acts ii.

3. Anciently, a spectacle or dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints. *Chaucer.*

MIRACLE, *v. t.* To make wonderful. [Not used.] *Shak.*

MIRACLE-MONGER, *n.* An impostor who pretends to work miracles. *Hallywell.*

MIRACULOUS, *a.* Performed supernaturally, or by a power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; effected by the direct agency of Almighty power, and not by natural causes; as the *miraculous* healing of the sick or raising the dead by Christ.

2. Supernatural; furnished supernaturally, or competent to perform miracles; as the *miraculous* powers of the Apostles. *Miraculous*, applied to the extraordinary powers of the Apostles, may mean conferred by supernatural agency, or competent to work miracles. I believe it is generally used in the latter sense.

3. In a less definite sense, wonderful; extraordinary.

MIRACULOUSLY, *adv.* By miracle; supernaturally.

Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had been *miraculously* healed. *Dryden.*

2. Wonderfully; by extraordinary means.

MIRACULOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being effected by miracle or by supernatural agency.

MIRADOR, *n.* [Sp. from L. *miror*.] A balcony or gallery commanding an extensive view. *Dryden.*

MIRE, *v.* [See Class Mr. No. 16.] Deep mud; earth so wet and soft as to yield to the feet and to wheels.

MIRE, *v. t.* To plunge and fix in mire; to set or stall in mud. We say, a horse, an ox or a carriage is *mired*, when it has sunk deep into mud and its progress is stopped.

2. To soil or daub with mud or foul matter. *Shak.*

MIRE, *v. i.* To sink in mud, or to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward.

MIRE, *n.* [See *Piémire*.]

MIRE-CROW, *n.* The sea-crow or pewit gull, of the genus *Larus*.

MIRINESS, *n.* [from *miry*.] The state of consisting of deep mud.

MIRK, *a.* [Sax. *mirce*.] Dark. *Obs.* [See *Murky*.]

MIRKSOME, *a.* Dark; obscure. [See *Murky*.]

MIRKSOMENESS, *n.* Obscurity. [See *Murky*.]

MIRROR, *n.* [Fr. *miroir*; Sp. *mirar*, Corn. *miras*, to look; L. *miror*, to admire.]

1. A looking glass; any glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light.

In the clear *mirror* of thy ruling star
I saw, alas! some dread event depend. *Pope.*

2. A pattern; an exemplar; that on which men ought to fix their eyes; that which gives a true representation, or in which a true image may be seen.
O goddess, heavenly bright,
Mirror of grace and majesty divine. *Spenser.*

MIRROR-STONE, *n.* A bright stone. *Obs.*

MIRTL, *n.* *myrtle*. [Sax. *mirht*, *myrht*;

mirig, *myrry*; Ar. مِرْج to be very

brisk or joyful. Class Mr. No. 10.] Social merriment; hilarity; high excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy glee; jollity. *Mirth* differs from *joy* and *cheerfulness*, as always implying noise.

With genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Helen mixed a *mirth*-inspiring bowl. *Pope.*

I will cause to cease the voice of *mirth* from
Julah and Jerusalem. Jer. vii.

MIRTHFUL, *a.* Merry; jovial; festive.

The feast was served, the bowl was crown'd,
To the king's pleasure went the *mirthful*
round. *Prior.*

MIRTHFULLY, *adv.* In a jovial manner.

MIRTHLESS, *a.* Without mirth or hilarity.

MIRY, *a.* [from *miry*.] Abounding with deep mud; full of mire; as a *miry* road; a *miry* lane. *Gay.*

2. Consisting of mire. *Shak.*

MIS, *a* prefix, denotes error, or erroneous, wrong, from the verb *miss*, to err, to go wrong. Goth. *misa*; Sax. *mis*, from *missian*, to err, to deviate or wander; D. *mis*, *missen*; G. *miss*, *missen*; Dan. *mis*, *miste*; Sw. *mis*, *mista*; W. *meth*, a failing, a miss; Fr. *mes*, or *me*, in composition; It. *mis*.

MISACCEPTATION, *n.* The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE, *n.* Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; an unlucky accident.

2. In law, homicide by misadventure, is when a man, doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another. This is called *excusable homicide*. *Blackstone.*

MISADVENTURED, *a.* Unfortunate. *Shak.*

MISADVISED, *a.* [See *Advise*.] Ill advised; ill directed. *Johnson.*

MISAFFECT, *v. t.* To dislike.

MISAFFECTED, *a.* Ill disposed.

MISAFFIRM, *v. t.* To affirm incorrectly.

MISAIMED, *a.* Not rightly aimed or directed at. *Spenser.*

MISALLEDGE, *v. t.* *misalléj'*. To state erroneously.

MISALLEGATION, *n.* Erroneous statement.

MISALLIANCE, *n.* Improper association.

MISALLIED, *a.* Ill allied or associated. *Burke.*

MISANTHROPE, } *n.* [Gr. $\mu\iota\sigma\alpha\theta\rho\pi\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$;
MISANTHROPIST, } *n.* $\mu\iota\sigma\omega\tau\alpha$, to hate,
and $\alpha\theta\rho\pi\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$, man.] A hater of mankind. *Swift.*

MISANTHROPIC, } *a.* Hating or hav-
MISANTHROPICAL, } ing a dislike to
mankind. *Walsh.*

MISANTHROPHY, *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind; opposed to *philanthropy*.

MISAPPLICATION, *n.* A wrong application; an application to a wrong person or purpose.

MISAPPLIED, *pp.* Applied to a wrong person or purpose.

MISAPPLY, *v. t.* To apply to a wrong person or purpose; as to *misapply* a name or title; to *misapply* our talents or exertions; to *misapply* public money.

MISAPPLY'ING, *pp.* Applying to a wrong person or purpose.

MISAPPREHEND, *v. t.* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHENDED, *pp.* Not rightly understood.

MISAPPREHENDING, *pp.* Misunderstanding.

MISAPPREHENSION, *n.* A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.

MISASCRIBE, *v. t.* To ascribe falsely or erroneously. *Boyle.*

MISASSIGN, *v. t.* [See *Assign*.] To assign erroneously. *Boyle.*

MISATTEND, *v. t.* To disregard. *Milton.*

MISBECOME, *v. t.* *misbecum'*. [See *Become*.] Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit.

Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*

MISBECOMING, *pp.* or *a.* Unseemly; unsuitable; improper; indecorous.

MISBECOMINGNESS, *n.* Unbecomingness; unsuitableness. *Boyle.*

MISBEGOT, } *pp.* or *a.* Unlawfully
MISBEGOTTEN, } or irregularly
begotten. *Shak. Dryden.*

MISBEHAVE, *v. i.* To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly.

MISBEHAVED, *a.* Guilty of ill behavior; ill bred; rude.

MISBEHAVIOR, *n.* *misbeha'veyor*. Ill conduct; improper, rude or uncivil behavior. *Addison.*

MISBELIEF, *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion. *Masingerg.*

MISBELIEVE, *v. t.* To believe erroneously. *Shak.*
 MISBELIEVER, *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion. *Dryden.*
 MISBELIEVING, *a.* Believing erroneously; irreligious. *Shak.*
 MISBESEEM, *v. t.* To suit ill.
 MISBESTOW, *v. t.* To bestow improperly. *Milton.*
 MISBORN, *a.* Born to evil. *Spenser.*
 MISCALCULATE, *v. t.* To calculate erroneously. *Arbuthnot.*
 MISCALCULATED, *pp.* Erroneously calculated.
 MISCALCULATING, *ppr.* Committing errors in calculation.
 MISCALCULATION, *n.* Erroneous calculation.
 MISCALL, *v. t.* To call by a wrong name; to name improperly.
 MISCALLED, *pp.* Mismnamed.
 MISCALLING, *ppr.* Mismnaming.
 MISCARriage, *n.* Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure.
 When a consulor, to save himself,
 Would lay miscarriages upon his prince. *Dryden.*
 2. Ill conduct; evil or improper behavior; as the failings and miscarriages of the righteous. *Rogers.*
 3. Abortion; the act of bringing forth before the time. *Encyc.*
 MISCARRY, *v. i.* To fail of the intended effect; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat; applied to persons or undertakings, and to things. We say, a project, scheme, design, enterprise, attempt, has miscarried.
 Have you not heard of Frederick, the great soldier, who miscarried at sea? *Shak.*
 My ships have all miscarried. *Shak.*
 2. To bring forth young before the proper time; to suffer abortion.
 MISCARRYING, *ppr.* Failing of the intended effect; suffering abortion. *Hos. ix.*
 MISCAST, *v. t.* To cast or reckon erroneously. *Brown.*
 MISCAST, *pp.* Erroneously cast or reckoned.
 MISCAST, *n.* An erroneous cast or reckoning.
 MISCASTING, *ppr.* Casting or reckoning erroneously.
 MISCELLANARIAN, *a.* [See *Miscellany*.] Belonging to miscellanies; of miscellanies. *Miscellanarian* authors. *Shaftsbury.*
 MISCELLANARIAN, *n.* A writer of miscellanies. *Shaftsbury.*
 MISCELLANE, *n.* [L. *miscellaneus*.] A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; now called *meslin*. *Bacon.*
 MISCELLANEOUS, *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*, from *miscere*, to mix.] Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds; as a *miscellaneous* publication; a *miscellaneous* rabble. *Milton.*
 MISCELLANEOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being mixed; composition of various kinds.
 MISCELLANY, *n.* [Fr. *miscellanées*; Sp. *miscelanea*; L. *miscellanea*, from *miscere*, to mix; Ch. Ar. *ṣṭṣ*, to mix. (Class Ms. No. 7.)
 1. A mass or mixture of various kinds; particularly,

2. A book or pamphlet containing a collection of compositions on various subjects, or a collection of various kinds of compositions. *Pope. Swift.*
 MISCELLANY, *a.* Miscellaneous. *Obs. Bacon.*
 MISCONTAINER, *v. t.* To place amiss. [Not in use.] *Donne.*
 MISCHANCE, *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap; misadventure.
 It is a man's unhappiness, his *mischance* or calamity, but not his fault. *South.*
 MISCHARACTERIZE, *v. t.* [See *Character*.] To characterize falsely or erroneously; to give a wrong character to.
 They totally *mischaracterize* the action. *Eton.*
 MISCHARGE, *v. t.* To mistake in charging, as an account.
 MISCHARGE, *n.* A mistake in charging, as an account; an erroneous entry in an account.
 MISCHIEF, *n.* [Old Fr. *meschef*; *mes*, wrong, and *chef*, head or end, the root of *achieve*, Fr. *achever*.]
 1. Harm; hurt; injury; damage; evil, whether intended or not. A new law is made to remedy the *mischiefs*.
 2. Intentional injury; harm or damage done by design.
 Thy tongue deviseth *mischiefs*. Ps. li.
 3. Ill consequence; evil; vexatious affair.
 The *mischiefs* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was harmed. *Swift.*
 MISCHIEF, *v. t.* To hurt; to injure.
 MISCHIEF-MAKER, *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity.
 MISCHIEF-MAKING, *a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels. *Rose.*
 MISCHIEVOUS, *a.* Harmful; hurtful; injurious; making mischief; of persons; as a *mischievous* man or disposition.
 2. Hurtful; noxious; as a *mischievous* thing. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. Inclined to do harm; as a *mischievous* boy.
 MISCHIEVOUSLY, *adv.* With injury, hurt, loss or damage. We say, the law operates *mischievously*.
 2. With evil intention or disposition. The injury was done *mischievously*.
 MISCHIEVOUSNESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness.
 2. Disposition to do harm, or to vex or annoy; as the *mischievousness* of youth.
Mischief denotes injury, harm or damage of less malignity and magnitude than what are usually called crimes. We never give the name of mischief to theft, robbery or murder. And it so commonly implies intention in committing petty offenses, that it shocks us to hear the word applied to the calamities inflicted by Providence. We say, a tempest has done great damage, but not *mischiefs*. In like manner, the adjective *mischievous* is not applied to thieves, pirates and other felons, but to persons committing petty trespasses and offenses.
 MISCHINA, *n.* A part of the Jewish Talmond. [See *Mishna*.]
 MISCHOOSE, *v. t.* *mischooz'*. To choose wrong; to make a wrong choice. *Milton.*

MISCHONSEN, *pp.* Chosen by mistake.
 MIS/CIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *miscere*, to mix.] That may be mixed. Oil and water are not *miscible*.
 MIS/CITATION, *n.* A wrong citation; erroneous quotation. *Collier.*
 MIS/CITE, *v. t.* To cite erroneously or falsely.
 MISCLAIM, *n.* A mistaken claim or demand. *Bacon.*
 MIS/COMPUTATION, *n.* Erroneous computation; false reckoning. *Clarendon.*
 MIS/COMPUTE, *v. t.* To compute or reckon erroneously.
 MISCONCEIT, *n.* } Erroneous conception;
 MISCONCEPTION, *n.* } } *conception*; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.
 Great errors and dangers result from a *misconception* of the names of things. *Horrey.*
 MISCONCEIVE, *v. t. or i.* To receive a false notion or opinion of any thing; to misjudge; to have an erroneous understanding of any thing.
 To yield to others just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they have *misconceived*. *Hooker.*
 MISCONCEIVED, *pp.* Wrongly understood; mistakoo.
 MISCONCEIVING, *ppr.* Mistaking; misunderstanding.
 MISCONDUCT, *n.* Wrong conduct; ill behavior; ill management. *Addison.*
 MISCONDUCT, *v. t.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage.
 MISCONDUCT, *v. i.* To behave amiss.
 MISCONDUCTED, *pp.* Ill managed; badly conducted.
 MISCONDUCTING, *ppr.* Mismanaging; misbehaving.
 MISCONJECTURE, *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess.
 MISCONJECTURE, *v. t. or i.* To guess wrong.
 MISCONSTRUCTION, *n.* Wrong interpretation of words or things; a mistaking of the true meaning; as a *misconstruction* of words or actions.
 MISCONSTRUE, *v. t.* To interpret erroneously either words or things. It is important not to *misconstrue* the Scriptures.
 Do not, great sir, *misconstrue* his intent. *Dryden.*
 A virtuous emperor was much affected to find his actions *misconstrued*. *Addison.*
 MISCONSTRUED, *pp.* Erroneously interpreted.
 MISCONSTRUER, *n.* One who makes a wrong interpretation.
 MISCONSTRUING, *ppr.* Interpreting wrongly.
 MISCORRECT, *v. t.* To correct erroneously; to mistake in attempting to correct another.
 He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua, not seventeen, as Scaliger *miscorrects* his author. *Dryden.*
 MISCORRECTED, *pp.* Mistaken in the attempt to correct.
 MIS/COUNSEL, *v. t.* To advise wrong. *Spenser.*
 MIS/COUNT, *v. t.* To count erroneously; to mistake in counting.
 MIS/COUNTING, *v. i.* To make a wrong reckoning. *Bp. Patrick.*

MISCOUNT, *n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.

MISCREANCE, } *n.* [See *Miscrancy*.] Un-
MISCREANCY, } belief; false faith;
 adherence to a false religion. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

MISCREANT, *n.* [Fr. *mécrant*; Norm. *mescrant*; *més*, wrong, and *creance*, belief, from *L. credens, credo*.]

1. An infidel, or one who embraces a false faith.
 2. A vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow. *Addition.*

MISCREATE, } *a.* Formed unaturally
MISCREATED, } or illegitimately; de-
formed. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

MISDATE, *n.* A wrong date.

MISDATE, *v. t.* To date erroneously.

MISDEED, *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action.

Evils which our own *misdeeds* have wrought. *Milton.*

MISDEEM, *v. t.* To judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging. *Spenser.*

MISDEMEAN, *v. t.* To behave ill. *Shak.*

MISDEMEANOR, *n.* Ill behavior; evil conduct; fault; mismanagement. *South.*

2. In *law*, an offense of a less atrocious nature than a crime. Crimes and misdemeanors are mere synonymous terms; but in common usage, the word *crime* is made to denote offenses of a deeper and more atrocious dye, while small faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the gentler name of *misdemeanors*. *Blackstone.*

MISDESERT, *n.* Ill desert. *Spenser.*

MISDEVOTION, *n.* False devotion; mistaken piety. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

MISDIET, *n.* Improper diet or food. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

MISDIRECT, *v. t.* To give a wrong direction to; as, to *misdirect* a passenger.

2. To direct to a wrong person or place; as, to *misdirect* a letter.

MISDIRECTED, *pp.* Directed wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

MISDIRECTING, *pp.* Directing wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

MISDISPOSITION, *n.* Disposition to evil. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

MISDISTINGUISH, *v. t.* To make wrong distinctions. *Hooker.*

MISDO, *v. t.* [See *Do*.] To do wrong; to do amiss; to commit a crime or fault. *Milton.*

MISDOER, *n.* One who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime. *Spenser.*

MISDOING, *pp.* Doing wrong; committing a fault or crime.

MISDOING, *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense. *L'Estrange.*

MISDOUBT, *v. t.* *Misidout*. [See *Doubt*.] To suspect of deceit or danger. [*An ill formed word and not in use.*] *Sidney. Shak. Dryden.*

MISDOUBT, *n.* Suspicion of crime or danger. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. Irresolution; hesitation. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MISDOUBTFUL, *a.* Misgiving. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

MISE, *n. mæz.* [Fr. *mis*, put, laid, *pp.* of *mettre*, *L. mitto*; Norm. *misc*.]

1. In *law*, an issue to be tried at the grand assize.

2. Expense; cost.

3. A tax, or tollage; in Wales, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid in the county Palatine of Chester at the change of the owner of the earldoms. *Encyc.*

MISEMPLY, *v. t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; as, to *misemploy* time, power, advantages, talents, &c. *Locke. Addison.*

MISEMPLYED, *pp.* Used to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MISEMPLYING, *pp.* Using to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MISEMPLOYMENT, *n.* Ill employment; application to no purpose, or to a bad purpose. *Hale.*

MISENTRY, *n.* An erroneous entry or charge, as of an account.

MISER, *n. s* as *z.* [*L. miser, miserabile*.] A miserable person; one wretched or afflicted. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. A wretch; a mean fellow. *Obs. Shak.*

3. An extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty. [*This is the only sense in which it is not used.*]

No silver saints by dying *misers* given. *Pope.*

MISERABLE, *a. s* or *z.* [Fr. *miserable*, from *L. miser, miserabilis*.]

1. Very unhappy from grief, pain, calamity, poverty, apprehension of evil, or other cause. It however expresses somewhat less than *wretched*.

What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden.*

2. Very poor; worthless.

Miserable comforters are ye all. *Job xvi.*

3. Causing unhappiness or misery.

What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shak.*

4. Very poor or mean; as a *miserable* hut; *miserable* clothing.

5. Very poor or barren; as a *miserable* soil.

6. Very low or despicable; as a *miserable* person.

MISERABLENESS, *n.* State of misery; poorness.

MISERABLY, *adv.* Unhappily; calamitously.

The fifth was *miserably* stabbed to death. *South.*

2. Very poorly or meanly; wretchedly. They were *miserably* entertained. *Sidney.*

3. In misery or unhappiness.

MISERLY, *a.* [See *Miser*.] Very covetous; sordid; niggardly; parsimonious.

MISERY, *n. s* as *z.* [*L. miseria*; Fr. *misère*.]

1. Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind. A man suffers *misery* from the gout, or from great afflictions, distress, calamity, and other evils. *Misery* expresses somewhat less than *wretchedness*.

Misery is as really the fruit of vice reigning in the heart, as tears are the produce of tears on the field. *J. Lathrop.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; natural evils which are the cause of misery.

And mourn the *miseries* of human life. *Dryden.*

3. Covetousness. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MISESTIMATE, *v. t.* To estimate erroneously. *Milford.*

MISFALL, *v. t.* To befall, as ill luck; to happen to unluckily. *Spenser.*

MISFARE, *n.* Ill fare; misfortune. *Spenser.*

MISFASHION, *v. t.* To form wrong. *Hakewill.*

MISFEASANCE, *n. misfezance.* [Fr. *més* and *faissance*, from *faire*, to do.] In *law*, a trespass; a wrong done. *Encyc.*

MISFORM, *v. t.* To make of an ill form; to put in an ill shape. *Spenser.*

MISFORTUNE, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; an evil or cross accident; as loss of property at sea or by fire.

Consider why the change was wrought,
 You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault. *Addition.*

MISFORTUNED, *a.* Unfortunate. *Milton.*

MISGIVE, *v. t. misgive*. [See *Give*.] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail; usually applied to the heart.

So doth my heart *misgive* me. *Shak.*

His heart *misgave* him. *Addition.*

2. To give or grant amiss. [*Not in use.*] *Laud.*

MISGIVING, *pp.* Filling with doubt or distrust; failing.

MISGIVING, *n.* A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

Doubts, suspicions and *misgivings*. *South.*

MISGOTTEN, *a.* Unjustly obtained. *Spenser.*

MISGOVERN, *v. t.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

Solyman charged him bitterly that he had *misgoverned* the state. *Knotles.*

MISGOVERNANCE, *n.* Ill government; disorder; irregularity. *Spenser.*

MISGOVERNED, *pp.* Ill governed; badly administered.

2. Rude; unrestrained; as rude, *misgoverned* hands. *Shak.*

MISGOVERNMENT, *n.* Ill administration of public affairs. *Raleigh.*

2. Ill management in private affairs. *Taylor.*

3. Irregularity; disorder. *Shak.*

MISGRAFF, *v. t.* To graft amiss.

MISGROUND, *v. t.* To found erroneously. *Hall.*

MISGUIDANCE, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error. *South.*

MISGUIDE, *v. t.* To lead or guide into error; to direct ill; as, to *misguide* the understanding or mind. *Locke. Pope.*

MISGUIDED, *pp.* Led astray by evil counsel or wrong direction; as a *misguided* prince. *Prior.*

MISGUIDING, *pp.* Giving wrong direction to; leading into error.

MISGUM, } *n.* An anguilliform fish about
MISGURN, } the size of a common eel. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MISHAP, *n.* Ill chance; ill accident; ill luck; misfortune.

Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps*. *Shak.*

MISHAPPEN, *v. t.* To happen ill. *Spenser.*

MISHEAR, *v. t.* To mistake in hearing.

MISHI'NA, *n.* A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture.

MISNFC, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Mishna. *Engfld. Encyc.*

MISIMPROVE, *v. t.* *misimproov'.* To improve to a bad purpose; to abuse; as, to *misimprove* time, talents, advantages.

MISIMPROVED, *pp.* Used to a bad purpose.

MISIMPROVEMENT, *n.* *misimproov'ment.* Ill use or employment; improvement to a bad purpose.

MISINFER', *v. t.* To draw a wrong inference. *Hooker.*

MISINFORM', *v. t.* To give erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts. *Bacon.*

MISINFORMATION, *n.* Wrong information; false account or intelligence received. *Bacon. South.*

MISINFORM'ED, *pp.* Wrongly informed.

MISINFORM'ER, *n.* One that gives wrong information.

MISINFORMING, *ppr.* Communicating erroneous information to.

MISINSTRUCT', *v. t.* To instruct amiss. *Hooker.*

MISINSTRUCTION, *n.* Wrong instruction. *Morr.*

MISINTELLIGENCE, *n.* Wrong information; disreputement.

MISINTERPRET', *v. t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain in a wrong sense. *Arbuthnot.*

MISINTERPRETATION, *n.* The act of interpreting erroneously.

MISINTERPRETED, *a.* Erroneously understood or explained.

MISINTERPRETER, *n.* One who interprets erroneously.

MISINTERPRETING, *ppr.* Erroneously interpreting.

MISJOIN', *v. t.* To join unfitly or improperly. *Milton. Dryden.*

MISJOINED, *pp.* Improperly united.

MISJOINING, *ppr.* Joining unfitly or improperly.

MISJUDGE, *v. t.* *misjudg'.* To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously. *L'Estrange.*

MISJUDGE, *v. t.* *misjudg'.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.

MISJUDG'ED, *pp.* Judged erroneously.

MISJUDGING, *ppr.* Judging erroneously of; forming a wrong opinion or inference.

MISJUDG'MENT, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination. *Hale.*

MISKIN, *n.* A little bagpipe.

MISKINDLE, *v. t.* To kindle amiss; to inflame to a bad purpose.

MISLAID, *pp.* Laid in a wrong place, or place not recollected; lost.

MISLAY, *v. t.* To lay in a wrong place. The fault is generally *mislaud* upon nature. *Locke.*

2. To lay in a place not recollected; to lose. If the butler be the tell-tale, *mislay* a spoon so as he may never find it. *Sveift.*

MISLAY'ER, *n.* One that lays in a wrong place; one that loses. *Bacon.*

MISLAYING, *ppr.* Laying in a wrong place, or place not recollected; losing.

MISLEAF, *v. t.* *misleaf'.* [from *mist*, and properly *misleaf*.] To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist. *Gay. Derham.*

MISLEAF, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *misled.* [See *Lead*.]

To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to guide into error; to cause to mistake; to deceive.

Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you. *Bacon.*

But of the two, less dangerous is th' offense, To tire our patience, than *mislead* our sense. *Page.*

MISLEADER, *n.* One who leads into error.

MISLEADING, *ppr.* Leading into error; causing to err; deceiving.

MISLED', *pp.* of *mislead*. Led into error; led a wrong way.

—To give due light
To the misted and lonely traveller. *Milton.*

MISLIKE, *v. t.* To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to; as, to *mislike* a man or an opinion. *Rateigh. Sidney.*

[For this word, *dislike* is generally used.]

MISLIKE, *n.* Dislike; disapprobation; aversion.

MISLIKED, *pp.* Disliked; disapproved.

MISLIKER, *n.* One that dislikes.

MISLIKING, *ppr.* Disliking; disapproving.

MISLIN, [See *Mestin*.]

MISLIVE, *v. i.* *misliv'.* To live amiss. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

MISLUCK, *n.* Ill luck; misfortune.

MISLY, *a.* [See *Misle* and *Mist*.] Raining in very small drops.

MISMANAGE, *v. t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly; as, to *mismanage* public affairs.

MISMANAGE, *v. i.* To behave ill; to conduct amiss.

MISMANAGED, *pp.* Ill managed or conducted.

MISMANAGEMENT, *n.* Ill or improper management; ill conduct; as the *mismanagement* of public or private affairs.

MISMANAGER, *n.* One that manages ill. *Burke.*

MISMANAGING, *ppr.* Managing ill.

MISMARK, *v. t.* To mark with the wrong token; to mark erroneously. *Collier.*

MISMARKE'D, *pp.* Wrongly marked.

MISMARKING, *ppr.* Marking erroneously.

MISMATCH', *v. t.* To match unsuitably. *Southern.*

MISMATCH'ED, *pp.* Unsuitably matched; ill joined.

MISMATCHING, *ppr.* Matching in an unsuitable manner.

MISNAME, *v. t.* To call by the wrong name. *Boyle.*

MISNAME'D, *pp.* Called by a wrong name.

MISNAMING, *ppr.* Calling by a wrong name.

MISNOMER, *n.* [Old *Fr. mes*, wrong, and *nommer*, to name.]
In law, the mistaking of the true name of a person; a misnaming. [Misnomer, as written by Blackstone, must be a corrupt orthography. In no dialect has *name*, *L. nomen*, been written with *s*, unless by mistake.]

MISOBEDIENCE, *n.* Erroneous obedience or disobedience. [Not used.] *Milton.*

MISOBSERVE, *v. t.* *misobzerv'.* To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing. *Locke.*

MISOGAMIST, *n.* [Gr. *misos*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage.]
A hater of marriage.

MISOGYNIST, *n.* [Gr. *misos*, to hate, and *gyn*, woman.]
A woman hater. [Unusual.] *Fowler.*

MISOGYNY, *n.* [supra.] Hatred of the female sex.

MISOPINION, *n.* Erroneous opinion. *Br. Hall.*

MISORDER, *v. t.* To order ill; to manage erroneously. *Obs.*

2. To manage ill; to conduct badly. *Obs.* *Shak.*

MISORDER, *n.* Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. [We now use *disorder*.] *Cowden.*

MISORDERLY, *a.* Irregular; disorderly. *Shacham.*

MISPELL, MISPEND, &c. [See *Mis-spell*, *Mis-spell*.]

MISPERSUADE, *v. t.* To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong notion. *Hooker.*

MISPERSUASION, *n.* A false persuasion; wrong notion or opinion. *Decay of Piety.*

MISPIEL, *n.* Arsenical pyrite; an ore of arsenic, containing this metal in combination with iron, sometimes found in cubic crystals, but more often without any regular form. *Fourcroy.*

MISPLACE, *v. t.* To put in a wrong place; as, the book is *misplaced*.

2. To place on an improper object; as, he *misplaced* his confidence. *South.*

MISPLAC'ED, *pp.* Put in a wrong place, or on an improper object.

MISPLAC'ING, *ppr.* Putting in a wrong place, or on a wrong object.

MISPLEAD, *v. i.* To err in pleading. *Blackstone.*

MISPLEADING, *ppr.* Making a mistake in pleading.

MISPLEADING, *n.* A mistake in pleading.

MISPOINT', *v. t.* To point improperly; to err in punctuation.

MISPRINT', *v. t.* To mistake in printing; to print wrong.

MISPRINT', *n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy. *Ch. Obs.*

MISPRINT'ED, *pp.* Erroneously printed.

MISPRINTING, *ppr.* Printing wrong.

MISPRISE, } *v. t.* [Fr. *meprendre*, *mepri*,
MISPRIZE, } *v. t.* [Fr. *meprendre*, *mepri*,
to take.] *mes*, wrong, and *prendre*, to take.]

1. To mistake. *Shak.*

2. To slight or undervalue.
Or for those vanish'd hours, so much *mispris'd*.
Hillhouse.

MISPRISION, *n.* *mispris'ion*. [supra.] Neglect; contempt.

2. In law, any high offense under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon. *Misprision* is contained in every treason and felony. *Misprisions* are divided into *negative* and *positive*; *negative*, which consist in the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; and *positive*, which consist in the commission of something which ought not to be done. *Misprision of treason*, consists in a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it. *Blackstone.*

Maladministration in offices of high public trust, is a *positive misprision*. *Hon.*

3. Mistake; oversight; contempt. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

MISPROCEEDING, *n.* Wrong or irregular proceeding. *Bacon.*

MISPROFESS', *v. t.* To make a false profession; to make pretensions to skill which is not possessed. *Donne.*

MISPRONOUNCE, *v. t.* *misprounouns'*. To pronounce erroneously; as, to *misprounounce* a word, a name, &c.

MISPRONOUNCE, *v. t.* *misprounouns'*. To speak incorrectly. *Milton.*

MISPRONUNCIATION, *n.* A wrong or improper pronunciation. *Swift.*

MISPROPORTION, *v. t.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.

MISPROUD, *a.* Viciously proud. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MISQUOTATION, *n.* An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.

MISQUOTE, *v. t.* To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.

MISQUOTE'D, *pp.* Incorrectly quoted or cited.

MISQUOTE'ING, *ppr.* Quoting or citing erroneously.

MISRATE, *v. t.* To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely. *Barrow.*

MISRECITAL, *n.* An inaccurate recital.

MISRECITE, *v. t.* To recite erroneously. *Branhall.*

MISRECITED, *pp.* Recited incorrectly.

MISRECITING, *ppr.* Reciting erroneously.

MISRECKON, *v. t.* To reckon or compute wrong. *Swift.*

MISRECKONED, *pp.* Reckoned or computed erroneously.

MISRECKONING, *ppr.* Reckoning wrong; and as a noun, an erroneous computation.

MISRELATE, *v. t.* To relate falsely or inaccurately. *Boyle.*

MISRELATE'D, *pp.* Erroneously related or told.

MISRELATING, *ppr.* Relating or telling erroneously.

MISRELATION, *n.* Erroneous relation or narration. *Branhall.*

MISREMEMBER, *v. t.* To mistake in remembering; not to remember correctly. *Boyle.*

MISREMEMBERED, *pp.* Inaccurately recollected.

MISREMEMBERING, *ppr.* Remembering inaccurately.

MISREPORT, *v. t.* To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of. *Locke.*

MISREPORT, *n.* An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given.

MISREPORTED, *pp.* Incorrectly reported.

MISREPORTING, *ppr.* Reporting incorrectly.

MISREPRESENT, *v. t.* To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation, either maliciously, ignorantly or carelessly. *Swift.*

MISREPRESENTATION, *n.* The act of giving a false or erroneous representation.

2. A false or incorrect account given, either from mistake, carelessness or malice. *Atterbury.*

MISREPRESENTED, *pp.* Falsely or erroneously represented.

MISREPRESENTER, *n.* One who gives a false or erroneous account.

MISREPRESENTING, *ppr.* Giving a false or erroneous representation.

[*Note.* This word is so customarily used for

an euphemism, or as a softer expression for *lie* or *falsehood*, as to convey the idea generally of intentional falsehood. This signification however is not necessarily implied.]

MISREPUTE, *v. t.* To have in wrong estimation.

MISREPUTE'D, *pp.* or *a.* Erroneously reputed. *Milton.*

MISRULE, *n.* Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination.

Enomous riot and *misrule*— *Pope.*

2. Unjust domination.

MISRULY, *a.* Unruly; ungovernable; turbulent. *Hall.*

MISSE, *n.* [supposed by Bailey to be contracted from *mistress*. But probably it is from the Armoric *mesell*, a young lady, or contracted from Fr. *demoiselle*, Sp. *damisela*. See *Damsel*.]

1. The title of a young woman or girl; as little masters and *misses*. *Swift.*

2. A kept mistress; a prostitute retained; a concubine. *Dryden.*

MISS, *v. t.* [Sax. *missian*; D. G. *missen*; Sw. *mista*; Dan. *mister*; allied perhaps to L. *mitto*, *missi*; *omitta*, *omisi*. But this is not certain. The Welsh has the word in *mechu*, to fail, to miss, to become abortive, to miscarry, to decay. See Class *Id.* No. 8. 12. 13. 14. 16. Hence the prefix *mis*.]

1. To fail in aim; to fail of reaching the object; not to hit; as, to *miss* the mark; to *miss* the object intended.

2. To fail of finding the right way; to err in attempting to find; as, to *miss* the way or the road.

3. To fail of obtaining.

Orgulus feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia. *Sidney.*

4. To learn or discover that something is wanting, or not where it was supposed to be; as, to *miss* one's snuff-box; *I missed* the first volume of *Livy*.

Neither *missed* we any thing— Nothing was *missed* of all that pertained to him. *I Sam. xv.*

5. To be without; as, we cannot *miss* him. *Shak.*

6. To omit; to pass by; to go without; to fail to have; as, to *miss* a meal of victuals.

She would never *miss* one day
A walk so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

7. To perceive the want of.

What by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt *miss*. *Milton.*

He who has a firm sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them. *South.*

8. To fail of seeing or finding.

MISS, *v. i.* To fail to hit; to fly wide; to deviate from the true direction.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They *miss*, or sweep but common souls away. *Walter.*

2. Not to succeed; to fail.

Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*— *Bacon.*

3. To fail; to miscarry, as by accident.

The invention all admired, and each, how he
To be the inventor *missed*. *Milton.*

4. To fail to obtain, learn or find; with of.

On the least reflection, we cannot *miss* of them. *Atterbury.*

5. To fail; to mistake. *Spenser.*

MISS, *n.* Loss; want.

There will be no great *miss* of those which are lost. *Locke.*

2. Mistake; error.

He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar. [*Little used.*] *Ascham.*

3. Harm from mistake. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

MIS/SAL, *n.* [*It. mesale*; Fr. *missel*. See *Mass*.]

The Romish mass-book. *Stillingfleet.*

MIS/SALY, *v. t.* To say wrong; to slander. *Spenser.*

MIS/SALY, *v. i.* To speak ill. *Spenser.*

MIS/SALY'ING, *n.* Wrong expression. *Milton.*

MISSEEM, *v. i.* To make a false appearance. *Spenser.*

2. To misbecome. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

MIS/SEL, }
MIS SEL-BIRD, } *n.* A species of thrush.

MIS/SEL/DINE, *n.* The mistletoe. [*Not used.*] *Barret.*

MISSEM/BLANCE, *n.* False resemblance. *Spelman.*

MISSERVE, *v. t.* *misserve'*. To serve unfaithfully. *Arbutnot.*

MISSHAPE, *v. t.* [See *Shape*.] To shape ill; to give an ill form to; to deform.

And horribly *misshaped* with ugly sights. *Spenser.*

A *misshaped* figure. *Pope.*

Misshapen mountains. *Bentley.*

MISSHAPE'D, }
MISSHAPE'ING, } *pp.* Ill formed; deformed; ed; ugly.

MISSHAPE'ING, *ppr.* Giving an ill shape to.

MIS/SILE, *a.* [*L. missilis*, from *missus*, sent; *mitto*, to send.]

Thrown or sent; or that may be thrown. A *missile* weapon is one that is thrown by the hand, or from an engine in war, in distinction from such as are held or retained in the hand, or fixed. An arrow, a dart, a javelin, a stone, a bullet, a bomb, are *missile* weapons.

MIS/SING, *ppr.* [from *miss*.] Failing to hit, to reach or to find; discovering to be wanting.

2. *a.* Lost; absent from the place where it was expected to be found; wanting. My horse is *missing*; my pen or my book is *missing*.

For a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long. *Milton.*

MIS/SION, *n.* [*L. missio*, from *mitto*, to send.]

1. A sending or being sent, usually the latter; a being sent or delegated by authority, with certain powers for transacting business; commission; as sent on a foreign mission.

How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milton.*

2. Persons sent; any number of persons appointed by authority to perform any service; particularly, the persons sent to propagate religion, or evangelize the heathen. The societies for propagating the gospel have *missions* in almost every country. Last week a *mission* sailed for the Sandwich isles. We have domestic *missions* and foreign *missions*.

3. Dismission; discharge from service; a Roman use of the word; in *English*, obsolete. *Bacon.*

4. Faction; party. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

MIS/SIONARY, *n.* [Fr. *missionaire*.] One sent to propagate religion. Christian missionaries are called *missionaries* of the cross.

MIS'SIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to missions; as a *missionary* meeting; or a *missionary* fund.

MIS'SIONER, for *missionary*, is not used.

MIS'SIVE, *a.* [Fr.] Such as is sent; as a letter *missive*.

2. Thrown or sent, or such as may be sent; as a *missive* weapon. *Dryden.*

MIS'SIVE, *n.* A letter sent, or a messenger. *Bacon. Shak.*

MIS'SPEAK, *v. i.* [See *Speak*.] To err or mistake in speaking. *Shak.*

MIS'SPEAK, *v. t.* To utter wrong. *Doane.*

MIS'SPELL, *v. l.* To spell wrong; to write or utter with wrong letters.

MIS'SPELL'ED, } Spelled wrong, or
MIS'SPELL'T, } *pp.* With wrong letters.

MIS'SPELL'ING, *pp.* Spelling wrong.

MIS'SPELL'ING, *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.

MIS'SPEND, *v. l.* To spend amiss; to waste or consume to no purpose, or to a bad one; as, to *mispend* time or money; or to *mispend* life. *Dryden. Rogers.*

2. To waste.

The genial moisture due
To apples, otherwise *misspends* itself.

Philips.

MIS'SPEND'ER, *n.* One that consumes prodigally or improperly. *Norris.*

MIS'SPEND'ING, *pp.* Spending to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MIS'SPENSE, *n.* *misspens'*. A spending improperly; a wasting.

MIS'SPENT, *pp.* Ill spent; expended or consumed to no purpose, or to a bad one; as *misspent* time or life.

MIS'SPOKE, } Uttered or spoken
MIS'SPOKE'N, } *pp.* amiss.

MIS'STA'KE, *v. t.* To state wrong; to make an erroneous representation of facts; as, to *misstate* a question in debate. *Stranderson.*

MIS'STA'TED, *pp.* Stated erroneously.

MIS'STA'TEMENT, *n.* A wrong statement; an erroneous representation, verbal or written; as a *misstatement* of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report. *Hamilton.*

MIS'STA'TING, *pp.* Stating falsely or erroneously.

MIS'SY, *n.* The sulphate of iron, having lost the water of its crystallization, is called *sor*; more thoroughly calcined, it is yellow, and called *misgy*. *Fourcroy.*

MIST, *n.* [Sax. *D. mist*; *L. mistus, mistus*, from *micio*, to mix.]

1. Water falling in very numerous, but fine and almost imperceptible drops.

A *mist* is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend. *Grew.*

2. That which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense. *Dryden.*

MIST, *v. l.* To cloud; to cover with vapor. *Shak.*

MIST-ENCUMBERED, *a.* Loaded with mist. *J. Barlow.*

MISTAKABLE, *a.* That may be misconceived or mistaken. *Brown.*

MISTAKE, *v. l.* To take wrong; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misunderstand or misapprehend.

'Tis to *mistake* them costs the time and pain. *Pope.*

2. To take one thing or person for another.

We *mistake* the eloquence of self-apology for the animation of conscious integrity.

A man may *mistake* the love of virtue for the practice of it. *Buchanister. Johnson.*

MISTAKE, *v. i.* To err in opinion or judgment.

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding among friends. *Siewt.*

MISTAKE, *n.* An error in opinion or judgment; misconception.

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake*. *Wilsonson.*

2. A slip; a fault; an error. There is a *mistake* in the account or in the date.

MISTAKEN. In the use of this participle, there is a peculiarity which ought to be carefully noticed. When used of persons, it signifies to be in an error, to be wrong; as, I am *mistaken*, you are *mistaken*, he is *mistaken*. But when used of things, it signifies *misunderstood*, *misconceived*; as, the sense of the passage is *mistaken*, that is, not rightly understood.

MISTAKE'N, *n.* One that mistakes or misunderstands.

MISTAK'ING, *pp.* Making a mistake; erring from the truth; misconceiving.

MISTAK'ING, *n.* An error; a mistake. *Hall.*

MISTAK'INGLY, *adv.* Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle.*

MISTAUGHT, *pp.* Wrongly taught; as a *mistaught* youth. *L'Estrange.*

MISTEACU, *v. t.* [See *Teach*.] To teach wrong; to instruct erroneously. *Sanderson.*

MISTEACHING, *pp.* Instructing erroneously.

MISTELL, *v. t.* [See *Tell*.] To tell erroneously.

MISTEMPER, *v. t.* To temper ill; to disorder. *Shak.*

MISTEMPER'ED, *pp.* Tempered ill.

MIST'ER, *n.* [The pronunciation of this word is probably from the Welsh, German or Dutch dialect. See *Master*.]

The common title of address to gentlemen, and to men of all classes. In writing, it is expressed by the abbreviation *Mr.*

MIST'ER, *v. t.* To occasion loss. [Sw. *mista*.] [Not in use.]

MIST'ERM, *v. t.* To term or denominate erroneously. *Shak.*

MIST'ERM'ED, *pp.* Wrongly denominated.

MIST'ERM'ING, *pp.* Denominating erroneously.

MIST'FUL, *a.* Clouded with mist.

MISTHINK, *v. i.* [See *Think*.] To think wrong. [Little used.] *Shak.*

MISTHOGHT, *pp.* of *misthink*. Thought wrong of.

Adam, *misthought* of her to thee so dear. *Milton.*

MISTIME, *v. t.* To time wrong; not to adapt to the time.

MISTIME, *v. i.* To neglect the proper time.

MISTIMED, *pp.* Ill timed; done at a wrong time.

MISTIMING, *pp.* Ill timing; doing unseasonably.

MISTINESS, *n.* [See *Mist*.] A state of being misty; a state of thick rain in very small drops. *Bacon.*

MIST'ION, *n.* [L. *mistus, miztus*. See *Mix*.]

1. A state of being mixed.

2. Mixture; a mingling. *Boyle.*

MIST'LE, *v. t.* To call by a wrong title or name. *Warburton.*

MIST'LED, *pp.* Wrongly named.

MISTLE, *v. i.* *mis'tl.* [from *mistl*.] To fall in very fine drops, as rain. [See *Mistle*.]

MISTLETOE, } *n. mis'tlo.* [Sax. *mistela*,

MISLETOE, } *n. mis'tlo.* [Dan. *mistel*, the same shrub, and birdlime; G. *td.*]

A plant or shrub that grows on trees. It is of the genus *Viscum*. The berry contains a glutinous substance, and the shrub is said to be propagated by birds. This plant was held in great veneration by the Druids. *Bacon. Miller. Encyc.*

MIST'LIKE, *a.* Resembling mist. *Shak.*

MISTOLD, *pp.* Erroneously told. [See *Tell*.]

MISTOOK, *pret.* of *mistake*.

MISTR'AVIN, *v. t.* To train or educate amiss. *Spenser.*

MISTRANSL'ATE, *v. t.* To translate erroneously. *Macknight.*

MISTRANSL'ATED, *pp.* Erroneously rendered into another language.

MISTRANSL'ATING, *pp.* Translating incorrectly.

MISTRANSL'ATION, *n.* An erroneous translation or version.

MISTRESS, *n.* [Fr. *maistresse*; *It. maestra, maestra*; Sp. *maestra*; L. *magistra*; Fr. *maigh* is *treas*. See *Master*.]

1. A woman who governs; correlative to *servant, slave, or subject*.

My *mistress* here lies murdered in her bed. *Shak.*

2. The female head of a family.

3. That which governs; a sovereign. Rome was *mistress* of the world.

4. One that commands, or has possession and sovereignty. The queen is *mistress* of the Indies.

5. A female who is well skilled in any thing; as, she is *mistress* of arithmetic.

6. A woman teacher; an instructress of a school. *Swift.*

7. A woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon.*

8. A woman in keeping for lewd purposes.

9. A term of contemptuous address. *Shak.*

MISTRESS, *v. t.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting. *Donne.*

MISTRESS-SHIP, *n.* Female rule or domination. *Hall.*

MISTRUST, *n.* [Dan. *miströst*. See *Trust*.] Want of confidence or trust; suspicion. *Milton.*

MISTRUST, *v. l.* [Dan. *miströer*; Sw. *miströer*. See *Trust*.]

To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion.

Fate her own book *mistrusted* at the sight. *Cotley.*

MISTRUST'ED, *pp.* Suspected.

MISTRUST'FUL, *a.* Suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence in. *Haller.*

MISTRUST'FULNESS, *n.* Suspicion; doubt. *Sidney.*

MISTRUSTFULLY, *adv.* With suspicion or doubt.

MISTRUSTING, *ppr.* Suspecting; having no confidence in.

MISTRUSTINGLY, *adv.* With distrust or suspicion.

MISTRUSTLESS, *a.* Unsuspecting; unsuspecting.

MISTUNE, *v. t.* To tune wrong or erroneously; to put out of tune.

MISTURN, *v. t.* To pervert. [Not used.]

MISTUTOR, *v. t.* To instruct amiss.

MIST'Y, *a.* [from *mist*.] Overspread with mist; filled with very minute drops of rain; as *misty* weather; a *misty* atmosphere; as a *misty* night or day.

Spenser. Pope.
2. Dim; obscure; clouded; as *misty* sight.

MISUNDERSTAND, *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.

Locke. Addison.
MISUNDERSTANDING, *ppr.* Mistaking the meaning.

MISUNDERSTANDING, *n.* Misconception; mistake of the meaning; error.

Bacon.
2. Disagreement; difference; dissension; sometimes a softer name for quarrel.

Swift.
MISUNDERSTOOD, *pp.* Misconceived; mistaken; understood erroneously.

South.
MISUSAGE, *n.* *misya'zage*. Ill usage; abuse.

MISUSE, *v. t.* *misya'ze*. [Fr. *mesuser*. See *Use*.]

1. To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose.

2. To abuse; to treat ill.

MISUSE, *n.* *misya'se*. Ill treatment; improper use; employment to a bad purpose; as the *misuse* of mercies.

2. Abuse; ill treatment.

3. Wrong application; misapplication; erroneous use; as the *misuse* of words.

MISUSED, *pp.* *misya'zed*. Improperly used or applied; misapplied; misemployed; abused.

MISUSING, *ppr.* *misya'zing*. Using improperly; abusing; misapplying.

MISVOUCH, *v. t.* To vouch falsely.

MISWEAR, *v. t.* To swear ill.

Bacon.
MISWED, *v. t.* To wed improperly.

MISWEDDED, *pp.* Ill matched.

MISWEEN, *v. i.* To misjudge; to distrust.

Spenser. Obs.
MISWEND, *v. i.* To go wrong.

Spenser.
MISWRITE, *v. t.* [See *Write*.] To write incorrectly.

Bp. Cosin.
MISWROUGHT, *a.* *misraut*. Badly wrought.

Bacon.
MISY. [See *Missy*.]

MISZEALOUS, *a.* *miszel'ous*. Actuated by false zeal.

Bp. Hall.
MITE, *n.* [Sax. *mite*; D. *myt*; Dan. *mid*; Fr. *mite*; Heb. Ch. מִטָּה, small. Class Md. No. 17.]

1. A very small insect of the genus *Acarus*. 2. In *Scripture*, a small piece of money, the quarter of a denarius, or about seven English farthings.

3. Any thing proverbially very small; a very little particle or quantity.

4. The twentieth part of a grain.

Arbuthnot.
MITEL/LA, *n.* A plant.

MITER, *n.* [It. *Sp. mitra*; Fr. *mitre*; Ar. *mitr*.]

1. A sacerdotal ornament worn on the head by bishops and certain abbots, on solemn occasions.

2. In *architecture*, an angle of 45°.

3. In *Irish history*, a sort of base money or coin.

4. Figuratively, the dignity of bishops or abbots.

MITER, *v. t.* To adorn with a miter.

2. To unite at an angle of 45°.

MITERED, *pp.* or *a.* Wearing a miter.

2. Honored with the privilege of wearing a miter.

3. Cut or joined at an angle of 45°.

MITHIC. [See *Mythic*.]

MITHRIDATE, *n.* In *pharmacy*, an antidote against poison, or a composition in form of an electuary, supposed to serve either as a remedy or a preservative against poison. It takes its name from Mithridates, king of Pontus, the inventor.

Encycy.
MITHRIDATIC, *a.* Pertaining to mithridate, or its inventor, Mithridates.

MITIGABLE, *a.* That may be mitigated.

Barrow.
MITIGANT, *a.* [L. *mitigans*, *mitigo*, from *mitis*, mild; W. *mezal*, soft.]

1. Softening; lenient; lenitive.

2. Diminishing; easing; as pain.

MITIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *mitigo*, from *mitis*, soft, mild; W. *mezal*, Ir. *madh*, *muadh*; Ar. مَدَّ to be tender or smooth. Class Md. No. 1. 6. 25. 28.]

1. To alleviate, as suffering; to assuage; to lessen; as, to *mitigate* pain or grief.

And counsel *mitigates* the greatest smart.

2. To make less severe; as, to *mitigate* doom.

3. To abate; to make less rigorous; to moderate; as, to *mitigate* cold; to *mitigate* the severity of the season.

4. To temper; to moderate; to soften in harshness or severity.

We could wish that the rigor of their opinions were allayed and *mitigated*.

5. To calm; to appease; to moderate; as, to *mitigate* the fierceness of party.

6. To diminish; to render more tolerable; as, to *mitigate* the evils or calamities of life; to *mitigate* punishment.

7. To reduce in amount or severity; as, to *mitigate* a penalty.

8. To soften, or make mild and accessible; in a literal sense.

It was this opinion which *mitigated* kings into companions. [Unusual.]

Burke.
MITIGATED, *pp.* Softened; alleviated; moderated; diminished.

MITIGATING, *ppr.* Softening; alleviating; tempering; moderating; abating.

MITIGATION, *n.* [L. *mitigatio*.] Alleviation; abatement or diminution of any thing painful, harsh, severe, afflictive or calamitous; as the *mitigation* of pain, grief, rigor, severity, punishment or penalty.

MITIGATIVE, *a.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate.

MITIGATOR, *n.* He or that which mitigates.

MITTEN, *n.* [Fr. *mitaine*; Ir. *mitog*, perhaps from *math*, the hand.]

1. A cover for the hand, worn to defend it from cold or other injury. It differs from a glove, in not having a separate cover for each finger.

2. A cover for the arm only.

To handle without mittens, to treat roughly; a popular colloquial phrase.

MITTENT, *a.* [L. *mittens*, from *mitto*, to send.]

Sending forth; emitting. [Not used.]

Wiseman.
MITTIMUS, *n.* [L. *we* send.] In *law*, a precept or command in writing, under the hand or seal of a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to imprison an offender; a warrant of commitment to prison.

2. A writ for removing the key from one court to another.

Encycy.
MITU, *n.* A fowl of the turkey kind, found in Brazil.

MITY, *a.* [from *mite*.] Having or abounding with mites.

MIX, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* mixed or *mixt*. [Sax. *miscan*; G. *mischen*; Sp. *mezer*; Port. *mezer*; to stir, shake, mix; L. *miscere*, *mixtum*; It. *misciare*; Ir. *measgadh*; W. *mysgu*; Ar. *gemesga*; Russ. *meshyaga*. The Gr. μίγνω fornis μίξω. These words seem to coincide with the Heb. and Ch.

מִיץ and Ar. مَشَّج to mix. The Sanscrit *misra*, to mix, may be the same word. The radical sense is probably to stir, shake or agitate.]

1. To unite or blend promiscuously two or more ingredients into a mass or compound; applied both to solids and liquids; as, to *mix* flour and salt; to *mix* wines.

2. To join; to associate; to unite with in company.

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people. Hos vii.

3. To join; to mingle.

You *mix* your sadness with some fear.

Shak.
4. To unite with a crowd or multitude.

MIX, *v. i.* To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound. Oil and water will not *mix* without the intervention of a third substance.

2. To be joined or associated; as, to *mix* with the multitude, or to *mix* in society.

MIXED, *pp.* United in a promiscuous mass or compound; blended; joined; mingled; associated.

2. *a.* Promiscuous; consisting of various kinds or different things; as a *mixed* multitude.

MIXEN, *n.* A dughill; a laystall.

Johnson.

MIXER, *n.* One who mixes or mingles.

MIXING, *ppr.* Uniting or blending in a mass or compound; joining in company; associating.

MIXTILIN'EAL, } [L. *mixtus*, mixed, and

MIXTILIN'EAR, } *a.* *linea*, line.]

Containing a mixture of lines, right, curved, &c. *Duncan.*
MIX'TION, n. [Fr.; from *L. mixtus*.] Mixture; promiscuous assemblage. *Brown.*
MIX'TLY, *adv.* With mixture. *Bacon.*
MIX'TURE, n. [*L. mixtura*.] The act of mixing, or state of being mixed. Compounds are made by the *mixture* of different substances.
 2. A mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order. In this life there is a *mixture* of good and evil. Most wines in market are base *mixtures*.
 3. The ingredient added and mixed. Cicero doubted whether it is possible for a community to exist without a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution.
 4. In *pharmacy*, a liquid medicine which extracts into its composition not only extracts, salts and other substances dissolvable in water, but earths, powders and other substances not dissolvable. *Encyc.*
 5. In *chemistry*, mixture differs from combination. In *mixture*, the several ingredients are blended without an alteration of the substances, each of which still retains its own nature and properties. In *combination*, the substances unite by chemical attraction, and losing their distinct properties, they form a compound differing in its properties from either of the ingredients.
MIZ MAZE, n. A cant word for a maze or labyrinth. *Locke.*
MIZZEN, n. *miz'n*. [*It. mezzana*, *mizzon*, that is, middle, from *mezzo*, middle, half.] In *sea-language*, the aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship, extended sometimes by a gaff, and sometimes by a yard which crosses the mast obliquely. *Mar. Dict.*
MIZZEN-MAST, n. The mast which supports the after-sails, and stands nearest to the stern.
MIZZLE, v. t. To mistle. [See *Mistle*.]
MIZZZY, n. A bog or quagmire. *Ainsworth.*
MNEMONIC, a *nemon'ic*. [*infra*.] Assisting the memory.
MNEMONICS, n. [from Gr. *μνημονικός*, from *μνημο*, to remember.] The art of memory; and the precepts and rules intended to teach the method of assisting the memory. *Bailey.*
MO, a. [Sax. *ma*; Scot. *ma*.] More. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
MOAN, v. t. [Sax. *maenan*, to moan, also to mean, intend, signify.] The primary sense is to reach or stretch forward, or to throw out.]
 To lament; to deplore; to bewail with an audible voice.
Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes, moan
My dear Columbo dead and gone. *Prior.*
MOAN, v. i. To grieve; to make lamentations.
 Unpitied and unheard, where misery *moans*. *Thomson.*
MOAN, n. Lamentation; audible expression of sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.
 Sullen *moans*.
 Hollow *moans*. *Pope.*
MOANED, *pp.* Lamented; deplored.
MOANFUL, a. Sorrowful; expressing sorrow.
MOANFULLY, *adv.* With lamentation.

MOANING, *pp.* Lamenting; bewailing.
MOAT, n. [*It. mota*; Sp. *id.*; Fr. *molte*.] The word signifies a bank or mound, that is, a mass or collection. This sense is transferred to the ditch adjoining, as *dike* is transferred to the bank.]
 In *fortification*, a ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place. It is sometimes filled with water. *Encyc.*
MOAT, v. t. To surround with a ditch for defense; as a *moat* castle. *Dryden.*
MOB, n. [from *L. mobilis*, movable, variable.]
 1. A crowd or promiscuous multitude of people, rude, tumultuous and disorderly.
 2. A disorderly assembly.
 Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a *mob*. *Federalist, Madison.*
 3. A huddled dress. *Steele.*
MOB, v. t. To attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass tumultuously.
 2. To wrap up in a cowl or veil.
MOB BISH, a. Like a mob; tumultuous; mean; vulgar.
MOB CAP, n. [*D. mop*.] A plain cap or head-dress for females.
MOBILE, a. [Fr.] Movable. [*Not used*.] *Shelton.*
MOBILE, n. [Fr. from *L. mobilis*.] The mob; the populace. *South.*
Primus mobile, [*L.*] in the ancient astronomy, a ninth heaven or sphere, supposed to be beyond the fixed stars, and to be the first mover of all the lower spheres.
MOBILITY, n. [Fr. *mobilité*; *L. mobilitas*, from *moeco*, to move.]
 1. Susceptibility of motion; capacity of being moved. *Watson.*
 2. Aptitude to motion; activity; readiness to move. *Arbuthnot.*
 3. In *cant language*, the populace. *Dryden.*
 4. Fickleness; inconstancy. *Ainsworth.*
MOBLE, v. t. To wrap the head in a hood. *Shak.*
MOCCASON, n. A shoe or cover for the feet, made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a sole, and ornamented on the upper side; the customary shoe worn by the native Indians.
MOCHA-STONE, n. [from *Mocha*, in Arabia.]
 Dendritic agate; a mineral in the interior of which appear brown, reddish brown, blackish or green delineations of shrubs destitute of leaves. These in some cases may have been produced by the filtration of the oxys of iron and manganese; but in other cases they appear to be vegetable fibres, sometimes retaining their natural form and color, and sometimes coated by oxys of iron. *Cleveland.*
MOCK, v. t. [Fr. *moquer*; Gr. *μωκω*; W. *moctan*, to mock, and *moec*, a mime; *It. mozzola* or *mozzola*, a mocking; Ch. Syr. *pe*, Class Mg. No. 10.]
 1. Properly, to imitate; to mimic; hence, to imitate in contempt or derision; to mimic for the sake of derision; to deride by mimicry.
 2. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule; to treat with scorn or contempt.
 As he was going up by the way, there came forth little children out of the city, and *mocked*

him, saying, go up, thou bald head. 2 Kings ii. Mark x.
 3. To defeat; to illude; to disappoint; to deceive; as, to *mock* expectation.
 Thou hast *mocked* me and told me lies. *Judg. xvi.*
 4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on in contempt.
 He will not
Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence. *Milton.*
MOCK, v. i. To make sport in contempt or in jest, or to speak jestingly.
 When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job* xi.
MOCK, n. Ridicule; derision; sneer; an act manifesting contempt.
 Fools make a *mock* at sin. *Prov. xiv.*
 What shall be the portion of those who make a *mock* at every thing sacred? *Tillotson.*
 2. Imitation; mimicry. [*Little used*.] *Crashaw.*
MOCK, a. False; counterfeit; assumed; imitating reality, but not real.
 That superior greatness and *mock* majesty— *Spectator.*
MOCK'ABLE, a. Exposed to derision. [*Little used*.] *Shak.*
MOCK'AGE, n. Mockery. [*Not used*.] *Elyot.*
MOCK ED, *pp.* Imitated or mimicked in derision; laughed at; ridiculed; defeated; illuded.
MOCK ER, n. One that mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider. *South.*
 2. A deceiver; an impostor.
MOCK ERY, n. The act of deriding and exposing to contempt, by mimicking the words or actions of another.
 2. Derision; ridicule; sportive insult or contempt; contemptuous merriment at persons or things.
 Grace at meals is now generally so performed as to look more like *mockery* upon devotion, than any solemn application of the mind to God. *Lov.*
 3. Sport; subject of laughter.
 Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. *Maccabees.*
 4. Vain imitation or effort; that which deceives, disappoints or frustrates.
 It is as the air, invulnerable,
 And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shak.*
 5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show.
 And bear about the *mockery* of woe
 To midnight dances. *Pope.*
MOCK ESON, n. The name of a serpent.
MOCK ING, *pp.* Imitating in contempt; mimicking; ridiculing by mimicry; treating with sneers and scorn; defeating; deluding.
MOCK ING, n. Derision; insult.
MOCK ING-BIRD, n. The mocking thrush of America; a bird of the genus *Turdus*.
MOCK INGLY, *adv.* By way of derision; in contempt.
MOCK ING-STOCK, n. A butt of sport.
MOCKLE. [See *Mickle*.]
MOCK-LEAD, } A sulphuret of zinc, the
MOCK-ORE, } same as *blend*, which
 see.
MOCK-ORANGE, n. A plant of the genus *Philadelphus*.
MOCK-PRIVET, n. A plant of the genus *Phillyrea*.

MODAL, a. [See *Mode*.] Consisting in mode only; relating to form; having the form without the essence or reality; as the *modal* diversity of the faculties of the soul. *Glaville*.

MODALITY, n. The quality of being modal, or being in form only.

MODE, n. [Fr. *mode*; L. *modus*; Sp. *It. modo*; W. *moz*; Ir. *mod*; Sax. *me, meet, to meet*, from *metan, gemetan, to meet*, to find, to measure or *mete, L. metior*. The primary sense of *mode* is measure, hence form. Measure is from extending, the extent, hence a limit, and hence the derivative sense of restraining. See *Met* and *Measure*.]

1. Manner of existing or being; manner; method; form; fashion; custom; way; as the *mode* of speaking; the *mode* of dressing; *modes* of receiving or entertaining company.

The duty of itself being resolved on, the *mode* of doing it may be easily found. *Taylor*.

It is applicable to particular acts, or to a series of acts, or to the common usage of a city or nation. One man has a particular *mode* of walking; another has a singular *mode* of dressing his hair. We find it necessary to conform in some measure to the usual *modes* of dress.

2. Gradation; degree.

What *modes* of sight between each extreme! *Pope*.

3. State; quality. *Shak.*

4. In *metaphysics*, the dependence or affection of a substance. Such complex ideas as contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies or affections of substances, Locke calls *modes*. Of these he makes two kinds; *simple modes*, which are only variations or different combinations of the same idea, as a *dozen*, which consists of so many units added together; and *mixed modes*, which are compounded of simple ideas of several kinds, as *beauty*, which is compounded of color and figure.

A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is esteemed as belonging to and subsisting by the help of some substance, which for that reason is called its subject. *Watts*.

5. In *music*, a regular disposition of the air and accompaniments relative to certain principal sounds, on which a piece of music is formed, and which are called the essential sounds of the mode. *Encyc.*

6. In *grammar*, a particular manner of conjugating verbs to express manner of action or being, as affirmation, command, condition and the like; usually and not very properly written *mood*. *Mood* is a word of different signification. [See *Mood*.]

7. A kind of silk.

MODEL, n. mod'l. [Fr. *modelle*; L. *modulus*, from *modus*.]

1. A pattern of something to be made; any thing of a particular form, shape or construction, intended for imitation; primarily, a small pattern; a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale; as the *model* of a building; the *model* of a fort.

2. A mold; something intended to give shape to castings. *Shak.*

3. Pattern; example; as, to form a government on the *model* of the British or American constitution.

4. Standard; that by which a thing is to be measured.

He that despairs, measures Providence by his own created *model*. *South*.

5. In *painting and sculpture*, that which is to be copied or imitated; as the naked human form.

6. A pattern; any thing to be imitated. Take Cicero, lord Chatham or Burke, as a *model* of eloquence; take Washington as a *model* of prudence, integrity and patriotism; above all, let Christ be the *model* of our benevolence, humility, obedience and patience.

7. A copy; representation; something made in imitation of real life; as anatomical *models*, representing the parts of the body. General Pflüger constructed a *model* of the mountainous parts of Switzerland.

MODEL, v. t. [Fr. *modeler*.] To plan or form in a particular manner; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming; as, to *model* a house or a government; to *model* an edifice according to the plan delineated.

MODELED, pp. Formed according to a model; planned; shaped; formed.

MODELER, n. A planner; a contractor. *Spectator*.

MODELING, pp. Forming according to a model; planning; forming; shaping.

MODERATE, a. [L. *moderatus*, from *moderari*, to limit, from *modus*, a limit.]

1. Literally, limited; restrained; hence, temperate; observing reasonable bounds in indulgence; as *moderate* in eating or drinking, or in other gratifications.

2. Limited in quantity; not excessive or expensive. He keeps a *moderate* table.

3. Restrained in passion, ardor or temper; not violent; as *moderate* men of both parties.

4. Not extreme in opinion; as a *moderate* Calvinist or Lutheran.

5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean or middle place; as reformation of a *moderate* kind.

6. Temperate; not extreme, violent or rigorous; as *moderate* weather; a *moderate* winter; *moderate* heat; a *moderate* breeze of wind.

7. Of a middle rate; as men of *moderate* abilities.

8. Not swift; as a *moderate* walk.

MODERATE, v. t. To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence; to lessen; to allay; to repress; as, to *moderate* rage, action, desires, &c.; to *moderate* heat or wind.

2. To temper; to make temperate; to qualify. By its astinging quality, it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbutnot*.

MODERATE, v. i. To become less violent, severe, rigorous or intense. The cold of winter usually *moderates* in March; the heat of summer *moderates* in September.

MODERATED, pp. Reduced in violence, rigor or intensity; allayed; lessened; tempered; qualified.

MODERATELY, adv. Temperately; mildly; without violence.

1. In a middle degree; not excessively; as water *moderately* warm.

Each nymph but *moderately* fair. *Walter*.

MODERATENESS, n. State of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes; as the *moderateness* of the weather; used commonly of things, as *moderateness* of persons. *Johnson*.

MODERATING, pp. Reducing in violence or excess; allaying; tempering; becoming more mild.

MODERATION, n. [L. *moderatio*.] The state of being moderate, or of keeping a due mean between extremes or excess of violence. The General's *moderation* after victory was more honorable than the victory itself.

In *moderation* placing all my glory, While totes call me whig, and whigs a Tory. *Pope*.

2. Restraint of violent passions or indulgence of appetite. Eat and drink with *moderation*; indulge with *moderation* in pleasures and exercise.

3. Calmness of mind; equanimity; as, to bear prosperity or adversity with *moderation*.

4. Frugality in expenses. *Ainsworth*.

MODERATOR, n. He or that which moderates or restrains. Contemplation is an excellent *moderator* of the passions.

2. The person who presides over a meeting or assembly of people to preserve order, propose questions, regulate the proceedings and declare the vote; as the *moderator* of a town meeting or of a society. *Watts*.

MODERATORSHIP, n. The office of a moderator. *Elyot*.

MODERN, a. [Fr. *moderne*; It. *Sp. moderno*.] This word seems to be formed from *L. modo*, and *ern*, which we find in other Latin words that have reference to time, as *Indivernus, hesternus*, &c.

1. Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient or remote in past time; as *modern* days, ages or time; *modern* authors; *modern* fashions; *modern* taste; *modern* practice.

Bacon. Prior.

2. Common; mean; vulgar. [*Vt. used*.]

MODERNISM, n. Modern practice; something recently formed, particularly in writing. *Suiff*.

MODERNIST, n. One who admires the moderns. *Suiff*.

MODERNIZE, v. t. To render modern; to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things, or rather to adapt the ancient style or idiom to modern style and taste.

MODERNIZED, pp. Rendered conformable to modern usage.

MODERNIZER, n. He that renders modern.

MODERNIZING, pp. Rendering modern. **MODERNNESS, n.** In modern times. [*Vt. in use*.] *Milton*.

MODERNLY, adv. In the quality of being modern; recentness; novelty.

MODERNS, n. Those who have lived in times recently past, or are now living; opposed to the *ancients*. *Boyle. Pope*.

MODEST, a. [Fr. *modeste*; L. *modestus*, from *modus*, a limit.]

1. Properly, restrained by a sense of propriety; hence, not forward or bold; not pre-

sumptuous or arrogant; not boastful; as a modest youth; a modest man.

2. Not bold or forward; as a modest maid. The word may be thus used without reference to chastity.

The blushing beauties of a modest maid. *Dryden.*

3. Not loose; not lewd. Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife. *Shak.*

4. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant; as a modest request; modest joy; a modest computation. *Addison.*

MODESTLY, *adv.* Not boldly; not arrogantly or presumptuously; with due respect. He modestly expressed his opinions.

2. Not loosely or wantonly; decently; as, to be modestly attired; to behave modestly. 3. Not excessively; not extravagantly.

MODESTY, *n.* [*L. modestia*]. That lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance. This temper when natural, springs in some measure from timidity, and in young and inexperienced persons, is allied to bashfulness and diffidence. In persons who have seen the world, and lost their natural timidity, modesty springs no less from principle than from feeling, and is manifested by retiring, unobtrusive manners, assuming less to itself than others are willing to yield, and conceding to others all due honor and respect, or even more than they expect or require.

2. Modesty, as an act or series of acts, consists in humble, unobtrusive deportment, as opposed to extreme boldness, forwardness, arrogance, presumption, audacity or impudence. Thus we say, the petitioner urged his claims with modesty; the speaker addressed the audience with modesty.

3. Moderation; decency. *Shak.* 4. In females, modesty has the like character as in males; but the word is used also as synonymous with chastity, or purity of manners. In this sense, modesty results from purity of mind, or from the fear of disgrace and ignominy fortified by education and principle. Unaffected modesty is the sweetest charm of female excellence, the richest gem in the diadem of their honor.

MODESTY-PIECE, *n.* A narrow lace worn by females over the bosom.

MODICUM, *n.* [*L.*] A little; a small quantity. *Dryden.*

MODIFIABLE, *a.* [from *modify*]. That may be modified or diversified by various forms and differences; as modifiable matter. *Locke.*

MODIFICATION, *n.* [from *modify*]. The act of modifying, or giving to any thing new forms, or differences of external qualities or modes.

If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensation are not inherent in matter as such, nor requireable to matter by any motion or modification of it—

2. Particular form or manner; as the various modifications of light or sound. The treatise, in several of its modifications, was held to be objectionable. *Newton. Holder.*

MODIFIED, *pp.* Changed in form or external qualities; varied; diversified.

2. Moderated; tempered; qualified in exceptional parts.

MODIFIER, *n.* He or that which modifies.

MODIFY, *v. t.* [*Fr. modifier*; *It. modificare*; *Sp. modificar*; *L. modifico*; *modus*, limit, manner, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To change the form or external qualities of a thing; to shape; to give a new form of being; to; as, to modify matter, light or sound. *Newton. Holder.*

2. To vary; to give a new form to any thing; as, to modify the terms of a contract. A prefix modifies the sense of a verb.

3. To moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree.

Of his grace

He modifies his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

MODIFY, *v. i.* To attenuate.

MODIFYING, *pp.* Changing the external qualities; giving a new form to; moderating.

MODILLION, *n.* *modil'yun.* [*It. modiglione*; *Fr. modillon*; from *L. modiolus*, from *modus*.]

In architecture, an ornament in the cornice of the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite columns; a sort of bracket serving to support the projection of the cornice or drip; a dental. *Encyc. Harris.*

MODISH, *a.* [from *mode*]. According to the mode or customary manner; fashionable; as a modish dress; a modish feast. *Dryden.*

MODISHLY, *adv.* Fashionably; in the customary mode. *Locke.*

MODISHNESS, *n.* The state of being fashionable.

2. Affectation of the fashion. *Johnson.*

MODULATE, *v. t.* [*L. modulator*, from *modus*, limit, measure.]

1. To form sound to a certain key, or to a certain proportion. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. To vary or inflect sound in a natural, customary or musical manner. Thus the organs of speech modulate the voice in reading or speaking.

Could any person so modulate her voice as to deceive so many. *Broom.*

MODULATED, *pp.* Formed to a certain key; varied; inflected.

MODULATING, *pp.* Forming to a certain proportion; varying; inflecting.

MODULATION, *n.* [*L. modulatio*; *Fr. modulation*.]

1. The act of forming any thing to a certain proportion; as the different proportion and modulation of matter. *Woodward.*

2. The act of inflecting the voice in reading or speaking; a rising or falling of the voice. *Encyc.*

3. In music, the art of composing melody or harmony agreeable to the laws prescribed by any particular key, or of changing the key, or of passing from one key to another. *Encyc.*

Modulation is the manner of ascertaining and managing the modes; or more generally, the art of conducting the harmony and air through several modes in a manner agreeable to the ear and conformed to rules. *Roussseau.*

4. Sound modulated; melody. *Thomson.*

MODULATOR, *n.* He or that which modulates. The tongue is a principal modulator of the human voice.

MODULE, *n.* [*Fr.*; from *L. modulus*.] A model or representation.

2. In architecture, a certain measure or size taken at pleasure for regulating the proportion of columns, and the symmetry or disposition of the whole building. The usual module of a column is its semidiameter at the base. This is divided into parts or minutes. *Encyc.*

MODULE, *v. t.* To model; to shape; to modulate. [*Little used*.]

MODUS, *n.* [*L.*] A compensation for tithes; an equivalent in money or other certain thing, given to a parson or vicar by the owners of land in lieu of tithes. The whole phrase is *modus decimandi*; but *modus* alone is commonly used. *Blackstone.*

MOD WALL, *n.* A bird.

MOE, *a.* More. [*Not used*.] *Hooker.*

MOGUL, *n.* The name of a prince or emperor of the nation in Asia called Moguls, or Monguls.

MOHAIR, *n.* [*G. mohr*, mohair, and a moor; *Fr. moire*; *Russ. mor*.]

The hair of a kind of goat in Turkey, of which are made camlets, which are sometimes called by the same name. *Encyc.*

MOHAIR-SHEEL, *n.* In conchology, a peculiar species of Voluta, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, resembling on the surface mohair, or a close web of the silkworm. *Encyc.*

MOHAMMEDAN, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet.

MOHAMMEDAN, *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the religion of Arabia and Persia.

MOHAMMEDANISM, *n.* The religion or doctrines and precepts of Mohammed, contained in a book called the Koran or Alkoran.

MOHAMMEDANIZE, *v. t.* To render conformable to the modes or principles of the Mohammedans.

MOHAWK, } *n.* The appellation given to MOHOCK, } certain ruffians who infested the streets of London; so called from the nation of Indians of that name in America. *Prior.*

MOIDORE, *n.* A gold coin of Portugal, valued at 86, or £1. 7s. sterling.

MOIETY, *n.* [*Fr. moitié*; *L. medietas*; *It. metà*; *Sp. mitad*.]

The half; one of two equal parts; as a moiety of an estate, of goods or of profits; the moiety of a jury or of a nation. *Clarendon. Addison.*

MOIL, *v. t.* [*Fr. mouiller*.] To daub; to make dirty. [*Little used*.] *Knolles.*

2. To weary. [See the next word.] *Chapman.*

MOIL, *v. i.* [*Gr. μοιλος, moilos*, labor, combat; *μοιλος*, to strive, to fight; *L. mottor*, and

miles; *Ar. مَلَا* to work, labor, perform, to strive, to war; *Heb. Ch. Syr. פָּעַל* id. Class III. No. 15. 12.]

To labor; to toil; to work with painful efforts.

Now he must toil and drudge for one he loathes. *Dryden.*

MOIL, *n.* A spot. [Sax. *mal*.] [Not in use.]
MOIST, *a.* [Fr. *moide*, for *moide*; Arn. *moet*; Russ. *moiz*, to wet. If the last radical letter is a dental, this word may belong to the family of *L. mado*, Gr. *μαδα*. See Class Ms. No. I. and Class Md. No. 1.]

1. Moderately wet; damp; as a moist atmosphere or air.

2. Containing water or other liquid in a perceptible degree.

MOISTEN, *v. t.* *mois*'n. To make damp; to wet in a small degree.
 A pipe a little moistened on the inside.

His bones are moistened with marrow. Job xxxi.

MOIST, as a verb, is obsolete.

MOISTENED, *pp.* *mois*'n'd. Made wet in a small degree.

MOISTENER, *n.* *mois*'ner. He or that which moistens.

MOISTENING, *pp.* *mois*'ning. Wetting moderately.

MOISTFUL, *a.* Full of moisture. Dryden.

MOISTNESS, *n.* Dampness; a small degree of wetness. Addison.

MOISTURE, *n.* [Fr. *moiteur*.] A moderate degree of wetness.

Set such plants as require much moisture, on sandy, dry grounds. Bacon.

2. A small quantity of any liquid; as the moisture of the body. Shakspeare.

MOISTY, *a.* Drizzling. [Not in use.]

MOKES, of a net, the meshes. [Not in use.]

MO'KY, *a.* [W. *mug*; from the root of *smoke*.] Niggly; dark; murky. Obs.

MO'LAR, *a.* [*L. molaris*.] Having power to grind; grinding; as the molar teeth. Bacon.

MOLASSES, an incorrect orthography of molasses.

MOLD, *n.* [Sax. *mol*, *mol*, *myl*; W. *mol*; D. *dan*, *mul*; Sw. *G. mul*; probably allied to *mol*, *L. mollis*. See *Mellow*, *Meal* and *Mill*. It is incorrectly written *mould*.]

1. Fine soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; as black mold.

Ed. W. Indies.
 A mortal substance of terrestrial mold. Hoole.

2. A substance like down which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air. The microscope exhibits this substance as consisting of small plants. Encyc.

3. Matter of which any thing is formed. Nature formed me of her softest mold. Addison.

MOLD, *n.* [Sp. *molde*, a mold or matrix; *mol*, *amold*, to cast; Port. *molde*, *molde*, *mol*, *mol*; Fr. *moide*; Arn. *mol*; Dan. *mul*, *mol*; W. *mol*, whence *mol*, to mold, to work or knead. This may be radically the same word as *mol*, fine earth; a name taken from the material of molds. The connection of *matrix* with *water* and *mat*, fortifies this conjecture.]

1. The matrix in which any thing is cast and receives its form. Molds are of various kinds. Molds for casting cannon and various vessels, are composed of some species of earth, particularly clay. Molds for other purposes consist of a cavity in

some species of metal, cut or formed to the shape designed, or are otherwise formed, each for its particular use.

2. Cast; form; as a writer of vulgar mold. Waller.

3. The suture or contexture of the skull. Jinsworth.

4. In ship-building, a thin flexible piece of timber, used as a pattern by which to form the curves of the timbers and compassing pieces. Encyc.

5. Among gold beaters, a number of pieces of vellum or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold and silver are laid for beating. Encyc.

MOLD, *v. t.* To cause to contract mold. Knolles.

2. To cover with mold or soil. Edwards.

MOLD, *r. i.* To contract mold; to become moldy. Bacon.

MOLD, *v. t.* To form into a particular shape; to shape; to model. Hall.

He forgoeth and moldeth metals. Hall. Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay To mold the man? Milton.

2. To knead; as, to mold dough or bread. Jinsworth.

MOLDABLE, *a.* That may be molded or formed. Bacon.

MOLDED, *pp.* Formed into a particular shape; kneaded.

2. Covered with mold.

MOLDER, *n.* He who molds or forms into shape.

MOLDER, *v. i.* [Dan. *mulner*, Sw. *multna*, to grow moldy.]

1. To turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish; to waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, without the presence of water. In this manner, animal and vegetable substances molder, and so also do stones and shells. When statues molder, and when arches fall. Prior.

2. To be diminished; to waste away gradually. If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have moldered to nothing. Clarendon.

MOLDER, *v. t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste. Pope.

Some felt the silent stroke of moldering age. Pope.

MOLDERING, *pp.* Turning to dust; crumbling; wasting away.

MOLDINESS, *n.* [from *moldy*.] The state of being moldy. Bacon.

MOLDING, *pp.* [from *mold*.] Forming into shape; kneading.

MOLDING, *n.* Any thing cast in a mold, or which appears to be so; hence, in architecture, a projection beyond the wall, column, wainscot, &c. an embellishment of which forms a cornice, a door-case, or other decoration. Encyc.

MOLD-WARP, *n.* [Sax. *mol* and *weorpan*, to turn. See *Mold*.]

A mole; a small animal of the genus *Talpa*, that moves under ground and turns up the mold or surface of the earth. Spenser. Carew.

MOLDY, *a.* [from *mold*.] Overgrown with mold. Addison.

MOLE, *n.* [Sax. *mal*, *mal*; D. *maul*; G. *mahl*.]

1. A spot, mark or small permanent protuberance on the human body, from which usually issue one or more hairs.

2. [*L. mola*.] A mass of fleshy matter of a spherical figure, generated in the uterus. Encyc.

MOLE, *n.* [*L. moles*; Fr. *mole*; W. *mol*, a heap, or *mael*, a mass.]

1. A mound or massive work formed of large stones laid in the sea by means of coffer dams, extended either in a right line or an arch of a circle before a port, which it serves to defend from the violent impulse of the waves; thus protecting ships in a harbor. The word is sometimes used for the harbor itself. Encyc.

2. Among the Romans, a kind of mausoleum, built like a round tower on a square base, insulated, encompassed with columns and covered with a dome. Encyc.

MOLE, *n.* [D. *mol*; G. *maulwurf*, *mold-warp*; Sw. *molssork*, *multvold* or *mult-warpel*; Dan. *muldvorp*.]

A small animal of the genus *Talpa*, which in search of worms or other insects, forms a road just under the surface of the ground, raising the soil into a little ridge; from which circumstance it is called a *mold-warp*, or *mold-turner*. The mole has very small eyes. Ray.

Learn of the mole to plow, the worm to weave. Pope.

MOLE, *v. t.* To clear of mole-hills. [Local.] Pegge.

MOLE-BAT, *n.* A fish. Jinsworth.

MOLE-CAST, *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole. Mortimer.

MOLE-CATCHER, *n.* One whose employment is to catch moles. Tusser.

MOLE-CRICKET, *n.* An insect of the genus *Gryllus*.

MOLECULE, *n.* [Fr. from *mole*.] A very minute particle of matter. Molecules are elementary, constituent, or integrant. The latter result from the union of the elementary. Dict. Nat. Hist. Fourcroy. Kirwan.

MOLE-EYED, *a.* Having very small eyes; blind.

MOLE-HILL, *n.* [W. *maulur*.] A little hillock or elevation of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence proverbially, a very small hill, or other small thing, compared with a larger. —Having leaped over such mountains, lie down before a mole-hill. South.

MOLDEST, *v. t.* [Fr. *molceter*; It. *molceter*; Sp. *molceter*; from *L. molcetus*, troublesome; Sp. *mol*, to grind, to molest, to vex; *L. malo*. See *Mill*.]

To trouble; to disturb; to render uneasy. They have molested the church with needless opposition. Hooker.

MOLESTATION, *n.* Disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given. [It usually expresses less than *recreation*.] Brown.

MOLESTED, *pp.* Disturbed; troubled; annoyed.

MOLESTER, *n.* One that disturbs.

MOLESTFUL, *a.* Troublesome.

MOLESTING, *pp.* Disturbing; troubling.

MOLE-TRACK, *n.* The course of a mole under ground. Mortimer.

MOLE-WARP, *n.* A mole. [See *Mole* and *Mold-warp*.]

MO LIEN, *n.* A flowering tree of China. *Grosier.*

MOLIMINOUS, *a.* [from *L. molimen*.] Very important. [Not used.] *More.*

MOLINIST, *n.* A follower of the opinions of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace; an opposer of the Jansenists.

MOLLIENT, *a.* [*L. molliens, mollio*. See *Mellon*.]

Softening; assuaging; lessening. [See *Emollient*, which is generally used.]

MOLLIIFIABLE, *a.* [from *molliify*.] That may be softened.

MOLLIFICATION, *n.* The act of mollifying or softening.

2. Mitigation; an appeasing. *Shak.*

MOLLIFIED, *pp.* Softened; appeased.

MOLLIFIER, *n.* That which softens, appeases or mitigates.

2. He that softens, mitigates or pacifies.

MOLLIFY, *v. t.* [*L. mollio*; Fr. *mollir*. See *Mellon*.] To soften; to make soft or tender. Is. i.

2. To assuage, as pain or irritation.

3. To appease; to pacify; to calm or quiet. *Dryden.*

4. To qualify; to reduce in harshness or asperity. *Clarendon.*

MOLLUSCA, *n.* [from *L. mollis, soft*.] In *zoology*, a division or class of animals whose bodies are soft, without an internal skeleton, or articulated covering. Some of them breathe by lungs, others by gills; some live on land, others in water. Some of them are naked; others testaceous or provided with shells. Many of them are furnished with feelers or tentacula. *Curier. Ed. Encyc.*

MOLLUSCAN, } Pertaining to the mol-
MOLLUSCOUS, } lous; or partaking of their properties. [*Molluscous* is used, but is less analogical than *molluscous*.]

MOLOSSUS, *n.* [Gr.] In *Greek and Latin verse*, a foot of three long syllables.

MOLT, *v. i.* [*W. moel, bald*, here, also as a noun, a heap, pile or conical hill with a smooth top; *moel*, to heap or pile, to make bald. So *bald*, in English, seems to be connected with *bald*, that is, prominent.] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c.; as an animal. Fowls molt by losing their feathers, beasts by losing their hair, serpents by casting their skins, and deer their horns. The molting of the hawk is called *meving*.

MOLTEN, *pp. of melt*. Melted. *Obs.*

2. *a.* Made of melted metal; as a *moltten* image.

MOLTING, *ppr.* Casting or shedding a natural covering, as hair, feathers, skin or horns.

MOLTING, *n.* The act or operation by which certain animals, annually or at certain times, cast off or lose their hair, feathers, skins, horns, &c.

MOLLY, *n.* [*L.* from Gr. *μολυ*.] Wild garlic, a plant having a bulbous root.

MOLYBDEUM, } *n.* [*Gr. μολυβδαίον*, a mass
MOLYBDEN, } of lead.]
MOLYBDENA, } *n.* of lead.]
An ore of molybdenum, a scarce mineral of a peculiar form, and sometimes confounded with plumbago, from which however it is distinguished by its more shining, scaly appearance, and a more greasy feel. *Encyc.*

MOLYBDEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to molybden, or obtained from it. The *molybdenous acid* is the deutoxyd of molybdenum.

MOLYBDENUM, *n.* A metal which has not been reduced into masses of any magnitude, but has been obtained only in small separate globules, in a blackish, brilliant mass. These are brittle and extremely infusible. *Nicholson. Ure.*

The most common natural compound of this metal is a sulphuret.

MOME, *n.* [Fr. *monon*. See *Mum*.] A dull, silent person; a stupid fellow; a stocky post. *Johnson. Spenser.*

MOMENT, *n.* [*L. momentum*.] This word is contracted from *momentum*, or some other word, the radical verb of which signifies to move, rush, drive or fall suddenly, which sense gives that of *force*. The sense of an instant of time is from falling or rushing, which accords well with that of *meat*.

1. The most minute and indivisible part of time; an instant.

In a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye.

1 Cor. xv.

2. *Force*; impulsive power.

Touch with lightest *moment* of impulse, His free will. *Milton.*

Little used; but hence,

3. Inference in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value.

It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* to us than the others. *Bentley.*

MOMENTAL, *a.* Important. [Not in use.]

MOMENTALLY, *adv.* For a moment.

MOMENTANEOUS, **MOMENTARY**, *not used.* [See *Momentary*.]

MO-MENTARILY, *adv.* Every moment.

MOMENTARY, *adv.* *Shenstone.*

MOMENTARY, *a.* Done in a moment, continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time; as a *momentary* pang.

Momentary as a sound, Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Shak.*

MOMENTLY, *adv.* For a moment.

2. In a moment; every moment. We *momently* expect the arrival of the mail.

MOMENTOUS, *a.* Important; weighty; of consequence. Let no false step be made in the *momentous* concerns of the soul.

MOMENTUM, *n.* [*L.*] In *mechanics*, impetus; the quantity of motion in a moving body. This is always equal to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity. *Encyc.*

MOMMERY, } [*Fr. momerie*, from *Mo-*
MUMMERY, } *n. mus*, the god of raillery and jesting.]

An entertainment or frolic in masks; a farcical entertainment in which masked persons play antic tricks. *Race.*

MOMOT, *n.* The name of a genus of birds in S. America, whose beak and tongue resemble the toucan's. *Ed. Encyc.*

MONACHAL, *a.* [Fr. from *L. monachus*, Gr. *μοναχος*, a monk.]

Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.

MONACHISM, *n.* [Fr. *monachisme*; It. *monachismo*. See *Monk*.] The state of monks; a monastic life.

MONAD, *n.* [Gr. *μοναδ*, unity, from *μονος*, sole, and *αδ*.]

1. An ultimate atom, or simple unextended point. *Leibnitz.*

2. An indivisible thing. *Good.*

MONADELPHI, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *αδελφος*, brother.]

In *botany*, a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments.

MONADELPHIAN, *a.* Having the stamens united in one body by the filaments.

MONADIC, } *a.* Having the nature or
MONADICAL, } character of a monad. *More.*

MONANDER, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, one, and *αντρ*, a male.]

In *botany*, a plant having one stamen only.

MONANDRIAN, *a.* Having one stamen only.

MONARCH, *n.* [It. Sp. *monarca*; Fr. *monarque*; Gr. *μοναρχης*; *μονος*, sole, and *αρχος*, a chief.]

1. The prince or ruler of a nation, who exercises all the powers of government without control, or who is vested with absolute sovereign power; an emperor, king or prince invested with an unlimited power. This is the strict sense of the word.

2. A king or prince, the supreme magistrate of a nation, whose powers are in some respects limited by the constitution of the government. Thus we call the king of Great Britain a *monarch*, although he can make no law without the consent of parliament.

3. He that which is superior to others of the same kind; as, an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest; a lion the *monarch* of wild beasts.

4. One that presides; president; as *Bacchus, monarch* of the vine. *Shak.*

MONARCH, *a.* Supreme; ruling; as a *monarch* savage. *Pope.*

MONARCHAL, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride— *Milton.*

MONARCHESS, *n.* A female monarch; an empress.

MONARCHICAL, } *a.* Vested in a single
MONARCHIC, } ruler; as *monarchical* government or power.

2. Pertaining to monarchy.

MONARCHIST, *n.* An advocate of monarchy. *Barrow.*

MONARCHIZE, *v. i.* To play the king; to act the monarch. *Shak.*

MONARCHIZE, *v. t.* To rule; to govern.

MONARCHY, *n.* [Gr. *μοναρχια*. See *Monarch*.]

1. A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person. Such a state is usually called an empire or a kingdom; and we usually give this denomination to a large state only. But the same name is sometimes given to a kingdom or state in which the power of the king or supreme magistrate is limited by a constitution, or by fundamental laws. Such is the British *monarchy*. Hence we speak of absolute or despotic *monarchies*, and of limited *monarchies*.

2. A free government has a great advantage over a simple *monarchy*. *J. Adams.*

2. A kingdom; an empire.

MONASTERY, *n.* [Fr. *monastère*; *It. monastero*; *Sp. monasterio*; *Low L. monasterium*; *Gr. μοναστήριον*, from *μονος*, sole, separate; *W. mônt.*]

A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, whether an abbey, a priory or a nunnery. The word is usually applied to the houses of monks, mendicant friars and nuns.

Encyc.

MONASTIC, } *a.* [Fr. *monastique*; *It. monastico*; *Low L. monasticus*; *Gr. μοναχικός*, from *μονος*, sole, separate.]

Pertaining to monasteries, monks and nuns; recluse; secluded from the temporal concerns of life and devoted to religion; as a *monastic* life; *monastic* orders. *Denham.*

MONASTICAN, *n.* A monk.

MONASTICALLY, *adv.* Reclusively; in a retired manner; in the manner of monks. *Swift.*

MONASTICISM, *n.* Monastic life. *Milner.*

MONDAY, *n.* [Sax. *monandæg*; *D. maandag*; *G. montag*; *moon and day*; being formerly sacred to that planet.] The second day of the week.

MONDE, *n.* [Fr.] The world; also, a globe, an ensign of authority. *Drummond.*

MONECIAN, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *οικος*, house.]

In *botany*, one of that class of plants, whose male and female flowers are on the same plant.

MONECIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the class of plants above described.

MONEY, *n.* plu. *moneys*. [Sax. *myne*; *D. mynt*, mint; *G. münze*; *Sw. mynt*; *Dan. mynd*, money or mint; *Fr. monnoie*; *Fr. monadh*; *W. muanat*; *Sp. moneda*; *Port. moeda*, contracted; *L. It. moneta*.] *Money and mint* are the same word varied.]

1. Coin; stamped metal; any piece of metal, usually gold, silver or copper, stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of commerce. We sometimes give the name of money to other coined metals, and to any other material which rude nations use as a medium of trade. But among modern commercial nations, gold, silver and copper are the only metals used for this purpose. Gold and silver, containing great value in a small compass, and being therefore of easy conveyance, and being also durable and little liable to diminution by use, are the most convenient metals for coin or money, which is the representative of commodities of all kinds, of lands, and of every thing that is capable of being transferred in commerce.

2. Bank notes or bills of credit issued by authority, and exchangeable for coin or redeemable, are also called *money*; as such notes in modern times represent coin, and are used as a substitute for it. If a man pays in hand for goods in bank notes which are current, he is said to pay in ready *money*.

3. Wealth; affluence.

Money can neither open new avenues to pleasure, nor block up the passages of anguish. *Rambler.*

MONEYAGE, *n.* Anciently, in England, a general land tax levied by the two first Norman kings, a shilling on each hearth. *Hume.*

MONEY-BAG, *n.* A bag or purse for holding money. *Addison.*

MONEY-BOX, *n.* A box or till to hold money.

MONEY-BROKER, *n.* A broker who deals in money. *Johnson.*

MONEY-CHANGER, *n.* A broker who deals in money or exchanges. *Arbuthnot.*

MONEYED, *a.* Rich in money; having money; able to command money; used often in opposition to such as have their wealth in real estate.

Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting in money; as *moneyed* capital. *Hamilton's Report.*

MONEYER, *n.* A banker; one who deals in money.

2. A coiner of money. [*Little used in either sense.*]

MONEY-LENDER, *n.* One who lends money.

MONEYLESS, *a.* Desitute of money; penniless.

MONEY-MATTER, *n.* An account consisting of charges of money; an account between debtor and creditor. *Arbuthnot.*

MONEY-SCRIVENER, *n.* A person who raises money for others. *Arbuthnot.*

MONEY-SPINNER, *n.* A small spider.

MONEY'S-WORTH, *n.* Something that will bring money.

2. Full value; the worth of a thing in money.

MONEY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lysimachia*.

MONGER, *n.* [Sax. *mangere*, from *mangian*, to trade, *D. manger*.]

A trader; a dealer; now used only or chiefly in composition; as *fish-monger*, *iron-monger*, *news-monger*, *cheese-monger*.

MONGREL, *a.* [from Sax. *mengan*, to mix. See *Mingle*.]

Of a mixed breed; of different kinds. *Swift.*

MONGREL, *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

MONILEFORM, *a.* [L. *monile*, a necklace, and *form*.]

Like a necklace. *Encyc.*

MONIMENT, *n.* [L. *monimentum*, from *monere*, to admonish.]

1. An inscription; something to preserve memory. *Obs.*

2. A mark; an image; a superscription. *Spenser.*

MONISH, *v. t.* To admonish; to warn. [*Not used.*] [See *Admonish*.]

MONISHER, *n.* An admonisher, which see.

MONISHMENT, *n.* Admonition. *Obs.*

MONITION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. monitio*.]

1. Warning; instruction given by way of caution; as the *monitions* of a friend. *Swift.*

2. Information; indication. We have no visible *monitions* of other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness. *Holder.*

MONITIVE, *a.* Admonitory; conveying admonition. *Barrow.*

MONITOR, *n.* [L.] One who warns of faults or informs of duty; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king. *Bacon.*

2. In *schools*, a person authorized to look to the scholars in the absence of the instructor, or to notice the absence or faults of the scholars, or to instruct a division or class.

MONITORY, *a.* Giving admonition; warning; instructing by way of caution.

Losses, miscarriages and disappointments are *monitory* and instructive. *L'Estrange.*

MONITORY, *n.* Admonition; warning. *Bacon.*

MONITRESS, *n.* A female monitor.

MONK, *n.* [Gr. *μοναχος*, from *μονος*, *W. môn*, sole, separate; whence *L. monachus*; *Sax. monne*, *munne*; *Fr. moine*; *Arm. mannach*; *W. mynach*; *Sans. munk*.]

A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion. Monks usually live in monasteries, on entering which they take a vow to observe certain rules. Some however live as hermits in solitude, and others have lived a strolling life without any fixed residence. *Encyc.*

MONKERY, *n.* The life of monks; the monastic life.

MONKEY, *n.* [It. *monchico*.] The popular name of the ape and baboon. But in zoology, monkey is more properly the name of those animals of the genus *Simia*, which have long tails. Ray distributes animals of this kind into three classes; apes which have no tails; monkeys with long tails; and baboons with short tails. *Encyc.*

2. A name of contempt or of slight kindness. *Johnson.*

MONKHOOD, *n.* The character of a monk. *Alberbury.*

MONKISH, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic; as *monkish* manners; *monkish* dress; *monkish* solitude.

MONK'S HEAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Leontodon*.

MONK'S HOOD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Aconitum*.

MONK'S RHUBARB, *n.* A plant of the genus *Rumex*, a species of dock.

MONOCEROS, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *κερας*, horn.] The unicorn.

MONOCHORD, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, only, and *χορδη*, chord.] A musical instrument of one string. As its name imports, it had originally but one string; but it is generally constructed with two, by means of which the musician is better enabled to try the proportions of sounds and intervals, and judge of the harmony of two tempered notes. *Encyc.*

In the proper sense of the word, a trumpet marine is considered a *monochord*.

MONOCHROMATIC, *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *χρωμα*, color.]

Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only.

Quart. Journ. Journ. of Science.

MONOCOTYLE, } *a.* Having
MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, } only one
seed-lobe or seminal leaf. *Martyn. Milne.*

MONOCOTYLEDON, *n.* [Gr. *ἑσος*, sole, and *κοτυλίωσ*, a hollow.]
In *botany*, a plant with only one cotyledon or seed-lobe.

MONOCULAR, } [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and
MONOCULOUS, } *α. L. oculus*, eye.]
Having one eye only. *Hovell.*

MONOCLÉLE, *n.* [supra.] An insect with one eye. *Pennant.*

MONODON, *n.* [Gr. *μονοδουσ*, having one tooth or shoot.]

The unicorn fish, or sea-unicorn, which has a remarkable horn projecting from its head. [This horn is really a tusk, of which there are two, but only one of them is usually developed. *Cuvier.*] It is called also the monoceros, or horned narwhal. Its usual size is from sixteen to twenty feet.

Encyc.
MONODY, *n.* [Gr. *μονωδια*; *μονος*, sole, and *ωδη*, song.] A song or poem sung by one person only. *Johnson.*

MONOGAMY, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *γαμη*, marriage.]

In *botany*, a plant that has a simple flower, though the stamens are united. *Lee.*

MONOGAMIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the order of plants that have a simple flower. *Lee.*

MONOGAMIST, *n.* [supra.] One who disallows second marriages. *Johnson.*

MONOGAMOUS, *a.* Having one wife only and not permitted to marry a second.

MONOGAMY, *n.* [supra.] The marriage of one wife only, or the state of such as are restrained to a single wife.

Bp. Hall.
MONOGRAM, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *γραμμα*, letter.]

A character or cypher composed of one, two or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name; used on seals, &c. *Encyc.*

MONOGRAMMAL, *a.* Sketching in the manner of a monogram. *Fotherby.*

MONOGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

An account or description of a single thing or class of things; as a *monograph* of violets in botany; a *monograph* of an Egyptian mummy. *Journ. of Science.*

MONOGRAPHIC, } Drawn in lines
MONOGRAPHICAL, } *α. without colors.*
Bailey. Ish.

2. Pertaining to a monograph.
MONOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

A description drawn in lines without colors. Qu. should not this be *monogram*?

MONOGYNE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *γενη*, a female.]

In *botany*, a plant having only one style or stigma. *Smith.*

MONOGYNIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the order monogynia; having only one style or stigma.

MONOLOGUE, *n.* *monolog.* [Gr. *μονωλογω*; *μονος*, sole, and *λογω*, speech.]

1. A soliloquy; or a speech uttered by a person alone. *Dryden.*

2. A poem, song or scene composed for a single performer. *Buxley.*

MONOMACHY, *n.* [Gr. *μονωμαχη*; *μονος*, sole, and *μαχη*, combat.] A duel; a single combat.

MONOME, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *ομομη*, name.]

In *algebra*, a quantity that has one name only. *Harris.*

MONOMIAL, *n.* In *algebra*, a quantity expressed by one name or letter.

MONOPATHY, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *παθω*, suffering.] Solitary suffering or sensibility. *Whitlock.*

MONOPETALOUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, only, and *πεταλος*, flower-leaf.]

In *botany*, having only one petal, or a one-petaled corol; as a *monopetalous* corol or flower. *Martyn.*

MONOPHTHONG, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *φθωγος*, sound.] A simple vowel-sound. *Beattie.*

MONOPHTHONGAL, *a.* Consisting of a simple vowel-sound. *Beattie.*

MONOPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *φυλλον*, leaf.] Having one leaf only.

MONOPHYSITE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, only, and *φυσις*, nature.]

One who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature, or that the human and divine nature were so united as to form one nature only. *Encyc.*

MONOPOLIST, } *n.* [Sp. It. *monopolista*.
MONOPOLIZER, } *α. la.* See *Monopolize*.]

One that monopolizes; a person who engrosses a commodity by purchasing the whole of that article in market for the purpose of selling it at an advanced price; or one who has a license or privilege granted by authority, for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. The man who retains in his hands his own produce or manufacture, is not a monopolist within the meaning of the laws for preventing monopolies.

MONOPOLIZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *πωλω*, to sell; Fr. *monopoler*.]

1. To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of any commodity or goods in market with the view of selling them at advanced prices, and of having the power of commanding the prices; as, to *monopolize* sugar or tea.

2. To engross or obtain by any means the exclusive right of trading in any place, and the sole power of vending any commodity or goods in a particular place or country; as, to *monopolize* the India or Levant trade.

3. To obtain the whole; as, to *monopolize* advantages. *Federalist, Jay.*

MONOPOLY, *n.* [Fr. *monopole*; *L. monopolium*; Gr. *μονωπωλια*; *μονος*, and *πωλω*.]

The sole power of vending any species of goods, obtained either by engrossing the articles in market by purchase, or by a license from the government confirming this privilege. Thus the East India Company in Great Britain has a *monopoly* of the trade to the East Indies, granted to them by charter. *Monopolies* by individuals obtained by engrossing, are an offense prohibited by law. But a man has by natural right the exclusive power of vending his own produce or manufactures, and to retain that exclusive right is not a *monopoly* within the meaning of law.

MONOPOTTE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, only, and *πωλω*, case.] A noun having only one oblique case. *Clarke.*

MONOSPERMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, only, and *σπερμα*, seed.] Having one seed only.

MONOSTICH, *n.* [Gr. *μονωστιχον*; *μονος*, only, and *στιχος*, verse.] A composition consisting of one verse only.

MONOSTROPHIC, *a.* [Gr. *μονωστροφος*, having one strophe.]

Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure. *Mason.*

MONOSYLLABIC, *a.* [See *Monosyllabic*.]

1. Consisting of one syllable; as a *monosyllabic* word.

2. Consisting of words of one syllable; as a *monosyllabic* verse.

MONOSYLLABLE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, only, and *σλλαβη*, a syllable.] A word of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLED, *a.* Formed into one syllable. *Cleveland.*

MONOTHEISM, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, only, and *θεω*, God.]

The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only. *Asiat. Res.*

MONOTHELITE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, one, and *θελησ*, will.]

One who holds that Christ had but one will. *Milner.*

MONOTONE, *n.* [See *Monotony*.] In *rhetoric*, a sameness of sound, or the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key, without inflection or cadence. *Mason. E. Porter.*

MONOTONIC, *a.* Monotonous. [*Little used*.]

MONOTONOUS, *a.* Continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone.

MONOTONOUSLY, *adv.* With one uniform tone; without inflection of voice. *Nares.*

MONOTONY, *n.* [Gr. *μονωτονια*; *μονος*, sole, and *τωνος*, sound.]

1. Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking; want of cadence or modulation.

2. Uniformity; sameness.

At sea, every thing that breaks the *monotony* of the surrounding expanse attracts attention. *Ireing.*

MONSIEUR, *n.* [Fr.] Sir; Mr. *Pope.*

MONSOON, *n.* A periodical wind, blowing six months from the same quarter or point of the compass, then changing and blowing the same time from the opposite quarter. The monsoons prevail in the East Indies, and are called also *trade winds*. But we usually give the denomination of trade winds to those which blow the whole year from the same point, as the winds within the tropics on the Atlantic.

MONSTER, *n.* [*L. monstrum*, from *monstro*, to show. So we say in English, a *sight*. See *Master*.]

1. An animal produced with a shape or with parts that are not natural, as when the body is ill formed or distorted, or the limbs too few or too many, or when any part is extravagantly out of proportion, either through defect or excess.

2. Any unnatural production; something greatly deformed. *Monsters* are common in the vegetable kingdom. *Encyc.*

3. A person so wicked as to appear horrible; one unnaturally wicked or mischievous. So a parricide is called a *monster*.

MON-STER, *v. t.* To make monstrous. [*Not used.*]

MON-STER-TAMING, *a.* Taming monsters. *Hamilton.*

MON-STROUS-ITY, *n.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature.

We often read of monstrous births; but we see a greater *monstrosity* in education, when a father begets a son and trains him up into a beast.

2. An unnatural production; that which is monstrous.

Fabri arranges distortions, gibbosities, tumors, &c. in the class of morbid *monstrosities*.

Encyc.
A *monstrosity* never changes the name or affects the immutability of a species. *Adanson.*

MON-STROUS, *a.* [*L. monstrosus*]. Unnatural in form; deviating greatly from the natural form; out of the common course of nature; as a *monstrous* birth or production.

2. Strange; very wonderful; generally expressive of dislike. *Shak.*

3. Enormous; huge; extraordinary; as a *monstrous* high; a *monstrous* tree or mountain. *Pope.*

1. Shocking to the sight or other senses; hateful.

MON-STROUS, *adv.* Exceedingly; very much; as *monstrously* hard; *monstrously* thick.

And will be *monstrously* witty on the poor. *Dryden.*

[This use is colloquial and vulgar.]

MON-STROUSLY, *adv.* In a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; terribly; hideously; horribly; as a man *monstrously* wicked.

2. To a great degree; enormously; extravagantly.

Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love. *Dryden.*

MON-STROUSNESS, *n.* The state of being monstrous.

2. Enormity; irregular nature or behavior. *Shak.*

MONTANIC, *a.* [*L. montanus*, from *mons*, mountain.]

Pertaining to mountains; consisting in mountains. *Kircean.*

MONTANISM, *n.* The tenets of Montanus.

MONTANIST, *n.* A follower of the heresiarch Montanus, a Phrygian by birth, who pretended he was inspired by the Holy Spirit and instructed in several points not revealed to the apostles. His sect sprung up in the second century. *Encyc.*

MONTANISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Montanus.

MONTANIZE, *v. i.* To follow the opinions of Montanus. *Hooker.*

MONT'ANT, *n.* [*Fr. monter*, to mount.] A term in fencing. *Shak.*

MONTE'RO, *n.* [*Sp. monter*.] A horseman's cap. *Bacon.*

MONTETH, *n.* A vessel in which glasses are washed; so called from the name of the inventor. *King.*

MONTH, *n.* [*Sax. monath*, from *mona*, the moon; *D. maand*; *G. monat*; *Sw. månad*; *Dan. måned*; *L. mensis*; *Gr. μήν*, a month, from $\mu\eta\eta\eta$, the moon.]

A space or period of time constituting a division of the year. *Month* originally signified the time of one revolution of the moon, a lunation, or the period from one change or conjunction of the moon with the sun to another, a period of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes and 5 seconds. This is the *periodical month*, or as we generally call it, the *lunar month*. In this sense we still use the word *month*. But we also apply the term to the space of time in which the sun passes through one sign, or a twelfth part of the zodiac. This period contains 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 5 seconds, and is called a *solar month*. In the year, there are twelve solar months, and thirteen lunar months.

In popular language, four weeks are called a month, being nearly the length of the lunar month. A calendar month differs in some degree from a solar month; consisting of twenty eight, twenty nine, thirty or thirty one days, as the months stand in calendars or almanacks.

MONTHLY, *a.* Continued a month or performed in a month; as the *monthly* revolution of the moon.

2. Done or happening once a month, or every month; as the *monthly* concert of prayer; a *monthly* visit.

MONTHLY, *adv.* Once a month; in every month. The moon changes *monthly*.

2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic. [*Not used.*]

Middleton.

MONTH'S-MIND, *n.* Earnest desire; strong inclination. *Hudibras.*

MONTMARTRE, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring massive, and found at Montmartre, near Paris. It is soft, but resists the weather. It is a compound of the sulphate and carbonate of lime. *Ure.*

MONTTOIR, *n.* [*Fr.*] In horsemanship, a stone used for aiding to mount a horse.

MONUMENT, *n.* [*L. monumentum*, from *monere*, to admonish, or remind.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of a person or an event is preserved or perpetuated; a building, stone or other thing placed or erected to remind men of the person who raised it, or of a person deceased, or of any remarkable event; as a mausoleum, a pillar, a pyramid, a triumphal arch, a tombstone and the like. A pillar of 200 feet in height, composed of Portland stone, was erected in London as a *monument* to preserve the memory of the great conflagration in 1666. A *monument* is erected on Bunker Hill to commemorate the battle of June 17, 1775.

2. A stone or a heap of stones or other durable thing, intended to mark the bounds of states, towns or distinct possessions, and preserve the memory of divisional lines. *New England.*

3. A thing that reminds or gives notice.

MONUMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to a monument; as a *monumental* inscription.

2. Serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory.

Of fine or *monumental* oak. *Milton.*
A work outlasting *monumental* brass. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to a tomb; as *monumental* rest.

Craschaw.

MONUMENTALLY, *adv.* By way of memorial. *Gayton.*

MOOD, *n.* [*Fr. mode*; *L. modus*. See *Mode*.]

1. The form of an argument; the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity, as universal or particular, and their quality, as affirmative or negative. *Watts. Encyc.*

2. Style of music. *Milton. Encyc.*

3. The variation of a verb to express manner of action or being. [*See Mode*.]

In the foregoing senses, and in all cases, this word when derived from the Latin *modus*, ought to be written *mod*, it being a distinct word from the following.

MOOD, *n.* [*Goth. mod*, anger; *Sax. Sw. mod*, the mind, a lofty mind, anger, pride, violence; *modig*, proud, spirited; *G. muth*, mind, mood, courage, mettle, spirit; *D. moed*; *Dan. mood*, mood, heart, courage, mettle. We observe these words unite the sense of *mind* with that of *spirit*, *courage*, *anger*, for the primary sense is derived from moving, driving or rushing forward, or from exciting. We observe analogous cases in the *L. animus* and *Gr. θυμῶν*. Class Mj. No. 19, 24, 25.]

1. Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; humor; as a melancholy *mood*; an angry *mood*; a suppliant *mood*.

Dryden. Addison.

2. Anger; heat of temper. *Hooker.*

[In this sense little used, unless qualified by an adjective.]

MOODILY, *adv.* [from *moody*.] Sadly. *Obs.*

MOODINESS, *n.* Anger; peevishness.

MOODY, *a.* [*Sax. modig*, angry.] Angry; peevish; fretful; out of humor.

Every peevish, moody malecontent. *Race.*

2. Mental; intellectual; as *moody* food. *Obs. Shak.*

3. Sad; pensive.

4. Violent; furious.

MOON, *n.* [*Sax. mona*; *Goth. mena*; *Dan. maane*; *Sw. måna*; *D. maan*; *G. mond*; *Gr. μήνη*, *Doric. māna*; *Lapponic, mana*.]

1. The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth; a secondary planet or satellite of the earth, whose borrowed light is reflected to the earth and serves to dispel the darkness of night. Its mean distance from the earth is 608 semidiameters of the earth, or 240,000 miles. Its revolution round the earth in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, constitutes the lunar month.

2. A month. This is the sense in which rude nations use the name of the moon; as seven moons.

Half-moon, in fortification, a figure resembling a crescent.

MOON-BEAM, *n.* A ray of light from the moon. *Dryden.*

MOON-CALF, *n.* A monster; a false conception. *Shak.*

2. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus.

3. A dolt; a stupid fellow. *Dryden.*

MOON ED, *a.* Taken for the moon. *Milton.*

MOON ET, *n.* A little moon. *Hall.*

MOON-EYE, *n.* An eye affected by the moon.

MOON-EYED, *a.* Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth.*
MOON-FISH, *n.* A fish whose tail is shaped like a half-moon.
MOONISH, *a.* Like the moon; variable. *Shak.*
MOONLESS, *a.* Not favored with moonlight. *Dryden.*
MOONLIGHT, *n.* The light afforded by the moon.
MOONLIGHT, *a.* Illuminated by the moon; as *moonlight revels.* *Shak.*
MOONLING, *n.* A simpleton. *B. Janson.*
MOONLOVED, *a.* Loved when the moon shines. *Milton.*
MOON-SAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Meispermum*, having a rosaceous flower. *Miller.*
MOONSHINE, *n.* The light of the moon. *Dryden.*
 2. In burlesque, a month.
A matter of moonshine, a matter of no consequence or of indifference.
MOONSHINE, } *a.* Illuminated by the moon;
MOONSHINY, } *n.* moon; as a fair moonshiny night. *Clarendon.*
 I went to see them in a moonshiny night. *Addison.*
MOONSTONE, *n.* A variety of adularia, of a white color, or a yellowish or greenish white, somewhat iridescent, found in blunt amorphous masses, or crystallized in truncated rhomboidal prisms, or in rectangular tables, or in hexahedral prisms beveled at both ends. The surface is often sulcated. *Kirwan.*
MOONSTRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic; as *moonstruck madness.* *Milton.*
MOON-TREFOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Medicago*.
MOON-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lunaria*; satin-flower; honesty.
MOON-Y, *a.* Lunated; having a crescent for a standard; in resemblance of the moon; as the *moony troops* or *moony host* of the sultans of Turkey. *Philips. Fenton.*
MOOR, *n.* [Sax. *mor*, a mountain, a pool or lake, a plain; *D. moer*; *G. mohr*; *Fr. mare*; *Dan. myr.*]
 1. A tract of land overrun with heath. *Encyc.*
 2. A marsh; a fen; a tract of wet low ground, or ground covered with stagnant water.
MOOR, *n.* [*D. moor*; *G. mohr*; *Fr. maure*; *Gr. μαυρος*, *mauros*, dark, obscure.]
 A native of the northern coast of Africa, called by the Romans from the color of the people, *Mauritania*, the country of dark-complexioned people. The same country is now called Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, &c.
MOOR, *v. t.* [*Sp.* *Port. amarra*, a cable, and a command to bely or fasten; *amar-rar*, to moor, as a ship; *Fr. amarrer*; *Arm. amarra*; *D. maeren*; allied probably to *L. ancor*, *Fr. demeurere*, to delay. It is composed of the same elements as the Saxon *merran*, *emerran*, *anyrran*, to hinder, to mar.]
 To confine or secure a ship in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by chains. A ship is never said to be *moored*, when she rides by a single anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

MOOR, *v. i.* To be confined by cables or chains.
On ozzy ground his galleys moor. *Dryden.*
MOOR-COCK, } A fowl of the genus
MOOR-FOWL, } *n.* Tetrao, found in moors;
MOOR-HEN, } red-game; gor-cock.
MOORED, *pp.* Made fast in a station by cables or chains.
MOORING, *pp.* Confining to a station by cables or chains.
MOORING, *n.* In seamen's language, moorings are the anchors, chains and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor to confine a ship.
MOORISH, *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery.
 2. Along the *moorish* fens. *Thomson.*
 2. Pertaining to the Moors in Africa.
MOORLAND, *n.* A marsh or tract of low watery ground. *Martiner. Swift.*
 2. Land rising into moderate hills, full, cold and full of bogs, as in Staffordshire, England.
MOORSTONE, *n.* A species of granite. *Woodward.*
MOORY, *a.* Marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.
 As when thick mists arise from *moory* vales. *Fairfax.*
MOOSE, *n.* *moos.* [a native Indian name.] An animal of the genus *Cervus*, and the largest of the deer kind, growing sometimes to the height of 17 hands, and weighing 1200 pounds. This animal has palinated horns, with a short thick neck, and an upright mane of a light brown color. The eyes are small, the ears a foot long, very hard, and slouching; the upper lip is square, hangs over the lower one, and has a deep sulcus in the middle so as to appear bifid. This animal inhabits cold northern climates, being found in the American forests of Canada and New England, and in the corresponding latitudes of Europe and Asia. It is the elk of Europe. *Encyc.*
MOOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *motian*, to meet, to debate; *Sw. möta*, to meet, to fall, to come to or on; *Goth. motjan*. See *Met*, of which this word is a different orthography. The sense of debate is from *meeting*, like *encounter*, from the French; for *meeting* gives rise to the sense of opposing, and the *Dan. mod* and *Sw. emol*, against, a preposition answering to *L. contra*, *Fr. contre*, is from this root.]
 To debate; to discuss; to argue for and against. The word is applied chiefly to the disputes of students in law, who state a question and discuss it by way of exercise to qualify themselves for arguing cases in court.
MOOT, *v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed case.
MOOT-CASE, } A point, case or ques-
MOOT-CASE, } tion to be mooted or
MOOT-POINT, } debated; a disputable
 case; an unsettled question.
 In this *moot-case* your judgment to refuse. *Dryden.*
MOOTPED, *pp.* Debated; disputed; controverted.
MOOTPER, *n.* A dispenser of a mooted case.
MOOT-HALL, } *n.* A town hall; hall of
MOOT-HOUSE, } judgment. *Obs.*
Wickliffe.

MOOTING, *pp.* Disputing; debating for exercise.
MOOTING, *n.* The exercise of disputing.
MOP, *n.* [*W. mop* or *mope*; *L. mappa*.] A piece of cloth, or a collection of turnips or coarse yarn fastened to a handle and used for cleaning floors. *Swift.*
 2. A wry mouth. [Not used.] *Shak.*
MOP, *v. t.* To rub or wipe with a mop.
MOP, *v. i.* To make a wry mouth. [Not used.] *Shak.*
MOPE, *v. i.* [I have not found this word, unless in the *D. moppen*, to pout.]
 To be very stupid; to be very dull; to drowse; to be spiritless or gloomy.
Demoniae phrens, moping melancholy. *Milton.*
 —Or but a sickly part of one true sense
 Could not so mope. *Shak.*
MOPE, *v. t.* To make stupid or spiritless.
MOPE, *n.* A stupid or low spirited person; a drone.
MOPPED, *pp.* Made stupid.
 A young, low spirited, moped creature. *Locke.*
MOPPE-EYED, *a.* [*Qu. Gr. μωπός*.] Short-sighted; purblind. *Bramhall.*
MOPPING, *pp.* Affected with dullness; spiritless; gloomy.
MOPISH, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected.
MOPISHNESS, *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.
MOPPET, } [*from mop*; *L. mappa*.] A
MOPSEY, } *n.* rag-baby; a puppet made
 of cloth; a fondling name of a little girl. *Dryden.*
MORAL, *n.* A *mope*; a drone. *Swift.*
MORAL, *a.* [*Fr. Sp. moral*; *It. morale*; *L. moralis*, from *mos*, *moris*, manner. The elements of this word are probably *Mr.*; but I know not the primary sense. The word coincides in elements with *Ar. مور* to pass, to walk.]
 1. Relating to the practice, manners or conduct of men as social beings in relation to each other, and with reference to right and wrong. The word *moral* is applicable to actions that are good or evil, virtuous or vicious, and has reference to the law of God as the standard by which their character is to be determined. The word however may be applied to actions which affect only, or primarily and principally, a person's own happiness.
 Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*
 Mankind is broken loose from *moral* bands. *Dryden.*
 2. Subject to the moral law and capable of moral actions; bound to perform social duties; as a *moral* agent or being.
 3. Supported by the evidence of reason or probability; founded on experience of the ordinary course of things; as *moral* certainty, distinguished from *physical* or *mathematical* certainty or demonstration. Physical and mathematical certainty may be styled infallible, and *moral* certainty may be properly styled indubitable. *Wilkins.*
 Things of a moral nature may be proved by *moral* arguments. *Obs.*
 4. Conformed to rules of right, or to the divine law respecting social duties; vir-

tuous; just; as when we say, a particular action is not *moral*.

5. Conformed to law and right in exterior deportment; as, he leads a good *moral* life.

6. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.

Whilst thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still and cri'st.

7. In general, *moral* denotes something which respects the conduct of men and their relations as social beings whose actions have a bearing on each other's rights and happiness, and are therefore right or wrong, virtuous or vicious; as *moral* character; *moral* views; *moral* knowledge; *moral* sentiments; *moral* maxims; *moral* approbation; *moral* doubts; *moral* justice; *moral* virtue; *moral* obligations, &c. Or *moral* denotes something which respects the intellectual powers of man, as distinct from his physical powers. Thus we speak of *moral* evidence, *moral* arguments, *moral* persuasion, *moral* certainty, *moral* force; which operate on the mind.

Moral law, the law of God which prescribes the moral or social duties, and prohibits the transgression of them.

Moral sense, an innate or natural sense of right and wrong; an instinctive perception of what is right or wrong in moral conduct, which approves some actions and disapproves others, independent of education or the knowledge of any positive rule or law. But the existence of any such moral sense is very much doubted.

Moral philosophy, the science of manners and duty; the science which treats of the nature and condition of man as a social being, of the duties which result from his social relations, and the reasons on which they are founded.

MORAL, n. Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. [Not much used.]

Prior.

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

The *moral* is the first business of the poet.

MORAL, v. i. To moralize. [Not in use.]

MORALER, n. A moralizer. [Not in use.]

Shak.

MORALIST, n. [It. *moralista*; Fr. *moraliste*.]

1. One who teaches the duties of life, or a writer of essays intended to correct vice and inculcate moral duties.

Addison.

2. One who practices moral duties; a mere moral person.

Hammond.

MORALITY, n. [Fr. *moralité*.] The doctrine or system of moral duties, or the duties of men in their social character; ethics.

The system of *moral* to be gathered from the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delivered in the gospel.

Swift.

2. The practice of the moral duties; virtue. We often admire the politeness of men whose *moral* we question.

3. The quality of an action which renders it good; the conformity of an act to the divine law, or to the principles of rectitude. This conformity implies that the act must be performed by a free agent, and from a

motive of obedience to the divine will. This is the strict theological and scriptural sense of morality. But we often apply the word to actions which accord with justice and human laws, without reference to the motives from which they proceed.

MORALIZATION, n. Moral reflections, or the act of making moral reflections.

Watson.

2. Explanation in a moral sense.

Elyot.

MORALIZE, v. l. [Fr. *moraliser*; Sp. *moralizar*; It. *moralizzare*.]

1. To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense.

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb.

L'Estrange.

2. Did he not *moralize* this spectacle? *Shak*.
2. To furnish with manners or examples.

Spenser.

3. To render moral or virtuous; to correct the morals of.

It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country.

Ransay.

[This sense, though the most strictly etymological, is rare, but not to be condemned.]

MORALIZE, v. i. To speak or write on moral subjects, or to make moral reflections.

MORALIZED, *pp*. Applied to a moral purpose, or explained in a moral sense.

2. Rendered moral or less corrupt.

Ch. Relig. Appeal.

MORALIZER, n. One who moralizes.

MORALIZING, *pp*. Applying to a moral purpose, or explaining in a moral sense.

2. Making moral reflections in words or writing.

MORALIZING, n. The application of facts to a moral purpose, or the making of moral reflections.

His *moralizings* are always pleasant, and he does not spare, where he thinks it useful to moralize.

Ch. Obs.

MORALLY, *adv*. In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality.

By good, *morally* so called, *bautou honestum* ought chiefly to be understood.

South.

2. Virtuously; honestly; according to moral rules in external deportment. He resolves to live *morally*.

3. According to the rules of the divine law. An action is not in strictness *morally* good, which does not proceed from good motives, or a principle of love and obedience to the divine law and to the lawgiver.

Charity bestowed to gratify pride, or justice done by compulsion, cannot be *morally* good in the sight of God.

Watts.

4. According to the evidence of human reason or of probabilities, founded on facts or experience; according to the usual course of things and human judgment.

It is *morally* impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long on his guard.

L'Estrange.

From the nature of things, I am *morally* certain that a mind free from passion and prejudice is more fit to pass a true judgment than one biased by affection and interest.

Watts.

MORALS, n. *plu*. The practice of the duties of life; as a man of correct *morals*.

2. Conduct; behavior; course of life, in regard to good and evil.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have been sollicitous to have their children virtuously and piously educated.

South.

What can laws do without *morals*?

Franklin.

MORASS, n. [D. *moeras*, from *moer*, a marsh; Sw. *moas*; G. *moast*; Sax. *measc*; Fr. *marais*; from *mare* or *moor*, a tract of level ground.]

A marsh; a fen; a tract of low moist ground.

Watts. *Thomson*.

MORASSY, a. Marshy; fenny.

Pennant.

MORAVIAN, n. One of a religious sect, called the United Brethren.

MORBI, a. [L. *morbidus*, from *morbus*, a disease, from the root of *morior*, to die; W. *maro*, to die, from *mar*, laid flat. The sense of the verb then is to fall, fall or sink; Ir. *marbh*, W. *marw*, dead. In Ch. מָרַר is to be sick. Class Mr. No. 12.]

Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful; as *morbid* humors; a *morbid* constitution; a *morbid* state of the juices of a plant; a *morbid* sensibility.

MORBIDNESS, n. A state of being diseased, sickly or unsound.

MORBIFIC, a. [Fr. *morbigifuge*; L. *MORBIFICAL*, } a. *morbus*, disease, and *facio*, to make.]

Causing disease; generating a sickly state; as *morbific* matter.

MORBILLOUS, a. [L. *morbilli*, measles, a medical term from *morbus*.]

Pertaining to the measles; measily; partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease.

MORBOSITY, n. [L. *morbosus*.] Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy; as a *morbose* tumor or excrecence in plants.

Ray.

MORBOSITY, n. A diseased state.

Brown.

MORDACIOUS, a. [L. *mordax*, infra.]

Biting; given to biting.

Evelyn.

MORDACIOUSLY, *adv*. In a biting manner; sarcastically.

Waterhouse.

MORDACITY, n. [L. *mordacitas*, from *mordeo*, to bite.]

The quality of biting.

MORDANT, n. [Fr. *biting*.] A substance which has a chemical affinity for coloring matter and serves to fix colors; such as alum.

Fourcroy.

MORDICANT, n. A biting quality; corrosiveness.

Evelyn.

MORDICANT, a. [Fr.; from L. *mordeo*, to bite.]

Biting; acrid; as the *mordicant* quality of a body.

Boyle.

MORDICATION, n. [from L. *mordeo*, to bite.]

The act of biting or corroding; corrosion. Another cause is the *mordication* of the offences, especially of the mercenary vicars.

Bacon.

MORE, a. [Sax. *more*, *moera* or *mare*, more or greater; D. *meer*; G. *mehr*; Dan. *meere*; Sw. *mer*. The Saxon *ma* and *mo*, in Chaucer, have the same sense. In W. *mauer*, Ir. *mor*, signifies *great*, in the positive degree. The word may be contracted from *nag*, the root of L. *magis*; *mare*, for *mager*; but this is conjecture.]

1. Greater in quality, degree or amount; in a general sense; as *more* land; *more* water; *more* courage; *more* virtue; *more* power or wisdom; *more* love; *more* praise; *more* light. It is applicable to every thing, material or immaterial.

2. Greater in number; exceeding in numbers; as more men; more virtues; more years. The children of Israel are more than we. Ex. i.
3. Greater. The more part knew not why they had come together. Acts xix.
4. Added to some former number; additional. But Montague demands one labor more. Addison.
- MORE, adv.** To a greater degree. Israel loved Joseph more than all his children. Gen. xxxvii.
2. It is used with the. They hated him yet the more. Gen. xxxvii.
3. It is used to modify an adjective and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination *er*, in monosyllables; as more wise; more illustrious; more contemptible; more durable. It may be used before all adjectives which admit of comparison, and must be used before polysyllables.
4. A second or another time; again. I expected to hear of him no more. The dove returned not to him again any more. Gen. viii.
- NO more, not continuing; existing no longer; gone; deceased or destroyed.** Casstus is no more. Troy is no more.
- No more* is used in commands, in an elliptical form of address. *No more!* that is, say no more; let me hear no more. In this use however, *more*, when the sentence is complete, is a noun or substitute for a noun.
- Much more*, in a greater degree or with more readiness; more abundantly.
- More and more*, with continual increase. Among trespassers *more and more*. 2 Chron. xxxiii.
- MORE, a noun or substitute for a noun.** A greater quantity, amount or number. They gathered some more, some less. Ex. xvi.
- They were whom the children of Israel slew with the sword. Josh. x.
- God do so to thee and more also. 1 Sam. iii.
- There were more than forty who had made this conspiracy. Acts xxiii.
2. Greater thing; other thing; something further. Here we rest; we can do no more. He conquered his enemies; he did more, he conquered himself.
- MORE, v. t.** To make more. Obs. Gover.
- MOREEN, n.** A stuff used for curtains, &c.
- MOREL, n.** [It. *morella*; Fr. *morelle*.] Garden nightshade, a plant of the genus *Solanum*.
2. A kind of clerry.
- MORELAND.** [See *Moorland*.]
- MORENESS, n.** Greatness. Obs. Wickliffe.
- MOREOVER, adv.** [more and over.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.
- Moreover*, by them is thy servant warned. Ps. lxx.
- MORESK, } a.** [Fr. from *It. moreso*.]
MORESKUE, } a. [from *Mora*, a Moor.] Done after the manner of the Moors.
- MORESK, n.** A species of painting or carving done after the Moorish manner,

- consisting of grotesque pieces and compartments promiscuously interspersed. Encyc.
- MOR-GLAY, n.** [L. *mors*, death, and Celtic *glave*, sword.] A deadly weapon.
- MOR'GRAY, n.** A Mediterranean fish of a pale reddish gray color, spotted with brown and white. It is called also the rough bound-fish. It weighs about twenty ounces and is well tasted. Dict. Nat. Hist.
- MORICE.** [See *Morisco*.]
- MORIGERATION, n.** [See *Morigerous*.] Obsequiousness; obedience. Obs. Bacon.
- MORIGEROUS, a.** [L. *morigerus*; *mos*, *maris*, manner, and *gero*, to carry.] Obedient; obsequious. [Little used.] Dict.
- MOR'IL, n.** [Fr. *morille*.] A mushroom of the size of a walnut, abounding with little holes. Encyc.
- MORILLIFORM, a.** Having the form of the moril, a mushroom.
- MORILLON, n.** A fowl of the genus *Anas*. Pennant.
- MORINEL, n.** A bird, called also dotteril.
- MORINGA, n.** A plant.
- MORION, n.** [Fr. from *It. morione*.] Armor for the head; a helmet or casque to defend the head. Raleigh. Dryden.
- MORIS'CO, } n.** [from *Moor*.] A dance, or a dancer of the morris or morrisish dance. [See *Morris*.] Shak.
- MOR'RISK, } n.** [Sw. *murken*, pretrefred; or Fr. *morl*, L. *mortuus*, dead, and *kin*, kind.] Among hunters, a beast that has died by sickness or mischance. Bailey.
- MORLAND, } n.** Moorland, which see.
- MORLING, } n.** [Fr. *mort*, dead.] Wool
- MOR'TLING, } n.** plucked from a dead sheep. Ainsworth.
- MOR'MO, n.** [Gr. *μορμω*.] A bugbear; false terror. Johnson.
- MORN, n.** [Sax. *marne*, *marginen*, *mergen*, *morgen*, Dan. D. G. *morgen*, Sw. *morgen*, *morn*, morning or morrow. In W. *mory*, Ir. *marach* is morrow; Scot. *morn* or *morne*, morrow. In Goth. *mergan* signifies to publish, that is, to open or throw forth; Orient. *morn*. In Russ. *morgayu* signifies to wink or twinkle; Ice. *morguar*, to grow light.]
- The first part of the day; the morning; a word used chiefly in poetry.
- And blooming peace shall ever bless thy morn. Prior.
- MORNING, n.** [Sax. *marginen*, *morgen*. See *Morn*.]
1. The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twelve at noon. Thus we say, a star rises at one o'clock in the morning. In a more limited sense, *morning* is the time beginning an hour or two before sunrise, or at break of day, and extending to the hour of breakfast and of beginning the labors of the day. Among men of business in large cities, the *morning* extends to the hour of dining.
2. The first or early part. In the morning of life, devote yourself to the service of the Most High. J. Clarke.
- MORNING, a.** Pertaining to the first part or early part of the day; being in the car-

- ly part of the day; as morning dew; morning light; morning service. She looks as clear. As morning roses newly washed with dew. Shak.
- MORNING-GOWN, n.** A gown worn in the morning before one is formally dressed. Addison.
- MORNING-STAR, n.** The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.
- MOROC'CO, n.** A fine kind of leather; lether-dressed in a particular manner; said to be borrowed from the Moors.
- MOROSE, a.** [L. *morosus*; It. Sp. *moroso*, slow, tardy. In Portuguese, *moroso* signifies dwelling on lewd thoughts; *morosidade*, the act of dwelling on such thoughts. *Morose* then is from the root of L. *moror*, to delay, stop, hinder, whence *commoror*, to dwell, Fr. *demeurer*, *Eng. demar*.] The customary sense then is derived from the gloomy, sullen temper formed by habitually fixing the thoughts on some object.]
- Of a sour temper; severe; sullen and austere. Some have deserved censure for a morose and affected taciturnity; others have made speeches though they had nothing to say. Watts.
- MOROSELY, adv.** Sourly; with sullen austerity.
- MOROSENESS, n.** Sourness of temper; sullenness. *Moroseness* is not precisely peevishness or fretfulness, though often accompanied with it. It denotes more of silence and severity or ill humor, than the irritability or irritation which characterizes peevishness. Learn good humor, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and moroseness. Watts.
- MOROSITY, n.** Moroseness. [Not used.] Shak.
- MOROX YLIC, a.** Moroxylic acid is obtained from a saline exudation from the morus alba or white mulberry.
- MOR PHEW, n.** [It. *morfea*.] A scurf on the face.
- MOR PHEW, v. t.** To cover with scurf. Ep. Hall.
- MOR PHIA, n.** A vegetable alkali extracted from opium, of which it constitutes the narcotic principle. Bigelow. Ure.
- MOR RICE, } n.** [Fr. *morisque*; from MOR RIS, } n. Moor.] A Moorish
- MOR RIS-DANCE, } n.** dance; a dance in imitation of the Moors, as sarabands, chacons, &c. usually performed with castanets, tambours, &c. by young men in their shirts, with bells at their feet and ribbons of various colors tied round their arms and flung across their shoulders. Encyc.
- Nine men's morrice*, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground. Shak.
- MOR RIS-DANCER, n.** One who dances a morris-dance. Temple.
- MOR RIS-PIKE, n.** A Moorish pike.
- MOR'ROW, n.** [Sax. *morgen*. But it seems rather to be the Welsh *mory*, morrow.]
1. The day next after the present. Till this stormy night is gone, And th' eternal morrow dawn. Crashaw.
- This word is often preceded by *on* or *to*. The Lord did that thing on the morrow. Ex. ix.
- To morrow shall this sign be. Ex. viii.

So we say, to night, to day. To *morrow* is equivalent to *on the morrow*.

2. The next day subsequent to any day specified.

Of the sacrifice of his offering shall be a vow or a voluntary offering, it shall be eaten the same day that he offereth his sacrifice; and on the *morrow* also the remainder of it shall be eaten. Lev. vii.

Good morrow, a term of salutation; good morning.

MORSE, *n.* *mors.* [Russ. *mory*.] In zoology, the sea-horse or walrus, an animal of the genus *Trichechus*, which sometimes grows to the length of 18 feet. This animal has a round head, small mouth and eyes, thick lips, a short neck, and a body thick in the middle and tapering towards the tail. His skin is wrinkled, with short hairs thinly dispersed. His legs are short and loosely articulated, and he has five toes on each foot connected by webs. Teeth of this animal have been found which weighed thirty pounds. These animals are gregarious, but shy and very fierce when attacked. They inhabit the shores of Spitzbergen, Hudson's bay and other places in high northern latitudes.

Eneye.

MORSEL, *n.* [from *L. morsus*, a bite, from *mordeo*.]

1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food. Every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labor to a tired digestion.

2. A piece; a meal; something to be eaten.

On these herbs and fruits and flowers Feed first, on each beast next and fish and fowl,

No hoosely morsels. *Milton.*

3. A small quantity of something not eatable. [Improper.] *Boyle.*

MORSEL, *n.* [Fr. *See Mortal*.] The act of biting.

MORT, *n.* [Fr. *See Mortal*.] A tune sounded at the death of game. *Shak.*

2. A saluon in his third year. *Todd.*

MORTAL, *a.* [*L. mortalis*, from *mors*, death, or *moria*, to die, that is, to fall; *W. marw*; *Fr. mourir*; *Arm. mervel*; *It. morire*; *Sp. morir*. See *Class Mr. No. 12. 14.*]

1. Subject to death; destined to die. Man is mortal.

2. Deadly; destructive to life; causing death, or that must cause death; as a mortal wound; mortal poison.

Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste Brought death into the world, and all our woe— *Milton.*

3. Bringing death; terminating life. Safe in the hand of one disposing power,

Or in the natal or the mortal hour. *Pope.*

4. Deadly in malice or purpose; as a mortal foe. In colloquial language, a mortal foe is an inveterate foe.

5. Exposing to certain death; incurring the penalty of death; condemned to be punished with death; not venial; as a mortal sin.

6. Human; belonging to man who is mortal; as mortal wit or knowledge; mortal power.

The voice of God To mortal ear is dreadful. *Milton.*

7. Extreme; violent. [Vul. elegant.] The nymph grew pale, and in a mortal fight— *Dryden.*

MORTAL, *n.* man; a being subject to death; a human being.

Warn poor mortals left behind. It is often used in ludicrous and colloquial language.

I can behold no mortal now. *Prior.* **MORTALITY**, *n.* [*L. mortalitas*.] Subject to death or the necessity of dying.

When I saw her die, I then did think on your mortality. *Carew.*

2. Death. Gladly would I meet Mortality, my sentence. *Milton.*

3. Frequency of death; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts; as a time of great mortality. *Grant.*

4. Human nature. Take these tears, mortality's relief. *Pope.*

5. Power of destruction. Mortality and mercy in Vienna, Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shak.*

MORTALIZE, *v. t.* To make mortal. *Broome.*

MORTALLY, *adv.* Irrecoverably; in a manner that must cause death; as mortally wounded. *Dryden.*

2. Extremely. Adrian mortally envied poets, painters and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon.*

MORTAR, *n.* [*L. mortarium*; *Fr. mortier*; *Sp. mortero*; *It. mortaio*; *Dan. mortar*; *D. mortier*; *G. mörser*; *Russ. mortar*; *Arm. martez*; *Ir. mortar*; allied perhaps to *Fr. morteau*, *Sp. martillo*, a hammer, and named from beating. See *Class Mr. No. 10. 16. 25.*]

1. A vessel of wood or metal in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are pounded or bruised with a pestle.

2. A short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, used for throwing bombs, carcasses, shells, &c.; so named from its resemblance in shape to the utensil above described.

MORTAR, *n.* [*D. mortel*; *Fr. mortier*; *G. mörtd*; *Sp. mortero*; *Ir. mortar*. In other languages, as in English, the orthography of this word and of the last is the same, and perhaps this name is taken from beating and mixing.]

A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls. If the lime is slaked and the materials mixed with lime water, the cement will be much stronger. *Eneye.*

Mort d'ancestor, [*Fr. death of the ancestor*.] In law, a writ of assize, by which a demandor recovers possession of an estate from which he has been ousted, on the death of his ancestor. *Blackstone.*

MORTER, *n.* [*Fr. mortier*.] A lamp or light. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

MORTGAGE, *n.* *mor'gage*. [*Fr. mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge.]

1. Literally, a dead pledge; the grant of an estate in fee as security for the payment of money, and on the condition that if the money shall be paid according to the contract, the grant shall be void, and the mortgagee shall re-convey the estate to the mortgagor. Formerly the condition was, that if the mortgagor should repay the money at the day specified, he might then re-enter on the estate granted in pledge; but the modern practice is for the mortgagor, on receiving payment, to re-convey the land to the mortgagor. Be-

fore the time specified for payment, that is, between the time of contract and the time limited for payment, the estate is conditional, and the mortgagee is called *tenant in mortgage*; but on failure of payment at the time limited, the estate becomes absolute in the mortgagee. But in this case, courts of equity interpose, and if the estate is of more value than the debt, they will on application grant a reasonable time for the mortgagor to redeem the estate. This is called the *equity of redemption*. *Blackstone.*

2. The state of being pledged; as lands given in mortgage.

[The term mortgage is applicable only to real estate.]

MORTGAGE, *v. t.* *mor'gage*. To grant an estate in fee as security for money lent or contracted to be paid at a certain time, on condition that if the debt shall be discharged according to the contract, the grant shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force. It is customary to give a mortgage for securing the repayment of money lent, or the payment of the purchase money of an estate, or for any other debt.

2. To pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure.

Already a portion of the entire capital of the nation is mortgaged for the support of drunkards. *L. Beecher.*

MORTGAGED, *pp.* *mor'gaged*. Conveyed in fee as security for the payment of money.

MORTGAGEE, *n.* *mor'gagee*. The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

MORTGAGER, *n.* *mor'gager*. [from *mortgage*.] *Mortgagor* is an orthography that should have no countenance.]

The person who grants an estate as security for a debt, as above specified.

MORTIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. mortifer*; *mors*, death, and *fero*, to bring.]

Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive. *Hammond.*

MORTIFICATION, *n.* [Fr. *See Mortify*.]

1. In medicine and surgery, the death and consequent putrefaction of one part of an animal body, while the rest is alive; or the loss of heat and action in some part of a living animal, followed by a dissolution of organic texture; gangrene; sphacelus. *Mortification* is the local or partial death of a living animal body, and if not arrested, soon extinguishes life in the whole body. We usually apply mortification to the local extinction of life and loss of organic texture in a living body. The dissolution of the whole body after death, is called putrefaction.

2. In Scripture, the act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence or painful severities inflicted on the body. The mortification of the body by fasting has been the practice of almost all nations, and the mortification of the appetites and passions by self-denial is always a christian duty.

3. Humiliation or slight vexation; the state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment, vexation, crosses, or any thing that wounds or abases pride.

It is one of the vexatious mortifications of a

-stidious man to have his thoughts disorderd by a tedious visit. *L'Estrange.*

We had the mortification to lose sight of Munich, Augsburg and Ratibon. *Addison.*

1. Destruction of active qualities; applied to metals. [See *Mortify*; but I believe not used.]

MORTIFIED, *pp.* Affected by sphacelus or gangrene.

2. Humbled; subdued; abased.

MORTIFIEDNESS, *n.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions. *Taylor.*

MORTIFIER, *n.* He or that which mortifies.

MORTIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *mortifier*; It. *mortificare*; Sp. *mortificar*; L. *mors*, death, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of some part of a living animal; to change to sphacelus or gangrene. Extreme inflammation speedily *mortifies* flesh.

2. To subdue or bring into subjection, as the bodily appetites by abstinence or rigorous severities.

We *mortify* ourselves with fish. *Brown.*
With fasting *mortified*, worn out with tears.

3. To subdue; to abase; to humble; to reduce; to restrain; as inordinate passions, *Mortify* thy leamed lust. *Prior.*

Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth. Col. iii.

4. To humble; to depress; to affect with slight vexation.

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought.

He is controlled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown, and transported with a smile. *Addison.*

5. To destroy active powers or essential qualities.

He *mortified* pearls in vinegar— *Hakewill.*
Quicksilver—*mortified* with turpentine. *Bacon.*

[I believe this application is not now in use.]

MORTIFY, *v. i.* To lose vital heat and action and suffer the dissolution of organic texture, as flesh; to corrupt or gangrene.

2. To be subdued. *Johnson.*

3. To practice severities and penance from religious motives.

This makes him give alms of all that he hath, watch, fast and *mortify*. *Lute.*

MORTIFYING, *pp.* Changing from soundness to gangrene or sphacelus.

2. Subduing; humbling; restraining.

3. a. Humiliating; tending to humble or abase. He met with a *mortifying* repulse.

MORTISE, *n. mortis*. [Fr. *mortaise*; Arm. *mortez*; Sp. *mortaja*; It. *mortia*. The Ar-moric *mortez* signifies both a *mortar* and a *mortise*, and the Spanish *mortaja* signifies a mortise and a winding sheet or shroud.

In the latter sense, the Portuguese use *mortalha*, from *mortal*. These alliances indicate that these words are all from the root of *mors*, death, which may be from beating or throwing down.]

A cut or hollow place made in timber by the augur and chisel, to receive the tenon of another piece of timber.

MORTISE, *v. t.* To cut or make a mortise in.

2. To join timbers by a tenon and mortise;

as, to *mortise* a beam into a post, or a joint into a girder.

MORTISED, *pp.* Having a mortise; joined by a mortise and tenon.

MORTISING, *pp.* Making a mortise; uniting by a mortise and tenon.

MORTMAIN, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand.]

In law, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate.

Alienation in *mortmain* is an alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or tempo-ral, particularly to religious houses, by which the estate becomes perpetually in-herent in the corporation and unaliena-ble. *Blackstone.*

MORTPAY, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *pay*,] Dead pay; payment not made. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

MORTRESS, *n.* [from *mortar*.] A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

MORTUARY, *n.* [Fr. *mortuaire*, pertaining to the dead.]

1. A sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a custom-ary gift claimed by and due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parish-ioner. It seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest or donation, intended to make amends for any failure in the payment of tithes of which the deceased had been guilty. *Blackstone.*

2. A burial place. *Whitlock.*

MORTUARY, *a.* Belonging to the burial of the dead.

MOSAIC, *a. s. as z.* [Fr. *mosaïque*; It. *mosaico*; Sp. *mosayco*; L. *musivum*.]

1. Mosaic work is an assemblage of little pieces of glass, marble, precious stones, &c. of various colors, cut square and ce-mented on a ground of stucco, in such a manner as to imitate the colors and gra-dations of painting. *Encyc.*

2. [from *Moses*.] Pertaining to Moses, the leader of the Israelites; as the *Mosaic* law, rites or institutions.

MOSCHATEL, *n.* [from Gr. *μοσχος*, L. *muscu*, musk.]

A plant of the genus *Adoxa*, hollow root or inglorious. There is one species only, whose leaves and flowers smell like musk; and hence it is sometimes called *musk-croaft*. *Encyc.*

MOSK, *n.* [Fr. *mosquée*; It. *moschea*; Sp. *mezquita*; Ar. *مسجد* *masjidon*, from

سجد *sajada*, to bend, bow, adore.]

A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship. Mosks are square buildings, generally constructed of stone. Before the chief gate is a square court paved with white marble, and surrounded with a low gallery whose roof is supported by pillars of marble. In this gallery the worshippers wash themselves before they enter the mosk. *Encyc.*

MOSS, *n.* [Sax. *meos*; G. *moos*; D. *mos*; Sw. *mossa*; W. *messug*, from *mus*, that shoots up, and of a strong scent; L. *muscu*; Gr. *μοσχος*.] The two latter signify *moss* and *musk*, both from shooting out; hence It. *musco*, *muschio*; Sp. *musco*; Port.

musgo; Fr. *mousse*. The Greek word signifies also a young animal, and a shoot or twig. From the French *mousse*, comes *mousseine*, muslin, from its softness or resemblance to moss. Linnæus says it is from *Mossu*, a city of Mesopotamia.]

The mosses are one of the seven families or classes into which all vegetables are di-vided by Linnæ in the Philosophia Botani-ca. In Ray's method, the mosses form the third class, and in Tournefort's, they constitute a single genus. In the sexual system, they are the second order of the class cryptogamia, which contains all the plants in which the parts of the flower and fruit are wanting or not conspicuous. *Milne.*

The mosses, *musci*, form a natural order of small plants, with leafy stems and narrow simple leaves. Their flowers are generally monœcian or diœcian, and their seeds are contained in a capsule covered with a calyptra or hood. *Ed. Encyc.*

The term *moss* is also applied to many other small plants, particularly *lichens*, species of which are called *tree-moss*, *rock-moss*, *coral-moss*, &c. The *fir-moss* and *club-moss* are of the genus *Lycopodium*.

2. [Sw. *måse*.] A hog; a place where peat is found.

MOSS, *v. t.* To cover with moss by natural growth.

An oak whose boughs were *mossed* with age. *Shak.*

MOSS-CLAD, *a.* Clad or covered with moss. *Littlton.*

MOSS-ED, *pp.* Overgrown with moss.

MOSS-GROWN, *a.* Overgrown with moss; as *moss-grown* towers.

MOSS-INESS, *n.* [from *massy*.] The state of being overgrown with moss. *Bacon.*

MOSS-TROOPER, *n.* [moss and trooper.] A robber; a bandit. *Ep. of Dromore.*

MOSSY, *a.* Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss.

Old trees are more *mossy* than young. *Bacon.*

2. Shaded or covered with moss, or bordered with moss; as *mossy* brooks; *mossy* fountains. *Pope. Cowley.*

MOST, *a. superl.* of *more*. [Sax. *maest*, that is, *ma* and *est*; Goth. *maista*; D. *Dan. meest*; G. *meist*; Sw. *nest*, *mäst*.]

1. Consisting of the greatest number. That scheme of life is to be preferred, which presents a prospect of the *most* advantages with the fewest inconveniences.

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness. *Prov. xx.*

2. Consisting of the greatest quantity; greatest; as the *most* part of the land or the mountain.

MOST, *adv.* In the greatest or highest degree. Pursue that course of life which will *most* tend to produce private happiness and public usefulness. Contemplations on the works of God expand the mind and tend to produce *most* sublime views of his power and wisdom.

As *most* is used to express the superlative degree, it is used before any adjective; as *most* vile, *most* wicked, *most* illustrious.

MOST, *n.* [used as a substitute for a noun, when the noun is omitted or understood.]

1. The greatest number or part.

Then he began to upbraid the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done. Matt. xi.

[This use seems to have resulted from the omission of *part*, or some similar word, and *most* in this case signifies *greatest*, that is, the *greatest part*.]

2. *The most*, the greatest value, amount or advantage, or the utmost in extent, degree or effect.

A covetous man makes the *most* of what he has, and can get. *L'Esrange*.

At the most, the greatest degree or quantity; the utmost extent. Stock brings six per cent. interest at the *most*, often less.

MOS/TIC, *n.* [*G. mahlerstok*, contracted.] A painter's staff or stick with which he rests his hand in painting. *Jinsworth*.

MOSTLY, *adv.* For the greatest part. The exports of the U. States consist *mostly* of cotton, rice, tobacco, flour and lumber.

MOSTWILLY, *adv.* For the most part. *Obs.* *Hammond*.

MOT. [See *Motto*.]

MO/TACIL, *n.* [*L. motacilla*.] A bird of the genus *Motacilla* or wagtail.

MOTE, *in folk-lore*, &c. signifies a meeting. *Sax. mot*, *gen.*

MOTE, *n.* [*Sax. mot*; *Sp. mota*; *W. ymot*, a patch or spot.]

A small particle; any thing proverbially small; a spot.

Why beholdest thou the *mite* in thy brother's eye? Matt. vii.

The little *mites* in the sun do ever stir, though there is no wind. *Bacon*.

MOTE, for *mought*, *might* or *must*, obsolete. *Spenser*.

MOT/ET, *n.* [*Fr.*] A musical composition; an air or hymn. *Herbert*.

MOTH, *n.* [*Sax. moegthe, moht, moth* or *motha*; *Goth. matha*; *D. mot*; *G. motte*.]

1. An animal of the genus *Phalena*, which breeds in yarn and garments, and often does injury by eating the substance and destroying the texture. *Matt. vi.*

The name is also applied to the whole genus.

2. *Figuratively*, that which gradually and silently eats, consumes or wastes any thing. Idle persons are a *moth* to the community.

MOTHEAT, *v. t.* [*moth* and *eat*.] To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. *Herbert*.

MOTH/EATEN, *a.* Eaten by moths. *Job* xiii.

MOTHEN, *a.* Full of moths. [*Not in use*.] *Falke*.

MOTHER, *n.* [*Sax. moder*; *D. moeder*, mother, and *modder*, mud; *boar-moder*, mother; *moer*, mother, dam, womb, lees; *moerspul*, hysterics; [*moer* seems to be a contraction of *moeder*]; *moeder-naakt*, stark naked; *G. mutter*, mother, and the thick slimy concretion in vinegar; *bar-mutter*, the womb or matrix; *mutter-feber*, a hysterical fit; *mutter-lamm* and *mutter-schaf*, a ewe or female sheep; *mutter-flecken* and *mutter-mahl*, a mole; *mutter-kind*, a mare, the female of the horse kind; *mutter-scheide*, the vagina; *mutter-naekt*, stark naked; *moder*, mud, mold.]

Sv. moder, mother; *rim-moder*, mother of wine; *moderfull*, prolapsus uteri; *moderlif*, the womb or matrix.

Dan. moder, mother; *moderskeede*, the vagina; *moder*, mud.

Ir. mathair, a mother, and *mater*, pus. *Gr. ματρ*, mother, and *πυρρα*, matrix.

L. mater, mother; *matrix*, the womb; *materia*, matter, stuff, materials of which any thing is made.

It. madre, mother, cause, origin, root, spring, a mold or form for castings; *materia* or *materia*, matter, subject, cause; *matrice*, the matrix.

Sp. madre, mother, matrix, womb, the bed of a river, a sink or sewer; *madriz*, matrix; *materia*, matter, purulent running.

Port. madre, a mother, the matrix, the channel of a river; *materia*, matter, pus.

Pers. مادر, *madar*, a mother.

Sans. mada, *madar*, *meddra* or *mata*, mother.

Russ. mat, mother; *matka*, a female, a matrix.

Fr. mere, mother, contracted from the Latin.

W. madrez, matter, purulent discharge. We observe that in some other languages, as well as in English, the same word signifies a female parent, and the thick slime formed in vinegar; and in all the languages of Europe here cited, the orthography is nearly the same as that of *mud* and *matter*. The question then occurs whether the name of a female parent originated in a word expressing *matter*, *mud*; or the soil of the earth, as the producer, or the like substance, when shaped and fitted as a mold for castings; or whether the name is connected with the opinion that the earth is the *mother* of all productions; whence the word *mother-earth*. We are informed by a fragment of Sanchoniathon, that the ancient Phenicians considered *mud*, *pur*, to be the substance from which all things were formed. See *Mud*. The word *matter* is evidently from the Ar. مادا, *madda*, to secrete, eject or discharge a purulent substance; and I think cannot have any direct connection with *mud*. But in the Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, the same word *madre* signifies mother, and a mold for castings; and the northern languages, particularly the German and Danish, seem to establish the fact that the proper sense of *mother* is matrix. Hence *mother* of pearl, the matrix of pearl. If this word had its origin in the name of the earth used for the forms of castings, it would not be a singular fact; for our word *mold*, in this sense, I suppose to be so named from *mold*, fine earth. The question remains *sub judice*.]

1. A female parent; especially, one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child; correlative to *son* or *daughter*.

2. That which has produced any thing. *Alas*, poor country! it cannot be called our *mother*, but our grave. *Shak.*

So our native land is called *mother country*, and a plant from which a slip or cion is taken, is called the *mother plant*. In this use, *mother* may be considered as an adjective.

3. That which has preceded in time; the

oldest or chief of any thing; as a *mother-church*.

4. Hysterical passion. [*Not used*.] *Gravet*.

5. A familiar term of address or appellation of an old woman or matron.

6. An appellation given to a woman who exercises care and tenderness towards another, or gives parental advice; as when one says, "a woman has been a *mother* to me."

7. A thick slimy substance concentered in liquors, particularly in vinegar, very different from scum or common lees.

MOTHER of pearl, *n.* The matrix of pearl; the shell in which pearls are generated; a species of *Mytilus* or *Mussel*. *Encyc.*

MOTHER of thyme, *n.* A plant of the genus *Thymus*.

MOTHER, *a.* Native; natural; received by birth; as *mother-wit*.

2. Native; vernacular; received from parents or ancestors; as *mother-tongue*.

MOTHER, *v. i.* To concreate, as the thick matter of liquors. *Dryden*.

MOTHER, *v. t.* To adopt as a son or daughter. *Howell*.

MOTHERHOOD, *n.* The state of being a mother. *Doane*.

MOTHER-IN-LAW, *n.* The mother of a husband or wife.

MOTHERLESS, *a.* Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother; as *motherless children*.

MOTHERLY, *a.* Pertaining to a mother; as *motherly power* or authority. *Hooker*.

2. Becoming a mother; tender; parental; as *motherly love* or care. *Arbutnot*.

MOTHERLY, *ode*. In the manner of a mother. *Doane*.

MOTHER-WATER, *n.* A fluid remaining after the evaporation of salt water, and containing deliquescent salts and impurities. *Ure*.

MOTHER-WIT, *n.* Native wit; common sense.

MOTHER-WÖRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Leonurus*.

MOTHERY, *a.* Concreted; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother; as the *motherly substance* in liquors.

MOTH MULLEN, *n.* A plant. *Miller*.

MOTH WÖRT, *n.* A plant.

MOTH Y, *a.* [*from moth*.] Full of moths; as an old *mothly saddle*. *Shak.*

MOTION, *n.* [*L. motio*; *Fr. motion*. See *Move*.] The act or process of changing place; change of local position; the passing of a body from one place to another; change of distance between bodies; opposed to *rest*.

Animal motion is that which is performed by animals in consequence of volition or an act of the will; but how the will operates on the body in producing motion, we cannot explain. *Mechanical motion* is effected by the force or power of one body acting on another. *Perpetual motion* is that which is effected or supplied by itself, without the impulse or intervention of any external cause. Hitherto it has been found impossible to invent a machine that has this principle.

2. *Animal life* and action.

Devoid of sense and motion.

3. *Manner of moving the body*; *posture*; *gait*; *air*.

Each member move and every *motion* guide.

Blackmore.

4. Change of posture; action.

Watching the *motion* of her patron's eye.

Dryden.

5. Military march or movement.

Milton.

6. Agitation; as, the *motions* of the sea.

7. Internal action; excitement; as the *motions* of the breast.

Gay.

8. Direction; tendency.

In our proper *motion* we ascend.

Milton.

9. The effect of impulse; action proceeding from any cause, external or internal. In the growth of plants and animals, there must be a *motion* of the component parts, though invisible. Attraction or chemical affinity produces sensible *motion* of the parts of bodies. *Motions* of the mind ascribed to the invisible agency of the Supreme Being, are called good *motions*.

Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God.

South.

10. Proposal made; proposition offered; particularly, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly. A *motion* made for a committee; a *motion* for introducing a bill; a *motion* to adjourn.

11. A puppet-show or puppet. [Not used.]

Shak.

MOTION, v. t. To propose. [Little used. See *Move*.]

MOTIONER, n. A mover. [Not used.]

MOTIONLESS, a. Wanting motion; being at rest.

I grow a statue, fixed and *motionless*.

Dryden.

MOTIVE, a. [See the Noun.] Causing motion; having power to move or tending to move; as a *motive* argument; *motive* power.

Hooker. Bentley.

MOTIVE, n. [It. Sp. Port. *motivo*; Fr. *motif*. See *Move*.]

1. That which incites to action; that which determines the choice, or moves the will. Thus we speak of good *motives*, and bad *motives*; strong and weak *motives*. For a *motive* to continue at rest is ease or satisfaction; the *motive* to change is uneasiness, or the prospect of good.

2. That which may or ought to incite to action; reason; cause.

Shak.

3. A mover. [Not in use.]

MOTIVITY, n. The power of producing motion.

MOTLEY, a. [W. *ysmal*, a spot; *ysmotiaw*, to spot, to dapple; Sp. *motear*, id.; Eng. *mate*.]

1. Variegated in color; consisting of different colors; dappled; as a *motley* coat.

Shak.

2. Composed of different or various parts, characters or kinds; diversified; as a *motley* style.

And doubts of *motley* hue.

Dryden.

[This word primarily means *spotted*; but it may signify also *striped*.]

MOTOR, n. [L. from *moveo*, to move.] A mover. The metals are called *motors* of electricity.

Folta.

MOTORY, a. Giving motion; as *motory* muscles.

Ray.

MOTTO, n. [It. id.; Sp. Port. *mot*; Fr. *mot*; Sax. *moethelan*, to speak; Ir. *mead-hair*, talk, discourse; Goth. *mathlei*, id.; Gr. *μῦθος*, μῦθησις, μῦθησικαί.]

Primarily, a word; but more commonly, a sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay or discourse, containing the subject of it, or added to a device.

In *heraldry*, the motto is carried in a scroll, alluding to the bearing or to the name of the bearer, or expressing some important idea.

MOUND, an incorrect orthography. [See *Mold*, and its derivatives.]

MOUNT. [See *Moll*.]

MOUNCH, } v. t. To chew. *Obs. Chaucer.*

MAUNCH, } v. t. To chew. *Obs. Chaucer.*

MOUND, n. [Sax. *mund*; W. *mient*, from *muon*; L. *mons*. See *Mount*.]

Something raised as a defense or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a rampart or fence.

God has thrown

That mountain as his garden *mound*, high

raised.

Milton.

To thid the thicketts or to leap the *mounds*.

Dryden.

MOUND, v. t. To fortify with a mound.

Johnson.

MOUNDED, pp. Surrounded or defended by mounds.

The lakes high *mounded*.

J. Barlow.

MOUNDING, pp. Defending by a mound.

MOUNT, n. [Fr. *mont*; Sax. *mnt*; It. Port. *Sp. monte*; Arm. *menez*, *menc*; W. *muent*, a mount, mountain or *muoud*, a heap; L. *mons*, literally a heap or an elevation; Ir. *moir* or *muine*; Basque, *mendia*. Qu. Gr. *βουνος*.]

1. A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land. *Mount* is used for an eminence or elevation of earth, indefinite in height or size, and may be a hillock, hill or mountain. We apply it to *Mount Blanc*, in Switzerland, to *Mount Tom* and *Mount Holyoke*, in Massachusetts, and it is applied in Scripture to the small hillocks on which sacrifice was offered, as well as to *Mount Sinai*. Jacob offered sacrifice on the *mount* or heap of stones raised for a witness between him and Laban. Gen. xxxi.

2. A mound; a bulwark for offense or defense.

Hew ye down trees and cast a *mount* against

Jerusalem. Jer. vi.

3. Formerly, a bank or fund of money.

Obs. Bacon.

MOUNT, v. i. [Fr. *monter*; It. *montare*; Sp. *montar*.]

1. To rise on high; to ascend; with or without. Both the eagle *mount* up at thy command; Job xxxix.

The fire of trees and houses *mounts* on high.

Cowley.

2. To rise; to ascend; to tower; to be built to a great altitude.

Though Babylon should *mount* up to heaven. Jer. li.

3. To get on horseback.

Shak.

4. To leap upon any animal.

5. To amount; to rise in value.

A Bring then these blessings to a strict account, Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount*.

Pope.

MOUNT, v. t. To raise aloft; to lift on high.

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high?

Shak.

2. To ascend; to climb; to get upon an elevated place; as, to *mount* a throne.

3. To place one's self on horseback; as, to *mount* a horse.

4. To furnish with horses; as, to *mount* a troop. The dragoons were well *mounted*.

5. To put on or cover with something; to embellish with ornaments; as, to *mount* a sword.

6. To carry; to be furnished with; as, a ship of the line *mounts* seventy four guns; a fort *mounts* a hundred cannon.

7. To raise and place on a carriage; as, to *mount* a cannon.

To *mount guard*, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.

MOUNTAIN, n. [Fr. *montagne*; Sp. *montaña*; It. *montagna*; L. *adjective*, *montanus*.]

A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, but of no definite altitude. We apply *mountain* to the largest eminences on the globe; but sometimes the word is used for a large hill. In general, *mountain* denotes an elevation higher and larger than a hill; as the *Altaic mountains* in Asia, the Alps in Switzerland, the Andes in South America, the Alleghany mountains in Virginia, the Catskill in New-York, the White mountains in New-Hampshire, and the Green mountains in Vermont. The word is applied to a single elevation, or to an extended range.

MOUNTAIN, a. Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain; as *mountain air*; *mountain pines*; *mountain goats*.

MOUNTAIN-BLUE, n. Malachite; carbonate of copper.

MOUNTAINER, } a. An inhabitant of a mountain.

2. A rustic; a freebooter; a savage.

MOUNTAINET, n. A small mountain; a hillock. [Not used.]

Sidney.

MOUNTAIN-GREEN, n. A carbonate of copper.

MOUNTAINOUS, a. Full of mountains; as the *mountainous* country of the Swiss.

2. Large as a mountain; huge; as a *mountainous* heap.

3. Inhabiting mountains. [Not used.]

Prior.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, n. The state of being full of mountains.

Brewster.

MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY, n. A plant of the genus *Athanasia*.

Lec.

MOUNTAIN-ROSE, n. A plant.

MOUNTAIN-SOAP, n. A mineral of a pale brownish black color.

Ure.

MOUNTANT, a. [Fr. *montant*.] Rising on high.

Shak.

MOUNTBANK, n. [It. *montare*, to mount, and *banca*, bench.]

1. One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies, and thus deludes the ignorant multitude. Persons of this character may be indicted and punished.

2. Any boastful and false pretender.

Nothing so impossible in nature, but *mountbanks* will undertake.

Arbutnot.

MOUNTBANK, v. t. To cheat by boasting and false pretences; to gull.

Shak.

MOUNT EBANKERY, *n.* Quackery; boastful and vain pretenses. *Hammond.*

MOUNT-ED, *pp.* Raised; seated on horseback; placed on a carriage; covered or embellished; furnished with guns.

MOUNT-ENANCE, *n.* Amount in space. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

MOUNT'ER, *n.* One that mounts or ascends. *Swayl.*

MOUNTING, *ppr.* Rising; soaring; placing on horseback; ascending an eminence; embellishing.

MOUNTINGLY, *adv.* By rising or ascending.

MOUNT'PY, *n.* The rise of a hawk. *Sidney.*

MOURN, *v. t.* [*Sax. murnan, myrnan; L. mæreo*; allied perhaps to *G. D. murren*, to *murnur*; *Fr. morne*, sad, sullen. See *Murmur*, and the root of *amaris*, bitter. *Class Mr. No. 7.*]

1. To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful. Mourning may be expressed by weeping or audible sounds, or by sobs, sighs or inward silent grief. Abraham came to mourn for Sarah and to weep. *Gen. 23.*
Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted. *Matt. v.*

2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow. We mourn in black. *Shak.*
Grieve for an hour perhaps, then mourn a year. *Pope.*

MOURN, *v. t.* To grieve for; to lament. But there is an ellipsis of *for*, the verb not being transitive. When we say, we mourn a friend or a child, the real sense and complete phrase is, we mourn for a friend, or mourn for the loss of a friend. "He mourn'd his rival's ill success," that is, he mourned for his rival's ill success. *Addison.*

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner. The love lorn nightingale Nightly to thine her sad song mourneth well. *Milton.*

MOURNE, *a. morn.* [*Fr. morné.*] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel is fixed, or the ferrel. [*Not used.*]

Sidney Johnson.

MOURNER, *n.* One that mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune.

2. One that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning. *L'Estrange.*

3. Something used at funerals. The mourner eugh and builder oak were there. *Dryden.*

MOURNFUL, *a.* Intended to express sorrow, or exhibiting the appearance of grief; as a mournful bell; mournful music. *Shak. Dryden.*
No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds. *Shak.*

2. Causing sorrow; sad; calamitous; as a mournful death. *Shak.*

3. Sorrowful; feeling grief. The mournful fair— Shall visit her distinguished urn. *Prior.*

MOURNFULLY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of sorrow; with sorrow. *Mal. iii.*

MOURNFULNESS, *n.* Sorrow; grief; state of mourning.

2. Appearance or expression of grief.

MOURNING, *ppr.* Grieving; lamenting; sorrowing; wearing the appearance of sorrow.

MOURNING, *n.* The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.

2. The dress or customary habit worn by mourners.
And ev'n the pavements were with mourning hid. *Dryden.*

MOURNING-DÖVE, *n.* A species of dove found in the U. States, the *Columba Carolinaensis*.

MOURNINGLY, *adv.* With the appearance of sorrow. *Shak.*

MOUSE, *n. plu. mice.* [*Sax. Sw. mus; D. muiz; G. mus; Dan. mus, mus; L. mus; Gr. mus; Russ. mishe.* The *L. mus* forms *musis* in the genitive, and the root is not obvious.]

1. A small animal of the genus *Mus*, inhabiting houses. The name is also applied to many other species of the genus, as the *field mouse, meadow mouse, rock mouse, Scjpe*.

2. Among seamen, a knob formed on a rope by spun yarn or parcelling. *Mar. Dict.*

MOUSE, *v. i. mouz.* To catch mice. *Shak.*

MOUSE, *v. t. mouz.* To tear, as a cat devours a mouse.
To mouse a hook, with seamen, is to fasten a small line across the upper part to prevent unhooking. *Mar. Dict.*

MOUSE-EAR, *n. mous'-ear.* A plant of the genus *Hieracium*; also, a plant of the genus *Myosotis*, called likewise *mouse-ear scorpion grass*. The *mouse-ear chickweed* is of the genus *Cerastium*. *Lee. Encyc.*

MOUSE-HOLE, *n. mous'-hole.* A hole where mice enter or pass; a very small hole or entrance.
He can creep in at a mouse-hole. *Stillingfleet.*

MOUSE-HUNT, *n. mous'-hunt.* A hunting for mice.

2. A mouser; one that hunts mice. *Shak.*

MOUSER, *n. mouz'-er.* One that catches mice. The cat is a good mouser.

MOUSE-TAIL, *n. mous'-tail.* A plant of the genus *Myosurus*.

MOUSE-TRAP, *n. mous'-trap.* A trap for catching mice. *Prior.*

MOUTH, *n.* [*Sax. muth.* As this word does not occur in the other Teutonic dialects, and as *n* is sometimes casually introduced into words before dentals, it is not improbable that the Goth. *munths*, *G. Dan. mund*, *Sw. muu*, and *D. mond*, may be the same word. The Saxon *muth* coincides in elements with *molto*, *Gr. μολο*.]

1. The aperture in the head of an animal, between the lips, by which he utters his voice and receives food. In a more general sense, the mouth consists of the lips, the gums, the insides of the cheeks, the palate, the salival glands, the uvula and tonsils. *Encyc.*

2. The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied; as the *mouth* of a jar or pitcher.

3. The part or channel of a river by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or into a lake. The Mississippi and the Nile discharge their waters by several mouths.

4. The opening of a piece of ordnance at the end, by which the charge issues.

5. The aperture of a vessel in animal bodies, by which fluids or other matter is received or discharged; as the *mouth* of the lacteals.

6. The opening or entrance of a cave, pit, well or den. *Dan. viii.*

7. The instrument of speaking; as, the story is in every body's *mouth*. *South. Locke.*

8. A principal speaker; one that utters the common opinion.
Every collier house has some statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Addison.*

9. Cry; voice.
The fearful dogs divide,
All spend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide. *Dryden.*

10. In Scripture, words uttered. *Job xix. Is. xlix. Ps. lxxiii.*

11. Desires; necessities. *Ps. ciii.*

12. Freedom and boldness of speech; force of argument. *Luke xxi.*

13. Boasting; vaunting. *Judges ix.*

14. Testimony. *Deut. xvii.*

15. Reproaches; calumnies. *Job v.*

To make a *mouth*, } to distort the mouth;
To make mouths, } to make a dry face;
hence, to deride or treat with scorn. *Shak. Addison.*

2. To put; to treat disdainfully. *Doven* in the *mouth*, dejected; mortified. *L'Estrange.*
To have *God's law* in the *mouth*, to converse much on it and delight in it. *Ex. xiii.*
To draw near to *God with the mouth*, to make an external appearance of devotion and worship, while there is no regard to him in the heart. *Is. xxix.*

A *froared* *mouth*, contradictions and disobedience. *Prov. iv.*

A *smooth* *mouth*, soft and flattering language. *Prov. v.*

To stop the *mouth*, to silence or to be silent; to put to shame; to confound. *Rom. iii.*
To lay the hand on the *mouth*, to be struck silent with shame. *Mic. vii.*

To set the *mouth against the heavens*, to speak arrogantly and blasphemously. *Ps. lxxiii.*

MOUTH, *v. t.* To utter with a voice affectively big or swelling; as, to *mouth* words or language.
Twich'd by the sleeve, he *mouths* it more and more. *Dryden.*

2. To take into the mouth; to seize with the mouth. *Dryden.*

3. To chew; to grind, as food; to eat; to devour. *Shak.*

4. To form by the mouth, as a bear her cub. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

5. To reproach; to insult. *Blair.*

MOUTH, *v. i.* To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; as a *mouth*ing actor. *Dryden.*
I'll blow out for Rome and for my country,
And murther at Cesar, till I shake the senate. *Addison.*

MOUTHED, *pp.* Uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice.

2. Taken into the mouth; chewed.

3. a. Furnished with a mouth; used chiefly in composition; as well-mouthed; foul-mouthed, contumelious, reproachful or obscene; mealy-mouthed, basifull, reserved in speaking the plain truth; hard-mouthed, as a horse, not obedient to the bit, difficult to be restrained or governed by the bridle.

4. Borne down or overpowered by clamor.

MOUTH FRIEND, *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended friend. *Shak.*

MOUTHFUL, *n.* As much as the mouth contains at once.

2. A quantity proverbially small; a small quantity. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*

MOUTH-HONOR, *n.* Civility expressed without sincerity. *Shak.*

MOUTHING, *ppr.* Uttering with an affected swelling voice.

MOUTHLESS, *a.* Destitute of a mouth.

MOUTH-MADE, *a.* Expressed without sincerity; hypocritical.

MOUTH-PIECE, *n.* The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied.

2. One who delivers the opinions of others.

MOVABLE, *a.* [from *move*.] That may be moved; that can or may be lifted, carried, drawn, turned or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion.

2. That may or does change from one time to another; as a *movable* feast.

A movable letter, in Hebrew grammar, is one that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent.

MOVABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.

MOVABLES, *n. plu.* Goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands.

MOVABLY, *adv.* So that it may be moved. *Greav.*

MÖVE, *v. t. moov.* [*L. moveo*; *It. muovere*; *Sp. mover*; *Fr. mouvoir*; *W. mudaw*. It is probably a contracted word. *Class. Md.*]

1. To impel; to carry, convey or draw from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means. The wind *moves* a ship; the cartman *moves* goods; the horse *moves* a cart or carriage. Mere matter cannot *move* itself. Machines are *moved* by springs, weights, or force applied.

2. To excite into action; to affect; to agitate; to rouse; as, to *move* the passions.

3. To cause to act or determine; as, to *move* the will.

4. To persuade; to prevail on; to excite from a state of rest or indifference.

Minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Knolles.*

But when no female arts his mind could *move*,
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryden.*

5. To excite to tenderness, pity or grief in the heart; to affect; to touch pathetically; to excite feeling in.

The use of images in orations and poetry is to *move* pity or terror. *Fellon.*

When he saw the inhumanities, he was *moved* with compassion on them—*Matt. ix.*

6. To make angry; to provoke; to irritate. *Shak.*

7. To excite tumult or commotion.

When they had come to Bethlehem, all the city was *moved* about them. *Ruth. i. Matt. xxi.*

8. To influence or incite by secret agency.

God *moved* them to depart from him. *2 Chron. xviii. 2 Pet. i.*

9. To shake; to agitate.

The kingdoms were *moved*. *Ps. xli. Jer. xlii.*

10. To propose; to offer for consideration and determination; as, to *move* a resolution in a deliberative assembly.

11. To propose; to recommend.

They are to be blamed alike who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects. *Hayward.*

12. To prompt; to incite; to instigate. *Acts xvii.*

MOVE, *v. i.* To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go in any manner or direction from one place or part of space to another. The planets *move* in their orbits; the earth *moves* on its axis; a ship *moves* at a certain rate an hour. We *move* by walking, running or turning; animals *move* by creeping, swimming or flying.

On the green bank I sat and listened long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*. *Dryden.*

2. To have action.

In him we live, and *move*, and have our being. *Acts xvii.*

3. To have the power of action.

Every *moving* thing that liveth, shall be made for you. *Gen. ix.*

4. To walk.

He *moves* with manly grace. *Dryden.*

5. To march. The army *moved* and took a position behind a wood.

6. To tremble; to shake.

The foundations also of the hills *moved* and were shaken, because he was wroth. *Ps. xviii.*

7. To change residence. Men *move* with the families from one house, town or state to another.

MOVE, *n.* The act of moving; the act of transferring from place to place, as in chess. *Cowley.*

MÖVED, *pp.* Stirred; excited.

MÖVELESS, *a.* That cannot be moved; fixed.

The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tower. *Pope.*

MÖVEMENT, *n.* [*Fr. mouvement.*] Motion; a passing, progression, shaking, turning or flowing; any change of position in a material body; as the *movement* of an army in marching or maneuvering; the *movement* of a wheel or a machine.

2. The manner of moving.

3. Excitement; agitation; as the *movement* of the mind. *Pope.*

4. In music, any single strain or part having the same measure or time.

Any change of time is a change of *movement*. *Busby.*

MÖVEMENT, *a.* [*L. movens.*] Moving; not quiescent. [*Little used.*]

MÖVEMENT, *n.* That which moves any thing. [*Little used.*]

MÖVER, *n.* The person or thing that gives motion or impels to action.

2. He or that which moves.

3. A proposer; one that offers a proposition, or recommends any thing for consideration or adoption; as the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body.

MÖVING, *ppr.* Causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing.

2. a. Exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting; adapted to excite or affect the passions; as a *moving* address or discourse.

MÖVING, *n.* Motive; impulse. *South.*

MÖVINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility; pathetically.

His air, his voice, his looks and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf. *Addison.*

MÖVINGNESS, *n.* The power of affecting, as the passions.

MÖW, *n.* [*Sax. mowe* or *muga*; *It. mucchio*, a heap or mass; *Sp. mucho*, much; *Sw. mjcken*, many, much.]

A heap, mass or pile of hay deposited in a barn.

[We never give this name to hay piled in the field or open air. The latter is called a *stack* or *rick*.]

MÖW, *v. t.* To lay hay in a heap or mass in a barn, or to lay it in a suitable manner.

MÖW, *v. t. pret. mowed*; *pp. mowed* or *mown*. [*Sax. mawan*; *D. maaien* or *mawgen*; *Sw. meja*; *Dan. mejer*; *G. mähnen*. In *Sp.* and *Port.* *mochar* is to cut off. The *L.* has *meto*, and the *Gr.* *mw*, to mow or reap. The last radical letter is not ascertained.]

1. To cut down with a sythe, as grass or other plants. We say, to *mow* grass.

2. To cut the grass from; as, to *mow* a meadow.

3. To cut down with speed; to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity. We say, a discharge of grape shot *mows* down whole ranks of men. Hence Saturn or Time is represented with a sythe, an emblem of the general and indiscriminate destruction of the human race by death.

MÖW, *v. i.* To cut grass; to practice mowing; to use the sythe. Does the man *mow* well?

2. To perform the business of mowing; to cut and make grass into hay; to guttier the crop of grass, or other crop.

[In America, *mow* is not applied to the cutting of wheat or rye. When these are cut with a sythe, they are said to be *cradled*. Oats and barley are sometimes *mowed*.]

MÖW, *n.* [from *mouth*.] A wry face. *Obs.*

MÖW, *v. t.* To make mouths. *Obs.*

MÖW-BURN, *v. i.* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green. *Northmer.*

MÖWE, *v. t.* To be able; to must; may. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

MÖWED, }
MÖWEN, } *pp.* Cut with a sythe.

2. Cleared of grass with a sythe, as land.

MÖWER, *n.* One who mows; a man detrous in the use of the sythe.

MÖWING, *ppr.* Putting into a mow.

MÖWING, *ppr.* Cutting down with a sythe.

MÖWING, *n.* The act of cutting with a sythe.

2. Land from which grass is cut.

MÖUXA, *n.* The down of the migwort of China; a soft liginous substance prepared in Japan from the young leaves of a species of Artemisia. In the eastern countries, it is used for the gout, &c. by burning it on the skin. This produces a dark colored spot, the exulceration of which is promoted by applying a little garlic. *Encyc. Coze.*

MOYLE, *n.* A mule. [See *Mule*.]
MUCH, *a.* [Sw. *mycken*; Sp. *mucha*; It. *mucchio*. See *Moue*. The sense is probably a heap or mass, and it may be allied to *michte*, great, Gr. *μυα*.]
 1. Great in quantity or amount.
 Thou shalt carry *much* seed into the field, and gather but little in. Deut. xxviii.
 Manasseh wrought *much* wickedness in the sight of the Lord to provoke him to anger. 2 Kings xxi.
 Return with *much* riches to thy tents. Josh. xxii.
 2. Long in duration. How *much* time is spent in trifling amusements!
 3. Many in number.
 Edom came out against him with *much* people. Num. xx.
 [This application of *much* is no longer used.]
MUCH, *adv.* In a great degree; by far; qualifying adjectives of the comparative degree; as *much* more, *much* stronger, *much* heavier, *much* more splendid, *much* higher. So we say, *much* less, *much* smaller, *much* less distinguished, *much* weaker, *much* finer.
 2. To a great degree or extent; qualifying verbs and participles.
 Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted *much* in David. 1 Sam. xix.
 It is a sight to be *much* observed. Ex. xii.
 The soul of the people was *much* discouraged because of the way. Num. xxi.
 A *much* afflicted, *much* enduring man. *Psalm*.
 3. Often or long.
 Think *much*, speak little. *Dryden*.
 4. Nearly.
 All left the world *much* as they found it. *Tenple*.
MUCH, *n.* A great quantity; a great deal.
 He that gathered *much* had nothing over. Ex. xvi.
 To whom *much* is given, of him *much* shall be required. Luke xii.
 They have *much* of the poetry of Mæneas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden*.
 2. More than enough; a heavy service or burden.
 He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton*.
 Who thought it *much* a man should die of love. *Dryden*.
 3. An uncommon thing; something strange.
 It was *much* that one who was so great a lover of peace should be happy in war. *Bacon*.
 As *much*, an equal quantity; used as an adjective or noun. Return as *much* bread as you borrowed. If you borrow money, return as *much* as you receive. So we say, *twice as much*, *five times as much*, that is, twice or five times the quantity.
 2. A certain or suitable quantity.
 Then take *as much* as thy soul desireth. 1 Sam. ii.
 3. To an equal degree; adverbially. One man loves power as *much* as another loves gold.
 So *much*, an equal quantity or a certain quantity, as a noun; to an equal degree, or to a certain degree, as an adverb.
 Of sweet cinnamon half *as much*. Ex. xxx.
 In all Israel, there was none to be so *much* praised as Absalom. 2 Sam. xiv.
 Too *much*, an excessive quantity, as a noun; to an excessive degree, as an adverb.

To make *much* of, to value highly; to prize or to treat with great kindness and attention. *Milner*.
 2. To fondle.
Muck at one, nearly of equal value, effect or influence.
MUCHWHAIT, *adv.* Nearly; almost. [Not elegant.] *Locke*.
MUCIC, *a.* [from *mucous*.] The mucic acid is the same as the saccolactonic. It is obtained from gums, &c. *Ure*.
MUCID, *a.* [L. *mucidus*, from *mucos*.] Musty; waxy; slimy.
MUCIDNESS, *n.* Mustiness; sliminess. *Rinsworth*.
MUCILAGE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *mucus*, the slimy discharges from the nose; *mucos*, to grow moldy or musty; It. *mucillagine*; Sp. *mucilago*. The L. *mucus*, in fr. is smog; *smagrin*, to blow the nose. It is probably allied to Eng. *muck*; Heb. Ch. *מִיץ* or *מִיץ*, to dissolve, to putrefy. Class Mg. No. 8. 10.]
 1. In chemistry, one of the proximate elements of vegetables. The same substance is a gum when solid, and a mucilage when in solution. *Thomson*.
 Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from inspissation. *Ray*.
Mucilage is obtained from vegetable or animal substances. *Nicholson*.
 2. The liquor which moistens and lubricates the ligaments and cartilages of the articulations or joints in animal bodies. *Encyc.*
MUCILAGINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; as the *mucilaginous* glands. *Encyc.*
 2. Slimy; ropy; moist, soft and lubricous; partaking of the nature of mucilage; as a *mucilaginous* gum. *Grew*.
MUCILAGINOUSNESS, *n.* Sliminess; the state of being mucilaginous.
MUCITE, *n.* A combination of a substance with mucic acid. *Parke*.
MUCK, *n.* [Sax. *meac*, *mior*; Dan. *mog*; *dung*; *mug*, mold, soil; L. *mucus*; ori. from moisture or putrefaction. In W. *mug* is *smoke*, which may be allied to Eng. *muggy*, from dissolving, wasting. So in French *fumer*, to smoke, to dung or muck. See the Heb. and Ch. verbs under *mucilage*. In Russ. *mochu* is to moisten, and *makayu*, to dip, to soak.]
 1. Dung in a moist state, or a mass of dung and putrefied vegetable matter. *Philips*.
 With fattening *muck* besmear the roots.
 2. Something mean, vile or filthy.
 To run a *muck*, to run madly and attack all we meet. *Psalm*.
 Running a *muck*, is a phrase derived from the Malays, (in whose language *amock* signifies to kill), applied to desperate persons who intoxicate themselves with opium and then arm themselves with a dagger and attempt to kill all they meet. *Ed. Encyc.*
MUCK, *v. t.* To manure with muck. *Tusser*.
MUCKENDER, *n.* [Sp. *mucadero*, from *moco*, *mucus*; Fr. *mouchoir*.] A pocket handkerchief. [Not used.] *Dorset*.

MUCK'ER, *v. t.* [from *muck*.] To scrape together money by mean labor or shifts. [Not used in America.]
MUCKERER, *n.* A miser; a niggard. [Not used.] *Chaucer*.
MUCK HEAP, *n.* A dunghill.
MUCK HILL, *n.* A dunghill.
MUCK INNESS, *n.* Filthiness; nastiness. *Johnson*.
MUCK LE, *a.* [Sax. *mycel*.] Much. *Obs.*
MUCK SWEAT, *n.* Profuse sweat. *Johnson*.
MUCK WORM, *n.* A worm that lives in muck.
 2. A miser; one who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices. *Bunyan*.
MUCKY, *a.* Filthy; nasty. *Spenser*.
MUCOSO-SACCHARINE, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar. *Fourcroy*.
MUCOUS, *a.* [See *Mucus*.] Pertaining to mucus or resembling it; slimy, ropy and lubricous; as a *mucous* substance.
 2. Secreting a slimy substance; as the *mucous* membrane.
 The *mucous* membrane lines all the cavities of the body which open externally, and secretes the fluid called *mucus*. *Bichat*.
MUCOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess.
MUCRONATE, *a.* [L. *mucronatus*, from *MUCRONATE*, *a.* *μυκρο*, a point.] Narrowed to a point; terminating in a point. *Woodward*.
MUCULENT, *a.* [L. *muculentus*.] Slimy; moist and moderately viscous.
MUCUS, *n.* [L. See *Mucilage* and *Muck*.]
 1. A viscid fluid secreted by the *mucous* membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend. It covers the living membranes of all the cavities which open externally, such as those of the mouth, nose, lungs, intestinal canal, urinary passages, &c. It differs from gelatine. *Parr*.
 In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment. *Arbuthnot*.
 2. This term has also been applied to other animal fluids of a viscid quality, as the synovial fluid, which lubricates the cavities of the joints.
MUD, *n.* [D. *modder*; G. *moder*. See *Mother*. *Ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ συνταχθῆναι τὸν λέυματος ἐπιτοῦ μωτ. Ταῦτο τινος φανῶν ἴδιον, αἰδὲ ψάραδος μῆτρως οὐκ ἔστι. Mol. id est, mud; Phœnicis ita scribentur. Bochart, Phœn. lib. 2. Chap. 2.]
 This is said to be a fragment of Sancho-niathor's Phœnician history, translated by Philo and preserved by Eusebius. This Phœnician word *mod*, *μωτ*, rendered in Gr. *μωτ*, is precisely the English *mud*, the matter, material or substance of which, according to the ancients, all things were formed. See Castels. Col. 2010, and the word *mother*. Plutarch, de Iside, says the Egyptians called Isis *mudh*, that is, *mother*. This is a remarkable fact, and proves beyond controversy the common origin of the Phœnician, Celtic and Teutonic nations. *Mud* may perhaps be named from wetness, and be connected with L. *madco*, Gr. *μῆδω*, W. *mydydure*, to wet.]*

Moist and soft earth of any kind, such as is found in marshes and swamps, at the bottom of rivers and ponds, or in high-ways after rain.

MUD, *v. t.* To bury in mud or slime.

2. To make turbid or foul with dirt; to stir the sediment in liquors. *Shak. Glanville.*

MUD-DILY, *adv.* [from *muddy*.] Turbidly with foul mixture.

MUD-DINESS, *n.* Turbidity; foulness caused by mud, dirt or sediment; as the *muddiness* of a stream. *Addison.*

MUD-DLE, *v. t.* [from *mud*.] To make foul, turbid or muddy, as water.

He did ill to *muddle* the water. *L'Estrange.*

2. To intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor.

He was often drunk, always *muddled*. *Arbuthnot.*

Epicurus seems to have had his brains *muddled*. *Bentley.*

MUD-DLED, *pp.* Made turbid; half drunk; stupefied.

MUD-DLING, *pp.* Making foul with dirt or dregs; making half drunk; stupefying.

MUD-DY, *a.* [from *mud*.] Foul with dirt or fine earthy particles; turbid, as water or other fluids; as a *muddy* stream. Water running on fine clay always appears *muddy*.

2. Containing mud; as a *muddy* ditch; a *muddy* road. *Shak.*

3. Dirty; dashed, soiled or besmeared with mud; as *muddy* boots.

4. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure; as this *muddy* vesture of decay. *Shak.*

5. Dark; of the color of mud; as *muddy* cheeks. *Sweyl.*

6. Cloudy in mind; dull; heavy; stupid. *Shak.*

MUD-DY, *v. t.* To soil with mud; to dirty.

2. To cloud; to make dull or heavy. *Greiv.*

MUD-DY-HEADED, *a.* Having a dull understanding.

MUD-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of the cyprin-kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MUD-SILL, *n.* In bridges, the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c. [See *Sill*.]

MUD-SUCKER, *n.* An aquatic fowl. *Derham.*

MUD-WALL, *n.* A wall composed of mud, or of materials laid in mud without mortar. *South.*

2. A bird, the apiaster. *Ainsworth.*

MUD-WALLED, *a.* Having a mud wall. *Prior.*

MUD-WORT, *n.* A species of *Limosella*, the least water plantain. *Let.*

MUE. [See *Mew*.]

MUFF, *n.* [Dan. *muuff* or *muff*; D. *mof*; G. *muff*; Fr. *mouffe*, *mitteux*; Sp. *muffas*, thick gloves.]

A warm cover for the hands, usually made of fur or dressed skins. *Locke. Dryden.*

MUFFIN, *n.* A delicate or light cake.

MUFFLE, *v. t.* [D. *muffelen*; G. *muffeln*; It. *cauffare*, to disguise or mask.]

1. To cover from the weather by cloth, fur or any garment; to cover close, particularly the neck and face.

You must be *muffled* up like ladies.

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Dryden. Addison.*

2. To blindfold. *Shak.*

Alas! that love whose view is *muffled* still— He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

3. To cover; to conceal; to involve. They were in former ages *muffled* in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot.*

4. In seamanship, to put matting or other soft substance round an oar, to prevent its making a noise.

5. To wind something round the strings of a drum to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.

MUFFLE, *v. i.* To mutter; to speak indistinctly or without clear articulation.

MUFFLE, *n.* [Sp. *muffa*.] In chemistry, a vessel in the shape of an oblong arch or vault, closed behind by a semi-circular plane, the floor of which is a rectangular plane; or in other words, a little oven to be placed in a furnace, and under which small cupels and crucibles are placed, in which substances are subjected to heat without coming in contact with fuel, smoke or ashes; used in metallurgical operations. *Fourcroy. Encyc.*

MUFFLED, *pp.* Covered closely, especially about the face; involved; blindfolded.

MUFFLER, *n.* A cover for the face; a part of female dress. *Shak. Arbuthnot.*

MUFFLING, *pp.* Covering closely, especially about the face; wrapping close; involving; blindfolding.

MUFFLON, *n.* The wild sheep or mutton.

MUFFTI, *n.* The high priest or chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Mohammedans.

MUG, *n.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of cup from which liquors are drank.

In America, the word is applied chiefly or solely to an earthen cup.

MUG GARD, *a.* [See *Mugg*.] Sullen; displeased. [Not in use.]

MUG GENT, *n.* A species of wild fresh water duck. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MUG-GISH, *a.* [W. *mucan*, a cloud of fog; *mug*, smoke; or from the root of *muck*.]

1. Moist; damp; moldy; as *muggy* straw.

2. Moist; damp; close; warm and unelastic; as *muggy* air. [This is the principal use of the word in America.] *Mortimer.*

MUG-HOUSE, *n.* [from *mug*.] An ale-house. *Ticket.*

MUGGENT, *a.* [L. *mugio*, to bellow.] Lowing; bellowing. [Not used.] *Brown.*

MUGIL, *n.* [L.] The mullet, a genus of fishes of the order of abdominalis.

MUG-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *Vatica*.

MUG-WORT, *n.* [Sax. *mugwyrht*.] A plant of the genus *Artemisia*.

MULATTO, *n.* [Sp. *mulato*, that is, muled, of a mixed breed, from *mulo*, L. *mulus*, a mule; Fr. *mulatre*.]

A person that is the offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

MULBERRY, *n.* [Sw. *mulbär*; G. *maulbeere*.]

The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus *Morus*.

MULBERRY-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the mulberry.

MULCH, *n.* [Heb. מלח, to dissolve.] Half rotten straw. *Bailey.*

MULCT, *n.* [L. *mulcto* or *multa*.] A fine imposed on a person guilty of some offense or misdemeanor, usually a pecuniary fine.

MULCT, *v. t.* [L. *mulcto*; Fr. *mulcter*.] To fine; to punish for an offense or misdemeanor by imposing a pecuniary fine. *Bacon.*

MULCTUARY, *a.* Imposing a pecuniary penalty. *Overbury.*

MULE, *n.* [Sp. It. *mulo*; L. *mulus*; Sax. *mul*; D. *muil* or *muilez*; G. *maulesel*; Sw. *mulisne*; Dan. *mule*; Fr. *id.*; Arm. *mules*; Ir. *mule*; W. *mul*. The latter signifies a mule, and bashful, simple.]

1. A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. But the name is applied to any animal produced by a mixture of different species. *Encyc.*

2. A plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species of plant with the farina or fecundating dust of another. This is called also a *hybrid*. *Encyc. Martyn.*

MULETEER, *n.* [It. *mulatiere*; Fr. *muiletier*.]

A mule-driver.

MULE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Hemionitis*.

MULIEBRITY, *n.* [from L. *muliebris*, from *mulier*, a woman.]

Womanhood; the state of being a woman; a state in females corresponding to virility in man; also, effeminacy; softness.

MULIER, *n.* [L.] In law, lawful issue born in wedlock though begotten before. *Encyc.*

MULISH, *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

MULL, *v. t.* [qu. L. *mollio*, to soften, or W. *moell*, warm, or Sp. *molliu*, to beat.]

1. To soften; or to heat, sweeten and enrich with spices; as, to *mull* wine.

Drink new cider, *mull'd* with ginger warm. *Gay.*

2. To dispirit or deaden. *Shak.*

MULL, *n.* In *Scottish*, a snuff-box, made of the small end of a horn. *Obs. Cumberland.*

MULL, *n.* Dust. [Not in use.] *Gover.*

MULLEN, *a.* [Old Fr. *molene*; probably so named from the root of L. *molis*, soft. So in German, *wollkraut*, wool-plant.]

A plant of the genus *Verbascon*.

MULIER, *n.* [Fr. *moliere*, *mollette*; L. *molaria*, from *mola*, a mill-stone.]

1. A stone held in the hand with which colors and other matters are ground on another stone; used by painters and apothecaries. *Bailey. Encyc.*

2. An instrument used by glass grinders, being a piece of wood with the piece of glass to be ground cemented to one end, either convex in a basin, or concave in a sphere or bowl. *Encyc.*

MULLET, *n.* [Fr. *mulet*, a mullet, and a great nule; Gr. *μύζος*; *L. multus*.]

A fish of the genus *Mugil*. The lips are membranaceous; the inferior one carinate inwardly; it has no teeth, and the body is of a whitish color. This fish frequents the shore and roots in the sand like a hog. It is an excellent fish for the table.

Encyc.
MUL/LIGURESS, *a.* A twisting of the intestines; sullenness. [A low word.]

MUL/LION, *n.* [Fr. *moulure*.] A division in a window frame; a bar.

MUL/LION, *v. t.* To shape into divisions. *Shak.*

MUL/LOCK, *n.* Rubbish.

MUL/LOSE, *n.* [*L. multus*.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULTAN/GULAR, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle; Basque, *mota*, a multitude; *multa*, much.]

Having many angles; polygonal. *Martyn*.

MULTAN/GULARLY, *adv.* With many angles or corners. *Grew.*

MULTI/CAP/SULAR, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *capsula*, a chest.]

In *botany*, having many capsules. *Martyn*.

MULTI/CAP/SULOUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *cavus*, hollow.]

Having many holes or cavities. *Diet.*

MULTI/FARIOUS, *a.* [*L. multifarius*. *Quarnerius*.]

Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; as *multifarious* artifices.

More.
MULTI/FARIOUSLY, *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity; with great variety of modes and relations.

Bentley.
MULTI/FARIOUSNESS, *n.* Multiplied diversity.

Norris.
MULTI/FID, *a.* [*L. multifidus*; *multus*, many, and *fido*, to divide.]

Having many divisions; many-cleft; divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins; as a *multifid* leaf or corol.

Martyn.
MULTI/FLOUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *flos*, flower.]

Many-flowered; having many flowers.

Martyn.
MULTI/FORM, *a.* [*L. multiformis*; *multus*, many, and *forma*, form.]

Having many forms, shapes or appearances; as the *multiform* operations of the air-pump.

Hutton.
MULTI/FORMITY, *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing.

Johnson.
MULTI/GEN/EROUS, *a.* [*L. multigenus*; *multus*, many, and *genus*, kind.]

Having many kinds. *Diet.*

MULTI/JUGOUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *jugum*, a yoke, a pair.]

Consisting of many pairs.

MULTI/LAT/ERAL, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *latus*, side.]

Having many sides. A *multilateral* figure must also be *multangular*.

MULTI/LINEAL, *c.* Having many lines.

MULTI/LOC/ULAR, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *locus*, a cell.]

Having many cells; as a *multilocular* pericarp. *Martyn.*

MULTI/LOQUOUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *loquor*, to speak.]

Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.

MULTINO/MIAL, } *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *nomen*, name.] *Diet.*

MULTINOM/INAL, } *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *nomen*, name.] *Diet.*

MULTI/PAROUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *pario*, to bear.]

Producing many at a birth. A serpent is a *multiparus* animal.

MULTI/PARTITE, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided.]

Divided into many parts; having several parts.

MULTI/PED, *n.* [*L. multus*, many, and *pes*, foot.]

An insect that has many feet.

MULTI/PED, *a.* Having many feet.

MULTI/PLE, *a.* [*L. multiplex*; *multus*, many, and *placo*, to fold.]

Containing many times.

MULTI/PLE, *n.* In *arithmetic*, a common multiple of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly; thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4. But the least common multiple is the least number which will do this; thus 12 is the least common multiple of 3 and 4.

MULTI/PLEX, *a.* [*L.*] Many-fold; having petals lying over each other in folds.

Martyn.
MULTIPLIABLE, *a.* [Fr. See *Multiply*.]

That may be multiplied.

MULTIPLIABLENESS, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICABLE, *a.* That may be multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, *n.* [*L. multiplicandus*. See *Multiply*.]

In *arithmetic*, the number to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier.

MULTIPLICATE, *a.* [*L. multiplicatus*.]

1. Consisting of many, or more than one. *Derham.*

2. A *multiply* flower is a sort of luxuriant flower, having the corol multiplied so far as to exclude only some of the stamens.

Martyn.
MULTIPLICATION, *n.* [*L. multiplicatio*.]

1. The act of multiplying or of increasing number; as the *multiplication* of the human species by natural generation.

2. In *arithmetic*, a rule or operation by which any given number may be increased according to any number of times proposed.

Thus 10 multiplied by 5 is increased to 50.

MULTIPLICATIVE, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers. *Med. Repos.*

MULTIPLICATOR, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

MULTIPLICITY, *n.* [Fr. *multiplcité*, from *L. multiplex*.]

1. A state of being many; as a *multiplicity* of thoughts or objects.

2. Many of the same kind. The pagans of antiquity had a *multiplicity* of deities.

MULTIPLIED, *pp.* Increased in numbers.

2. Numerous; often repeated; as *multiplied* aggressions.

MULTIPLIER, *n.* One who multiplies, or increases number.

2. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied; the multiplier.

MUL/TIPLY, *v. t.* [*L. multiplico*; *multus*, many, and *placo*, to fold or double, Gr. *πλάσσω*, *P. ptygo*, Fr. *plier*, multiplier.]

1. To increase in number; to make more by natural generation or production, or by addition; as, to *multiply* men, horses or other animals; to *multiply* evils.

I will *multiply* my signs and wonders in Egypt. Ex. vii.

Impunity will *multiply* motives to disobedience. *Ames.*

2. In *arithmetic*, to increase any given number by many times as there are units in any other given number. Thus 7 x 8 = 56, that is, 7 *multiplied* by 8 produces the number 56.

MUL/TIPLY, *v. i.* To grow or increase in number.

Be fruitful and *multiply*. Gen. i.

When men began to *multiply* on the face of the earth. Gen. vi.

2. To increase in extent; to extend; to spread.

The word of God grew and *multiplied*. Acts xii.

MUL/TIPLYING, *ppr.* Increasing in number.

2. Growing or becoming numerous.

MULTI/POTENT, *a.* [*L. multipotens*; *multus*, many, much, and *potens*, powerful.]

Having manifold power, or power to do many things; as *Jove* *multipotent*. *Shak.*

MULTI/PRES/ENCE, *n.* [*L. multus*, many, and *presens*, presence.]

The power or act of being present in many places at once, or in more places than one. *Hall.*

MULTISIL/IQUOUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *siliqua*, a pod.]

Having many pods or seed-vessels. *Bailey.*

MULTIS/OXOUS, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *sonus*, sound.]

Having many sounds, or sounding much. *Bailey.*

MULTISYLL/ABLE, *n.* A word of many syllables; a polysyllable. [*The latter is mostly used.*]

MULTI/TUDE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. multitudo*, from *multus*, many.]

1. The state of being many; a great number.

2. A number collectively; the sum of many. *Hale.*

3. A great number, indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Harris.*

4. A crowd or throng; the populace; applied to the populace when assembled in great numbers, and to the mass of men without reference to an assemblage.

He the vast hissing *multitude* admires. *Addison.*

The *multitude* have always been credulous, and the few artful. *J. Adams.*

MULTI/TUDINOUS, *a.* Consisting of a multitude or great number.

2. Having the appearance of a multitude; as the *multitudinous* sea. *Shak.*

3. Manifold; as the *multitudinous* tongue. *Shak.*

MULTI/VAGANT, } [*L. multivagus*.]

MULTI/VAGOUS, } *a.* Wandering much. [*Not used.*]

MUL/TIVALVE, *n.* [*L. multus*, many, and *valve*, valves, folding doors.]

An animal which has a shell of many valves.

Zoology.

MULTIVALVE, } Having many
MULTIVALVULAR, } a. valves.

MULTIVERSANT, a. [L. *multus*, many, and *verso*, to form.]

Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms. *Journ. of Science.*

MULTIVOUS, a. [L. *multus*, many, and *via*, way.]

Having many ways or roads. [*Litté used.*]

Dict.

MULTOCULAR, a. [L. *multus*, many, and *oculus*, eye.]

Having many eyes, or more eyes than two. *Derham.*

MULTURE, n. [L. *molitura*, a grinding. See *Mill*.]

1. In *Scots law*, the toll or emolument given to the proprietor of a mill for grinding corn. *Encyc.*

2. A grist or grinding.

MUM, a. [See *Mumble*, *Mumm*, and *Mummery*.]

1. Silent; not speaking.
The citizens are *mum*; say not a word. *Shak.*

2. As an exclamation or command, he silent; hush.
Mum then, and no more proceed. *Shak.*

3. As a noun, silence. *Hudibras.*

MUM, n. [G. Dan. *mumme*; D. *mon*.] A species of malt liquor much used in Germany. It is made of the malt of wheat, seven bushels, with one bushel of oat meal and a bushel of ground beans, or in the same proportion. This is brewed with 63 gallons of water, and boiled till one third is evaporated. *Encyc.*

MUM-CHANCE, n. A game of hazard with dice. [*Local.*]

2. A fool. [*Local.*]

MUMBLE, v. i. [G. *mummeln*; D. *mommen*, *mompelen*; Sw. *mumla*; Dan. *munder*. This word seems to be connected with *mum*, in the sense of closeness of the lips.]

1. To mutter; to speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words with a grumbling tone.

Peace, you *mumbling* fool. *Shak.*

—A wrinkled hag, with age grown double, picking dry sticks and *mumbling* to herself. *Owey.*

2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close. *Dryden.*

MUMBLE, v. t. To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

He with *mumbled* prayers atones the deity. *Dryden.*

2. To mouth gently, or to eat with a muttering sound. *Pope.*

3. To suppress or utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MUMBLED, pp. Uttered with a low inarticulate voice; chewed softly or with a low muttering sound.

MUMBLER, n. One that speaks with a low inarticulate voice.

MUMBLING, ppr. Uttering with a low inarticulate voice; chewing softly or with a grumbling sound.

MUMBLINGLY, adv. With a low inarticulate utterance. [*Mumble* and *mutter* are not always synonymous; *mutter* often ex-

presses peevishness, which *mumble* does not.]

MUMMA, v. t. [Dan. *mumme*, a mask; D. *mammen*, to mask; G. *mumme*, a mask or muffle; *mummeln*, to mask, to mumble; Fr. *mummer*; Sw. *formumma*, to personate; probably allied to the Gr. *μῦθος*, *Momus*, the deity of sport and ridicule, a buffoon; for in Rabbinic, this word is used for a mask. Buxt. 1219. The primary sense of this word and *mum* is evidently to close, shut or cover.]

To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise. *Hubbert's Tale.*

MUMMER, n. One who masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; originally, one who made sport by gestures without speaking.

Jugglers and dancers, antics, *mummers*. *Milton.*

MUMMERY, n. [Fr. *monerie*; Sp. *momeria*. See *Mumm*.]

1. Masking; sport; diversion; frolicking in masks; low contemptible amusement; buffoonery.

Your fathers

Disdained the *mummery* of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

2. Farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parody to delude vulgar minds.

MUMMIFY, v. t. [infra.] To make into a mummy. *Journ. of Science.*

MUMMY, n. [It. *mumia*; Sp. Port. *momia*.

In Arabic, *مومية*, *nomia*, is wax, bees-wax, and a mummy; Pers. *موم*, *moum*,

wax. A substance thus called is found in Corasan and in the deserts of Kerman, in Persia, and according to Chardin, it is a gum distilling from rocks. It seems to have some resemblance to asphalt. *Qu. the pissaphaltus* of Pliny.]

1. A dead human body embalmed and dried after the Egyptian manner; a name perhaps given to it from the substance used in preserving it. There are two kinds of mummies. The first are bodies dried by the heat of the sun. Such are found in the sands of Libya. The other kind is taken from the catacombs in Egypt. *Encyc.*

2. The name of two substances prepared for medicinal use, which according to Hill are, the one, the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spices; the other, a liquor running from such mummies when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat and damps. This is preserved in vials, and if suffered to dry, becomes solid. But it is alleged that the first sort consists of pieces of the flesh of executed criminals, or other flesh filled with bitumen and other ingredients. But see the opinion of Chardin, supra.

3. There are found in Poland natural mummies lying in caverns, supposed to be the remains of persons who in time of war were suffocated by their enemies. These bodies are dried, with the flesh and skin shrunk almost close to the bones, and are of a blackish color. *Encyc.*

4. Among gardeners, a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees. *Chambers.*

To beat to a mummy, to beat soundly, or to a senseless mass.

MUMMY-CHOG, n. A small fish of the carp kind. *Pennant.*

MUMP, v. t. [D. *mompfen*. See *Mum* and *Mumble*.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with continued motion; as a *mumping* squirrel. *Owey.*

2. To talk loud and quick. *Ainsworth.*

3. To go begging.

4. To deceive; to cheat. *Johnson.*

MUMPER, n. A beggar.

MUMPING, n. Begging tricks; foolish tricks; mockery.

MUMPSH, a. Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

MUMPS, n. [See *Mum*, *Mumble*, *Mumm*.]

1. Sullenness; silent displeasure. [*Litté used.*] *Skinner.*

2. A disease, the *cyanoche parotidæa*, a swelling of the parotid glands. *Coxe.*

MUNCH, v. t. [perhaps Fr. *manger*, or from the same root.]

To chew by great mouthfuls. [*Fulgar.*] *Shak.*

MUNCH, n. i. To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. [*Fulgar.*] *Dryden.*

MUNCHER, n. One that munches. *Johnson.*

MUND, Sax. *mund*, protection, patronage, peace, is found in old laws; as *mundbrece*, that is, a *breking* or violation of the peace. It is retained in names, as in *Edmund*, Sax. *eadmund*, happy peace, as in *Greek* *μοναχ*, *hesychia*. *Gibson.*

MUNDANE, a. [L. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.]

Belonging to the world; as *mundane* sphere; *mundane* space. *Bentley.*

MUNDANITY, n. Worldliness. [*Not used.*] *Mountague.*

MUNDATION, n. [L. *mundus*, clean.] The act of cleansing. [*Not used.*]

MUNDATORY, a. [L. *mundus*, to cleanse.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. [*Litté used.*]

MUNDIC, n. A kind of marcasite; a mineral substance, so called from its shining appearance. *Obs.* *Woodward.*

MUNDIFICATION, n. [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.]

The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter. *Quincy.*

MUNDIFICATIVE, a. Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Wiseman.*

MUNDIFICATIVE, n. A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

MUNDIFY, v. t. [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.]

To cleanse. [*Litté used.*] *Harvey.*

MUNERARY, a. [L. *munus*, a gift.] Having the nature of a gift. [*Litté used.*] *Johnson.*

MUNERATE, MUNERATION. [*Not used.* See *Remunerate*.]

MUNGEREL, n. [See *Mongrel*.] An animal generated between different kinds, as a dog.

MUNGREL, a. Generated between different kinds; degenerate. *Shak.* *Dryden.*

MUNICIPAL, a. [Fr. from L. *municipalis*, from *municeps*, a person who enjoys the rights of a free citizen; *munus*, office, duty, and *capio*, to take.]

1. Pertaining to a corporation or city; as *municipal rights*; *municipal officers*.

2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom or nation.

Municipal law is properly defined to be a law of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state. — *Blackstone*.

Municipal, as used by the Romans, originally designated that which pertained to a *municipium*, a free city or town. It still remains this limited sense; but we have extended it to what belongs to a state or nation, as a distinct, independent body. *Municipal law* or regulation respects solely the citizens of a state, and is thus distinguished from *commercial law*, *political law*, and the *law of nations*.

MUNICIPALITY, *n.* In France, a certain district or division of the country; also its inhabitants. — *Burke*.

MUNIFICENCE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. munificentia*; *munus*, a gift or favor, and *facio*, to make.]

1. A giving or bestowing liberally; bounty; liberality. To constitute *munificence*, the act of conferring must be free, and proceed from generous motives.

A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. — *Addison*.

2. In Spenser, fortification or strength. [*L. munio*, to fortify.] [*Not used.*]

MUNIFICENT, *a.* Liberal in giving or bestowing; generous; as a *munificent* benefactor or patron. — *Atterbury*.

MUNIFICENTLY, *adv.* Liberally; generously.

MUNIMENT, *n.* [*L. munimentum*, from *munio*, to fortify.]

1. A fortification of any kind; a strong hold; a place of defence. — *Shak*.

2. Support; defense.

3. Record; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained. *Termes de la ley*.

MUNITE, *v. l.* To fortify. [*Not in use.*] — *Bacon*.

MUNIT'ION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. munio*, from *munio*, to fortify. The primary sense is that which is set or fixed, or that which defends, drives back or hinders. Indeed, both senses may be from the same root.

Heb. Ch. מָצוּר, Ar. مَوْجِد, or Heb. מְצוּרָא. — *Class Mn. No. 10. 12.*]

1. Fortification. *Obs.* — *Hale*.

2. Ammunition; whatever materials are used in war for defense, or for annoying an enemy. The word includes guns of all kinds, mortars, &c. and their loading.

3. Provisions of a garrison or fortress, or for ships of war, and in general for an army; stores of all kinds for a fort, an army or navy.

Munitio-ships, ships which convey military and naval stores of any kind, and attend or follow a fleet to supply ships of war.

MUNITY, *n.* Freedom; security. [*Not used.*] [*See Inamunity.*]

MUNION, *n.* *mun'yon.* [*See Manition.*]

An upright piece of timber which separates the several lights in a window-frame. [*See Mullion.*]

MUNS, { *n.* The mouth. [*Fulgar.*]

MURAGE, *n.* [*L. murus*, a wall.] Money paid for keeping walls in repair. *Termes de la ley*.

MURAL, *a.* [*L. muralis*, from *murus*, a wall; *W. mur*, that which is fixed or firm; *murine*, to fix or establish. It seems to belong to the root of *moor*, to make fast, as a ship.]

1. Pertaining to a wall.

— Soon repaired her *mural* breach. — *Milton*.

2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep; as a *mural* precipice.

Mural crown, among the ancient Romans, a golden crown or circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and there lodged a standard. — *Encyc.*

MURDER, *n.* [Sax. *myrðer*, from *myrð*, death; *myrðian*, to murder; *D. moord*; *G. Dan. Sw. mord*; *lr. marb*; *L. mors*; *Sp. muerte*; *It. morte*; *Pehlavi, murdan*, to die; *Sans. marana*; *W. maru*, to die, which seems to be from *marth*, lying flat or plain; *martha*, to flatten, to deaden. If this is the sense, the primary idea is to fail or fall, or to beat down. The old orthography, *murthier*, is obsolete.]

1. The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, by a person of sound mind. To constitute murder in law, the person killing another must be of sound mind or in possession of his reason, and the act must be done with malice premeditated, aforesaid or premeditated; but malice may be implied, as well as expressed. — *Coke*. — *Blackstone*.

2. An outcry, when life is in danger.

MURDER, *v. t.* [Sax. *myrðian*; *D. moorden*; *G. morden*; *Sw. mörda*.]

1. To kill a human being with premeditated malice. [*See the Noun.*]

2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Canst thou murder thy breath in middle of a word? — *Shak*.

MURDERED, *pp.* Slain with malice premeditated.

MURDERER, *n.* A person who in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice.

2. A small piece of ordnance.

MURDERESS, *n.* A female who commits murder. — *Dryden*.

MURDERING, *ppr.* Killing a human being with malice premeditated.

MURDEROUS, *a.* Guilty of murder; as the *murderous* king. — *Milton*.

2. Consisting in murder; done with murder; bloody; cruel; as *murderous* rapine.

3. Bloody; sanguinary; committing murder; as *murderous* tyranny.

4. Premeditating murder; as *murderous* intent or design.

MURDEROUSLY, *adv.* In a murderous or cruel manner.

MURE, *n.* [*L. murus*.] A wall. [*Not used.*] — *Shak*.

MURE, *v. l.* [Fr. *murer*.] To inclose in walls; to wall.

[But *immure* is chiefly used.]

MURMURATE, *v.* [*See Muriate.*] A stone composed of salt, sand and gypsum.

MURMUR, *n.* [*L. murra, murra*, salt water, brine; *amaru*, bitter; *Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Edh. Ar. مرر*, to be bitter. *Class Mr. No. 7.*] A salt formed by muriatic acid combined with a base.

MURRIATED, *a.* Combined with muriatic acid. — *Kirwan*.

2. Put in brine. — *Evelyn*.

MURIATIC, *a.* Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to sea salt. The *muriatic acid* is the acid of marine salt.

MURIATIFEROUS, *a.* Producing muriatic substances or salt.

MURICALCITE, *n.* Rhomb-spar. — *Ure*.

MURICATED, *a.* [*L. muricatus*, from *murxer*, the point of a rock.]

1. Formed with sharp points; full of sharp points or prickles.

2. In *botany*, having the surface covered with sharp points, or armed with prickles. — *Lec. Martyn*.

MURICITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the murxer, a genus of shells.

MURINE, *a.* [*L. murinus*, from *mys, muris*, a mouse.] Pertaining to a mouse or to mice.

MURK, *n.* [Sax. *myrker*; *Dan. mørked*; *Russ. mrak*.] Darkness. [*Little used.*] — *Shak*.

MURKY, *a.* [*Dan. mørk*; *Sw. mørk*, dark, obscure; *mörka*, to darken; *Russ. murku*, to obscure; allied perhaps to *Moar*, an African; *Gr. μαυρος*.]

Dark; obscure; gloomy.

A *murky storm* deep lowering o'er our heads. — *Addison*.

MURMUR, *n.* [*L. See the Verb.*] A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel, or of that of flame.

Black melancholy fits the woods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. — *Pope*.

2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice.

Some discontents there are, some idle murmurs. — *Dryden*.

MURMUR, *v. t.* [*L. murmurare*; *Gr. μωρωω*; *Fr. murmurer*; *Arab. murmurat*; *Sp. Port. murmurar*; *It. mormurare*.] This seems to be a duplication of the root, which is retained in the *D. murren*, *G. murren*, *Sw. murra*, *Dan. murre*, to mutter, growl or murmur; *Sp. murrro*, purring, as a cat; — *Barrow*.

Sw. murr, a grumbling; *Ar. مومر*.

Class Mr. No. 7. It seems also to be connected with *mourra*, *Sax. murrnan*, *murrnian*, to murmur.]

1. To make a low continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or like the wind in a forest; as the *murmuring* surge. — *Shak*.

The forests murmur and the surges roar, — *Pope*.

2. To grumble; to complain; to utter complaints in a low, half articulated voice; to utter sullen discontent; with *at*, before the thing which is the cause of discontent; as, *murmur* not at sickness; or with *at* or *against*, before the active agent which produces the evil.

The Jews murmured at him. — *John vi. xiii.*

The people murmured against Moses. — *Ex. xiii.*

MURMUR, *n.* One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

MURMURING, *ppr.* Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining.

MURMURINGLY, *adv.* With a low sound; with complaints.

MURMUROUS, *a.* Exciting murmur or complaint.

MURR, *n.* A catarrh. [Not in use.]

MURRAIN, *n.* *mur'rin*. [Sp. *morrina*, a disease among cattle, sadness; Port. *morriha*; It. *moria*; *morire*, Port. *morir*, Sp. *morir*, L. *moria*, to die.]

A infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

Ex. ix. Bacon. Garth.
MURRE, *n.* A kind of bird. *Carex*.
MURREY, *a.* [from the root of *Moor*, an African.] Of a dark red color.

Bacon. Boyle.
MURRHINE, *a.* [L. *murrhinus*.] An epithet given to a delicate kind of ware or porcelain brought from the east; Pliny says from Carmania, now Kerman, in Persia. *Encyc. Pinkerton*.
MURRION, *n.* [Port. *morriann*; It. *morrion*, from the root of L. *muris*, a wall. See *Mural*.]

A helmet; a casque; armor for the head; written also *morion*. *King*.
MUSAID, *n.* [Fr. See *Muse*.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent in mind. *Obs.*

MUSCADEL, } [It. *moscatello*; Port. Sp.
MUSCADINE, } *a. moscatel*; Fr. *muscat*.
MUSCAT, } *a. muscadin*, *muscadet*.
MUSCATEL, } from It. *moscato*, *mus-*
or *muscula* [noce *moscada*], a nutmeg, Fr. *muscade*, from *musc*. Hence, in Italian, *rin muscato*, *muscat*, or *muscadine wine*.]

1. An appellation given to a kind of rich wine, and to the grapes which produce it. The word is also used as a noun.
2. A sweet pear.

MUSCLE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *musculus*, a muscle, and a title *mouse*; D. Sw. Dan. *muskel*; G. *muschel*; Gr. *mys*, a mouse, and a muscle.]

1. In *anatomy*, the muscles are the organs of motion, consisting of fibers or bundles of fibers inclosed in a thin cellular membrane. The muscles are susceptible of contraction and relaxation, and in a healthy state the proper muscles are subject to the will, and are called *voluntary* muscles. But other parts of the body, as the heart, the urinary bladder, the stomach, &c. are of a muscular texture, and susceptible of contraction and dilatation, but are not subject to the will, and are therefore called *involuntary* muscles. The red color of the muscles is owing to the blood vessels which they contain. The ends of the muscles are fastened to the bones which they move, and when they act in opposition to each other, they are called *antagonists*.

Encyc.
Muscles are divided into the head, belly and tail. The head is the part fixed on the immovable joint called its origin, and is usually tendinous; the belly is the middle fleshy part, which consists of the true muscular fibers; the tail is the tendinous portion inserted into the part to be moved, called the insertion; but in the tendon, the fibers are more compact than in the belly of the muscle, and do not admit the red globules. *Parr.*

2. A bivalvular shell fish of the genus *Mytilus*; sometimes written *muscl*.
MUSCOSTRY, *n.* *Muscossine*.
MUSCOVA DO, *n.* Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump

sugar are procured by refining. Muscovado is obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the liquid part called *melasses*. *Edwards*. [This word is used either as a noun or an adjective.]

MUS'COY-DUCK, *n.* The musk-duck, *Anas moschata*.

MUS'COY GLASS, *n.* Mica, which see.
MUS'CLAR, *a.* [from *muscle*.] Pertaining to a muscle; as a *muscular fiber*.

2. Performed by a muscle; as *muscular motion*.

3. Strong; brawny; vigorous; as a *muscular body* or *fratne*.

MUSCULARITY, *n.* The state of being muscular. *Green*.

MUS'CLULATE, *n.* A petrified muscle or shell. *Kirwan*.

MUS'CULOUS, *a.* [L. *musculosus*.] Full of muscles.

2. Strong; brawny.

3. Pertaining to a muscle or to a muscle.

MUSE, *n.* *s* as *z*. [L. *musca*; Gr. *μῦσα*. See the Verb.]

1. Properly, song; but in usage, the deity or power of poetry. Hence poets in modern times, as in ancient, invoke the aid of the Muses or Musas, or in other words, the genius of poetry.

Graville commands; and your aid, O *Muses*, bring,

What *Muse* for Graville can refuse to sing. *Pope*.

2. Deep thought; close attention or contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes; hence sometimes, absence of mind.

As in great *mus*, no word to creature spoke. *Spenser*.

He was fill'd
With admiration and deep *mus* to hear
Of things so high and strange. *Milton*.

MUSE, *v. i. s* as *z*. [Fr. *muser*, to loiter or trifle; It. *musare*, to gaze, to stand idle; allied to this word probably are L. *musso* and *musillo*, to mutter or murmur, to demur, to be silent. The Greek *μῦσα* signifies to press, or utter sound with the lips compressed. The latter verb belongs to Class *Ag*; for *μῦσα*, a sound uttered through the nose or with close lips, is of the same family, L. *musillatio*. The word then primarily denotes what we call humming, to hum, as persons do when idle, or alone and steadily occupied. If the elements of the word are *Ms*, it may be re-

ferred to the Ar. Syr. *موس*. Class *Ma. No. 35*.]

1. To ponder; to think closely; to study in silence.

He *mus*ed upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney*.

I *mus*ed on the works of thy hands. Ps. cxlii.

2. To be absent in mind; to be so occupied in study or contemplation, as not to observe passing scenes or things present. *Shak*.

3. To wonder.

Do not *mus* of me. *Obs.* *Shak*.
MUSE, *v. t.* To think on; to meditate on. *Thomson*.

MUSFUL, *a.* Thinking deeply or closely; silently thoughtful.

Full of *musful* thoughts. *Dryden*.
MUSELESS, *a.* Disregarding the power of poetry. *Milton*.

MUSER, *n.* One who thinks closely in silence, or one apt to be absent in mind. *Johnson*.

MUSET, *n.* The place through which the hare goes to relief; a *hunting term*.

MUSEUM, *n.* [Gr. *μῦσεον*, a place for the muses or for study.]

A house or apartment appropriated as a repository of things that have an immediate relation to the arts; a cabinet of curiosities.

MUSH, *n.* [G. *mus*, pap.] The meal of maize boiled in water.

MUSH ROOM, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*, the white mushroom, from *mousse*, moss, or the same root, bearing the sense of softness or nap.]

1. The common name of numerous cryptogamic plants of the natural order of Fungi. Some of them are esculent, others poisonous. Mushrooms grow on dunghills and in moist rich ground, and often spring up in a short time.

The grin of man, in the view of the atheist, is the same with that of the *mushroom*. *Dwight*.

2. An upstart; one that rises suddenly from a low condition in life. *Bacon*.

MUSH ROOM-STONE, *n.* A fossil or stone that produces mushrooms; the *Lyncurium*.

MUS'IC, *n.* *s* as *z*. [L. *musica*; Gr. *μουσική*; Fr. *musique*. See *Muse*.]

1. Melody or harmony; any succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, or any combination of simultaneous sounds in accordance or harmony. Music is *secular* or *instrumental*. *Vocal music* is the melody of a single voice, or the harmony of two or more voices in concert. *Instrumental music* is that produced by one or more instruments.

By music minds an equal temper know. *Pope*.

2. Any entertainment consisting in melody or harmony.

What *music* and dancing and diversions and songs are to many in the world, that prayers and devotions and *pelus* are to you. *Latter*.

3. The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles of harmony, or the properties, dependencies and relations of sounds to each other. This may be called *speculative* or *theoretical music*. *Encyc.*
4. The art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear. This is *practical music* or composition. *Encyc.*
5. Order; harmony in revolutions; as the *music* of the spheres.

MUSICAL, *a.* Belonging to music; as *musical proportion*; a *musical instrument*.

2. Producing music or agreeable sounds; as a *musical voice*.

3. Melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear; as *musical sounds* or *numbers*.

MUSICALLY, *adv.* In a melodious or harmonious manner; with sweet sounds.

MUSICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being melodious or harmonious.

MUSIC-BOOK, *n.* A book containing tunes or notes for the voice or for instruments.

MUSICIAN, *n.* A person skilled in the science of music, or one that sings or per-

forms on instruments of music according to the rules of the art. *Bacon. Dryden.*
MUSIC-MASTER, n. One who teaches music.

MUS'ING, ppr. Meditating in silence.
MUS'ING, n. Meditation; contemplation.
MUSK, n. [*L. muscus*; Gr. $\mu\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$, musk, and moss; It. *musco* and *muschio*; Sp. *musco*; Fr. Arm. *musc*; W. *musg*. The latter Owen derives from *mus*, which as a noun signifies something that shoots out, effluvia, and as an adjective, of a strong scent. The Arabic word coinciding with

this is found under $\mu\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ masaka, to

hold or contain, and the name is interpreted to signify both the follicle containing the matter, and the substance contained.]

A strong scented substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the Thibet musk [*Moschus moschiferus*,] an animal that inhabits the Asiatic Alps, especially the Altaic chain. This animal is a little more than three feet in length; the head resembles that of the roe, the fur is coarse, like that of the cervine race, but thick, erect, smooth and soft. It has no horns, but the male has two long tusks, one on each side, projecting from the mouth. The female is smaller than the male, and has neither tusks nor follicle. The cyst of the male is about the size of a hen's egg, oval, flat on one side and rounded on the other, having a small orifice. This contains a clotted, oily, friable matter of a dark brown color, which is the true musk, one of the strongest odors or perfumes in nature. We give the name to the substance and to the animal. *Encycy.*
MUSK, n. Grape-hyacinth or grape-flower. *Johnson.*

MUSK, v. t. To perfume with musk.

MUSK-APPLE, n. A particular kind of apple.

MUSK-CAT, n. The musk, which see.

MUSK-CHERRY, n. A kind of cherry.

MUSKET, n. [*It. uschetto*; Sp. *mosquete*; Fr. *mosquet*. It seems to be formed from Sp. *mosca, L. musca, a fly.*]

1. A species of fire-arms used in war, and fired by means of a lighted match. This manner of firing was in use as late as the civil war in England. But the proper musket is no longer in use. The name, however, in common speech, is yet applied to fuses or fire-locks fired by a spring lock. *Encycy.*

2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow hawk.

Dryden. Hammer.

MUSKETEER, n. A soldier armed with a musket.

Clarendon.

MUSKETOE, n. [*Sp. Port. mosquito*, from Sp. *mosca, L. musca, a fly.*]

A small insect of the genus *Culex*, that is bred in water; a species of gnat that abounds in marshes and low lands, and whose sting is peculiarly painful and vexatious.

MUSKETOON, n. [*Fr. mousqueton*. See *Musked*.]

A short thick musket, carrying five ounces of iron, or seven and a half of lead; the shortest kind of blunderbuss. *Encycy.*

3. One who is armed with a musketoon.

Herbert.

MUSKINESS, n. [*from musk.*] The scent of musk.

Johnson.

MUSK-MELON, n. [*musk and melon.*] A delicious species of melon; named probably from its fragrance.

MUSK-OX, n. A species of the genus *Bos*, which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay. It has large horns united at the skull, but turned downward on each side of the head. The hair of this animal is very long and fine. *Encycy.*

MUSK-PEAR, n. A fragrant kind of pear.

Encycy.

**MUSK RAT, }
 MUSK QUASH, }^{n.}** An American animal of the murine genus, the *Mus zibethica*. It has a compressed, lanceolated tail, with toes separate. It has the smell of musk in summer, but loses it in winter. The fur is used by hatters. Its popular name in America is *musquash*.

Belknap.

MUSK-ROSE, n. A species of rose; so called from its fragrance. *Bacon. Milton.*

MUSK-SEED, n. A plant of the genus *Hibiscus*.

MUSK-WOOD, n. A species of plant of the genus *Trichilia*.

MUSK Y, a. Having the odor of musk; fragrant. *Milton.*

MUSLIN, n. s as *z.* [*Fr. mousseline*; It. *musolina, mussolo*; Sp. *mostina* or *musulina*. This, if a compound word, is formed of *Fr. mousse*, moss, or its root, on account of its soft nap, and *lin*, flax. The opinion of Linnæus that it is named from *Mossoul*, in Mesopotamia, is probably unfounded.] A sort of fine cotton cloth, which bears a downy knit on its surface. *Encycy.*

MUSLIN, a. Made of muslin; as a *muslin gown*.

MUSLINET, n. A sort of coarse cotton cloth.

**MUSMON, }
 MUSIMON, }^{n.}** An animal esteemed a species of sheep, described by the ancients as common in Corsica, Sardinia and Barbary. Buffon considers it to be the sheep in a wild state. *Encycy.*

MUSROLE, n. [*Fr. musevolle*, from *museau*, muzzle.] The nose band of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS, n. A scramble. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MUSEL. [*See Muscle.*]

MUSSELE, n. [*from the valley of Mussa*, in Piedmont.]

A variety of pyroxene of a greenish white color; otherwise called diopside.

Did. Nat. Hist.

MUS-SULMAN, n. A Mohammedan or follower of Mohammed. The word, it is said, signifies in the Turkish language a true believer, or orthodox. It may be from *Ar. salam*, salvation. *Cyc. Thomson.*

MUS-SULMANISH, a. Mohammedan.

Herbert.

MUST, v. i. [*Sax. most*; D. *moeten, moest*; Sw. *måste*; G. *müssen*. It is used as an auxiliary verb, and has no variation to express person, time or number. Its primary sense is probably to be strong or able, as it is rendered in Saxon; from pressing, straining. Class Ms. No. 25. Ch. and No. 31.]

I. To be obliged; to be necessitated. It expresses both physical and moral necessi-

ty. A man *must* eat for nourishment, and he *must* sleep for refreshment. We *must* submit to the laws or be exposed to punishment. A bill in a legislative body *must* have three readings before it can pass to be enacted.

2. It expresses moral fitness or propriety, as necessary or essential to the character or end proposed. "Deacons *must* be grave;" "a bishop *must* have a good report of them that are without." 1 Tim. iii.

MUST, n. [*L. mustum*; Sax. *most*; It. Sp. *Port. mosto*; Russ. *mat*; Fr. *moût*; D. G. *most*.] Heb. Ch. $\mu\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ to ferment. Class Ms. No. 38.]

New wine; juice pressed from the grape but not fermented. *Encycy.*

MUST, v. t. [*Fr. moiir*, molly; Ir. *musgam*, to be musty. Qu. W. *mes*, of a strong scent.] To make moldy and sour.

Mortimer.

MUST, v. i. To grow moldy and sour; to contract a fetid smell.

MUSTAC, n. A small tufted monkey.

MUSTACHES, n. [*Fr. moustaches*; Sp. *mostacho*, a whisker; It. *mostaccio*; Gr. $\mu\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$, the upper lip, and the hair growing on it.]

Whiskers; long hair on the upper lip.

MUSTARD, n. [*It. mostarda*; Fr. *mostarde*; Arm. *mustard*; Port. *mostarda*; Sp. *mostaza*; W. *mustard*; *mys*, that has a strong scent, and *lard*, a breaking out.]

A plant of the genus *Sinapis*, and its seed, which has a pungent taste and is a powerful stimulant. It is used externally in cataplasms, and internally as a diuretic and stimulant. *Encycy.*

**MUSTEE, }
 MESTEE, }^{n.}** A person of a mixed breed. *IF. Indies.*

MUSTELINE, a. [*L. mustelinus*, from *mustela*, a weasel.]

Pertaining to the weasel or animals of the genus *Mustela*; as a *musteline* color; the *musteline* genus.

MUSTER, v. l. [*G. mustern*, D. *monstern*, Sw. *månstra*, Dan. *mynstern*, to muster; It. *mostrare*, Sp. *Port. mostrear*, Fr. *montrer*, L. *monstrare*, to show. Either *n* has been lost in some of these languages, or it is not radical in the Latin.]

Properly, to collect troops for review, parade and exercise; but in general, to collect or assemble troops, persons, or things. The officers *muster* their soldiers regularly; they *muster* all their forces. The philosopher *musters* all the wise sayings of the ancients. *Spenser. Locke. Tillson.*

MUSTER, v. i. To assemble; to meet in one place.

MUSTER, n. [*It. Port. mostra*, a show or muster; Sp. *muestra*, a pattern, a model, a muster-roll; G. *mueter*, a pattern, a sample; D. *monster*; Dan. *mynter*; L. *monstrum*, a show or prodigy.]

1. An assembling of troops for review, or a review of troops under arms. *Encycy.*

2. A register or roll of troops mustered.

3. To publish the *musters* of your own bands. *Hooker.*

3. A collection, or the act of collecting. *Answorth.*

To *pass muster*, to be approved or allowed. *South.*

MUSTER-BOOK, n. A book in which forces are registered. *Shak.*

MUTTER, *n.* Murrur; obscure utterance.

Millon.
MUTTERED, *pp.* Uttered in a low murmuring voice.

MUTTERER, *n.* A grumbler; one that mutters.

MUTTERING, *pp.* Uttering with a low murmuring voice; grumbling; murmuring.

MUTTERINGLY, *adv.* With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

MUTTON, *n. mut n.* [Fr. *mouton*, for *mouton* - *W. mott*, a wether; *Arin. maud*; *Ir. mott*. *Qu. Gr. μύτιον*.]

1. The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food.

2. A sheep. [*But this sense is now obsolete or ludicrous.*] Bacon.

MUTTONFIST, *n.* A large red brawny hand. *Dryden.*

MUTUAL, *a.* [Fr. *mutuel*; *L. mutus*, from *mutō*, to change.]

Reciprocal; interchanged each acting in return or correspondence to the other; given and received. *Mutual* love is that which is entertained by two persons each for the other; *mutual* advantage is that which is conferred by one person on another, and received by him in return. So we say, *mutual* assistance, *mutual* aversion.

And, what should most excite a *mutual* fame, Your rural cares and pleasures are the same.

MUTUALITY, *n.* Reciprocity; inter-
change. *Pope.*

MUTUALLY, *adv.* Reciprocally; in the manner of giving and receiving; in the tongue and the pen *mutually* assist one another. *Holder.*

[Note. *Mutual* and *mutually* properly refer to two persons or their intercourse; but they may be and often are applied to numbers acting together or in concert.] The act of borrowing. [*Little used.*] *Hull.*

MUTUALITY, [*Little used.*] *Hull.*

MUTUALITY, [*Little used.*] *Hull.*

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MUTUALITY, [*Little used.*] *Hull.*

MUTUALITY, [*Little used.*] *Hull.*

Belonging to me; and, this is *my* book. Formerly, *mine* was used before a vowel, and *my* before a consonant; *my* is now used before both. We say, *my* book; *my* own book; *my* old friend. *Mine* is still used after a verb; as, this book is *mine*.

MYNHEER, *n.* [D. *my* lord or master.] A Dutchman.

MYOGRAPHICAL, *a.* [See *Myography*.] Pertaining to a description of the muscles.

MYOGRAPHIST, *n.* One who describes the muscles of animals.

MYOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *μύς*, *mys*, a muscle, and *γραφία*, to describe.] A description of the muscles of the body.

MYOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Myology*.] Pertaining to the description and doctrine of the muscles.

MYOLOGY, *n.* [*μύς*, *mys*, muscle, and *λογία*, discourse.]

A description of the muscles, or the doctrine of the muscles of the human body.

Cheyne. Encyc.

MYOPE, *n.* [Gr. *μυόψ*; *μύο*, to shut, and *ὤψ*, the eye.] A short-sighted person.

Adams. Encyc.

MYOPY, *n.* Short-sightedness.

MYRIAD, *n.* [Gr. *μύριας*, from *μύριος*, extreme, innumerable; *W. myr*, that is, infinity, fluctuating ants, emmets; *myr*,z, infinity, a myriad, ten thousand. Here we trace the origin of the Gr. *μύριος*, *myriaz*, an ant, so named from numbers or motion. See *Ferret*.]

1. The number ten thousand.

2. An immense number, indefinitely. *Millon.*

MYRIAMETER, *n.* [Gr. *μύρια*, ten thousand, and *μετρον*, measure.]

In the new system of French measures, the length of ten thousand meters, equal to two mean leagues of the ancient measure. *Lutier.*

MYRIARCH, *n.* [Gr. *μύρια*, ten thousand, and *αρχος*, chief.]

A captain or commander of ten thousand men.

MYRIARE, *n.* [Gr. *μύρια* and *αρε*, *L. area*.] A French linear measure of ten thousand acres, or 100,000 square meters. *Lutier.*

MYRICIN, *n.* The substance which remains after bees-wax, or the wax of the *Myrica cordifolia*, has been digested in alcohol. *Dr. John.*

MYRIOLITER, *n.* [Gr. *μύριος* and *λίτρον*, a pound.] A French measure of capacity containing ten thousand liters, or 610,260 cubic inches.

MYR MIDON, *n.* [Gr. *μυρμιδων*, a multitude of ants; *W. myr*; *qu.* so called from their numbers or from their industry.]

Primarily, the Myrmidons are said to have been a people on the borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the war against Troy. Hence the name came to signify a soldier of a rough character, a desperate soldier or ruffian. *Dr. John.*

MYROBALAN, *n.* [*L. myrobolanum*; *Gr. μυροβάλλανος*; *μυρον*, unguent, and *βάλλανος*, a nut.]

A dried fruit of the plum kind brought from the East Indies, of which there are several kinds, all slightly purgative and astringent, but not now used in medicine. *Parr. Encyc.*

Parr. Encyc.

Parr. Encyc.

Parr. Encyc.

Parr. Encyc.

Parr. Encyc.

MYROPLIST, *n.* [Gr. *μύρον*, unguent, and *πώλις*, to sell.] One that sells unguents. [*Little used.*]

MYRRHINE, *n. mer.* [*L. myrrha*; *Gr. μύρρα* or *σμίρρα*; *Sp. It. mirra*; *Fr. myrrhe*; *Arabic,*

from *مر* marra, to be bitter. Class *Mr.*]

A gum-resin that comes in the form of drops or globules of various colors and sizes, of a pretty strong but agreeable smell, and of a bitter taste. It is imported from Egypt, but chiefly from the southern or eastern parts of Arabia; from what species of tree or plant it is procured, is unknown. As a medicine it is a good stomachic, antispasmodic and cordial.

Parr. Fourcroy. Encyc.

MYRRHINE, *a.* [*L. myrrhinus*.] Made of the myrrhine stone. [See *Jurine*.]

Millon.

MYRTIFORM, *a.* [*L. myrtus*, myrtle, and *form*.] Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries.

MYRTLE, *n.* [*L. myrtus*; *Gr. μύρτος*.] A plant of the genus *Myrtus*, of several species. The common myrtle rises with a shrubby upright stem, eight or ten feet high. Its branches form a close full head, closely garnished with oval lanceolate leaves. It has numerous small, pale flowers from the axillas, singly on each foot-stalk. *Encyc.*

MYRUS, *n.* A species of sea-serpent, of the anguilliform kind. *Diet. Nat. Hist.*

MYSELF, *pron.* A compound of *my* and *self*, used after *I*, to express emphasis, marking emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person; as, *I myself* will do it; *I have done it myself*.

2. In the objective case, without *I*, particularly in poetry.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favor. *Addison.*

MYSTAGOGUE, *n. mys'tagoge.* [Gr. *μυστος*, one initiated in mysteries, and *αγωγος*, a leader.]

1. One who interprets mysteries. *Bailey.*

2. One that keeps church relics and shows them to strangers. *Bailey.*

MYSTERIAL, *a.* Containing a mystery or enigma. *B. Jonson.*

MYSTERIARCH, *n.* [Gr. *μυστηριον*, mystery, and *αρχος*, chief.]

One presiding over mysteries. *Johnson.*

MYSTERIOUS, *a.* [See *Mystery*.] Obscure; hid from the understanding; not clearly understood. The birth and connections of the man with the iron mask in France are *mysterious*, and have never been explained.

In *religion*, obscure; secret; not revealed or explained; hidden from human understanding, or unintelligible; beyond human comprehension. Applied to the divine counsels and government, the word often implies something awfully obscure; as, the ways of God are often *mysterious*.

MYSTERIOUSLY, *adv.* Obscurely; enigmatically.

2. In a manner wonderfully obscure and unintelligible.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, *n.* Obscurity; the quality of being hid from the understand-

ing, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder.

2. Artful perplexity.

MYSTERY, *n.* [L. *mysterium*, Gr. *μυστήριον*, a secret. This word in Greek is rendered also *mysterium latibulum*; but probably both senses are from that of hiding or shutting; Gr. *μυσ*, to shut, to conceal.]

1. A profound secret; something wholly unknown or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder; such as the *mystery* of the man with the iron mask in France.

2. In religion, any thing in the character or attributes of God, or in the economy of divine providence, which is not revealed to man. *President Moore.*

3. That which is beyond human comprehension until explained. In this sense, *mystery* often conveys the idea of something awfully sublime or important; something that excites wonder.

Great is the *mystery* of godliness. 1 Tim. iii.

Having made known to us the *mystery* of his will. Eph. i.

We speak the wisdom of God in a *mystery*.

1 Cor. ii.

4. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.

5. A kind of ancient dramatic representation. *Bp. Percy.*

6. A trade; a calling; any mechanical occupation peculiar to those who carry it on, and therefore a secret to others.

[The word in the latter sense has been supposed to have a different origin from the foregoing, viz. Fr. *metier*, Norm. *mezier*, business, trade, occupation, as if from Norm. *meisle*, master. But this is probably incorrect.]

MYSTIC, *adj.* [L. *mysticus*; Gr. *μυστικός*.]

MYSTICAL, *adj.* { *a.* Obscure; hid; secret. *Dryden.*

2. Sacredly obscure or secret; remote from human comprehension.

God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker.*

3. Involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical; as *mystic* dance; *mystic* Babylon. *Milton. Burat.*

MYSTICALLY, *adv.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning. *Donne.*

MYSTICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being *mystical*, or of involving some secret meaning.

MYSTICISM, *n.* Obscurity of doctrine.

2. The doctrine of the Mystics, who profess a pure, sublime and perfect devotion,

wholly disinterested, and maintain that they hold immediate intercourse with the divine Spirit.

MYSTICS, *n.* A religious sect who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.

MYTHIC, *a.* [from Gr. *μῦθος*, a fable.] *Fabulous.* *Shuckford.*

MYTHOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Mythology*.] Relating to mythology; fabulous.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, *adv.* In a way suited to the system of fables.

MYTHOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology, or explains the fables of the ancient pagans. *Norris.*

MYTHOLOGIZE, *v. i.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen.

MYTHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος*, a fable, and *λογία*, discourse.]

A system of fables or fabulous opinions and doctrines respecting the deities which heathen nations have supposed to preside over the world or to influence the affairs of it.

MYTHILITE, *n.* [Gr. *μυθίλος*, a kind of shell.]

In geology, a petrified muscle or shell of the genus *Mytilus*. *Kirwan.*

N.

N is the fourteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and an articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth. It is an imperfect mute or semi-vowel, and a nasal letter; the articulation being accompanied with a sound through the nose. It has one sound only, and after *m* is silent or nearly so, as in *hymn* and *condemna*.

N, among the ancients, was a numeral letter signifying 900, and with a stroke over it, *N*, 9000. Among the lawyers, *N. L.* stood for *non liquet*, the case is not clear.

In commerce, *No.* is an abbreviation of the French *nombre*, and stands for *number*. *N. S.* stands for *New Style*.

NAB, *n.* The summit of a mountain or rock. [*Local*.] *Groze.*

NAB, *v. t.* [Sw. *nappa*; Dan. *napper*; G. D. *Knappen*. See *Knapp*.]

To catch suddenly; to seize by a sudden grasp or thrust; a *word little used and only in low language*.

NABOB, *n.* A deputy or prince in India, subordinate to the Subahs; hence,

2. A man of great wealth.

NACKER. [See *Naker*.]

NACREOUS, *a.* [See *Naker*.] Having a pearly luster. *Phillips.*

NACRITE, *n.* [See *Naker*.] A rare mineral, called also *talcite*, consisting of scaly parts; glistening, pearly, friable, with a greasy feel; the color, a greenish white. *Jamesson. Ure.*

NADIR, *n.* [Ar. *نَظِير*, from *نَظَر* *nata-*

ra, to be like, proportional, corresponding to, opposite.]

That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand.

NADLE-STEIN, *n.* [G. *nadel* and *stein*.] Needle-stone; rutile. *Ure.*

NAEVE, *n.* [L. *navus*.] A spot. *Dryden.*

NAFE, *adj.* A kind of tufted sea-fowl. *Todd.*

NAG, *n.* A small horse; a horse in general, or rather a sprightly horse. *L'Estrange.*

2. A paramour; *in contempt*. *Shak.*

NAID, *adj.* { n. [Gr. *ναϊδης*, *naiads*, from *ναω*, *NA'AD*, } *n.* to flow.]

In mythology, a water nymph; a deity that presides over rivers and springs.

NAIL, *n.* [Sax. *nael*; Sw. G. D. *naegel*; Dan. *nael*; Russ. *naegol*; Sans. *naga* or *nakha*. If the word was originally applied to a claw or talon, the primary sense may be to catch, or it may be a shoot.]

1. The claw or talon of a fowl or other animal.

2. The horny substance growing at the end of the human fingers and toes.

3. A small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, to be driven into a board or other piece of timber, and serving to fasten it to other timber. The larger kinds of instruments of this sort are called

spikes; and a long thin kind with a flat-tish head, is called a *brad*.

4. A stud or boss; a short nail with a large broad head. *Swift.*

5. A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter, or the 16th of a yard.

On the nail, in hand; immediately; without delay or time of credit; as, to pay money *on the nail*. *Swift.*

To hit the nail on the head, to hit or touch the exact point.

NAIL, *v. t.* To fasten with nails; to unite, close or make compact with nails.

2. To stud with nails.

The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*

NAILED, *pp.* Fastened with nails; studied.

NAILER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails.

NAILERY, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.

NAILING, *ppr.* Fastening with nails; studying.

NAIVELY, *adv.* [Fr. *naif*, from L. *nativus*.] With native or unaffected simplicity.

NAIVETE, *adj.* Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or ingenuousness.

NAKED, *a.* [Sax. *naecod*; G. *nackel*, *nackl*;

D. *nackl*; Sw. *naken*; Dan. *nagren*; Russ. *nagci*, *naegost* and *nagota*, nakedness; Ir. *nocht*, open, discovered; *nochtuigh*, na-

ked; *nochduighin*, to strip. Class Ng. No. 5. 10. 47. and 15. 16.]

1. Not covered; bare; having no clothes on; as a *naked* body or a *naked* limb.
2. Unarmed; defenseless; open; exposed; having no means of defense or protection against an enemy's attack, or against other injury.

Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords.

Addison.

3. Open to view; not concealed; manifest. Heb. iv.
4. Destitute of worldly goods. Job i.

5. Exposed to shame and disgrace. Ex. xxxiv.

6. Guilty and exposed to divine wrath. Rev. iiii.

7. Plain; evident; undisguised; as the *naked* truth.

8. Mere; bare; simple; wanting the necessary additions. God requires of man something besides the *naked* belief of his being and his word.

9. Not inclosed in a pod or case; as *naked* seeds of a plant.

10. Without leaves, filices or arms; as a *naked* stem or trunk. *Martyn.*

11. Not assisted by glasses; as the *naked* eye.

12. Simply; barely; merely; in the abstract. *Holder.*

3. Evidently.

- NA KEDNESS, *n.* Want of covering or clothing; nudity; bareness.

Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the *nakedness* of his father. Gen. ix.

2. Want of means of defense.

Ye are spies; to see the *nakedness* of the land are ye come. Gen. xlii.

3. Plainness; openness to view. *Shak.*

To uncover *nakedness*, in Scripture, is to have incestuous or unlawful commerce with a female.

- NA KER, *n.* A violent flatulence passing from one limb to another with pain.

Parr.

- NA KER, *n.* [*Sp. nacar*; *It. nacchera*; *Fr. nacre*.]

Mother of pearl; the white substance which constitutes the interior surface of a shell producing a pearl.

- NALL, *n.* [*Dan. naal*, a needle.] An awl, such as collar-makers or shoe-makers use. [*Not used or local.*] *Johnson.*

- NAME, *n.* [*Sax. nama*; *D. naam*; *G. name*; *Sw. namn*; *Dan. navn*; *Ice. nefn*; *L. nomen*; *Gr. onoma*; *It. Port. nome*; *Sp. nombre*; *Fr. nom*; *Pers. nam, nanak*; *Sans. and Hindoo, nama, nam*; *Malay and Bengalee, namna*; *Ostiak, nenen*. Qu. Heb. *שם*.]

1. That by which a thing is called; the sound or combination of sounds used to express an idea, or any material substance, quality or act; an appellation attached to a thing by customary use, by which it may be vocally distinguished from other things. A name may be attached to an individual only, and is then *proper* or *appropriate*, as *John, Thomas, London, Paris*; or it may be attached to a species, genus, or class of things, as *sheep, goat, horse, tree, animal*, which are called *common names, specific* or *generic*.

2. The letters or characters written or engraved, expressing the sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished.

3. A person.

They list with women each degenerate *name*. *Dryden.*

4. Reputation; character; that which is commonly said of a person; as a good *name*; a bad *name*. *Clarendon.*

5. Renown; fame; honor; celebrity; eminence; praise; distinction.

What men of *name* resort to him? *Shak.*

6. Remembrance; memory.

The Lord shall blot out his *name* from under heaven. *Deut. xxix.*

7. Appearance only; sound only; not reality; as a friend in *name*. Rev. iii.

8. Authority; behalf; part; as in the *name* of the people. When a man speaks or acts in the *name* of another, he does it by their authority or in their behalf, as their representative.

9. Assumed character of another.

—Had forged a treason in my patron's *name*. *Dryden.*

10. In *Scripture*, the *name* of God signifies his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his honor and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself.

11. Issue; posterity that preserves the name. *Deut. xxv.*

12. In *grammar*, a noun.

To call *names*, to apply opprobrious names; to call by reproachful appellations. *Swift.*

To take the *name* of God in vain, to swear falsely or profanely, or to use the name of God with levity or contempt. Ex. xx.

To know by *name*, to honor by a particular friendship or familiarity. Ex. xxxiii.

Christian name, the name a person receives by baptism, as distinguished from *surname*.

NAME, *v. t.* [*Sax. nanan, nennan*, *Goth. nannyan*, to call, to name, to invoke; *D. noemen*; *G. nennen*; *Sw. namna*; *Dan. nermer*.]

1. To set or give to any person or thing a sound or combination of sounds by which it may be known and distinguished; to call; to give an appellation to.

She named the child *Ishabod*. 1 Sam. iv.

This was the building left

Ridiculous, and the work confusion named. *Milton.*

2. To mention by name; to utter or pronounce the sound or sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished.

Neither use thyself to the *naming* of the Holy One. *Eccles.*

3. To nominate; to designate for any purpose by name.

Thou shalt anoint to me him whom I *name* to thee. 1 Sam. xvi.

4. To entitle. *Milton.*

To name the *name* of Christ, to make profession of faith in him. 2 Tim. iv.

- NA MELD, *ppr.* Called; denominated; designated by name.

- NAMELESS, *a.* Without a name; as not designated by an appellation; as a *nameless* star. *Waller.*

2. He or that whose name is not known or mentioned. *Alberthy.*

- NA MELY, *adv.* To mention by name; particularly.

For the excellency of the soul, *namely*, its power of divining in dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question. *Johnson.*

- NAMER, *n.* One that names or calls by name.

- NAMESAKE, *n.* One that has the same name as another. *Addison.*

- NA MING, *ppr.* Calling; nominating; intending.

- NAN, a Welsh word signifying *what*, used as an interrogative. [This word has been extensively used within my memory by the common people of New England.]

- NANKEE N, *n.* [*Yankin*, a Chinese word.] A species of cotton cloth of a firm texture, from China, now imitated by the manufacturers in Great Britain.

- NAP, *n.* [*Sax. hnappia*. Qu. its connection with *hnepan*, to lean, that is, to nod.] A short sleep or slumber. *Sidney.*

- NAP, *v. i.* To have a short sleep; to be drowsy.

2. To be in a careless, secure state. *Wickliffe.*

- NAP, *n.* [*Sax. hnappa*, *nap*; *It. nappa*, a tassel; *Ar. ناپ* *kinabon*. Class *Nh*. No. 20.]

1. The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth.

2. The downy or soft hairy substance on plants. *Martyn.*

3. A knop. [See *Knop*.]

- NAPE, *n.* [*Sax. cnep*, a knob; *Ar. ناپ* *kanaba*, to be hard or callous, whence a callus. Class *Nh*. No. 20.]

The prominent joint of the neck behind. *Becon.*

- NA PERY, *n.* [*Fr. nappe*; *It. nappa, napparie*.]

Linen for the table; table cloths or linen cloth in general. *Obs.* *Shelton.*

- NAP HEW, *n.* [*L. naps*, a turnep; *Sax. cnep*, a knol.] A plant.

- NAP HTHA, *n.* [*L. Gr. Clt. Syr. Ar.* from *נפת*]

נפת; nafata, to push out, as pustules to throw out, to boil, to be angry. In Amharic, *neft* or *nepht*, from this sense, signifies a gun or musket.]

An inflammable mineral substance of the bituminous kind, of a light brown or yellowish color, sharp taste, and incapable of decomposition. By long keeping it hardens into a substance resembling vegetable resin, and becomes black. It is as inflammable as ether. It is said to issue from the earth at Baku, in Persia, and to be received into cisterns. *Encyc. Kirwan.*

Naphtha consists of carbon and hydrogen. *Thomson.*

- NAP HTHALINE, *n.* A peculiar crystallizable substance, deposited from naphtha distilled from coal tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon. *Wheatley's Manual.*

- NAP KIN, *n.* [*Fr. nappe*, cloth; of which *nappkin* is a diminutive.]

1. A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel.

2. A handkerchief. *Obs.* *Shak.*
 NAPLESS, *a.* Without nap; threadbare. *Shak.*
- NAP-PAL, *n.* Soap-rock. *Pinkerton.*
 NAP-PINESS, *n.* The quality of being sleepy or inclined to take naps.
 2. The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap; as on cloth.
 NAPPY, *a.* [from *nap*.] Frothy; spumy; as *nappy beer*. *Gay.*
- NAP-TAKING, *a.* Taking naps.
 NAP-TAKING, *n.* A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard; unexpected onset when one is unprepared. *Carew.*
- NARCIS-SUS, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ναρκισσος*.] In botany, the daffodil, a genus of plants of several species. They are of the bulbous-rooted tribe, perennial in root, but with annual leaves and flower stalks. *Encyc.*
- NARCOTIC, *a.* [Gr. *ναρκωτικός*, from *NARCOTICAL*, *a.* *ναρκωος*, to render torpid.]
 Causing stupor, stupefaction, or insensibility to pain; soporific; inducing sleep. *Quincy. Encyc.*
- NARCOTIC, *n.* A medicine which stupefies the senses and renders insensible to pain; hence, a medicine which induces sleep; a soporific; an opiate. *Quincy. Encyc.*
- NARCOTICALLY, *adv.* By producing torpor or drowsiness. *Whitlock.*
- NARCOTICNESS, *n.* The quality of inducing sleep or removing pain.
 NARCOTISM, *n.* The pure narcotic principle of opium. *Journ. of Science.*
- NARD, *n.* [L. *nardus*, *nardum*; Gr. *ναρδος*; from the Arabic, Phœnician, Syriac or Persian, probably the latter. It is a native of India, where it is called *jatamansi* and *sambul*. *Sir Wm. Jones.*]
1. A plant usually called spikenard, *spica nardi*; highly valued by the ancients, both as an article of luxury and of medicine. It is an odorous or aromatic plant.
 2. An unguent prepared from the plant.
- NARDINE, *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard. *Asiat. Res.*
- NARE, *n.* [L. *nares*.] The nostril. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*
- NARRABLE, *a.* [L. *narrabilis*. See *Narrate*.]
 That may be related, told or narrated. [*Not used.*]
- NARRATE, *v. t.* [L. *narrare*; It. *narrare*; Sp. *narrar*; Fr. *narrer*. Class Nr. No. 2. 5. 6.]
 1. To tell, rehearse or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of any event or transaction, or any series of incidents.
 2. To write, as the particulars of a story or history. We never say, to *narrate a sentence*, a sermon or an oration, but we *narrate a story*, or the particular events which have fallen under our observation, or which we have heard related.
 NARRATED, *pp.* Related; told.
 NARRATING, *ppr.* Relating; telling; reciting.
- NARRATION, *n.* [L. *narratio*.] The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital.
 2. Relation; story; history; the relation in words or writing, of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events.

3. In oratory, that part of a discourse which recites the time, manner or consequences of an action, or simply states the facts connected with the subject.
- NARRATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *narratif*.] Relating the particulars of an event or transaction; giving a particular or continued account.
 2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling. But wise through time and *narrative* with age. *Pope.*
- NARRATIVE, *n.* The recital of a story, or a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction; story. *Cynthia* was much taken with my *narrative*. *Tatler.*
- NARRATIVELY, *adv.* By way of narration, story or recital. *Ayliffe.*
- NARRATOR, *n.* One that narrates; one that relates a series of events or transactions. *Watts.*
- NARRATORY, *a.* Giving an account of events.
- NARRROW, *a.* [Sax. *neara*, *nearu*, *nearu*, *nearu*.] I suspect this word and *near* to be connected by the loss of *g*. *W. nig.* narrow, strait; *nigime*, to narrow; for the *D.* has *nauru*, narrow, close, *G. genuu*, with a prefix. In this case, the word belongs to the root of *nigh*; *D. naaken*, to approach.]
 1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side; as a narrow board; a narrow street; a narrow sea; a narrow hem or border. It is only or chiefly applied to the surface of flat or level bodies.
 2. Of little extent; very limited; as a narrow space or compass.
 3. Covetous; not liberal or bountiful; as a narrow heart.
 4. Contracted; of confined views or sentiments; very limited.
 The greatest understanding is *narrow*. *Green.*
- In this sense and the former, it is often prefixed to mind or soul, &c.; as *narrow-minded*; *narrow-souled*; *narrow-hearted*.
 5. Near; within a small distance. *Dryden.*
6. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing; as a narrow search; *narrow* inspection.
 7. Near; barely sufficient to avoid evil; as a narrow escape.
- NARRROW, *a.* A strait; a narrow passage or a narrow channel of water between the one sea or lake and another; a sound. It is usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular. *Washington. Mitford.*
- NARRROW, *v. t.* To lessen the breadth of; to contract.
 A government, by alienating the affections of the people, may be said to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple.*
2. To contract in extent; as, to *narrow* one's influence; to *narrow* the faculties or capacities.
 3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to limit; to confine; as, to *narrow* our views or knowledge; to *narrow* a question in discussion.
 4. In knitting, to contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.
- NARRROW, *v. i.* To become less broad; to contract in breadth. At that place, the sea *narrowes* into a strait.

2. In *horsemanship*, a horse is said to *narrow*, when he will not take ground enough, or bear out enough to the one hand or the other. *Far. Dict.*
3. To contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.
- NARROWED, *pp.* Contracted; made less wide.
- NARROWING, *ppr.* Contracting; making less broad.
- NARROWINGS, *n.* The part of a stocking which is narrowed.
- NARROWLY, *adv.* With little breadth.
 2. Contractedly; without much extent.
 3. Closely; accurately; with minute scrutiny; as, to look or watch *narrowly*; to search *narrowly*.
 4. Nearly; within a little; by a small distance; as, he *narrowly* escaped.
 5. Sparingly.
- NARROWNESS, *n.* Smallness of breadth or distance from side to side; as the *narrowness* of cloth, of a street or highway, of a stream or sea.
 2. Smallness of extent; contractedness; as the *narrowness* of capacity or comprehension; *narrowness* of knowledge or attainments.
 3. Smallness of estate or means of living; poverty; as the *narrowness* of fortune or of circumstances. *South.*
4. Contractedness; penuriousness; covetousness; as *narrowness* of heart.
 5. Illiberality; want of generous, enlarged or charitable views or sentiments; as *narrowness* of mind or views.
- NARROW, *a.* [Gr. *ναρρος*.] *The Monoceros*, *NARROWAL*, *a.* *?-don monoceros*, a cetaceous animal found in the northern seas, which grows to twenty feet in length. The spiracle of this animal is on the anterior part of the skull. When young it has two teeth or horns, but when old it has but one, which projects from the upper jaw and is spiral. From this circumstance of its having one horn only, it has obtained the name of the sea unicorn, or unicorn fish. *Pennant. Encyc.*
- NAS, *for ne has*, has not. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
- NASAL, *a.* *s* as *z*. [L. *nasus*, nose; It. *nasale*.]
 Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the nose; as a *nasal* sound; a *nasal* letter.
- NASAL, *n.* *s* as *z*. A letter whose sound is affected by the nose.
 2. A medicine that operates through the nose; an erhine. *Barton.*
- NASAL, *n.* A kind of medicated pessary. *Fremad.*
- A pessary made of wool or cotton, to raise the nose when compressed. *Parr.*
- NASCENT, *a.* [L. *nascens*, *nasco*, to be born.]
 Beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being. *Black.*
- NASSEBERRY, *n.* The naseberry tree is a species of the genus *Sloanea*. *Fremad.*
- NASICORNOUS, *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose, and *cornu*, horn.]
 Having a horn growing on the nose. *Brown.*
- NASTILY, *adv.* [from *nasty*.] In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily.
 2. Obscenely.

NASTINESS, *n.* Extreme filthiness; dirtiness; filth.

2. Obscenity; ribaldry. *South.*

NASTURTION, *n.* [*L. nasturtium*; quod nasum torquet. *Varro.*]

A plant of the genus *Tropæolum*; Indian cresses.

NA'ASY, *a.* [origin unknown. *Qu. G. nass,* wet.]

1. Distastefully filthy; very dirty, foul or defiled; nauseous. *Alberbury.*

2. Obscene.

NA'SUS, *n.* A fresh water fish, about nine inches in length, resembling the chub. It is found in the Danube, Rhine and other large rivers of Germany.

NA'TAL, *a.* [*L. natalis*, from *nascor*, to be born.]

Pertaining to birth. The *natal day* is the day of birth or nativity. So we say, *natal hour*; *natal place*.

NATALITIAL, *a.* [*L. natalis*, from *NATALITIOUS*, *n.* *nascor*, to be born.]

Pertaining to one's birth or birth day, or consecrated to one's nativity. *Evelyn.*

NA'TANT, *a.* [*L. natans*, from *nato*, to swim.]

In *botany*, swimming; floating on the surface of water; as the leaf of an aquatic plant.

NATA'TION, *n.* [*L. natatio*, from *nato*, to swim.]

A swimming; the act of floating on the water. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

NA'TATORY, *a.* Enabling to swim. *Brit. Crit.*

NATCII, *n.* [for *notch*.] The part of an ox between the loins, near the rump. *Marshall.*

NATHLESS, *adv.* [*Sax. naethes*; *na*, the and *less*, not the less.]

Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding. *Obs.* *Milton.*

NATHMORE, *adv.* [*na*, the and *more*.] Not the more; never the more. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

NA'TION, *n.* [*L. natio*, from *natus*, born; *nascor*, to be born; perhaps *Heb. yv*.]

1. A body of people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same sovereign or government; as the *English nation*; the *French nation*. It often happens that many nations are subject to one government; in which case, the word *nation* usually denotes a body of people speaking the same language, or a body that has formerly been under a distinct government, but has been conquered, or incorporated with a larger nation. Thus the empire of Russia comprehends many nations, as did formerly the Roman and Persian empires. *Nation*, as its etymology imports, originally denoted a family or race of men descended from a common progenitor, like *tribe*, but by emigration, conquest and intermixture of men of different families, this distinction is in most countries lost.

2. A great number, by way of emphasis.

NA'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a nation; as *national customs*, dress or language.

2. Public; general; common to a nation; as a *national calamity*.

3. Attached or unduly attached to one's own country. The writer manifested much *national prejudice*. He was too *national* to be impartial.

NATIONALITY, *n.* National character; also, the quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation.

NATIONALIZE, *v. t.* To make national; to give to one the character and habits of a nation, or the peculiar attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation.

NATIONALLY, *adv.* In regard to the nation; as a whole nation.

The Jews—being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant. *South.*

NA'TIVE, *a.* [*L. natus*, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]

1. Produced by nature; original; born with the being; natural; not acquired; as *native genius*; *native affections*; a *native talent* or disposition; *native cheerfulness*; *native simplicity*.

2. Produced by nature; not factitious or artificial; as *native ore*; *native color*.

3. Conferred by birth; as *native rights* and privileges.

4. Pertaining to the place of birth; as *native soil*; *native country*; *native graves*.

5. Original; that of which any thing is made; as man's *native dust*. *Milton.*

6. Personal; general.

NA'TIVE, *n.* One born in any place is said to be a *native* of that place, whether country, city or town.

2. Offspring. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

NA'TIVELY, *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally. *Taylor. Lightfoot.*

NA'TIVENESS, *n.* State of being produced by nature. *Johnson.*

NA'TIVITY, *n.* Birth; the coming into life or the world. The feast of Christmas is observed in memory of Christ's *nativity*.

2. Time, place and manner of birth; as, to calculate one's *nativity*.

3. State or place of being produced. These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep shall yield us pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton.*

NAT'KA, *n.* A bird, a species of shrike.

NA'TROLITE, *n.* A variety of mesotype or zeolite, so called by Klaproth on account of the great quantity of soda it contains.

NA'TRON, *n.* Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali. [See *Niter*.]

NATURAL, *a.* [*Fr. naturel*; *L. naturalis*, from *natura*, nature, from *nascor*, to be born or produced.]

1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature, or by the laws of growth, formation or motion impressed on bodies or beings by divine power. Thus we speak of the *natural growth* of animals or plants; the *natural motion* of a gravitating body; *natural strength* or disposition; the *natural heat* of the body; *natural color*; *natural beauty*. In this sense, *natural* is opposed to *artificial* or *acquired*.

2. According to the stated course of things. Poverty and shame are the *natural consequences* of certain vices.

3. Not forced; not far fetched; such as is dictated by nature. The gestures of the orator are *natural*.

4. According to the life; as a *natural representation* of the face.

5. Consonant to nature. Fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-evident truths themselves. *Locke.*

6. Derived from nature, as opposed to *habitual*. The love of pleasure is *natural*; the love of study is usually *habitual* or *acquired*.

7. Discoverable by reason; not revealed; as *natural religion*.

8. Produced or coming in the ordinary course of things, or the progress of animals and vegetables; as a *natural death*; opposed to *violent* or *premature*.

9. Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shak.*

10. Unaffected; unassuming; according to truth and reason.

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances of the behavior of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day? *Addison.*

11. Illegitimate; born out of wedlock; as a *natural son*.

12. Native; vernacular; as one's *natural language*. *Sieff.*

13. Derived from the study of the works of nature; as *natural knowledge*. *Addison.*

14. A *natural note*, in music, is that which is according to the usual order of the scale; opposed to *flat* and *sharp* notes, which are called *artificial*.

Natural history, in its most extensive sense, is the description of whatever is created, or of the whole universe, including the heavens and the earth, and all the productions of the earth. But more generally, natural history is limited to a description of the earth and its productions, including zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, &c.

Natural philosophy, the science of material natural bodies, of their properties, powers and motions. It is distinguished from intellectual and moral philosophy, which respect the mind or understanding of man and the qualities of actions. Natural philosophy comprehends mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, astronomy, chemistry, magnetism, electricity, galvanism, &c.

NATURAL, *n.* An idiot; one born without the usual powers of reason or understanding. This is probably elliptical for *natural fool*.

2. A native; an original inhabitant. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

3. Gift of nature; natural quality. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson. Wotton.*

NATURALISM, *n.* Mere state of nature. *Larington.*

NATURALIST, *n.* One that studies natural history and philosophy or physics; one that is versed in natural history or philosophy. It is more generally applied to one that is versed in *natural history*.

NATURALIZATION, *n.* [See *Naturalize*.] The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen. *Naturalization* in Great Britain is only by act of parliament. In the United States, it is by act of Congress, vesting certain tribunals with the power.

NATURALIZE, *v. t.* [from *natural*, *nature*.]

1. To confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen; to adopt foreigners into a nation or state, and place them in the condition of natural born subjects.
 2. To make natural; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit; as, custom *naturalizes* labor or study. *South.*
 3. To adapt; to make suitable; to accustom; as, to *naturalize* one to a climate.
 4. To receive or adopt as native, natural or vernacular; to make our own; as, to *naturalize* foreign words.
 5. To accustom; to habituate; as, to *naturalize* the vine to a cold climate. *Gibbon.*
- NATURALIZED, *pp.* Invested with the privileges of natives; rendered easy and familiar; adapted to a climate; accustomated; received as native.

NATURALIZING, *pp.* Vesting with the rights of native subjects; making easy; accustoming; adopting.

NATURALLY, *adv.* According to nature; by the force or impulse of nature; not by art or habit. We are *naturally* prone to evil.

2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation; according to life.
3. According to the usual course of things; as, the effect or consequence *naturally* follows.

4. Spontaneously; without art or cultivation. Every plant *naturally* has grown *naturally* in some place or other.

NATURALNESS, *n.* The state of being given or produced by nature; as the *naturalness* of desire. *South.*

2. Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality; not affectation; as the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*

NATURALS, *n. plu.* Among physicians, whatever belongs naturally to an animal; opposed to *non-naturals*. [*It may perhaps be sometimes used in the singular.*]

NATURE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; L. *Sp.* It. *natura*; from *natus*, born, produced, from *nascor*.]

1. In a *general sense*, whatever is made or produced; a word that comprehends all the works of God; the universe. Of a phenix we say, there is no such thing in *nature*.

And look through *nature* up to *nature's* God. *Pope.*

2. By a metonymy of the effect for the cause, *nature* is used for the agent, creator, author, producer of things, or for the powers that produce them. By the expression, "trees and fossils are produced by *nature*," we mean, they are formed or produced by certain inherent powers in matter, or we mean that they are produced by God, the Creator, the Author of whatever is made or produced. "The opinion that things are produced by inherent powers of matter, independent of a supreme intelligent author, is atheism. But generally men mean by *nature*, thus used, the Author of created things, or the operation of his power.
3. The essence, essential qualities or attributes of a thing, which constitute it what it is; as the *nature* of the soul; the *nature* of blood; the *nature* of a fluid; the *nature* of plants, or of a metal; the *nature* of a cir-

cle or an angle. When we speak of the *nature* of man, we understand the peculiar constitution of his body or mind, or the qualities of the species which distinguish him from other animals. When we speak of the *nature* of a man, or an individual of the race, we mean his particular qualities or constitution; either the peculiar temperament of his body, or the affections of his mind, his natural appetites, passions, disposition or temper. So of irrational animals.

4. The established or regular course of things; as when we say, an event is not according to *nature*, or it is out of the order of *nature*. *Boyle.*
5. A law or principle of action or motion in a natural body. A stone by *nature* falls, or inclines to fall. *Boyle.*

6. Constitution; aggregate powers of a body, especially a living one. We say, *nature* is strong or weak; *nature* is almost exhausted. *Boyle.*

7. The constitution and appearances of things. The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists or historians, which are built upon *nature*, live forever. *Reynolds.*
8. Natural affection or reverence. We have not seen

The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,
Through violated *nature* force his way? *Pope.*

9. System of created things. He binding *nature* fast in fate,
Left conscience free and will. *Pope.*

10. Sort; species; kind; particular character. A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief to a king and an archbishop. *Dryden.*

11. Sentiments or images conformed to nature, or to truth and reality. Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*

12. Birth. No man is noble by *nature*.

NATURE, *v. t.* To endow with natural qualities. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

NATURIST, *n.* One who ascribes everything to nature. *Boyle.*

NATURILITY, *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature. [*A very bad word and not used.*] *Brown.*

NAUFRAGE, *n.* [L. *naufragium*; *navis*, a ship, and *frango*, to break. See *Wreck*, which is from the same root, *break*, L. *fractus*.] Shipwreck. [*Not in use.*]

NAUFRAGOUS, *a.* Causing shipwreck. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

NAUGHT, *n. and adv.* [Sax. *nahht*, *naht*; compounded of *ne* and *aught* or *wiht*, a creature, wight; Goth. *nivawht*. *Wahht* coincides with *wight*, L. *quid*, *quod*. See *Aught*.] Nothing.

Doth Job serve God for *naught*? Job i.
Thou sellest thy people for *naught*. Ps. xlv.
To set at *naught*, to slight, disregard or despise.

Ye have set at *naught* all my counsel. Prov. i.

NAUGHT, *adv. navt.* In no degree.

To wealth or sovereign power he *naught* applied. *Fairfax.*

NAUGHT, *a. navt.* Bad; worthless; of no value or account.

Things *naught* and things indifferent. *Hooker.*

It is *naught*, it is *naught*, says the buyer. Prov. xx.

NAUGHTILY, *adv. navt'ly.* Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, *n. navt'iness.* Badness; wickedness; evil principle or purpose.

I know thy pride and the *naughtiness* of thy heart. 1 Sam. xvii.

2. Slight wickedness of children; perverseness; mischievousness. *Dryden. Shak. Sidney.*

NAUGHTY, *a. navty.* Wicked; corrupt. A *naughty* person, a wicked man, walketh with a froward mouth. Prov. 6.

2. Bad; worthless. The other basket had very *naughty* figs. Jer. xiv.

3. Mischievous; perverse; froward; as a *naughty* child. It is now seldom used except in the latter sense, as applied to children.

NAULAGE, *n.* [L. *naulum*.] The freight of passengers in a ship. [*Little used.*]

NAUMACHY, *n.* [L. *naumachia*; Gr. *ναυμαχία*; *ναύς*, a ship, and *μαχη*, fight.]

1. Among the ancient Romans, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight.

2. The place where these shows were exhibited. *Encyc.*

NAUSEA, *n.* [L. from Gr. *ναῦστα*, from *ναύς*, a ship.]

Originally and properly, sea-sickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; lothing; squeamishness of the stomach.

NAUSEATE, *v. i.* [L. *nausco*.] To become squeamish; to feel disgust; to be inclined to reject from the stomach.

NAUSEATE, *v. t.* To lothe; to reject with disgust.

The patient *nauseates* and lothes wholesome foods. *Blachmore.*

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on. *Nauseates* the praise which in her youth she won. *Dryden.*

2. To affect with disgust. *Swift.*

NAUSEOUS, *a.* Lothesome; disgusting; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence; as a *nauseous* drug or medicine.

NAUSEOUSLY, *adv.* Lothesomely; disgustfully.

NAUSEOUSNESS, *n.* Lothesomeness; quality of exciting disgust; as the *nauseousness* of a drug or medicine.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man. *Dryden.*

NAUTIC, { *a.* [L. *nauticus*, from *navis*,

NAUTICAL, { a seaman, from *navis*, a ship. See *Navy*.]

Pertaining to seamen or navigation; a nautical skill; a nautical almanack.

NAUTILITE, *n.* [from L. *nautilus*, a shell-fish.] A fossil nautilus. *Kirwan. Diet.*

NAUTILUS, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ναυτιλος*, from *ναύς*, a ship.]

A genus of marine animals, whose shell consists of one spiral valve divided into several apartments by partitions. There are many species. This animal, when it sails, extends two of its arms, and between these supports a membrane that serves as a sail. With two other arms it rows or steers. *Encyc.*

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail. *Pope.*

NAVAL, *a.* [L. *navalis*, from *navis*, Gr. *ναύς*, a ship.]

1. Consisting of ships; as a *naval force* or armament.
 2. Pertaining to ships; as *naval stores*.
NAVALS, *n.* Naval affairs. [*Not used.*]

Clarendon.
NAVARCH, *n.* [Gr. *ναρχος*]. In ancient Greece, the commander of a *navarch*.

Mifford.
NAVARCHY, *n.* [from *L. navarchus*, an admiral.] Knowledge of managing ships.

Petty.
NAVE, *n.* [Sax. *nafa*, *nafu*; Dan. *nav*; G. *nabe*; Sw. *naf*.]

- The thick piece of timber in the center of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; called also the *hub*.
 - The middle or body of a church extending from the balluster or rail of the door, to the chief choir. [*Encyc.*]
- NAVEL**, *n. navel*. [Sax. *nafela*, from *nafa*, nave; D. *navel*; G. *nabel*; Sw. *nafle*; Dan. *navle*; Zend, *naf*; Pehlavi, *naf*;

Sans. *nabha*; Pers. *ناف* *naf*.]

The center of the lower part of the abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus. The umbilical cord is a collection of vessels by which the fetus of an animal communicates with the parent by means of the placenta, to which it is attached. [*Encyc.*]

NAVEL-GALL, *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle. [*Johnson.*]

NAVEL-STRING, *n.* The umbilical cord. [*See Navel.*]

NAVEL-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cotyledon*. It has the appearance of house-leek. [*Miller.*]

NAVEW, *n.* [L. *navus*; Sax. *naepe*.] A plant of the genus *Brassica*. It has a spindle-shaped root, less than the turnep. [*Encyc.*]

NAVICULAR, *a.* [L. *navicularis*, a little ship.]

- Relating to small ships or boats. [*Bryant.*]
- Shaped like a boat; cymbiform. The *navicular bone* is the scapoid bone of the wrist. [*Coxe. Quincy.*]

NAVIGABLE, *a.* [L. *navigabilis*, from *navis*, a ship, to sail, from *navis*, a ship.]

That may be navigated or passed in ships or vessels; as a *navigable river*.

NAVIGABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being navigable.

NAVIGATE, *v. i.* [L. *navigo*, from *navis*, a ship; Ir. *naahain*.]

To pass on water in ships; to sail. [*The Phoenicians navigated to the extremities of the Western ocean. Arabutnot.*]

NAVIGATE, *v. t.* To pass over in ships; to sail on; as, to *navigate the Atlantic*.

- To steer, direct or manage in sailing; as, to *navigate a ship*.

NAVIGATED, *pp.* Steered or managed in passing on the water; passed over in sailing.

NAVIGATING, *ppr.* Passing on or over in sailing; steering and managing in sailing.

NAVIGATION, *n.* [L. *navigatio*.] The act of navigating; the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels.

- The art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another. This art comprehends not only the management of the sails, but the directing and measuring of

the course of ships by the laws of geometry; or by astronomical principles and observations. [*Encyc.*]

- Ships in general. [*Aerial navigation, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons.*]

INTERNAL NAVIGATION, the passing of boats or small vessels on rivers, lakes or canals, in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats or vessels in the interior of a country.

NAVIGATOR, *n.* One that navigates or sails; chiefly, one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skillful in the art of navigation. We say, a bold *navigator*, an experienced *navigator*, an able *navigator*.

NAVY, *n.* [L. *navis*; Gr. *navis*, from *nav*, to swim, L. *no*, *nabo*; Sans. *navi*; Armenian, *nave*; Pers. *naadan*.] The elements of the verb are probably *Nav*, coinciding with Eng. *nav*, L. *nato*. To swim then is to move up and down. Class Nd. No. 3. 9.]

- A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company. The *navy of Hiram* brought gold from Ophir. 1 Kings x.
- The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or king. The *navy of Great Britain* is the defense of the kingdom and its commerce. This is the usual acceptance of the word.

NAWL, *n.* An awl. [*Not in use.*]

NAY, *adv.* [a contracted word; L. *neg*; Sw. *ney* or *nej*, from *neka*, to deny; W. *nac*, from *naca*, to deny.]

- No; a word that expresses negation. I tell you *nay*, but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. Luke xiii.
- It expresses also refusal. He that will not when he may, When he would he shall have *nay*.

[In these senses it is now rarely used; no being substituted.]

- Not only so; not this alone; intimating that something is to be added by way of amplification. He requested an answer; *nay*, he urged it.

NAY, *n.* Denial; refusal.

NAY, *v. t.* To refuse. [*Not in use.*]

NAYWARD, *n.* Tendency to denial. [*Not used.*]

NAYWORD, *n.* A by-word; a proverbial reproach; a watch-word. [*Obs. Ibm.*]

NAZARENE, *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity; in contempt. Acts xv.

NAZARITE, *n.* A Jew who professed extraordinary purity of life and devotion. [*Encyc.*]

NAZARITISM, *n.* The doctrines or practice of the Nazarites. [*Burder.*]

NE, [Sax. *net*, is obsolete. We find it in early English writers, prefixed to other words; as *ne will*, will not; *ne has*, has not; *ne is*, is not. [*Spenser.*]

NEAF, *n.* [Ire. *nef*; Scot. *nieve*.] The fist. [*Obs. Shak.*]

NEAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *anelan*, to kindle.] To temper and reduce to a due consistence by heat. But *neal* is now rarely used. [*See Anneal.*]

NEAL, *v. i.* To be tempered by heat. [*Little used.*] [*See Anneal.*]

NEAP, *n.* [This word may belong to the root of *neb*, *nib*; Icc. *nif*, nose; Eth. *anuf*.]

The tongue or pole of a cart, sled or wagon. [*N. England.*]

NEAP, *a.* [Sax. *hnipan*, to incline, to fall.]

Low. The *neap tides* are those which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon. They are low tides, and opposed to *spring tides*.

NEAP, *n.* Low water. [*Little used.*]

NEAPED, } *a.* Left aground. A ship

BENEAPED, } *a.* is said to be *neaped*, when left aground, particularly on the height of a spring tide, so that she will not float till the return of the next spring tide. [*Mar. Dict.*]

NEAPOLITAN, *a.* Belonging to Naples, in Italy.

NEAPOLITAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the kingdom of Naples.

NEAP-TIDE, *n.* Low tide. [*See Neap.*]

NEAR, *a.* [Sax. *ner* or *neara*, higher. This seems to be a contracted word, from *nigher*, the comparative of *neh*, *nih* or *nich*, D. *naauw*, G. *nah*, Sw. *när*, Dan. *ner*; W. *nig*, strait, narrow; *nigiate*, to narrow.]

- Nigh; not far distant in place, time or degree. Regularly, *near* should be followed by *to*, but this is often omitted. We say, a house stands *near a river*; a friend sits *near me*; the man fell and was *near destruction*.

And Jacob went *near to* Isaac his father. Gen. xxvii.

Now is our salvation *nearer* than when we believed. Rom. xiii.

- Closely related by blood. She is my father's *near* kinswoman. Lev. xviii.

Not distant in affection, support or assistance; present; ready; willing to aid. Call upon the Lord, *when he is near*. Is. lv.

- Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence; as a *near friend*.
- Dear; affecting one's interest or feelings; as a *near concern*. [*Shak.*]

My *nearest* life. [*Shak.*]

- Close; parsimonious. Close; not loose, free or rambling; as a version *near the original*.

Next to one; opposed to *off*; as the *near horse* or ox in a team.

NEAR, *adv.* Almost; within a little. It is *near* twelve o'clock. The payment of such a sum would go *near to* ruin him. [*Addison.*]

NEAR, *v. t.* To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship *neared* the land; *a scanan's phrase*.

NEAREST, *a.* [*superl. of near.*] Shortest; most direct; as the *nearest way* to London. So we use *nearer* for *shorter*. [This use of these words is not correct, but very common.]

NEARLY, *adv.* At no great distance; not remotely.

Closely; as two persons *nearly* related or allied.

Intimately; pressingly; with a close relation to one's interest or happiness. It *nearly* concerns us to preserve peace with our neighbor.

Almost; within a little. The fact is *nearly* demonstrated.

- In a parsimonious or niggardly manner.

- NEARNESS, *n.* Closeness; small distance. The *nearness* of a place to a market enhances the value of lands.
2. Close alliance by blood; propinquity; as the *nearness* of brothers and sisters, parents and children.
 3. Close union by affection; intimacy of friendship.
 4. Parsimony; closeness in expenses.

Bacon.

NEAT, *n.* [Sax. *neat, neten, niten, nyten*; Sw. *nöt*; Dan. *nöd*. In Sax. *geneat* is a herdsman. In Spanish, *ganado* is cattle, and vermin; doubtless the same word with a prefix. In W. *cnad* is a group. *Neat* coincides with the root of *need* in elements, and if connected with it, the sense is a herd or collection, from crowding, pressing; but this is doubtful.]

1. Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen and cows. In America, this word is used in composition, as in *neat's* tongue, *neat's* foot oil, and tautologically in *neat* cattle.
2. A single cow.

Thuser.

NEAT, *a.* [It. *netto*; Sp. *neto*; Fr. *net*; Arn. *neat* or *net*; L. *nitidus, miteo*, to shine, to be clean, fair or fine; W. *nith, pure*; *nithiau*, to purify, to winnow.]

1. Very clean; free from foul or extraneous matter; as *neat* clothes. The vessels are kept *neat*; the woman keeps her house *very neat*.
2. Pure; free from impure words and phrases; as a *neat* style.
3. Cleanly; preserving neatness; as a *neat* woman.

1. Pure; unadulterated; as *neat* wine. *Obs.*
2. Pure; unadulterated; as *neat* wine. *Obs.*
5. Free from tawdry appendages and well adjusted; as a *neat* dress.
6. Clear of the cask, case, bag, box, &c.; as *neat* weight. It is usually written *net* or *nett*.

Chapman.

NEATHERD, *n.* [Sax. *neathyrd*.] A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper.

Dryden.

- NEATLY, *adv.* With neatness; in a neat manner; in a cleanly manner; as a garment *neatly* washed.
2. With good taste; without tawdry ornaments; as a lady *neatly* dressed.
 3. Nicely; handsomely; as a vessel *neatly* gilt.

NEATNESS, *n.* Exact cleanliness; entire freedom from foul matter; as the *neatness* of a floor or of a garment.

2. Purity; freedom from ill chosen words; as the *neatness* of style.
3. Freedom from useless or tawdry ornaments; with good adjustment of the several parts; as the *neatness* of a dress.

NEATRESS, *n.* [from *neat, cattle*.] A female who takes care of cattle. [*Not used in the United States.*]

Warner.

NEB, *n.* [Sax. *neb* or *nebbe*; Ice. *nebbe* or *nef*; Dan. *neb, nub*, and with a prefix, *småbel*; Sw. *näf*; D. *neb, neb*; G. *schnebel*. In the different dialects, it signifies a bill, beak, the nose, or the face, from extending or shooting. See Class Nb. No. 2. 3. 6. 8. 10. 13. 15. 21. 24. It is also written *nib*.]

The nose; the beak of a fowl; the bill; the mouth.

NEBULA, } *n.* [L. *nebula*; Gr. *νεφελ, νεφελος*.]
NEBULE, } *n.* [G. *nebel*; D. *nevel*; Ir. *neall, nead*, by contraction; It. *nebbia*; Sp. *niebla*, fog, mist. Probably the primary sense is thick or mixed.]

1. A dark spot, a film in the eye, or a slight opacity of the cornea. *Cyc.*
2. In *astronomy*, a cluster of fixed stars, not distinguishable from each other or scarcely visible to the naked eye, and exhibiting a dim hazy light, appearing like dusky specks or clouds through the telescope. *Cyc.*

NEBULOSITY, *n.* [from *nebulous*.] The state of being cloudy or hazy.

Med. Repos.

- NEBULOUS, *a.* [L. *nebulous*.] Cloudy; hazy. [See *Nebula*.]
2. Resembling a small cloud or collection of vapors.

NECESSARIAN, *n.* [See *Necessary*.] An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity; more properly *necessitarian*.

Priestley.

NECESSARIES, *n. plu.* [from *necessary*.] Things necessary for some purpose; as the *necessaries* of life. *Locke.*

NECESSARILY, *adv.* By necessity; in such a manner that it cannot be otherwise. Truth is *necessarily* opposite to falsehood. A square is *necessarily* different from a circle.

2. Indispensably. Most men are *necessarily* occupied in procuring their subsistence.
3. By unavoidable consequence. Certain inferences *necessarily* result from particular premises.

NECESSARINESS, *n.* The state of being necessary.

NECESSARY, *a.* [L. *necessarius*.] That must be; that cannot be otherwise; indispensably requisite. It is *necessary* that every effect should have a cause.

2. Indispensable; requisite; essential; that cannot be otherwise without preventing the purpose intended. Air is *necessary* to support animal life; food is *necessary* to nourish the body; holiness is *necessary* to qualify for happiness; health is *necessary* to the enjoyment of pleasure; subjection to law is *necessary* to the safety of persons and property.
3. Unavoidable; as a *necessary* inference or consequence from facts or arguments.
4. Acting from necessity or compulsion; opposed to *free*. Whether man is a *necessary* or a free agent is a question much discussed.

NECESSARY, *n.* A privy.

NECESSARIAN, } *n.* One who main-
NECESSARIAN, } tains the doctrine
of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of things. *Beattie.*

NECESSITATE, *v. t.* [from L. *necessitas*.] To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to compel.

The marquis of Newcastle, being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

Sickness might *necessitate* his removal from court. *South.*

NECESSITATED, *pp.* Made necessary, indispensable or unavoidable.

NECESSITATING, *ppr.* Making necessary or indispensable.

NECESSITATION, *n.* The act of making necessary; compulsion. [*Little used.*]

Bramhall.

NECESSITATED, *a.* In a state of want. [*Not in use.*]

NECESSITOUS, *a.* Very needy or indigent; pressed with poverty.

These are multitudes of *necessitous* heirs and penurious parents. *Arbutnot.*

2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; as *necessitous* circumstances.

NECESSITOUSNESS, *n.* Extreme poverty or destitution of the means of living; pressing want. *Burnet.*

NECESSITUDE, *n.* Necessitousness; want. [*Not used.*]

Hale.

NECESSITY, *n.* [L. *necessitas*.] That which must be and cannot be otherwise, or the cause of that which cannot be otherwise. It is of *necessity* that a thing cannot be and not be at the same time. It is of *necessity* that two contradictory propositions cannot both be true.

2. Irresistible power; compulsive force, physical or moral. If man's actions are determined by causes beyond his control, he acts from *necessity*, and is not a free agent. *Necessity* compelled the general to act on the defensive.
3. Indispensableness; the state of being requisite. The *necessity* of funds to support public credit, no man questions. The *necessity* of economy in domestic concerns is admitted. No man can plead *necessity* in excuse for crimes.
4. Extreme indigence; pinching poverty; pressing need.

The cause of all the distractions in his court or army proceeded from the extreme poverty and *necessity* his majesty was in. *Clarendon.*

5. Unavoidableness; inevitableness; as the *necessity* of a consequence from certain premises.
6. In the *plural*, things requisite for a purpose.

These should be hours for *necessities*, *Shak.*
Not for delights.

NECK, *n.* [Sax. *hnecc, hnecca, necca*; G. *nick, genick*, the nape of the neck; D. *nek*; Sw. *necke*; Dan. *nakke*; It. Port. Sp. *nuca*.] This word is properly the nape or vertebrae of the neck behind, and is so rendered in other languages, L. *nuca*, that is, a knob or mass; W. *enec*.]

1. The part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk, and connects them. In man and many other animals, this part is more slender than the trunk; hence,

2. A long narrow tract of land projecting from the main body, or a narrow tract connecting two larger tracts; as the *neck* of land between Boston and Roxbury.
3. The long slender part of a vessel, as a retort; or of a plant, as a gourd; or of any instrument, as a guitar.

A stiff neck, in Scripture, denotes obstinacy in sin.

On the *neck*, immediately after; following closely.

First by committing one sin on the *neck* of another. *Perkins.*

[This phrase is not much used. We more frequently say, [on the heels.]]

To break the *neck* of an affair, to hinder, or to do the principal thing to prevent.

Sp. negar, to deny; *anegar*, to drown or inundate, Fr. *negér*.]

1. Denial; a declaration that something is not; opposed to *affirmation*; as, the soul is not matter.

2. In *logic*, description by denial, exclusion or exception.

Negation is the absence of that which does not belong to the thing we are speaking of.

Watts.

3. Argument drawn from denial.

It may be proved by way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning and civilities of it.

Heylin.

NEGATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *negatif*; L. *negativus*.]

1. Implying denial or negation; opposed to *affirmative*, as a negative proposition is that which *denies*. Matter is not spirit.

2. Implying absence; opposed to *positive*.

There is a *negative way* of denying Christ, when we do not acknowledge and confess him.

South.

3. Having the power of stopping or restraining. A *negative voice* in legislation is a voice or vote to prevent the passing of a law or decree.

Negative sign, in algebra, the sign of subtraction, a sign which indicates that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted. It is opposed to *positive* or *affirmative*; as *ab*—*n*.

Negative electricity, according to Dr. Franklin, is a deficiency of the fluid in a substance, or less than the substance naturally contains.

NEGATIVE, *n.* A proposition by which something is denied; as, matter has not the power of moving itself.

2. A word that denies; as *no*.

3. In *legislation*, the right or power of preventing the enactment of a law or decree. The governor has not a *negative* on the proceedings of the legislature, but each branch has a *negative* on the other.

Negative pregnant, a negation of one thing, implying the affirmation of another.

NEGATIVE, *v. t.* To disprove; to prove the contrary.

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negate* the existence of miracles.

Patey.

2. To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction. The senate *negated* the bill.

3. To resist a choice or what is proposed.

NEGATIVELY, *adv.* With or by denial; as, he answered *negatively*.

Boyle.

2. In the form of speech implying the absence of something; opposed to *positively*.

I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does consist.

South.

3. Negatively charged or electrified. [See *Positively*.]

NEGATORY, *a.* That denies; belonging to negation. [Little used.]

NEGGER, *n.* [L. *niger*.] A black person; one of the African race. [See *Negro*.]

NEGLECT, *v. t.* [L. *neglectus*, from *negligo*.] In G. the corresponding word is *nachlassen*, D. *natlaeten*, compounds of *nach*, *na*, after, and *lassen*, *laeten*, to let, to leave, to suffer to pass, Eng. let, Fr. *laisser*.

The sense of the latter words then is to leave behind, or permit to remain; Dan. *nachlassig*, negligent. I suspect the

L. *negligo* to be composed of the same prefix, *neg* for *nach*, and *linguo*, *licium*, as *n* is not radical in the latter. But of this I am not confident.]

1. To omit by carelessness or design; to forbear to do, use, employ, promote or attend to; as, to *neglect duty* or business; to *neglect* to pay honest debts; to *neglect* our interest or policy; to *neglect* the means in our power.

2. To omit to receive or embrace; to slight.

How shall we escape, if we *neglect* so great salvation? Heb. ii.

3. To slight; not to notice; to forbear to treat with attention or respect. Among people of good breeding, strangers seldom complain of being *neglected*.

4. To postpone. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

NEGLECT, *n.* Omission; forbearance to do any thing that can be done or that requires to be done. *Neglect* may be from carelessness or intention. The *neglect* of business is the cause of many failures, but *neglect* of economy is more frequent and more injurious.

2. Slight; omission of attention or civilities.

Neglect of due notice and attention to strangers is characteristic of ill breeding.

3. Negligence; habitual want of regard.

Age breeds *neglect* in all. *Denham*.

4. State of being disregarded.

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*.

Prior.

NEGLECTED, *pp.* Omitted to be done;

slighted; disregarded.

NEGLECTER, *n.* One that neglects.

NEGLECTFUL, *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive. *Locke*.

2. Accustomed or apt to omit what may or ought to be done.

3. Treating with neglect or slight.

4. Indicating neglect, slight or indifference; as a *neglectful* countenance. *Locke*.

NEGLECTFULLY, *adv.* With neglect; with heedless inattention; with careless indifference.

NEGLECT'ING, *ppr.* Omitting; passing by; forbearing to do; slighting; treating with indifference.

NEGLECT'INGLY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly. *Shak.*

NEGLECTION, *n.* The state of being negligent. [Not used.] *Shak.*

NEGLECTIVE, *a.* Inattentive; regardless of [Little used.] *K. Charles*.

NEGLEE, *n.* A kind of gown formerly worn. *Goldsmith*.

NEGLECTANCE, *n.* [L. *negligentia*.] Neglect; omission to do; more generally,

2. Habitual omission of that which ought to be done, or a habit of omitting to do things, either from carelessness or design.

Negligence is usually the child of sloth or laziness, and the parent of disorders in business, often of poverty.

NEGLECTED, *a.* Careless; heedless; apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done; inattentive to business or necessary concerns.

It is applied to a particular instance of neglect, or it denotes habitually careless or inattentive. 2 Chrou. xxix. 2 Pet. i.

He that thinks he can afford to be *negligent*, is not far from being poor. *Rambler*.

2. Regarding.

Be thou *negligent* of Isaac. *Swift*.

NEG-LIGENTLY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness; as a person *negligently* dressed; a piece *negligently* written; a farm *negligently* cultivated.

2. With slight, disregard or inattention.

NEGOTIABILITY, *n.* The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement. *Scowell. Walsh.*

NEGOTIABLE, *a.* [from *negotiate*.] That may be transferred by assignment or indorsement; that may be passed from the owner to another person so as to vest the property in the assignee; as a *negotiable note* or bill of exchange. *Walsh.*

NEGOTIANT, *n.* One who negotiates; a negotiator. [Not used.] *Ralegh.*

NEGOTIATE, *v. i.* [L. *negotior*; It. *negotiare*; Sp. *negociar*; Fr. *negocier*; from L. *negotium*, business, employment; W. *neges*, an errand, business; *negescua*, to go on errands, to negotiate.]

1. To transact business; to treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade, either in person or by a broker or substitute; as, to *negotiate with a man* for the purchase of goods or a farm.

2. To hold intercourse with another respecting a treaty, league or convention; to treat with respecting peace or commerce.

It is a crime for an ambassador to betray his prince for whom he should *negotiate*.

Decay of Piety.

NEGOTIATE, *v. t.* *nego*'shate. To procure by mutual intercourse and agreement with another; as, to *negotiate a loan of money*.

Ship brokers and interpreters *negotiate* at-freights etc. *Walsh.*

2. To procure, make or establish by mutual intercourse and agreement with others. Mr. Jay *negotiated* a treaty with the British ministry in 1794.

3. To sell; to pass; to transfer for a valuable consideration; as, to *negotiate a bill of exchange*.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade. *Kent.*

NEGOTIATED, *pp.* Procured or obtained by agreement with another; sold or transferred for a valuable consideration.

NEGOTIATING, *ppr.* Treating with; transacting business.

NEGOTIATION, *n.* The act of negotiating; the transacting of business in traffic; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase.

2. The transaction of business between nations; the mutual intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like; as the *negotiations* at Ghent.

NEGOTIATOR, *n.* One that negotiates; one that treats with others either as principal or agent, in respect to purchase and sale, or public contracts.

Swift.

NEGRESS, *n.* [See *Negro*.] A female of the black race of Africa.

NEGRO, *n.* [It. *Sp. negro*, black, from L. *niger*.] It is remarkable that our common people retain the exact Latin pronunciation of this word, *negér*.

A native or descendant of the black race of men in Africa. The word is never applied to the tawny or olive colored inhabitants of the northern coast of Africa, but to the more southern race of men who are quite black.

NEGUS, n. A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg and lemon juice; so called, it is said, from its first maker, Col. *Négus*.
NEIF, n. [Ec. *nfi.*] The neat or fist. [*Vot used.*] *Shak.*

2. A slave. [*Vot used.*]
NEIGH, v. t. na. [Sax. *knægan*; Sw. *gnäga*; Dan. *knægge*; It. *annuciare*. In W. *cnæc* signifies to jar or quarrel; *cnæc*, a sharp noise.]

To utter the voice of a horse, expressive of want or desire; to whinny.

NEIGH, n. na. The voice of a horse; a whinnying.

NEIGHBOR, { n. *na'bur*. [Sax. *nehhur*,
NEIHOOR, { *nehgebur*, a high boor, a boor or countryman living high, [see *Nigh*]; G. *nachbar*; D. *nabuur*; Sw. *nabo*; Dan. *naboe*. See *Boor*. The true orthography, as this word is now pronounced, is *neihoor*; Sax. *neh*, high, and *boor*.]

1. One who lives near another. In large towns, a *neighbor* is one who lives within a few doors. In the country, a *neighbor* may live at a greater distance; and in new settlements, where the people are thinly scattered over the country, a *neighbor* may be distant several miles. Such is the use of the word in the United States.
2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility. *Shak.*
3. An intimate; a confidant. [*Vot used.*] *Shak.*

4. A fellow being. Acts. vii.
5. One of the human race; any one that needs our help, or to whom we have an opportunity of doing good. Luke x.
6. A country that is near.

NEIGHBOR, v. t. To adjoin; to confine on or be near to.

These grow on the hills that *neighbor* the shore. *Saunders.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to or make familiar. [*Vot used.*] *Shak.*

To *neighbor* it, in colloquial language, to cultivate friendly intercourse by mutual visits.

NEIGHBORHOOD, n. A place near; vicinity; the adjoining district or any place not distant. He lives in my *neighborhood*.
 2. State of being near each other; as several states in a *neighborhood*. *Swift.*

3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other. The fire alarmed all the *neighborhood*.

NEIGHBORING, a. Living or being near; as the *neighboring* inhabitants; *neighboring* countries or nations. *Paley.*

NEIGHBORLISSNESS, n. State or quality of being neighborly. *Scott.*

NEIGHBORLY, a. Becoming a neighbor; kind; civil.

Judge if this be *neighborly* dealing. *Arbutnot.*

2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging frequent visits; social. Friend, you are not *neighborly*.

NEIGHBORLY, adv. With social civility; as, to live *neighborly*.

NEIGHBORSHIP, n. State of being neighbors. [*Vot in use.*] *Miss Baillie.*

NEITHER, n. A compound pronoun, pronominative adjective, or a substitute. [Sax. *nathor*, *nathor* or *nouthor*; *na*, not, and *either* or *other*, not either, or not other. So

in *Lu neither*, ne and *uter*.] Not either; not the one nor the other.

1. It refers to individual things or persons; as, which road shall I take? *Neither*, take *neither* road. The upright judge inclines to *neither* party.

It is used as a substitute; as, the upright judge inclines to *neither* of the parties.

He *neither* loves *Shak.*
 Nor either caves for him.

2. It refers to a sentence; as, "ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it." That is, ye shall not eat, *not either* or *other* shall ye touch it; ye shall not eat, nor shall ye do the other thing here mentioned, that is, touch it. Gen. iii.

"Fight *neither* with small nor great, save only with the king;" that is, fight not, either with small or great. 1 Kings xxii.

Neither, in the first part of a negative sentence, is followed by *nor*, in the subsequent part. It is *neither* the one nor the other. But *or* would be most proper, for the negative in *neither*, applies to both parts of the sentence.

It is often used in the last member of a negative sentence instead of *nor*, as in the passage above cited. "Ye shall not eat it, *neither* shall ye touch it." Here *neither* is improperly used for *nor*, for *not* in the first clause refers only to that clause, and the second negative refers only to the second clause. "Ye shall not eat it, *nor* shall ye touch it."

In the sentences above, *neither* is considered to be a conjunction or connecting word, though in fact it is a pronoun or representative of a clause of a sentence.

3. *Neither* primarily refers to two; not either of two. But by usage it is applicable to any number, referring to individuals separately considered. Five or ten persons being charged with a misdemeanor or riot, each may say, *neither* of us was present.

4. *Neither* sometimes closes a sentence in a peculiar manner, thus, "men come not to the knowledge of ideas thought to be innate, till they come to the use of reason; *nor* then *neither*." *Locke.*

That is, *neither* when they come to the use of reason, or before.

Formerly, in English, as in Greek and French, two negatives were used for one negation. But in such phrases as that above, good speakers now use *either*; "nor then *either*."

NEM. CON. For *nemine contradicente*. [L.] No one contradicting or opposing, that is, unanimously; without opposition.

NEM. OLITE, n. [Gr. *νεμος*, a wood, and *λιθος*, a stone.] An arborized stone.

NEM. ORAL, a. [L. *memorialis*, from *nemis*, a wood.] Pertaining to a wood or grove. *Dict. Eetlyn.*

NEM. OROUS, a. [L. *memorosus*.] Woody. *Eetlyn.*

NEMPNE, v. t. [Sax. *nemnan*, to name or call.] To call. *Obs.*

NE'NIA, n. [Gr.] A funeral song; an elegy. [*Vot used.*]

NENUPHAR, n. The water lily or water rose, a species of *Nymphaea*.

NEOD'AMODE, n. [Gr. *νοδοαμοδης*; *νεος*, new, and *δαμωδης*, popular; δημος, people.] In ancient Greece, a person newly admitted to citizenship. *Milton.*

NEOLOG'IC, { a. [from *neology*.] Pertaining to neology;
NEOLOGICAL, { a. taining to neology; employing new words. *Chetsefield.*

NEOLOGISM, n. A new word or expression.

NEOLOGIST, n. One who introduces new words into a language. Lavoisier has been a successful *neologist*. *Med. Repos.*

NEOLOG'Y, n. [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *λογος*, a word.]

The introduction of a new word or of new words into a language. The present nomenclature of chemistry is a remarkable instance of *neology*.

NEONOMIAN, n. [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *νομος*, law.]

One who advocates new laws, or desires God's law to be altered. *Scott.*

NE'OPHYTE, n. [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *φυοσ*, a plant.]

1. A new convert or proselyte; a name given by the early christians to such heathens as had recently embraced the christian faith, and were considered as regenerated by baptism. *Encyc.*

2. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest.

3. A tyro; a beginner in learning.

NEOTERIC, { a. [Gr. *νεωτερικος*, young,
NEOTERICAL, { a. from *νεος*, new; Low L. *notericus*.]

New; recent in origin; modern. *Bacon.*

NEOTERIC, n. One of modern times. *Burton.*

NEP, n. A plant of the genus *Nepeta*; catmint.

NEPENTHE, n. [Gr. *νηπενθησ*; *νη*, not, and *πηραος*, grief.]

A drug or medicine that drives away pain and grief. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

NEPHELINE, { n. [Gr. *νεφελη*, a cloud.]
NEPHELINE, { n. A mineral found mixed with other substances, primitive or volcanic, in small masses or veins, granofellamell and in hexahedral crystals. It is white or yellow.

Dict. Nat. Hist. Ure.

NEPHEW, n. [Fr. *neveu*; L. *nepos*; It. *nepote*; D. *neef*; G. *neffe*; Sans. *naptri*; W. *nai*, contracted.]

1. The son of a brother or sister. *Dryden.*

2. A grandson; also, a descendant. [*Vot much used.*] *Hooker.*

NEPHR'ITE, n. [Gr. *νεφρητις*, from *νεφρος*, the kidneys.]

A mineral, a subspecies of jade, of a leek green color, massive and in rolled pieces. It occurs in granite and gneiss, and is remarkable for its hardness and tenacity. It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, but is now cut into handles of sabers and daggers. *Cleveland. Ure. Cyc.*

NEPHRIT'IC, { a. [Gr. *νεφρητικος*, from
NEPHRITICAL, { a. *νεφρος*, the kidneys.]

1. Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine; as a *nephritic* disease.

2. Affected with the stonic or gravel; as a *nephritic* patient.

3. Relieving or curing the stone or gravel, or disorders of the kidneys in general; as a *nephritic* medicine.

Nephritic stone, a stone of the silicious kind, called *jaade*.

Nephritic wood, a species of compact wood of a fine grain, brought from New Spain, which gives a blue color to spirit of wine and to water; which color is changed to yellow by acids, and again to blue by alkalies. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

NEPHRITIC, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder. *Cyc.*

NEPHRITIS, *n.* In medicine, an inflammation of the kidneys.

NEPHROTONY, *n.* [*Gr. νεφρος*, a kidney, and *τομή*, to cut.]

In surgery, the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney. *Cyc.*

NEPTOTISM, *n.* [*Fr. neptotisme*, from *L. neptus*, nephew.]

1. Fondness for nephews.

2. Undue attachment to relations; favoritism shown to nephews and other relations.

NEPTUNIAN, *a.* [from *Neptunus*, the fabulous deity of the ocean.]

1. Pertaining to the ocean or sea.

2. Formed by water or aqueous solution; as *neptunian rocks*.

NEPTUNIAN, } *n.* One who adopts the
NEPTUNIST, } *n.* theory that the whole earth was once covered with water, or rather that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution; or opposed to the *Plutonic* theory. *Pinkerton. Good.*

NEPHEID, *n.* [*Gr. νεφεύς*, *plu.* of νεφέη, from *νεφω*, a marine deity; Sans. *nara*, water; *Ar.* Heb. נַרְי, to flow. See *Nar-rate*.]

In *mythology*, a sea nymph. In ancient monuments, the Nereids are represented as riding on sea horses, sometimes with the human form entire, and sometimes with the tail of a fish. They were the daughters of Nereus, and constantly attended Neptune. *Encyc.*

NERP-LING, *n.* A fresh water fish of Germany, of the leather-mouthed kind, and apparently a variety of the rudd. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

NERITE, *n.* A genus of univalvular shells.

NERITITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *Nerita*.

NERVE, *n. nerv.* [*L. nervus*; *Fr. nerf*; *W. nerth*, strength; *Gr. νεῦρον*, nerve; probably allied to *νεῦρ*, a man, *L. vir*; *Pers.*

نر, the male of any animal; Sans. *nar*, a man. In Welsh, *ner* denotes one that possesses self-energy, and hence an epithet of God.]

1. An organ of sensation and motion in animals. The nerves are prolongations of the medullary substance of the brain, which ramify and extend to every part of the body. *Encyc. Parr. Pope.*

2. A sinew or tendon.

3. Strength; firmness of body; as a man of *nerve*.

4. Fortitude; firmness of mind; courage.

5. Strength; force; authority; as the *nerves* of discipline. *Gibbon.*

NERVE, *v. t.* To give strength or vigor; to arm with force; as, fear *nerved* his arm. *Ames.*

NERVED, *pp.* Armed with strength.

2. *a.* In *botany*, having vessels simple and unbranched, extending from the base to towards the tip; as a *nerved leaf*.

NERVELESS, *a. nerveless.* Destitute of strength; weak. *Pope.*

NERVINE, *a.* [*Low L. nervinus*.] That has the quality of relieving in disorders of the nerves.

NERVINE, *n.* A medicine that affords relief from disorders of the nerves.

NERVOUS, *a.* [*L. nervosus*.] Strong; vigorous; as a *nervous arm*.

2. Pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting the nerves; as a *nervous disease* or fever.

3. Having the nerves affected; hypochondriac; a *colloquial use of the word*.

4. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by strength in sentiment or style; as a *nervous* historian. *Adams.*

NERVOUS, } *a.* In *botany*. [See *Nerved*,

NERVOSE, } *a.* No. 2.]

NERVOUSLY, *adv.* With strength or vigor. *Warton.*

NERVOUSNESS, *n.* Strength; force; vigor. *Warton.*

2. The state of being composed of nerves. *Goldsmith.*

NERVY, *a.* Strong; vigorous. *Shak.*

NESECENCE, *n. nesciens.* [*L. nesciens*, *nescio*; *ne* and *scio*.] Want of knowledge; ignorance. *Bp. Hall.*

NESHI, *a.* [*Sax. nesc*.] Soft; tender; nice. [*Not used*.] *Chaucer.*

NES, a termination of names, signifies a promontory, from the root of *nose*, which see.

NESS, a termination of appellatives, [*Sax. nese*, *nyss*.] denotes state or quality, as in *goodness*, *greatness*.

NEST, *n.* [*Sax. G. D. id.*; *Sw. nuste*; *W. nyth*; *L. nidus*; *Fr. nid*; *It. Sp. nido*; *Arm. neiz*; *Ir. nead*; *Russ. gnizdo*; *Gr. νεστος*, *νεστωα*, *νεστωα*, unless the latter are from *νεω*. In *Persic*, *nistin* is a nest, *nashiman*, a mansion, and *nishastan*, to sit down, to dwell or remain.]

1. The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation or the mansion of her young, until they are able to fly. The word is used also for the bed in which certain insects deposit their eggs.

2. Any place where irrational animals are produced. *Bentley.*

3. An abode; a place of residence; a receptacle of numbers, or the collection itself; usually in an ill sense; as a nest of rogues.

4. A warm close place of abode; generally in contempt. *Spenser.*

5. A number of boxes, cases or the like, inserted in each other.

NEST, *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest.

The king of birds *nested* with its leaves. *Hovell.*

NEST-EGG, *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it. *Hudibras.*

NESTLE, *v. i. nes'l.* To settle; to harbor; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest. The king-fisher *nestles* in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till succors came. *Bacon.*

2. To move about in one's seat, like a bird when forming her nest; as, a child *nestles*.

NESTLE, *v. l. nes'l.* To house, as in a nest. *Donne.*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*

NEST-LING, *n.* A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

2. A nest. [*Not used*.]

NEST-LING, *a.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest. *Barrington.*

NESTORIAN, *n.* A follower of Nestorius, a heretic of the fifth century, who taught that Christ was divided into two persons.

NET, *n.* [*Sax. net*, *net*; *D. Dan. net*; *G. netz*; *Sw. nät*, *not*; *Goth. nait*, from the root of *knit*, *Sax. cnyttan*, whence *knit*, *L. nodus*.]

1. An instrument for catching fish and fowls, or wild beasts, formed with twine or thread interwoven with meshes.

2. A cunning device; a snare. *Micah vii.*

3. Inextricable difficulty. *Job xviii.*

4. Severe afflictions. *Job xix.*

NET, *v. l.* To make a net or net-work; to knit. *Swand.*

NET, *a.* [*Fr. net*; *It. netto*. See *Net*.]

1. Neat; pure; unadulterated. [*Little used*.]

2. Being without flaw or spot. [*Little used*.]

3. Being beyond all charges or outlay; as *net profits*.

4. Being clear of all tare and tret, or all deductions; as *net weight*. It is sometimes written *nett*, but improperly. *Net* is properly a mercantile appropriation of *net*.

NET, *v. l.* To produce clear profit.

NETHER, *a.* [*Sax. nether*; *G. nieder*; *D. Dan. neder*.] This word is of the comparative degree; the positive occurs only in composition, as in *beneath*, *Sax. neothan*. It is used only in implied comparison, as in the *nether* part, the *nether* millstone; but we never say, one part is *nether* than another. It is not much used.]

1. Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part; opposed to *upper*; as the *nether* millstone.

Distorted all my *nether* shape thus grew Transform'd. *Milton.*

2. In a lower place. *Milton.*

*Twixt upper, *nether* and surrounding fires. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to the regions below. *Dryden.*

NETHERMOST, *a.* Lowest; as the *nethermost* hell; the *nethermost* abyss. *South. Milton.*

NETTING, *n.* [from *net*.] A piece of network.

2. A complication of ropes fastened across each other, to be stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter to contain hammocks. *Netting* is also employed to hold the fore and main-top-mast sails when stowed. *Netting* is also extended along a ship's gunwale in engagements, to prevent the enemy from boarding. *Mar. Dict.*

NETTLE, *n. net'l.* [*Sax. nell*, *nettle*; *D. netel*; *G. nessel*; *Sw. nässla*; *Gr. ξνθε*, from the root of *νεω*, *νεωα*, to scratch.]

A plant of the genus *Urtica*, whose prickles

fret the skin and occasion very painful sensations.

And near the noisome *nettle* blooms the rose.

Rambler, motto.

NETTLE, *v. l.* To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to excite sensations of displeasure or uneasiness, not amounting to wrath or violent anger.

The princes were *nettled* at the scandal of this affront.

L'Estrange.

NETTLED, *pp.* Fretted; irritated.

NETTLE, *n.* One that provokes, stings or irritates.

Milton.

NETTLE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *Celtis*, whose leaves are deeply serrated, and end in a sharp point.

Encyc.

NETTLING, *ppr.* Irritating; vexing.

NET-WORK, *n.* A complication of threads, twine or cords united at certain distances, forming meshes, interstices or open spaces between the knots or intersections; reticulated or decussated work.

Judson.

NEUROLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Neurology*.] Pertaining to neurology, or to a description of the nerves of animals.

NEUROLOGIST, *n.* One who describes the nerves of animals.

NEUROLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *λογία*, discourse.]

A description of the nerves of animal bodies, or the doctrine of the nerves.

NEUROPTER, } *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *πτερόν*, a wing.]

NEUROPTERA, } *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *πτερόν*, a wing.]

The *neuroptera* are an order of insects having four membranous, transparent, veined wings, reticulated with veins.

NEUROPTERAL, *a.* Belonging to the order of neuroptera.

NEUROSPAST, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *σπαστός*, to draw with strings.]

A puppet; a little figure put in motion.

More.

NEUROTIC, *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Useful in disorders of the nerves.

NEUROTIC, *n.* A medicine useful in disorders of the nerves.

Encyc.

NEUROTOMICAL, *a.* [See *Neurotomy*.] Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of the nerves.

NEUROTOMIST, *n.* One who dissects the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *τομή*, to cut.]

1. The dissection of a nerve.

Coxe.

2. The art or practice of dissecting the nerves.

NEUTER, *a. neuter*. [L.; compounded of *ne* and *uter*, not either.]

1. Not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side, either when persons are contending, or questions are discussed. It may be synonymous with *indifferent*, or it may not. The United States remained *neuter* during the French revolution, but very few of the people were *indifferent* as to the success of the parties engaged. A man may be *neuter* from feeling, and he is then *indifferent*; but he may be *neuter* in fact, when he is not in feeling or principle. A judge should be perfectly *neuter* in feeling, that he may decide with impartiality.

2. In grammar, of neither gender; an epithet given to nouns that are neither masculine nor feminine; primarily to nouns which express neither sex.

NEUTER, *n.* A person that takes no part in a contest between two or more individuals or nations; a person who is either indifferent to the cause, or forbears to interfere.

2. An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation. The working bees are *neuters*.

Neuter verb, in grammar, a verb which expresses an action or state limited to the subject, and which is not followed by an object; as, *I go; I sit; I am; I run; I walk*. It is better denominated *intransitive*.

NEUTRAL, *a.* [Fr. *neutre*; L. *neutralis*, from *neuter*.]

1. Not engaged on either side; not taking an active part with either of contending parties. It is policy for a nation to be *neutral* when other nations are at war. Belligerents often obtain supplies from *neutral* states.

2. Indifferent; having no bias in favor of either side or party.

3. Indifferent; neither very good nor bad. Some things good, and some things ill do seem, And *neutrot* some in her fantastic eye.

Davies.

Neutral salt, in chemistry, a salt or body composed of two primitive saline substances in combination, and possessing the character neither of an acid or alkaline salt; or a combination of an acid with any substance which destroys its acidity; any salt saturated with an alkali, an earth or a metal. But it is more usual to denominate *neutral*, a salt which is united with an alkaline substance, and to call the others earthy or metallic.

Hooper. Nicholson. Encyc.

NEUTRAL, *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others. The *neutral*, as far as his commerce extends, becomes a party in the war. *R. G. Hooper.*

NEUTRALIST, *n.* A neutral. [*Little used*.]

NEUTRALITY, *n.* The state of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others; the state of taking no part on either side. States often arm to maintain their *neutrality*.

2. A state of indifference in feeling or principle.

3. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor evil. [*Little used*.]

4. A combination of neutral powers or states; as the armed *neutrality*.

NEUTRALIZATION, *n.* [from *neutralize*.]

1. The act of neutralizing or destroying the peculiar properties of a body by combination with another body or substance.

2. The act of reducing to a state of indifference or neutrality.

NEUTRALIZE, *v. l.* To render neutral; to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties or opinions.

2. In chemistry, to destroy or render inert or inseparable the peculiar properties of a body by combining it with a different substance. Thus to *neutralize* acids and alkalies, is to combine them in such proportions, that the compound will not exhibit the qualities of either. This is called a *neutral salt*.

3. To destroy the peculiar properties or op-

posite dispositions of parties or other things, or reduce them to a state of indifference or inactivity; as, to *neutralize* parties in government; to *neutralize* opposition.

The benefits of universities—*neutralized* by moral evils. *Ch. Obs.*

A cloud of counter citations that *neutralize* each other. *E. Everett.*

NEUTRALIZED, *pp.* Reduced to neutrality or indifference.

NEUTRALIZER, *n.* That which neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises or renders inert the peculiar properties of a body. The base of a salt is its *neutralizer*.

NEUTRALIZING, *ppr.* Destroying or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a substance; reducing to indifference or inactivity.

NEUTRALLY, *adv.* Without taking part with either side; indifferently.

NEVER, *adv.* [Sax. *nefre*; *ne*, not, and *fre*, ever.]

1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time. It refers to the past or the future. This man was *never* at Calcutta; he will *never* be there.

2. It has a particular use in the following sentences.

"Ask me *never* so much dower and gift." *Gen. xxxiv.*

"Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming *never* so wisely." *Ps. lviii.*

"A fear of battery—though *never* so well grounded, is no duress." *Blackstone.*

This is a genuine English use of *never*, found in our Saxon authors, and it ought to be retained. "Ask me so much dower as *never* was done" that is, dower to any extent. The practice of using *ever* in such phrases, is corrupt. It not only destroys the force but the propriety of the phrase.

Burke. Camden. Washington. Goldsmith. Hooke.

3. In no degree; not.

Whoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head and yet see *never* the worse. *South.*

4. It is used for *not*. He answered him *never* a word; that is, *not ever*. This use is not common.

5. It is much used in composition; as in *never-ending*, *never-failing*, *never-dying*, *never-ceasing*, *never-fading*; but in all such compounds, *never* retains its true meaning.

NEVERTHELESS, *adv.* [From *never*, the and *less*.] Not the less; notwithstanding; that is, in opposition to any thing, or without regarding it. "It rained, *nevertheless*, we proceeded on our journey;" "we did not the less proceed on our journey; we proceeded in opposition to the rain, without regarding it, or without being prevented.

NEW, *a.* [Sax. *new*; D. *nieuw*; G. *neu*; Sw. *Dan*, *ny*; L. *novus*; It. *nuovo*; Sp. *nuovo*; Gr. *νέος*; Fr. *neuf*; Arm. *new*; Hind. *nu*, *nuadh*; W. *newz*; Russ. *novie*; Irish, *nava*, *nava*, *nov*; Sans. *nava*; Pers. *نو*.]

1. Lately made, invented, produced or come into being; that has existed a short time only; recent in origin; novel; opposed to *old*, and used of things; as a *new* coat; a *new* house; a *new* book; a *new* fashion;

a new theory; the new chemistry; a new discovery.

2. Lately introduced to our knowledge; not before known; recently discovered; as a new metal; a new species of animals or plants found in foreign countries; the new continent.

3. Modern; not ancient.

4. Recently produced by change; as a new life.

Put on the new man. Eph. iv.

5. Not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed.

Heretics and such as instill their poison into new minds. Hooker.

New to the plough, unpracticed in the trace. Pope.

6. Renovated; repaired so as to recover the first state.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat and almost new. Bacon.

7. Fresh after any event.

New from her sickness to that northern air. Dryden.

8. Not of ancient extraction or a family of ancient distinction.

By superior capacity and extensive knowledge, a new man often mounts to favor. Addison.

9. Not before used; strange; unknown.

They shall speak with new tongues. Mark xvi.

10. Recently commenced; as the new year.

11. Having passed the change or conjunction with the sun; as the new moon.

12. Not cleared and cultivated, or lately cleared; as new land. America.

13. That has lately appeared for the first time; as a new star.

New is much used in composition to qualify other words, and always bears its true sense of late, recent, novel, fresh; as in new-born, new-made, new-grown, new-formed, new-found. In this use, new may be considered as adverbial, or as a part of the compound.

NEW, *v. t.* To make new. [Not used.]

NEWEL, *n.* In architecture, the upright post about which are formed winding stairs, or a cylinder of stone formed by the end of the steps of the winding stairs.

2. Novelty. [Not used.] Spenser.

NEW-FANGLED, *a.* [new and fangled.] New-made; formed with the affectation of novelty; in contempt.

New-fangled devices. Atterbury.

NEW-FANGLENESS, *n.* Vain or affected fashion or form. Sidney. Carew.

NEW-FASHIONED, *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

NEWING, *n.* Yeast or barn. Ainsworth.

NEWISH, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new. Bacon.

NEWLY, *adv.* Lately; freshly; recently.

He rubb'd it o'er with newly gathered mint. Dryden.

2. With a new form, different from the former.

And the refined mind doth newly fashion into a fairer form. Spenser.

3. In a manner not existing before.

NEW-MODEL, *v. t.* To give a new form to.

NEW-MODELED, *a.* Formed after a new model.

NEW-MODELING, *ppr.* Giving a new form to.

NEWNESS, *n.* Lateness of origin; recentness; state of being lately invented or produced; as the newness of a dress; the newness of a system.

2. Novelty; the state of being first known or introduced. The newness of the scene was very gratifying.

3. Innovation; recent change.

And happy newness that intends old right. Shaks.

4. Want of practice or familiarity.

His newness shamed most of the others' long exercise. Sidney.

5. Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.

Even so we also should walk in newness of life. Rom. vi.

NEWS, *n.* [from new; Fr. nouvelles. This word has a plural form, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular.]

1. Recent account; fresh information of something that has lately taken place at a distance, or of something before unknown; tidings. We have news from Constantinople. News has just arrived. This news is favorable.

Evil news rides fast, while good news baits. Milton.

It is no news for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. L'Estrange.

2. A newspaper.

NEWS-MONGER, *n.* One that deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news.

NEWSPAPER, *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed for conveying news; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, proceedings of legislative bodies, public documents and the like.

NEWY, *n.* A small lizard; an eft. Eneye.

NEWTONIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him; as the Newtonian philosophy or system.

NEWTONIAN, *n.* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFT, *n.* A present made on the first day of the year.

NEXT, *adv.* [from next, *n.* next or nexta, from *nex*, *nex*, high; G. *nachst*, D. *naast*; Sw. *näst*; Dan. *naa*.]

1. Nearest in place; that has no object intervening between it and some other; immediately preceding, or preceding in order. We say, the next person before or after another.

Her princely guest Was next her side, in order sat the rest. Dryden.

2. Nearest in time; as the next day or hour; the next day before or after Easter.

3. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right or relation; as, one man is next to another in excellence; one is next in kindred; one is next in rank or dignity. Assign the property to him who has the next claim.

NEXT, *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding. It is not material who follows next.

NIAS, for an egas, a young hawk. B. Jonson.

NIB, *n.* [Sax. *neb*, *nebb*. See *Neb*, the same word differently written.]

1. The bill or beak of a fowl.

2. The point of any thing, particularly of a pen.

NIBBED, *a.* Having a nib or point.

NIBBLE, *v. t.* [from *nib*.] To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly or in small bits. So sleep are said to nibble the grass. Shaks.

2. To bite, as a fish does the bait; to carp at; just to catch by biting. Gay.

NIBBLE, *v. i.* To bite at; as, fishes nibble at the bait. Greiv.

2. To carp at; to find fault; to censure little faults.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly nibbles at a single passage. Tullotson.

NIBBLE, *n.* A little bite, or seizing to bite.

NIBBLER, *n.* One that bites a little at a time; a carper.

NIBBLING, *ppr.* Biting in small bits; carping.

NICE, *a.* [Sax. *nece* or *hnesce*; D. *nesch*, soft, tender; G. *nacken*, to eat dainties or sweetmeats; Dan. *knas*, dainties.]

1. Properly soft; whence, delicate; tender; dainty; sweet or very pleasant to the taste; as a nice bit; nice food.

2. Delicate; fine; applied to texture, composition or color; as cloth of a nice texture; nice tints of color.

3. Accurate; exact; precise; as nice proportions; nice symmetry; nice workmanship; nice rules.

4. Requiring scrupulous exactness; as a nice point.

5. Perceiving the smallest difference; distinguishing accurately and minutely by perception; as a person of nice taste; hence,

6. Perceiving accurately the smallest faults, errors or irregularities; distinguishing and judging with exactness; as a nice judge of a subject; nice discernment.

Our author happy in a judge so nice. Pope.

Over scrupulous or exact.

Curious, not knowing; not exact, but nice. Pope.

8. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.

The letter was not nice, but full of charge of dear import. Shaks.

Dear love, continue nice and chaste. Donne.

9. Fastidious; squeamish.

And to taste, Think not I shall be nice. Milton.

10. Delicate; easily injured.

How nice the reputation of the maid! Roscommon.

11. Refined; as nice and subtle happiness. Milton.

12. Having lucky hits. [Not used.] Shaks.

13. Weak; foolish; effeminate. Obs. Gover.

14. Trivial; unimportant. Shaks.

To make nice, to be scrupulous. Shaks.

NICELY, *adv.* With delicate perception; as, to be nicely sensible.

2. Accurately; exactly; with exact order or proportion; as the parts of a machine or building nicely adjusted; a shape nicely proportioned; a dress nicely fitted to the body; the ingredients of a medicine nicely proportioned and mixed.

3. In colloquial language, well; cleverly; dextrously; handsomely; in the best manner; as, a feat is nicely done.

NICENE, *a.* Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor. The Nicene creed, was a

summary of christian faith composed by the council of Nice against Arianism, A. D. 325, altered and confirmed by the council of Constantinople, A. D. 381. *Encyc.*

N I C E N S S, *n.* Delicacy of perception; the quality of perceiving small differences; as *nicensness* of taste.

2. Extreme delicacy; excess of scrupulousness or exactness.
Unlike the *nicensness* of our modern dainties.

3. Accuracy; minute exactness; as *nicensness* of work; *nicensness* of texture or proportion.
Where's now the labored *nicensness* in thy dress?

N I C E T Y, *n.* Niceness; delicacy of perception.

2. Excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; squeamishness.
So love doth loathe disdainful *nicety*.

3. Minute difference; as the *niceties* of words.

4. Minuteness of observation or discrimination; precision. The connoisseur judges of the beauties of a painting with great *nicety*.

5. Delicate management; exactness in treatment.
Love such *nicety* requires.
One blast will put out all his fires.

6. *Niceties*, in the plural, delicacies for food; dainties.

N I C H, } *n.* [Fr. *niche*; Sp. Port. *nicho*;

N I C H E, } *n.* *It. nicchia*, properly a *nook*, corner, and *nicchio*, a shell. It seems to be a different orthography of *nook*.]

A cavity, hollow or recess within the thickness of a wall, for a statue or bust.

N I C K, *n.* In the *northern mythology*, an evil spirit of the waters; hence the modern vulgar phrase, *Old Nick*, the evil one.

N I C K, *n.* [Sw. *nick*; Dan. *nik*; D. *knik*, a nod; G. *nicken*, to nod; *genick*, the nape; *genicke*, a continual nodding. The word seems to signify a point, from shooting forward.]

1. The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical time.

2. [G. *knick*, a flaw.] A notch or score for keeping an account; a reckoning.

3. A winking throw.

N I C K, *v. l.* To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by a slight artifice used at the lucky time.

The just reason of doing things must be *nick-ed*, and all accidents improved.

2. To cut in nicks or notches. [See *Notch*.]

3. To suit, as lattices cut in nicks.

4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn.

N I C K, *v. l.* [G. *knicken*, to flaw.] To notch or make an incision in a horse's tail, to make him carry it higher.

N I C K A R - T R E E, *n.* A tree of the genus *Gulandina*, which grows in the western parts of the U. States, and bears a nut of the size of a pignut.

N I C K E L, *n.* A metal of a white or reddish white color, of great hardness, very diffi-

cult to be purified, always magnetic, and when perfectly pure, malleable. It is generally obtained from its sulphuret.

N I C K E L I C, *a.* The nickelic acid is a saturated combination of nickel and oxygen.

N I C K E R, *n.* One who watches for opportunities to pilfer or practice knavery.

N I C K N A M E, *n.* [In Fr. *niqne* is a term of contempt. In G. *necken* is to banter. In Ch. $\pi\eta\sigma$ signifies to surname, to call by a name of reproach.]

A name given in contempt, derision or reproach; an opprobrious appellation.

N I C K N A M E, *v. t.* To give a name of reproach; to call by an opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue vice.

N I C K N A M E D, *pp.* Named in derision.

N I C K N A M I N G, *pp.* Calling by a name in contempt or derision.

N I C O L A I T A N, *n.* One of a sect in the ancient christian church, so named from Nicolas, a deacon of the church of Jerusalem. They held that all married women should be common to prevent jealousy. They are not charged with erroneous opinions respecting God, but with licentious practices. Rev. ii.

N I C O T I A N, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting tobacco; and as a noun, tobacco; so called from Nicot, who first introduced it into France, A. D. 1500.

N I C O T I N, *n.* The peculiar principle in the leaves of tobacco; a colorless substance of an arid taste. It is precipitated from its solution by the tincture of nutgalls.

N I C T A T E, *v. i.* [L. *nicto*, to wink.] To wink.

N I C T A T I N G, } *pp.* or *a.* Winking.

N I C T I T A T I N G, } The nictitating membrane is a thin membrane that covers and protects the eyes of some animals, without entirely obstructing the sight.

N I C T I T A T I O N, *n.* The act of winking.

N I D E, *n.* [L. *nidus*, a nest.] A brood; as a *nide* of pheasants. [Not in use.]

N I D G E T, *n.* A dastard. [Not in use.]

N I D I F I C A T E, *v. i.* [L. *nidifico*, from *nidus*, a nest.] To make a nest.

N I D I F I C A T I O N, *n.* The act or operation of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young in the nest.

N I D I N G, *n.* [Sax. *niðing*; Dan. Sw. *niðing*.] A despicable coward; a dastard.

N I D O R, *n.* [L.] Scent; savor. *Bp. Taylor*.

N I D O R O S I T Y, *n.* Erection with the taste of undigested roast meat.

N I D O R O U S, *a.* Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat.

N I D U L A N T, *a.* [L. *nidulor*, from *nidus*, a nest.]

In *botany*, nesting; lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp.

N I D U L A T I O N, *n.* The time of remaining in the nest; as of a bird.

N I D U S, *n.* [L.] A nest; a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, &c.

N I E C E, *n. nese.* [Fr. *nièce*; Arm. *nices*, *nyes*; W. *nith*; qu. The D. has *nigt*, and

the G. *nichte*.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

N I P / E, *n.* [Norm.] A trifle. *Obs.*

N I G G A R D, *n.* [W. *nig*, straight, narrow, or G. *knicker*, a niggard, and a nod or nodding; *knickern*, to flangle, to be sordidly parsimonious; Dan. *gnier*, for *gnier* or *gnager*, a niggard. This word seems to belong to the family of D. *knikken*, G. *nicken*, Dan. *nikker*, to nod, and this to Dan. *knikker*, to crack; exhibiting analogies similar to those of *wretch*, *wreck* and *haggie*. *Arð* is a termination, as in *dotard*.]

A miser; a person meanly close and covetous; a sordid wretch who saves every cent, or spends grudgingly.

Serve him as a grudging master, As a penurious niggard of his wealth.

Be niggards of advice on no pretense.

N I G G A R D, *a.* Miserly; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious.

2. Sparing; wary.
Most free of company, but to our demands *Niggard* in his reply.

N I G G A R D, *v. t.* To stint; to supply sparingly. [Little used.]

N I G G A R D I S E, *n.* Niggardliness. [Not in use.]

N I G G A R D I S H, *a.* Somewhat covetous or niggardly.

N I G G A R D L I N E S S, *n.* Mean covetousness; sordid parsimony; extreme avarice manifested in sparing expense.

Niggardliness is not good husbandry.

N I G G A R D L Y, *a.* Meanly covetous or avaricious; sordidly parsimonious; extremely sparing of expense.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*.

2. Sparing; wary; cautiously avoiding profusion.

N I G G A R D L Y, *adv.* Sparingly; with cautious parsimony.

N I G G A R D N E S S, *n.* Niggardliness. [Not used.]

N I G G A R D Y, *n.* Niggardliness. [Not used.]

N I G G L E, *v. l.* and *i.* To mock; to trifle with. [Not in use.]

N I G H, *a. ni.* [Sax. *neah*, *neah*, *neh*, for *nig*; G. *nah*, *nigh*, *nigh*, is the G. *nach*, D. *na*, a preposition signifying to, on or after, that is, approaching, pressing on, making towards; D. *naaken*, to approach; W. *nig*, strait, narrow.]

1. Near; not distant or remote in place or time.

The loud tumult shows the battle *nigh*.

When the fig-tree putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is *nigh*.

2. Closely allied by blood; as a *nigh* kinsman.

3. Easy to be obtained or learnt; of easy access.

The word is very *nigh* unto thee.

4. Ready to support, to forgive, or to aid and defend.

The Lord is *nigh* unto them who are of a broken heart.

5. Close in fellowship; intimate in relation.

NIMBLESS, *n.* Nimbleness. *Obs.*

NIMBLE-WITTED, *a.* Quick; ready to speak.

NIMBLY, *adv.* With agility; with light, quick motion.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber.

NIMLETY, *n.* [*L. nimietas*]. The state of being too much. [*Not in use.*]

NIMMER, *n.* [*Sax. niman*, to take.] A thief. [*Not in use.*]

NIN-COMPOD, *n.* [*said to be a corruption of L. non compos, not of sound mind.*]

A fool; a blockhead; a trifling doting. [*Not in use.*]

NINE, *a.* [*Goth. niun*; *G. neun*; *Sw. nijo*; *Dan. ni*; *L. nonus*; probably contracted as the Saxon is *nigan*, and the Dutch *nigen*, Hindoo *noie*, Burmah *no* or *nonue*.]

Denoting the number composed of eight and one; as *nine men*; *nine days*.

NINE, *n.* The number composed of eight and one; or the number less by a unit than ten; three times three.

NINE-FOLD, *a.* Nine times repeated.

NINE-HOLES, *n.* A game in which holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled.

NINE-PENCE, *n.* A silver coin of the value of nine pence.

NINE-PINS, *n.* A play with nine pins or shortened pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down. We say, to play at *nine-pins*, or a game at *nine-pins*.

NINE-SCORE, *a.* Noting nine times twenty, or one hundred and eighty. [*See Score.*]

NINE-SCORE, *n.* The number of nine times twenty.

NINETEEN, *a.* [*Sax. niganetyne*.] Noting the number of *nine* and *ten* united; as *nineteen years*.

NINETEENTH, *a.* [*Sax. niganolthe*.] The ordinal of nineteen; designating nineteenth.

NINETETH, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.

NINETY, *a.* Nine times ten; as *ninety years*.

NINNY, *n.* [*Sp. niño*; *L. nanus*, a dwarf; *Ar. نني* weak in mind.]

A fool; a simpleton.

NINNYHAMMER, *n.* A simpleton. [*Little used.*]

NINTH, *a.* [*Sax. nigetha, nigotha*; but *nint*, in English, is formed directly from *nine*; *Sw. nijnade*.]

The ordinal of nine; designating the number nine, the next preceding ten; as the *ninth day* or month.

NINTH, *n.* In music, an interval containing an octave and a tone.

NIP, *v. t.* [*D. knippen*, to nip, to clip, to pinch; *Sw. knipa*; *G. kneif*, a knife, a nipping tool; *kneifen*, to nip, to cut off, to pinch; *kneif*, a pinch, a nipping; *knipp*, a filip, a snap; *W. cneivaue*, to clip. These words coincide with *knife*, *Sax. knif*, *Fr. gainif* or *canif*.]

1. To cut, bite or pinch off the end or nib, or to pinch off with the ends of the fin-

gers. The word is used in both senses; the former is probably the true sense.

2. To cut off the end of any thing; to clip, as with a knife or scissors; as, to nip off a shoot or twig.

3. To blast; to kill or destroy the end of any thing; hence, to kill; as, the frost has nipped the corn; the leaves are nipped; the plant was nipped in the bud. Hence, to nip in the bud, is to kill or destroy in infancy or youth, or in the first stage of growth.

4. To pinch, bite or affect the extremities of any thing; as a nipping frost; hence, to pinch or bite in general; to check growth.

5. To check circulation.

When blood is nipped. [*Unusual.*]

6. To bite; to vex.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and nip.

7. To satirize keenly; to taunt sarcastically.

NIP, *n.* A pinch with the nails or teeth.

2. A small cut, or a cutting off the end.

3. A blast; a killing of the ends of plants; destruction by frost.

4. A biting sarcasm; a taunt.

5. A sip or small draught; as a nip of toddy. [*G. nippen*, *Dan. nipper*, to sip.]

NIP PED, } Pinched; bit; cropped;

NIP, } *pp.* blasted.

NIP PER, *n.* A satirist. [*Not used.*]

2. A fore tooth of a horse. The nippers are four.

NIPPERS, *n.* Small pinchers.

NIP PING, *pp.* Pinching; pinching off; biting off the end; cropping; clipping; blasting; killing.

NIP PINGLY, *adv.* With bitter sarcasm.

NIP PLE, *n.* [*Sax. nyppe*; *dim. of nib, neb*.]

1. A teat; a dug; the spungy protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females.

2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

NIP PLEWÖRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lapsana*.

NISAN, *n.* A month of the Jewish calendar, the first month of the sacred year and seventh of the civil year, answering nearly to our March. It was originally called Abib, but began to be called Nisan after the captivity.

NISI PRIUS, *n.* [*L.*] In law, a writ which lies in cases where the jury being impeached and returned before the justices of the bench, one of the parties requests to have this writ for the ease of the country, that the cause may be tried before the justices of the same county. The purport of the writ is, that the sheriff is commanded to bring to Westminster the men impeached at a certain day, before the justices, nisi prius, that is, unless the justices shall first come into the county to take assizes. Hence the courts directed to try matters of fact in the several counties are called courts of *Nisi Prius*, or *Nisi Prius* courts. In some of the United States, similar courts are established, with powers defined by statute.

NIT, *n.* [*Sax. knitu*; *G. niss*; *D. neet*; *Sw. gnet*; *Dan. gnid*; *W. nezen*, *neç*.]

The egg of a louse or other small insect.

Derham.

NITENCY, *n.* [*from L. niteo*, to shine.]

1. Brightness; luster. [*Little used.*]

2. [*L. nitro*, to strive.] Endeavor; effort; a spring to expand itself. [*Little used.*]

NITID, *a.* [*L. nitidus*.] Bright; lustrous; shining.

2. Gay; spruce; fine; applied to persons. [*Little used.*]

NITER, *n.* [*Fr. nitre*; *Sp. It. nitro*; *L. nitrum*; *Gr. νιτρον*; *Heb. Syr.*

نتر; *Ar. نطرون* nitrona. In Hebrew,

the verb under which this word appears signifies to spring, leap, shake, and to strip or break; in Ch. to strip or to fall off; in Syriac, the same; in Sam. to keep, to watch or guard; in Ar. the same; in Eth. to shine.]

A salt, called also salt-per [stone-salt, and in the modern nomenclature of chemistry, nitrate of potash. It exists in large quantities in the earth, and is continually formed in inhabited places, on walls sheltered from rain, and in all situations where animal matters are decomposed, under stables and barns, &c. It is of great use in the arts; is the principal ingredient in gunpowder, and is useful in medicines, in preserving meat, butter, &c. It is a white substance, and has an acid, bitterish taste.

Hooper. Fourcroy.

NITHING, *n.* [*Sax.*] A coward; a dastard; a poltroon. [*See Niding.*]

NITRATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of the nitric acid with a base; as *nitrate of soda*.

Lavoisier. Fourcroy.

NITRATED, *a.* Combined with niter.

NITRIC, *a.* Impregnated with niter. Nitric acid is the acid saturated with oxygen, or an acid composed of oxygen and nitrogen or azote.

NITRITE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of the nitrous acid with a base.

NITROGEN, *n.* [*Gr. νιτρον, niter*, and *γενεα*, to produce.]

The element of niter; that which produces niter; that element or component part of air which is called azote. [*See Azote.*]

NITROGENOUS, *a.* Pertaining to nitrogen; producing niter.

NITROLEUCIC, *a.* Designating an acid obtained from leucine acted on by niter.

Braconnet.

NITROMETER, *n.* [*Gr. νιτρον and μετρον*, to measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of niter.

NITRO-MURIATIC, *a.* Partaking of niter and muriatic acid. The nitro-muriatic acid is a combination or mixture of nitric and muriatic acid.

NITROUS, *a.* Pertaining to niter; partaking of the qualities of niter, or resembling it. Nitrous acid is one of the compounds formed of nitrogen and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in a lower proportion than that in which the same elements form nitric acid.

NO-MADIZING, *ppr.* Leading a pastoral life and wandering or removing from place to place for the sake of finding pasture.

NO-MANCY, *n.* [Gr. *νομα*, *L. nomen*, name, and *μαγία*, divination.]

The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names.

NOM-BLES, *n.* [Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Johnson.*

NOM-BRIL, *n.* [Fr. the navel.] The center of an escutcheon. *Cyc.*

NOME, *n.* [Gr. *νομος*.] A province or tract of country; an Egyptian government or division. *Maurice.*

2. In the ancient Greek music, any melody determined by inviolable rules. *Cyc.*

3. [A *nomens*.] In algebra, a quantity with a sign prefixed or added to it, by which it is connected with another quantity, upon which the whole becomes a binomial, trinomial, and the like. *Cyc.*

4. [Gr. *νομος*, to eat.] In surgery, a phagedenic ulcer, or species of herpes. *Cyc.*

NOMEN-CLA-TOR, *n.* [L. Fr. *nomenclatura*; *L. nomen*, name, and *cula*, Gr. *κατα*, to call.]

1. A person who calls things or persons by their names. In Rome, candidates for office were attended each by a *nomenclator*, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, and whose votes they wished to solicit. *Cyc.*

2. In modern usage, a person who gives names to things, or who settles and adjusts the names of things in any art or science. *Cyc.*

NOMENCLA'TRESS, *n.* A female nomenclator. *Addison.*

NOMENCLA'TURAL, *a.* Pertaining or according to a nomenclature. *Barton.*

NOMENCLA'TURE, *n.* [L. *nomenclatura*. See *Nomenclator*.]

1. A list or catalogue of the more usual and important words in a language, with their significations; a vocabulary or dictionary.

2. The names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science; as the *nomenclature* of botany or of chemistry; the new *nomenclature* of Lavoisier and his associates.

NOMIAL, *n.* [from *L. nomen*, name.] A single name or term in mathematics.

NOMINAL, *a.* [L. *nominalis*, from *nomen*. See *Name*.]

1. Titular; existing in name only; as, a *nominal* distinction or difference is a difference in name and not in reality.

2. Pertaining to a name or names; consisting in names.

NOMINAL, *n.* } The Nominalists were

NOMINALIST, *n.* } a sect of school philosophers, the disciples of Ockham or Occam, in the 14th century, who maintained that words and not things are the object of dialectics. They were the founders of the university of Leipsic. *Encyc.*

NOMINALIZE, *v. t.* To convert into a noun. [Not in use and ill formed.]

NOMINALLY, *adv.* By name or in name only.

NOMINATI, *v. l.* [L. *nomino*, from *nomen*, name. See *Name*.]

1. To name; to mention by name. *Wotton.*

2. To call; to entitle; to denominate. *Spenser.*

3. To name or designate by name for an office or place; to appoint; as, to *nominate* an heir or an executor. *Locke.*

4. Usually, to name for an election, choice or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of a person as a candidate for an office or place. This is the principal use of the word in the United States; as in a public assembly, where men are to be selected and chosen to office, any member of the assembly or meeting *nominate*s, that is, proposes to the chairman the name of a person whom he desires to have elected.

NOMINATED, *pp.* Named; mentioned by name; designated or proposed for an office or for election.

NOMINATELY, *adv.* By name; particularly. *Spelman.*

NOMINATING, *ppr.* Naming; proposing for an office or for choice by name.

NOMINATION, *n.* The act of naming or of nominating; the act of proposing by name for an office.

2. The power of nominating or appointing to office.

The nomination of persons to places being a prerogative of the king— *Clarendon.*

3. The state of being nominated. AB is in nomination for governor.

NOMINATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to the name which precedes a verb, or to the first case of nouns; as the *nomnitive* case or *nomnitive* word.

NOMINATIVE, *n.* In grammar, the first case of names or nouns and of adjectives which are declinable.

NOMINATOR, *n.* One that nominates.

NOMINEE, *n.* In law, the person who is named to receive a copy-hold estate on surrender of it to the lord; the cestuy que use, sometimes called the surrenderer. *Blackstone.*

2. A person named or designated by another. *Paley.*

3. A person on whose life depends an annuity.

NOMOTHETIC, *a.* [Gr. *νομοθετης*.]

NOMOTHETICAL, *a.* Legislative; enacting laws. *Bp. Barlow.*

NON, *adv.* [L.] Not. This word is used in the English language as a prefix only, for giving a negative sense to words; as in non-residence, non-performance, non-existence, non-payment, non-concurrence, non-admission, non-appearance, non-attendance, non-conformity, non-compliance, non-communication, and the like.

NON-ABILITY, *n.* A want of ability; in law, an exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

NON-AGE, *n.* [non, not, and age.] Minority; the time of life before a person, according to the laws of his country, becomes of age to manage his own concerns. Legal maturity of age is different in different countries. In this country, as in Great Britain, a man's *nonage* continues till he has completed twenty one years.

Nonage is sometimes the period under 14 years of age, as in case of marriage.

NONAGESIMAL, *a.* [L. *nonagesimus*, nineteenth.]

Noting the 90th degree of the ecliptic; being in the highest point of the ecliptic.

NON-AGON, *n.* [L. *nonus*, nine, and Gr. *γωνια*, an angle.]

A figure having nine sides and nine angles. *Bayley.*

NON-APPEARANCE, *n.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

NON-APPOINTMENT, *n.* Neglect of appointment. *Franklin.*

NON-ATTENDANCE, *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance.

NON-ATTENTION, *n.* Inattention. *Swift.*

NON-BITUMINOUS, *a.* Containing no bitumens. *Journ. of Science.*

NONCE, *n.* Purpose; intent; design. [Not in use.] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

NON-CLAIM, *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim. *Bayley.*

NON-COMMUNION, *n.* Neglect or failure of communion. *B. Trumbull.*

NON-COMPLIANCE, *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance.

NON-COMPLYING, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply. *Hamilton.*

Non compos mentis, or *non compos*, [L.] not of sound mind; not having the regular use of reason; as a noun, an idiot; a lunatic; one devoid of reason, either by nature or by accident.

NON-CONDUCTING, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting another fluid. Thus in electricity, wax is a *non-conducting* substance.

NON-CONDUCTION, *n.* A non-conducting.

NON-CONDUCTOR, *n.* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit another substance or fluid, or which transmits it with difficulty. Thus wool is a *non-conductor* of heat; glass and dry wood are *non-conductors* of the electrical fluid.

NON-CONFORMITY, *n.* One who neglects or refuses to conform to the rites and mode of worship of an established church. *Blackstone. Swift.*

NON-CONFORMITY, *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity.

2. The neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship. *Blackstone.*

NON-CONTAGIOUS, *a.* Not contagious.

NON-CONTAGIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not communicable from a diseased to a healthy body.

NON-COTEMPORANEOUS, *a.* Not being cotemporary, or not of cotemporary origin. *Journ. of Science.*

NON-DESCRIPT, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.] That has not been described.

NON-DESCRIPT, *n.* Any thing that has not been described. Thus a plant or animal newly discovered is called a *non-descript*.

NONE, *a.* [Sax. *nan*; *ne*, not, and *ane*, one. The Latins use *nemo*, *nenimis*, that is, *ne* and *man*.]

1. Not one; *used of persons or things.*
There is none that doeth good; no, not one. Ps. xiv.
2. Not any; not a part; not the least portion.
Six days shall ye gather it, but on the seventh day, which is the sabbath, in it there shall be none. Ex. xvi.
3. It was formerly used before nouns; as, "thou shalt have none assurance of thy life." This use is obsolete; we now use no; thou shalt have no assurance. "This is none other but the house of God;" we now say, no other.
4. It is used as a substitute, the noun being omitted. "He walketh through dry places, seeking rest and finding none;" that is, no rest. Matt. xii.
5. In the following phrase, it is used for nothing, or no concern. "Israel would not name of me," that is, Israel would not listen to me at all; they would have no concern with me; they utterly rejected my counsels.
6. As a substitute, none has a plural signification.
Terms of peace were none vouchsafed. Milton.
- NON-ELECT, *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *electus*, elected.]
One who is not elected or chosen to salvation. Huntington.
- NON-ELECTRIC, *a.* Conducting the electric fluid.
- NON-ELECTRIC, *n.* A substance that is not an electric, or which transmits the fluid; as metals.
- NON-EMPHATIC, } *a.* Having no em-
NON-EMPHATICAL, } phasis; unem-
phatic. Beattie.
- NON-ENTITY, *n.* Non-existence; the negation of being. Bentley.
2. A thing not existing.
There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was a non-entity. South.
- NON-EPISCOPAL, *a.* Not episcopal; not of the episcopal church or denomination. J. M. Mason.
- NON-EPISCOPALIAN, *n.* One who does not belong to the episcopal church or denomination. J. M. Mason.
- NONES, *n. plu.* [L. *nona*; perhaps Goth. *nun*, Eng. *nine*.]
1. In the Roman calendar, the fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July and October. The *nones* were nine days from the ideas.
2. Prayers, formerly so called. Todd.
- NON-ESSENTIAL, *n.* Non-essentials are things not essential to a particular purpose. J. M. Mason.
- NONESUCH, *n.* [none and such.] An extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal.
2. A plant of the genus *Lychnis*. Lec.
- NON-EXECUTION, *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.
- NON-EXISTENCE, *n.* Absence of existence; the negation of being.
2. A thing that has no existence or being. Brown.
- NON-EXPORTATION, *n.* A failure of exportation; a not exporting goods or commodities.

- NONILLION, *n.* [L. *nonus*, nine, and *millio*.] The number of nine million millions.
- NON-IMPORTATION, *n.* Want or failure of importation; a not importing goods.
- NON-JURING, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *jurare*, to swear.]
Not swearing allegiance: an epithet applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family and government.
- NON-JUROR, *n.* In Great Britain, one who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England at the revolution, when James II. abdicated the throne, and the Hanoverian family was introduced. The non-jurors were the adherents of James.
- NON-MANUFACTURING, *a.* Not carrying on manufactures; as non-manufacturing states. Hamilton.
- NON-METALLIC, *a.* Not consisting of metal. Cox's *Offila*.
- NON-MATERIALS, *n.* In medicine, things which, by the abuse of them, become the causes of disease, as meat, drink, sleep, rest, motion, the passions, retentions, excretions, &c.
Functions or accidents not strictly belonging to man. Parr.
- NON-OBSERVANCE, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfill.
Non obstante, [L. *notwithstanding*.] a clause in statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the king to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but being restrained by act of parliament, cannot be done without such license.
- NONPAREIL, *n.* *nonpareil*. [Fr. *non*, not or no, and *pareil*, equal.]
1. Excellence unequalled. Shak.
2. A sort of apple.
3. A sort of printing type very small, and the smallest now used except three.
- NONPAREIL, *a.* *nonpareil*. Having no equal; peerless. Whitlock.
- NON-PAYMENT, *n.* Neglect of payment. S. E. Dwight.
- NON PLUS, *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more, further.]
Puzzle; insuperable difficulty; a state in which one is unable to proceed or decide. Locke. South.
- NON PLUS, *s. t.* To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand; to stop by embarrassment. Dryden.
Your situation has nonplussed me. Th. Scott.
- NON-PONDEROSITY, *n.* Desituation of weight; levity. Black.
- NON-PONEROUS, *a.* Having no weight.
- NON-PRODUCTION, *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit.
- NON-PROFICIENCY, *n.* Failure to make progress.
- NON-PROFICIENT, *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit. Ep. Hull.
- Von Prosa. contraction of *nolle prosequi*, the plaintiff will not prosecute. It is used also as a verb.
- NON-REGARDANCE, *n.* Want of due regard. Diet.
- NON-RENDITION, *n.* Neglect of rendition; the not rendering what is due.
The non-payment of a debt, or the non-

- rendition of a service which is due, is an injury for which the subsequent reparation of the loss sustained—is an atonement. S. E. Dwight.
- NON-RESEMBLANCE, *n. s* as *z*. Unlikeness; dissimilarity.
- NON-RESIDENCE, *n. s* as *z*. Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed, or where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands. Strfl.
- NON-RESIDENT, *n.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place; as a non-resident clergyman or proprietor of lands.
- NON-RESIDENT, *n.* One who does not reside on one's own lands, or in the place where official duties require. In the United States, lands in one state or township belonging to a person residing in another state or township, are called the lands of non-residents.
- NON-RESISTANCE, *n. s* as *z*. The omission of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority, power or usurpation without opposition.
- NON-RESISTANT, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression. Arbutnot.
- NON-SANE, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *sanus*, sound.]
Unsound; not perfect; as a person of non-sane memory. Blackstone.
- NON-SENSE, *n.* No sense; words or language which have no meaning, or which convey no just ideas; absurdity. Dryden.
2. Trifles; things of no importance. Thomson.
- NONSENSICAL, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.
- NONSENSICALLY, *adv.* Absurdly; without meaning.
- NONSENSICALNESS, *n.* Jargon; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.
- NONSENSITIVE, *a.* Wanting sense or perception. Feltham.
- NON-SOLUTION, *n.* Failure of solution or explanation. Broome.
- NON-SOLVENCY, *n.* Inability to pay debts. Strfl.
- NON-SOLVENT, *a.* Not able to pay debts; insolvent. Johnson.
- NON-SPARING, *a.* Sparing none; all-destroying; merciless. Shak.
- NON-SUCH. [See *Nonesuch*.]
- NON-SUIT, *n.* In law, the default, neglect or non-appearance of the plaintiff in a suit, when called in court, by which the plaintiff signifies his intention to drop the suit. Hence a nonsuit amounts to a stoppage of the suit. A nonsuit differs from a retraxit; a nonsuit is the default or neglect of the plaintiff, and after this he may bring another suit for the same cause; but a retraxit is an open positive renunciation of the suit, by which he forever loses his action. [See the Verb.] Blackstone.
- NON-SUIT, *s. t.* To determine or record that the plaintiff drops his suit, on default of appearance when called in court. When a plaintiff being called in court, declines to answer, or when he neglects to deliver his declaration, he is supposed

to drop his suit; he is therefore *non-suited*; that is, his non-appearance is entered on the record, and this entry amounts to a judgment of the court that the plaintiff has dropped the suit.

When two are joined in a writ, and one is *non-suited*—
Z. Swift.
NON-SCIT, a. Non-suited.

The plaintiff must become *non-suited*.
Tyng's Rep.
NON-SCITTED, pp. Adjudged to have deserted the suit by default of appearance; as a plaintiff.

NON-SCITING, ppr. Adjudging to have abandoned the suit by non-appearance or other neglect; as a plaintiff.

NON-USANCE, a. non-yu'-zance. Neglect of use.
Brown.
NON-USER, n. non-yu'-zer. A not using; failure to use; neglect of official duty; default of performing the duties and services required of an officer.

An office may be forfeited by misuser or non-user.
Blackstone.
2. Neglect or omission of use.
A franchise may be lost by misuser or non-user.
Supreme Court, U. S.

NOODLE, n. A simoleon. [*J. V. Sear* word.]

NOOK, n. [See *Nick*.] A corner; a narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; as a hollow *nook*.
Milton.
NOON, n. [Sax. *non*; D. *noon*; W. *navn*, that is at the summit; said to be from *nav*, that is up or ultimate, that limits, also *nav*.] It has been supposed that the ninth hour, among the Romans, was the time of eating the chief meal; this hour was three o'clock, P. M. In Danish, *none* is an afternoon, a collation.]

1. The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock.
2. Dryden used the word for midnight. "At the noon of night."

NOON, a. Meridional.
Young.

NOONDAY, n. Mid-day; twelve o'clock in the day.
Boyle.

NOONDAY, a. Pertaining to mid-day; meridional; as the *noonday* heat.

NOONING, n. A repose at noon; sometimes, repeat at noon.
Aldison.

NOONSTEAD, n. The station of the sun at noon.
Drayton.

NOONTIDE, n. [See *Tide*, which signifies time.]

The time of noon; mid-day.
Shak.

NOONTIDE, a. Pertaining to noon; meridional.

NOOSE, n. nooz. [Fr. *nus*, a band or tie; *naengen*, to bind or tie.]

A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

Where the hangman does dispose
To special friend the knot of *noose*.
Hudibras.

NOOSE, v. l. nooz. To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to ensnare.

NOPAL, n. A plant of the genus *Cactus*, from which the cochineal is collected in Mexico; Indian fig or rasquette. The fruit resembles a fig.
Encyc.

NOPE, n. A provincial name for the bullfinch or red tail.
Eng. Dict.

NOR, connective. [ne and or.] A word that denies or renders negative the second or

subsequent part of a proposition, or of a proposition following another negative proposition; correlative to *neither* or *not*.

1. Neither have *nor* fear thee. *Shak.*
Fight neither with small *nor* great. 1 Kings xxii.

Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard—1 Cor. ii.

2. *Nor* sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case a negative proposition has preceded it in the foregoing sentence.

3. In some cases, usually in poetry, *neither* is omitted, and the negation which it would express is included in *nor*.

Simois nor Xanthus shall be wanting there.
Dryden.

That is, *neither* Simois nor Xanthus.

4. Sometimes in poetry, *nor* is used for *neither*, in the first part of the proposition.

I whom nor avarice nor pleasures move.
Hatsh.

NORMAL, a. [*L. normalis*, from *norma*, a square, a rule.]

1. According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle.

2. According to a rule or principle.

3. Relating to rudiments or elements; teaching rudiments or first principles; as *normal* schools in France.

NORMAN, n. In *seamen's language*, a short wooden bar to be thrust into a hole of the windlass, on which to fasten the cable.

Mar. Dict.
NORMAN, n. [*North-man* or *norm-man*.] A Norwegian, or a native of Normandy.

NORMAN, a. Pertaining to Normandy; as the *Norman* language.

NORROY, n. [*North and roy*, north king.] The title of the third of the three kings at arms or provincial heralds.
Burke.

NORTH, n. [Sax. *north*; G. Sw. Dan. *nord*; D. *noord*; It. *norte*; Fr. *nord*; Aru. *id.*]

Sp. *nord*, the north wind, and *norte*, north, the arctic pole, and a rule or guide.

I know not the origin of this word, nor its primary sense. It may have been applied first to the pole star, or to the wind, like *Boreas*.]

One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian, on the left hand when we stand with the face to the east; or it is that point of intersection of the horizon and meridian which is nearest our pole.
Cyc.

NORTH, a. Being in the north; as the *north* polar star.

NORTHEAST, n. The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.

NORTHEAST, a. Pertaining to the northeast, or proceeding from that point; as a *northeast* wind.

NORTHERLY, a. Being towards the north, or nearer towards the north than to any other cardinal point. [We use this word and *northern* with considerable latitude.]

NORTHERLY, adv. Towards the north; as, to sail *northerly*.

2. In a northern direction; as a *northerly* course.

3. Proceeding from a northern point.

NORTHERN, a. Being in the north, or nearer towards that point than to the east or west.

2. In a direction towards the north, or a point near it; as, to steer a *northern* course.

NORTHERNLY, adv. Toward the north. [*Not used.*] *Hokevill.*

NORTHING, n. The motion or distance of a planet from the equator northward.

As the tides of the sea obey the southing and *northing* of the sea—
Darwin.

2. Course or distance northward of the equator.

NORTH-STAR, n. The north polar star.

NORTHWARD, a. [Sax. *north* and *weard*.] Being towards the north, or nearer to the north than to the east and west points.

NORTHWARD, adv. Towards the north, or towards a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. *Bacon.* *Dryden.*

NORTHWEST, n. The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each.

NORTHWEST, a. Pertaining to the point between the north and west; being in the northwest; as the *northwest* coast.

2. Proceeding from the northwest; as a *northwest* wind.

NORTHWESTERN, a. Pertaining to or being in the northwest, or in a direction to the northwest; as a *northwestern* course.

NORTH-WIND, n. The wind that blows from the north.
Hats.

NORWEGIAN, a. Belonging to Norway.

NORWEGIAN, n. A native of Norway.

NOSE, n. a. naz. [Sax. *nose*, *nas*, *nase*; G. *nase*; D. *nus*; Sw. *nasa*; Dan. *nas*; L. *nasus*; It. *naso*; Fr. *nez*; Russ. *nos*; Dalmatian, *noos*; Sans. *nasa*. *Qu. Gr.* *nosos*, an isle. It occurs in *Peloponnesus*, the promontory of Pelops. It seems to be the same word, or from the same root as *nasa*, in *Sherness*.]

1. The prominent part of the face which is the organ of smell, consisting of two similar cavities called nostrils. The nose serves also to modulate the voice in speaking, and to discharge the tears which flow through the lacrymal ducts. Through this organ also the air usually passes in respiration, and it constitutes no small part of the beauty of the face. In man, the nose is situated near the middle of the face; but in quadrupeds, the nose is at or near the lower extremity of the head.

2. The end of any thing; as the *nose* of a bellows.
Holder.

3. Scent; sagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his master.
Cotter.

To lead by the nose, to lead blindly.

To be led by the nose, to follow another obsequiously, or to be led without resistance or requiring the reason.

To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others, to meddle officiously in other people's matters; to be a busy-body.

To put one's nose out of joint, to alienate the affections from another.

NOSE, v. l. To snell; to scent. *Shak.*

2. To face; to oppose to the face.

NOSE, v. i. To look big; to bluster. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

NOSE-BLEED, n. A hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose.

2. A plant of the genus *Achillea*.

NOSED, *a.* Having a nose; as in long-nosed.

2. Having sagacity. *Middleton.*
NOSE-FISH, *n.* A fish of the letter-mouthed kind, with a flat blunt snout; called also broad-snout. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

NOSEGAY, *n.* [nose and Celtic *geac*, a bough.]
A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smelling.

As on the nsegay in her breast reclined.

NO SELESS, *a.* Destitute of a nose. *Pope.*

NOSE-SMART, *n.* A plant, nasturtium; *Shak.*

NOSETHRIL. [See *Nostril*.]

NOS/LE, *n.* [from nose.] A little nose; the extremity of a thing; as the nose of a bellows. [See *Nuzzle*.]

NOSOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Nosology*.] Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.

NOSOLOGIST, *n.* One who classifies diseases, arranges them in order and gives them suitable names.

NOSOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *logos*, discourse.]
1. A treatise on diseases, or a systematic arrangement or classification of diseases with names and definitions, according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus and species. *Encyc.*

2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

NOSOPHOETIC, *a.* [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *phos*, to produce.] Producing diseases. [Little used.] *Arbutnot.*

NOSTRIL, *n.* [Sax. *nosethryl*, *nosethyl*.] *Thyrl* or *thiril* is an opening or perforation; *thyrin*, *thyrtian*, to bore, to perforate, to *thril*, to *drill*. See *Drill*.

An aperture or passage through the nose. The nostrils are the passages through which air is inhaled and exhaled in respiration.

NOSTRUM, *n.* [L. from *noster*, ours.] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor. *Pope.*

NOT, *adv.* [Sax. *nah* or *noh*, naught, that is, *ne* and *ewiht*, not any thing; D. *niet*; G. *nicht*; Russ. *niete*; Scot. *nocht*. See *Nought*.]

1. A word that expresses negation, denial or refusal; as, he will *not* go; will you remain? I will *not*. In the first member of a sentence, it may be followed by *nor* or *neither*; as *not* for a price nor reward; I was *not* in safety, *neither* had I rest.

2. With the substantive verb in the following phrase, it denies being, or denotes extinction of existence.

Thine eyes are open upon me, and I am *not*.

NOTABLE, *a.* [Fr. *notable*; L. *notabilis*, from *notus*, known; *nosco*, to know.]

1. Remarkable; worthy of notice; memorable; observable; distinguished or noted. They bore two or three changes from the horse with *notable* courage. *Clerendon.*

Two young men of *notable* strength. 2 *Notable* woman.

[In both senses, this word is obsolete in ele-

gant style, or used only in irony. The second sense is in colloquial use in New England.]

3. In Scripture, conspicuous; slightly; as a *notable* horn. Dan. xvii.

4. Notorious. Matt. xviii.

5. Terrible. Acts ii.

6. Known or apparent. Acts iv.

NOTABLE, *n.* In France, the nobles or persons of rank and distinction were formerly called *notables*.

2. A thing worthy of observation. *Addison.*

NOTABLENESS, *n.* Activity; industriousness; care. [Little used.]

2. Remarkableness.

NOTABLY, *adv.* Memorably; remarkably; eminently.

2. With show of consequence or importance. *Addison.*

NOTARIAL, *a.* [from *notary*.] Pertaining to a notary; as a *notarial* seal; *notarial* evidence or attestation.

2. Done or taken by a notary.

NOTARY, *n.* [L. *notarius*, from *notus*, known, from *nosco*.]
1. Primarily, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials and proceedings in courts among the Romans.

2. In modern usage, an officer authorized to attest contracts or writings of any kind, to give them the evidence of authenticity. This officer is often styled *notary public*.

NOTATION, *n.* [L. *notatio*, from *noto*, to mark.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, figures or characters; particularly in arithmetic and algebra, the expressing of numbers and quantities by figures, signs or characters appropriate for the purpose.

2. Meaning; signification.
Conscience, according to the very notation of the word, imports a double knowledge. [Unusual.] *South.*

NOTCH, *n.* [qu. G. *knicken*, to crack or flay, Dan. *knikker*. It seems to be the same word in origin as *niche*, *nick*. Class Ng. No. 49.]

1. A hollow cut in any thing; a nick; an indentation.
And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes.

2. An opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill. We say, the *notch* of a mountain. *U. States.*

NOTCH, *v. t.* To cut in small hollows; as, to *notch* a stick. *Pope.*

NOTCH-WEED, *n.* A plant called *orach*.

NOTICE, *n.* [Fr. *notice*, from *noter*, to observe.]

NOTE, for *ne note*, knew not or could not.

NOTE, *n.* [L. *nota*; Fr. *note*; W. *nod*; from L. *notus*, *nosco*, to know.]

1. A mark or token; something by which a thing may be known; a visible sign. They who pertain to the visible church have all the *notes* of external profession. *Hooker.*

2. A mark made in a book, indicating something worthy of particular notice.

3. A short remark; a passage or explanation in the margin of a book.

4. A minute, memorandum or short writing intended to assist the memory.

5. Notice; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take *no note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shak.*

6. Reputation; consequence; distinction; as men of *note*. Acts xvi.

7. State of being observed.

Small matters, continually in use and *note*. *Beacon.*

8. In music, a character which marks a sound, or the sound itself; as a semibreve, a minium, &c. Notes are marks of sounds in relation to elevation or depression, or to the time of continuing sounds.

9. Tune; voice; harmonious or melodious sounds.
The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note*. *Milton.*

One common *note* on either lyre did strike. *Dryden.*

10. Abbreviation; symbol. *Baker.*

11. A short letter; a billet. *Dryden.*

12. Annotation; commentary; as the *notes* in Scott's Bible; to write *notes* on Homer.

13. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; as a promissory *note*; a bank-*note*; a note of hand; a negotiable *note*.

14. *Notes*, plu. a writing; a written discourse; applied equally to minutes or heads of a discourse or argument, or to a discourse fully written. The advocate often has *notes* to assist his memory; and clergymen preach with *notes* or without them.

15. A diplomatic communication in writing; an official paper sent from one minister or envoy to another.

My *note* of January 10th still remains unanswered. *Gallatin.*

NOTE, *v. t.* [L. *noto*.] To observe; to notice with particular care; to heed; to attend to.

No more that; I have *noted* it well. *Shak.*

Their manners *noted* and their states survey'd. *Pope.*

2. To set down in writing.
Note it in a book. Is. xxx.

3. To charge, as with a crime; with of or for.

They were both *noted* of incontinency. *Obs. Dryden.*

NOTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hnitan*.] To butt; to push with the horns. [Not used.] *Ray.*

NOTE-BOOK, *n.* A book in which memorandums are written. *Shak.*

2. A book in which notes of hand are registered.

NOTE, *pp.* Set down in writing.

2. Observed; noticed.

3. *a.* Remarkable; much known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated; as a *noted* author; a *noted* commander; a *noted* traveler.

NOTEDLY, *adv.* With observation or notice. *Shak.*

NOTEDNESS, *n.* Conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity. *Boyle.*

NOTTELESS, *a.* Not attracting notice; not conspicuous. *Decker.*

NOTTER, *n.* One who takes notice; an annotator. *Gregory.*

NOTTEWORTHY, *a.* Worthy of observation or notice. *Shak.*

NOTHING, *n.* [no and *thing*.] Not any thing; not any being or existence; a word that denies the existence of any thing; non-entity; opposed to something. The world was created from *nothing*.

2. Non-existence; a state of annihilation. *Shak.*
3. Not any thing; not any particular thing, deed or event. *Nothing* was done to redeem our character. He thought *nothing* done, while any thing remained to be done.
A determination to choose *nothing* is a determination not to choose the truth. *J. M. Mason.*
4. No other thing.
Nothing but this will entitle you to God's acceptance. *Wake.*
5. No part, portion, quantity or degree. The troops manifested *nothing* of irresolution in the attack.
Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severe. *Dryden.*
6. No importance; no value; no use.
Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. *Is. xl.*
7. No possession of estate; a low condition.
A man that from very *nothing* is grown to an unspeakable estate. *Shak.*
8. A thing of no proportion to something, or of trifling value or advantage.
The charge of making the ground, or otherwise, is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon.*
9. A trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance.
'Tis nothing, says the fool; but says the friend.
This *nothing*, sir, will bring you to your end. *Dryden.*
- To make *nothing* of, to make no difficulty or to consider as trifling, light or unimportant.
We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we *make nothing* of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts. *Ray.*
- NOTHING, adv.** In no degree; not at all.
Adam, with such counsel *nothing* swayed. *Milton.*
- In the phrase, *nothing worth*, the words are transposed; the natural order being, *worth nothing*.
- NOTHINGNESS, n.** Nihilism; non-existence. *Doane.*
2. Nothing; a thing of no value. *Hudibras.*
- NOTICE, n.** [Fr. from *L. notitia*, from *no-* or *notus*.]
1. Observation by the eye or by the other senses. We take *notice* of objects passing or standing before us; we take *notice* of the words of a speaker; we take *notice* of a peculiar taste of food, or of the smell of an orange, and of our peculiar sensations. *Notice* then is the act by which we gain knowledge of something within the reach of the senses, or the effect of an impression on some of the senses.
2. Observation by the mind or intellectual power; as, to take *notice* of a distinction between truth and veracity.
3. Information; intelligence by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received; as, I received *notice* by a messenger or by letter. He gave *notice* of his arrival. The bell gives *notice* of the hour of the day. The merchant gives *notice* that a bill of exchange is not accepted.
4. A paper that communicates information.
5. Attention; respectful treatment; civility.
6. Remark; observation.

NOTICE, v. t. To observe; to see. We *noticed* the conduct of the speaker; we *noticed* no improper conduct.

2. To heed; to regard. His conduct was rude, but I did not *notice* it.

3. To remark; to mention or make observations on.

This plant deserves to be *noticed* in this place. *Tooke.*

Another circumstance was *noticed* in connection with the suggestion last discussed. *Hamilton.*

4. To treat with attention and civilities; as, to *notice* strangers.

5. To observe intellectually.

NOTICEABLE, a. That may be observed; worthy of observation.

NOTICED, pp. Observed; seen; remarked; treated with attention.

NOTICING, ppr. Observing; seeing; regarding; remarking on; treating with attention.

NOTIFICATION, n. [See *Notify*.] The act of notifying or giving notice; the act of making known, particularly the act of giving official notice or information to the public, or to individuals, corporations, companies or societies, by words, by writing or by other means.

2. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs.

3. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, &c.

NOTIFIED, pp. Made known; applied to things.

The design of the king was *notified* to the court of Berlin.

2. Informed by words, writing or other means; applied to persons. The inhabitants of the city have been *notified* that a meeting is to be held at the State House.

NOTIFY, v. t. [Fr. *notifier*; It. *notificare*; L. *notus*, known, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make known; to declare; to publish. The laws of God *notify* to man his will and our duty.

2. To make known by private communication; to give information of. The allied sovereigns have *notified* the Spanish court of their purpose of maintaining legitimate government.

3. To give notice to; to inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood. The constable has *notified* the citizens to meet at the City Hall. The bell *notifies* us of the time of meeting.

The President of the United States has *notified* the House of Representatives, that he has approved and signed the act.

Journals of the Senate.
[*Vote.* This application of *notify* has been condemned, but it is in constant good use in the U. States, and in perfect accordance with the use of *certify*.]

NOTIFYING, ppr. Making known; giving notice to.

NOTION, n. [Fr. from *L. notio*, from *notus*, known; *nosco*, to know.]

1. Conception; mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined. We may have a *notion* of power, or false notions respecting spirit.

Notion and *idea* are primarily different; *idea* being the conception of something visible, as the *idea* of a square or a triangle; and *notion* the conception of things

invisible or intellectual, as the *notion* we have of spirits. But from negligence in the use of *idea*, the two words are constantly confounded.

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the *notion* of principles. *Newton.*

Few agree in their *notions* about these words. *Cheyne.*

That notion of hunger, cold, sound, color, thought, wish or fear, which is in the mind, is called the *idea* of hunger, cold, &c. *Watts.*

2. Sentiment; opinion; as the extravagant *notions* they entertain of themselves. *Addison.*

3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power. [Not used.] *Shak.*

4. Inclination; in vulgar use; as, I have a *notion* to do this or that.

NOTIONAL, a. Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical.

Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

A *notional* and imaginary thing. *Bentley.*

2. Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful; as a *notional* man.

NOTIONALITY, n. Empty ungrounded opinion. [Not used.] *Glauville.*

NOTIONALLY, adv. In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality.

Two faculties *notionally* or really distinct. *Vorris.*

NOTIONIST, n. One who holds to an ungrounded opinion. *Bp. Hopkins.*

NOTORIETY, n. [Fr. *notoriété*, from *notoire*. See *Notorious*.]

1. Exposure to the public knowledge; the state of being publicly or generally known; as the *notoriety* of a crime.

2. Public knowledge.

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to public *notoriety*. *Addison.*

NOTORIOUS, a. [It. *Sp. notorio*; Fr. *notoire*; from Low L. *notorius*, from *notus*, known.]

1. Publicly known; manifest to the world; evident; usually, known to disadvantage; hence almost always used in an ill sense; as a *notorious* thief; a *notorious* crime or vice; a man *notorious* for lewdness or gaming.

2. In a good sense.

Your goodness, Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious*. *Shak.*

NOTORIOUSLY, adv. Publicly; openly; in a manner to be known or manifest.

Stejn. Dryden.

NOTORIOUSNESS, n. The state of being open or known; notoriety. *Oberbury.*

NOTT, a. [Sax. *hnót*.] *Siorn. Obs.*

Chaucer.

NOTT, v. l. To shear. *Obs.*

NOTUS, n. [L.] The south wind. *Milton.*

NOTWHEAT, n. [Sax. *hnót*, smooth, smooth.] Wheat not bearded. *Carew.*

NOTWITHSTANDING, the participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed, and signifying not opposing; nevertheless. It remains in all cases its participial signification. For example, "I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant; notwithstanding, in thy days I will not do it, for David thy father's sake."

1 Kings xi. In this passage there is an ellipsis of *that*, after *notwithstanding*. *That* refers to the former part of the sentence, *I will rend the kingdom from thee*; *notwith-*

standing that (declaration or determination,) in thy days I will not do it. In this and in all cases, *notwithstanding*, either with or without that or this, constitutes the case absolute or independent.

"It is a rainy day, but *notwithstanding* that, the troops must be reviewed;" that is, the rainy day not opposing or preventing. *That*, in this case, is a substitute for the whole first clause of the sentence. It is to that clause what a relative is to an antecedent noun, and which may be used in the place of it; *notwithstanding* which, that is, the rainy day.

"Christ enjoined on his followers not to publish the cures he wrought; but *notwithstanding* his injunctions, they proclaimed them." Here, *notwithstanding* his injunctions, is the case independent or absolute; the injunctions of Christ not opposing or preventing.

This word answers precisely to the Latin *non obstante*, and both are used with nouns or with substitutes for nouns for sentences or for clauses of sentences. So in the Latin phrase, *hoc non obstante*, *hoc* may refer to a single word, to a sentence or to a series of sentences.

NOUGHT. See *Naught*.

NOUL, *n.* [Sax. *hnod*.] The top of the head.

[*Not in use.*]

NOULD, *n.* would, would not.

NOUN, *n.* [altered from *L. nomen*, name.]

In grammar, a name; that sound or combination of sounds by which a thing is called, whether material or immaterial. [See *Vrme*.]

NOURISH, *v. t.* *nur'ish*. [*Fr. nourrir*; *It. nutrire*; *Sp. Port. nutrir*; from *L. nutrio*.] The *G. nahren*, *Sw. nara*, *Dan. nare*, to nourish, cannot be the same word unless they have lost a dental, which may perhaps be the fact.]

1. To feed and cause to grow; to supply a living or organized body, animal or vegetable, with matter which increases its bulk or supplies the waste occasioned by any of its functions; to supply with nutriment.

2. To support; to maintain by feeding. *Gen. xlvii.*

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm.

3. To supply the means of support and increase; to encourage; as, to *nourish* rebellion; to *nourish* the virtues.

What madness was it, with such proofs, to
nourish their contentions!

4. To cherish; to comfort. *James v.*

To educate; to instruct; to promote growth in attainments. *1 Tim. iv.*

NOURISH, *v. i.* *nur'ish*. To promote growth.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves.
[*Etiolopt.*]

2. To gain nourishment. [*Unusual.*]

NOURISHABLE, *a.* *nur'ishable*. Susceptible of nourishment; as the *nourishable* parts of the body.

NOURISHED, *pp. nur'ished*. Fed; supplied with nutriment; caused to grow.

NOURISHER, *n.* *nur'isher*. The person or thing that nourishes.

NOURISHING, *ppr. nur'ishing*. Feeding; supplying with aliment; supporting with food.

2. *a.* Promoting growth; nutritious; as a *nourishing* diet.

NOURISHMENT, *n.* *nur'ishment*. That which serves to promote the growth of animals or plants, or to repair the waste of animal bodies; food; sustenance; nutriment.

2. Nutrition; support of animal or vegetable bodies.

3. Instruction, or that which promotes growth in attainments; as *nourishment* and growth in grace.

So they may learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls.

NOURTURE. [See *Nurture*.]

NOVARSING. [See *Narsing*.]

NOVA-CULITE, *n.* [*L. novacula*, a razor.] Razor-stone; Turkey-loose; calcareous slat; whet-slate, a variety of argillaceous slate.

NOVA-TIAN, *n.* In church history, one of the sect of Novatus or Novatians, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful.

NOVA-TIANISM, *n.* The opinions of the Novatians.

One Hypolitus, a Roman presbyter, had been seduced into *Novatianism*.

NOVATION. [See *Innovation*.]

NOVATOR. [See *Innovator*.]

NOVEL, *n.* [*L. novellus*, from *novus*, new; *It. novello*; *Sp. novel*.]

1. New; of recent origin or introduction; not ancient; hence, unusual; as a *novel* heresy; *novel* opinions. The proceedings of the court were *novel*.

2. In the civil law, the *novel* constitutions are those which are supplemental to the code, and posterior in time to the other books. These contained new decrees of successive emperors.

3. In the common law, the assize of *novel disseizin* is an action in which the demandant recites a complaint of the disseizin in terms of direct averment, whereupon the sheriff is commanded to re seize the land and chattels thereon, and keep the same in custody till the arrival of the justices of assize.

NOVEL, *n.* A new or supplemental constitution or decree. [See the Adjective.]

2. A fictitious tale or narrative in prose, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love.

The coxcomb's *novel* and the drunkard's toast.

NOVELISM, *n.* Innovation. [*Little used*.]

NOVELIST, *n.* An innovator; an assertor of novelty.

2. A writer of a novel or of novels.

3. A writer of news. [*Not used*.]

NOVELIZE, *v. i.* To innovate. [*Not in use*.]

NOVELTY, *n.* Newness; recentness of origin or introduction.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure.

NOVEMBER, *n.* [*L. from novem*, nine, and the ninth month, according to the ancient Ro-

man year, beginning in March.] The eleventh month of the year.

NOVENARY, *n.* [*L. novenarius*, from *novem*, nine.] The number nine; nine collectively.

NOVENARY, *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.

NOVENARIAL, *a.* [*L. novem*, nine, and *annus*, year.] Done every ninth year. *Potter*.

NOVERCAL, *a.* [*L. noverca*, a step-mother.]

Pertaining to a step-mother; suitable to a step-mother; in the manner of a step-mother.

NOVICE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. novitius*, from *novus*, new.]

1. One who is new in any business; one unacquainted or unskilled; one in the rudiments; a beginner.

I am young, a *novice* in the trade. *Dryden*.

2. One that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vow; a probationer.

3. One newly planted in the church, or one newly converted to the christian faith. *1 Tim. iii.*

NOVITIATE, *n.* [*Fr. noviciat*; *It. noviziato*. See *Novice*.]

1. The state or time of learning rudiments.

2. In religious houses, a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice, to determine whether he has the necessary qualities for living up to the rule to which his vow is to bind him.

NOVITIOUS, *a.* [*L. novitius*.] Newly invented. [*Not used*.]

NOVITY, *n.* [*L. novitas*.] Newness. [*Not used*.]

NOW, *adv.* [*Sax. D. Sw. Dan. Goth. nu*.] The *G. has nun*, *Gr. nu*, *L. nunc*.]

1. At the present time.

I have a patient *now* living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago.

2. A little while ago; very lately.

They that but *now* for honor and for plate,
Make the sea blush with blood, resign their hate.

3. At one time; at another time.

Now high, *now* low, *now* master up, *now* miss.

4. *Now* sometimes expresses or implies a connection between the subsequent and preceding proposition; often it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes.

Not this man, but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber. *John xviii.*

Then said Micah, *now* I know that the Lord will do me good, seeing I have a Levite for my priest. *Judges xvii.*

The other great mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander—

5. After this; things being so.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honor? *L'Estrange*.

6. In supplication, it appears to be somewhat emphatical.

I beseech thee, O Lord, remember *now* how I have walked before thee in truth and with a perfect heart. *2 Kings xx.*

7. *Now* sometimes refers to a particular time past specified or understood, and may be defined, at that time. He was *now* sensible of his mistake.

Now and then, at one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; not often; at intervals.

They now and then appear in offices of religion.

If there were any such thing as spontaneous generation, a new species would *now and then* appear.

2. Applied to places which appear at intervals or in succession.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood.

Now, now, repeated, is used to excite attention to something immediately to happen.

NOW, *n.* The present time or moment.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past, But an eternal *now* does everlast. *Cowley.*

Now a days, *adv.* In this age.

What men of spirit *now a days*, Come to give sober judgment of new plays? *Garrick.*

[This is a common colloquial phrase, but not elegant in writing, unless of the more familiar kinds.]

NO WAY, *adv.* [no and way.] In no manner or degree.

NO WAYS, *adv.* [no manner or degree.] [These can hardly be considered as compound words.]

NOWED, *a.* [Fr. *noûé*.] Knotted; tied in a knot; used in heraldry. *Encyc.*

NOWEL, *n.* [Fr. *noël*.] A shout of joy or christmas song. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

NOWES, *n.* [Fr. *noû*.] The marriage knot. *Obs.* *Crashaw.*

NO WHERE, *adv.* [no and where; Sax. *na-where*.]

Not in any place or state. Happiness is *no-where* to be found but in the practice of virtue.

But it is better to write *no and where* as separate words.

NO WISE, *adv.* [no and wise; often by mistake written *noways*.]

Not in any manner or degree. *Bentley.*

NOXIOUS, *a.* *nox'ius*. [L. *noxius*, from *noce*, to hurt.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious; as *noxious* air, food, climate; pernicious; corrupting to morals; as *noxious* practices or examples; *noxious* haunts of vice.

2. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law. *Bramhall.*

3. Unfavorable; injurious.

Too frequent appearance in places of public resort is *noxious* to spiritual promotion. *Swift.*

NOXIOUSLY, *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

NOXIOUSNESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; the quality that injures, impairs or destroys; insalubrity; as the *noxiousness* of foul air.

2. The quality that corrupts or perverts; as the *noxiousness* of doctrines.

Now, nancy, noyer, noyful, noyous, noysance. [See *Nancy* and *Nuisance*.]

NOVAL, *n.* *noy'ô*. A rich cordial.

NOZLE, *s.* [from *nose*.] The nose; **NOZZLE**, *s.* *n.* the extremity of any thing; the snout. *Arbuthnot.*

NIBBLE, *v. t.* [for *knubble*, from *knob*, the fist.]

To beat or bruise with the fist. *[Not used.] Jinsworth.*

NUBIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *nubifer*; *nubes*, a cloud or fog, and *fero*, to produce.] Bringing or producing clouds. *Died.*

NUBILF. *a.* [Fr. from L. *nubilus*, from *nubes*, to marry.]

Marriageable; of an age suitable for marriage. *Prior.*

NUBLOUS, *a.* [L. *nubilus*, from *nubes*.] Cloudy. *Bailey.*

NUCIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *nux*, nut, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing nuts. *Died.*

NUCLEUS, *n.* [L. from *nux*, a nut.]

1. Properly, the kernel of a nut; but in usage, any body about which matter is collected. *Woodward.*

2. The body of a comet, called also its head, which appears to be surrounded with light.

NUDATION, *n.* [L. *nudatio*, from *nudo*, to make bare.]

The act of stripping or making bare or naked.

NUDE, *a.* [L. *nudus*.] Bare. *Blackstone.*

NUD, *in law*, void; of no force.

NUDITY, *n.* [L. *nuditas*.] Nakedness.

2. *Nuditates*, in the plural, naked parts which decency requires to be concealed. *Dryden.*

3. In painting and sculpture, the naked parts of the human figure, or parts not covered with drapery.

Nudum Pactum, [L. in law, an agreement that is void or not valid according to the laws of the land. *Blackstone.*

NUGACITY, *n.* [L. *nugax*, from *nugæ*, trifles.]

Futility; trifling talk or behavior. *Morè Johnson.*

NUGATION, *n.* [L. *nugor*, to trifle.] The act or practice of trifling. *[Little used.] Bacon.*

NUGATORY, *a.* [L. *nugatorius*.] Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant. *Bentley.*

2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual. The laws are sometimes rendered *nugatory* by inexecution. Any agreement may be rendered *nugatory* by something which contravenes its execution.

NUISANCE, *s.* *n.* [Fr. *nuisance*, from *nuire*, to annoy, to annoy. *Blackstone* writes *nuisance*, and it is desirable that his example may be followed.]

1. That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious. A liar is a *nuisance* to society.

2. In law, that which incommodes or annoys; something that produces inconvenience or damage. *Nuisances* are public or private; *public*, when they annoy citizens in general, as obstructions of a highway; *private*, when they affect individuals only, as when one man erects a house so near his neighbor's as to throw the water off the roof upon his neighbor's land or house, or to intercept the light that his neighbor before enjoyed. *Blackstone.*

Nul, in law, signifies no, not any; as *nul disseizin*; *nul tiel record*; *nul tort*.

NULL, *v. t.* [L. *nullus*; *ne* and *ultus*, not any.]

To annul; to deprive of validity; to destroy. *[Not much used.] [See Annul.] Milton.*

NULL, *a.* [L. *nullus*.] Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid. The contract of a minor is *null* in law, except for necessities.

NULL, *n.* Something that has no force or meaning. A cipher is called a *null*. *[Not used.] Bacon.*

NULLIFIDIAN, *a.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *fides*, faith.]

Of no faith; of no religion or honesty. *[Not used.] Feltham.*

NULLIFIED, *pp.* Made void.

NULLIFY, *v. t.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *facio*, to make.]

To annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy. *Ames.*

NULLITY, *n.* [It. *nullità*; Fr. *nullité*; from L. *nullus*.]

1. Nothingness; want of existence. *Bacon.*

2. Want of legal force, validity or efficacy. *South.*

NUMB, *a.* *num*. [Sax. *numen*, the participle of Sax. *numan*, to take, to seize, whose *bennum* or *bennuman*, to deprive; *bennum*, *bennuman*, stupefied, that is, seized, arrested, held, stopped; *D. necmen*; *G. nemmen*. Class Nn. No. 7.9.]

1. Torpid; destitute of the power of sensation and motion; as, the fingers or limbs are *numb* with cold.

2. Producing numbness; benumbing; as the *numb* cold night. *[Not used nor proper.] Shak.*

NUMB, *v. t.* *num*. To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy.

For lazy winter *numbs* the laboring hand. *Dryden.*

And *numbing* coldness has embraced the ear. *Prior.*

NUMBED, *pp.* *num'med*. Rendered torpid.

NUMBER, *n.* [Fr. *nombre*; L. *numerus*; It. *Sp. Port. numero*; Arm. *W. niver*; Ir. *nuimhir*. I know not whether the elements are *Nm*, or *Nb*. Probably the radical sense is to speak, name or tell, as our word *tell*, in the other dialects, is to number. *Nummer* may be allied to *name*, as the Spaniards use *nombre* for name, and the French word written with the same letters, is *number*. Class Nn. No. 1.]

1. The designation of a unit in reference to other units, or in reckoning, counting, enumerating; as, one is the first *number*; a simple *number*.

2. An assemblage of two or more units. Two is a *number* composed of one and one added. Five and three added make the *number* eight. *Number* may be applied to any collection or multitude of units or individuals, and therefore is indefinite, unless defined by other words or by figures or signs of definite signification. Hence,

More than one; many.

Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over *numbers*. *Addison.*

3. Multitude.

Number itself importeth not match in armies, where the men are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

5. In poetry, measure; the order and quantity of syllables constituting feet, which render verse musical to the ear. The har-

mony of verse consists in the proper distribution of the long and short syllables, with suitable pauses.

In *oratory*, a judicious disposition of words, syllables and cadences constitutes a kind of measure resembling poetic numbers.

6. Poetry; verse.

I isped in numbers, for the numbers came. Pope.

Here the first word numbers may be taken for *poetry or verse*, and the second for *measure*.

Yet should the Muses bid my numbers roll. Pope.

7. In *grammar*, the difference of termination or form of a word, to express unity or plurality. The termination which denotes one or an individual, is the singular number; the termination that denotes two or more individuals or units, constitutes the plural number. Hence we say, a noun, an adjective, a pronoun or a verb is in the singular or the plural number.

8. In *mathematics*, number is variously distinguished. Cardinal numbers are those which express the amount of units; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Ordinal numbers are those which express order; as first, second, third, fourth, &c.

Determinate number, is that referred to a given unit, as a ternary or three; in an indeterminate number, is referred to unity in general, and called quantity.

Homogeneous numbers, are those referred to the same units; those referred to different units are termed heterogeneous.

Whole numbers, are called integers.

A rational number, is one commensurable with unity. A number incommensurable with unity, is termed irrational or surd.

A prime or primitive number, is divisible only by unity; as three, five, seven, &c.

A perfect number, is that whose aliquot parts added together, make the whole number, as 28, whose aliquot parts, 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, make the number 28.

An imperfect number, is that whose aliquot parts added together, make more or less than the number. This is abundant or defective; abundant, as 12, whose aliquot parts, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, make 16; or defective, as 10, whose aliquot parts, 5, 4, 2, 1, make 15 only.

A square number, is the product of a number multiplied by itself; as, 16 is the square number of 4.

A cubic number, is the product of a square number by its root; as, 27 is the product of the square number 9 by its root 3.

Golden number, the cycle of the moon, or revolution of 19 years, in which time the conjunctions, oppositions and other aspects of the moon are nearly the same as they were on the same days of the month 19 years before.

NUMBER, *v. t.* [L. *numero*.] To count; to reckon; to ascertain the units of any sum, collection or multitude.

If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. Gen. xiii.

2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude.

1. He was numbered with the transgressors.

NUMBERED, *pp.* Counted; enumerated.

NUMBERER, *n.* One that numbers.

NUMBERING, *ppr.* Counting; ascertaining the units of a multitude or collection.

NUMBERLESS, *a.* That cannot be counted; innumerable.

MILTON. NUMBERERS, *n.* The title of the fourth book of the Pentateuch.

NUMBERING, *ppr. num'ing.* Making torpid.

NUMBLES, *n.* [Fr. *numbles*.] The entrails of a deer.

NUMBNESS, *n.* *num'ness.* Torpor; that state in a living body in which it has not the power of feeling or motion, as when paralytic or chilled by cold.

NUMERABLE, *a.* [L. *numerabilis*.] That may be numbered or counted.

NUMERICAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *numeralis*.] Pertaining to number; consisting of number.

The dependence of a long train of numerical progressions. Locke.

2. Expressing number; representing number; standing as a substitute for figures; as numeral letters; as X for 10; L for fifty; C for 100; D for 500; M for 1000.

3. Expressing numbers; as numerical characters. The figures we now use to express numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. They are said to be of Arabian origin; but the Arabians might have received them from India. This is a controverted question.

NUMERALLY, *adv.* According to number; in number.

NUMERARY, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary canon*. *Stylife*.

NUMERATE, *v. t.* To count or reckon in numbers; to calculate. [But *numerate* is generally used.] Lancaster.

NUMERATION, *n.* [L. *numeration*.] The act or art of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. Locke.

2. In *arithmetical*, notation; the art of expressing in characters any number proposed in words, or of expressing in words any number proposed in characters; the act or art of writing or reading numbers. Thus we write 1000, for thousand, and 50, we read fifty.

NUMERATOR, *n.* [L.] One that numbers.

2. In *arithmetical*, the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken. Thus when a unit is divided into 9 parts, and we take 5, we express it thus $\frac{5}{9}$, that is, five ninths; 5 being the numerator, and 9 the denominator.

NUMERIC, *a.* [It. *numerico*; Fr. *numerical*.] *a. merique*; from L. *numerus*, number.

1. Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers; as *numerical algebra*; *numerical characters*.

2. Numerical difference, is that by which one individual is distinguished from another. The same *numerical* body is identically the same.

NUMERICALLY, *adv.* In numbers; as parts of a thing numerically expressed.

2. With respect to number or sameness in number; as, a thing is *numerically* the same, or *numerically* different.

NUMERIST, *n.* One that deals in numbers. [Not used.] Brown.

NUMEROSITY, *n.* The state of being numerous. [Not used.] Brown.

NUMEROUS, *a.* [L. *numerosus*.] Being many, or consisting of a great number of individuals; as a *numerous army*; a *numerous body*; a *numerous people*.

2. Consisting of poetic numbers; melodious; musical. In prose, a style becomes *numerous* by the alternate disposition or intermixture of long and short syllables, or of long and short words; or by a judicious selection and disposition of smooth flowing words, and by closing the periods with important or well sounding words.

NUMEROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being numerous or many; the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals; as the *numerousness* of an army or of an assembly.

2. The quality of consisting of poetic numbers; melodiousness; musicalness.

NUMISMATIC, *a.* [L. *numisma*, money, coin; Gr. *νομισμα*, from *νομίζω*, to suppose, to sanction, from *νομος*, law, or custom.] Pertaining to money, coin or medals.

NUMISMATICS, *n.* The science of coins and medals.

NUMISMATOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of coins and medals.

NUMISMATOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *νομισμα*, coin, and *λογία*, discourse.]

The branch of historical science which treats of coins and medals.

NUMMARY, *a.* [L. *nummus*, a coin.]

NUMMULAR, *a.* Pertaining to coin or money.

NUMMULATE, *n.* [L. *nummus*, money.] Fossil remains of a chambered shell of a flattened form, formerly mistaken for money.

NUMPS, *n.* A dolt; a blockhead. [Not used.] Parker.

NUMSKULL, *n.* [numb and skull.] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

NUMSKULLED, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish.

NUN, *n.* [Sax. *Dana. nunne*; D. *non*; G. *nonne*; Sw. *nonna*; Fr. *voisine*.]

A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or nunnery, secluded from the world, under a vow of perpetual chastity.

NUN, *n.* A web-footed fowl of the size of a duck, with a white head and neck.

2. The blue titmouse. *Shrews.*

NUNCHON, *n.* A portion of food taken between meals. [qn. from *noon*, or a corruption of *luncheon*.]

NUNCHIATRE, *n.* [See *Nuncio*.] The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, *n.* [It. *nunzio*, from L. *nuncius*, a messenger.]

1. An ambassador from the pope to some catholic prince or state, or who attends some congress or assembly as the pope's representative.

2. A messenger; one who brings intelligence. *Shak.*

NUNCUPATE, *v. t.* [L. *nuncupo*.] To declare publicly or solemnly. [*Not used.*]

NUNCUPATION, *n.* A naming.

NUNCUPATIVE, } *a.* [L. *nuncupativo*; Fr. *nuncupatif*; from L. *nuncupo*, to declare.]

1. Nominal; existing only in name.

2. Publicly or solemnly declaratory.

3. Verbal, not written. A *nuncupative* will or testament is one which is made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and depends merely on oral testimony for proof, though afterwards reduced to writing.

NUNDINAL, *a.* [L. *nundinalis*, from *nundina*, a fair or market, quasi *novem-dina*, every nine days.]

1. Pertaining to a fair or to a market day.

2. A *nundinal* letter, among the Romans, was one of the eight first letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year. One of these always expressed the market days, which returned every nine days.

NUNDINAL, *n.* A nundinal letter.

NUNDINATE, *v. i.* To buy and sell at fairs. [*Not used.*]

NUNDINATION, *n.* Traffic in fairs. [*Not used.*]

NUNNATION, *n.* In *Arabic grammar*, from the name of *N*, the pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.

NUNNERY, *n.* A house in which nuns reside; a cloister in which females under a vow of chastity and devoted to religion, reside during life.

NUPTIAL, *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, from *nuptus*, *nubo*, to marry.]

1. Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding; as *nuptial* rites and ceremonies; *nuptial* torch.

2. Constituting marriage; as the *nuptial* knot or band.

The Bible has mitigated the horrors of war; it has given effectual obligation to the *nuptial* vow.

NUPTIALS, *n. plu.* Marriage, which see.

NURSE, *n. nurs.* [Fr. *nourrice*, from *nourrir*, to nourish.]

1. A woman that has the care of infants, or a woman employed to tend the children of others.

2. A woman who suckles infants.

3. A woman that has the care of a sick person.

4. A man who has the care of the sick.

5. A person that breeds, educates, or protects; hence, that which breeds, brings up, or causes to grow; as Greece, the *nurse* of the liberal arts.

6. An old woman; in contempt.

7. The state of being nursed; as, to put a child to *nurse*.

8. In *composition*, that which supplies food as a *nurse-pond*.

NURSE, *v. t. mrs.* To tend, as infants; as, to *nurse* a child.

2. To suckle; to nourish at the breast.

3. To attend and take care of in child-bed; as, to *nurse* a woman in her illness.

4. To tend the sick; applied to males and females.

5. To feed; to maintain; to bring up. *Is. lx.*

6. To cherish; to foster; to encourage; to promote growth in. We say, to *nurse* a feeble animal or plant.

By what hands has vice been *nursed* into so uncontrolled a dominion? *Locke.*

7. To manage with care and economy, with a view to increase; as, to *nurse* our national resources.

NURSED, *pp.* Tended in infancy or sickness; nourished from the breast; maintained; cherished.

NURSER, *n.* One that cherishes or encourages growth.

NURSERY, *n.* The place or apartment in a house appropriated to the care of children.

A place where young trees are propagated for the purpose of being transplanted; a plantation of young trees.

3. The place where any thing is fostered and the growth promoted.

To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts. *Shak.*

So we say, a *nursery* of thieves or of rogues. Alehouses and dram-shops are the *nurseries* of intemperance.

Christian families are the *nurseries* of the church on earth, as she is the *nursery* of the church in heaven. *J. M. Mason.*

4. That which forms and educates. Commerce is the *nursery* of seaman.

5. The act of nursing. [*Little used.*]

6. That which is the object of a nurse's care. *Milton.*

NURSING, *pp.* Tending; nourishing at the breast; educating; maintaining.

NURSING, *n.* An infant; a child. *Dryden.*

2. One that is nursed.

NURTURE, *n.* [Fr. *nourriture*, from *nourrir*, to nourish.]

1. That which nourishes; food; diet. *Milton.*

2. That which promotes growth; education; instruction. *Eph. vi.*

NURTURE, *v. t.* To feed; to nourish.

2. To educate; to bring or train up.

He was *nurtured* where he was born. *Watton.*

NUSANCE. [See *Nuisance*.]

NUT, *n.* [Sax. *hnut*; D. *noot*; G. *nuss*; Sw. *not*; Dan. *nodd*; Fr. *caudex*; V. *ena*, *cnau*. It seems to be allied to *knot*, a bunch or hard lump.]

1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel. A nut is properly the pericarp of the fruit.

Various kinds of *nuts* are distinguished; as *walnut*, *chestnut*, *hazelnut*, *butternut*.

2. In *mechanics*, a small cylinder or other body, with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel. *Wilkins. Ray.*

3. The projection near the eye of an anchor. *Dict.*

NUT, *v. t.* To gather nuts. *Wood.*

NUTATION, *n.* [L. *nutatio*, a nodding, from *nudo*, to nod.]

In *astronomy*, a kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth, by which in its annual revolution it is twice inclined to the ecliptic, and as often returns to its former position. *Fenyer.*

NUT-BREAKER. [See *Nutracker*.]

NUT-BROWN, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried. *Milton.*

NUT-CRACKER, *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts. *Addison.*

2. A bird of the genus *Corvus*; the nut-breaker. *Pennant.*

NUT-GALL, *n.* An excrescence of the oak. *Bronch.*

NUT-HATCH, *n.* The common name of birds of the genus *Sitta*. The common European nut-hatch is called also *nut-jobber* and *nut-pecker*. *Encyc. Johnson.*

NUT-HOOK, *n.* A pole with a hook at the end to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts; also, the name given to a thief that stole goods from a window by means of a hook. *Shak.*

NUTMEG, *n.* [L. *nux moscata*; It. *noce moscada*; Port. *noz moscada*; Fr. *muscade* or *noix muscade*. But it may be questioned whether the last syllable in English, *meg*, is not from L. *maceis*, *mace*, the bark that envelops the nut.]

The fruit of a tree of the genus *Mysticis*, growing in the isles of the East Indies and South Sea. The tree grows to the height of thirty feet, producing numerous branches.

The color of the bark of the trunk is a reddish brown; that of the young branches a bright green. The fruit is of the kind called *drupe*, that is, a pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a nut or kernel.

The covering of this nut is the *mace*. The *nutmeg* is an aromatic, very grateful to the taste and smell, and much used in cookery.

NUTRIFICATION, *n.* Manner of feeding or being fed. [*Not in use.*]

NUTRIENT, *a.* [L. *nutritio*.] Nourishing; promoting growth.

NUTRIENT, *n.* Any substance which nourishes by promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies.

NUTRIMENT, *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*, from *nutrio*, to nourish.]

1. That which nourishes; that which promotes the growth or repairs the natural waste of animal bodies, or that which promotes the growth of vegetables; food; aliment. *South.*

2. That which promotes enlargement or improvement; as the *nutriment* of the mind.

NUTRIMENTAL, *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental. *Arbutnot.*

NUTRITION, *n.* [L. *nutritio*, from *nutrio*, to nourish.]

1. The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies; the act or process of promoting growth in vegetables. *Darwin.*

2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

Fixed like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

There is no *nutrition* in ardent spirits. *L. Beecher.*

NUTRITIOUS, *a.* Nourishing; promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies. Milk is very *nutritious*.

NUTRITIVE, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nutrimental; alimental; as a *nutritive* food.

NUTRITURE, *n.* The quality of nourishing. [*Not used.*]

Harvey.

NUT-SHELL, *n.* The hard shell of a nut; the covering of the kernel.

2. Proverbially, a thing of little compass or of little value.

NUT-TREE, *n.* A tree that bears nuts.

NUZZLE, *v. t.* [qu. from *nourse*.] To nurse; to foster. [*Vulgar.*]

NUZZLE, *v. t.* [qu. from *nose* or *nourse*.] To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom.

NUZZLE, *v. t.* [qu. *nourse* or *nestle*.] To nestle; to house as in a nest.

NUZZLE, *v. t.* [qu. from *nose*.] To go with the nose near the ground, or thrusting the nose into the ground like a swine.

NYCTALOPS, *n.* [Gr. *νυκταλωπ*; *νυξ*, night, and *ωπ*, the eye.]

1. One that sees best in the night. *Coles.*

2. One who loses his sight as night comes on, and remains blind till morning.

NYCTALOPY, *n.* The faculty of seeing best in darkness, or the disorder from which this faculty proceeds. *Todd.*

2. In *present usage*, the disorder in which the patient loses his sight as night approaches, and remains blind till morning.

NYE, *n.* A brood or flock of pheasants.

NYL/GAU, *n.* A quadruped of the genus *Bos*, a native of the interior of India, of a middle size between the cow and the deer. Its body, horns and tail are not unlike those of a bull; the head, neck and legs resemble those of the deer. The color is an ash gray. *Encyc.*

NYMPH, *n.* [L. *nympha*; Gr. *νυμφη*.] In *mythology*, a goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows and waters. According to the ancients, all the world was full of nymphs, some terrestrial, others celestial; and these had names assigned to them ac-

ording to their place of residence, or the parts of the world over which they were supposed to preside. *Encyc.*

2. In *poetry*, a lady. *Waller.*

NYMPH, } *n.* Another name of the pupa, NYMPHÆA, }
the second state of an insect, passing to its perfect form.

NYMPHEAN, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; as a *nymphæan cave*. *Faber.*

NYMPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs. *Pausanias, Trans.*

NYMPHISII, *a.* Relating to nymphs; lady-like. *Drayton.*

NYMPH-LIKE, } *a.* Resembling nymphs.

NYMPH-LY, } *Drayton.*

NYSS, [ne and is.] None is; is not. *Obs.*

Spenser.

O.

O is the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel in the English Alphabet. The shape of this letter seems to have been taken from the circular configuration of the lips in uttering the sound. It corresponds in figure with the Coptic O, and nearly with the Syriac initial and final *ou*, and the Ethiopic *ain*. In words derived from the oriental languages, it often represents the *ou* of those languages, and sometimes the *ain*; the original sound of the latter being formed deep in the throat, and with a greater aperture of the mouth.

In English, O has a long sound, as in *tone, hone, groan, cloak, roll, droll*; a short sound, as in *lot, plod, rad, song, lodge*, and the sound of *oo*, or the Italian *u*, and French *ou*, as in *more, prove*. This sound is shortened in words ending in a close articulation, as in *book, foot*.

The long sound of O, is usually denoted by *e*, at the end of a word or syllable, as in *bone, lonely*; or by a *virgule*, as in *moon, foal*. It is generally long before *ll*, as in *roll*; but it is short in *doll, loll*, and in words of more syllables than one, as in *jolly, valley*.

As a numeral, O was sometimes used by the ancients for II, and with a dash over it, O, for 11,000.

Among the Irish, O prefixed to the name of a family, denotes progeny, or is a character of dignity; as O'Neil; O'Carroll.

Among the ancients, O was a mark of triple time, from the notion that the ternary or number 3, is the most perfect of numbers, and properly expressed by a circle, the most perfect figure.

O is often used as an exclamation, expressing a wish.

O, were he present. *Dryden.*

It sometimes expresses surprise. Shakspeare uses O for a circle or oval. Within this wooden O.

O. S. stands for Old Style.

OAF, *n.* [said to be a corruption of *oaf* or *elf*, a fairy or demon, and to denote a foolish child left by fairies in the place of one of better intellects which they steal. *Johnson.*]

1. A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another. *Drayton.*

2. A dolt; an idiot; a blockhead.

OAFISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish. [*Little used.*]

OAFISHNESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness; folly. [*Little used.*]

OAK, *n.* [Sax. *ac*; *ee*; D. *eik* or *eichbaum*; G. *eiche* or *eichbaum*; Sw. *ek*; Dan. *egge-tree*, oak-tree. It is probable that the first syllable, *oak*, was originally an adjective expressing some quality, as hard or strong, and by the disuse of *tree*, *oak* became the name of the tree.]

A tree of the genus *Quercus*, or rather the popular name of the genus itself, of which there are several species. The white oak grows to a great size, and furnishes the most valuable timber; but the live oak of the United States is the most durable timber for ships. In Hartford still stands the venerable oak, in the hollow stem of which was concealed and preserved the colonial charter of Connecticut, when Sir E. Andros, by authority of a writ of quo warranto from the British crown, attempted to obtain possession of it, in 1687. As it was then a large tree, it must now be nearly three hundred years old.

OAK-APPLE, *n.* A kind of spongy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c. produced in consequence of the puncture of an insect. It is called also oak leaf gall, or gall-nut. *Bacon. Encyc.*

OAKEN, *a.* *o'kn.* Made of oak or consisting of oak; as an *oaken plank* or bench; an *oaken bower*. *Milton.*

2. Composed of branches of oak; as an *oaken garland*. *Addison.*

OAKENPIN, *n.* An apple; so called from its hardness. *Mortimer.*

OAKLING, *n.* A young oak. *Evelyn.*

OAKUM, *n.* [Sax. *acumba*, *acumbe*, tow. The latter part of the word may be Sax. *comb*, a comb.]

The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp; used for calking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c. That formed from untwisted ropes is called white oakum.

OAKY, *a.* [from *oak*.] Hard; firm; strong. *Hall.*

OAR, *n.* [Sax. *ar*; Sw. *ara*; Norm. *over*.]

An instrument for rowing boats, being a piece of timber round or square at one end, and flat at the other. The round end is the handle, and the flat end the blade.

To *boat the oars*, in seamanship, to cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat.

To *ship the oars*, to place them in the rowlocks.

To *unship the oars*, to take them out of the rowlocks. *Mar. Dict.*

OAR, *v. t.* To row. *Pope.*

OAR, *v. t.* To impel by rowing. *Shak.*

OARY, *a.* Having the form or use of an oar; as the swan's *oary feet*. *Milton. Addison.*

OAST, } *n.* [qu. *ustas*, or L. *ustus*.] A kiln to

OST, } dry hops or malt. *Mortimer.*

OAT, *n.* [Sax. *ete*, oat or cockle, darnel;

Russ. *ores* or *oretsi*.]

A plant of the genus *Avena*, and more usually, the seed of the plant. The word is commonly used in the plural, *oats*. This plant flourishes best in cold latitudes, and degenerates in the warm. The meal of this grain, *oatmeal*, forms a considerable and very valuable article of food for man in Scotland, and every where oats are excellent food for horses and cattle.

OATCAKE, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats. *Peacham.*

OATEN, *a. o. n.* Made of oatmeal; as *oaten cakes*.

2. Consisting of an oat straw or stem; as an *oaten pipe*.

OATH, *n.* [Sax. *ath*; Goth. *aiths*; *D. eed*; *G. eid*; *Sw. ed*; *Dan. eed*.]

A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. The appeal to God in an oath, implies that the person imprecates his vengeance and renounces his favor if the declaration is false, or if the declaration is a promise, the person invokes the vengeance of God if he should fail to fulfill it. A false oath is called perjury.

OATHABLE, *a.* Capable of having an oath administered to. [Not used.] *Shak.*

OATHBREAKING, *n.* The violation of an oath; perjury. *Shak.*

OATMALT, *n.* Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*

OATMEAL, *n.* Meal of oats produced by grinding or pounding. *Guy.*

2. A plant. [Not used.]

OAT-THISTLE, *n.* A plant. [Not used.]

OB, a Latin preposition, signifies primarily, in front, before, and hence against, towards; as, in *obitio*, to object, that is, to throw against. It has also the force of *in* or *on*; as in *obtrude*. In composition, the letter *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed: as in *oblation*, *offer*, *oppose*.

OBAMBULATE, *v. i.* [L. *obambulo*.] To walk about. [Not used.] *Cockeram.*

OBAMBULATION, *n.* A walking about. [Not used.] *Dict.*

OBBLIGATO, *a.* [It. *bound*.] A term in music, signifying on purpose for the instrument named. *Cyc.*

OBCORDVATE, *a.* [L. from *ob* and *cor*, the heart.]

In *botany*, shaped like a heart, with the apex downward; as an *obcordate* petal or legume. *Martyn.*

OBDRORMIATION, *n.* [L. *obdrormio*, to sleep.] Sleep; sound sleep. [Little used.] *Hall.*

OBDUCE, *v. t.* [L. *obduco*; *ob* and *duco*, to lead.] To draw over, as a covering. [Little used.] *Hale.*

OBDUCEY, *v. t.* [L. *obduco*.] To draw over, to cover. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

OBDUCTION, *n.* [L. *obductio*.] The act of drawing over, as a covering; the act of laying over. [Little used.] *Cockeram.*

OBDRACY, *n.* [See *Obdurate*.] Inevitable hardness of heart; impenitence that cannot be subdued; inflexible persistence in sin; obduracy in wickedness. *God may by almighty grace hinder the absolute completion of sin in final obduracy.* *South.*

OBDRURATE, *a.* [L. *obdуро*, to harden *ob* and *durare*.]

1. Hardened in heart; inflexibly hard; persisting obstinately in sin or impenitence.

2. Hardened against good or favor; stubborn; unyielding; inflexible.

The custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

3. Harsh; rugged; as an *obdurate* consonant. [Little used.] *Sieft.*

OBDRURATE, *v. t.* To harden. [Not used.] *More.*

OBDRURATELY, *adv.* Stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impenitence.

OBDRURATENESS, *n.* Stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin.

OBDRURATION, *n.* The hardening of the heart; hardness of heart; stubbornness. *Hooker. Hammond.*

OBDRURE, *v. t.* [L. *obdуро*.] To harden; to render obstinate in sin. [Little used.] *Herbert.*

2. To render inflexible. [Little used.] *Hall.*

OBDRURED, *pp. or a.* Hardened; inflexible; impenitent. *Milton.*

OBDRURENESS, *n.* Hardness of heart; stubbornness. [Little used.] *Hall.*

OBEDIENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *obediencia*. See *Obey*.]

Compliance with a command, prohibition or known law and rule of duty prescribed; the performance of what is required or enjoined by authority, or the abstaining from what is prohibited, in compliance with the command or prohibition. To constitute obedience, the act or forbearance to act must be in submission to authority; the command must be known to the person, and his compliance must be in consequence of it, or it is not obedience. *Obedience* is not synonymous with *obsequiousness*; the latter often implying meanness or servility, and obedience being merely a proper submission to authority. That which duty requires implies dignity of conduct rather than servility. Obedience may be *voluntary* or *involuntary*. *Voluntary obedience* alone can be acceptable to God.

Government must compel the *obedience* of individuals; otherwise who will seek its protection or fear its vengeance? *Ames.*

OBEDIENT, *a.* [L. *obediens*.] Submissive to authority; yielding compliance with commands, orders or injunctions; performing what is required, or abstaining from what is forbid.

The chief his orders gives; the *obedient* band, *With due observance, wait the chief's command.* *Pope.*

OBEDIENTIAL, *a.* [Fr. *obediencia*.] According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with commands; as *obediential* submission. *Hammond.*

OBEDIENTLY, *adv.* With obedience; with due submission to commands; with submission or compliance with orders. *Tillotson.*

OBESANCE, *n.* [Fr. *obissance*, from *obeir*, to obey, L. *obedio*.]

A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence made by an inclination of the body or the knee. *Eccl. xxxvii.*

OBELISCAL, *a.* In the form of an obelisk. *Stukely.*

OBELISK, *n.* [L. *obeliscus*; Gr. *obeliskos*, *dim. of obelos*, a spit.]

1. A truncated, quadrangular and slender pyramid intended as an ornament, and often charged with inscriptions or hieroglyphics. Some ancient obelisks appear to have been erected in honor of distinguished persons or their achievements. Ptolemy Philadelphus raised one of 88

cutis high in honor of Arsinoe. Augustus erected one in the Campus Martius at Rome, which served to mark the hours on a horizontal dial drawn on the pavement. *Encyc.*

2. In *writing* and *printing*, a reference or mark referring the reader to a note in the margin, thus;— It is used also for a mark of censure, or for designating obsolete words, or for other purposes at the pleasure of the writer.

OBEGUITATE, *v. i.* [L. *obeguito*; *ob* and *equito*, to ride; *equus*, a horse.] To ride about. [Not used.] *Cockeram.*

OBEGUITATION, *n.* The act of riding about. [Not used.] *Cockeram.*

OBERRATION, *n.* [L. *oberro*; *ob* and *erro*, to wander.] The act of wandering about. [Little used.] *Johnson.*

OBESIS, *a.* [L. *obesus*.] Fat; fleshy. [Little used.] *Gayton.*

OBESSENESS, { *n.* [L. *obesitas*.] Fatness; *OBESITY*, { *n.* fleshiness; incurance of flesh. *Great.*

OBEY, *v. t.* [Fr. *obeir*, contracted from L. *obedio*, It. *obidire*; supposed to be contracted from *ob* and *audio*, to hear. See *Gr. εἰσάκουω*.]

1. To comply with the commands, orders or instructions of a superior, or with the requirements of law, moral, political or municipal; to do that which is commanded or required, or to forbear doing that which is prohibited.

Children, *obey* your parents in the Lord. *Eph. vi.*

Servants, *obey* in all things your masters. *Col. iii.*

He who has learned to *obey*, will know how to command.

2. To submit to the government of; to be ruled by. *All Israel obeyed Solomon. 1 Chron. xxxii. Dan. vii.*

3. To submit to the direction or control of. *Seamansay, the ship will not obey the helm.*

Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body that ye should *obey* it in the lusts thereof. *Rom. vi. James iii.*

4. To yield to the impulse, power or operation of; as, to *obey* stimulus. *Darwin.*

Relentless time, *obeying* power, *Whom stone and brass obey.*

OBEYED, *pp.* Complied with; performed; as a command; yielded to.

OBEYER, *n.* One who yields obedience.

OBEYING, *pp.* Complying with commands; submitting to.

OBFIRM, { *v. t.* *obfirm*, } To make **OBFIRMATE**, { *v. t.* *obfirmate*, } firm; to harden in resolution. [Not used.] *Hall. Sheldon.*

OBFUSCATE, *v. t.* [L. *ob* and *fusco*, to obscure.] To darken; to obscure. *Waterhouse.*

OBFUSCATED, *pp.* Darkened in color. *Shenstone.*

OBFUSCATION, *n.* The act of darkening or rendering obscure; a clouding. *Darwin.*

OBIT, *n.* [L. *obit*, *obit*; *ob* and *eo*, to go.] Properly, death; decease; hence, funeral solemnities or anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death. *Encyc. Mount Zion.*

OBITUAL, *a.* [L. *obico*, to die; *obitus*, death.]

Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated; as *obituary days*. *Encyc.*

OBITUARY, *n.* [Fr. *obituaire*.] A list of the dead, or a register of obituary anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead. *Encyc.*

2. An account of persons deceased; notice of the death of a person, often accompanied with a brief biographical sketch of his character.

OBITUARY, *a.* Relating to the decease of a person or persons; as an *obituary notice*.

OBJECT, *n.* [Fr. *objet*; *L. objectum, objectus*. See the Verb.]

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed, or something apprehended or presented to the mind by sensation or imagination. Thus that quality of a rose which is perceived by the sense of smell, is an *object of perception*. When the *object* is not in contact with the organ of sense, there must be some medium through which we obtain the perception of it. The impression which *objects* make on the senses, must be by the immediate application of them to the organs of sense, or by means of the medium that intervenes between the organs and the *objects*.

2. That to which the mind is directed for accomplishment or attainment; end; ultimate purpose. Happiness is the *object of every man's desires*; we all strive to attain that *object*. Wealth and honor are pursued with eagerness as desirable *objects*.

3. Something presented to the senses or the mind, to excite emotion, affection or passion.

This passenger felt some degree of concern at the sight of so moving an *object*. *Atterbury*.
In this sense, the word uttered with a particular emphasis, signifies something that may strongly move our pity, abhorrence or disgust. What an *object!*

4. In *grammar*, that which is produced, influenced or acted on by something else; that which follows a transitive verb. When we say, "God created the world," *world* denotes the thing produced, and is the *object* after the verb *created*. When we say, "the light affects the eye," *eye* denotes that which is affected or acted on.

When we say, "instruction directs the mind or opinions," *mind and opinions* are the *objects* influenced.

OBJECT-GLASS, *n.* In a *telescope* or *microscope*, the glass placed at the end of a tube next the object.

OBJECT, *v. t.* [*L. objicere; ob and jacio*, to throw against.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.
Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condenses the skies.

2. To present or offer in opposition, as a charge criminal, or as a reason adverse to something supposed to be erroneous or wrong; with *to* or *against*.
The book—gives liberty to *object* any crime against such as are to be ordered. *Whitefloe*.
The adversaries of religion *object* against professors the irregularity of their lives, and too often with justice.

There was this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object* to him.
Atterbury.

OBJECT, *v. i.* To oppose in words or arguments; to offer reasons against. The council *objected* to the admission of the plaintiff's witnesses.

OBJECT, *a.* Opposed; presented in opposition. [*Not used*.] *Sandys*.

OBJECTABLE, *a.* That may be opposed. *Taylor*.

OBJECTION, *n.* [*L. objectio*.] The act of objecting.

2. That which is presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument. The defendant urged several *objections* to the plaintiff's claims. The plaintiff has removed or overthrown those *objections*.

3. That which may be offered in opposition; reason existing, though not offered, against a measure or an opinion. We often have *objections* in our minds which we never offer or present in opposition.

4. Criminal charge; fault found.

OBJECTIONABLE, *a.* Justly liable to objections; as may be objected against.

OBJECTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *objectif*.] Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

Objective certainty, is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts*.

2. In *grammar*, the *objective* case is that which follows a transitive verb or a preposition; that case in which the *object of the verb* is placed, when produced or affected by the act expressed by the verb. This case in English answers to the oblique cases of the Latin. *Lowth*.

OBJECTIVELY, *adv.* In the manner of an object; as a determinate idea *objectively* in the mind. *Locke*.

2. In the state of an object. *Brown*.

OBJECTIVENESS, *n.* The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produce light? *Hale*.

OBJECTOR, *n.* One that objects; one that offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure. *Bentley*.

OBJURGATE, *v. t.* [*L. objurgo; ob and jurgo*, to chide.] To chide; to reprove. [*Not used*.]

OBJURGATION, *n.* [*L. objurgatio*.] The act of chiding by way of censure; reproof; [*Little used*.] *Bramhall*.

OBJURGATORY, *a.* Containing censure or reproof; culpatory. [*Little used*.] *Hovell*.

OBLADA, *n.* A fish of the sparus kind, variegated with longitudinal lines, and having a large black spot on each side, near the tail. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

OBLATE, *a.* [*L. oblatas, offero; ob and fero*, to bear.]

Flattened or depressed at the poles; as an *oblate spheroid*, which is the figure of the earth. *Cheyne*.

OBLATENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate. *Fleming*.

OBLATION, *n.* [*L. oblatio, from offero; ob and fero*, to bear or bring.]

Any thing offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

Bring no more vain *oblations*. Is. i.

OBLECTATE, *v. t.* [*L. oblecto*.] To delight; to please highly. [*Not used*.]

OBLECTATION, *n.* The act of pleasing highly; delight. *Feltham*.

OBLIGATE, *v. t.* [*L. obligo; ob and ligo*, to bind.]

To bind, as one's self, in a moral and legal sense; to impose on, as a duty which the law or good faith may enforce. A man may *obligate* himself to pay money, or erect a house, either by bond, by covenant or by a verbal promise. A man *obligates* himself only by a positive act of his own.

We never say, a man *obligates* his heirs or executors. Until recently, the sense of this word has been restricted to positive and personal acts; and when moral duty or law binds a person to do something, the word *obligate* has been used. But this distinction is not now observed.

The millions of mankind, as one vast fraternity, should feel *obligated* by a sense of duty and the impulse of affection, to realize the equal rights and to subscribe the best interests of each other. *Proudfit*.

That's your true plan, to *obligate* The present minister of state. *Churchill*.

OBLIGATED, *pp.* Bound by contract or promise.

OBLIGATING, *ppr.* Bound by covenant, contract, promise or bond.

OBLIGATION, *n.* [*L. obligatio*.] The binding power of a vow, promise, oath or contract, or of law, civil, political or moral, independent of a promise; that which constitutes legal or moral duty, and which renders a person liable to coercion and punishment for neglecting it. The laws and commands of God impose on us an *obligation* to love him supremely, and our neighbor as ourselves. Every citizen is under an *obligation* to obey the laws of the state. Moral *obligation* binds men without promise or contract.

2. The binding force of civility, kindness or gratitude, when the performance of a duty cannot be enforced by law. Favors conferred impose on men an *obligation* to make suitable returns.

3. Any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something. *Taylor*.

4. In *law*, a bond with a condition annexed and a penalty for non-fulfillment.

OBLIGATO. [See *Obligatio*.]

OBLIGATORY, *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act; followed by *on*; or *to* is obsolete.

As long as law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Taylor*.

OBLIGE, *v. t.* pronounced as written, not *oblidge*. [Fr. *obliger*; It. *obligare*; Sp. *obligar*; from *L. obligo; ob and ligo*, to bind; Russ. *obligayati* or *obligayati*, to encompass or surround.]

1. To constrain by necessity; to compel by physical force. An admiral may be *obliged* to surrender his ships, or he may be *obliged* by adverse winds to delay sailing.

2. To constrain by legal force; to bind in law. We are *obliged* to pay toll for supporting roads and bridges.

3. To bind or constrain by moral force. We are *obliged* to believe positive and unsuspected testimony.

4. To bind in conscience or honor; to constrain by a sense of propriety. We are

often obliged to conform to established customs, rites or ceremonies. To be obliged to yield to fashion is often the worst species of tyranny.

5. To do a favor to; to lay under obligation of gratitude; as, to *oblige* one with a loan of money.

6. To do a favor to; to please; to gratify. *Oblige* us with your company at dinner.

7. To indebted.

To those bills we are *obliged* for all our metals. *Bentley*.

OBLIGED, *pp.* Bound in duty or in law; compelled; constrained; favored; indebted.

OBLIGÉE, *n.* The person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given. *Blackstone*.

OBLIGATION, *n.* Obligation. [*Little used.*] *Milton*. *Dryden*.

OBLIGER, *n.* One that obliges.

OBLIGING, *ppr.* Binding in law or conscience; compelling; constraining.

2. Doing a favor to.

No man can long be the enemy of one whom he is in the habit of *obliging*. *H. Humphrey*.

OBLIGING, *a.* [*Fr. obligant.*] Having the disposition to do favors, or actually conferring them; as, an *obliging* man; a man of an *obliging* disposition; hence, civil; compliant; kind.

Mons. Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger that desires the sight of them. *Addison*.

OBLIGINGLY, *adv.* With civility; kindly; complaisantly. *Addison*. *Sieff*.

OBLIGINGNESS, *n.* Obligation. [*Little used.*] *Hammond*.

2. Civility; complaisance; disposition to exercise kindness. *Walton*.

OBLIGOR, *n.* The person who binds himself or gives his bond to another.

Blackstone.

OBLIQUATION, *n.* [*L. obliqua*, from *obliquus*, oblique.]

1. Declination from a straight line or course; a turning to one side; as the *obliquation* of the eyes. *Newton*.

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

OBLIQUE, *a.* [*L. obliquus*; *Fr. oblique*.] *a. oblique*. [*Fr. oblique*.]

1. Deviating from a right line; not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; askant.

It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne*.

An *oblique* angle is either acute or obtuse; any angle except a right one.

An *oblique* line is one that, falling on another, makes *oblique* angles with it.

Oblique planes, in dialing, are those which decline from the zenith, or incline towards the horizon.

Oblique sailing, is when a ship sails up-on some rhomb between the four cardinal points, making an *oblique* angle with the meridian. *Encyc.*

2. Indirect; by a side glance; as an *oblique* hint. *Shak.*

3. In grammar, an *oblique* case is any case except the nominative.

OBLIQUELY, *adv.* In a line deviating from a right line; not directly; not perpendicularly.

Declining from the noon of day.

The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray. *Pepc.*

2. Indirectly; by a side glance; by an allusion; not in the direct or plain meaning.

His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others. *Addison*.

OBLIQUENESS, *n.* Obliquity.

OBLIQUITY, *n.* [*L. obliquitas*; *Fr. obliquité*.]

1. Deviation from a right line; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; as the *obliquity* of the ecliptic to the equator.

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

To disobey God or oppose his will in any thing imports a moral *obliquity*. *South*.

3. Irregularity; deviation from ordinary rules.

OBLITERATE, *v. t.* [*L. oblitero*; *ob* and *litem*, letter.]

1. To efface; to erase or blot out any thing written; or to efface any thing engraved.

A writing may be *obliterated* by erasure, by blotting, or by the slow operation of time or natural causes.

2. To efface; to wear out; to destroy by time or other means; as, to *obliterate* ideas or impressions; to *obliterate* the monuments of antiquity; to *obliterate* reproach.

Hale. *Locke*.

3. To reduce to a very low or imperceptible state.

The torpor of the vascular system and *obliterated* pulse. *Med. Repos.*

OBLITERATED, *pp.* Effaced; erased; worn out; destroyed.

OBLITERATING, *ppr.* Effacing; wearing out; destroying.

OBLITERATION, *n.* The act of effacing; effacement; a blotting out or wearing out; extinction. *Hale*.

OBLIVION, *n.* [*L. oblitio*.] Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set. *Dryden*.

2. A forgetting of offenses, or remission of punishment. An act of *oblivion* is an amnesty, or general pardon of crimes and offenses, granted by a sovereign, by which punishment is remitted.

OBLIVIOUS, *a.* [*L. oblitivus*.] Causing forgetfulness. *Marylyn*.

The *oblivious* calm of indifference. *J. M. Mason*.

Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope*.

2. Forgetful. *Cavendish*.

OBLICUTOR, *n.* A gainsayer. [*Not in use.*] *Bull.*

OBLONG, *a.* [*Fr. from L. oblongus*.] Longer than broad. *Harris*.

OBLONG, *n.* A figure or solid which is longer than it is broad.

OBLONGLISH, *a.* Somewhat oblong.

OBLONGLY, *a.* In an oblong form. *Cheyne*.

OBLONGNESS, *n.* The state of being longer than broad.

OBLONG-OVATE, *a.* In botany, between oblong and ovate, but inclined to the latter.

OBLIQUEQUIOUS, *a.* [*See Obloquy*.] Containing obloquy; reproachful. [*Little used.*] *Niverton*.

OBLIQUY, *n.* [*L. obloquor*; *ob* and *loquor*, to speak.]

1. Censorious speech; reproachful language; language that casts contempt on men or their actions.

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison*.

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OBLUCTATION, *n.* [*L. obductor*; *ob* and *ductor*, to struggle.]

A struggling or striving against; resistance. [*Little used.*] *Poethby*.

OBLUMESCENCE, *n.* [*L. oblutescere*, to be silent.]

1. Loss of speech; silence. *Brown*.

2. A keeping silence. *Paley*.

OBLUMINOUS, *a.* [*L. oblutinus*; *ob* and *lutinus*, hurtful, from *necesse*.]

1. Subject; answerable.

The writings of lawyers, which are tied and obluminous to their particular laws. *Bacon*.

2. Liable; subject to cognizance or punishment.

We know ourselves *obluminous* to God's severe justice. *Calamy*.

3. Liable; exposed; as friendship *obluminous* to jealousies. *Hayward*.

4. Reprehensible; censurable; not approved; as *obluminous* authors. *Fell*.

5. Odious; hateful; offensive; with lo; as, the minister was *obluminous* to the whigs.

OBLUMINOUSLY, *adv.* In a state of subjection or liability.

2. Reprehensibly; odiously; offensively.

OBLUMINOUSNESS, *n.* Subjection or liability to punishment. *Hall*.

2. Odiousness; offensiveness. The *obluminousness* of the law rendered the legislature unpopular.

OBLUMINATE, *v. t.* [*L. oblutivus*; *ob* and *lutivus*]. To cloud; to obscure. *Burton*.

OBLUMINATION, *n.* The act or operation of making dark or obscure. *Beddoes*. *Waterhouse*.

OBOLE, *n.* [*L. obolus*.] In pharmacy, the weight of ten grains or half a scruple.

OBOLUS, *n.* [*L. from Gr. obolus*.] A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma, about two cents in value, or a penny farthing sterling.

OBOVATE, *a.* In botany, inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward; as an *obovate* leaf. *Martyn*.

OBREPATION, *n.* [*L. obrepro*; *ob* and *repro*, to creep.]

The act of creeping out with secrecy or by surprise. *Cudworth*.

OBREPTIVIOUS, *a.* [*supra*.] Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy or by concealment of the truth.

OBSCENCE, *a.* [*Fr. from L. obscenus*.] Offensive to chastity and delicacy; impure; expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity and decency forbid to be exposed; as *obscene* language; *obscene* pictures.

2. Foul; filthy; offensive; disgusting.

A gridle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire. *Dryden*.

3. Inauspicious; ill omened.

At the cheerful light, The groaning ghosts and birds *obscene* take flight. *Dryden*.

OBSCENELY, *adv.* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely. *Milton*.

of the sun or a star in order to find the latitude. *Encyc.*

OBSERVATOR, *n.* *s.* as *z.* [Fr. *observateur*.] 1. One that observes or takes notice. *Hale*.

2. A remarker. *Dryden*.

OBSERVATORY, *n.* *s.* as *z.* [Fr. *observatoire*.] A place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies; as the royal observatory at Greenwich.

OBSERVE, *v. t.* *observ'*. [L. *observo*; *ob* and *servo*, to keep or hold. The sense is to hold in view, or to keep the eyes on. See Class Str. No. 34. 38. 45. and Class Dr. No. 32.]

1. To see or behold with some attention; to notice; as, to *observe* a halo round the moon; *I observed* a singular phenomenon; we *observe* strangers or their dress. *I saw* the figure, but *observed* nothing peculiar in it.

2. To take notice or cognizance of by the intellect. We *observe* nice distinctions in arguments, or a peculiar delicacy of thought.

3. To utter or express, as a remark, opinion or sentiment; to remark. He *observed* that no man appears great to his domestics.

4. To keep religiously; to celebrate. A night to be much *observed* to the Lord. *Ex. xii.*

Ye shall *observe* the feast of unleavened bread. *Ex. xii.*

Ye *observe* days, and months, and times, and years. *Gal. iv.*

5. To keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey; as, to *observe* the laws of the state; to *observe* the rules and regulations of a society.

Teaching them to *observe* all things whatsoever I have commanded you. *Matt. xxviii.*

6. To practice. In the days of Enoch, the people *observed* not circumcision or the sabbath. *White*.

OBSERVE, *v. i.* *observ'*. To remark. *I have heard* the gentleman's arguments, and shall hereafter *observe* upon them.

2. To be attentive.

OBSERVED, *pp.* *s.* as *z.* Noticed by the eye or the mind.

2. Kept religiously; celebrated; practiced.

OBSERVER, *n.* *s.* as *z.* One who observes; one that takes notice; particularly, one who looks to with care, attention or vigilance.

Careful *observers* may foretell the hour, By sure prognostic, when to dread a shower. *Suiff*.

Creditors are great *observers* of set days and times. *Franklin*.

2. A beholder; a looker on; a spectator.

3. One who keeps any law, custom, regulation or rite; one who adheres to any thing in practice; one who performs; as a great *observer* of forms; an *observer* of old customs. *Bacon*.

4. One who fulfills or performs; as, he is a strict *observer* of his word or promise. *Prior*.

5. One who keeps religiously; as an *observer* of the sabbath. *Atterbury*.

OBSERVING, *pp.* *s.* as *z.* Taking notice by the eye or the intellect.

2. Remarkng.

3. Keeping; adhering to in practice; fulfilling.

4. *a.* Giving particular attention; habitually taking notice; attentive to what passes. He is an *observing* man.

OBSERVINGLY, *adv.* *s.* as *z.* Attentively; carefully; with close observation. *Shak*.

OBSOBS', *v. t.* [L. *obsideo*, *obsessus*; *ob* and *sedo*, to sit.] To besiege. [Not used.] *Elyot*.

OBSSESSION, *n.* [L. *obsessio*.] The act of besieging; the first attack of Satan antecedent to possession. [Little used.] *Burton*.

OBSIDIAN, *n.* A mineral of two kinds, translucent and transparent. The translucent has a velvet black color; the transparent is of a dark blue. These occur massive in porphyry, gneiss or granite, generally invested with a gray opaque crust. *Diet. Nat. Hist. Ure. Kirwan*.

The fracture of obsidian is vitreous or pearly; hence the two varieties, *vitreous obsidian* and *pearlstone*. *Jenness*.

OBSIDIONAL, *a.* [L. *obsidionalis*; *ob*, and *sedo*, to sit.] Pertaining to a siege. *Brown*.

OBSIGNATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsigno*; *ob* and *signo*, to seal.] To seal up; to ratify. [Little used.] *Barrow*.

OBSIGNATION, *n.* The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation.

OBSIGNATORY, *a.* Ratifying; confirming by sealing. *Ward*.

OBSOLESCE, *a.* [L. *obsolesco*, to go out of use.]

Going out of use; passing into desuetude.

call the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete or *obsolescent*. *Campbell*.

OBSOLETE, *a.* [L. *obsoletus*.] Gone into disuse; disused; neglected; as an *obsolete* word; an *obsolete* statute; applied chiefly to words or writings.

2. In *botany*, obscure; not very distinct. *Dryden*. *Swift*.

OBSOLETE, *a.* [L. *obsoletus*.] Gone into disuse; disused; neglected; as a state of desuetude. *Johnson*.

2. In *botany*, indistinctness.

OBSTACLE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *obsto*, to withstand; *ob* and *sto*.]

That which opposes; any thing that stands in the way and hinders progress; hindrance; obstruction, either in a physical or moral sense. An army may meet with *obstacles* on its march; bad roads are *obstacles* to traveling; prejudice is an *obstacle* to improvement; want of union is often an insuperable *obstacle* to beneficial measures.

OBSTANCY, *n.* [L. *obstantia*; *ob* and *sto*.] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. [Not used.] *B. Janson*.

OBSTETRIC, *a.* [L. *obstetrica*, a midwife; *ob* and *sto*, to stand before.]

Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbirth; as the *obstetric* art.

OBSTETRICATE, *v. i.* [See *Obstetric*.] To perform the office of a midwife. [Little used.] *Evelyn*.

OBSTETRICATE, *v. i.* To assist as a midwife. [Little used.] *Waterhouse*.

OBSTETRICATION, *n.* The act of assisting as a midwife.

2. The office of a midwife. *Hall*.

OBSTETRICIAN, *n.* One skilled in the art of assisting women in parturition. *Med. Repos.*

OBSTETRIC, *n.* The art of assisting women in parturition; midwifery. *Encyc.*

OBSTINACY, *n.* [L. *obstinatio*, from *obsto*, to stand against, to oppose; *ob* and *sto*.]

1. A fixedness in opinion or resolution that cannot be shaken at all, or not without great difficulty; firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose or system; a fixedness that will not yield to persuasion, arguments or other means. *Obstinacy* may not always convey the idea of unreasonable or unjustifiable firmness; as when we say, soldiers fight with *obstinacy*. But often, and perhaps usually, the word denotes a fixedness of resolution which is not to be vindicated under the circumstances; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency.

2. Fixedness that will not yield to application, or that yields with difficulty; as the *obstinacy* of a disease or evil.

OBSTINATE, *a.* [L. *obstinatus*.] Stubborn; pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; fixed firmly in resolution; not yielding to reason, arguments or other means.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple*.

No ass meek, no ass so *obstinate*. *Pope*.

2. Not yielding or not easily subdued or removed; as an *obstinate* fever; *obstinate* obstructions; an *obstinate* cough.

OBSTINATELY, *adv.* Stubbornly; pertinaciously; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken, or not without difficulty; as a sinner *obstinately* bent on his own destruction.

Inflexible to ill and *obstinately* just. *Addison*.

OBSTINATENESS, *n.* Stubbornness; pertinacity in opinion or purpose; fixed determination. *Hall*.

OBSTIPATION, *n.* [L. *obstipio*; *ob* and *stipio*, to crowd.]

1. The act of stopping up; as a passage.

2. In *medicine*, costiveness.

OBSTREPEROUS, *a.* [L. *obstreperus*, from *obstrepo*, to roar; *ob* and *strepo*.] Loud; noisy; clamorous; vociferous; making a tumultuous noise.

The players do not only connive at his *obstreperous* approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damage he makes. *Addison*.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, *adv.* Loudly; clamorously; with tumultuous noise.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, *n.* Loudness; clamor; noisy turbulence.

OBSTRUCTION, *n.* [L. *obstructus*, *obstringo*; *ob* and *stringo*, to strain.]

Obligation; bond. *Milton*.

OBSTRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *obstruo*; *ob* and *struo*, to set.]

1. To block up; to stop up or close; as a way or passage; to fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing; as, to *obstruct* a road, highway or channel; to *obstruct* the canals or fine vessels of the body.

2. To stop; to impede; to hinder in passing; as, the bar at the mouth of the river *obstructs* the entrance of ships; clouds *obstruct* the light of the sun.

3. To retard; to interrupt; to render slow. Progress is often *obstructed* by difficulties, though not entirely stopped.

OBSTRUCTED, *pp.* Blocked up; stopped; as a passage.

2. Hindered; impeded; as progress.

3. Retarded; interrupted.

OBSTRUCTER, *n.* One that obstructs or hinders.

OBSTRUCTIVE, *ppr.* Blocking up; stopping; impeding; interrupting.

OBSTRUCTION, *n.* [L. *obstructio*.] The act of obstructing.

2. Obstacle; impediment; any thing that stops or closes a way or channel. Bars of sand at the mouths of rivers are often *obstructions* to navigation.

3. That which impedes progress; hinderance. Disunion and party spirit are often *obstructions* to legislative measures and to public prosperity.

4. A heap. [*Not proper.*]

OBSTRUCTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *obstrucif*; It. *ostruttivo*.]

Presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment.

OBSTRUCTIVE, *n.* Obstacle; impediment. [*Little used.*]

OBSTRUENT, *a.* [L. *obstruens*.] Blocking up; hindering.

OBSTRUENT, *n.* Any thing that obstructs the natural passages in the body.

OBSTUPEFACTION, *n.* [L. *obstupescio*.] The act of making stupid or insensible. [*See Stupefaction*, which is generally used.]

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, *a.* [L. *obstupescif*.] Stupefying; rendering insensible, torpid or inert. [*Little used.*] [*See Stupefactif*.]

OBTAIN, *v. t.* [L. *obtineo*; *ob* and *teneo*, to hold; Fr. *obtenir*; It. *ottenere*.]

1. To get; to gain; to procure; in a general sense, to gain possession of a thing, whether temporary or permanent; to acquire. This word usually implies exertion to get possession, and in this it differs from *receive*, which may or may not imply exertion. It differs from *acquire*, as genus from species; *acquire* being properly applied only to things permanently possessed; but *obtain* is applied both to things of temporary and of permanent possession. We obtain loans of money on application; we obtain answers to letters; we obtain spirit from liquors by distillation and salts by evaporation. We obtain by seeking; we often receive without seeking. We acquire or obtain a good title to lands by deed, or by a judgment of court; but we do not acquire spirit by distillation; nor do we acquire an answer to a letter or an application.

He shall obtain the kingdom by flatteries.

2. To keep; to hold.

OBTAIN, *v. i.* To be received in customary or common use; to continue in use; to be established in practice.

The Theodosian code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, obtained in the western parts of the empire.

2. To be established; to subsist in nature.

The general laws of fluidity, elasticity and gravity, obtain in animal and inanimate tubes.

3. To prevail; to succeed. [*Little used.*]

OBTAINABLE, *a.* That may be obtained; that may be procured or gained.

OBTAINED, *pp.* Gained; procured; acquired.

OBTAINER, *n.* One who obtains.

OBTAINING, *ppr.* Gaining; procuring; acquiring.

OBTAINMENT, *n.* The act of obtaining.

OBTEND, *v. t.* [L. *obtendo*; *ob* and *tendo*; literally, to stretch against or before.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.

2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing. [*Not used.*]

[*This word is rarely used.*]

OBTENEBRATION, *n.* [from L. *ob* and *tenebræ*, darkness.]

A darkening; a act of darkening; darkness. In every *negrum* or *vertigo* there is an *obtenebration* joined with a scintillation of turning round. [*Little used.*]

OBTENSION, *n.* The act of obtaining.

OBTESF, *v. t.* [L. *obtestor*; *ob* and *testor*, to witness.] To beseech; to supplicate.

OBTESF, *v. i.* To protest.

OBTESATION, *n.* Supplication; entreaty.

2. Scem in injunction.

OBTESING, *ppr.* Beseeching; supplicating.

OBTRECTATION, *n.* [L. *obrectatio*, from *obrecto*; *ob* and *tracto*.]

Slander; detraction; calumny. [*Little used.*]

OBTRUDE, *v. t.* [L. *obtrudo*; *ob* and *trudo*, Eng. *to thrust*.]

1. To thrust in or on; to throw, crowd or thrust into any place or state by force or imposition, or without solicitation. Men *obtrude* their vain speculations upon the world.

A cause of common error is the credulity of men, that is, an easy assent to what is *obtruded*.

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or not.

2. To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge upon against the will.

Why shouldst thou then *obtrude* this diligence.

In vain, where no acceptance it can find;

To *obtrude one's self*, to enter a place where one is not desired; to thrust one's self in uninvited, or against the will of the company.

OBTRUDE, *v. i.* To enter when not invited.

2. To thrust or be thrust upon.

OBTRUDED, *pp.* Thrust in by force or unsolicited.

OBTRUDE, *n.* One who obtrudes.

OBTRUING, *ppr.* Thrusting in or on; entering uninvited.

OBTRUNCATE, *v. t.* [L. *obtruncare*; *ob* and *truncare*, to cut off.]

To deprive of a limb; to lop. [*Little used.*]

OBTRUNCATION, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off. [*Little used.*]

OBTRUSION, *n. s* as *z*. [L. *obtrudo*, *obtrusus*.]

The act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited; as the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world.

OBTRUSIVE, *a.* Disposed to obtrude any thing upon others; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others, or to enter uninvited.

Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired. The more desirable.

OBTRUSIVELY, *adv.* By way of obtrusion or thrusting upon others, or entering unsolicited.

OBTUNDO, *v. t.* [L. *obtundo*; *ob* and *tundo*, to beat.]

To dull; to blunt; to quell; to deaden; to reduce the edge, pungency or violent action of any thing; as, to *obtund* the acrimony of the gall.

OBTURATION, *n.* [L. *obturatus*, from *obturare*, to stop up.]

The act of stopping by spreading over or covering.

OBTURATOR, *n.* In anatomy, the obturators are muscles which rise from the outer and inner side of the pelvis around the foramen thyroideum, and are rotators of the thigh.

OBTUSANGULAR, *a.* [obtus and angular.]

Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles.

OBTUSE, *a.* [L. *obtusus*, from *obtundo*, to beat against.]

1. Blunt; not pointed or acute. Applied to angles, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle, or more than ninety degrees.

2. Dull; not having acute sensibility; as *obtus* senses.

3. Not sharp or shrill; dull; obscure; as *obtus* sound.

OBTUSELY, *adv.* Without a sharp point. 2. Dully; stupidly.

OBTUSENESS, *n.* Bluntness; as the *obtuseness* of an edge or a point.

2. Dullness; want of quick sensibility; as the *obtuseness* of the senses.

3. Dullness of sound.

OBTUSION, *n. s* as *z*. The act of making blunt.

2. The state of being dulled or blunted; as the *obtusion* of the senses.

OBUMBRATE, *v. t.* [L. *obumbrare*; *ob* and *umbra*, a shade.]

To shade; to darken; to cloud. [*Little used.*]

OBUMBRATION, *n.* The act of darkening or obscuring.

OBVENTION, *n.* [L. *obvenio*; *ob* and *venio*, to come.]

Something occasional; that which happens not regularly, but incidentally. [*Not used.*]

OBVERSANT, *a.* [L. *obversans*, *obversor*; *ob* and *versor*, to turn.] Conversant; familiar. [*Not used.*]

OBVERSE, *a.* *obvers*'s. In botany, having the base narrower than the top; as a leaf.

OBVERSE, *n.* The face of a coin; opposed to *reverse*.

OBVERT', *v. t.* [L. *oberto*; *ob* and *verto*, to turn.] To turn towards. *Watts.*

OBVERT'ED, *pp.* Turned towards.

OBVERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning towards.

OBVIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *obvier*; It. *ovviare*; Sp. *obviar*; from L. *obvius*; *ob* and *via*, way.]

Properly, to meet in the way; to oppose; hence, to prevent by interception, or to remove at the beginning or in the outset; hence in present usage, to remove in general, as difficulties or objections; to clear the way of obstacles in reasoning, deliberating or planning.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to obviate all exceptions. *Woodward.*
OBVIATED, *pp.* Removed, as objections or difficulties.

OBVIATING, *ppr.* Removing, as objections in reasoning or planning.

OBVIOUS, *a.* [L. *obvius*. See the Verb.]

1. Meeting; opposed in front.

To the evil turn. *[Not now used.]*

2. Open; exposed. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

3. Plain; evident; easily discovered, seen or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect. We say, a phenomenon *obvious* to the sight, or a truth *obvious* to the mind. *Milton. Dryden.*

OBVIOUSLY, *adv.* Evidently; plainly; apparently; manifestly. Men do not always pursue what is *obviously* their interest.

2. Naturally. *Holiday.*

3. Easily to be found. *Selden.*

OBVIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being plain or evident to the eye or the mind. *Boyle.*

OBVOLUTE, *v. t.* [L. *obvolvito*, *obvolvito*.]

OBVOLUTED, *a.* *ob* and *volvo*, to roll.] In botany, *obovulate* foliage is when the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf. *Martyn.*

OCCASION, *n.* *s* as *z.* [L. *ocasio*, from *ocido*, to fall; *ob* and *cado*.]

1. Properly, a falling, happening or coming to; an occurrence, casualty, incident; something distinct from the ordinary course or regular order of things. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience; favorable time, season or circumstances.

I'll take th' *occasion* which he gives to bring

Him to his death. *Walter.*

Do not use liberty for an *occasion* to the flesh. *Gal. v.*

Sin taking *occasion* by the commandment, deceived me. *Rom. vii.*

3. Accidental cause; incident, event or fact giving rise to something else. What was the *occasion* of this custom?

Her beauty was the *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

4. Incidental need; casual exigency; opportunity accompanied with need or demand. So we say, we have *occasion* for all our resources. We have frequent *occasions* for assisting each other.

The ancient canons were well fitted for the *occasion* of the church in its purer ages. *Baker.*

My *occasions* have found time to use them toward a supply of money. *Shak.*

OCCASION'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *occasionner*.] To cause incidentally; to cause; to pro-

duce. The expectation of war *occasions* a depression in the price of stocks. Consumptions are often *occasioned* by colds. Indigestion *occasions* pain in the head. Heat *occasions* lassitude.

2. To influence; to cause.

If we inquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes.— *Locke.*

OCCASIONABLE, *a.* *s* as *z.* That may be caused or occasioned. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

OCCASIONAL, *a.* *s* as *z.* [Fr. *occasionnel*.]

1. Incidental; casual; occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits. We make *occasional* remarks on the events of the age.

2. Produced by accident; as the *occasional* origin of a thing. *Brown.*

3. Produced or made on some special event; as an *occasional* discourse.

OCCASIONALLY, *adv.* *s* as *z.* According to incidental exigence; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly. He was *occasionally* present at our meetings. We have *occasionally* lent our aid.

OCCASIONED, *pp.* *s* as *z.* Caused incidentally; caused; produced.

OCCASIONER, *n.* *s* as *z.* One that causes or produces, either incidentally or otherwise.

He was the *occasioner* of loss to his neighbor. *Sanderson.*

OCCASIONING, *ppr.* *s* as *z.* Causing incidentally or otherwise.

OCCASIVE, *a.* Falling; descending; western; pertaining to the setting sun.

Amplitude is *occise* or *occasive*. *Encyc.*

OCCAVATION, *n.* [L. *occatio*; *ob* and *caeo*, to blind.]

The act of making blind. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*

OCCIDENT, *n.* [L. *occidens*, *ocido*, to fall; *ob* and *cado*.]

The west; the western quarter of the hemisphere; so called from the decline or fall of the sun. *Encyc.*

OCCIDENTAL, *a.* [L. *occidentalis*.] Western; opposed to *oriental*; pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere, or to some part of the earth westward of the speaker or spectator; as *occidental* climates; *occidental* pearl; *occidental* gold. *Howell.*

OCCIDUOUS, *a.* [L. *occido*, *occidens*.] Western. [*Little used.*]

OCCIPITAL, *a.* [from L. *occiput*, the back part of the head; *ob* and *caput*.]

Pertaining to the back part of the head, or to the occiput.

OCCIPUT, *n.* [L. *ob* and *caput*, head.] The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

OCCISION, *n.* *s* as *z.* [L. *ocisio*, from *ocido*, to kill; *ob* and *caedo*.]

A killing; the act of killing. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

OCCLUDE, *v. t.* [L. *occludo*; *ob* and *cludo*, to shut up; to close. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

OCCLUSE, *a.* [L. *occlusus*.] Shut; closed. [*Little used.*] *Holler.*

OCCLU'SION, *n.* *s* as *z.* [L. *occlusio*.] A shutting up; a closing. *Howell.*

[This is an elegant word, though little used.]

OCCULT, *a.* [L. *occultus*, *occulo*; *ob* and *celo*, to conceal.]

Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown; undiscovered; undetected; as the *occult* qualities of matter. *Newton.*

The *occult* sciences are magic, necromancy, &c.

Occult lines, in geometry, are such as are drawn with the compasses or a pencil, and are scarcely visible. *Encyc.*

OCCULTATION, *n.* [L. *occultatio*.] A hiding; also, the time a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by the interposition of the body of a planet. *Encyc.*

2. In *astronomy*, the hiding of a star or planet from our sight, by passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies.

OCCULTED, *a.* Hid; secret. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OCCULTNESS, *n.* The state of being concealed from view; secretness.

OCCUPANCY, *n.* [L. *occupo*, to take or seize; *ob* and *capio*, to seize.]

1. The act of taking possession.

2. In *law*, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person. The person who first takes possession of land is said to have or hold it by right of *occupancy*.

Occupancy gave the original right to the property in the substance of the earth itself. *Blackstone.*

OCCUPANT, *n.* He that occupies or takes possession; he that has possession.

3. In *law*, one that first takes possession of that which has no legal owner. The right of property, either in wild beasts and fowls, or in land belonging to no person, vests in the first *occupant*. The property in these cases follows the possession.

OCCUPATE, *v. t.* [L. *occupo*.] To hold; to possess; to take up. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

OCCUPATION, *n.* [L. *occupatio*.] The act of taking possession. *Bacon.*

2. Possession; a holding or keeping; tenure; use; as lands in the *occupation* of AB.

3. That which engages the time and attention; employment; business. He devotes to study all the time that his other *occupations* will permit.

4. The principal business of one's life; vocation; calling; trade; the business which a man follows to procure a living or obtain wealth. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce furnish the most general *occupations* of life. Painting, statuary, music, are agreeable *occupations*. Men not engaged in some useful *occupation* commonly fall into vicious courses.

OCCUPIER, *n.* One that occupies or takes possession. *Raleigh.*

2. One who holds possession.

3. One who follows an employment. *Ezek. xxxii.*

OCCUPY, *v. t.* [L. *occupo*; *ob* and *capio*, to seize or take.]

1. To take possession. The person who first *occupies* land which has no owner, has the right of property.

2. To keep in possession; to possess; to hold or keep for use. The tenant *occupies* a farm under a lease of twenty one years. A lodger *occupies* an apartment; a man *occupies* the chair in which he sits.

3. To take up; to possess; to cover or fill. The camp *occupies* five acres of ground. Air may be so rarefied as to *occupy* a vast space. The writing *occupies* a sheet of paper, or it *occupies* five lines only.

4. To employ; to use.

The archbishop may have occasion to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Eng. Statute.*

5. To employ; to busy one's self. Every man should be *occupied*, or should *occupy* himself, in some useful labor.

6. To follow, as business.

All the ships of the sea with their mariners were in this to *occupy* thy merchandise. *Essex. xviii.*

7. To use; to expend.

All the gold that was *occupied* for the work—*Ex. xxxvii.* [*Not now in use.*]

OC'CUPY, v. i. To follow business; to negotiate.

Occupy till I come. *Luke xix.*

OC'CURRING, *ppr.* Taking or keeping possession; employing.

OC'CURE, v. i. [*L. occuro; ob and curro, to run.*]

1. Primarily, to meet; to strike against; to clash; and so used by Bentley, but this application is obsolete.

2. To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the mind, imagination or memory. We say, no better plan *occurs* to me or to my mind; it does not *occur* to my recollection; the thought did not *occur* to me.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon.*

3. To appear; to meet the eye; to be found here and there. This word *occurs* in twenty places in the Scriptures; the other word does not *occur* in a single place; it does not *occur* in the sense suggested.

4. To oppose; to obviate. [*Not used.*]

OC'CURRENCE, *n.* [*Fr.*] Literally, a coming or happening; hence, any incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; any single event. We speak of an unusual *occurrence*, or of the ordinary *occurrences* of life.

2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *Watts.*

OC'CURRENCE, *n.* Incident; any thing that happens. *Obs.*

OC'CURRENCE, *n.* [*L. occurrere, from occurro, to meet.*] A meeting of bodies; a clash.

Boyle.

OCEAN, *n. o'shun.* [*L. oceanus; Gr. ωκεανος; Fr. ocean; Ir. oecin, aigin; W. egiawan, aig or eigion.*] In Welsh, the word is rendered the great source, the middle, the abyss or great deep, and is allied in orthography to *egian*, force, or a forcing out; a producing; *egian*, to bring forth, from *eg*, what brings forth, the female, the womb, the sea, a shoal of fishes, a flock or herd. Bochart cites many authorities to prove that the ancients understood the ocean to encompass the earth, and he

supposes it to be derived from the Heb. Ch. Syr. *ayin* hog, to encompass, whence a circle. This is probably an error. The word seems to have for its origin greatness or extent.]

1. The vast body of water which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe, called also the sea, or great sea. It is customary to speak of the ocean as if divided into three parts, the Atlantic ocean, the Pacific ocean, and the Indian ocean; but the ocean is one mass or body, partially separated by the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa on one side, and by America on the other.

2. An immense expanse; as the boundless ocean of eternity; oceans of duration and space. *Locke.*

OCEAN, *a. o'shun.* Pertaining to the main or great sea; as the ocean wave; ocean stream. *Milton.*

OCEANIC, *a. o'shan'ic.* Pertaining to the ocean. *Cook.*

O'CELLATED, *a.* [*L. ocellatus, from ocellus, a little eye.*]

1. Resembling an eye. *Derham.*

2. Formed with the figures of little eyes.

O'CELOT, *n.* The Mexican panther.

O'CHER, *n.* [*Fr. ochre; L. ochra; Gr. ωχρος, from ωχρος, pale.*]

A variety of clay deeply colored by the oxyd of iron. Its most common colors are red, yellow and brown. It is used as a pigment.

O'CHEROUS, *a.* Consisting of ocher; as *ocherous* matter.

2. Resembling ocher; as an *ocherous* color.

OCHIMY, *n.* [corrupted from *alchimy*.] A mixed base metal. *Johnson. Todd.*

OCH'OC'RACY, *n.* [*Gr. οχλοκρατα; οχλος, the people or a multitude, and κρατα, to govern.*]

A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule.

Encyc. Jones.

O'CHIREY, *a.* Partaking of ocher. [*Not used.*]

Woodward.

OCH ROITS, *n.* Cerite.

O'CRA, *n.* A viscous vegetable substance in the W. Indies, used in soups, &c.

Encyc.

It is obtained by boiling the green pods of the *Hibiscus esculentus*. Also, the name of the plant itself.

OC'TACHORD, *n.* An instrument or system of eight sounds. *Busby.*

OC'TAGON, *n.* [*Gr. οκτα, eight, and γωνια, angle.*]

1. In *geometry*, a figure of eight sides and eight angles. When the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular octagon which may be inscribed in a circle. *Harris. Encyc.*

2. In *fortification*, a place with eight bastions. *Encyc.*

OCTAG ONAL, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

OCTAHE DRAL, *a.* [See *Octahedron*.] Having eight equal sides.

OCTAHE DRITE, *n.* Pyramidal ore of titanium. *Ure.*

OCTAHE DRON, *n.* [*Gr. οκτω, eight, and δρμα, a base.*]

In *geometry*, a solid contained by eight equal sides and eight equilateral triangles. It is one of the five regular bodies. *Encyc.*

OC'TAN'DER, *n.* [*Gr. οκτω, eight, and αυτη, a male.*] In *botany*, a plant having eight stamens.

OC'TAN DRIAN, *a.* Having eight stamens.

OC'TAN GLIAN, *a.* [*L. octo, eight, and angular.*] Having eight angles.

OC'TANT, *n.* [*L. octans, an eighth part, from octo, eight.*]

In *astronomy*, that aspect of two planets in which they are distant from each other the eighth part of a circle or 45°. *Encyc.*

OC'TAVE, *a.* [*infra.*] Denoting eight.

Dryden.

OC'TAVE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. octavus, eighth.*]

1. The eighth day after a festival. *Johnson.*

2. Eight days together after a festival. *Asinworth.*

3. In *music*, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones. The octave is the most perfect of the chords, consisting of six full tones and two semitones major. It contains the whole diatonic scale. *Encyc.*

OC'TA VO, *n.* [*L. octavus, eighth.*] A book in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

The word is used as a noun or an adjective. We say, an *octavo*, or an *octavo* volume. The true phrase is, a book in *octavo*.

OC'TEN'NIAL, *a.* [*L. octo, eight, and annus, year.*]

1. Happening every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

OC'TILE, *n.* The same as *octant*, supra.

OC'TOBER, *n.* [*L. from octo, eight; and the eighth month of the primitive Roman year which began in March.*]

The tenth month of the year in our calendar, which follows that of Numa and Julius Cesar.

OC'TODEC'IMAL, *a.* [*L. octo, eight, and decem, ten.*]

In *crystallography*, designating a crystal whose prisms, or the middle part, has eight faces, and the two summits together ten faces.

OC'TODEN TATE, *a.* [*L. octo, eight, and dentatus, toothed.*] Having eight teeth.

OC'TOFID, *a.* [*L. octo, eight, and findo, to cleave.*]

In *botany*, cleft or separated into eight segments; as a calyx. *Martyn.*

OC'TOGENARY, *a.* [*L. octogenarius, from octogeni, eighty.*] Of eighty years of age.

OC'TOGENARY, *n.* A person eighty years of age. *J. Adams.*

OC'TOLOG'ULAR, *a.* [*L. octo, eight, and locus, place.*] In *botany*, having eight cells for seeds.

OC'TONARY, *a.* [*L. octonarius.*] Belonging to the number eight.

OC'TONOC'ULAR, *a.* [*L. octo, eight, and oculus, eye.*] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

OC'TOPET'ALOUS, *a.* [*Gr. οκτω, eight, and πεταλον, a petal.*] Having eight petals or flower-leaves. *Dict.*

OC'TORA DIATED, *a.* [*L. octo, eight, and radius, ray.*] Having eight rays.

OC'TOSPER'MOUS, *a.* [*Gr. οκτω, eight, and σπριμα, seed.*] Containing eight seeds.

OC'TOSTYLE, *n.* [*Gr. οκτω, eight, and στυλος, style.*]

In *ancient architecture*, the face of an edifice adorned with eight columns, or a range of eight columns. *Encyc.*

OCTOSYL LABLE, *a.* [*L. octo*, eight, and *syllaba*, syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.

OCTUPLÉ, *a.* [*L. octuplus*; *octo*, eight, and *plé*, to fold.] Eight-fold. *Dict.*

OCTULAR, *a.* [*Fr. oculaire*; *L. oculus*, from *oculus*, eye.]

Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight; as *ocular proof*; *ocular demonstration* or evidence.

OCTULARLY, *adv.* By the eye, sight or actual view. *Brown.*

OCTULATE, *a.* [*L. oculatus*.] Furnished with eyes; knowing by the eye. *Johnson.*

OCTIFORM, *a.* [*L. octus*, eye, and *forma*, form.]

In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form; as an *oculiform pebble*.

OCTULIST, *n.* [from *L. oculus*, the eye.] One skilled in diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them.

Oculus belli, a semi-pellucid gem, a variety of agate of a grayish white color, variegated with yellow, and with a black central nucleus. Its variegations resemble the pupil and iris of the eye. *Encyc.*

Oculus cati, cat's eye or asteria, a beautiful gem approaching the nature of the opal, having a bright color which seems to be lodged deep in the stone, and which shifts as it is moved in various directions. It is larger than a pea, and generally of a semi-circular form, naturally smooth. It is found in the East and West Indies, and in Europe.

Oculus mundi, otherwise called hydrophane and lapis mirabilis, a precious stone of an opaque whitish brown color, but becoming transparent by infusion in an aqueous fluid, and resuming its opacity when dry. It is found in beds over the opals in Hungary, Silesia and Saxony, and over the chalcodones and agates in Iceland. *Encyc.*

ODD, *a.* [*Sw. udda*, odd, and *udda*, udda, a point; *Dan. odd*, a point or tip. In *W. od* is oddin, singular, and *odid*, a rarity. In *Russ. odin* or *odno* is one.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers; as one, three, five, seven, &c. *Shak.*

2. Left or remaining after the union, estimate or use of even numbers; or remaining after round numbers or any number specified; as the *odd number*; the *odd man*.
Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed by a deluge. *Burnet.*

3. Singular; extraordinary; differing from what is usual; strange; as an *odd phenomenon*. *Newton.*

It sometimes implies dislike or contempt; as an *odd fellow*.

4. Not noted; unheeded; not taken into the common account.
There are yet missing some few *odd lads* that you remember not. *Shak.*

5. Uncommon; particular.
The *odd man* to perform all three perfectly is Joannes Sturmus. *Asham.*

6. Uncommon; in appearance improper or

not likely to answer the purpose. This is an *odd way* of doing things.

1. *Locke*, Essay would be an *odd book* for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by his critical writings. *Spectator.*

7. Separate from that which is regularly occupied; remaining unemployed. I will take some *odd time* to do this business. He may do it at *odd times*.

ODDITY, *n.* Singularity; strangeness; as the *oddity* of dress, manners or shape; *oddity* of appearance.

2. A singular person; in *colloquial language*.

"This man is an *oddy*."

ODDLY, *adv.* Not evenly. [*Little used*.]

2. Strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly; as *oddy dressed*; *oddy formed*.

A figure *oddy* turned. *Locke*

A black substance lying on the ground very *oddy* shaped. *Swift.*

ODDNESS, *n.* The state of being not odd; Singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; uncouthness; as the *oddness* of dress or shape; the *oddness* of an event or accident. *Dryden.*

ODDS, *n. s. a. z.* [It is used both in the singular and plural.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other; difference in favor of one and against another.
Precedent by so much *odds*. *Milton.*
In this example, *much* marks the singular number, and *many* cannot be used. *Cromwell*, with *odds* of number and of fate—*Walker.*

All the *odds* between them has been the *diff. ferent scope* given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the *odds* lie. *Locke.*

These appeared at least four to one *odds* against them. *Swift.*

2. Advantage; superiority. *Hudibras.*

3. Quarrel; dispute; debate. *Shak.*

It is *odds*, more likely than the contrary. *South.*

4. It is *odds* that he will find a shrewd temptation. *South.*

All *odds*, in dispute; at variance; in controversy or quarrel.

That sets us all at *odds*. *Shak.*

Or they must always be at *odds*. *Steph.*

ODE, *n.* [*L. ode*; *Gr. ὕμνος*.] A short poem or song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem.

The *ode* is of the greater or less kind, the less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture and quickness of transition. *Johnson.*

Pindar has left Olympic *odes*, Pythian *odes*, Nemean *odes*, and Isthmian *odes*.

The *ode* consists of *odes*, which in stanzas or strophes. *Bosby.*

ODIOUS, *a.* [*L. odiosus*, from *odi*, I hated, *Eng. hate*.]

1. Hateful; deserving hatred. It expresses something less than *detestable* and *abominable*; as an *odious* name; *odious* vice.

All wickedness is *odious*. *Sprat.*

2. Offensive to the senses; disgusting; as an *odious* sight; an *odious* smell.

3. Causing hate; invidious; as, to utter *odious* truth.

4. Exposed to hatred.
He rendered himself *odious* to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

ODIOUSLY, *adv.* Hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hate. *Milton.*

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryden.*

ODIOUSNESS, *n.* Hatred; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred; as the *odiousness* of sin. *Wake.*

2. The state of being hated. [*Not usual*.] *Sidney.*

ODIUM, *n.* [*L. Hatred*; dislike. This measure brought a general *odium* on his government.

2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.
She threw the *odium* of the fact on me. *Dryden.*

ODONTALGIC, *a.* [*Gr. ὀδών*, a tooth, and *αλγος*, pain.]

Pertaining to the tooth-ache.

ODONTALGIC, *n.* A remedy for the tooth-ache.

ODONTALGY, *n.* Tooth-ache.

ODOR, *n.* [*L. Smell*; scent; fragrance; a sweet or an offensive smell; perfume. *Bacon.*

ODORAMENT, *n.* [*L. odoramentum*.] A perfume; a strong scent. *Burton.*

ODORATE, *a.* [*L. odoratus*.] Scented; having a strong scent, fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

ODORATING, *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

ODORIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. odoriferus*; *odor* and *fero*, to bear.]

1. Giving scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent; as *odoriferous* spices; *odoriferous* flowers.

2. Bearing scent; as *odoriferous* gales.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of diffusing scent; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

ODOROUS, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant. *Spenser; Walker.*

ODOROUSNESS, *n.* Fragrance; the quality of diffusing scent, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

ECONOMICAL, **ECONOMY**, **EDEMOTOUS**, **ÆSOPHAGUS**. [See *Economical*, *Economy*, *Edemotous*, *Æsophagus*.]

OEILIAD, *n.* [*Fr. œillade*, from *œil*, the eye.] A glance; a wink. [*Not English nor used*.] *Shak.*

O'ER, contracted from *over*, which see.

OF, *prep. or*. [*Sax. of*; *G. ab*; *Sw. Icc.* *Dan. D. af*; *L. ab*, but originally *rf*; *Gr. ἀπό*. The primary sense is departing, issuing or proceeding from; but this sense has been modified by usage.]

1. From or out of; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author or agent bestowing.

I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered to you. 1 Cor. xi.

For it was of the Lord to harden their hearts. Josh. xi.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed. Lam. iii.

The whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. Prov. xvi.

Go, inquire of the Lord for me. 2 Chron. xxxv.

That holy thing that shall be born of thee. Luke i.

Hence *of* is the sign of the genitive case, the case that denotes production; as the son of man, the son proceeding from man, produced from man. This is the primary

sense, although we now say, produced by, "Part of these were slain;" that is, a number separate, for *part* denotes a division; the sense then is, a number *from* or *out of* the whole were slain. So also, "some of these were slain;" that is, some *from* or *out of* the others. "I have known him of old, or of a child;" that is, from old times, *from* a child. "He is of the race of kings;" that is, descended from kings. "He is of noble blood or birth, or of ignoble origin." "No particle of matter, or no body can move of itself;" that is, by force or strength *proceeding from* itself; derived from itself.

"The quarrel is not now of fame and tribute, or of wrongs done;" that is, *from* fame or wrongs, as the cause, and we may render it *concerning, about, relating to*.

"Of this little he had some to spare;" that is, some *from* the whole. It may be rendered *of* *of*.

"Of all our heroes thou canst boast alone;" that is, thou alone *from* the number of heroes. This may be rendered *among*.

"The best of men, the most renowned of all;" that is, the best *from* the number of men, the most renowned *from* the whole; denoting primarily separation, like *part*. "I was well entertained at the English Consul;" that is, entertained *from* the Consul; my entertainment was *from* the Consul. This use is obsolete, and we use *by* in lieu of it.

"This does of right belong to us;" that is, *from* right, *de jure*; our title proceeds *from* right.

"The chariot was all of cedar;" that is, made *from* cedar. So we say, made *of* gold, made *of* clay; an application corresponding with our modern use of *from*; manufactured *from* wool, or *from* raw materials. Hence we say, cloth consisting of wool. "This is a scheme of his own devising;" that is, *from* his own devising or device. "If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth;" that is, as, *from* the ability, as the source of action.

"Of bappy, he is become miserabell;" that is, *from* happy; *from* being happy, he has passed to being miserabell. "Of necessity this must prove ruinous;" that is, *from* necessity, as the cause or source. "Of a hundred take fifty;" that is, *from* a hundred, or *out of* a hundred, *from* among a hundred.

Of sometimes implies a part or share. It is a duty to communicate of those blessings we have received. *Franklin*.

From is then the primary sense of this preposition; a sense retained in *off*, the same word differently written for distinction. But this sense is appropriately lost in many of its applications; as a man of genius, a man of courage, a man of rare endowments, a fossil of a red color, or of a hexagonal figure. He lost all hope of relief. This is an affair of the cabinet. He is a man of decayed fortune. What is the price of corn? We say that *of*, in these and similar phrases, denotes property or possession, making of the sign of the genitive or possessive case. These applications, however, all proceeded from the

same primary sense. That which proceeds from or is produced by a person, is naturally the property or possession of that person, as the son of John; and this idea of property in the course of time would pass to things not thus produced, but still bearing a relation to another thing. Thus we say, the father of a son, as well as the son of a father. In both senses, other languages also use the same word, as in the French *de, de la*, and Italian *di, della*. *Of* then has one primary sense, *from, departing, issuing, proceeding from or out of*, and a derivative sense denoting possession or property.

OFF, a. auſ. Most distant; as the *off* horse in a team.

OFF, adv. auſ. *From*, noting distance. The horse is a mile *off*.

2. *From*, with the action of removing or separating; as, to take *off* the hat or cloke. So we say, to cut *off*, to pare *off*, to clip *off*, to peel *off*, to tear *off*, to march *off*, to fly *off*.

3. *From*, noting separation; as, the match is *off*.

4. *From*, noting departure, abatement, remission or a leaving. The fever goes *off*; the pain goes *off*.

5. In *printing*, it denotes projection or relief. This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shak.*

6. *From*; away; not towards; as, to look *off*, opposed to *on* or *towards*.

7. *On* the opposite side of a question. The questions you touch upon puritanism, either *off* or *on*. *Sanderson*.

Off hand, without study or preparation. She plays a tune *off hand*. He speaks fluently *off hand*.

Off and on, at one time applying and engaging, then *off*, or *remiss*.

To *be off*, in colloquial language, to depart or to recede from an agreement or design. To come *off*, to escape, or to fare in the event.

To get *off*, to alight; to come down. To make escape.

To go *off*, to depart; to desert.

To take fire; to be discharged; as a gun. *Well off, ill off, badly off*, having good or ill success.

OFF, prep. Not on; as, to be *off* one's legs. He was not *off* the bed the whole day.

2. Distant from; as about two miles *off* this town. [Not now used.] *Addison*.

OFF, as an exclamation, is a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence.

OFF'AL, n. [D. *afval*; *af* and *vallen*, to fall; G. *abfall*; Dan. *afald*; Sw. *afall*; *off* and *fall*.]

1. Waste meat; the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected. *Arbuthnot*.

2. Carrion; coarse meat. *Milton. Shak.*

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value, or fit only for beasts. *Mortimer. Dryden*.

4. Any thing of no value; rubbish. *Shak.*

OFFEND, v. t. [L. *offendo*; *ob* and *fendo*, to strike, hit, meet, or thrust against. We use the simple verb in *find*, to *find off*, to *fence*.]

1. To attack; to assail. [Not used.] *Sidney*.

2. To dispense; to make angry; to affront. It expresses rather less than *make angry*, and without any modifying word, it is

nearly synonymous with *displease*. We are *offended* by rudeness, incivility and harsh language. Children *offend* their parents by disobedience, and parents *offend* their children by unreasonable austerity or restraint.

The emperor was grievously *offended* with them who had kept such negligent watch. *Knoles*.

A brother *offended* is harder to be won than a strong city. *Prov. xvii*.

3. To shock; to wound; as, to *offend* the conscience. *Law*.

4. To pain; to annoy; to injure; as, a strong light *offends* weak eyes.

5. To transgress; to violate; as, to *offend* the laws. But we generally use the intransitive verb in this sense, with *against*; to *offend against* the law.

6. To disturb, annoy, or cause to fall or stumble.

Great peace have they that love thy law, and nothing shall *offend* them. *Ps. cxix*.

7. To draw to evil, or hinder in obedience; to cause to sin or neglect duty.

If thy right eye *offend* thee, pluck it out—*if* thy right hand *offend* thee, cut it off. *Matt. v*.

OFFEND, v. t. To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin; to commit a crime.

Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, is guilty of all. *James ii*.

In many things we *offend* all. *James iii*.

2. To cause dislike or anger.

I shall *offend*, either to detain or to give it. *Shak.*

But this phrase is really elliptical, some person being understood.

3. To be scandalized; to be stumbled. If meat make my brother to *offend*—*1 Cor. viii*.

To *offend against*, to act injuriously or unjustly.

Nor yet *against* Cesar have I *offended* any thing at all. *Acts xxv*.

2. To transgress; to violate; as, to *offend against* the laws of society, the laws of God, or the rules of civility or propriety.

We have *offended against* the Lord already. *2 Chron. xxvii*.

OFFENDED, pp. Displeased.

OFFENDER, n. One that offends; one that violates any law, divine or human; a criminal; a trespasser; a transgressor; one that does an injury. The man who robs, steals, or commits an assault, is an *offender*.

OFFENDING, ppp. Displeasing; making angry; causing to stumble; committing sin.

OFFENDRESS, n. A female that offends. *Shak.*

OFFENSE, n. offens'. [L. *offensus, offensus*; I. *offensa*; Sp. *ofensa*; Fr. *offence*.]

1. Displeasure; anger, or moderate anger. He gave them just cause of *offense*. He took *offense*.

2. Scandal; cause of stumbling. Christ is called a stone of stumbling and rock of *offense* to both the houses of Israel. *Ps. viii*.

3. Any transgression of law, divine or human; a crime; sin; act of wickedness or omission of duty.

Christ was delivered for our *offenses*, and raised again for our justification. *Rom. iv*.

4. An injury.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offense* to their memories. *Dryden*.

5. Attack; assault; as a weapon of *offense*.
Richardson.

6. Impediment. Matt. xvi.

OFFENSEFUL, *a.* *offens./ful.* Giving displeasure; injurious. [Not used.] Shak.

OFFENSELESS, *a.* *offens./less.* Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive. Milton.

OFFENSIVE, *a.* [Fr. *offensif*; It. *offensivo*; Sp. *ofensivo*.]

1. Causing displeasure or some degree of anger; displeasing. All sin is *offensive* to God. Rude behavior is *offensive* to men. Good breeding forbids us to use *offensive* words.

2. Disgusting; giving pain or unpleasant sensations; disagreeable; as an *offensive* taste or smell; an *offensive* sight. Discordant sounds are *offensive* to the ears.

3. Injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. Bacon.

4. Assaulting; used in attack; opposed to *defensive*; as an *offensive* weapon or engine. Wilkins.

5. Assaulting; invading; making the first attack; opposed to *defensive*; as an *offensive* war.

A *league offensive and defensive*, is one that requires both or all parties to make war together against a nation, and each party to defend the other in case of being attacked.

OFFENSIVE, *n.* The part of attacking; as, to act on the *offensive*.

OFFENSIVELY, *adv.* In a manner to give displeasure; as language *offensively* harsh or sarcastic.

2. Injuringly; mischievously. Hooker.

3. By way of invasion or first attack. The enemy was not in a condition to act *offensively*.

4. Unpleasantly to the senses.

OFFENSIVENESS, *n.* The quality that offends or displeases; as the *offensiveness* of rude language or behavior.

2. Injuriousness; mischief.

3. Cause of disgust; the quality that gives pain to the senses, or unpleasant sensations; as the *offensiveness* of smell or taste.

OFFER, *v. t.* [L. *offerre*; ob and *fero*, to bring.]

1. Literally, to bring to or before; hence, to present for acceptance or rejection; to exhibit something that may be taken or received or not. He *offered* me a sum of money. He *offered* me his umbrella to defend me from the rain.

The heathen women under the Mogul, *offer* themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. Collier.

2. To present in words; to proffer; to make a proposal to.

I *offer* thee three things. 2 Sam. xxiv.

3. To present, as an act of worship; to immolate; to sacrifice; often with *up*.

Thou shalt *offer* every day a bullock as a sin-offering for atonement. Ex. xxix.

The one lamb shalt thou *offer* in the morning. Ibm.

A holy priesthood to *offer up* spiritual sacrifices. 1 Pet. 2.

4. To present in prayer or devotion.

Offer to God praying or devoting. Ps. i.

5. To bid, as a price, reward or wages; as, to *offer* ten eagles for a ring; to *offer* a hundred dollars a year for a laborer; to *offer* a salary.

6. To present to the view or to the mind, as ideas which sense or reflection *offers* to the mind. Locke.

To *offer violence*, to assault; to attack or commit attack.

OFFER, *v. i.* To present itself; to be at hand.

The occasion *offers* and the youth complies. Dryden.

2. To present verbally; to declare a willingness. He *offered* to accompany his brother.

3. To make an attempt.

We came close to the shore and *offered* to land. Bacon.

Formerly with *at*.

I will not *offer* at that I cannot master. Obs.

OFFER, *n.* [Fr. *offre*.] A proposal to be accepted or rejected; a presentation to choice. The prince made liberal *offers*, but they were rejected.

When *offers* are disclaimed, and love deny'd. Pope.

2. First advance.

Force compels this *offer*. Shak.

3. The act of bidding a price, or the sum bid. By an *offer* we manifest a desire to buy. When the seller declines accepting, he manifests that he thinks the *offer* not sufficient.

4. Attempt; endeavor; essay.

It is in the power of every one to make some *offer*, some *offer* and attempt. [Nearly obsolete.] South.

OFFERABLE, *a.* That may be offered. Mountague.

OFFERED, *pp.* Presented for acceptance or rejection; presented in worship or devotion; immolated; bid; presented to the eye or the mind.

OFFERER, *n.* One that offers; one that sacrifices or dedicates in worship.

Chapman. Hooker.

OFFERING, *pp.* Presenting; proposing; sacrificing; bidding; presenting to the eye or mind.

OFFERING, *n.* That which is presented in divine service; an animal or a portion of bread or corn, or of gold and silver, or other valuable articles, presented to God as an atonement for sin, or as a return of thanks for his favors, or for other religious purpose; a sacrifice; an oblation. In the Mosaic economy, there were burnt-offerings, sin-offerings, peace-offerings, trespass-offerings, thank-offerings, wave-offerings, and wool-offerings. Pagan nations also present offerings to their deities. Christ by the offering of himself has superseded the use of all other offerings, having made atonement for all men.

When thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed— Is. liii.

OFFERTORY, *n.* [Fr. *offertoire*.] The act of offering, or the thing offered. [Little used.] Bacon. Fell.

1. Offertory was properly an anthem chanted or a voluntary played on the organ during the offering and a part of the mass, in the Catholic church; but since the reformation it denotes certain sentences in the communion-office, read while the alms are collecting. Todd. Cyc.

2. Anciently, the line on which the offering was laid. Cyc.

OFFERTURE, *n.* Offer; proposal. [Not used.] K. Charles.

OFFICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *officium*; ob and *facio*, to make or do.]

1. A particular duty, charge or trust conferred by public authority and for a public purpose; an employment undertaken by commission or authority from government or those who administer it. Thus we speak of the *office* of secretary of state, of treasurer, of a judge, of a sheriff, of a justice of the peace, &c. *Offices* are civil, judicial, ministerial, executive, legislative, political, municipal, diplomatic, military, ecclesiastical, &c.

2. A duty, charge or trust of a sacred nature, conferred by God himself; as the *office* of priest, in the Old Testament; and that of the apostles, in the New Testament.

Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify my *office*. Rom. xi.

3. Duty or employment of a private nature; as the *office* of a midwife. Ex. i.

4. That which is performed, intended or assigned to be done by a particular thing, or that which any thing is fitted to perform; answering to *duty* in intelligent beings. We enjoy health when the several organs of the body perform their respective *offices*.

In this experiment, the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of saw many prisms. Newton.

5. Business; particular employment.

Hesperus, whose *office* is to bring twilight upon the earth. Milton.

6. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; usually in a good sense; as kind *offers*; *offices* of pity; pious *offices*.

7. Act of worship. Shak.

8. Formality of devotion.

The Lord's prayer, the ten commandments and the creed, is a very good *office* for children if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*. Taylor.

9. A house or apartment in which public officers and others transact business; as the *register's office*; a lawyer's *office*.

10. In architecture, an apartment appropriated for the necessary business or occasions of a palace or nobleman's house. The word is used also for a building pertaining to a farm. Encyc. Cyc.

11. In the canon law, a benefice which has no jurisdiction annexed to it. Encyc.

12. The person or persons entrusted with particular duties of a public nature.

—This *office* [of quarter-master-general] not to have the disposal of public money, except small occasional sums. Marshall.

OFFICE, *v. t.* To perform; to do; to discharge. [Not used.] Shak.

OFFICER, *n.* A person commissioned or authorized to perform any public duty. *Officers* are civil, military or ecclesiastical.

There are great *officers* of state, and subordinate *officers*. Military and naval *officers* of the same grade usually take rank according to the dates of their commissions. Non-commissioned *officers* are nominated by their captains, and appointed by the commanding *officers* of regiments.

OFFICER, *v. t.* To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.

Count Pulaski raised a legionary corps, which he officered principally with foreigners.

Marshall.

OFFICERED, *pp.* Furnished with officers.

Addison.

OFFICIAL, *a.* [Fr. *officiel*; from *office*.] Pertaining to an office or public trust. The secretary is engaged in official duties.

2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; as an official statement or report. We have official intelligence of the battle.

3. Conductive by virtue of appropriate powers.

The stomach and other parts official to nutrition. [*Unusual.*] *Brown.*

OFFICIAL, *n.* An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction.

Blackstone.

OFFICIALLY, *adv.* By the proper authority; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested; as accounts or reports officially verified or rendered; letters officially communicated; persons officially notified.

OFFICIALTY, *n.* The charge or office of an official.

Milford.

OFFICIATE, *v. i.* To act as an officer in his office; to transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust. At this court the chief justice officiated.

The bishops and priests officiate at the altar. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To perform the appropriate official duties of another.

OFFICIATE, *v. t.* To give in consequence of office.

The stars officiate light. [*Improper.*] *Milton.*

OFFICIATING, *pp.* Performing the appropriate duties of an office; performing the office of another.

OFFICIAL, *a.* [Fr.; from *L. officina*, a shop.] Used in a shop or belonging to it. Official drugs, medicines and simples are such as are required to be constantly kept in the shops of apothecaries. *Encyc.*

OFFICIOUS, *a.* [L. *officiosus*.] Kind; obliging; doing kind offices.

Yet not to earth are those bright luminaries officious. *Milton.*

2. Excessively forward in kindness; impudently interposing services.

In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shak.*

3. Busy; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

OFFICIOUSLY, *adv.* Kindly; with solicitous care.

Let thy gaze officiously be nurs'd. *Dryden.*

2. With impudently or excessive forwardness.

Flattering crowds officiously appear, To give themselves, not you, a happy year. *Dryden.*

3. In a busy meddling manner.

OFFICIOUSNESS, *n.* Eagerness to serve; usually, an excess of zeal to serve others, or improper forwardness, interposing in affairs without being desired, or with a disposition to meddle with the concerns of others.

2. Service. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

OFFSHOOT, *n.* [from *off*.] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore, or at a competent distance, where there is deep water and no need of a pilot. We saw a ship in the offing.

Mar. Dict. Encyc.

OFFSCOURING, *n.* [off and scour.] That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised. *Lam. iii.* 1 Cor. iv.

OFFSET, *n.* [off and set.] A shoot; a sprout from the roots of a plant.

Locke. Ray.

2. In surveying, a perpendicular let fall from the stationary lines to the hedge, fence or extremity of an inclosure.

3. In accounts, a sum, account or value set off against another sum or account, as an equivalent. *O. Walcott.*

[This is also written set-off.]

OFFSET, *v. t.* To set one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another. *Judge Scawell.*

OFFSPRING, *n.* [off and spring.] A child or children; a descendant or descendants, however remote from the stock. *Acts xvii.* Rev. xxii.

2. Propagation; generation. *Hooker.*

3. Production of any kind. *Denham.*

OFFUSCATE, OFFUSCATION. [See *Obfuscate*, *Obfuscation*.]

OFFWARD, *adv.* [off and ward.] Leaning off, as a ship on shore.

OFF, *adv.* [Sax. *oft*; Sw. *ofta*; Dan. *ofte*.] Often; frequently; not rarely. It was formerly used in prose and may be so used still; but is more generally used in poetry. *Of* she rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

OFTEN, *adv.* of *n.* comp. *oftener*; superl. *oftest*. [Sax. *oft*; Goth. *ufta*.] Frequently; many times; not seldom. *Addison.*

OFTEN, *a.* of *n.* Frequent. [*Improper.*]

OFTENNESS, *n.* of *n.* Frequency. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

OFTENTIMES, *adv.* of *oftentimes*. [often and times.] Frequently; often; many times. *Hooker. Mather.*

OFTTIMES, *adv.* [oft and times.] Frequently; often. *Milton.*

OG, [See *Ogee*.]

OGDOAS TICHI, *n.* [Gr. *ογδοος*, eighth, and *τιχος*, a verse.] A poem of eight lines. [*Little used.*] *Selden.*

OGEVE, *n.* [Fr. *ogive*, *augive*.] In architecture, a molding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, or of a round and a hollow somewhat like an S. *Encyc.*

2. In gunnery, an ornamental molding in the shape of an S, used on guns, mortars and howitzers. *Cyc.*

OGGANIATION, *n.* [L. *ogganio*, *ogganio*, to grow.]

The murmuring of a dog; a grumbling or snarling. [*Not used.*] *Mountagu.*

OGHAM, *n.* A particular kind of stenography or writing in cipher practiced by the Irish. *Astle. Encyc.*

OGIVE, *n.* of *ive*. In architecture, an arch or branch of the Gothic vault, which passing diagonally from one angle to another forms a cross with the other arches. The middle where the ogives cross each other,

is called the key. The members or moldings of the ogives are called nerves, branches or ribs, and the arches which separate the ogives, double arches.

Encyc.

OGLE, *v. t.* [from *D. oog*, the eye, Sax. *oag*, *L. oculus*, See *Eye*.] To view with side glances, as in fondness or with design to attract notice.

And ogling all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden.*

OGLER, *n.* A side glance or look. *Addison.*

OGLER, *n.* One that ogles. *Addison.*

OGLING, *pp.* Viewing with side glances.

OGLING, *n.* The act of viewing with side glances.

OGLIO, now written olio, which see.

O'GRE, } n. [Fr. *ogre*.] An imaginary monster of the East.

O'GRESS, } *Ar. Nights.*

O'GRESS, *n.* In heraldry, a cannon ball of a black color. *Ashmole.*

OIL, *exclam.* denoting surprise, pain, sorrow or anxiety.

OIL, *n.* [Sax. *ol*.] It seems to be named from its inflammability, for *oleum*, is to kindle, and to oil; hence *analan*, to annal; *aled*, fire; Dan. *ild*, whence the name of *Hildebrand*, Dan. *Ildebrand*, fire-brand; *D. oly*; *G. oel*; *Sw. olja*; *Dan. olie*; *Fr. huile*; *It. olio*; *L. oleum*; *Gr. ελαιον*; *W. oleu*; *Ir. ola*; *Arm. Sp. Port. oleo*.]

An unctuous substance expressed or drawn from several animal and vegetable substances. The distinctive characters of oil are inflammability, fluidity, and insubility in water. Oils are fixed or fat, and volatile or essential. They have a smooth feel, and most of them have little taste or smell. Animal oil is found in all animal substances. Vegetable oils are produced by expression, infusion or distillation. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

OIL, *v. t.* To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint with oil.

Hutton. Swift.

OIL-BAG, *n.* A bag, cyst or gland in animals containing oil.

OIL-COLOR, *n.* A color made by grinding a coloring substance in oil. *Boyle.*

OILED, *pp.* Smear'd or anointed with oil. *Hulset.*

OILER, *n.* One who deals in oils and pickles.

OIL-GAS, *n.* Inflammable gas procured from oil, and used for lighting streets and apartments in buildings.

OILINESS, *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; a quality approaching that of oil. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

OILING, *pp.* Smearing or anointing with oil.

OILMAN, *n.* One who deals in oils and pickles. *Johnson.*

OIL-NUT, *n.* The butternut of N. America. *Carter.*

OIL-NUT, } *n.* A plant, a species of R-OIL-TREE, } cinus, the palma Christi, or castor, from which is procured castor oil. *Fam. of Plants. Encyc.*

OIL-SHOP, *n.* A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OILY, *a.* Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil; as *oily matter* or substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling oil; as an *oily* appearance.
 3. Fatty; greasy. *Shak.*
OLY-GRAIN, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
OLY-PALM, *n.* A tree. *Miller.*
OINT, *n.* [*Fr. oindre, oint*; *Sp. Port. unta*] The French *oindre* is formed from the *L. ungo*, like *joindre* from [*jungo*].
 To oint; to smear with an unctuous substance.
They oint their naked limbs with mother'd oil.
OINT ED, *ppr.* Anointed; smeared with an oily or greasy matter.
OINT ING, *ppr.* Anointing.
OINTMENT, *n.* Unguent; any soft, unctuous substance or compound, used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part.
OIS'ANITE, *n.* Pyramidal ore of titanium. *Dryden.*
OKE, *n.* An Egyptian and Turkish weight, equal to about two pounds and three quarters, English avoirdupois weight. *Eton.*
OKER, [*See Ocker*].
OLD, *a.* Sax. *ald*; *G. alt*; *D. oud*; *Dan. alde, old age*.
 1. Advanced far in years or life; having lived beyond the middle period, or rather towards the end of life, or towards the end of the ordinary term of living; applied to animals or plants; as an *old man*; an *old age*; an *old camel* or *horse*; an *old tree*. This adjective is placed after the noun that designates the time lived.
Abraham was seventy five years old when he departed from Haran. Gen. xii.
 2. Having been long made or used; decayed by time; as an *old garment*; an *old house*.
 3. Being of long continuance; begun long ago; as an *old acquaintance*.
 4. Having been long made; not new or fresh; as *old wine*.
 5. Being of a former year's growth; not of the last crop; as *old wheat*; *old hay*.
 6. Ancient; that existed in former ages; as the *old inhabitants of Britain*; the *old Romans*.
 7. Of any duration whatever; as a year *old*; seven years *old*. How *old art* thou?
 8. Subsisting before something else. He built a new house on the site of the *old one*. The *old law* is repeated by the *new*.
 9. Long practiced. He is grown *old* in vice. He is an *old offender*.
 10. That has been long cultivated; as *old land*; an *old farm*; opposed to *new land*, land lately cleared and cultivated. *America.*
 11. More than enough; great.
If a man were pointer of belligate, he should have old turning of the key. *Shak.*
 12. In vulgar language, crafty; cunning. *Of old, long ago*; from ancient times; as in *days of old*. *Dryden.*
 We apply *old* chiefly to things subject to decay. We never say, the *old sun*, or an *old mountain*.
OLDEN, *a.* Old; ancient. [*Used in poetry*]. *Shak.*
OLD-FASHIONED, *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom; as an *old-fashioned dress*.
Old-fashioned men of wit. *Addison.*
OLDNESS, *n.* Old age; an advanced state of life or existence; as the *oldness* of a man, of an elephant or a tree.

2. The state of being old, or of a long continuance; as the *oldness* of a building or a garment.
 3. Antiquity; as the *oldness* of monuments.
OLD-WIFE, *n.* A contemptuous name for an old prating woman. 1 Tim. iv.
 2. A fish of the genus Labrus, and another of the genus Balistes. *Enece.*
OLEAGINOUS, *a.* [*L. oleaginus*, from *oleum, oil*.] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous. *Arbuthnot.*
OLEAGINOUSNESS, *n.* Oiliness. *Boyle.*
OLEANDER, *n.* A plant of the genus Nerium, the rose-bay or South sea rose; a beautiful shrub with flowers in clusters, of a fine purple color, but of an indifferent smell. The plant, especially the bark of the roots, is said to be poisonous. *Enece.*
OLEASTER, *n.* [*L. from olea, the olive tree*.] A plant of the genus Elæagnus; the wild olive.
OLEATE, *n.* A compound of oleic acid, with a sulfidable base. *Chemical.*
OLEF'ANT, *a.* [*L. oleo, olfacio*.] Olefant gas is a compound of one prime of carbon and one of hydrogen, called by Ure carbureted hydrogen, to distinguish it from the gas resulting from one prime of carbon and two of hydrogen, which he calls subcarbureted hydrogen.
Olefant gas, is so called from its property of forming with chlorine a compound resembling oil.
OLEIC, *a.* [*from oil*.] The oleic acid is obtained from a soap made by digesting hog's lard in potash lye. *Chemical.*
OLEOSACCHARUM, *n.* A mixture of oil and sugar. *Ure.*
OLEOUS, *a.* [*L. oleosus*.] Oily. [*Little*]. *Ray.*
OLERA'CEOUS, *a.* [*L. olereceus, from olus, oleris, pot-herbs*.] Pertaining to pot-herbs; of the nature or qualities of herbs for cookery. *Lee. Brown.*
OLFACT, *v. t.* [*L. olfacto, olfacio*; *oleo, to smell, and facto, to make*.]
 To smell; used in burlesque, but not otherwise authorized. *Hudibras.*
OLFACTORY, *a.* [*L. olfacto, supra*.] Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling; as *olfactory nerves*. *Locke.*
OLIBAN, *n.* [*Ar. اذخر*].
OLIBANUM, *n.* [*Ar. اذخر*]. Ibanon; with the adjective *al, the*, corrupted into *ol*. The word signifies then frankincense, and it is so named from its whiteness.
 A gum-resin consisting of tears or drops, of a yellow transparent color and disagreeable smell. It is brought from Turkey and the East Indies. It is not, as Linne supposed, produced by the Juniperus Lycia, but from a different tree growing in Arabia and Hindoostan. See Asiatic Researches, 9. 377. In Arabia, Iban is applied to benzoin, which is generally used for incense, and oliban is called condur, whence *Gr. xovδπος*. In medicine, it is used in fumigations as a resolvent. *Fourcroy. Enece.*
 Thompson says olibanum is produced

by different trees and in different countries.
OLIV, *a.* [*L. olivus, from oleo, to smell*.] Fetid; to be strong disagreeable smell. [*Little used*]. *Boyle. Brown.*
OLIGARCH'AL, *a.* [*See Oligarchy*].
OLIGARCH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few. *Burke.*
OLIGARCHY, *n.* [*Gr. ολιγαρχια; oligos, few, and αρχη, rule*.]
 A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands; a species of aristocracy. *Scift.*
OLIGIST, *a.* [*Gr. ολιγιστος, so called*.] **OLIGIST'IC**, *a.* [*gist iron, least*.] Olivigist, a crystallized tritoxyl of iron.
O'LIO, *n.* [*from Sp. olla*; *Port. olla, a dish of meat boiled or stewed*; *L. olla, a pot*.]
 1. A mixture; a medley. *Dryden.*
 2. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces; applied to musical collections.
OLL'TORY, *a.* [*L. ollitor, a gardener, from olla, pot-herbs*.] Belonging to a kitchen garden; as *ollitory seeds*. *Evelyn.*
 It may perhaps be used as a noun.
OLIVACEOUS, *a.* [*from L. olivæ, olive*.] Of the color of the olive. *Pennard.*
OLIVASTER, *n.* [*Fr. olivâtre, from L. olivæ, olive*.] Of the color of the olive; tawny. *Bacon.*
OLIVE, *n.* [*L. olivæ, from olea, an olive tree*; *Fr. olive*; *Gr. oliva*. See *Oil*.]
 A plant or tree of the genus Olea. The common olive tree grows in warm climates and rises to the height of twenty or thirty feet, having an upright stem with numerous branches. This tree is much cultivated in the south of Europe for its fruit, from which is expressed the olive oil, and which is used also for pickles. *Enece.*
OLIVED, *a.* Decorated with olive trees. *Warion.*
OLIVENITE, *n.* An ore of copper. *Ure.*
OLIVE-YARD, *n.* An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. *Ex. xiii.*
OLIVIN, *n.* [*from olivæ*.] A subspecies **OLIVINE**, *n.* of prismatic chrysolite of a brownish green, often inclining to a yellowish or grayish green, usually found in roundish grains in other stones; sometimes in large masses, but not crystallized. It is a constituent of many lavas and frequently occurs in basaltic rocks. *Kirwan. Ure.*
OLYMPIAD, *n.* [*L. Olympias*; *Gr. Ολυμπιας, from Ολυπος, Olympus, a mountain of Macedonia*.]
 A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, and constituting an important epoch in history and chronology. The first Olympiad commenced 775 years before the birth of Christ, and 23 years before the foundation of Rome. The computation by Olympiads ceased at the three hundred and sixty fourth Olympiad, in the year 440 of the christian era. *Enece.*
OLYMP'EAN, *a.* Pertaining to Olympus; or to Olympia, a town in Greece.

Olympic games, or Olympics, solemn games among the ancient Greeks, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter, and celebrated once in four years at Olympia. [See *Olympiad*.]

OM BER, *n.* [Fr. from *Sp. hombre*, man, OM BRE, *n.* [L. *homo*.]

A game at cards, borrowed from the Spaniards, usually played by three persons, though sometimes by two or five. *Encyc.*

OM BRON ETTER, *n.* [Gr. *ομβρος*, rain, and *αερον*, measure.]

A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls. *Encyc.*

OMEGA, *n.* [Gr. great O.] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first. Hence in Scripture, *Alpha and Omega* denotes the first and the last, the beginning and the ending. *Rev.*

OM ELET, *n.* [Fr. *omelette*.] A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and other ingredients. *Encyc.*

OMEN, *n.* [L. *omen*; but according to Varro, it was originally *oemen*, that which is uttered by the mouth, denoting wish or vow, and with him agree Festus and Nonius, says Vossius. Another author derives the word from the Heb. עֵמֶן , an augur. Cicero assigns to the word the same origin as Varro. "Voces hominum, quae vocantur *omena*." But the word came afterwards to denote things rather than words.]

A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic. Superstition and ignorance multiply *omens*; philosophy and truth reject all *omens*, except such as may be called *causes* of the events. Without a miracle, how can one event be the *omen* of another with which it has no connection?

OMENED, *a.* Containing an omen or prognostic. *Pope.*

OMENTUM, *n.* [L.] In anatomy, the caul or epiploon; a membranaceous covering of the bowels, being placed under the peritoneum and immediately above the intestines. *Encyc.*

OMER, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing ten baths, or seventy five gallons and five pints of liquids, and eight bushels of things dry. It was the largest measure used by the Jews. It is written also *homer* and *chomer*. This word is used by the prophets, but the corresponding measure is called by the historical writers *corus*.

OMINATE, *v. t.* [L. *ominor*, from *omen*.] To presage; to foreshow; to foretoken. [Little used.] *Decay of Piety.*

OMINATE, *v. i.* To foretoken.

OMINATION, *n.* A foreboding; a presaging; prognostic. [Little used.] *Brown.*

OMINOUS, *a.* [L. *ominosus*.] Foreboding or presaging evil; indicating a future evil event; inauspicious.

In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without a heart was accounted *ominous*. *South.*

2. Foreboding or exhibiting signs of good. Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made peace, nothing followed. *Bacon.*

OMINOUSLY, *adv.* With good or bad omens. *Fatherly.*

OMINOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being *ominous*. *Burnet.*

OMISSIBLE, *a.* [L. *omissus*. See *Omit*.] That may be omitted. *Parkhurst.*

OMISSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *omissio*, from *omitto*, *omissus*.]

1. Neglect or failure to do something which a person had power to do, or which duty required to be done. *Omission* may be innocent or criminal; *innocent*, when no duty demands performance, but *criminal* when duty is neglected.

The most natural division of all offenses, is into those of *omission* and those of *commission*. *Addison.*

2. A leaving out; neglect or failure to insert or mention; as the *omission* of a word or clause.

OMISSIVE, *a.* Leaving out. *Stackhouse.*

OMIT, *v. t.* [L. *omitto*; *ob* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. To leave, pass by or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or to use; as, to *omit* an opportunity of writing a letter. To *omit* known duty is criminal.

2. To leave out; not to insert or mention; as, to *omit* an important word in a deed; to *omit* invidious comparisons; to *omit* a passage in reading or transcribing.

OMITANCE, *n.* Forbearance; neglect. [Not used.] *Shak.*

OMITTED, *pp.* Neglected; passed by; left out.

OMITTING, *ppr.* Neglecting or failing to do or use; passing by; leaving out.

OMNIFARIOUS, *a.* [Low L. *omnifarius*.] Of all varieties, forms or kinds. *Bentley.*

OMNIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *omnifer*; *omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNIFIC, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *facio*, to make.] All-creating.

Thou deep, peace!
Said then th' *omnific* word, your discord end. *Milton.*

OMNIFORM, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.] Having every form or shape. *Dict.*

OMNIFORMITY, *n.* The quality of having every form. *More.*

OMNIGENOUS, *a.* [L. *omnigenus*; *omnis*, all, every, and *genus*, kind.] Consisting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNIPARTY, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *par*, equal.] General equality. *White.*

OMNIPERCIPIENCE, *n.* [L. *omnis*, and *percipiens*, perceiving.] Perception of every thing. *More.*

OMNIPERCIPIENT, *a.* Perceiving every thing. *More.*

OMNIPOTENCE, *n.* [L. *omnipotens*;

OMNIPOTENCY, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful.]

Almighty power; unlimited or infinite power; a word in strictness applicable only to God. Hence it is sometimes used for God. The works of creation demonstrate the omnipotence of God.

Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

2. Unlimited power over particular things; as the *omnipotence* of love.

OMNIPOTENT, *a.* [supra.] Almighty; possessing unlimited power; all powerful. The being that can create worlds must be *omnipotent*.

2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind; as *omnipotent* love. *Shak.*

OMNIPOTENTLY, *adv.* With almighty power. *Young.*

OMNIPRESENCE, *n. s. as n.* [L. *omnis*, and *presens*, present.]

Presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity. *Omnipresence* is an attribute peculiar to God.

OMNIPRESENT, *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous; as the omnipresent Jehovah.

OMNIPRESENTIAL, *a.* Implying universal presence. *South.*

OMNISCIENCE, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *omnis* CIENCY, *n.* *scientia*, knowledge.]

The quality of knowing all things at once; universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite. *Omniscience* is an attribute peculiar to God.

OMNISCIENT, *a.* Having universal knowledge or knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing all-seeing; as the *omniscient* God.

OMNISCIOUS, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *sci*, to know.] All-knowing. [Not used.] *Hackwell.*

OMNIUM, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all.] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds; a word in use among dealers in the English stocks.

Omnium denotes all the particulars included in the contract between government and the public for a loan. *Cyc.*

OMNIVOROUS, *a.* [L. *omnivorus*; *omnis*, all, and *voro*, to eat.]

All-devouring; eating every thing indiscriminately. *Burke.*

OMOPULATE, *n.* [Gr. *ομοσ*, shoulder, and *πτερυξ*, broad.] The shoulder blade or scapula.

OMPHACINE, *a.* [Gr. *ομφακος*, from *ομφαξ*, unripe fruit.]

Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit. *Omphacine* oil is a viscos brown juice extracted from green olives. With this the wrestlers in the ancient gymnastic exercises used to anoint their bodies. *Encyc.*

OMPHACITE, *n.* A mineral of a pale light green color, massive or disseminated, and in narrow radiated concretions. *Ure.*

OMPHALIC, *n.* [Gr. *ομφακος*, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel. *Leit. Res.*

OMPHALOCLELE, *n.* [Gr. *ομφακος*, navel, and *κλελη*, tumor.] A rupture at the navel. *Cazé.*

OMPHALOPTER, *n.* [Gr. *ομφακος*, navel, and *πτερυξ*, optic.]

An optical glass that is convex on both sides; commonly called a convex lens. *Dict.*

OMPHALOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *ομφακος*, the navel, and *τομη*, to cut.]

The operation of dividing the navel string. *OMY, a.* Mellow; as land. [Not in use.] *Ray.*

ON, *prep.* [G. an; D. *aan*; Goth. *ana*; Gr. *ανω*; L. *in*; Gr. *υπ*. The *an* in *is our in*, and *an* is a negative; but probably all these words are radically the same. The primary sense of the verb from which these words must be derived, is to pass, to approach, to come to or to meet. Hence they denote nearness, closeness or contiguity, and from meeting the Latin *in* and the English *an* have their power of negation or opposing.]

1. Being in contact with the surface or upper part of a thing and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface; as, my book is on the table; the table

stands on the floor; the house rests on its foundation; we lie on a bed, or stand on the earth.

2. Coming or falling to the surface of any thing; as, rain falls on the earth.

Whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken. Matt. xxi.

3. Performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part or outside of any thing; as, to play on a harp, a violin, or a drum.

4. Noting addition; as, heaps on heaps; mischief on mischief; loss on loss.

5. At or near. When we say, a vessel is on shore, we mean that she is aground; but when we say, a fleet or a ship is on the American coast, or an isle is situated on the coast of England, we mean only that it is near the coast. So we say, on each side stands an armed man, that is, at or near each side.

So we say, Philadelphia is situated on the Delaware; Middleburg is on the Otter Creek; Guilford stands on the Sound; that is, near the river or Sound, instead of on the bank, side or shore.

6. It denotes resting for support; as, to depend on, to rely on; hence, the ground of any thing; as, he will covenant on certain considerations or conditions; the considerations being the support of the covenant.

7. At or in the time of; as, on the sabbath we abstain from labor. We usually say, at the hour, on or in the day, in or on the week, month or year.

8. At the time of, with some reference to cause or motive. On public occasions, the officers appear in full dress or uniform.

9. It is put before the object of some passion, with the sense of towards or for. Have pity or compassion on him.

10. At the peril of, or for the safety of. Hence, on thy life. Dryden.

11. Denoting a pledge or engagement, or put before the thing pledged. He affirmed or promised on his word, or on his honor.

12. Noting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling or resting on. On us be all the blame.

His blood be on us, and on our children. Matt. xxvii.

13. In a consequence of, or immediately after. On the ratification of the treaty, the armies were disbanded.

14. Noting part, distinction or opposition; as, on one side and on the other. On our part, expect punctuality. On the way, on the road, denote proceeding, traveling, journeying, or making progress.

On the alert, in a state of vigilance or activity.

On high, in an elevated place; sublimely. On fire, in a state of burning or inflammation, and metaphorically, in a rage or passion.

On a sudden, suddenly. On the wing, in flight; flying; metaphorically, departing.

On it, on't, is used for of it. I heard nothing on't. The gamester has a poor trade on't. [This use is now vulgar.]

Upon is used in the same sense with on, often with elegance, and frequently without necessity or advantage.

ON, adv. Forward, in progression; as, move on; go on.

2. Forward, in succession. From father to son, from the son to the grandson, and so on.

3. In continuance; without interruption or ceasing; as, sleep on, take your ease; say on; sing on; write on.

4. Adhering; not off; as, in the phrase, "he is neither on nor off" that is, he is not steady; he is irresolute.

5. Attached to the body; as, his clothes are not on. To put on, to attach to the body, as clothes or arms.

On, when it expresses contact with the surface of a thing, is opposed to under, off, or within, and when it expresses contact with the side of a thing, is opposed to off.

On is sometimes used as an exclamation, or rather as a command to move or proceed, some verb being understood; as, cheerly on, courageous friends; that is, go on, move on.

ON'AGER, n. [L.] The wild ass.

ONANISM, n. [from Onan, in Scripture.] The crime of self-pollution.

ONCE, adv. vouns. [from one. So D. eens, from een, and G. einst, from ein, one.]

1. One time.

Trees that bear most are fruitful but once in two years. Bacon.

2. One time, though no more. The mind once tainted with vice, is prone to grow worse and worse.

3. At one former time; formerly. My soul had once some foolish fondness for thee.

But hence 'tis gone. Addison.

4. At the same point of time; not gradually. At once the winds arise, The thunders roll. Dryden.

At once, at the same time; as, they all moved at once; hence, when it refers to two or more, the sense is together, as one.

This hath all its force at once, on the first impression. Atterbury.

Once is used as a noun, when preceded by this or that; as this once, that once.

ONCE, n. ons. [Fr.] A quadruped of the genus Felis, less than the panther, of a whitish gray color. It is found in Africa and Asia, is easily tamed and is employed like a dog in hunting. Encyc.

ONE, a. voun. [Sax. an, an; D. een; G. ein; Sw. en; Dan. en or een; Ice. einn; W. un or yn; L. unus; Gr. ei; It. Sp. uno; Port. hum; Fr. un; Arm. unan; Ir. an, aon.]

1. Single in number; individual; as one man; one book. There is one sun only in our system of planets.

2. Indefinitely, some or any. You will one day repent of your folly. But in this phrase, one day is equivalent to some future time.

3. It follows any. When any one heareth the word of the kingdom. Matt. xiii.

4. Different; diverse; opposed to another. It is one thing to promise, and another to fulfill.

5. It is used with another, to denote mutual-ity or reciprocation. Be kind and assist one another.

6. It is used with another, to denote average or mean proportion. The coins one with another, weigh seven penny weight each.

7. One of two; opposed to other. Ask from one side of heaven to the other. Deut. iv.

8. Single by union; undivided; the same. The church is therefore one, though the members may be many. Pearson.

9. Single in kind; the same. One plague was on you all and on your lords. 1 Sam. iv.

One day, on a certain or particular day, referring to time past.

One day when Phæbe fair With all her band was following the chase. Spenser.

2. Referring to future time; at a future time, indefinitely. [See One, No. 2.]

At one, in union; in agreement or concord. The king resolved to keep Ferdinando and Philip at one with themselves. Bacon.

In one, in union; in one united body.

One, like many other adjectives, is used without a noun, and is to be considered as a substitute for some noun understood. Let the men depart one by one; count them one by one; every one has his peculiar habits; we learn of one another, that is, we learn, one of us learns of another.

In this use, as a substitute, one may be plural; as the great ones of the earth; they came with their little ones. It also denotes union, a united body.

Ye are all one in Christ Jesus. Gal. iii.

One o'clock, one hour of the clock, that is, as signified or represented by the clock.

One is used indefinitely for any person; as, one sees; one knows; after the French manner, on voit. Our ancestors used man in this manner; man sees; man knows; "man brotne," man brought, that is, they brought. Saxon.

This word we have received from the Latin through the Italian and French. The same word from our Saxon ancestors we write an.

ONE-BERRY, n. voun'-berry. A plant of the genus Paris; true love. Fam. of Plants.

ONE-EYED, a. voun'-eyed. Having one eye only. Dryden.

ONEIROCRITIC, n. [Gr. ονειροκριτικός; oniro, a dream, and kritos, discerning.] An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams. Warburton. Addison.

ONEIROCRITIC, n. The art of interpreting dreams. Warburton.

ONEIROCRITIC, } Having the power

ONEIROCRITICAL, } a. cr. of interpreting

ONIROCRITIC, } ing dreams, or pretending to judge of future events signified by dreams.

My oneirocritical correspondent. Addison.

ONEIROM'ANCY, n. [Gr. ονειρος, a dream, and μαντια, divination.] Divination by dreams. Spenser.

ONEMENT, n. voun'ment. State of being one. [Not in use.] Bp. Hall.

ONENESS, n. voun'ness. [from one.] Singleness in number; individuality; unity; the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very oneness. Hooker.

ON'ERARY, a. [L. onerarius, from onus, n. load; onero, to load.]

litted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

ON'ERATE, *v. t.* [*L. onera*, from *onus*, a burden.] To load; to burden.

ONERATION, *n.* The act of loading.

ON'EROUS, *a.* [*L. onerosus*, from *onus*, a load.] Burdensome; oppressive.

Ayliffe. Burton.

2. In *Scots law*, being for the advantage of both parties; as an *onerous contract*; opposed to *gratuitous*.

ON'ION, *n.* *on'yan*. [*Fr. onion*; *Arm. awignion*; *Ir. uamam*. In *W. eninen* is a leek.]

A plant of the genus *Allium*; and particularly its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

ONKOT'OMY, *n.* [*Gr. onkos*, tumor, and *euotom*, to cut.]

In *surgery*, the opening of a tumor or abscess.

Encyc.

ONLY, *a.* [*Sax. onlic*, one-like.] Single; one alone; as, John was the *only* man present.

3. This and no other. This is an *only* child.

2. This above all others. He is the *only* man for music. [*Johnson.*]

ONLY, *adv.* Singly; merely; barely; in one manner or for one purpose alone.

I purpose my thoughts *only* as conjectures.

Burcut.

And to be loved himself, needs *only* to be known.

Dryden.

2. This and no other wise.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually. *Gen. vi.*

3. Singly; without more; as *only*-begotten.

ON'OMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. omancy*, name, and *manca*, divination.] Divination by the letters of a name.

Destinies were superstitiously, by *omancy*, deciphered out of names.

Candem.

ONOMAN'TIC, *a.* Predicting by names, or the letters composing names.

Candem.

ON'OMATOPE, *n.* [*Gr. onomatopoeia*;

ON'OMATOPEY, *n.* [*Gr. omancy*, name, and *peia*, to make.]

1. In *grammar* and *rhetoric*, a figure in which words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified; as, to buzz, as bees; to crackle, as burning thorns or brush.

Encyc.

2. A word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified.

ON'SET, *n.* [*on* and *set*.] A rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; assault; a storming; appropriately, the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort.

The shout
Of battle now began and rushing sound
Of onset.

Milton.

2. An attack of any kind; as the impetuous onset of grief.

Philips.

ON'SET, *v. t.* To assault; to begin. [*Not used.*]

Carew.

ONSLAUGHT, *n.* *on'slaught*. [*on* and *slay*.] Attack; storm; onset. [*Not used.*]

Hudibras.

ONTOLOG'IC, *a.* [*See Ontology.*] Pertaining to the science of being in general and its affections.

ONTOLOG'ICAL, *a.*

ONTOLOG'IST, *n.* One who treats of or considers the nature and qualities of being in general.

ONTOLOGY, *n.* [*Gr. onta*, from *on*, and *logos*, discourse.]

That part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all beings, their qualities and attributes.

Encyc.

ON'WARD, *adv.* [*Sax. onward*, *onward*; *on* and *weard*, *L. versus*.]

1. Toward the point before or in front; forward; progressively; in advance; as, to move *onward*.

Not one looks backward, *onward* still he goes.

Pope.

2. In a state of advanced progression.

3. A little further or forward.

ON'WARD, *a.* Advanced or advancing; as an *onward* course.

2. Increased; improved.

Sidney.

3. Conducting; leading forward to perfection.

Home.

ON'YCHA, *n.* [*from Gr. onchi*.] Supposed to be the odoriferous shell of the onychifish, or the onyx. *Ex. xxx.*

ON'YX, *n.* [*Gr. onch*, a nail, *L. onyx*.] A semi-pellucid gem with variously colored zones or veins, a variety of chalcedony.

Encyc. Nicholson.

O'OLITE, *n.* [*Gr. oon*, an egg, and *olite*, stone, from its resemblance to the oves of fish.]

Egg-stone, a variety of concreted carbonate of lime; oviiform limestone. [*Johnson.*]

O'OOZE, *v. i.* ooze. [*The origin of this word is not easily ascertained. In Eth. O'OH* signifies to flow. In Amharic, O'OH signifies to sweat. In Ethiopic, O'OH signifies to issue, to come or go out, and this is the Heb. *zar*. In Sax. *weaz* is water, *G. wasser*. These words seem to be nearly allied. See *Issue*.]

To flow gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings. Water oozes from the earth and through a filter.

The latent nill, scarce oozing through the grass.

Thomson.

O'OOZE, *n.* Soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or easily yield to pressure.

Carew.

2. Soft flow; spring.

Prior.

3. The liquor of a tan-vat.

O'OOZING, *ppr.* Flowing gently; percolating.

O'OOZY, *a.* Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze; as the *oozy* bed of a river.

Pope.

O'PACATE, *v. t.* [*L. opaco*.] To shade; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. [*Not used.*]

Bayle.

O'PACITY, *n.* [*L. opacitas*.] Opakeness; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency. *Opacity* may exist in bodies of any color.

2. Darkness; obscurity.

Glavinville.

O'PACOUS, *a.* [*L. opacus*.] Not pervious to the rays of light; not transparent.

2. Dark; obscure. [*See Opake.*]

O'PACOUSNESS, *n.* Imperviousness to light.

Evelyn.

O'PAH, *n.* A fish of a large kind with a smooth skin, found on the coast of Guinea.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

O'PAKE, *a.* [*L. opacus*; *Fr. opaque*.] Impervious to the rays of light; not transpa-

rent. [*This is the word now generally used.*]

Chalk is an *opake* substance.

2. Dark; obscure.

O'PAKENESS, *n.* The quality of being impervious to light; want of transparency; opacity.

O'PAL, *n.* [*L. opalus* or *opalum*.] A stone of the silicious genus, and of several varieties. It is one of the most beautiful of this genus, by reason of its changeableness of color by reflection and refraction. Kirwan distributes opals into four families, opal, semi-opal, pitch stone [pachstein], and ligniform. Jameson divides opal into seven kinds.

Encyc. Kirwan. Nicholson.

Opal is a subspecies of indivisible quartz.

Ure.

O'PALES'CENTE, *n.* A colored shining luster reflected from a single spot in a mineral. It is sometimes simple and sometimes stellar.

O'PALES'CENT, *a.* Resembling opal; reflecting a colored luster from a single spot.

Kirwan.

O'PALINE, *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.

O'PALIZE, *v. t.* To make to resemble opal; as *opalized* wood.

Cleaveland.

O'PAQUE. [*See Opake.*]

O'PAQUENESS. [*See Opakeness.*]

O'PE, *a.* Open. *Obs.*

O'PE, *v. t.* To open; used only in poetry, and probably a contracted word.

O'PEN, *a. o'pn.* [*Sax. D. open*; *G. offen*; *Sw. open*; *Dan. aaben*.]

1. Unclosed; not shut; as, the gate is *open*; an *open* door or window; an *open* book; *open* eyes.

2. Spread; expanded. He received his son with *open* arms.

3. Unsealed; as an *open* letter.

4. Not shut or fast; as an *open* hand.

5. Not covered; as the *open* air; an *open* vessel.

6. Not covered with trees; clear; as an *open* country or field.

7. Not stopped; as an *open* bottle.

8. Not fenced or obstructed; as an *open* road.

9. Not frosty; warm than usual; not freezing severely; as an *open* winter.

An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer.

Bacon.

Jobson interprets *open*, in this passage, by not cloudy, not gloomy. I think the definition wrong. In America, an *open* winter is one in which the earth is not bound with frost and covered with snow.

10. Public; before a court and its suitors. His testimony was given in *open* court.

11. Admitting all persons without restraint; free to all comers. He keeps *open* house at the election.

12. Clear of ice; as, the river or the harbor is *open*.

13. Plain; apparent; evident; public; not secret or concealed; as an *open* declaration; *open* avowal; *open* shame; *open* defiance. The nations contend in *open* war or in *open* arms.

14. Not wearing disguise; frank; sincere; unreserved; candid; artless.

He was held a man *open* and of good faith.

Bacon.

His generous, *open*, undesigning heart.

Addison.

15. Not clouded; not contracted or frowning; having an air of frankness and sincerity; as an open look.
With aspect open shall erect his head.

Pope.

16. Not hidden; exposed to view.
We are to exercise our thoughts and lay open the treasures of divine truth.

Burnet.

17. Ready to hear or receive what is offered.

His ears are open to their cry. Ps. xxxiv.

18. Free to be employed for redress; not restrained or denied; not precluding any person.

The law is open. Acts xix.

19. Exposed; not protected; without defence. The country is open to invaders.

—Hath left me open to all injuries. Shak.

20. Attentive; employed in inspection.

Thine eyes are open upon all the ways of the sons of men.—Jer. xxxii.

21. Clear; unobstructed; as an open view.

22. Unsettled; not balanced or closed; as an open account.

Open accounts between merchants.

23. Not closed; free to be debated; as a question open for discussion.

Johnson's Rep.

24. In music, an open note is that which a string is tuned to produce.

Busby.

OPEN, v. t. *o'pn*. [Sax. *openian*; D. *openen*; G. *offnen*; Sw. *öpnä*; Dan. *aabner*;

Ar. فَات . Class Bn. No. 3.]

1. To unclose; to unbar; to unlock; to remove any fastening or cover and set open;

2. To break the seal of a letter and unfold it.

3. To separate parts that are close; as, to open the lips; to open the mouth or eyes or eyelids; to open a book.

4. To remove a covering from; as, to open a pit.

5. To cut through; to perforate; to lance; as, to open the skin; to open an abscess.

6. To break; to divide; to split or rend; as, the earth was opened in many places by an earthquake; a rock is opened by blasting.

7. To clear; to make by removing obstructions; as, to open a road; to open a passage; the heat of spring opens rivers bound with ice.

8. To spread; to expand; as, to open the hand.

9. To unstop; as, to open a bottle.

10. To begin; to make the first exhibition.

The attorney general opens the cause on the part of the king or the state. Homer opens his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty.

11. To show; to bring to view or knowledge.

The English did adventure far to open the north parts of America. Abbot.

12. To interpret; to explain.

—While he opened us the Scriptures. Luke xxiv.

13. To reveal; to disclose. He opened his mind very freely.

14. To make liberal; as, to open the heart.

15. To make the first discharge of artillery; as, to open a heavy fire on the enemy.

16. To enter on or begin; as, to open a negotiation or correspondence; to open a trade with the Indies.

17. To begin to see by the removal of something that intercepted the view; as, we sailed round the point and opened the harbor.

OPEN, v. i. *o'pn*. To unclose itself; to be unclosed; to be parted.

The earth opened and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram. Ps. cvii.

2. To begin to appear. As we sailed round the point, the harbor opened to our view.

3. To commence; to begin. Sales of stock opened at par.

1. To bark; a term in hunting.

OPENED, *pp. o'pned*. Unclosed; unbarred; unsealed; uncovered; revealed; disclosed; made plain; freed from obstruction.

OPENER, *n. o'pner*. One that opens or removes any fastening or covering. Milton.

2. One that explains; an interpreter. Shak.

3. That which separates; that which rends. Boyle.

4. An aperient in medicine.

OPENEYED, *a. o'pneyed*. Watchful; vigilant. Shak.

OPENHANDED, *a. o'pnhanded*. Generous; liberal; munificent. Rowe.

OPENHEARTED, *a. o'pnharted*. Candid; frank; generous. Dryden.

OPENHEARTEDLY, *adv.* With frankness; without reserve.

Ch. Reliq. Apcad.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, *n.* Frankness; candor; sincerity; munificence; generosity. Johnson.

OPENING, *ppr. o'pning*. Unclosing; unscaling; uncovering; revealing; interrupting.

OPENING, *n. o'pning*. A breach; an aperture; a hole or perforation.

2. A place admitting entrance; as a bay or creek.

3. Dawn; first appearance or visibility; beginning of exhibition or discovery.

The opening of your glory was like that of light. Dryden.

OPENLY, *adv. o'pny*. Publicly; not in private; without secrecy; as, to avow our sins and follies openly.

How grossly and openly do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel by our ungodliness and worldly lusts!

Plainly; evidently; without reserve or disguise.

OPENMOUTHED, *a. o'pnmouthed*. Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; as an open-mouthed lion.

L'Estrange.

OPENNESS, *n. o'pnness*. Freedom from covering or obstruction; as the openness of a country.

2. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; as, deliver your answers with more openness. Shak.

3. Freedom from disguise; unreservedness; plainness. Filton.

4. Expression of frankness or candor; as openness of countenance.

5. Unusual mildness; freedom from snow and frost; as the openness of a winter.

OPERA, *n.* [It. Sp. Fr. from L. *opera*, work, labor.]

A dramatic composition set to music and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments and enriched with magnificent dresses, machines, dancing, &c.

Encyc.

OPERABLE, *a.* Practicable. [Not used.] Brown.

OPERANT, *a.* [See Operate.] Having power to produce an effect. [Not used.] We now use operative. Shak.

OPERATE, *v. i.* [L. *operor*; Sp. *operar*; Fr. *operer*; Eth. פָּרַע gaber, to make,

do, form or ordain; deriv. פָּרַע zagabar, to work, to operate, to labor, to fill; *v. gaber*, to operate; Arm. *aber* or *gaber*, to make; *ober* or *cuffr*, work; Ir. *obair*;

Sp. *Port. obra*; Fr. *œuvre*, *ouvrage*. The corresponding verb in Hebrew and Chaldee, בָּרַע signifies to be strong, to prevail, and in Arabic, to bind fast, to consolidate, to repair. The primary sense is to strain or press, to exert force. Class Br. No. 14.]

1. To act; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical. External bodies operate on animals by means of perception.

Sound operates upon the auditory nerves through the medium of air. Medicines operate on the body by increasing or diminishing organic action.

2. To act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence. Motives operate on the mind in determining the judgment. Examples operate in producing imitation.

The virtues of private persons operate but on a few.—Atterbury.

A plain convincing reason operates on the mind both of a learned and an ignorant hearer as long as he lives. Swift.

3. In surgery, to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health; as in amputation, lithotomy and the like.

4. To act; to have agency; to produce any effect.

OPERATE, *v. t.* To effect; to produce by agency.

The same cause would operate a diminution of the value of stock.—Hamilton.

[This use is not frequent, and can hardly be said to be well authorized.]

OPERATIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to the opera; a word used by musicians. Busby.

OPERATING, *ppr.* Acting; exerting agency or power; performing some manual act in surgery.

OPERATION, *n.* [L. *operatio*.] The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical or moral.

Speculative painting without the assistance of manual operation, can never attain to perfection. Dryden.

The pain and sickness caused by mania are the effects of its operation on the stomach. Locke.

So we speak of the operation of motives, reasons or arguments on the mind, the operation of causes, &c.

2. Action; effect.

Many medicinal drugs of rare operation. Heylin.

3. Process; manipulation; series of acts in experiments; as in chemistry or metallurgy.

4. In surgery, any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, with a view to heal a

part diseased, fractured or dislocated, as in amputation, &c.

5. Action or movements of an army or fleet; as military or naval operations.

6. Movements of machinery.

7. Movements of any physical body.

OPERATIVE, *a.* Having the power of acting; exerting force, physical or moral; having or exerting agency; active in the production of effects.

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active and operative, so far as prudence will permit.

It holds in all operative principles, especially in morality.

2. Efficacious; producing the effect.

OPERATOR, *n.* He or that which operates; he or that which produces an effect.

2. In surgery, the person who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments; as a skillful operator.

OPERCULATE, } [*L. operculatus*, from
OPERCULATED, } *a. operio*, to cover.] In
botany, having a lid or cover, as a capsule.

OPERCULIFORM, *a.* [*L. operculum*, a lid, and *form.*] Having the form of a lid or cover.

OPEROSE, *a.* [*L. operosus*, from *opera*, *operari*.]

Laborious; attended with labor; tedious.

OPEROSENESS, *n.* The state of being laborious.

OPETIDE, *n.* [*ope* and *tide*.] The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesday.

OPHIDIAN, *a.* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent.] Pertaining to serpents; designating an order of vertebral animals destitute of feet or fins.

OPHIDIUM, *n.* [*Gr. from ophis*, a serpent.] A fish of the anguilliform kind, resembling the common eel, but shorter, more depressed and of a paler color; found in the Mediterranean.

OPHIOLOGIC, } Pertaining to ophi-
OPHIOLOGICAL, } ology.

OPHIOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

OPHIOLOGY, *n.* [*Gr. ophis*, serpent, and *logos*, discourse.]

That part of natural history which treats of serpents, or which arranges and describes the several kinds.

OPHOMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent, and *μαντια*, divination.]

In antiquity, the art of divining or predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of eating or by their coils.

OPHOMORPHOUS, *a.* [*Gr. from ophis* and *μορφη*, form.] Having the form of a serpent.

OPHOPHAGOUS, *a.* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent, and *φαγωω*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on serpents.

OPHITE, *a.* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent.] Pertaining to a serpent.

OPHITE, *n.* [*Gr. from ophis*, a serpent, and *οπισθη*, a stone spotted like a serpent.]

Green porphyry, or serpentine; a variety of greenstone of a dusky green color of different shades, sprinkled with spots of a

lighter green; in other words, containing greenish white crystals of felspar.

OPHIUCHUS, *n.* [*Gr. οφιοιχος*; *οφis*, a serpent, and *ιχθυς*, to have,] A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

OPHTHALMIC, *a.* [See *Ophthalmology*.] Pertaining to the eye.

OPHTHALMOSCOPY, *n.* [*Gr. οφθαλμος*, the eye, and *σκοπωω*, to view.]

A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and manner from the appearance of the eyes.

OPHTHALMY, *n.* [*Gr. οφθαλμος*, from *οφθαλμος*, the eye.]

A disease of the eyes; an inflammation of the membranes which invest the eye.

Inflammation of the eye or its appendages.

OPIATE, *n.* [from *opium*.] Primarily, a medicine of a thicker consistence than sirup, prepared with opium.

A soft electroly.

Electuaries when soft are called opiata.

But in modern usage generally,

2. Any medicine that has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic.

3. That which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

They chose atheism as an opiate.

OPIATE, *a.* Inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic.

2. Causing rest or inaction.

OPIFICER, *n.* [*L. opifex*; *opus*, work, and *facio*, to do.]

One who performs any work. [Not used.]

OPINABLE, *a.* [*L. opinor*.] That may be thought. [Not used.]

OPINATION, *n.* Act of thinking; opinion. [Not used.]

OPINATIVE, *a.* Stiff in opinion. [Not used.]

OPINATOR, *n.* One fond of his own opinions; one who holds an opinion. [Not in use.]

OPINE, *v. i.* [*L. opinor*.] To think; to suppose.

OPINED, *pp.* Thought; conceived.

OPINER, *n.* One who thinks or holds an opinion.

OPINIAS'TER, } [*Fr. opiniaître*.] Un-
OPINIAS'TROUS, } *a.* duly attached to
OPINIA'TER, } one's own opinion,
or stiff in adhering to it.

OPINIA'TE, } *v. t.* To maintain one's opinion
with obstinacy.

OPINIA'TED, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions.

OPINIA'TER, *a.* Stiff in opinion; obstinate.

OPINIA'TIVE, *a.* Very stiff in adherence to preconceived notions.

2. Imagined; not proved.

OPINIA'TIVENESS, *n.* Undue stiffness in opinion.

OPINIA'TOR, *n.* One unduly attached to his own opinion.

OPINIA'TRY, *n.* Unreasonable attachment to one's own notions; obstinacy in opinions.

OPINING, *ppr.* Thinking.

OPINING, *n.* Opinion; notion.

OPINION, *n.* *opin'yon*. [*Fr. id.*; *L. opinio*, from *opino*, to think, *Gr. οπεινω*; or *Ar. ابا*]

abana, to think, to suspect. The primary sense is to set, to fix in the mind, as in *L. suppono*.]

1. The judgment which the mind forms of any proposition, statement, theory or event, the truth or falsehood of which is supported by a degree of evidence that renders it probable, but does not produce absolute knowledge or certainty. It has been a received opinion that all matter is compressed in four elements. This opinion is proved by many discoveries to be false.

From circumstances we form opinions respecting future events.

Opinion is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting.

2. The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or their qualities. We speak of a good opinion, a favorable opinion, a bad opinion, a private opinion, and public or general opinion, &c.

Friendship gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good opinion of his friend.

3. Settled judgment or persuasion; as religious opinions; political opinion.

4. Favorable judgment; estimation.

In actions of arms, small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an opinion of commanders.

However, I have no opinion of these things—

OPINION, *v. t.* To think. [Not used.]

OPINIONATE, } Stiff in opinion; firm-
OPINIONATED, } *a.* ly or unduly adhering
to one's own opinion; obstinate in
opinion.

OPINIONATELY, *adv.* Obstinately; conceitedly.

OPINIONATE, *a.* Fond of preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions.

OPINIONATELY, *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

OPINIONATENESS, *n.* Excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.

OPINIONED, *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited.

OPINIONIST, *n.* One fond of his own notions, or one unduly attached to his own opinions.

OPIS'THODOME, *n.* [*Gr. οπισθιος*, that is behind, and *δομος*, house.]

In Greece, a part or place in the back part of a house.

OPIUM, *n.* [*L. opium*; *Gr. οπιον*, from *οπος*, juice.]

Opium is the inspissated juice of the capsules of the papaver somniferum, or somniferous white poppy with which the fields in Asia Minor are sown, as ours are with wheat and rye. It flows from incisions made in the heads of the plant, and the best flows from the first incision. It is

imported into Europe and America from the Levant and the East Indies. It is brought in cakes or masses weighing from eight ounces to a pound. It is heavy, of a dense texture, of a brownish yellow color, not perfectly dry, but easily receiving an impression from the finger; it has a dead and faint smell, and its taste is bitter and acrid. Opium is of great use as a medicine.

Hill. Encyc.

O PLE-TREE, *n.* [*L. opulus*]. The witch-hazel. *Obs.*

Ainsworth.

OPOBAL/SAM, *n.* [*L. Gr. opo*, juice, and *balsamum*].

The balm or balsam of Gilead. It has a yellowish or greenish yellow color, a warm bitterish aromatic taste, and an acridulous fragrant smell. It is held in esteem as a medicine and as an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic. The shrub or tree producing this balsam is of the genus *Amirys*, and grows spontaneously in Arabia Felix.

Encyc.

OPODEL/DOC, *n.* The name of a plaster, said to have been invented by Mindererus; but in modern usage,

2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in ardent spirits, with the addition of camphor and essential oils.

Nicholson.

OPO PANAX, *n.* [*L.*; *Gr. opo*, juice, and *πασιξ*, a plant].

A gum-resin of a tolerably firm texture, brought in loose granules or drops, sometimes in larger masses. This substance on the outside is of a brownish red color, with specks of white, and within of a dusky yellow or whitish color. It has a strong smell and an acrid taste. It is obtained from the roots of an umbelliferous plant of the genus *Pastinaca* or *parsnep*, and is brought from Turkey and the East Indies.

Encyc. Farr.

OPOSUM, *n.* A quadruped of the genus *Didelphis*. It has a prehensile tail, like some of the monkeys, and is distinguished by a pouch or false belly, in which it protects and carries its young. The name is also given to other species of the genus, some of which want the pouch.

Encyc. Cuvier.

OPPIDAN, *n.* [*L. oppidanus*, from *oppidum*, a city or town]. An inhabitant of a town. [*Not used.*]

Wood.

2. An appellation given to the students of Eton school in England.

Misson.

OPPIDAN, *a.* Pertaining to a town. [*Not used.*]

Honecl.

OPPIGNERATE, *v. t.* [*L. oppignero*; *ob* and *pignero*, to pledge, from *pignus*, pledge]. To pledge; to pawn. [*Not in use.*]

Bacon.

OPPIATE, *v. t.* [*L. oppilo*; *ob* and *pilo*, to drive].

To crowd together; to fill with obstructions.

OPPIATION, *n.* The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstruction, particularly in the lower intestines.

Encyc. Harvey.

OPPIATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. oppilatif*]. Obstructive.

Sherwood.

OPPLET/ED, *a.* [*L. oppletus*]. Filled; crowded. [*Not in use.*]

OPPO/NE, *v. t.* [*L. oppono*; *ob* and *pono*, to put]. To oppose. [*Not used.*]

B. Jonson.

OPPO/NENCY, *n.* [*See Opponent*]. The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree. [*I believe not used in America.*]

Todd.

OPPO/NENT, *a.* [*L. opponens, oppono*; *ob* and *pono*, to set, put or lay, that is, to thrust against; Heb. Syr. Ch. Ar. רָבַח to build, that is, to set, to found, *L. fundo*]. That opposes; opposite; adverse. *Prior.*

OPPO/NENT, *n.* One that opposes; particularly, one that opposes in controversy, disputation or argument. It is sometimes applied to the person that begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine, and is exclusive to *defendant* or *respondent*. In common usage, however, it is applicable to either party in a controversy, denoting any person who opposes another or his cause. Opponent may sometimes be used for *adversary*, and for *antagonist*, but not with strict propriety, as the word does not necessarily imply enmity nor bodily strife. Nor is it well used in the sense of rival or competitor.

OPPORTU/NE, *a.* [*L. opportunus*; *ob* and *porto*, to bear or bring; probably from the *pre* and *porto*, to bear. The sense of the verb *opporteo*, would be to bring to upon. See *Import*, *Importune*. In this and all words of like signification, the primary sense is to fall, come or bring to. See *Luck*, *Fortune*, *Season*].

Properly, having come or being present at a proper time; hence, seasonable; timely; well timed. It agrees with *seasonable* rather than with *convenient*, though the sense of the latter may be included in it.

Perhaps in view

Of those bright confines, whence with neighboring arms,

And opportune excursion, we may chance

Re-enter heaven. *Milton.*

OPPORTU/NELY, *adv.* Seasonably; at a time favorable for the purpose. It has been applied to *place*, as well as to *time*, but its proper application is to *time*, and hence it accords with *seasonably*, rather than with *conveniently*.

OPPORTU/NITY, *n.* [*L. opportunitas*]. Fit or convenient time; a time favorable for the purpose; suitable time combined with other favorable circumstances. Suitableness of *time* is the predominant signification, but it includes generally circumstances of place and other conveniences adapted to the end desired.

A wise man will make more opportunities

than he finds. *Bacon.*

I had an opportunity to see the cloud descend.

Brown.

Neglect no opportunity of doing good.

Atterbury.

2. Convenient means. I had an opportunity of sending the letter, or no opportunity to send it. *Opportunities* rarely occur or frequently offer.

OPPO/SAL, *n. s* as *z*. Opposition. [*Not used.*]

Herbert.

OPPO/SE, *v. t. s* as *z*. [*Fr. opposer*; *ob* and *poser*, to set; *L. oppono*, *opposui*. It is doubtful whether *Fr. poser*, and the preterite and participle passive of the Latin verb belong to *pono*. The change of *n* into *s* is

unusual. Two different verbs may be used, as in *L. fero, tuli*. See *Posse*].

1. To set against; to put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or counter-vail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy or prevent effect; as, to *oppose* one argument to another.

I may without presumption *oppose* my single opinion to his.

Locke.

2. To act against; to resist, either by physical means, by arguments or other means. The army *opposed* the progress of the enemy, but without success. Several members of the house strenuously *opposed* the bill, but it passed.

3. To check; to resist effectually. The army was not able to *oppose* the progress of the enemy.

4. To place in front; to set opposite. *Shak.*

5. To act against, as a competitor.

OPPO/SE, *v. i. s* as *z*. To act adversely; with against; as, a servant *opposed against* the act. [*Not used.*]

Shak.

2. To object or act against in controversy.

Johnson.

OPPOSED, *pp.* Set in opposition; resisted. 1. *a.* Being in opposition in principle or in act; adverse.

Certain characters were formerly *opposed* to it.

Federalist, Jay.

OPPO/SELESS, *a.* Not to be opposed; irresistible. [*Not in use.*]

Shak.

OPPO/SE, *n.* One that opposes; an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy or argument. We speak of the *opposers* of public measures; the *opposers* of ecclesiastical discipline; an *opposer* of christianity or of orthodoxy.

2. One who acts in opposition; one who resists; as an *opposer* of law or of the execution of law.

3. An antagonist; an adversary; an enemy; a rival.

OP/POSITE, *a.* [*Fr. from L. oppositus*].

1. Standing or situated in front; facing; as an edifice *opposite* to the Exchange. Brooklyn lies *opposite* to New York, or on the *opposite* side of the river.

2. Adverse; repugnant.

—Novels, by which the reader is misled into another set of pleasure *opposite* to that designed in an epic poem.

Dryden.

3. Contrary; as words of *opposite* significations; *opposite* terms. The medicine had an effect *opposite* to what was expected.

1. In *botany*, growing in pairs, each pair de-cussated or crossing that above and below it; as *opposite* leaves or branches.

Martyn.

OP/POSITE, *n.* An opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist.

Shak.

2. That which is opposed or contrary.

Dryden.

OP/POSITELY, *adv.* In front; in a situation to face each other.

Greav.

2. Adversely; against each other.

Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow.

May.

OP/POSITENESS, *n.* The state of being opposite or contrary.

OPPOSITIFO/LIOUS, *a.* [*L. oppositus* and *folium*, a leaf].

In *botany*, opposite to the leaf; as an *oppositifolious* peduncle.

Lee.

OPPOSTI/ON, *n.* [*L. oppositio*]. Situation or as to front something else; a stand-

ing over against; as the *opposition* of two mountains or buildings.

2. The act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain or defeat. He makes *opposition* to the measure; the bill passed without *opposition*. Will any *opposition* be made to the suit, to the claim or demand?

3. Obstacle. The river meets with no *opposition* in its course to the ocean.

4. Resistance; as the *opposition* of enemies. Virtue will break through all *opposition*.

5. Contrariety; repugnance in principle; as the *opposition* of the heart to the laws of God.

6. Contrariety of interests, measures or designs. The two parties are in *opposition* to each other.

7. Contrariety or diversity of meaning; as one term used in *opposition* to another.

8. Contradiction; inconsistency. Locke.

9. The collective body of opposers; in England, the party in Parliament which opposes the ministry; in America, the party that opposes the existing administration.

10. In *astronomy*, the situation of two heavenly bodies, when distant from each other 180 degrees.

OPPOSITIONIST, *n.* One that belongs to the party opposing the administration.

OPPOSITIVE, *a.* That may be put in *opposition*. Hall.

OPPRESS, *v. t.* [Fr. *oppresser*; L. *oppressus*, from *opprimere*; *ob* and *primere*, to press.]

1. To load or burden with unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigor or hardship; as, to *oppress* a nation with taxes or contributions; to *oppress* one by compelling him to perform unreasonable service.

2. To overpower; to overburden; as, to be *oppressed* with grief.

3. To sit or lie heavy on; as, excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.

OPPRESS ED, *pp.* Burdened with unreasonable impositions; overpowered; overburdened; depressed.

OPPRESSING, *ppr.* Overburdening.

OPPRESSION, *n.* The act of oppressing; the imposition of unreasonable burdens, either in taxes or services; cruelty; severity.

2. The state of being oppressed or overburdened; misery. Shak.

The Lord—saw the *oppression* of Israel. 2 Kings viii.

3. Hardship; calamity. Addison.

4. Depression; dullness of spirits; lassitude of body. Arbuthnot.

5. A sense of heaviness or weight in the breast, &c.

OPPRESSIVE, *a.* Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; as *oppressive* taxes; *oppressive* exactions of service.

2. Tyrannical; as an *oppressive* government.

3. Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming; as *oppressive* grief or wo.

OPPRESSIVELY, *adv.* In a manner to oppress; with unreasonable severity. Burke.

OPPRESSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being oppressive.

OPPRESSOR, *n.* One that oppresses; one that imposes unjust burdens on others;

one that harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

Power when employed to relieve the oppressed and to punish the *oppressor*, bears a great blessing. Swift.

OPPROBRIOUS, *a.* [See *Opprobrium*.]

1. Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous; as *opprobrious* language; *opprobrious* words or terms.

2. Blasted with infamy; despised; rendered hateful; as an *opprobrious* name. Milton. Daniel.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, *adv.* With reproach mingled with contempt; scurrilously. Shak.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, *n.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt; scurrility.

OPPROBRIUM, *n.* [L. *ob* and *probrum*, disgrace.]

Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain.

OPPUGN, *v. t.* *oppugnere*. [L. *oppugno*; *ob* and *pugno*, to fight, from *pugnus*, the fist, Sp. *puño*, Fr. *poing*.]

To attack; to oppose; to resist.

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. Clarendon.

[It is never used in the literal sense, to fight.]

OPPUGNANCY, *n.* Opposition; resistance. Shak.

OPPUGNATION, *n.* Opposition; resistance. Hall.

OPPUGNED, *pp.* *oppugnēd.* Opposed; resisted.

OPPUGNER, *n.* *oppugnēr.* One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes. Boyle.

OPPUGNING, *ppr.* *oppugnīng.* Attacking; opposing.

OPSMATHY, *n.* [Gr. *οπισμαθη*; *οπί*, late, and *μαθηα*, to learn.] Late education; education late in life. [Little used.] Hales.

OPSONATION, *n.* [L. *opsone*, to cater.] A catering; a buying of provisions. [Not used.] Dict.

OPTABLE, *a.* [L. *optabilis*, from *opto*, to desire or wish.] [Not used.]

OPTABLE, *Desirable.* [Not used.]

OPTATION, *n.* [L. *optatio*.] A desiring; the expression of a wish. Peacham.

OPTATIVE, *a.* [L. *optativus*, from *opto*, to desire or wish.]

Expressing desire or wish. The *optative* mode, in grammar, is that form of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed.

OPTATIVE, *n.* Something to be desired. [Little used.] Bacon.

OPTIC, } *a.* [Gr. *οπτικος*, from *οραω*, to see; and *οφθαλμος*, the eye.] Relating or pertaining to vision or sight.

2. Relating to the science of optics.

Optic angle, is that which the optic axes of the eyes make with one another, as they tend to meet at some distance before the eyes.

Optic axis, is the axis of the eye, or a line going through the middle of the pupil and the center of the eye. Encyc.

OPTIC, *n.* An organ of sight. Trumbull.

OPTICIAN, *n.* A person skilled in the science of optics. Smith.

3. One who makes or sells optic glasses and instruments. Adams.

OPTICS, *n.* The science which treats of light and the phenomena of vision. Encyc.

OPTIMACY, *n.* [L. *optimatus*, grandees, from *optimus*, best.] The body of nobles; the nobility. Howell.

OPTIMISM, *n.* [L. *optimus*, best.] The opinion or doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best; or the order of things in the universe that is adapted to produce the most good.

The true and amiable philosophy of *optimism*. Wash.

A system of strict *optimism* may be the real system in both cases. Paley.

OPTIMITY, *n.* The state of being best.

OPTIN, *n.* [L. *optio*, from *opto*, to wish or desire.]

1. The power of choosing; the right of choice or election; as the archbishop's *optin* in collating to a vacant benefice.

There is an *optin* left to the U. States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation. Washington.

2. The power of wishing; wish.

3. Choice; election; preference. He ought not to complain of his lot; it was his own *optin*. We leave this to your own *optin*.

OPTIONAL, *a.* Left to one's wish or choice; depending on choice or preference. It is *optional* with you to go or stay.

2. Leaving something to choice.

Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory. Blackstone.

OPULENCE, *n.* [L. *opulentia*, from *opes*, wealth.] Wealth; riches; affluence. [Opulency is little used.] Swift.

OPULENT, *a.* [L. *opulentus*.] Wealthy; rich; affluent; having a large estate or property. Bacon. South.

OPULENTLY, *adv.* Richly; with abundance or splendor.

OPUSCULE, *n.* [L. *opusculum*.] A small work. Jones.

OR, a termination of Latin nouns, is a contraction of *vir*, a man, or from the same radix. The same word *vir*, is in our mother tongue, *ver*, and from this we have the English termination *or*.

It denotes an agent, as in *actor, creditor*. We annex it to many words of English origin, as in *lessee*, as we do to words of Latin and Greek origin, as in *astronomer, laborer*. In general, *or* is annexed to words of Latin, and *er* to those of English origin.

OR, *conj.* [Sax. *ather*; G. *oder*. It seems that *or* is a mere contraction of *ether*.]

A connective that marks an alternative. "You may read or may write," that is, you may do one of the things at your pleasure, but not both. It corresponds to *either*. You may either ride to London, or to Windsor. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either. He may study law or medicine or divinity, or he may enter into trade.

Or sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence. Matt. viii and ix.

In poetry, *or* is sometimes used for *either*.

For thy vast bounties are so numberless, That them or to conceal or else to tell Is equally impossible. Careley.

Or is often used to express an alternative of terms, definitions or explanations of the same thing in different words. Thus we say, a thing is a square, or a figure under four equal sides and angles.

Or cer. In this phrase, *or* is supposed to be a corruption of *ere*, Sax. *ere*, before; that is, *before ever*.

OR, in heraldry, gold. [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum*.]

OR'ACH, { *n.* A plant of the genus *Atriplex*.
OR'ACH, { *n.* plex, used as a substitute for spinnage. *Encyc.*

Wild orach is of the genus *Chenopodium*.
OR'ACLE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *oraculum*, from *oro*, to utter; Sp. *oraculo*; It. *oracolo*.]

1. Among pagans, the answer of a god or some person supposed to be a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair of importance, usually respecting some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle.

2. The deity who gave or was supposed to give answers to inquiries; as the Delphic *oracle*.

3. The place where the answers were given. *Encyc.*

4. Among christians, *oracles*, in the plural, denotes the communications, revelations or messages delivered by God to prophets. In this sense it is rarely used in the singular; but we say, the *oracles* of God, divine *oracles*, meaning the Scriptures.

5. The sanctuary or most holy place in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant. 1 Kings vi.

6. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope*.

7. Any person reputed uncommonly wise, whose determinations are not disputed, or whose opinions are of great authority.

8. A wise sentence or decision of great authority.

ORACLE, *v. i.* To utter oracles. *Milton*.
ORAC'ULAR, { *a.* Uttering oracles; as an
ORAC'ULOUS, { *a.* *oracular* tongue.

The *oraculus seer*. *Pope*.
2. Grave; venerable; like an oracle; as an *oracular* shade.

They have something venerable and *oracular* in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope*.

3. Positive; authoritative; magisterial; as *oraculous* expressions of sentiments. *Glaville*.

4. Obscure; ambiguous, like the oracles of pagan deities. *King*.

ORAC'ULARLY, { *adv.* In the manner of
ORAC'ULOUSLY, { *adv.* In the manner of an oracle. *Brown*.

2. Authoritatively; positively. *Burke*.

ORAC'ULOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being *oracular*.

OR'ATION, *n.* [Fr. *oraison*; L. *oratio*.] Prayer; verbal supplication or oral worship; now written *orison*. *Shak. Dryden*.

OR'AL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written; as *oral* traditions; *oral* testimony; *oral* law. *Addison*.

OR'ALLY, *adv.* By mouth; in words, without writing; as traditions derived *orally* from ancestors.

OR'ANGE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *aurantium*; so named from *aurum*, gold, which the or-

ange resembles in color; It. *arancio*; Sp. *naranja*; Port. *laranja*; D. *oranje*; G.

The fruit of a species of *Citrus* which grows in warm climates. The fruit is round and depressed; it has a rough rind, which when ripe is yellow. This contains a vesicular pulp inclosed in nine cells for seeds. The tree producing oranges grows to the height of ten or twelve feet and bears the same name.

OR'ANGE-MUSK, *n.* A species of pear.
OR'ANGE-PEEL, *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit.

OR'ANGERY, *n.* [Fr. *orangerie*.] A plantation of orange trees. *Johnson*.

OR'ANGE-TAWNY, *a.* Of the color of an orange. *Bacon*.

OR'ANGE-WIFE, *n.* A woman that sells oranges.

ORANG-OU'TANG, *n.* The satyr or great ape (*Simia satyrus*), an animal with a flat face and deformed resemblance of the human form. These animals walk erect like man, feed on fruits, sleep on trees, and make a shelter against inclemencies of the weather. They grow to the height of six feet, are remarkably strong, and wield weapons with the hand. They are solitary animals, inhabiting the interior of Africa and the isles of Sumatra, Borneo and Java. *Encyc.*

The orang-utang is found only in S. Eastern Asia. The African animal resembling it, is the chimpanzee (*Simia troglodytes*). *Cuvier*.

OR'ATION, *n.* [L. *oratio*, from *oro*, to pray, to utter.]

1. A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public. Orations may be reduced to three kinds; demonstrative, deliberative, and judicial. *Encyc.*

2. In *modern usage*, an oration differs from a sermon, from an argument at the bar, and from a speech before a deliberative assembly. The word is now applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions, as a funeral oration, an oration on some anniversary, &c. and to academic declamations.

3. A harangue; a public speech or address.

OR'ATOR, *n.* [L.] A public speaker. In ancient Rome, orators were advocates for clients in the forum and before the senate and people. They were employed in cases of importance instead of the common patron. *Encyc.*

In *modern usage*, a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion, as on the celebration of some memorable event.

3. An eloquent public speaker; a speaker, by way of eminence. We say, a man writes and reasons well, but is no *orator*. Lord Chatham was an *orator*.

4. In France, a speaker in debate in a legislative body.

5. In chancery, a petitioner.

6. An officer in the universities in England.

ORATOR'IAL, { *a.* Pertaining to an ora-
ORATOR'ICAL, { *tor* or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming an orator. We say, a man has many *oratorical* flourishes, or he speaks in an *oratorical* way. *Watts*.

ORATOR'IALLY, { *adv.* In a rhetorical
ORATOR'ICALLY, { *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.

ORATOR'IO, *n.* [It.] In Italian music, a sacred drama of dialogues, containing recitatives, duets, trios, ritornellos, choruses, &c. The subjects are mostly taken from the Scriptures. *Encyc.*

2. A place of worship; a chapel.
ORATOR'Y, *n.* [Low L. *oratoria*, from *orator*.]

1. The art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to persuade. To constitute *oratory*, the speaking must be just and pertinent to the subject; it must be methodical, all parts of the discourse being disposed in due order and connection; and it must be embellished with the beauties of language and pronounced with eloquence. Oratory consists of four parts, *invention, disposition, elocution, and pronunciation*. *Encyc. Cyc.*

2. Exercise of eloquence. *Arbuthnot*.

3. Among the *Romanists*, a close apartment near a bed-chamber, furnished with an altar, a crucifix, &c. for private devotions. A place allotted for prayer, or a place for public worship. *Hooker. Taylor*.

OR'ATRRESS, { *n.* A female orator.
OR'ATRIX, { *n.* A female orator. *Warner*.

ORB, *n.* [L. *orbis*; Fr. It. Sp. *orb*.] A spherical body; as the celestial orb.

2. In *astronomy*, a hollow globe or sphere. *Encyc.*

3. A wheel; a circular body that revolves or rolls; as the orb of a chariot. *Milton*.

4. A circle; a sphere defined by a line; as, he moves in a larger orb. *Holiday. Shak.*

5. A circle described by any mundane sphere; an orbit. *Dryden*.

6. Period; revolution of time. *Shak.*

7. The eye. *Milton*.

8. In *tactics*, the circular form of a body of troops, or a circular body of troops. *Encyc.*

The ancient astronomers conceived the heavens as consisting of several vast azure transparent orbs or spheres inclosing one another, and including the bodies of the planets. *Hutton. Milton*.

ORB, *v. t.* To form into a circle. *Milton*.

ORB'ATE, *a.* [L. *orbatus*.] Bereaved; fatherless; childless.

OR'BAT'ION, *n.* [L. *orbatio*, from *orbo*, to bereave.]

Privation of parents or children, or privation in general. [Not used.]

ORB'ED, *a.* Round; orbicular. *Shak.*

2. Formed into a circle or round shape. *Milton*.

3. Rounded or covered on the exterior. *Addison*.

The whole were *orb'd* with gold. *Bacon*.

ORB'IC, *a.* Spherical.

ORB'IC'ULAR, *a.* [Fr. *orbiculaire*, from L. *orbiculus*.] Spherical; circular; in the form of an orb. *Milton. Addison*.

ORB'IC'ULARLY, *adv.* Spherically.

ORB'ICULARNESS, *n.* Sphericity; the state of being orbicular.

ORB'ICULATE, { *a.* [L. *orbiculatus*.]
ORB'ICULATED, { *a.* Made or being in the form of an orb. In botany, an *orbicu-*

late or orbicular leaf is one that has the periphery of a circle, or both its longitudinal and transverse diameters equal.

Martyn.

ORBITCULATION, *n.* The state of being made in the form of an orb. *More.*
 ORBIT, *s.* } A fish of a circular form.
 ORB-FISH, *n.* } It is covered with a firm hard skin full of small prickles, but is destitute of scales. It is unfit for food.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

ORBIT, *n.* [Fr. *orbite*; *L.* *orbita*, a trace or track, from *orbis*, a wheel.]

1. In *astronomy*, the path of a planet or comet; the curve line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body; as the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury. The *orbit* of the earth is nearly one hundred and ninety millions of miles in diameter. The *orbit* of the moon is 480,000 miles in diameter. The *orbits* of the planets are elliptical.

2. A small orb. [*Not proper.*] *Young.*
 3. In *anatomy*, the cavity in which the eye is situated.

ORBITAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the orbit.
 ORBITUAL, } *Med. Reps.* Hooper.

ORBITUDE, } *n.* [*L.* *orbitalis*.] Berceave.
 ORBITTY, } *ment* by loss of parents or children. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

ORBY, *a.* [from orb.] Resembling an orb. *Chapman.*

ORC, *n.* [*L.* *orca*; *Gr.* *ορχα*.] A sea-fish, a species of whale. *Dryden.*

The Delphinus orca is the grampus.

ORCHAL, } [*See Archil.*
 ORCHEL, }
 ORCHIL, }

ORCHANET, *n.* A plant, [*Zachusa tinctoria*.] *Jansworth.*

ORCHARD, *n.* [*Sax.* *ortegard*; *Goth.* *ortigards*; *Dan.* *ortegaard*; *Sw.* *ortegård*; that is, *wort-yard*, a yard for herbs. The Germans call it *baumgarten*, tree-garden, and the Dutch *boomgaard*, tree-yard. See *Yard*.]

An enclosure for fruit trees. In Great Britain, a department of the garden appropriated to fruit trees of all kinds, but chiefly to apple trees. In America, any piece of land set with apple trees, is called an orchard; and orchards are usually cultivated land, being either grounds for mowing or tillage. In some parts of the country, a piece of ground planted with peach trees is called a peach-orchard. But in most cases, I believe the orchard in both countries is distinct from the garden.

ORCHARDING, *n.* The cultivation of orchards. *Evelyn.*

2. Orchards in general. *U. States.*

ORCHARDIST, *n.* One that cultivates orchards.

ORCHESTER, } *n.* [*L.* *orchestra*; *Gr.* *ορχηstra*.] *n.* 275th, from *ορχηστρις*, a dancer, from *ορχηστρα*, to dance; originally, the place for the chorus of dancers.]

1. The part of a theater or other public place appropriated to the musicians. In the Grecian theaters, the orchestra was a part of the stage; it was of a semicircular form and surrounded with seats. In the Roman theaters, it was no part of the scena, but answered nearly to the pit in

modern play houses, and was occupied by senators and other persons of distinction. *Encyc.*

2. The body of performers in the orchestra. *Bushy.*

ORCHESTRAL, *a.* [*supra*.] Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed in the orchestra. *Bushy.*

ORCHIS, *n.* [*L.* *orchis*; *Gr.* *ορχις*.] A genus of plants, called fool-stones. *Encyc.*

ORD, *n.* [*Sax.*] An edge or point; as in *ordhelm*.

Ord signifies beginning; as in *ords and ends*.

ORDA *IN*, *v. l.* [*L.* *ordano*, from *orda*, order; *Fr.* *ordonner*; *It.* *ordinare*; *Sp.* *ordenar*; *Fr.* *ordaignin*.]

1. Properly, to set; to establish in a particular office or order; hence, to invest with a ministerial function or sacerdotal power; to introduce and establish or settle in the pastoral office with the customary forms and solemnities; as, to *ordain* a minister of the gospel. In America, men are *ordained* over a particular church and congregation, or as evangelists without the charge of a particular church, or as deacons in the episcopal church.

2. To appoint; to decree.

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month. 1 Kings xii.

As many to *were ordained* to eternal life, believed. Acts xiii.

Ordain the fatal tent, the scene of death and place *ordained* for punishment. *Dryden.*

3. To set; to establish; to institute; to constitute. *Mulmudis.*

Ordained our laws. *Shak.*

4. To set apart for an office; to appoint. Jesus *ordained* twelve that they should be with him. Mark iii.

5. To appoint; to prepare. For *Isaiah* is *ordained* of old. Is. xxx.

ORDAINABLE, *a.* That may be appointed. *Hall.*

ORDAINED, *pp.* Appointed; instituted; established; invested with ministerial or pastoral functions; settled.

ORDAINER, *n.* One who ordains, appoints or invests with sacerdotal powers.

ORDAINING, *ppr.* Appointing; establishing; investing with sacerdotal or pastoral functions.

ORDEAL, *n.* [*Sax.* *ordal* or *ordel*; *G.* *urtheil*; *D.* *ordel*. The last syllable is *deal*, to divide or distribute. The sense of the prefix is less obvious. Wilkins supposes or to signify *without*, as in some Saxon words it has that sense, and *ordel* to signify without difference or distinction of persons, entire judgment. In Saxon, *ord* signifies origin, cause, beginning, prime. In *G.* *ur* signifies prime, very, original; *wort*, primitive word. In Dutch, *or* is the *cur*; *ordel*, *wort*. But this prefix would seem to be the same as in *furdow* [furlough]; for in *G.* *urtau*, *D.* *ordel*, *Dan.* *ordel*, *Sw.* *ordel*, is a furlow, and this indicates that *or* is a corruption of *fir* or *fir*. In Welsh, this word is *gordal*, which Owen compounds of *gor*, high, superior, extreme, above, and *tal*, reward, requital; and *gordal* signifies not only *ordel*, but an over-payment, a making satisfaction over and above. *Or* then may signify out,

away, and in *ordel* may denote *ultimate*, *final*. But the real sense is not obvious. The practice of *ordel* however seems to have had its origin in the belief that the substances used had each its particular presiding deity that had perfect control over it.]

1. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, practiced by the rude nations of Europe, and still practiced in the East Indies. In England, the *ordel* was of two sorts, *fire-ordel* and *water-ordel*; the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people. Both might be performed by deputy, but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial.

Fire-ordel was performed either by taking in the hand a piece of red hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red hot plowshares laid lengthwise at unequal distances; and if the person escaped unhurt, he was adjudged innocent, otherwise he was condemned as guilty.

Water-ordel was performed, either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water, or by casting the person suspected into a river or pond of cold water, and if he floated without an effort to swim, it was an evidence of guilt, but if he sunk he was acquitted.

Both in England and Sweden, the clergy presided at this trial. It was at last condemned as unlawful by the canon law, and in England it was abolished by an order in council of Henry III. *Blackstone.*

It is probable our proverbial phrase, to *go through fire and water*, denoting severe trial or danger, is derived from the *ordel*; as also the trial of witches by water.

2. Severe trial; accurate scrutiny.

ORDER, *n.* [*L.* *ordo*; {qu. Pers. رَدَدَ} *rad-dal*, order, series.] *Fr.* *ordre*; *It.* *ordine*; *Sp.* *orden*; *Sw.* *Dan.* *Or.* *ord*; *Ir.* *ord*; but all from the Latin except the Persian.]

1. Regular disposition or methodical arrangement of things; a *word of extensive application*; as the *order* of troops on parade; the *order* of books in a library; the *order* of proceedings in a legislative assembly. *Order* is the life of business.

Good *order* is the foundation of all good things. *Isa.*

2. Proper state; as the muskets are all in good *order*. When the body organs are in *order*, a person is in health; when they are out of *order*, he is indisposed.

3. Adherence to the point in discussion, according to established rules of debate; as, the member is not in *order*, that is, he wanders from the question.

4. Established mode of proceeding. *The motion is not in order.*

5. Regularity; settled mode of operation. This fact could not occur in the *order* of nature; it is against the natural order of things.

6. Mandate; precept; command; authoritative direction. I have received an *order* from the commander in chief. The general gave *orders* to march. There is an *order* of council to issue letters of marque. 7. Rule; regulation; as the rules and *orders* of a legislative house.

6. Regular government or discipline. It is necessary for society that good order should be observed. The meeting was turbulent; it was impossible to keep order.

7. Rank; class; division of men; as the order of nobles; the order of priests; the higher orders of society; men of the lowest order; order of knights; military orders, &c.

10. A religious fraternity; as the order of Benedictines.

11. A division of natural objects, generally intermediate between class and genus. The classes, in the Linnean artificial system, are divided into orders, which include one or more genera. Linnæ arranged vegetables, in his natural system, into groups of genera, called orders. In the natural system of Jussieu, orders are subdivisions of classes.

12. Measures; and care. Take some order for the wealth and support of the soldiers. Provide me soldiers.

Whist I take order for my own affairs.

Shak.

13. In rhetoric, the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject.

Encyc.

14. The title of certain ancient books containing the divine office and manner of its performance.

Encyc.

15. In architecture, a system of several members, ornaments and proportions of columns and pilasters; or a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially of the columns, so as to form one beautiful whole. The orders are five, the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. The order consists of two principal members, the column, and the entablature, each of which is composed of three principal parts. Those of the column are the base, the shaft, and the capital; those of the entablature are the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. The height of the Tuscan column is 14 modules or semidiameters of the shaft at the bottom, and that of the entablature 34. The height of the Doric order is 16 modules and that of the entablature 4; that of the Ionic is 18 modules, and that of the entablature 44, that of the Corinthian order is 20 modules, and that of the entablature 5. The height of the Composite order agrees with that of the Corinthian.

Encyc.

In orders, set apart for the performance of divine service; ordained to the work of the gospel ministry.

In order, for the purpose; to the end; as means to an end. The best knowledge is that which is of the greatest use in order to our eternal happiness.

General orders, the commands or notices which a military commander in chief issues to the troops under his command.

ORDER, *v. t.* To regulate; to methodize; to systemize; to adjust; to subject to system in management and execution; as, to order domestic affairs with prudence.

2. To lead; to conduct; to subject to rules or laws.

To him that ordereth his conversation might I show the salvation of God. Ps. l.

3. To direct; to command. The general ordered his troops to advance.

1. To manage; to treat.

How shall we order the child? Judges xiii.

5. To ordain. [Not used.] Whittier.

6. To direct; to dispose in any particular manner.

Order my steps in thy word. Ps. cxix.

ORDER, *v. i.* To give command or direction.

Milton.

ORDERED, *pp.* Regulated; methodized; disposed; commanded; managed.

ORDERER, *n.* One that gives orders.

2. One that methodizes or regulates.

ORDERING, *ppr.* Regulating; systemizing; commanding; disposing.

ORDERING, *n.* Disposition; distribution.

2 Chron. xxiv.

ORDERLESS, *a.* Without regularity; disorderly; out of rule.

Shak.

ORDERLINESS, *n.* [from orderly.] Regularity; a state of being methodical.

2. The state of being orderly.

ORDERLY, *a.* Methodical; regular.

Hooker.

2. Observant of order or method.

Chapman.

3. Well regulated; performed in good order; not tumultuous; as an orderly march.

Clarendon.

4. According to established method.

Hooker.

5. Not unruly; not inclined to break from inclosures; peaceable. We say, cattle are orderly.

Orderly book, in military affairs, a book for every company, in which the sergeants write general and regimental orders.

Cyc.

Orderly sergeant, a military officer who attends on a superior officer.

ORDERLY, *adv.* Methodically; according to the order; regularly; according to rule.

Shak.

ORDINABILITY, *n.* Capability of being appointed. [Not used.]

Bull.

ORDINABLE, *a.* Such as may be appointed. [Not used.]

Hemond.

ORDINAL, *a.* [L. *ordinatis*; Fr. *ordinal*.] Noting order; as the ordinal numbers, first, second, third, &c.

ORDINAL, *n.* A number noting order.

2. A book containing the order of divine service; a ritual.

Encyc.

ORDINANCE, *n.* [It. *ordinanza*; Fr. *ordonnance*.]

1. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action. An ordinance may be a law or statute of sovereign power.

In this sense it is often used in the Scriptures. Ex. xv. Num. x. Ezra iii. It may also signify a decree, edict or rescript, and the word has sometimes been applied to the statutes of Parliament, but these are usually called acts or laws.

In the United States, it is never applied to the acts of Congress, or of a state legislature.

2. Observance commanded.

Taylor.

3. Appointment.

4. Established rite or ceremony. Heb. ix. In this sense, baptism and the Lord's supper are denominated ordinances.

ORDINANT, *a.* [L. *ordinans*.] Ordaining; decreeing. [Not used.]

Shak.

ORDINARILY, *adv.* Primarily, according to established rules or settled method.

lence, commonly; usually; in most cases as a winter more than ordinarily severe.

Glauville.

ORDINARY, *a.* [L. *ordinarius*.] According to established order; methodical; regular; customary; as the ordinary forms of law or justice.

Addison.

2. Common; usual.

Method is not less requisite in ordinary conversation than in writing.

Addison.

3. Of common rank; not distinguished by superior excellence; as an ordinary reader; men of ordinary judgment.

Hooker.

4. Plain; not handsome; as an ordinary woman; a person of an ordinary form; an ordinary face.

5. Inferior; of little merit; as, the book is an ordinary performance.

6. An ordinary seaman is one not expert or fully skilled.

ORDINARY, *n.* In the common and canon law, one who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. In England, the bishop of the diocese is commonly the ordinary, and the archbishop is the ordinary of the whole province. The ordinary of assizes and sessions was formerly a deputy of the bishop, appointed to give malefactors their neck-verse. The ordinary of Newgate is one who attends on condemned malefactors to prepare them for death.

Encyc.

2. Settled establishment.

Bacon.

3. Regular price of a meal.

Shak.

4. A place of eating where the prices are settled.

Swift.

5. The establishment of persons employed by government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbors. Hence a ship in ordinary is one laid up under the direction of the master attendant.

Encyc.

In ordinary, in actual and constant service; steadily attending and serving; as a physician or chaplain in ordinary. An ambassador in ordinary, is one constantly resident at a foreign court.

Encyc.

ORDINATE, *v. t.* To appoint. [Not used.]

ORDINATE, *a.* [L. *ordinatus*.] Regular; methodical. An ordinate figure is one whose sides and angles are equal.

Ray.

ORDINATE, *n.* In geometry and conic sections, a line drawn from any point of the circumference of an ellipsis or other conic section, perpendicularly across the axis to the other side.

Encyc.

An ordinate is a line drawn perpendicular to the axis of a curve and terminating the enveloping space.

Bp. Berkeley. Todd.

Ordinates of a curve, right lines parallel to one another, terminated by the curve, and bisected by a right line called the diameter.

Cyc.

ORDINATELY, *adv.* In a regular methodical manner.

Skellon.

ORDINATION, *n.* [L. *ordinatio*.] The state of being ordained or appointed; established order or tendency consequent on a decree.

Virtue and vice have a natural ordination to the happiness and misery of life respectively.

Watts.

2. The act of conferring holy orders or sacerdotal power; called also consecration.

Encyc.

3. In the *presbyterian and congregational* churches; the act of settling or establishing a licensed clergyman over a church and congregation with pastoral charge and authority; also, the act of conferring on a clergyman the powers of a settled minister of the gospel, without the charge or oversight of a particular church, but with the general powers of an evangelist, who is authorized to form churches and administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper, wherever he may be called to officiate.

OR'DINATIVE, *n.* Directing; giving order. *Cotgrave.*

OR'DINANCE, *n.* [from *ordinance*.] Cannon or great guns, mortars and howitzers; artillery.

OR'DONNANCE, *n.* [Fr.] In *painting*, the disposition of the parts of a picture, either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts. *Cyc.*

OR'DURE, *n.* [Fr.] Dung; excrements. *Shak.*

ORE, *n.* [Sax. *ore, ora*; D. *eris*; G. *erz*. Qu. L. *æs, æris*, brass; Rabbinic, אֶרֶז a mineral.]

1. The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur or carbon, called its *mineralizer*, by which its properties are disguised or lost. Metals found free from such combination and exhibiting naturally their appropriate character, are not called ores, but native metals.

2. Metal; as the liquid ore. *Milton.*

OR'READ, *n.* [from Gr. *oros*, mountain.] A mountain nymph. *Milton.*

OR'E-WEED, *n.* Sea weed. [Not used.]

OR'E-WOOD, *n.* [Sax. *of*, cattle, and *geld*, payment.]

ORF'GILD, *n.* [Sax. *of*, cattle, and *geld*, payment.] The restitution of goods or money stolen, if taken in the day time. *Ainsworth.*

OR'FRAYS, *n.* [Fr. *orfroi*.] Fringe of gold; gold embroidery. *Chaucer.*

OR'GAL, *n.* Argal; lees of wine dried; tartar. *Encyc.*

OR'GAN, *n.* [L. *organum*; Gr. *ὄργανον*; Sp. It. *organo*; Fr. *organe*; D. G. *orgel*; Pers. *Ar. organon*.]

1. A natural instrument of action or operation, or by which some process is carried on. Thus the arteries and veins of animals bodies are *organs* of circulation; the lungs are *organs* of respiration; the nerves are *organs* of perception and sensation; the muscles are *organs* of motion; the ears are *organs* of hearing; the tongue is the *organ* of speech.

2. The instrument or means of conveyance or communication. A secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power.

3. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of pipes which are filled with wind, and stops touched by the fingers. It is blown by a bellows. *Johnson. Encyc.*

OR'GAN-BUILDER, *n.* An artist whose occupation is to construct organs.

ORGANIC, *a.* [L. *organicus*.] Pertaining to organs; consisting of organs or contain-

ing them; as the *organic* structure of the human body or of plants.

2. Produced by the organs; as *organic* pleasure. *Kames.*

3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end; as *organic* arts. *Milton.*

Organic bodies, are such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection; as animals and plants.

ORGANICALLY, *adv.* With organs; with organic structure or disposition of parts. The bodies of animals and plants are *organically* framed.

2. By means of organs.

ORGANICALNESS, *n.* The state of being organic.

OR'GANISM, *n.* Organic structure; as the *organism* of bodies. *Grey.*

OR'GANIST, *n.* One who plays on the organ. *Bayle.*

2. One who sung in parts; an *old musical use of the word.*

ORGANIZATION, *n.* The act or process of forming organs or instruments of action.

2. The act of forming or arranging the parts of a compound or complex body in a suitable manner for use or service; the act of distributing into suitable divisions and appointing the proper officers, as an army or a government.

The first *organization* of the general government. *Pickering.*

3. Structure; form; suitable disposition of parts which are to act together in a compound body. *Locke.*

OR'GANIZABLE, *a.* [Fr. *organiser*; It. *organizzare*; Sp. *organizar*.]

1. To form with suitable organs; to construct so that one part may cooperate with another.

Those nobler faculties of the soul *organizable* matter could never produce. *Ray.*

2. To sing in parts; as, to *organize* the halleluiah. *Busby.*

3. To distribute into suitable parts and appoint proper officers, that the whole may act as one body; as, to *organize* an army. So we say, to *organize* the house of representatives, which is done by the appointment of officers and verification of the powers of the several members. So we say, a club, a party or a faction is *organized*, when it takes a systemized form.

This original and supreme will *organizes* the government. *Br. Cranch.*

OR'GANIZED, *pp.* Formed with organs; constructed organically; systemized; reduced to a form in which all the parts may act together to one end. Animals and plants are *organized* bodies. Minerals are not *organized* bodies.

OR'GANIZING, *ppr.* Constructing with suitable organs; reducing to system in order to produce united action to one end.

OR'GAN-LOFT, *n.* The loft where an organ stands. *Tuttler.*

ORGANOGRAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
ORGANOGRAPHICAL, } *a.* to organography.

ORGANOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄργανον* and *γραφία*.]

In *botany*, a description of the organs of plants, or of the names and kinds of their organs. *Decandolle.*

OR'GAN-PIPE, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ. *Shak.*

OR'GAN-STOP, *n.* The stop of an organ, or any collection of pipes under one general name. *Busby.*

ORGANY. [See *Organo*.]

ORGAN ZINE, *n.* Silk twisted into threads; thrown silk. *Aikin.*

OR'GASM, *n.* [Gr. *ὄργασμος*; from *ὄργασω*, to swell; *ὄργασω*, to irritate.] Immoderate excitement or action; as the *orgasm* of the blood or spirits.

OR'GEAT, *n.* [Fr. from *orge*, barley.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. *Mason.*

OR'GEIS, *n.* A fish, called also *organ-ling*; supposed to be taken from *Orkenys*, on the coast of which it is taken. *Johnson.*

OR'GIES, *n. plu.* [Gr. *ὄργια*, from *ὄργασω*, to swell; *ὄργη*, fury; L. *orgia*; Fr. *orgies*.] Frantic revels at the feast in honor of Bacchus, or the feast itself. This feast was held in the night; hence *nocturnal orgies*. *Dryden. Encyc.*

OR'GIL'LOUS, *a.* [Fr. *orgueilleux*, from *orgueil*, Sax. *orzel*, pride, haughtiness; Gr. *ὄργαλα*, to swell.] Proud; haughty. [Not used.] *Shak.*

OR'GUES, *n.* [Fr.] In the *military art*, long thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack. *Encyc.*

2. A machine composed of several musket barrels united, by means of which several explosions are made at once to defend breaches. *Cyc.*

OR'GICALCH, } *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, noun-
OR'GICALCUM, } *n.* tain brass; Gr. *ὄργαλα* and *χαλκός*; or *aurichalcum*, gold-brass.]

A metallic substance resembling gold in color, but inferior in value; the brass of the ancients. *Spenser. Encyc. Ure.*

OR'RIEL, } *n.* [Old Fr. *oriol*.] A small apart-
OR'RIOL, } *n.* ment next a hall, where particular persons dine; a sort of recess. *Obs.*

OR'RIENCY, *n.* [See *Oriol*.] Brightness or strength of color. [Little used.] *Waterhouse.*

OR'RIENT, *a.* [L. *oriens*, from *oriol*, to arise.]

1. Rising, as the sun.

—Moon, that now meet'st the *orient* sun. *Milton.*

The *orient* morn. *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental.

3. Bright; shining; glittering; as *orient* pearls. *Dryden.*

OR'RIENT, *n.* The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning.

OR'RIENT'AL, *a.* Eastern; situated in the east; as *oriental* seas or countries.

2. Proceeding from the east; as the *oriental* radiations of the sun.

OR'RIENT'AL, *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. We give the appellation to the inhabitants of Asia from the Hellespont and Mediterranean to Japan.

OR'RIENTALISM, *n.* An eastern mode of speech; an idiom of the eastern languages. *Warton.*

ORIENTALIST, n. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Peters.*

2. One versed in the eastern languages and literature. *Quasley.*

ORIENTALITY, n. The state of being oriental or eastern. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

ORIFICE, n. [Fr. from *L. orificium*; *os, oris, mouth, and facio, to make.*]

The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe or other cavity; as the *orifice* of an artery or vein; the *orifice* of a wound.

The *orifice* of Etna. *Adison.*

ORIFLAMB, n. [Fr. *oriflamme.*] The ancient royal standard of France.

ORIGAN, } [L. from *Gr. oreganon.*]

ORIGANUM, } n. Majoram, a genus of plants. One species of this genus is a rich aromatic, excellent for culinary purposes.

ORIGENISM, n. The doctrines or tenets of Origen, who united Platonism with christianity. *Milner.*

ORIGENIST, n. A follower of Origen of Alexandria, a celebrated christian father.

The Origenists held that the souls of men have a pre-existent state; that they are holy intelligences, and sin before they are united to the body; that Christ will be crucified hereafter for the salvation of devils, &c. *Encyc.*

ORIGIN, n. [Fr. *It. origine*; Sp. *origen*; L. *origo.*]

1. The first existence or beginning of any thing; as the *origin* of Rome. In history it is necessary, if practicable, to trace all events to their *origin*.

2. Fountain; source; cause; that from which any thing primarily proceeds; that which gives existence or beginning. The apostasy is believed to have been the *origin* of moral evil. The *origin* of many of our customs is lost in antiquity. Nations, like individuals, are ambitious to trace their descent from an honorable *origin*.

ORIGINAL, n. Origin. [See *Origin*, with which it accords in signification.]

2. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated, or from which an likeness is made by the pencil, press or otherwise. Thus we say, the translation is not equal to the *original*. If the *original* cannot be produced, we are permitted to offer an authenticated copy.

ORIGINAL, a. [Fr. *original*; L. *originalis.*]

1. First in order; preceding all others; as the *original* state of man; the *original* laws of a country; *original* rights or powers; the *original* question in debate.

2. Primitive; pristine; as the *original* perfection of Adam.

Original sin, as applied to Adam, was his first act of disobedience in eating the forbidden fruit; as applied to his posterity, it is understood to mean either the sin of Adam imputed to his posterity, or that corruption of nature, or total depravity, which has been derived from him in consequence of his apostasy. On this subject divines are not agreed.

In strictness, *original sin* is an improper use of words, as *sin, ex vi termini*, implies volition and the transgression of a known rule of duty by a moral agent. But this application of the words has been established by long use, and it serves to express

ideas which many wise and good men entertain on this subject.

2. Having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought; as an *original genius*.

ORIGINALITY, n. The quality or state of being original.

2. The power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought; as *originality* of genius.

ORIGINALLY, adv. Primarily; from the beginning or origin.

God is *originally* holy in himself. *Peacock.*

2. At first; at the origin; as a book *originally* written by another hand. *Roscommon.*

ORIGINALNESS, n. The quality or state of being original.

ORIGINARY, a. [Fr. *originaire.*] Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth. *Chenyne.*

2. Primitive; original. [*This word is little used.*]

ORIGINATE, v. t. To cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce what is new.

The change is to be effected without a decomposition of the whole civil and political mass, for the purpose of *originating* a new civil order out of the elements of society. *Burke.*

That matter which cannot think, will, or *originate* motion, should communicate thought, volition and motivity, is plainly impossible. *Dwight.*

ORIGINATE, v. i. To take first existence; to have origin; to be begun. The scheme *originated* with the governor and council. It *originated* in pure benevolence.

ORIGINATED, pp. Brought into existence.

ORIGINATING, ppr. Bringing into existence.

ORINATION, n. The act of bringing or coming into existence; first production.

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the universe from mechanical principles. *Keil.*

2. Mode of production or bringing into being.

This eruca is propagated by animal parents to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Roy.*

ORILLION, n. [Fr.] In fortification, a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted. *Encyc. Cyclopaedia.*

O'RIOLE, n. A genus of birds of the order *orioles*.

ORION, n. [Gr. *orion*; unfortunately accented by the poets on the second syllable.]

A constellation in the southern hemisphere, containing seventy eight stars. *Encyc.*

ORISON, n. [Fr. *oraison*, from *L. oratio*, from, *oro.*]

A prayer or supplication.

Lowly they bowed adoring, and began *their orisons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

ORK, n. [L. *orca.*] A fish.

ORLE, n. [*infra.*] In *heraldry*, an ordinary in the form of a fillet, round the shield.

ORLET, n. [Fr. *orlet*, It. *orlo*, a hem. Qu. ORLO, sⁿ Heb. *orly*, and Ch. *Syr.*] In *architecture*, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital.

ORLOP, n. [D. *overloep*, a running over or overflowing, an orlop, that is, a spreading over.]

In a *ship of war*, a platform of planks laid over the beams in the hold, on which the cables are usually coiled. It contains also sail-rooms, carpenters' cabins and other apartments. *Mar. Dict.*

Also, a tier of beams below the lower deck for a like purpose. *Cyc.*

ORNAMENT, n. [*L. ornamentum*, from *orno*, to adorn. Varro informs us that this was primitively *osnamentum*; but this is improbable. See *Adorn.*]

1. That which embellishes; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye.

The chains, and the bracelets, and the mufflers, the bonnets and the ornaments of the legs—Is. iii.

2. In *architecture*, ornaments are sculpture or carving. *Warburton.*

3. Embellishment; decoration; additional beauty.

—The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price. 1 Pet. iii.

ORNAMENT, v. t. To adorn; to deck; to embellish. *Warburton.*

ORNAMENTAL, a. Serving to decorate; giving additional beauty; embellishing.

Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists; others about their ankles. *Brown.*

ORNAMENTALLY, adv. In such a manner as to add embellishment.

ORNAMENTED, pp. Decorated; embellished; beautified. *Shenstone.*

ORNAMENTING, ppr. Decorating; embellishing.

ORNATE, a. [*L. ornatus.*] Adorned; decorated; beautiful. *Milton.*

ORNATELY, adv. With decoration. *Skelton.*

ORNATENESS, n. State of being adorned.

ORNATURE, n. Decoration. [*Little used.*]

ORNISCOPICS, n. Divination by the observation of fowls. *Bailey.*

ORNIS' COPIST, n. [Gr. *opsis*, a bird, and *skopein*, to view.]

One who views the flight of fowls in order to foretell future events by their manner of flight. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

ORNITHOTE, n. A petrified bird.

ORNITHOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to ornithology.

ORNITHOLOGIST, n. [See *Ornithology.*]

A person who is skilled in the natural history of fowls, who understands their form, structure, habits and uses; one who describes birds.

ORNITHOLOΪCY, n. [Gr. *opsis*, a fowl, and *logos*, discourse.]

The science of fowls, which comprises a knowledge of their form, structure, habits and uses.

ORNITHOMANCY, n. [Gr. *opsis*, a fowl, and *mantra*, divination.]

Augury, a species of divination by means of fowls, their flight, &c. *Encyc.*

OROLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Orology*.] Pertaining to a description of mountains.

OROLOGIST, *n.* A describer of mountains.

OROLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or description of mountains.

ORPHAN, *n.* [Gr. *orphanos*; It. *orfano*; Fr. *orphelin*.] A child who is bereaved of father or mother or of both.

ORPHAN, *a.* Bereaved of parents. *Sidney.*

ORPHANAGE, } *n.* The state of an orphan.

OR PHANES, } *n.* *Sherwood.*

OR PHANED, *a.* Bereft of parents or friends. *Young.*

ORPHANOTROPHY, *n.* [Gr. *orphanos*, orphan, and *τροφη*, food.] A hospital for orphans. *Todd.*

OR PHEAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, the

OR PHEIC, } poet and musician; as *Orpheic* hymns. *Bryant.*

OR PHEUS, *n.* A fish found in the Mediterranean, broad, flat and thick, and sometimes weighing twenty pounds. The orpheus of the Greeks is said to have been a different fish. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Encyc.*

OR PIMENT, *n.* [L. *auripigmentum*; *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*.] *Encyc.*

Sulphure of arsenic, found native and then an ore of arsenic, or artificially composed. The native orpiment appears in yellow, brilliant and seemingly talcky masses of various sizes. The red orpiment is called *realgar*. It is more or less lively and transparent, and often crystallized in bright needles. In this form it is called *ruby of arsenic*. *Furcray, Nicholson. Encyc. Ur.*

OR PINE, *n.* [Fr. *oprin*.] A plant of the genus *Scdium*, lesser houseleek or livelong. The *bastard orpine* is of the genus *Andrachne*; the *lesser orpine* of the genus *Crassula*.

ORRACH. [See *Orach*.]

OR RERY, *n.* A machine so constructed as to represent by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits. This machine was invented by George Graham, but Rowley, a workman, borrowed one from him, and made a copy for the earl of Orrey, after whom it was named by Sir Richard Steele. Similar machines are called also planetariums. *Cyc.*

OR RIS, *n.* The plant *iris*, of which *orris* seems to be a corruption; fleur de lis or flag-flower. *Encyc.*

2. A sort of gold or silver lace. *Qu. ofraiss.* *Johnson.*

ORT, *n.* A fragment; refuse. *Shak.*

ORTALON, *n.* A small bird of the genus *Alanda*. *Encyc.*

ORTHITE, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight.] A mineral occurring in strait layers in felspathic rock with albite, &c. It is of a blackish brown color, resembling gadolinite, but differs from it in fusibility. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Ur. Cleveland.*

ORTHO CERATITE, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *κερας*, a horn.] The name of certain fossil univalve shells,

straight or but slightly curved, arranged by Cuvier in the genus *Nautilus*.

ORTHODOX, *a.* [See *Orthodoxy*.] Sound in the christian faith; believing the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures; opposed to *heretical*; as an *orthodox* christian.

2. According with the doctrines of Scripture; as an *orthodox* creed or faith.

ORTHODOXLY, *adv.* With soundness of faith. *Lesson.*

ORTHODOXNESS, *n.* The state of being sound in the faith, or of agreeing with the doctrines of Scripture.

ORTHODOXY, *n.* [Gr. *orthodoxia*; *orthos*, right, true, and *doxa*, opinion, from *dokein*, to think.]

1. Soundness of faith; a belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures. Basil bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy*. *Waterland.*

2. Consonance to genuine scriptural doctrines; as the *orthodoxy* of a creed.

ORTHODROMIC, *a.* [See *Orthodromy*.] Pertaining to orthodromy.

ORTHODROMICS, *n.* The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Harris.*

ORTHODROMY, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *δρομος*, course.] The sailing in a straight course.

ORTHOEPIST, *n.* [See *Orthoepy*.] One who pronounces words correctly, or who is well skilled in pronunciation.

ORTHOEPY, *n.* [Gr. *orthoepia*; *orthos*, right, and *επος*, word, or *πειν*, to speak.] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words. *Nares.*

ORTHO GON, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *γωνια*, angle.] A rectangular figure. *Peachment.*

ORTHOGONAL, *a.* Right angled; rectangular. *Selden.*

ORTHOGRAPHER, *n.* [See *Orthography*.] One that spells words correctly, according to common usage.

ORTHOGRAPHIC, } Correctly spelt.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, } *a.* ed; written with the proper letters.

2. Pertaining to the spelling of words; as, to make an *orthographical* mistake.

Orthographic projection of the sphere, a delineation of the sphere upon a plane that cuts it in the middle, the eye being supposed to be placed at an infinite distance from it. *Bailey.*

A projection in which the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance; so called because the perpendiculars from any point of the sphere will all fall in the common intersection of the sphere with the plane of the projection. *Encyc.*

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules of proper spelling.

2. In the manner of orthographic projection.

ORTHOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *orthographia*; *orthos*, right, and *γραφη*, writing.]

1. The art of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage.

2. The part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly. *Encyc.*

3. The practice of spelling or writing words with the proper letters. *Swift.*

1. In *geometry*, the art of delineating the fore right plane or side of any object, and of expressing the elevations of each part; so called because it determines things by perpendicular lines falling on the geometrical plane. *Encyc.*

5. In *architecture*, the elevation of a building, showing all the parts in their true proportion. *Encyc.*

6. In *perspective*, the fore right side of any plane, that is, the side or plane that lies parallel to a straight line that may be imagined to pass through the outward convex points of the eyes, continued to a convenient length. *Encyc.*

7. In *fortification*, the profile or representation of a work in all its parts, as they would appear if perpendicularly cut from top to bottom. *Cyc.*

ORTHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *logos*, discourse.] The right description of things. *Falherby.*

ORTHOMETRY, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *μετρον*, measure.] The art or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification. *S. Jones.*

ORTHOPNY, *n.* [Gr. *orthopnea*; *orthos*, right, erect, and *πνοη*, breath; *πειν*, to breathe.]

1. A species of asthma in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture. *Harvey.*

2. Any difficulty of breathing. *Parr.*

ORTIVE, *a.* [L. *ortivus*, from *ortus*, *ortus*, to rise.] Rising, or eastern. The *ortive* amplitude of a planet is an arc of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises, and the east point of the horizon, the point where the horizon and equator intersect. *Encyc.*

ORTOLAN, *n.* [It. *ortolano*, a gardener, an ortolan, L. *hortulanus*, from *hortus*, a garden.] A bird of the genus *Emberiza*, about the size of the lark, with black wings. It is found in France and Italy, feeds on panic grass, and is delicious food. *Encyc.*

ORTS, *n.* Fragments; pieces; refuse.

ORVAL, *n.* [Fr. *orvale*.] The herb clary. *Dict.*

ORVETAN, *n.* [It. *orvietano*, so named from a mountain at Orvieto.] An antidote or counter poison. [Not used.] *Bailey.*

ORYCTOGNOSTIC, *a.* Pertaining to oryctognosy. *Kirwan.*

ORYCTOGNOSY, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος*, fossil, and *γνωσις*, knowledge.] That branch of mineralogy which has for its object the classification of minerals, according to well ascertained characters, and under appropriate denominations. *Cyc.*

Oryctognosy consists in the description of minerals, the determination of their nomenclature, and the systematic arrangement of their different species. It coincides nearly with *mineralogy*, in its modern acceptation. *Cleveland.*

ORYCTOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος*, fossil, and *γραφη*, to describe.] That part of natural history in which fossils are described. *Cyc.*

ORYCTOI/OGŶ, n. [Gr. *oryctos*, fossil, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of physics which treats of fossils.

OS'CHOC'ELE, n. [Gr. *oschos*, the scrotum, and *χολη*, a tumor.] A rupture in the scrotum; scrotal hernia. *Cyc. Coxe.*

OS'CLLATE, v. i. [L. *oscillo*, from *oscillo*, Gr. *κίλλω*, to move.] To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate. *Chambers.*

OSCLLATION, n. [L. *oscillatio*.] Vibration; a moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum.

OS'CLLATORY, a. Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; as an oscillatory motion. *Archibald.*

OS'CITANCY, n. [L. *oscito*, to yawn, from *osca*, the mouth.] The act of gaping or yawning.

2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dullness. It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers. *Addison.*

OS'CITANT, a. Yawning; gaping.

2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish.

Decay of Piety.

OS'CITANTLY, adv. Carelessly. *Mare.*

OS'CIATION, n. The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

OSCU'LATI'ON, n. [L. *osculatio*, a kissing.] In geometry, the contact between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve. *Cyc.*

OS'CLATORY, a. An osculatory circle, in geometry, is a circle having the same curvature with any curve at a given point. *Cyc.*

OS'CLATORY, n. In church history, a tablet or board, with the picture of Christ or the virgin, &c. which is kissed by the priest and then delivered to the people for the same purpose. *Cyc.*

OSIER, n. *Osier*. [Fr. *osier*; Sax. *hos*. *Qu.*] A willow or water willow, or the twig of the willow, used in making baskets. *Pope.*

OS'MAZOME, n. [Gr. *osmaz*, odor, and *ζωμα*, juice.]

A substance of an aromatic flavor, obtained from the flesh of the ox. *Theophrastus.*

OS'MIUM, n. [Gr. *osmaz*, odor.] A metal recently discovered, and contained in the ore of platinum. A native alloy of this metal with iridium is found in grains along the rivers in South America. Osmium has a dark gray color; it is not volatile when heated in close vessels, but heated in the open air, it absorbs oxygen and forms a volatile oxyd. It is insoluble in the acids, readily soluble in potassa and very volatile. It takes its name from the singular smell of its oxyd. *Cyc. Webster's Manual.*

OS'MUND, n. A plant, or a genus of plants, osmund, moonwort. The most remarkable species is the osmund royal or flowering fern, growing in marshes, the root of which boiled, is very slippy, and is used in stiffening linen. *Cyc.*

OS'NABERG, n. *osnaburg*. A species of coarse linen imported from Osnaburg, in Germany.

OS'PRAY, n. [L. *osifraga*; *os*, a bone, and *frango*, to break; the bone-breaker.]

The sea-eagle, a fowl of the genus *Falco* or hawk, of the size of a peacock. This is

our fish hawk. It feeds on fish, which it takes by suddenly darting upon them, when near the surface of the water. *Encyc.*

OS'SELET, n. [Fr. from L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone.]

A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. *Far. Diet.*

OS'SEUS, a. [L. *osseus*, from *os*, a bone.] Bony; resembling bone. *Parkhurst.*

OS'SICLE, n. [L. *ossiculum*.] A small bone. *Holder.*

OS'SIFEROUS, a. [L. *os*, a bone, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or furnishing bones. *Buckland.*

OS'SIFIC, a. [L. *os*, a bone, and *facio*, to make.]

Having power to ossify or change carnosous and membranous substances to bone. *Wiseman.*

OS'SIFICATION, n. [from *ossify*.] The change or process of changing from flesh or other matter of animal bodies into a bony substance; as the ossification of an artery. *Sharp.*

2. The formation of bones in animals.

OS'SIFIED, pp. Converted into bone, or a hard substance like bone.

OS'SIFRAGE, n. [L. *ossifraga*. See *Os-pray*.]

The ospray or sea-eagle. In *Leviticus* xi. 13, it denotes a different fowl.

OS'SIFY, v. t. [L. *os*, bone, and *facio*, to form.]

To form bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bones. This is done by the deposition of calcareous phosphate or carbonate on the part. *Sharp. Ure.*

OS'SIFY, v. i. To become bony; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.

OS'SIVOROUS, a. [L. *os*, bone, and *voros*, to eat.]

Feeding on bones; eating bones; as *osivorous* quadrupeds. *Derham.*

OS'SUARY, n. [L. *ossuarium*.] A charnel house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited. *Dict.*

OST, } n. A kiln for drying hops or malt.

OST, } n. *Dict. Eng.*

OSTENSIBILITY, n. [See *Ostensible*.] The quality or state of appearing or being shown.

OSTENSIBLE, a. [It. *ostensibile*, from L. *ostendo*, to show.]

1. That may be shown; proper or intended to be shown. *Warbur.*

2. Plausible; colorable. *Pownall.*

3. Appearing; seeming; shown, declared or avowed. We say, the *ostensible* reason or motive for a measure may be the real one, or very different from the real one. This is the common, and I believe the only sense in which the word is used in America.

One of the *ostensible* grounds on which the proprietors had obtained their charter— *Ramsay.*

OSTENSIBLY, adv. In appearance; in a manner that is declared or pretended.

An embargo and non-intercourse which totally defeat the interests they are *ostensibly* intended to promote. *Wash.*

OSTENSIVE, a. [Fr. from L. *ostendo*.] Showing; exhibiting. *Ostensive* demonstration, is one which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition. *Cyc.*

OS'TENT, n. [L. *ostentum*, from *ostendo*.]

1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. [*Little used*.] *Shak.*

2. Show; manifestation; token. [*Little used*.] *Shak.*

3. A prodigy; a portent; any thing ominous. [*Little used*.] *Chapman. Dryden.*

OS'TENTATE, v. t. [L. *ostento*.] To make an ambitious display of; to show or exhibit boastfully. [*Vid used*.] *Taylor.*

OS'TENTATION, n. [L. *ostentatio*.] Outward show or appearance. *Shak.*

2. Ambitious display; vain show; display of any thing dictated by vanity, or intended to invite praise or flattery. *Ostentation* of endowments is made by boasting or self-commendation. *Ostentation* often appears in works of art and sometimes in acts of charity.

He knew that good and beautiful minds are sometimes inclined to ostentation. *Atterbury.*

The painter is to make no ostentation of the means by which he strikes the imagination. *Keynolds.*

3. A show or spectacle. [*Vid used*.] *Shak.*

OS'TENTATIOUS, a. Making a display from vanity; boastful; fond of presenting one's endowments or works to others in an advantageous light.

Your modesty is so far from being ostentatious of the good you do— *Dryden.*

2. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display; as *ostentatious* ornaments.

OS'TENTATIOUSLY, adv. With vain display; boastfully.

OS'TENTATIOUSNESS, n. Vain display; vanity; boastfulness.

OS'TENTATOR, n. [L.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. [*Little used*.] *Sherwood.*

OSTENTOUS, a. Fond of making a show. [*Little used*.] *Feltham.*

OS'TEOCOL, } n. [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and

OS'TEOCOLLA, } n. *κόλλα*, glue.] A carbonate of lime, a fossil formed by incrustation on the stem of a plant. It is found in long, thick, and irregular cylindrical pieces, generally hollow, sometimes filled with calcareous earth, and in size, from that of a crow's quill to that of a man's arm. It is always found in sand. *Nicholson. Encyc. Cleveland.*

This word takes its name from an opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones.

OS'TEOCOPE, n. [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and

σκοπεω, labor, unmeaning.] Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone. *Quincy. Coxe.*

OS'TEOLOGER, } n. [See *Osteology*.] One

OS'TEOLOGIST, } n. who describes the bones of animals. *Smith.*

OS'TEOLOGIC, } a. Pertaining to a de-

OS'TEOLOGICAL, } scription of the bones.

OS'TEOLOGICALLY, adv. According to osteology. *Lawrence. Lect.*

OS'TEOLO'GY, n. [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *logos*, discourse.]

1. A description of the bones; that part of anatomy which treats of the bones. *Encyc.*

2. The system of animal bones.

OSTIARY, n. [*L. ostium, mouth.*] The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into the sea, or into a lake. *Brown.*

OSTLER. [*See Hostler.*]

OSTLERY. [*See Hostlery.*]

OSTMEN, n. plu. East men; Danish settlers in Ireland, so called. *Lyttleton.*

OSTRACISM, n. [*Gr. ostrakos, from ostrakon, a shell, or potter's ware.*]

1. In *Grecian antiquity*, banishment by the people of Athens, of a person whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them. It takes this name from the shell on which the name or the note of acquittal or condemnation was written. It is however most probable that this shell was a piece of baked earth, rendered by the Latins *testa*. *Encyc.*

2. Banishment; expulsion; separation.

Sentenced to a perpetual ostracism from the esteem and confidence, and honors and emoluments of his country. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

OSTRACINE, n. [*Gr. ostrakos, from ostrakon, a shell.*]

An oyster shell in its fossil state, or a stone formed in the shell, the latter being dissolved. This stone is found in many parts of England, and has been in repute for its efficacy in cases of the gravel. *Encyc.*

OSTRACIZE, v. t. [*See Ostracism.*] To banish by the popular voice, particularly a person eminent for public services, but who has lost his popularity. *Marrel.*

OSTRACH, n. [*Fr. austrac; Sp. avestruz; Port. abstruz; It. struzzo; G. Strauss; D. straus; or struz-roge; Dan. struds; Sw. struts; L. struthio camelus; Gr. strutho, a sparrow, and an ostrich.* The meaning of this name is not obvious. The word *stratus* in German, signifies a bush, a tuft, a bunch; but the latter part of this name *struz, struds, strauss*, coincides also with the Eng. *strut, Dan. strutter, G. strutzen*; and this is the *L. struthio, Gr. struthos*.]

The first part of the word in *Fr. Sp. and Port.* is from *L. avis*. The primary sense of *struz, struthio*, &c. is to reach, stretch, extend or erect; but whether this name was given to the fowl from its stately walk or appearance, or from some part of its plumage, let the reader judge.]

A fowl now considered as constituting a distinct genus, the *Struthio*. This is the largest of all fowls, being four feet high from the ground to the top of the back, and seven, eight, and it is said even ten to the top of the head, when standing erect. Its thighs and the sides of the body are naked, and the wings are so short as to be unfit for flying. The plumage is elegant, and much used in ornamental and showy dress. The speed of this fowl in running exceeds that of the fleetest horse. *Encyc.*

OTACOUS TIC, a. [*Gr. ota, ears, and akouo, to hear.*] Assisting the sense of hearing; as an *otacoustic* instrument.

OTACOUS TIC, n. An instrument to facilitate hearing. *Greav.*

OTHER, a. [*Sax. other; G. ader; Gr. althero. Qu. Sp. otro. If the radical letters be, r, qu. Heb. and Ch. ny, residue.* The French *autre* is from the Latin *alter*.]

1. Not the same; different; not this or these.

Then the other company which is left shall escape. *Gen xxxii.*
Behold, it was turned again as his other flesh. *Ex. iv.*

Other lords besides thee have had dominion over us. *Is. xxvii.*

Thou art one God, and there is none other but he. *Isak xii.*

2. Not this, but the contrary; as, on this side of the river stands Troy, on the other side stands Albany.

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. *Matt. v.*

3. Noting something besides. To the knowledge of the Latin and Greek, join as much other learning as you can.

4. Correlative to each, and applicable to any number of individuals.

They asked each other of their welfare. *Ex. xviii.*

5. Opposed to some; as, "some fell among thorns—but other fell into good ground." *Matt. xiii.*

6. The next. *Shak.*

7. The third part. *B. Jonson.*

Other is used as a substitute for a noun, and in this use has the plural number, and the sign of the possessive case.

The fool and the brutish person die, and leave their wealth to others. *Ps. xlix.*

What do ye more than others? *Matt. v.*

We were children of wrath even as others. *Eph. ii.*

The confusion arises, when the one will put their sickle into the other's harvest. *Lesley.*

With the sign of the possessive, other is preceded by the, as in the last example. Other is sometimes put elliptically for other thing. From such a man, we can expect no other.

The other day, at a certain time past, not distant but indefinite; not long ago.

OTHERGATES, ade. [other and gate, for way, manner.] In another manner. *Shak.*

OTHERGUEISE, adv. [other and guise, manner.] Of another kind. [corruptly pronounced otherguese.]

OTHERWHERE, adv. [other and where.] In some other place; or in other places. *Milton.*

OTHERWHILE, } adv. [other and while.]

OTHERWHILES, } adv. At other times.

OTHERWISE, adv. [other and wise, manner.] In a different manner. Thy father was a worthy piece, And merited as! a better fate; But heaven thought otherwise. *Addison.*

2. By other causes. Sir John Norris failed in the attempt of Lichborn, and Norris with the loss, by sickness and otherwise, of 8000 men. *Raleigh.*

3. In other respects. It is said truly, that the best men otherwise, are not always the best in regard to society. *Hooker.*

OTOMO, n. A fowl of the *Lagopus* kind, about the size of a tame pigeon, a native of Germany, and highly esteemed for food. *Diet. Nat. Hist.*

OTTER, } n. The essential oil or essence of

ATP'AR, } n. of roses. *Asiat. Res.*

OTTER, n. [*Sax. ater, ator or otter; G. otter, an otter, an adder or viper; D. otter; Sw. otter. The Latin lutra, Fr. loutre, It. lontra, Sp. nutria, may possibly be the same word varied in dialect.*]

A quadruped of the genus *Mustela*, nearly two feet in length, of a brown color, with short legs, amphibious and feeding on fish. It burrows in the banks of rivers and ponds, and its toes being webbed, it swims with great rapidity. There are several other species, of which the sea otter is the largest, being about three feet in length. *OTTER, n.* The name of a coloring substance.

OTTOMAN, a. Designating something that pertains to the Turks or to their government; as the *Ottoman* power or empire. The word originated in *Othman* or *Osmán*, the name of a sultan who assumed the government about the year 1300. *Eton.*

OUCH, n. A bezel or socket in which a precious stone or seal is set. *Ex. xxxix.*

2. The blow given by a boar's tusk. *Obs.*

OUGHIT. [*See Aught, the true orthography.*]

OUGHIT, v. imperfect. aut. [This word seems to be the preterite tense of the original verb to owe, that is, *Sax. agan, Goth. aigan, Sw. äga, to have or possess, the radical sense being to hold, to restrain or stop; hence the passive participle would signify held, bound. In this sense it was used by Spelman and Dryden. But ought is used, is irregular, being used in all persons both in the present and past tenses; as, I ought, thou oughtest, he ought; I see, ye, they ought.]*

1. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.

These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matt. xxiii.*

We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak. *Rom. xv.*

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers. *Matt. xxv.*

2. To be necessary; to behoove. Ought not Christ to have suffered these things and to enter into glory? *Luke xxiv.*

3. To be fit or expedient in a moral view. My brethren, these things ought not so to be. *James iii.*

4. As a participle, owed; was indebted to. The love and duty I long have ought you. *Stydam.*

That followed, sir, which to myself I ought. *Dryden.*

[In this sense, obsolete.]

5. In Chaucer's time, it was used impersonally. "We ought us werke," that is, well it behooveth us to work.

OUNCE, n. ounce. [*L. uncia, the twelfth part of any thing; Gr. ογγια; but the Greek is from the Latin; Fr. once; It. oncia, an ounce, and an inch; Sp. onza; D. once; G. unze. Inch is from the same root, being the twelfth part of a foot.*]

1. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. In troy weight, the ounce is 20 pennyweights, each of 24 grains.

2. An animal of the genus *Felis*. [*See Ounce.*]

OUND ED, } a. Waving. [*Fr. onde, L.*

OUND ING, } a. unda. [Not used.] *Chaucer.*

OUPHE, n. oof y. [Teutonic, *alp*; but probably contracted from *elf*; *G. auff*.] A fairy; a goblin; an elf. *Obs.* *Shak.*

OUPHEN, n. ooffen. *Elfish. Obs. Shak.*

OUR, *u.* [Sax. *ure*; in the oblique cases, *urum, urne*, whence our vulgar *our*; Sw. *vär*; Dan. *vör*; Ir. *ur*; Basque, *gure*.]

1. Pertaining or belonging to us; as our country; our rights; our troops.
2. *Ours*, which is primarily the possessive case of *our*, is never used as an adjective, but as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it belongs. Your house is on a plain; *ours* is on a hill. This is good English, but certainly *ours* must be the nominative to *is*, or it has none.

Their organs are better disposed than *ours* for receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects.

Here *ours* stands in the place of *our organs*, and cannot, in conformity with any rule of construction, be in the possessive case.

The same thing was done by them in suing in their courts, which is now done by us in suing in *ours*.

OURANOGRAPIH, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος*, heaven, and *γραφω*, to describe.] A description of the heavens. *Hist. Roy. Society.*

OURSELF, *pron. reciprocal.* [*our* and *self*.] This is added after *we* and *us*, and sometimes is used without either for *myself*, in the regal style only; as, *we ourselves* will follow.

—Unless we would denude *ourselves* of all force to defend us.

OURSELVES, *plu. of myself.* We or us, not others; added to *we*, by way of emphasis or opposition.

We *ourselves* might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do.

Safe in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand.

OUSE, *n. ooz.* [for *ooze*.] Tanner's bark.

OUSEL, *n. oo'z.* [Sax. *osle*.] The black-bird, a species of the genus *Turdus*.

OUST, *v. t.* [Fr. *ôter*, for *ouster*.] It seems to be a contracted word, for in Norman, *oghsta* is ousted. I take this to be our vulgar *oust*, used in the sense of *lift*. The usual signification then will be that of the Latin *tallo, sustulit*.]

1. To take away; to remove. Multiplications of actions upon the case were former, and thereby wager of law ousted.
2. To eject; to disseize.

Afterward the lesser, reversioner or remainder-man or any stranger doth eject or oust the leasee of his term.

OUSTED, *pp.* Taken away; removed; ejected.

OUSTER, *n.* Amotion of possession; disseizin; dispossession; ejection.

Ouster of the freehold is effected by abatement, intrusion, disseizin, discontinuance or forfeiture.

Ouster *le main*, [ouster and Fr. *le main*, the hand.]

A delivery of lands out of the hands of a guardian, or out of the king's hands; or a judgment given for that purpose.

OUSTING, *ppn.* Taking away; removing; ejecting.

OUT, *adv.* [Sax. *ut*; D. *uit*; G. *aus*; Dan. *ud*; Sw. *ut*.] In Scotland, it is used as a

verb, to lay out. The primary sense of the verb must be to issue forth, to depart. In Russ. of signifies *from*.]

1. Without; on the outside; not within; on the exterior or beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; opposed to in or *within*; as, to go *out* and come *in*; to rush *out*.
2. Abroad; not at home. The master of the house is *out*; a colloquial phrase for *gone out*.
3. In a state of disclosure or discovery. The secret is *out*, that is, has come out, is disclosed. We shall find out the rogue.
4. Not concealed.

When these are gone, The woman will be *out*.

5. In a state of extinction. The candle or the fire is *out*.
6. In a state of being exhausted. The wine is *out*.
7. In a state of destitution. We are *out* of bread corn.

Not in office or employment. I care not who is in or who is *out*. He is *out* of business.

9. Abroad or from home, in a party, at church, in a parade, &c. He was not *out* to-day. The militia companies are *out*. The man was *out* in a frolic last night.
10. To the end.

Hear me *out*. Loudly; without restraint; as, to laugh *out*.

12. Not in the hands of the owner. The land is *out* upon a lease.
13. In an error.

As a musician that will always play, And yet is always out at the same note.

14. At a loss; in a puzzle. I have forgot my part, and I am *out*.
15. Uncovered; with clothes torn; as, to be *out* at the knees or elbows.
16. Away, so as to consume; as, to sleep *out* the best time in the morning.
17. Deficient; having expended. He was *out* of pocket. He was *out* fifty pounds.

It is used as an exclamation with the force of command, away; begone; as, *out* with the dog.

18. *Out upon you, out upon it*, expressions of dislike or contempt.

Out is much used as a modifier of verbs; as, to come *out*, to go *out*, to lead *out*, to run *out*, to leak *out*, to creep *out*, to flow *out*, to pass *out*, to look *out*, to burn *out*, to cut *out*, to saw *out*, to grow *out*, to spin *out*, to write *out*, to boil *out*, to beat *out*, &c. hearing the sense of issuing, extending, drawing from, separating, bringing to open view, or in short, the passing of a limit that incloses or restrains; or bearing the metaphorical sense of vanishing, coming to an end.

Out of. In this connection, *out* may be considered as an adverb, and *of* as a preposition.

1. Proceeding from; as produce. Plants grow *out* of the earth. He paid me *out* of his own funds.

Keep thy heart with all diligence, for *out of* it are the issues of life. Prov. iv.

Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. James iii.

2. From or proceeding from a place, or the interior of a place; as, to take any thing *out* of the house. Mark xiii.
3. Beyond; as *out of* the power of fortune. They were *astounded out* of measure. Mark x.

From, noting taking or derivation.

4. From, noting taking or derivation.
5. Not in, noting extraordinary exertion.

Be instant in season, *out of* season. 2 Tim. iv.

6. Not in, noting exclusion, dismissal, departure, absence or dereliction; as *out of* favor; *out of* use; *out of* place; *out of* fashion.
7. Not in, noting unfitness or impropriety. He is *witty out of* season. The seed was sown *out of* season.
8. Not within, noting extraordinary delay; as, a ship is *out of* time.
9. Not within; abroad; as *out of* the door or house.
10. From, noting copy from an original; as, to cite or copy *out* of Horace.
11. From, noting rescue or liberation; as, to be delivered *out* of afflictions.

Christiunity recovered the law of nature *out of* all those errors.

12. Not in, noting deviation, exorbitance or irregularity. This is *out of* all method; *out of* all rule. He goes *out of* his way to find cause of censure. He is *out of* order.
13. From, noting dereliction or departure. He will not be flattered or frightened *out of* his duty. He attempted to laugh *me out of* virtue.
14. From, noting loss or change of state. The mouth is *out of* taste; the instrument is *out of* tune.
15. Not according to, noting deviation; as, he acts or speaks *out of* character.
16. Beyond; not within the limits of; as, to be *out of* hearing, *out of* sight, *out of* reach. Time *out of* mind, is time beyond the reach of memory.
17. Noting loss or exhaustion; as, to be *out of* breath.
18. Noting loss; as *out of* hope.
19. By means of.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny.

20. In consequence of, noting the motive, source or reason.

What they do not grant *out of* the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience.

So we say, a thing is done *out of* envy, spite or ambition.

Out of hand, immediately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.

Gather we our forces *out of* hand.

Out of print, denotes that a book is not in market, or to be purchased; the copies printed having been all sold.

OUT, *v. t.* To eject; to expel; to deprive by expulsion.

The French having been *outed* of their holds.

In composition, *out* signifies beyond, more, ejection or extension.

For the participles of the following compounds, see the simple verbs.

OUTACT', v. t. To do beyond; to exceed in act.
 He has made me heir to treasures.
 Would make me *outact* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*

OUTBALANCE, v. t. To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.
 Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
 When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden.*

OUTBAR, v. t. To shut out by bars or fortification.
 These to *outbar* with painful pinions. *Spenser.*

OUTBID', v. t. To bid more than another; to offer a higher price.
 For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold,
 Prevent the greedy and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

OUTBID', } Exceeded in the price
 OUTBIDDEN, } pp. offered.

OUTBINDER, n. One that outbids.

OUTBIDDING, ppr. Bidding a price beyond another.

OUTBLOWN, pp. Inflated; swelled with wind. *Dryden.*

OUTBLUSH, v. t. To exceed in rosy color. *Shippam.*

OUTBORN, a. Foreign; not native. [*Little used.*]

OUTBOUND, a. Destined or proceeding from a country or harbor to a distant country or port; as an *outbound* ship. *Dryden.*
 [The usual phrase among seamen is *outward bound.*]

OUTBRAVE, v. t. To bear down by more daring or insolent conduct.
 I would outbrave the sternest eyes that look,
 Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
 To win thee, lady. *Shak.*

2. To exceed in splendid appearance.
 The towers as well as men *outbrave* the sky. *Cowley.*

OUTBRAZEN, v. t. To bear down with a brazen face or impudence.

OUTBREAK, n. A bursting forth; eruption.
 The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shak.*

OUTBREAKING, n. That which bursts forth. *Herbert.*

OUTBREATH, v. t. To weary by having better breath. *Shak.*

2. To expire. *Spenser.*

OUTBUD', v. i. To sprout forth. *Spenser.*

OUTBUILD, v. t. *outbuild.* To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

OUTCAUNT', v. t. To surpass in canting. *Pope.*

OUTCAST, pp. or a. Cast out; thrown away; rejected as useless. *Spenser.*

OUTCAST, n. One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country. *Is. xvi.*

OUTCEPT, for *except*, is not in use. *B. Jonson.*

OUTCLIMB, v. t. To climb beyond. *Davenant.*

OUTCOMPASS, v. t. To exceed due bounds. *Bacon.*

OUTCRAFT, v. t. To exceed in cunning. *Shak.*

OUTCRY, n. A vehement or loud cry; cry of distress. *Dehnam.*

2. Clamor; noisy opposition or detestation. *South.*

3. Sale at public auction. *Jinsworth.*

OUTDARE, v. t. To dare or venture beyond. *Shak.*

OUTDATE, v. t. To antedate; as *outdated* ceremonies. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

OUTDID, v. t. pret. *outdid*; pp. *outdone*. [See *Do.*]
 To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.
 An imposture *outdoes* the original. *L'Estrange.*

I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay. *Sufft.*

OUTDINGING, ppr. Excelling; surpassing in performance. *Pope.*

OUTDOING, n. Excess in performance.

OUTDONE, pp. of *outdo*.

OUTDRINK', v. t. [See *Drink.*] To exceed in drinking. *Donne.*

OUTDWELL', v. t. To dwell or stay beyond. *Shak.*

OUTER, a. [*comp. of out.*] Being on the outside; external; opposed to *inner*; as the *outer* wall; the *outer* part of a thing; the *outer* court or gate.

OUTERLY, adv. Towards the outside. *Greiv.*

OUTERMOST, a. [*superl. from outer.*] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; as the *outermost* row. *Boyle.*

OUTFACE, v. t. To brave; to bear down with an imposing front or with impudence; to stare down. *Shak. Raleigh.*

OUTFALL, n. A fall of water; a canal.

OUTFAWN, v. t. To exceed in fawning or adulation. *Hudibras.*

OUTFEAST, v. t. To exceed in feasting. *Taylor.*

OUTFIT, n. A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage; usually in the plural, *outfits*, the expenses of equipping and furnishing a ship for a voyage.

OUTFLANK, v. t. To extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.

OUTFLY, v. t. To fly faster than another; to advance before in flight or progress. *Garth.*

OUTFOOL, v. t. To exceed in folly. *Young.*

OUTFORM, n. External appearance. *B. Jonson.*

OUTFROWN', v. t. To frown down; to overbear by frowning. *Shak.*

OUTGATE, n. An outlet; a passage outward. *Spenser.*

OUTGENERAL, v. t. To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill. *Chestfield.*

OUTGIVE, v. t. *outgive*'. To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*

OUTGO', v. t. [See *Go.*] To go beyond; to advance before in going; to go faster. 2. To surpass; to excel. *Carac.* *Dryden.*

3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Dehnam.*

OUTGOING, ppr. Going beyond.

OUTGOING, n. The act of going out.

2. The state of going out. *Ps. lxxv.*

3. Utmost border; extreme limit. *Josh. xvii.*

OUTGRIN', v. t. To surpass in grinning. *Addison.*

OUTGROW, v. t. To surpass in growth.

2. To grow too great or too old for any thing. Children *outgrow* their garments, and men *outgrow* their usefulness.

OUTGROWN, pp. of *outgrow*.

OUTGUARD, n. A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; or a guard at the farthest distance; any thing for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended. *Dryden. South.*

OUTHER'OD, v. t. To surpass in enormity, absurdity or cruelty. *Beddoes.*

OUTHOUSE, n. A small house or building at a little distance from the main house.

OUTJEST', v. t. To overpower by jesting. *Shak.*

OUTJUGGLE, v. t. To surpass in juggling. *Hall.*

OUTKNAVE, v. t. *outna've*. To surpass in knavery. *L'Estrange.*

OUTLAND, a. [Sax. *utlande*, a foreigner.] Foreign. *Obs.* *Strutt.*

OUTLANDER, n. A foreigner; not a native. *Obs.* *Wood.*

OUTLANDISH, a. [Sax. *utlandisc*; *out* and *land*.]
 1. Foreign; not native. *Donne.*
 Nevertheless, even him did *outlandish* women cause to sin. *Neh. xiii.*

2. Born or produced in the interior country, or among rude people; hence, vulgar; rustic; rude; slowwitted. [*This is the sense in which the word is among us most generally used.*]

OUTLAST, v. t. To last longer than something else; to exceed in duration. Candles laid in bran will *outlast* others of the same stuff. *Bacon.*

OUTLAW, n. [Sax. *utlaga*; *out* and *law*.] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. Formerly any person might kill an outlaw; but it is now held unlawful for any person to put to death an outlaw, except the sheriff, who has a warrant for that purpose. *Blackstone.*

OUTLAW, v. t. [Sax. *utlagian*.] To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe. *Blackstone.*

OUTLAWED, pp. Excluded from the benefit of law.

OUTLAWING, ppr. Depriving of the benefit of law.

OUTLAWRY, n. The putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection; the punishment of a man who when called into court, contemptuously refuses to appear. *Blackstone.*

OUTLAY, n. A laying out or expending; expenditure.

OUTLEAP, v. t. To leap beyond; to pass by leaping.

OUTLEAP, n. Sally; flight; escape. *Locke.*

OUTLET, n. Passage outward; the place or the means by which any thing escapes or is discharged. A gate is the *outlet* of a city or fort. The mouth of a river is its *outlet*. Colonies are the *outlets* of a populous nation. *Bacon.*

OUTLICKER, n. In ships, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.

OUTLIE, v. t. To exceed in lying. *Hall.*

OUTLIER, n. One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him. *Freven.*

OUTLINE, n. Contour; the line by which a figure is defined; the exterior line.

2. The first sketch of a figure.
 3. First general sketch of any scheme or design.
OUTLINE, *v. t.* To draw the exterior line; to delineate; to sketch.
OUTLIVE, *v. l.* To live beyond; to survive; *v. l. outlive*. To live after something has ceased; as, a man may *outlive* his children; a person may *outlive* his estate, his fame and his usefulness.
 They live too long who happiness *outlive*.
Dryden.
 2. To live better or to better purpose.
Scott.
OUTLIVER, *n.* A survivor.
OUTLOOK, *v. t.* To face down; to brow-beat.
 2. To select. [*Not in use.*]
OUTLOOK, *n.* Vigilant watch; foresight.
 [*But look-out is generally used.*]
OUTLOPE, *n.* [*See Lope and Leap.*] An excursion. [*Not used.*]
OUTLUS TRE, } *v. t.* To excel in bright-
OUTLUS TRE, } ness.
OUTLYING, *a.* Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design.
Pempe. Addison.
 2. Being on the exterior or frontier.
Gibbon.
OUTMARCH, *v. t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.
 The horse *outmarched* the foot.
Clarendon.
OUTMEASURE, *v. t.* *outmez'ur.* To exceed in measure or extent.
Brown.
OUTMOST, *a.* Farthest outward; most remote from the middle.
Milton.
OUTNUMBER, *v. t.* To exceed in number.
 The troops *outnumbered* those of the enemy.
Chapman.
OUTPACE, *v. t.* To outgo; to leave behind.
Chapman.
OUTPARAMOUR, *v. t.* [*See Paramour.*] To exceed in keeping mistresses.
Shak.
OUTPARISH, *n.* A parish lying without the walls, or on the border.
Grant.
OUTPART, *n.* A part remote from the center or main part.
Jyliff.
OUTPASS, *v. t.* To pass beyond; to exceed in progress.
Kirwan.
OUTPOISE, *v. t.* *outpoiz'*. To outweigh.
Howell.
OUTPORCH, *n.* An entrance.
Milton.
OUTPOST, *n.* A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army.
 2. The troops placed at such a station.
Marshall.
OUTPOUR, *v. t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream.
Milton.
 2. To effuse.
OUTPOURING, *n.* A pouring out; effusion.
Milner. Bogue.
OUTPRAVY, *v. t.* To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty.
Scott.
OUTPREACH, *v. t.* To surpass in preaching; to produce more effect in inculcating lessons or truth.
 And for a villain's quick conversion
 A pilly can *outpreach* a parson.
J. Trumbull.
OUTPRIZE, *v. t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth.
Shak.
OUTRAGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. outrager; Arn. outrachi, outragi; It. allruggiare; Sp. Port.*

ultrajar; from the L. ultra, beyond, It. oltre, with the common termination age; or more probably it is a compound of ultra, oltra, oltre, with the Sp. ajar, to spoil, to mar, to abuse with injurious language.]

To treat with violence and wrong; to abuse by rude or insolent language; to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind.
 Base and insolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return.
Atterbury.
 This interview *outrages* all decency.
Broome.
OUTRAGE, *v. i.* To commit exorbitances; to be guilty of violent rudeness.
Archam.
OUTRAGE, *n.* [*Fr. id; It. allruggio; Sp. Port. ultragic.*]
 Injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief. Rude abusive language, scurrility, or opprobrious and contemptuous words, may be an *outrage* to persons, or to decency and civility. A violent attack upon person or property is an *outrage*.
 He wrought great *outrages*, wasting all the country where he went.
Spenser.
OUTRAGEOUS, *a.* [*It. allruggioso; Fr. outrageux.*]
 1. Violent; furious; exorbitant; exceeding all bounds of moderation; as *outrageous* villainies; *outrageous* talk; *outrageous* abuse.
Sidney. Spenser.
 2. Excessive; exceeding reason or decency; as *outrageous* panegyric.
Dryden.
 3. Enormous; atrocious; as *outrageous* crimes.
Shak.
 4. Tumultuous; turbulent.
OUTRAGEOUSLY, *adv.* With great violence; furiously; excessively.
Spenser. South.
OUTRAGEOUSNESS, *n.* Fury; violence or enormity.
Dryden.
OUTRAZE, *v. t.* To raze to extermination.
Sandys.
OUTRE, *a. out'ra'y.* [*Fr.*] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant.
Geddes.
OUTREACH, *v. t.* To go or extend beyond.
Brown.
OUTREASON, *v. t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning.
South.
OUTRECKON, *v. t.* To exceed in assumed computation.
Pearson.
OUTREIGN, *v. t.* To reign through the whole of.
Spenser.
OUTRIDE, *v. t.* To pass by riding; to ride the effort of.
Hall.
OUTRIDE, *v. i.* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle.
Addison.
OUTRIDER, *n.* A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. [*Not used.*]
Dict.
 2. One who travels about on horseback.
 3. An attending servant.
OUTRIGGER, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a strong beam fixed on the side of a ship and projecting from it, in order to secure the masts in the operation of careening, by counteracting the strain it suffers from the effort of the careening tackle; also, a boom occasionally used in the tops to thrust out the breast back-stays to windward, to increase the angle of tension,

and give additional security to the topmast. [*See Frow.*]
Mar. Dict.
OUTRIGHT, *adv.* Immediately; without delay; at once.
 2. Completely.
OUTRIVAL, *v. t.* To surpass in excellence.
Addison.
OUTROAR, *v. t.* To exceed in roaring.
Shak.
OUTRODE, *n.* An excursion. 1 *Macc. v.*
OUTROOT, *v. t.* To eradicate; to extirpate.
Rose.
OUTRUN, *v. t.* To exceed in running; to leave behind in running.
Dryden.
 2. To exceed; as, to *outrun* one's income.
Addison.
OUTSAIL, *v. t.* To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing.
Broome.
OUTSCAPE, *n.* Power of escaping. [*Not used.*]
Chapman.
OUTSCORN, *v. t.* To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise.
OUTSCOURINGS, *n.* [*out and scour.*] Substances washed or scoured out.
Buckland.
OUTSELL, *v. t.* To exceed in amount of sales.
 2. To exceed in the prices of things sold.
 3. To gain a higher price.
Shak.
OUTSET, *n.* Beginning; first entrance on any business.
Mason. Smith.
 Every thing almost depends upon giving a proper direction to this *outset* of life.
J. Floues.
OUTSHINE, *v. t.* To send forth brightness or luster.
Shak.
 2. To excel in luster or excellence; as, Homer *outshines* all other poets.
Addison.
OUTSHOOT, *v. t.* To exceed in shooting.
Dryden.
Verri.
OUTSHUT, *v. t.* To shut out or exclude.
Donne.
OUTSIDE, *n.* The external part of a thing; the part, end or side which forms the surface or superficies.
Bacon. Dryden.
 2. Superficial appearance; exterior; as the *outside* of a man or of manners.
 Created beings see nothing but our *outside*.
Addison.
 3. Person; external man. *Shak. Bacon.*
 4. The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure.
 I then open the door of my chamber and found the family standing on the *outside*.
Spectator.
 5. The utmost.
Mortimer.
OUTSIT, *v. t.* To sit beyond the time of any thing.
South.
OUTSKIP, *v. t.* To avoid by flight.
B. Jonson.
OUTSKIRT, *n.* Border; outpost; suburb.
Clarendon.
OUTSLEEP, *v. t.* To sleep beyond.
Shak.
OUTSOAR, *v. t.* To soar beyond.
Gov. of the Tongue.
OUTSOUND, *v. t.* To surpass in sound.
Hammond.
OUTSPEAK, *v. t.* To speak something beyond; to exceed.
Shak.
OUTSPORT, *v. t.* To sport beyond; to outdo in sporting.
Shak.
OUTSPREAD, *v. t.* To extend; to spread; to diffuse.
Pope.

OUTSTAND, *v. t.* To resist effectually; to withstand; to sustain without yielding. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

2. To stand beyond the proper time. *Shak.*
OUTSTAND, *v. t.* To project outwards from the main body.

OUTSTANDING, *ppr.* Resisting effectually. [*Little used.*]

3. Projecting outward.

3. Not collected; unpaid; as *outstanding* debts.

The whole amount of revenues—as *well outstanding* as collected. *Hamilton.*

OUTSTARE, *v. t.* To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery; as we say, to *stare out* of countenance. *Shak.*

OUTSTEP, *v. t.* To step or go beyond; to exceed. *Cumberland.*

OUTSTORM, *v. t.* To overbear by storming. *Insults the tempest and outstorms the skies.* *J. Barlow.*

OUTSTREET, *n.* A street in the extremities of a town.

OUTSTRETCH, *v. t.* To extend; to stretch or spread out; to expand. *Milton.*

OUTSTRIDE, *v. t.* To surpass in striding. *B. Jonson.*

OUTSTRIP, *v. t.* To outgo; to outrun; to advance beyond. *South. Dryden.*

OUTSWEAR, *v. t.* To exceed in swearing; to overpower by swearing. *Shak.*

OUTSWEETEN, *v. t.* To exceed in sweetness. *Shak.*

OUTSWELL, *v. t.* To overflow; to exceed in swelling.

OUTTALK, *v. t.* *outtalk'.* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking. *Shak.*

OUTTHROW, *v. t.* To throw out or beyond. *Shak.*

OUTTONGUE, *v. t.* *outtong'.* To bear down by talk, clamor or noise. *Shak.*

OUTTOP, *v. t.* To overtop. [*Not used.*] *Williams.*

OUTVALUE, *v. t.* To exceed in price or value. *Boyle.*

OUTVENOM, *v. t.* To exceed in poison. *Shak.*

OUTVIE, *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass. *Dryden. Addison.*

OUTVILAIN, *v. t.* To exceed in villainy. *Shak.*

OUTVOICE, *v. t.* *outvois'.* To exceed in roaring or clamor. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OUTVOTE, *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of suffrages. *South.*

OUTWALK, *v. t.* *outwalk'.* To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking.

2. To exceed the walking of a specter. *B. Jonson.*

OUTWALL, *n.* The exterior wall of a building or fortress.

2. Superficial appearance. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

OUTWARD, *a.* [Sax. *utward* or *uteward*; *ut*, out, and *ward*, L. *versus.*]

1. External; exterior; forming the superficial part; as the *outward* coat of an onion; an *outward* garment.

2. External; visible; opposed to *inward*; as *outward* late.

3. Extrinsic; adventitious. *And outward honor for an inward toil.* *Shak.*

4. Foreign; not intestine; as an *outward* var. [*Not now used.* We now say, *external* or *foreign* var.] *Huyard.*

5. Tending to the exterior part. *The fire will force its outward way.* *Dryden.*

6. In *Scripture*, civil; public; as opposed to *religious.* 1 Chron. xxvi.

7. In *theology*, carnal; fleshly; corporeal; not spiritual; as the *outward* man.

OUTWARD, *n.* External form. *Shak.*

OUTWARDS, } *adv.* To the outer parts; tending or directed towards the exterior.

The light falling on them [black bodies] is not reflected *outwards.* *Newton.*

2. From a port or country; as a ship bound *outwards.*

OUTWARD-BOUND, *a.* Proceeding from a port or country.

OUTWARDLY, *adv.* Externally; opposed to *inwardly*; as *outwardly* content, but *inwardly* uneasy.

2. In appearance; not sincerely. Many may *inwardly* reverence the goodness which they *outwardly* seem to despise.

OUTWASH, *v. t.* To wash out; to cleanse from. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

OUTWATCH, *v. t.* To surpass in watching. *B. Jonson.*

OUTWEAR, *v. t.* To wear out. [*Not used.*] *Donne.*

2. To pass tediously to the end. *By the stream, if I the night outwear—* *Pope.*

3. To last longer than something else. [*This is the common signification.*]

OUTWEED, *v. t.* To weed out; to extirpate, as a weed. *Spenser.*

OUTWEEP, *v. t.* To exceed in weeping. *Dryden.*

OUTWEIGH, *v. t.* *outwa'g.* [See *W'eigh.*]

1. To exceed in weight. *Wilkins.*

2. To exceed in value, influence or importance. *One self-approving hour whole years outweighs*

Of stupid stagers and of loud buzzas. *Pope.*

OUTWELL, *v. t.* or *i.* To pour out. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

OUTWENT, *pret.* of *outgo.*

OUTWHERE, *v. t.* To exceed in lewdness. *Pope.*

OUTWIN, *v. t.* To get out of. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

OUTWINB, *v. t.* To extricate by winding; to unlose. *Morr.*

OUTWING, *v. t.* To move faster on the wing; to outstrip. *Garth.*

OUTWIT, *v. t.* To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity. *Dryden.*

OUTWORK, *n.* The part of a fortification most remote from the main fortress or citadel. *Bacon.*

OUTWORN, *pp.* [See *Wear.*] Worn out; consumed by use. *Milton.*

OUTWORTH, *v. t.* To exceed in value. *Shak.*

OUTWREST, *v. t.* *outrest'.* To exert; to draw from or forth by violence. *Spenser.*

OUTWRITE, *v. t.* *outwri'te.* To surpass in writing. *Addison.*

OUTWROUGHT, *pp.* *outwraul'.* [See *Work.*] Outdone; exceeded in act or efficacy.

OUTZANY, *v. t.* [See *Zany.*] To exceed in buffoonery.

OVAL, *a.* [Fr. *ovale*, from L. *ovum*, an egg.]

1. Of the shape or figure of an egg; oblong; curvilinear; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. It is sometimes synonymous with *elliptical*; but an ellipsis is equally broad at both ends, and is not strictly egg-shaped. *Encycy.*

2. Pertaining to eggs; done in the egg; as *oval* conceptions. *Brown.*

OVAL, *n.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg. *Watts.*

OVARIOUS, *a.* Consisting of eggs; as *ovarious* food. *Thomson.*

OVARY, *n.* [Fr. *ovaire*; L. *ovarium*, from *ovum*, an egg.]

The part of a female animal in which the eggs are formed or lodged; or the part in which the fetus is supposed to be formed. *Encycy. Coz.*

OVATE, } *a.* [L. *ovatus*, from *ovum*, an

OVATED, } *a.* egg.] Egg-shaped; as an *ovate* leaf. *Martyn.*

OVATE-LANCEOLATE, *a.* Having something of the form of an egg and a lance, inclining to the latter. *Martyn.*

OVATE-SUBULATE, *a.* Having something of the form of an egg and an awl, but most tending to the latter. *Martyn.*

OVATION, *n.* [L. *ovatio.*] In *Roman* antiquity, a lesser triumph allowed to commanders who had conquered without blood, or defeated an insuperable enemy. *Encycy.*

OVATO-OB'LONG, *a.* Oblong in the shape of an egg, or with the end lengthened. *Martyn.*

OVEN, *n. wvn.* [Sax. *G. ofen*; D. *oven*; Dan. *ovn.* Qu. Gr. *ἄσπις*, Sw. *ugn.* In Russ. *orai* are small wooden kilns for drying corn. *Trayk.*]

An arch of brick or stone work, for baking bread and other things for food. *Ovens* are made in chimneys or set in the open air.

O'VER, *prep.* [Sax. *uber*, *ofer*; Goth. *ufar*; G. *uber*; D. *Dan.* *over*; Sw. *ofter*; Gr. *ὑπερ*, whence probably L. *super*; Arm. *uwar*, *war*, *oar*, *ar*; Ir. *ar*, formerly *fair* or *fer*; W. *ar*; Corn. *uar.* Qu. Gr. *ὑπερα*. This word corresponds in sense with *עבר* in the Shemitic dialects, signifying to pass, in almost any manner; to pass over, to pass by, to pass beyond, to pass away, to pass over, in short, to move, depart or go. Sax. *faran*, to *fare*. Hence the derivative sense of beyond, either on the other side or above; hence the sense of excess, which supposes the passing of a limit; hence the sense of *opposite* or *against*, in the Gr. *ὑπερ*, for the further side of a river is the opposite side. We do not use the word in this sense, except with *against*. See Class Br. No. 23. The Persian corres-

ponding word is *فرا* *fara*, which coincides nearly with the Greek *ὑπερα*, and both seem to be more directly from the Ar. *عبر* *abar* to go beyond. Class Br. No. 37.]

1. Across; from side to side; implying a passing or roving either above the sub-

stance or thing, or on the surface of it. Thus we say, a dog leaps *over* a stream, or *over* a table; a boat sails *over* a lake.

2. Above in place or position; opposed to *below*; as the clouds *over* our heads. The smoke rises *over* the city.

The mercy-seat that is *over* the testimony.

Ex. xxx.

3. Above, denoting superiority in excellence, dignity or value; as the advantages which the christian world has *over* the heathen.

Swift.

Young Pallas shone conspicuous *o'er* the rest.

4. Above in authority, implying the right or power of superintending or governing; opposed to *under*.

Thou shalt be *over* my house. Gen. xli. I will make thee ruler *over* many things. Matt. xxv.

5. Upon the surface or whole surface; through the whole extent; as, to wander *over* the earth; to walk *over* a field, or *over* a city.

6. Upon. Watch *over* your children. Dost thou not watch *over* my sin? Job xiv. His tender mercies are *over* all his works. Ps. cxlv.

7. During the whole time; from beginning to end; as, to keep any thing *over* night; to keep corn *over* winter.

8. Above the top; covering; immersing; as, the water is *over* the shoes or boots. *Over* night. In this phrase, *over* sometimes signifies *before*; as, when preparing for a journey, we provide things necessary *over* night.

Over, in poetry, is often contracted into *o'er*.

O'VER, *adv.* From side to side; as a board a foot *over*; a tree a foot *over*, a foot in diameter.

2. On the opposite side. The boat is safe *over*.

3. From one to another by passing; as, to deliver *over* goods to another.

4. From one country to another by passing; as, to carry any thing *over* to France, or to bring any thing *over* to England.

Bacon.

5. On the surface.

6. Above the top.

Good measure, pressed down and shaken together, and running *over*, shall men give into your bosom. Luke vi.

7. More than the quantity assigned; beyond a limit.

He that gathered much had nothing *over*. Ex. xvi.

8. Throughout; from beginning to end completely; as, to read *over* a book; to argue a question *over* again.

Over and *over*, repeatedly; once and again. And every night review'd it *o'er* and *o'er*.

Harte.

Over again, once more; with repetition. O kill not all my kindred *o'er* again.

Dryden.

Over and *above*, besides; beyond what is supposed or limited.

He gained, *over* and *above*, the good will of the people. *L'Esrange.*

Over against, opposite; in front.

Over against this church stands a large hospital. *Addison.*

Over is used with rolling or turning from side to side; as, to turn *over*; to roll *over*. To give *over*, to cease from; as, to give *over* an enterprize.

2. To consider as in a hopeless state; as, the physicians have given *over* their patient.

Over, in composition, denotes spreading, covering above; as in *overcast*, *overflow*; or across, as to *overbear*; or above, as to *overhang*; or turning, changing sides, as in *overturn*; or more generally beyond, implying excess or superiority, as in *over-act*, *overcome*.

O'VER, *a. Past.*

The Olympic games were *over*. *Milner.*

2. Upper; covering; as *over-shoes*; *over-leather*.

OVERABOUND, *v. i.* To abound more than enough; to be superabundant.

Pope.

OVERACT, *v. t.* To act or perform to excess; as, he *overacted* his part.

Atterbury.

OVERACT, *v. t.* To act more than is necessary.

B. Janson.

OVERAGITATE, *v. t.* To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient.

Hall.

OVERALLS, *n.* A kind of trousers.

OVERANXIOUS, *a.* Anxious to excess.

OVERARCH, *v. t.* To arch over; to cover with an arch.

Blown with *o'erarching* shades. *Pope.*

OVERAWE, *v. t. overawe*. To restrain by awe, fear or superior influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates and *overawe* the subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

OVERBALANCE, *v. t.* To weigh down; to exceed in weight, value or importance. The evils which spring from vice *overbalance* all its pleasures.

OVERBALANCE, *n.* Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent; as an *overbalance* of exports; an *overbalance* of probabilities.

Temple. Locke.

OVERBATTLE, *a.* [qu. from the root of *batten*, to fatten.]

Too fruitful; exuberant. [Not used.]

Hooker.

OVERBEAR, *v. t.* [See *Bear*.] To bear down; to repress; to subdue.

The point of reputation, when the news first came of the battle lost, did *overbear* the reason of war. *Bacon.*

Yet fortune, valor, all is *overborne*

By numbers. *Derham.*

Till *overborne* with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryden.*

OVERBEARING, *ppr.* Bearing down; repressing.

Over, *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; disposed or tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery.

OVERBEND, *v. t.* To bend or stretch to excess.

Donne.

OVERBID, *v. t.* To bid or offer beyond.

2. To bid or offer more than an equivalent.

OVERBLOW, *v. i.* To blow with too much violence; *a. seaman's phrase.*

2. To blow over, or be past its violence. [Not used.]

OVERBLOW, *v. t.* To blow away; to dissipate by wind.

Waller.

OVERBLOWN, *ppn.* Blown by and gone; blown away; driven by; past. *Dryden.*

And when this cloud of sorrow's *overblown*.

Waller.

OVERBOARD, *adv.* [over and Fr. *bord*, side.] Literally, over the side of a ship; hence,

out of a ship or from on board; as, to fall *overboard*; which of course is to fall into the water. *Mar. Dict.*

OVERBROW, *v. t.* To hang over. *Collins.*

OVERBUILT, *pp. overbuilt*. Built over. *Milton.*

OVERBULK, *v. t.* To oppress by bulk. [Not used.] *Shak.*

OVERBURDEN, *v. t.* To load with too great weight. *Sidney.*

OVERBURDENED, *pp.* Overloaded.

OVERBURN, *v. t.* To burn too much. *Mortimer.*

OVERBUSY, *a. overbizy*. Too busy; officious. *Decay of Piety.*

OVERBUY, *v. t.* To buy at too dear a rate. *Dryden.*

OVERCANOPY, *v. t.* To cover as with a canopy. *Shak.*

OVERCARE, *n.* Excessive care or anxiety. *Dryden.*

OVERCAREFUL, *a.* Careful to excess.

OVERCARRY, *v. t.* To carry too far; to carry or urge beyond the proper point. *Hayward.*

OVERCAST, *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

The clouds that *overcast* our morn shall fly. *Dryden.*

2. To cast or compute at too high a rate; to rate too high.

The king in his account of peace and calms did much *overcast* his fortunes— *Bacon.*

3. To sew over.

OVERCAST, *pp.* Clouded; overspread with clouds or gloom.

The dawn is *overcast*. *Addison.*

Our days of ease are sad and *overcast*. *Raleigh.*

OVERCAUTIOUS, *a.* Cautious or prudent to excess. *Addison.*

OVERCHARGE, *v. t.* To charge or load to excess; to cloy; to oppress.

The heavy load of abundance with which we *overcharge* nature— *Raleigh.*

2. To crowd too much.

Our language is *overcharged* with consonants. *Addison.*

3. To burden.

4. To fill to excess; to surcharge; as, to *overcharge* the memory. *Locke.*

5. To load with too great a charge, as a gun. *Denham.*

6. To charge too much; to enter in an account more than is just.

OVERCHARGE, *n.* An excessive load or burden.

2. A charge in an account of more than is just.

3. A charge beyond what is proper.

OVERCLIMB, *v. t.* To climb over. *Surrey.*

OVERCLOUD, *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds. *Tickel.*

OVERCLOY, *v. t.* To fill beyond satiety. *Shak.*

OVERCOLD, *a.* Cold to excess. *Wiscam.*

OVERCOME, *v. t.* [See *Come*.] To conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; as, to *overcome* enemies in battle.

2. To surmount; to get the better of; as, to *overcome* difficulties or obstacles.

3. To overflow; to surcharge. [Not used.] *Philips.*

4. To come upon; to invade. [Not used.]

OVERCOME, *v. i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious. *Rom. iii.*

OVERCOMER, *n.* One who vanquishes or surmounts.

OVERCOMINGLY, *adv.* With superiority. *More.*

OVERCONFIDENCE, *n.* Excessive confidence.

OVERCORN', *v. t.* To corn to excess.

OVERCOUNT', *v. t.* To rate above the true value. *Shak.*

OVERCOVER, *v. t.* To cover completely. *Shak.*

OVERCREDULOUS, *a.* Too apt to believe. *Shak.*

OVERCROW, *v. t.* To crow as in triumph. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

OVERCURIOS, *a.* Curious or nice to excess. *Bacon.*

OVERDATE, *v. t.* To date beyond the proper period. *Milton.*

OVERDIGHT, *a.* Covered over. *Obs.*

OVERDILIGENT, *a.* Diligent to excess. *Spenser.*

OVERDO, *v. t.* To do or perform too much. *Shak.*

2. To harass; to fatigue; to oppress by too much action or labor.

3. To boil, bake or roast too much. *Sicif.*

OVERDÖ, *v. t.* To labor too hard; to do too much. *Greiv.*

OVERDONE, *pp.* Overacted; acted to excess.

2. Wearing or oppressed by too much labor. 3. Boiled, baked or roasted too much. *Sicif.*

OVERDRESS', *v. t.* To dress to excess; to adorn too much. *Pope.*

OVERDRINK', *v. t.* To drink to excess.

OVERDRIVE, *v. t.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength. *Gen. xxxiii.*

OVERDRY', *v. t.* To dry too much. *Burton.*

OVEREAGER, *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire. *Goodman.*

OVEREAGERLY, *adv.* With excessive eagerness.

OVEREAGERNESS, *n.* Excess of earnestness.

OVEREAT, *v. t.* To eat to excess.

OVERELEGANT, *a.* Elegant to excess. *Johnson.*

OVEREMPTY, *v. t.* To make too empty. *Carac.*

OVEREYE, *v. t.* To superintend; to inspect. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. To observe; to remark. *Raleigh.*

OVERFALL, *n.* A cataract; the fall of a river.

OVERFATIGUE, *n.* *overfatig'g.* Excessive fatigue.

OVERFATIGUED, *v. t.* *overfatig'g.* To fatigue to excess. *Watts.*

OVERFEED, *v. t.* To feed to excess. *Dryden.*

OVERFILL, *v. t.* To fill to excess; to surcharge. *Dryden.*

OVERFLOOD, *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate. *Dryden.*

OVERFLOURISH, *v. t.* *overflour'ish.* To make excessive display or flourish. *Collier.*

OVERFLOW, *v. t.* To spread over, as water; to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid.

2. To fill beyond the brim.

3. To deluge; to overwhelm; to cover, as with numbers.

The northern nations *overflowed* all christendom. *Spenser.*

OVERFLOW, *v. i.* To run over; to swell and run over the brim or banks. *Dryden.*

2. To be abundant; to abound; to exuberate; as *overflowing* plenty. *Rogers.*

OVERFLOW, *n.* An inundation; also, superabundance. *Bacon.*

OVERFLOWING, *ppr.* Spreading over, as a fluid; inundating; running over the brim or banks.

OVERFLOWING, *a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant.

OVERFLOWING, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness. *Denham.*

OVERFLOWINGLY, *adv.* Exuberantly; in great abundance. *Boyle.*

OVERFLUSH', *v. t.* To flush to excess.

OVERFLUSHED, *pp.* Flushed to excess; reddened to excess.

2. Elated to excess. *Addison.*

OVERFLY', *v. t.* To pass over or cross by flight. *Dryden.*

OVERFORWARD, *a.* Forward to excess.

OVERFORWARDNESS, *a.* Too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness. *Hale.*

OVERFREIGHT, *v. t.* *overfra'te.* [See *Freight.*]

To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers; as, to *overfreight* a boat.

OVERFRUITFUL, *a.* Too rich; producing superabundant crops. *Dryden.*

OVERGET', *v. t.* To reach; to overtake. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

OVERGILD', *v. t.* To gild over; to varnish.

OVERGIRD', *v. t.* To gird or bind too closely. *Milton.*

OVERGLANCE, *v. t.* To glance over; to run over with the eye. *Shak.*

OVERGO', *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass. *Sidney.*

2. To cover. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

OVERGONE, *pp.* *overgaun't.* Injured; ruined. *Shak.*

OVERGORGE, *v. t.* *overgorj'.* To gorge to excess. *Shak.*

OVERGRASSSED, *pp.* Overstocked with grass; overgrown with grass. *Spenser.*

OVERGREAT, *a.* Too great. *Locke.*

OVERGROW, *v. t.* To cover with growth or herbage. *Spenser.*

2. To grow beyond; to rise above. *Mortimer.*

OVERGROW, *v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size; as a huge *overgrown* ox. *L'Strange.*

OVERGROWTH, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth. *Bacon.*

OVERHALE. [See *Overhaul.*]

OVERHANDLE, *v. t.* To handle too much; to mention too often. *Shak.*

OVERHANG', *v. t.* To impend or hang over.

2. To jut or project over. *Milton.*

OVERHANG', *v. i.* To jut over.

OVERHARDEN, *v. t.* To harden too much; to make too hard. *Boyle.*

OVERHASTILY, *adv.* In too much haste. *Hales.*

OVERHASTINESS, *n.* Too much haste; precipitation. *Reesby.*

OVERHASTY, *a.* Too hasty; precipitate. *Hammond.*

OVERHAUL', *v. t.* To spread over. *Spenser.*

2. To turn over for examination; to separate and inspect.

3. To draw over.

4. To examine again.

5. To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.

OVERHEAD, *adv.* *overhed'.* Aloft; above; in the zenith or ceiling. *Milton.*

OVERHEAR, *v. t.* To hear by accident; to hear what is not addressed to the hearer, or not intended to be heard by him. *Holton.*

OVERHEARD, *pp.* Heard by accident.

OVERHEAT, *v. t.* To heat to excess. *Addison.*

OVERHELE, *v. t.* To cover over. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

OVERHEND', *v. t.* To overtake. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

OVERJOY', *v. t.* To give great joy to; to transport with gladness. *Taylor.*

OVERJOY, *n.* Joy to excess; transport.

OVERLABOR, *v. t.* To harass with toil. *Dryden.*

2. To execute with too much care.

OVERLADE, *v. t.* To load with too great a cargo or other burden.

OVERLADEN, *pp.* Overburdened; loaded to excess.

OVERLAID, *pp.* [See *Overlay.*] Oppressed with weight; smothered; covered over.

OVERLARGE, *a.* Too large; too great. *Collier.*

OVERLARGENESS, *n.* Excess of size.

OVERLASH, *v. t.* To exaggerate. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

2. To proceed to excess. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

OVERLAY, *v. t.* To lay too much upon; to oppress with incumbent weight; as a country *overlaid* with inhabitants. *Raleigh.*

Our sins have *overlaid* our hopes. *K. Charles.*

2. To cover or spread over the surface; as, to *overlay* capitals of columns with silver; or *overlay* cedar with gold.

3. To smother with close covering; as, to *overlay* an infant. *Milton.*

4. To overwhelm; to smother. A heap of ashes that *overlays* your fire. *Dryden.*

5. To cloud; to overcast. —As when a cloud his beam doth *overlay.* *Spenser.*

6. To cover; to join two opposite sides by a cover. *And overlay* With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*

OVERLAYING, *n.* A superficial covering. *Ex. xxxviii.*

OVERLEAP, *v. t.* To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping; as, to *overleap* a ditch or a fence. *Dryden.*

OVERLEATHER, *n.* The leather which

OVERLEATHER, *n.* forms or is intended to form the upper part of a shoe; that which is over the foot. [With this is called *upper leather.*] *Shak.*

OVERLEAVEN, *v. t. overleav'n.* To leave too much; to cause to rise and swell too much. *B. Jonson.*

2. To mix too much with; to corrupt. *Shak.*

OVERLIBERAL, *a.* Too liberal; to share abundant to excess; as *overliberal diet.* *Bacon.*

OVERLIGHT, *n.* Too strong a light. *Bacon.*

OVERLIVE, *v. t. overliv'.* To outlive; to live longer than another; to survive. (We generally use *outlive.*) *Sidney.*

OVERLIVE, *v. i. overliv'.* To live too long. *Milton.*

OVERLIV'ER, *n.* One that lives longest; a survivor. *Bacon.*

OVERLOAD, *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to fill to excess; as, to *overload the stomach* or a vehicle.

OVERLONG, *a.* Too long. *Boyle.*

OVERLOOK, *v. t.* To view from a higher place; applied to persons; as, to stand on a hill and *overlook a city.*

2. To stand in a more elevated place, or to rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on; applied to things. The tower *overlooked the town.*

3. To see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to see from a higher position; as, to *overlook a paper* when one is writing. *Dryden.*

4. To view fully; to peruse. *Shak.*

5. To inspect; to superintend; to oversee; implying care and watchfulness. He was present in person to *overlook the magistrates.* *Spenser.*

6. To review; to examine a second time or with care. The time and care that are required *to overlook*, and file and polish well. *Roscommun.*

7. To pass by indulgently; to excuse; not to punish or censure; as, to *overlook faults.* *Addison.*

8. To neglect; to slight. They *overlook truth* in the judgment they pass on adversity and prosperity. *Atterbury.*

OVERLOOKER, *n.* One that overlooks.

OVERLOOP, now written *ortop*, which see.

OVERLOVE, *v. t.* To love to excess; to prize or value too much. *Hall.*

OVERLY, *a.* [Sax. *oferlice.*] Careless; negligent; inattentive. [Not used.] *Hall.*

OVERMAST, *v. t.* To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy for the weight of keel.

OVERMASTED, *pp.* Having masts too long or too heavy for the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

OVERMASTER, *v. t.* To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern. *Milton.*

OVERMATCH, *v. t.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to oppress by superior force. *Dryden.*

OVERMATCH, *n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome. *Milton.* *Addison.*

OVERMEASURE, *v. t. overmez'ur.* To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon.*

OVERMEASURE, *n. overmez'ur.* Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed.

OVERMIX, *v. t.* To mix with too much. *Creech.*

OVERMODEST, *a.* Modest to excess; bashful. *Hales.*

OVERMÖST, *a.* Highest; over the rest in authority. *Junusarub.*

OVERMUCH, *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper. *Locke.*

OVERMUCH, *adv.* In too great a degree. *Hooker.*

OVERMUCH, *n.* More than sufficient. *Milton.*

OVERMUCHNESS, *n.* Superabundance. [Not used and barbarous.] *B. Jonson.*

OVERMULTITUDE, *v. t.* To exceed in number. [Not used.] *Milton.*

OVERNAME, *v. t.* To name over others in series. [Not used.] *Shak.*

OVERNEAT, *a.* Excessively neat. *Spectator.*

OVERNIGHT, *n.* Night before bed-time. [See Over, prep.] *Shak.*

OVERNOISE, *v. t. overnoiz'.* To overpower by noise. *Cowley.*

OVEROFFENDED, *a.* Offended to excess. *Steele.*

OVEROFFICE, *v. t.* To lord by virtue of an office. [Not used.] *Shak.*

OVEROFFICIOUS, *a.* Too busy; too ready to intermeddle; too importunate. *Coldier.*

OVEROPAINT, *v. t.* To color or describe too strongly. *Hill.*

OVERPASS, *v. t.* To cross; to go over. *Dryden.*

2. To overlook; to pass without regard. *Milton.* *Hooker.*

3. To omit, as in reckoning. *Ruleigh.*

4. To omit; not to receive or include. *Hooker.*

OVERPASSED, *pp.* Passed by; passed away; gone; past. *Shak.*

OVERPAY, *v. t.* To pay too much or more than is due. *Prior.*

2. To reward beyond the price or merit. *Prior.*

OVERPEER, *v. t.* To overlook; to hover over. [Not used.] *Shak.*

OVERPEOPLE, *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants. *Johnson.*

OVERPERCH, *v. t.* To perch over or above; to fly over. *Shak.*

OVERPERSUADE, *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion. *Pope.*

OVERPICTURE, *v. t.* To exceed the representation or picture. *Shak.*

OVERPLUS, *n.* [over and L. plus, more, or perhaps G. *überfluss*, overflow.] Surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed. Take what is wanted and return the *overplus.*

It would look like a fable to report that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addison.*

OVERPLY, *v. t.* To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigor. *Milton.*

OVERPOISE, *v. t. overpoiz'.* To outweigh. *Brown.*

OVERPOISE, *n. overpoiz'.* Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*

OVERPOLISH, *v. t.* To polish too much. *Hacwall.*

OVERPONDEROUS, *a.* Too heavy; too depressing. *Milton.*

OVERPOST, *v. t.* To hasten over quickly. *Shak.*

OVERPOWER, *v. t.* To affect with a power or force that cannot be borne; as, the light *overpowers the eyes.*

2. To vanquish by force; to subdue; to reduce to silence in action or submission; to defeat. *Dryden.* *Watts.*

OVERPRESS, *v. t.* To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm. *Sidney.* *Suiff.*

2. To overcome by impurity.

OVERPRIZE, *v. t.* To value or prize at too high a rate. *Wotton.*

OVERPROMPT, *a.* Too prompt; too ready or eager.

OVERPROMPTNESS, *n.* Excessive promptness; precipitation.

OVERPROPORTION, *v. t.* To make of too great proportion.

OVERQUETNESS, *n.* Too much quietness. *Brown.*

OVERRAKE, *v. t.* To break in upon a ship. When the waves break in upon a ship riding at anchor, it is said, they *overrake her*, or she is *overraked.* *Mar. Dict.*

OVERRANK, *a.* Too rank or luxuriant. *Mortimer.*

OVERRATE, *v. t.* To rate at too much; to estimate at a value or amount beyond the truth. *Dryden.*

OVERREACH, *v. t.* To reach beyond in any direction; to rise above; to extend beyond. *Burnet.*

2. To deceive by cunning, artifice or sagacity; to cheat. *Tillotson.*

OVERREACH, *v. i.* Applied to horses, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot.

OVERREACH, *n.* The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot. *Evere.*

OVERREACHER, *n.* One that overreaches; one that deceives.

OVERREACHING, *n.* The act of deceiving; a reaching too far.

OVERREAD, *v. t.* To read over; to peruse. [Not used.] *Shak.*

OVERRED, *v. t.* To smear with a red color. [Not used.] *Shak.*

OVERRIDE, *v. t.* To ride over. [Not used.] *Chaucer.*

2. To ride too much; to ride beyond the strength of the horse.

OVERRID, *v. i.* *pp.* Rid to excess.

OVERRIPE, *v. t.* To make too ripe. *Shak.*

OVERROAST, *v. t.* To roast too much. *Shak.*

OVERRULE, *v. t.* To influence or control by predominant power; to subject to superior authority. The law must *overrule* all private opinions of right and wrong. His passion and animosity *overruled his conscience.* *Clarendon.*

2. To govern with high authority. *Hayward.*

3. In law, to supersede or reject; as, the plea was *overruled* by the court.

OVERRULER, *n.* One who controls, directs or governs. *Sidney.*

OVERRULING, *pp.* Controlling; subjecting to authority.

2. a. Exerting superior and controlling power; as an *overruling Providence.*

OVERRUN, *v. t.* To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over. The sluggard's farm is *overrun* with weeds.

Some plants unchecked will soon *overrun* a field. The Canada thistle is *overrunning* the northern parts of New England, as it has *overrun* Normandy.

- To march or rove over; to harass by hostile incursions; to ravage. The south of Europe was formerly *overrun* by the Goths, Vandals and other barbarians.
- To outrun; to run faster than another and leave him behind.

Abimaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cush. 2 Sam. xviii.

- To overspread with numbers. Were it not for the ibis, it has been supposed Egypt would be *overrun* with crocodiles.
- To injure by treading down.

- Among printers, to change the disposition of types and carry those of one line into another, either in correction, or in the contraction or extension of columns.

OVERRUN, *v. t.* To overflow; to run over. *Smith.*

OVERRUN'NER, *n.* One that overruns.

OVERRUNNING, *ppr.* Spreading over; ravaging; changing the disposition of types.

OVERSATURATE, *v. t.* To saturate to excess.

OVERSATURATED, *ppr.* More than saturated.

OVERSATURATING, *ppr.* Saturating to excess.

OVERSCRUPULOUS, *a.* Scrupulous to excess. *Milford.*

OVERSEA, *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea. *Wilson.*

OVERSEE, *v. t.* To superintend; to overlook, implying care.

- To pass unheeded; to omit; to neglect. *[Not used.] Hudibras.*

OVERSEEN, *pp.* Superintended.

- Mistaken; deceived. *[Not used.] Hooker.*

OVERSEER, *n.* One who overlooks; a superintendent; a supervisor.

- An officer who has the care of the poor or of an idiot, &c.

OVERSET, *v. t.* To turn from the proper position or basis; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upwards; as, to *overset* a coach, a ship or a building.

- To subvert; to overthrow; as, to *overset* the constitution of a state; to *overset* a scheme of policy.

- To throw off the proper foundation. *Dryden.*

OVERSET, *v. i.* To turn or be turned over; to turn or fall off the basis or bottom. A crank wheel is liable to *overset*.

OVERSHADE, *v. t.* To cover with shade; to cover with any thing that causes darkness; to render dark or gloomy. *Bacon.*

OVERSHADOW, *v. t.* To throw a shadow over; to overshadow. *Milton.*

- To shelter; to protect; to cover with protecting influence. *Milton.*

OVERSHADOWER, *n.* One that throws a shade over any thing. *Bacon.*

OVERSHADOWING, *ppr.* Throwing a shade over; protecting.

OVERSHOOT, *v. t.* To shoot beyond the mark. *Tillotson.*

- To pass swiftly over. *Harte.*

To *overshoot one's self*, to venture too far; to assert too much. *Hooker.*

OVERSHOOT, *v. t.* To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*

OVERSHOT, *pp.* Shot beyond.

OVERSHOT, *a.* An *overshot* wheel is one that receives the water, *shot over* the top, on the descent. An *overshot* wheel is moved by less water than an undershot wheel.

OVERSIGHT, *n.* Superintendence; watchful care. 1 Pct. v.

- Mistake; an overlooking; omission; error. *Pope.*

OVERSIZE, *v. t.* To surpass in bulk or size. *[Not much used.] Sandys.*

- To cover with viscid matter. *Shak.*

OVERSKIP, *v. t.* To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping. *Hooker.*

- To pass over. *Donne.*
- To escape. *Shak.*

OVERSLEEP, *v. t.* To sleep too long; as, to *oversleep* the usual hour of rising.

OVERSLIP, *v. t.* To slip or pass without notice; to pass undone, unnoticed or unused; to omit; to neglect; as, to *overslip* time or opportunity. *Hammond.*

OVERSLOW, *v. t.* To render slow; to check, to curb. *[Not used.] Hammond.*

OVERSNOW, *v. t.* To cover with snow. *[Not much used.] Dryden.*

OVERSOLD, *pp.* Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*

OVERSOON, *adv.* Too soon. *Sidney.*

OVERSORROW, *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess. *Milton.*

OVERSPAN, *v. t.* To reach or extend over.

OVERSPEAK, *v. t.* To speak too much; to use too many words. *Hales.*

OVERSPENT, *pp.* *[See Spend.]* Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree. *Dryden.*

OVERSPREAD, *v. t.* *overspread'*. To spread over; to cover over. The deluge *overspread* the earth.

- To scatter over.

OVERSPREAD, *v. i.* *overspread'*. To be spread or scattered over; as, weeds *overspread* the ground.

OVERSTAND, *v. t.* To stand too much on price or conditions; to lose a sale by holding the price too high. *Dryden.*

OVERSTARE, *v. t.* To stare wildly. *[Not used.] Ischam.*

OVERSTEP, *v. t.* To step over or beyond to exceed. *Shak.*

OVERSTOCK, *n.* Superabundance; more than is sufficient. *Talfer.*

OVERSTOCK, *v. t.* To fill too full; to crowd; to supply with more than is wanted. The world may be *overstocked* with inhabitants. The market is often *overstocked* with goods.

- To furnish with more cattle than are wanted; as, to *overstock* a farm.
- To supply with more seed than is wanted; as, to *overstock* land with clover.

OVERSTORE, *v. t.* To store with too much; to supply or fill with superabundance. *Hale.*

OVERSTRAIN, *v. i.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts. *Dryden.*

OVERSTRAIN, *v. t.* To stretch too far. *Ayliffe.*

OVERSTREW, } *v. t.* To spread or scatter over. *Shak.*

OVERSTROW, }

OVERSTRIKE, *v. t.* To strike beyond. *Spenser.*

OVERSTROWN, *pp.* Spread or scattered over. *J. Barlow.*

OVERSUPPLY, *v. t.* To furnish more than is sufficient. *Melmoth.*

OVERSWAY, *v. t.* To overrule; to bear down; to control. *Hooker.*

OVERSWELL, *v. t.* To swell or rise above; to overflow. *Shak.*

OVERT, *a.* *[Fr. ouvert, from ouvrir, to open, It. aprire, L. aperio.]*

Open to view; public; apparent; as *overt* virtues; an *overt* essay. But the word is now used chiefly in law.

Thus an *overt* act of treason is distinguished from an *secret* act of treason not carried into effect, and even from words spoken. A market *overt*, is a place where goods are publicly exposed to sale. A pound *overt*, is one open overhead, as distinguished from a pound *covered* or close. *Blackstone.*

OVERTAKE, *v. t.* To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress or motion; to catch.

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will *overtake*. Ex. xv.

- To come upon; to fall on afterwards. Vengeance shall *overtake* the wicked.
- To take by surprise.

Brethren, if a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye who are spiritual, restore such one in the spirit of meekness. Gal. vi.

OVERTASK, *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or injunction on. *Hurrey.*

OVERTAX, *v. t.* To tax too heavily.

OVERTHROW, *v. t.* *[See Throw.]* To turn upside down.

- His wife *overthrew* the table. *Taylor.*
- To throw down.
- To ruin; to demolish.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*. *Dryden.*

- To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; as, to *overthrow* an army or an enemy.
- To subvert; to destroy; as, to *overthrow* the constitution or state; to *overthrow* religion.

OVERTHROW, *n.* The state of being overturned or turned off the basis.

2. Ruin; destruction; as the *overthrow* of the state.

- Defeat; disfigurement; as the *overthrow* of enemies. *Dryden.*
- Degradation. *Shak.*

OVERTHROWER, *n.* One that overthrows, defeats or destroys.

OVERTHROW, *a.* Opposite; being over the way or street. *Shak.*

- Crossing at right angles.
- Cross; perverse; adverse; contradictions. *Clarendon.*

OVERTHROW, *ppr.* Across; from side to side.

OVERTHROW, *adv.* Across; transversely. *Peachment.*

OVERTHROW, *n.* The state of being athwart or lying across.

2. Perverseness; perversity. *Johnson.*

OVERTHREW, *v. t.* To tire to excess; to subvert by fatigue. *Milton.*

OVERTITLE, *v. t.* To give too high a title to. *Fuller.*

OVERTLY, *adv.* Openly; in open view; publicly.

OVERTOOK', *pret. of overtake.*

OVERTOP', *v. t.* To rise above the top. *Shak.*

2. To excel; to surpass. *Harvey.*

3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence. *Swift.*

OVERTOWER, *v. t.* To soar too high. *Fuller.*

OVERTRIP', *v. t.* To trip over; to walk nimbly over. *Shak.*

OVERTRUST', *v. t.* To trust with too much confidence. *Hall.*

OVERTURE, *n.* [*Fr. overture. See Overt.*]

1. Opening; disclosure; discovery. [*In this literal sense, little used.*] *Shak.*

2. Proposal; something offered for consideration, acceptance or rejection. The prince made *overtures* of peace, which were accepted.

3. The opening piece, prelude or symphony of some public act, ceremony or entertainment. The *overture* in theatrical entertainments, is a piece of music usually ending in a figure. The *overture* of a jubilee is a general procession, &c. *Encyc.*

OVERTURN', *v. t.* To overset; to turn or throw from a basis or foundation; as, to *overturn a carriage* or a building.

2. To subvert; to ruin; to destroy. *Locke. Alterbury.*

3. To overpower; to conquer. *Milton.*

OVERTURN, *n.* State of being overturned or subverted; overthrow.

OVERTURNABLE, *a.* That may be overturned. [*Not much used.*]

OVERTURNED, *pp.* Overset; overthrow.

OVERTURNER, *n.* One that overturns or subverts. *Swift.*

OVERTURNING, *pp.* Oversetting; overthrowing; subverting.

OVERTURNING, *n.* An oversetting; subversion; change; revolution.

OVERVALUE, *v. t.* To rate at too high a price. *Hooker.*

OVERVALE, } *v. t.* To cover; to spread

OVERVEIL, } *v. t.* over. *Shak.*

OVERVOTE, *v. t.* To outvote; to outnumber in votes given. *K. Charles.*

OVERWATCH', *v. t.* To watch to excess; to subdue by long want of rest. *Dryden.*

OVERWATCH'ED, *a.* Tired by too much watching. *Sidney.*

OVERWEAK, *a.* Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*

OVERWEARY, *v. t.* To subdue with fatigue. *Dryden.*

OVERWEATHER, *v. t.* *overweath'er.* [*See Weather.*] To bruise or batter by violence of weather.

OVERWEE'N, *r. i.* [*ween* is obsolete, except in composition. See the word.]

1. To think too highly; to think arrogantly or conceitedly.

2. To reach beyond the truth in thought; to think too favorably. *Shak. Milton.*

OVERWEENING, *pp.* Thinking too highly or conceitedly.

2. *a.* That thinks too highly, particularly of one's self; conceited; vain; as *overweening pride*; an *overweening* brain. *Locke.*

OVERWEE'NINGLY, *adv.* With too much vanity or conceit.

OVERWEIGH, *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to cause to preponderate; to outweigh; to overbalance. *Hooker.*

OVERWEIGHT, *n.* Greater weight; preponderance.

OVERWHELM', *v. t.* To overspread or crush beneath something violent and weighty, that covers or encompasses the whole; as, to *overwhelm with waves*.

2. To immerse and bear down; in a figurative sense; as, to be *overwhelmed with cares, afflictions or business*.

3. To overlook gloomily. *Shak.*

4. To put over. [*Not used.*]

OVERWHELM, *n.* The act of overwhelming.

OVERWHELMING, *pp.* Crushing with weight or numbers.

OVERWHELMINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.

OVERWING', *v. t.* To outflank; to extend beyond the wing of an army. *Milton.*

OVERWISE, *a. s* as *z.* Wise to affectation. *Ecclus.*

OVERWISENESS, *n.* Pretended or affected wisdom. *Raleigh.*

OVERWORD', *v. t.* To say too much.

OVERWORK', *v. t.* To work beyond the strength; to cause to labor too much; to tire. *South.*

OVERWORN, *a.* Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden.*

2. Spoiled by time. *Shak.*

OVERWRESTLE, *v. t.* *overrest'l.* To subdue by wrestling. *Spenser.*

OVERWROUGHT, *pp.* *overtraud.* Labored to excess. *Dryden.*

2. Worked all over; as *overwrought with ornaments*. *Pope.*

OVERYEA'RED, *a.* Too old. [*Not used.*]

OVERZEAL'D, *a.* Too much excited with zeal; ruled by too much zeal. *Fuller.*

OVERZEALOUS, *a.* *overzel'ous.* Too zealous; eager to excess. *Locke.*

OVICULAR, *a.* [*from L. ovum, an egg.*]

Pertaining to an egg. *Bryant.*

OVIDUCT, *n.* [*L. ovum, an egg, and ductus, a duct.*]

In animals, a passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb, or a passage which conveys the egg from the ovary. *Hist. Roy. Soc.*

OVIFORM, *a.* [*L. ovum, egg, and forma, form.*] Having the form or figure of an egg. *Burnet.*

OVINE, *a.* [*L. ovinus, from ovis, sheep.*]

Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

OVIPAROUS, *a.* [*L. ovum, egg, and pario, to produce.*]

Producing eggs, or producing young from eggs. Fowls and reptiles are *oviparous* animals.

OVOID, *a.* [*L. ovum, egg, and Gr. εὐός, form.*] Having the shape of an egg.

OVOLO, *n.* In *architecture*, a round molding, the quarter of a circle; called also the *quarter round*. *Encyc.*

OWE, *v. t. o.* [*a* regular verb, pret. and pp. *owed*; used with the auxiliary *have*, *had*, but not with the substantive verb *to be*.

This verb is doubtless the Sax. *agan*, Goth. *agisan*, Sw. *aga*, Ice. *eg*, to have or possess, that is, to hold or retain, coinciding with the Gr. *εἶναι*. The Saxon participle *agen*, Dan. *egen*, is the English *own*.

Ought is a derivative tense, and was for-

merly used in the sense of *owed*. The proper sense of *owe*, is to be held or bound to pay; usually as we now use *have* in the phrases, "I *have* to pay a sum of money to-morrow," "I *have* to go to town to-day."]

1. To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay. The merchants *owe* a large sum to foreigners.

A son *owes* help and honor to his father. *Holiday.*

One was obliged to him who *owed* him ten thousand talents. *Matt. xviii.*

Owe no man any thing, but to love one another. *Rom. xiii.*

2. To be obliged to ascribe to; to be obliged for; as, that he may *owe* to me all his deliverance. *Milton.*

3. To possess; to have; to be the owner of. [*This is the original sense, but now obsolete.* In place of it, we use *own*, from the participle. *See Own.*]

Thou dost here usurp the name thou *owest* not. *Shak.*

4. To be due or owing.

O deem thy fall not *ow'd* to man's decree. *Pope.*

[*This passive form is not now used.*]

OWE, *v. t.* To be bound or obliged. *Sp. Fisher.*

OWING, *pp.* [*This is used in a passive form, contrary to analogy, for *owed* or *owed*.*]

1. Due; that moral obligation requires to be paid; as the money *owing* to a laborer for services, or to another country for goods.

2. Consequential; ascribable to, as the cause. Misfortunes are often *owing* to vices or miscalculations.

3. Imputable to as an agent. His recovery from sickness is *owing* less to his physician, than to the strength of his constitution.

OWL, *n.* [*Sax. ula, ule. D. ul; G. ule; Sw. ugle or uggle; L. ulula. The orthography, except in the Swedish, coincides with *hoel*, *L. ululo*; but the radical letters are not obvious.*]

A fowl of the genus *Strix*, that flies chiefly in the night.

OWL'ER, *n.* [*qu. from owl, or from wood.*]

One that conveys contraband goods. *Swift.*

OWL'ET, *n.* [*Fr. hulotte.*] An owl, which see.

OWLING, *n.* The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England, contrary to the statute. *Blackstone.*

[*This explanation of *owling* favors the derivation of the word from *wood*.*]

OWL-LIGHT, *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light. *Warburton.*

OWL-LIKE, *a.* Like an owl in look and habits. *Donne.*

OWN, *a.* [*Sax. agen; Sw. Dan. egen; D. G. egen;* the participle of Sax. *agan*, to possess. *See Owe and Ought.*]

1. Belonging to; possessed; peculiar; usually expressing property with emphasis, or in express exclusion of others. It follows *my, your, his, their, thy, her*. God created man in his *own* image. Adam begat a son in his *own* likeness. Let them fall by *their own* counsel. He washed us from our sins in his *own* blood. *Scripture.*

In the phrases, his *own* nation, his *own*

- country, the word *own* denotes that the person belongs to the nation or country.
2. *Own* often follows a verb; as, the book is not my *own*, that is, my *own* book.
3. It is used as a substitute.
That they may dwell in a place of their *own*.
2 Sam. vii.
- In this use, a noun cannot follow *own*.
4. "He came to his *own*, and his *own* received him not," that is, his *own* nation or people; *own* being here used as a substitute, like many other adjectives.
- OWN**, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To have the legal or rightful title to; to have the exclusive right of possession and use. A freeloader in the United States *owns* his farm. Men often *own* land or goods which are not in their possession.
2. To have the legal right to, without the exclusive right to use; as, a man *owns* the land in front of his farm to the middle of the highway.
3. To acknowledge to belong to; to avow or admit that the property belongs to.
When you come, find me out
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden*.
4. To avow; to confess, as a fault, crime or other act; that is, to acknowledge that one has done the act; as, to *own* the faults of youth; to *own* our guilt. The man is charged with theft, but he has not *owned* it.
5. In general, to acknowledge; to confess; to avow; to admit to be true; not to deny; as, to *own* our weakness and frailty.
Many *own* the gospel of salvation more from custom than conviction. *J. M. Mason*.
- OWNED**, *pp.* The legal title being vested in; as, the property is *owned* by a company.
2. Acknowledged; avowed; confessed.
- OWNER**, *n.* The rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not.
The ox knoweth his *owner*. *Is. i.*
The centurion believed the master and *owner* of the ship. *Acts xviii.*
- OWNERSHIP**, *n.* Property; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title. The *ownership* of the estate is in A; the possession is in B.
- OWNING**, *pp.* Having the legal or just title to.
2. Acknowledging; avowing; confessing.
- OWRE**, *n.* [*L. urus*]. A beast. [*Not used.*]
- Ainsworth.*
- OWSE**, *n.* Bark of oak beaten or ground to small pieces. *Jsh.*
- OWSER**, *n.* Bark and water mixed in a tan-pit. *Jsh.*
- OX**, *n.* plu. *oxen*. pron. *ox'n*. [*Sax. oxa*; *G. ovis, oves*; *D. os*; *Sw. Dan. ox*; *Sans. ushas*; *Armen. ox.*]
- The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, castrated and grown to his size or nearly so. The young male is called in America a *steer*. The same animal not castrated is called a *bull*. These distinctions are well established with us in regard to domestic animals of this genus. When we speak of wild animals of this kind, or is sometimes applied both to the male and female, and in zoology, the same practice exists in regard to the domestic animals. So in common usage, a pair of bulls yoked may be sometimes called ox-

en. We never apply the name *ox* to the cow or female of the domestic kind. *Oxen* in the plural may comprehend both the male and female.

OXALATE, *n.* [See *Oxalic*.] In chemistry, a salt formed by a combination of the oxalic acid with a base.

OXALIC, *a.* [*Gr. oxalis*, sorrel, from *oxalis*, acid.]

Pertaining to sorrel. The *oxalic* acid is the acid of sorrel.

OX/BANE, *n.* A plant, buphones.

OX'EYE, *n.* [*ox* and *eye*.] *Ainsworth.* A plant of the genus *Buphthalmum*; another of the genus *Anthemis*; also, the ox-eye daisy or *Chrysanthemum*.

OX'EYED, *a.* Having large full eyes, like those of an ox. *Barton.*

OX'FLY, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.

OX'GANG, *n.* [*ox* and *gang*, going.] *An ancient law*, as much land as an ox can plow in a year; said to be fifteen acres, or as others alledge, twenty acres.

OX'HEAL, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXIDIC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of the compound of oxygen and iodine. *Webster's Manual.*

OX'LIKE, *a.* [*ox* and *like*.] Resembling an ox. *Sandys.*

OX'LIP, *n.* A plant, the cowslip.

OX'STALL, *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.

OX'TONGUE, *n.* *ortuag*. A plant of the genus *Picris*.

OX'YCRATE, *n.* [*Gr. oxys*, acid, and *κρατος*, to mix.]

A mixture of water and vinegar. [*Little used.*] *Wiseman.*

OX'YD, *n.* [*Gr. oxys*, acid, sharp; *oxos*, vinegar. The true orthography of this word is *oxyd*, as originally written by Lavoisier and his associates. No analogy in the language is better established than the uniform translation of the Greek χ into the English *y*, as in Latin, and it is very absurd to preserve this analogy in *oxygen*, *argyriate* and *hydrogen*, and depart from it in *oxyd*.]

In chemistry, a substance formed by the combination of a portion of oxygen with some base; or a substance combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Ure.*

OX'YDABILITY, *n.* The capacity of being converted into an oxyd. *Med. Repos.*

OX'YDABLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into an oxyd.

OX'YDATE, *v. t.* To convert into an oxyd, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen. It differs from *acidify*, to make acid, or to convert into an acid, as in oxydation the acid that enters into combination is not sufficient to form an acid.

OX'YDATED, *pp.* Converted into an oxyd.

OX'YDATING, *pp.* Converting into an oxyd.

OX'YDATION, *n.* The operation or process of converting into an oxyd, as metals or other substances, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen.

Lavoisier. Ure.

OX'YDIZE, *v. t.* To oxydate, which see.

OX'YDIZED, *pp.* Oxydated.

OX'YDIZEMENT, *n.* Oxydation.

OX'YDIZING, *pp.* Oxydulating.

[*Oxydize* and its derivatives are now more generally used than *oxydate*, though there seems to be no ground for the preference.]

OX'YGEN, *n.* [*Gr. oxys*, acid, and *γενος*, to generate.]

In chemistry, oxygen or oxygen gas is an element or substance so named from its property of generating acids; it is the respirable part of air, vital air, or the basis of it; it is called the acidifying principle, and the principle or support of combustion. Modern experiments, however, prove that it is not necessary in all cases to combustion or to acidity. Oxygen is a permanently elastic fluid, invisible, inodorous, and a little heavier than atmospheric air. In union with azote or nitrogen, it forms atmospheric air, of which it constitutes about a fifth part. Water contains about 85 per cent. of it, and it exists in most vegetable and animal products, acids, salts and oxyds. It forms 50 per cent. of silica, 47 of alumina, 28 of lime, 40 of magnesia, 17 of potash, and 25 of soda.

Dict. Nat. Hist. Cyc. Ure. Phillips.

OX'YGENATE, *v. t.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen, without the evolution of heat or light; to acidify by oxygen.

OX'YGENATED, *pp.* United with oxygen.

OX'YGENATING, *pp.* Uniting with oxygen.

OX'YGENATION, *n.* The act, operation or process of combining with oxygen.

OX'YGENIZABLE, *a.* Capable of being oxygenized.

OX'YGENIZE, *v. t.* To oxygenate, which see.

OX'YGENIZED, *pp.* Oxygenated.

OX'YGENIZEMENT, *n.* Oxygenation.

OX'YGENIZING, *pp.* Oxygenating.

OX'YGENOUS, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.

OX'Y'GON, *n.* [*Gr. oxys*, sharp, and *γωνια*, an angle.]

A triangle having three acute angles. *Dict.*

OX'Y-IODINE, *n.* In chemistry, a compound of the chloric and iodic acids. *Davy.*

OX'Y'MEL, *n.* [*Gr. oxys*, acid, and *μελι*, honey.]

A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbuthnot.*

OX'YMO'RON, *n.* [*Gr. oxymoron*, a smart saying which at first view appears foolish.]

A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as *cruel kindness*.

Oxyprussic acid, chloroprussic acid.

OX'YR RHODINE, *n.* [compounded of *Gr. oxys*, acid, and *ροδος*, rose.]

A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses. *Fleeger.*

OX'Y'TONE, *a.* [*Gr. oxys*, sharp, and *τονος*, tone.]

Having an acute sound. *Walker.*

OX'Y'TONE, *n.* An acute sound.

OY'ER, *n.* [*Norm. oyer*, hearing; *Fr. oir*, to hear.]

In law, a hearing or trial of causes. A court of oyer and terminer is constituted by a

commission to inquire, hear and determine all treasons, felonies and misdemeanors. *Blackstone.*

2. The hearing, as of a writ, bond, note or other specialty; as when a defendant in court prays *oyer* of a writing. *Blackstone.*

OYES, [Fr. *oyez*, hear ye.] This word is used by the sheriff or his substitute in making proclamation in court, requiring

silence and attention. It is thrice repeated, and most absurdly pronounced, *O yez*. OYLET-HOLE. [See *Eyellet-hole*.]

OYSTER, *n.* [G. *oster*; D. *oester*; Sw. *ostra*; Dan. *øster*; Fr. *huître*; Arn. *histran* or *cistren*; Russ. *ystritz*; Corn. *estren*; L. *ostrea*; Gr. *oσtrew*; probably compounded in origin with *oσra*, bone, and named from its hardness.]
A bivalvular testaceous animal, found abun-

ding to rocks or other fixed substances in salt water which is shallow, or in the mouths of rivers. *Oysters* are deemed nourishing and delicious food.

OYSTER-SHELL, *n.* The hard covering or shell of the oyster.
OYSTER-WENCH, } A woman whose
OYSTER-WIFE, } occupation is to
OYSTER-WOMAN, } sell oysters; a low woman. *Shak.*

P.

P is the sixteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation formed by a close compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in *ep*. It is convertible into *b* and *f*, sometimes into *v*, and in Greek, into *φ*.

This letter is found in the oriental languages, from which it was received into the Greek and Latin; except however the Arabic, which has not this letter, and the Arabians cannot easily pronounce it. In some words which we have borrowed from the Greek, *p* is mute, as in *psalm*, *psalm*; but is not silent in English words, unless it may be in *receipt*, and a few irregular words. *P* aspirated or followed by *h*, represents the Greek *φ*, which answers to the English *f*, as in *philosophy*.

As an abbreviation, *P.* stands for *Publius*, *pando*, &c.; *P. A. DIG.* for *patricia dignitas*; *P. C.* for *Patres Conscripti*; *P. F.* for *Publius Fabius*; *P. P.* for *propositum publici*; *P. R.* for *populus Romanus*; *P. R. S.* for *prætoris sententia*; *P. R. S. P.* for *præses provincia*.

P. M. stands for *post meridiem*, afternoon. As a numeral, *P.* like *G.*, stands for one hundred, and with a dash over it, *P̄*, for four hundred thousand.

Among physicians, *P.* stands for *partes*, the eighth part of a handful; *P. Æ.* for *partes æquales*, equal parts of the ingredients; *P. P.* for *pulvis patrum*, or the Jesuits' bark in powder; and *ppt.* for *preparatus*, prepared. *Encyc.*

PA'AGE, *n.* [Norm. *paage*, payment. See *Pay*.]

A toll for passage over another person's grounds. [Not used.] *Burke.*

PAB'ULAR, *a.* [L. *pabulum*, food.] Pertaining to food; affording food or aliment.

PABULA'TION, *n.* [L. *pabulatio*, from *pabulo*, to feed.]

The act of feeding or procuring provender. *Cockeram.*

PAB'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *pabulum*, food.] Affording aliment or food; alimental. *Brown.*

PAB'ULUM, *n.* [L.] Food; aliment; that which feeds.

2. Fuel; that which supplies the means of combustion. *Encyc.*

PA'CA, *n.* A small animal of America, bearing some resemblance to a hare and a pig. It is a species of cavy; called also the spotted cavy. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Ed. Encyc.*

PA'CATÉ, *a.* [L. *pacatus*.] Peaceful; tranquil. [Not used.]

PA'CATÉD, *a.* Appeased. [Little used.] *Bailey.*

PACA'TION, *n.* [L. *paco*, to calm or appease.] The act of appeasing.

PACCAN', *n.* An American tree and its nut.

PACE, *n.* [Fr. *pas*; It. *passo*; Sp. *paso*; L. *passus*, from *pando*, to open, or Gr. *parios*.] See *Pace*.]

1. A step.
2. The space between the two feet in walking, estimated at two feet and a half. But the geometrical pace is five feet, or the whole space passed over by the same foot from one step to another. Sixty thousand such paces make one degree on the equator. *Encyc.*
3. Manner of walking; gait; as a languishing pace; a heavy pace; a quick or slow pace. *Addison.*

4. Step; gradation in business. [Little used.] *Temple.*

5. A mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together. In a general sense, the word may be applied to any other mode of stepping.

6. Degree of celerity. Let him mend his pace.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day—
Shak.

To keep or hold pace, to keep up; to go or move as fast as something else.

PACE, *v. i.* To go; to walk; to move. *Spenser. Shak.*

2. To go, move or walk slowly.

3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse.

PACE, *v. t.* To measure by steps; as, to pace a piece of ground.

2. To regulate in motion.

If you can, pace your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish it go—
Shak.

PA'CED, *a.* Having a particular gait; used chiefly in composition; as, slow-paced.

2. In composition, going all lengths; as a thorough-paced intriguer.

PA'CEŔ, *n.* One that paces; a horse that paces.

PAC'HYDERM'ATOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ακρυς*, thick, and *δερμα*, skin.]

Having a thick skin; an epithet applied to a kind of animals, called *Pachydermata*, embracing all the hoofed quadrupeds

which do not ruminate, as the elephant, mastodon or N. American mammoth, hippopotamus, sus or hog, rhinoceros, tapir, and horse. *Cuvier.*

The horse constitutes a separate order, (*Solipeda*). *Ed. Encyc.*

PACIFIC, *a.* [L. *pacificus*, from *pacifico*, to make peace. See *Peace*.]

1. Peace-making; conciliatory; suited to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences; mild; appeasing; as, to offer *pacific* propositions to a belligerent power. The measures proposed are in their nature *pacific*.

2. Calm; tranquil; as a *pacific* state of things.

PACIF'IC, *n.* The appellation given to the ocean situated between America on the west, and Asia; so called on account of its exemption from violent tempests.

PACIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *pacificatio*. See *Pacific*.]

1. The act of making peace between nations or parties at variance. *Bacon. South.*

2. The act of appeasing or pacifying wrath. *Hooker.*

PACIFICA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A peace-maker; one that restores amity between contending parties or nations. *Bacon.*

PACIFICATORY, *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory. *Barrow.*

PACIFIED, *ppr.* Appeased; tranquilized.

PACIFIER, *n.* One who pacifies.

PACIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *pacifier*; Sp. *pacificar*; It. *pacificare*; L. *pacifico*; *pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To appease, as wrath or other violent passion or appetite; to calm; to still; to quiet; to allay agitation or excitement; as, to *pacify* a man when angry, or to *pacify* his wrath or rage; the word being applied both to the person and to the passion. So we say, to *pacify* hunger, to *pacify* importunate demands.

2. To restore peace to; to tranquilize; as, to *pacify* countries in contention. *Bacon.*

PACIFY'ING, *ppr.* Appeasing; tranquilizing.

PACK, *n.* [D. *pak*; G. Sw. *pack*. See the *Verb*.]

1. A bundle of any thing enclosed in a cover or bound fast with cords; a bale; as a pack of goods or cloth. The soldier bears a pack on his back. *!*

2. A burden or load; as a *pack* of sorrows. *Shak.*
3. A number of cards, or the number used in games; so called from being inclosed together. *Johnson.*
4. A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together, that is, a crowd or assemblage united. *Dryden.*
5. A number of persons united in a bad design or practice; as a *pack* of thieves or knaves. *Sieff.*
6. A great number crowded together; as a *pack* of troubles. [Not used.] *Johnson.*
7. A loose or lewd person. [Sax. *pacan*, to deceive.] [Not used.] *Skelton.*
- PACK**, *v. t.* [*D. pakken*; *G. packen*; *Sw. packa*; *L. pango, pactum, pactus*; *impingo, compingo*; *Gr. πακω, πακω, παγω*; *Dan. pæk*, a covenant, a farm; hence *dispatch*, to send away. The sense is to send, to drive, whence to press, to make compact. Hence we say, to *pack off*; *Sw. packa*, that is, to depart with speed; *Ar. كَبَك*, bakka, to be compressed, to press, *Ch. pək*. *Class. Fig. No. 18.* See also No. 33. 66. 32.]
1. To place and press together; to place in close order; as, to *pack* goods in a box or chest.
2. To put together and bind fast; as, to *pack* any thing for carriage with cords or straps.
3. To put in close order with salt intermixed; as, to *pack* meat or fish in barrels.
4. To send in haste. *Shak.*
5. To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent design, as cards; hence, to unite persons iniquitously, with a view to some private interest; as, to *pack* a jury, that is, to select persons for a jury who may favor a party; to *pack* a parliament; to *pack* an assembly of bishops. *Pope. Butler. Mobery.*
- PACK**, *v. i.* To be pressed or close; as, the goods *pack* well.
2. To close; to shut. *Cleveland.*
3. To depart in haste; with *off*. *Swift.* Poor Stella must *pack off* to town.
4. To unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion. *Shak.* Go, *pack* with him.
- PACK-AGE**, *n.* A bundle or bale; as a quantity pressed or bound together; as a *pack-age* of cloth.
2. A charge made for packing goods.
- PACK-CLOTH**, *n.* A cloth for packing goods, or in which they are tied.
- PACKED**, *pp.* Put together and pressed; tied or bound in a bundle; put down and salted, as meat; sent off; united iniquitously.
- PACK-ER**, *n.* One that packs; an officer appointed to pack meat, as beef, pork, fish, &c. *Stat. of Conn.*
- PACK-ET**, *n.* [*Fr. paquet*; *Sp. Port. paquete*; from *pack*.]
1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; as a *packet* of letters. *Bacon.*
2. A dispatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey letters from country to country or from port to port. [Originally *packet-boat*, *Sp. paquete*, *Fr. paquebot*.]
3. A vessel employed in conveying dispatch-

es and passengers from place to place, or to carry passengers and goods coastwise. *U. States.*

PACK-ET, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel. *U. States.*

PACKET-BOAT. [See *Packet*.]

PACK-ET-SHIP, *n.* A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, &c.

PACK-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in carrying packs or goods and baggage. *Locke.*

2. A heast of burden.

PACKING, *pp.* Laying together in close order; binding in a bundle; putting in barrels with salt, &c.; uniting, as men for a fraudulent purpose.

PACING, *n.* A trick; collusion. *Bale.*

PACK-SADDLE, *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance.

PACK-STAFF, *n.* A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack. *H. Hall.*

PACK-THREAD, *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

PACK-WAX, *n.* A tendinous substance of the neck of an animal. *Ray.*

PA'CO, *}{ n.* An animal of South America, PA'COS, *}{ resembling the camel in shape, but much smaller. It is sometimes called the Peruvian sheep, on account of its long thick hair. Encycy.*

PACT, *n.* [*Fr. L. pactum*, from *pango*. See *Pack*.]

A contract; an agreement or covenant. *Bacon.*

PAC-TION, *n.* [*L. pactio*. See *Pack*.] An agreement or contract. *Hayward.*

PAC-TIONAL, *a.* By way of agreement. *Sanderson.*

PACTI-TIOUS, *a.* Settled by agreement or stipulation.

PAD, *n.* [*Sax. paad*, from *path*. See *Path*.]

1. A foot path; a road. [Not now used.] *Prior.*

2. An easy paced horse. *Addison. Pope.*

3. A robber that infests the road on foot; usually called a foot-pad. *Camden.*

PAD, *n.* A soft saddle, cushion or bolster stuffed with straw, hair or other soft substance.

PAD, *v. i.* [*Gr. πατω*. See *Path*.] To travel slowly.

2. To rob on foot.

3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PAD'AR, *n.* Groats; coarse flour or meal. [Not used in U. States.] *Watson.*

PAD'DER, *n.* A robber on foot; a highwayman.

PAD'DLE, *v. i.* [The French *paquerolle* signifies to pave, to paddle, and hence the English *patrol*. This word seems to be from *patte*, a paw, allied perhaps to *L. pes, pedis*, the foot, and this is allied to the *Gr. πατω*, to tread. To paddle, then, is to use the paw. But perhaps it is from the noun, which see.]

1. To row; to beat the water, as with oars. *Gay.*

2. To play in the water with the hands, as children; or with the feet, as fowls or other animals. *Shak.*

PAD'DLE, *v. t.* To propel by an oar or paddle.

PAD'DLE, *n.* [In *L. batillus* is a paddle-staff; in *Gr. παρορας* is a pole; in *N. W. padell* is a pan. The latter would express the broad part of an oar; but it may have no connection with *padell*.]

1. An oar, but not a large oar. It is now applied to a sort of short oar used in propelling and steering canoes and boats.

2. The blade or the broad part of an oar or weapon.

Thou shalt have a *paddle* on thy weapon. *Deut. xxiii.*

PAD'DLER, *n.* One that paddles.

PAD'DLE-STAFF, *n.* A staff headed with broad iron. *Hall.*

PAD'DOCK, *n.* [*Sax. pada* or *pad*; *D. pad, paddar*.] A toad or frog. *Walton. Dryden.*

PAD'DOCK, *n.* [said to be corrupted from *Sax. porruc*, park.]

1. A small inclosure for deer or other animals. *Johnson.*

2. An inclosure for races with hounds, &c. *Encycy.*

PAD'DOCK-PIPE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Equisetum*.

PAD'DOCK-STOOL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Agaricus*; a mushroom, vulgarly *toadstool*.

PAD'DLION, *n.* [*Fr. pas de lion*, lion's foot.] A plant. *Johnson.*

PAD'DLOCK, *n.* [*qu. D. padde*, a toad, from its shape.]

A lock to be hung on a staple and held by a link. *Prior.*

PAD'DLOCK, *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine. *Bull. Milton.*

PAD'NAG, *n.* An ambling nag. *Dr. Pope.*

PAD'OW-PIPE, *n.* A plant. [See *Padlock-pipe*.]

PADU'ASOY', *n.* [from *Padua*, in Italy, and *Fr. soie*, silk.] A particular kind of silk stuff.

P'Æ'AN, *}{ n.* Among the ancients, a song of P'Æ'AN, *}{ rejoicing in honor of Apollo; hence, a song of triumph. Pope.*

2. In *ancient poetry*, a foot of four syllables; written also *paon*. Of this there are four kinds; the first consisting of one long and three short syllables, or a trochee and a pyrrhic, as *temp'oribus*; the second of a short syllable, a long and two short, or an iambus and a pyrrhic, as *potentia*; the third of two short syllables, a long and a short one, or a pyrrhic and a trochee, as *animatus*; the fourth of three short syllables and a long one, or a pyrrhic and iambus, as *cliv'itatis*. *Encycy.*

PAG'AN, *n.* [*L. paganus*, a peasant or countryman, from *pagus*, a village.]

A heathen; a Gentile; an idolater; one who worships false gods. This word was originally applied to the inhabitants of the country, who on the first propagation of the christian religion adhered to the worship of false gods, or refused to receive christianity, after it had been received by the inhabitants of the cities. In like manner, *heathen* signifies an inhabitant of the *heath* or woods, and *caffer*, in Arabic, signifies the inhabitant of a hut or cottage, and one that does not receive the religion of Mohammed. *Pagan* is used to distinguish

one from a Christian and a Mohamadan.

PAGAN, *a.* Heathen; heathenish; Gentile; noting a person who worships false gods.

2. Pertaining to the worship of false gods. **PAGANISH**, *a.* [*Sax. paganisc.*] Heathenish; pertaining to pagans. *King.* **PAGANISM**, *n.* [*Fr. paganisme*; *It. paganesimo*.]

Heathenism; the worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans.

Addison. Hooker.

Men instructed from their infancy in the principles and duties of christianity, never sink to the degradation of paganism. *G. Spring.*

PAGANIZE, *v. t.* To render heathenish; to convert to heathenism. *Ch. Obs.* **PAGANIZE**, *v. i.* To behave like pagans.

Milton.

PAGANIZED, *pp.* Rendered heathenish. **PAGANIZING**, *ppr.* Rendering heathenish; behaving like pagans; adopting heathen principles and practice.

PAGE, *n.* [*Fr. Sp. page*; *It. paggio*; *Port. pagem*; *Arm. paich*; *Sw. poike*; *Dan. pag*; *Russ. paj*, a boy, a page. The *Gr. παῖς*, a boy, is undoubtedly a contracted form of the same word; for *παῖς*, from *παῖς*, forms *παῖς*, *παῖς*; hence it may be inferred that *παῖς* was originally *παῖς*. The Eng. boy is a contraction of this word; *W. bagen*, a boy, a child, from *baç*, small; *Pers. پاج*, faige, a footman or lackey.]

1. A boy attending on a great person, rather for formality or show, than for servitude. He had two pages of honor, on either hand one. *Bacon.*

2. A boy or man that attends on a legislative body. In Massachusetts, the page is a boy that conveys papers from the members of the house of representatives to the speaker, and from the speaker or clerk to the members.

PAGE, *n.* [*L. pagina*; *Fr. page*.] One side of a leaf of a book. *Watts.*

2. A book or writing or writings; as the page of history.

3. Pages, in the plural, signifies also books or writings; as the sacred pages. **PAGE**, *v. t.* To mark or number the pages of a book or manuscript.

2. To attend, as a page. *Shak.* **PAGEANT**, *n. pa'jent.* [*L. pagina*; *Gr. παῖμα*, something showy carried in triumph.]

1. A statue in show, or a triumphal char, chariot, arch or other pompous thing, decorated with flags, &c. and carried in public shows and processions. *Cyc.*

2. A show; a spectacle of entertainment; something intended for pomp. 'Til play my part in fortune's pageant. *Shak.*

3. Any thing showy, without stability or duration. Thus unbalanced pass the proud away, The gaze of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

PAGEANT, *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious. *Dryden.*

PAGEANT, *v. t.* To exhibit in show; to represent. *Shak.*

PAGEANTRY, *n.* Show; pompous exhibition or spectacle.

Such pageantry to be the people shown. *Dryden.*

PAGINAL, *a.* Consisting of pages. *Brown.*

PAGO, *n.* [*Pers. pout ghod*, or *boot PAGO'DA*,] *n.* *khoda*, a house of idols, or abode of God; *Hind. boot kuda*. *Thomson. Fryer.*

1. A temple in the East Indies in which idols are worshipped. *Pope.*

2. An idol; an image of some supposed deity. *Stillingfleet.*

PAGO'DA, *n.* A gold or silver coin current in Hindoostan, of different values in different parts of India, from \$175 cts. to \$2, or from 8 to 9s. sterling.

PAGODITE, *n.* A name given to the mineral of which the Chinese make their pagodas. It is called also lardite, korcite, and agalmatolite.

PAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of *pay*; *paid* for *payed*. **PAGLE**, *n.* A plant and flower of the **PAGIL**, } genus *Primula* or *primrose*; cowslip-primrose. *Fan. of Plants.*

PAIL, *n.* [*W. paed*; *Gr. παλα*.] An open wooden vessel used in families for carrying liquids, as water and milk, usually containing from eight to twelve quarts.

PAIL-FULL, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAILMAIL. [*See Pallmall.*]

PAIN, *n.* [*W. poen*; *Corr. Arm. poan*; *Ir. pian*; *Fr. peine*; *Norm. pene*, *peine*; *D. pijn*; *Sax. pin* or *pine*; *G. peim*; *Dau. pina*; *Sw. pina*; *It. Sp. Port. pena*; *L. pæna*; *Gr. πονη*, penalty, and *πονη*, pain,

labor; *Sans. pana*; *Ar. فانا*, fanna, to drive, afflict, distress. *Class Bn. No. 22. 23. 26.* See the Verb.]

1. An uneasy sensation in animal bodies, of any degree from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture, proceeding from pressure, tension or spasm, separation of parts by violence, or any derangement of functions. Thus violent pressure or stretching of a limb gives pain; inflammation produces pain; wounds, bruises and incisions give pain.

2. Labor; work; toil; laborious effort. In this sense, the plural only is used; as, to take pains; to be at the pains. High without taking pains to rise. *Walter case. Pope.*

The same with pains we gain, but lose with ease. *Pope.*

3. Labor; toilsome effort; task; in the singular. [*Not now used.*]

4. Uneasiness of mind; disquietude; anxiety; solicitude for the future; grief, sorrow for the past. We suffer pain when we fear or expect evil; we feel pain at the loss of friends or property.

5. The throes or distress of travail or childbirth. She bowed herself and travailed, for her pains came upon her. *1 Sam. iv.*

6. Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime, or annexed to the commission of a crime. None shall presume to fly under pain of death. *Addison.*

Interpose, on pain of my displeasure, Betwixt their words. *Dryden.*

PAIN, *v. t.* [*W. poen*; *Norm. painier*; *Fr. painier*; *Sp. peñar*; *It. penare*; *D. pynen*; *Dau. piner*; *Sw. pina*; *Sax. pinan*; *Gr. πονη*.] The primary sense is to strain, urge, press. See the Noun.]

1. To make uneasy or to disquiet; to cause uneasy sensations in the body, of any degree of intensity; to make simply uneasy, or to distress, to torment. The pressure of fetters may pain a limb; the rack pains the body. 2. To afflict; to render uneasy in mind; to disquiet; to distress. We are pained at the death of a friend; grief pains the heart; we are often pained with fear or solicitude. I am pained at my very heart. *Jer. iv.*

3. Reciprocally, to pain one's self; to labor; to make toilsome efforts. [*Little used.*]

PAINFUL, *a.* Giving pain, uneasiness or distress to the body; as a painful operation in surgery.

2. Giving pain to the mind; afflictive; disquieting; distressing.

Evils have been more painful to us in the prospect, than in the actual pressure. *Addison.*

3. Full of pain; producing misery or affliction. *Milton.*

4. Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as a painful service. The army had a painful march. 5. Laborious; exercising labor; undergoing toil; industrious.

Nor must the painful husbandman be tired. *Dryden.*

PAINFULLY, *adv.* With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness or distress of mind.

2. Laboriously; with toil; with laborious effort or diligence. *Ruleigh.*

PAINFULNESS, *n.* Uneasiness or distress of body. *South.*

2. Affliction; sorrow; grief; disquietude or distress of mind.

3. Laborious effort or diligence; toil. *Hooker.*

PAINIM, *n.* [*Norm. painim*; *Fr. painim*; contracted from *pagana*.] A pagan. [*Not used.*]

PAINIM, *a.* Pagan; infidel. [*Not used.*]

PAINLESS, *a.* Free from pain. *Fell.*

2. Free from trouble. *Dryden.*

PAINSTAKER, *n.* A laborious person. *Gay.*

PAINSTAKING, *a.* Laborious; industrious. *Harris.*

PAINSTAKING, *n.* Labor; great industry.

PAIN, *v. t.* [*Fr. peindre*, *peignant*, *peint*; *L. pingo*, *pingo*; *Sp. pintar*; *It. pignere* or *pingere*, to throw, to push, to paint. The elements are probably *Pg* or *Ph*, as in *pingo*, *factus*.]

1. To form a figure or likeness in colors; as, to paint a hero or a landscape.

2. To cover or besmear with color or colors, either with or without figures; as, to paint a cloth; to paint a house.

3. To represent by colors or images; to exhibit in form.

When fully grown romantic, we must paint it.

4. To represent or exhibit to the mind; to present in form or likeness to the intellectual view; to describe.

Disloyal!

5. To color; to diversify with colors.

6. To lay on artificial color for ornament. Jazebel painted her face and tired her head. 2 Kings ix.

PAINT, v. i. To lay colors on the face. It is said the ladies in France paint.

2. To practice painting. The artist paints well.

PAINT, n. A coloring substance; a substance used in painting, either simple or compound; as a white paint, or red paint. 2. Color laid on canvas or other material; color representing any thing.

3. Color laid on the face; rouge. Young.

PAINTED, pp. Colored; rubbed over with paint; as a painted house or cloth.

2. Represented in form by colors. 3. Described.

PAINTER, n. One whose occupation is to paint; one skilled in representing things in colors.

PAINTER, n. [qu. Ir. painter, a snare, that which holds.]

A rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object.

PAINTING, pp. Representing in colors; laying on colors.

PAINTING, n. The art of forming figures or resembling objects in colors on canvas or other material, or the art of representing to the eye by means of figures and colors, any object of sight, and sometimes the emotions of the mind.

2. A picture; a likeness or resemblance in colors.

PAINTURE, n. [Fr. peinture.] The art of painting.

PAIR, n. [Fr. pair; L. Sp. Port. par; It. pari; Arm. par; D. paar; G. par, paar; Sw. par; Norm. par or pair; Ir. péire; Sax. gefera, with a prefix. In U. W. par signifies what is contiguous or in continuity, a state of readiness or preparedness, a pair, fellow, match or couple, and para signifies to endure, to continue, to persevere; paru, to couple or join. In this language, as in Spanish, par, pair, is shown to be connected with the L. paro, to prepare. Now in Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. פֶּרֶן signifies to join, couple or associate, and the noun, an associate, evidently this very word, which goes far to prove that פֶּרֶן is a derivative of the root פֶּרָה from which the Latins probably have paro. See Class Br. No. 13. The primary sense of the root is to throw, strain and extend, and hence par, equal, is extended to, near, contiguous, or equally extended.]

1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together; as a pair of gloves or stockings; a pair of shoes; a pair of oxen or horses.

2. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace; as a pair of nerves; a pair of doves. Luke ii.

PAIR, v. i. To be joined in pairs; to couple; as, birds pair in summer.

2. To suit; to fit; as a counterpart. Ethelinda.

My heart was made to fit and pair with thine.

PAIR, v. t. To unite in couples; as minds paired in heaven.

2. To unite as correspondent, or rather to contrast. Glossy jet is paired with shining white.

PAIR, v. t. To impair. [See Impair.]

PAIRED, pp. Joined in couples; fitted; suited.

PAIRING, pp. Uniting in pairs; fitting.

PALACE, n. [Fr. palais; L. palatium; It. palazzo; Sp. palacio; G. palaiz, whence pfalzgraf, palsgrave; W. plás; Russ. palata.]

1. A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king or other distinguished person resides; as an imperial palace; a royal palace; a pontifical palace; a ducal palace.

2. A splendid place of residence; as the sun's bright palace.

PALACE-COURT, n. The domestic court of the kings of Great Britain, which administers justice between the king's domestic servants. It is held once a week before the steward of the household and knight marshal; its jurisdiction extending twelve miles in circuit from his majesty's palace.

PALACIOUS, a. [from palace.] Royal; noble; magnificent. [Not used.]

PALANKEEN, n. [In Hindoo, palkee, apparently from Sans. paluk, a couch. But it accords better with Sp. It. palanca, a pole, Port. palanque.]

A covered carriage used in India, China, &c. borne on the shoulders of men, and in which a single person is conveyed from place to place.

PALATABLE, a. [from palate.] Agreeable to the taste; savory.

2. That is relished.

PALATABLENESS, n. The quality of being agreeable to the taste; relish.

PALATAL, a. Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate.

PALATAL, n. A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate, or an articulation of the root of the tongue with the roof of the mouth; as g hard and k, in eg, ek.

PALATE, n. [L. palatum, properly the arch or roof of heaven.]

1. The roof or upper part of the mouth. The glands in this part of the mouth secrete a mucous fluid, which lubricates the month and throat, and facilitates deglutition.

2. Taste. Hard task to hit the palates of such guests.

[This signification of the word originated in the opinion that the palate is the instrument of taste. This is a mistake. In itself it has no power of taste.]

3. Mental relish; intellectual taste. Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as dressed up by the schoolmen.

PAL/ATE, v. t. To perceive by the taste. [Not used.]

PALA/TIAL, a. [from palate.] Pertaining to the palate; as the palatial retraction of the tongue.

PALA/TIAL, a. [from L. palatium, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.

PALAT/IC, a. Belonging to the palate. [Not used.]

PALAT/INATE, n. [It. palatinato, from L. palatinus. See Palatine.]

The province or seignory of a palatine; as the Palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, called the upper and lower Palatinate.

PAL/ATINE, a. [Fr. palatin; It. palatino; from L. palatinus, from palatium, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; an epithet applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the king's palace; hence it imports possessing royal privileges; as a count palatine.

In England, formerly, were three countenances; the two former by prescription, the latter by grant of Edward III. They were so called, because the proprietors, the earl of Chester, the bishop of Durham and the duke of Lancaster, possessed royal rights, as fully as the king in his palace. Of these, the county of Durham is the only one now remaining in the hands of a subject.

PAL/ATINE, n. One invested with royal privileges and rights. A palatine or count palatine, on the continent of Europe, is one delegated by a prince to hold courts of justice in a province, or one who has a palace and a court of justice in his own house. In Poland, a palatine may be regarded as the governor of a province.

PAL/ATIVE, a. Pleasing to the taste. [Not used.]

PAL/AVER, n. [Sp. palabra, Port. palavra, a word. Qu. W. llavar, utterance; with a prefix.]

1. Idle talk.

2. Flattery; adulation. [This is used with us in the vulgar dialect.]

3. Talk; conversation; conference; a sense used in Africa, as appears by the relations of missionaries.

PAL/AVER, v. t. To flatter. [In vulgar use.]

PAL/EA, a. [Fr. pale, pair; L. pallio, pallidus; Russ. bicie, white; bicijiu, to whiten. It is probably allied to Sax. falveu, fealo, fallow, pale red or yellow, D. vaal, from the sense of failing, withering; W. palu, to fail. See Class Bl. No. 6. 7. 13. 18.]

1. White or whitish; wan; deficient in color; not ruddy or fresh of color; as a pale face or skin; pale cheeks. We say also, a pale red, a pale blue, that is, a whitish red or blue. Pale is not precisely synonymous with white, as it usually denotes what we call wan, a darkish dun white.

2. Not bright; not shining; of a faint luster; dim; as the pale light of the moon.

The night, methinks, is but the daylight sick;

It looks a little paler.

Shak.

PALE, v. t. To make pale. *Shak. Prior.*
PALE, n. [*Sax. pal; G. pfahl; D. paal; Sw. päle; Dan. pæl; W. pael; L. palis;* coinciding with *Eng. pole*, as well as *pale*; *Russ. palitz*, a stick or club. It has the elements of *L. pala*, a spade or shovel, and the radical sense is probably an extended thing, or a shoot. *Qu. Ar. نبال* nabala, to dart. *Class B. No. 18.*
 1. A narrow board pointed or sharpened at one end, used in fencing or inclosing. This is with us more generally called a *picket*.
 2. A pointed stake; hence to *empale*, which see.
 3. An inclosure; properly, that which incloses, like *fence, limit*; hence, the space inclosed. He was born within the *pale* of the church; within the *pale* of christianity. *Atterbury.*
 4. *District*; limited territory. *Clarendon.*
 5. In *heraldry*, an ordinary, consisting of two perpendicular lines drawn from the top to the base of the escutcheon, and containing the third middle part of the field. *Encyc.*
PALE, v. t. [*D. paalen; G. pfählen.*] To inclose with pales or stakes. *Mortimer.*
 2. To inclose; to encompass. *Shak.*
PALEACEOUS, a. [*L. pala, straw, chaff.*]
 1. Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it; as a *paleaceous* pappus. *Lee.*
 2. Chaffy; furnished with chaff; as a *paleaceous* receptacle. *Martyn.*
PALED, pp. Inclosed with pales or pickets.
PALE-EYED, a. Having eyes dimmed. *Milton.*
PALE-FACED, a. Having a pale or wan face. *Shak.*
 2. Causing paleness of face; as *pale-faced* fear.
PALE-HEARTED, a. Dispirited. *Shak.*
PALELY, adv. Wanly; not freshly or rudely.
PALNDAR, n. A kind of coasting vessel. *Obs. Knolles.*
PALNESS, n. Wanness; defect of color; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness of look.
 The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
 A livid paleness spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*
 2. Want of color or luster; as the *paleness* of a flower. *Shak.*
PALEOGRAPHY, n. [*Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and γραφω, writing.*]
 1. The art of explaining ancient writings. More correctly,
 2. An ancient manner of writing; as *Punic paleography*. *E. Stiles.*
PALEOLOGIST, n. One who writes on antiquity, or one conversant with antiquity. *Good.*
PALEOLOGY, n. [*Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and λογος, discourse.*]
 A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things.
PALEOUS, a. [*L. paleus, chaff.*] Chaffy; like chaff. *Brown.*
PALES/THIAN, s. [*Gr. παλαστριων, from PALES/TRIC. s. α. παλα, a struggling or wrestling; παλαιω, to wrestle, to strive.*

Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling. *Bryant.*
PAL/ET, n. [*Fr. pelote, a ball.*] The crown of the head. [*Not used.*]
PALETTE, [See Palit.]
PAL/FREY, n. [*Fr. palefroi; It. palaferro; Sp. palafren; Port. palaferro; W. palferre.* Ainsworth gives for the original word, in Low Latin, *paraveredi*, [plu. of *veredus*] horses of a large size, used for carrying the baggage of an army.]
 1. A horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war horse. *Encyc.*
 2. A small horse fit for ladies. *Johnson. Spectator.*
PAL/FREYED, n. Riding on a palfrey.
PAL/FIFICATION, n. [*from L. palus, a stake or post.*]
 The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground for making it firm. *Wolton.*
PAL/INDROME, n. [*Gr. παλινδρομα; παλιν, again, andδρομη, orδρομα, to run, disused.*]
 A word, verse or sentence that is the same when read backwards or forwards; as *madam, or "Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor."* *Encyc.*
PAL/ING, ppr. Inclosing with pales.
PAL/INOD, n. A fence formed with pales.
PAL/INODE, s. [*Gr. παλινωδω; παλιν, again, andωδω, a song.*]
 A recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one. *Encyc. Suidys.*
PALISA/DE, n. [*Fr. palissade; Sp. palizada; It. palizzata; from pale, or the same root. The Welsh has palis, a thin partition of boards or laths, a waistcoat; palissade, to wainscot.*]
 A fence or fortification consisting of a row of stakes or posts sharpened at set firmly in the ground. In fortification, the posts are set two or three inches apart, parallel to the parapet in the covered way, to prevent a surprise. Palisades serve also to fortify the avenues of open forts, gorges, half-moons, the bottom of ditches, &c. *Encyc.*
PALISA/DE, v. t. To surround, inclose or fortify with stakes or posts.
PAL/ISH, a. [*from pale.*] Somewhat pale or wan; as a *palish* blue. *Arbuthnot.*
PAL/IS, n. [*L. pallium; Sax. palle; It. pallio; Arm. pallen; Ir. peall.*]
 1. A cloak; a mantle of state. *Milton.*
 2. The mantle of an archbishop. *Aspliff.*
 3. The cloth thrown over a dead body at funerals. *Dryden.*
PALL, n. In *heraldry*, a figure like the Greek τ . *Encyc.*
PALL, v. t. To cloke; to cover or invest. *Shak.*
PALL, v. i. [*W. palla, to fail; allied to pale, and to Gr. παλαιος, old; Heb. Ch. Ar. הלל; Heb. הלל. See Fail. Class B. No. G. 18. 21.*]
 1. To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit or taste; to become insipid; as, the liquor *palls*.
 Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
 Fades in the eye and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*
PALL, v. t. To make vapid or insipid.
 Reason and reflection—blunt the edge of the keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress. *Johnson.*
 The more we raise our love,
 The more we *pall* and cool and kill his ardor. *Dryden.*
 3. To weaken; to impair; as, to *pall* fortune. *Shak.*
 4. To cloy; as the *palled* appetite. *Tatler.*
PALLA/DIUM, n. [*Gr. Παλλας, from Pallas, the goddess.*]
 1. Primarily, a statue of the goddess Pallas, which represented her as sitting with a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and spindle. On the preservation of this statue depended the safety of Troy. Hence,
 2. Something that affords effectual defence, protection and safety; as when we say, the trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights. *Blackstone.*
 3. A metal found in very small grains, of a steel gray color and fibrous structure, in auriferous and platiniferous sand. It is infusible by ordinary heat, and when native, is alloyed with a little platina and iridium. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
PAL/LET, n. [*Fr. palette; It. palette, a fire-shovel; Sp. pala; from L. pala, W. pal. a shovel, a peck.*]
 1. Among *painters*, a little oval table or board, or piece of ivory, on which the painter places the colors to be used. On the middle the colors are mixed to obtain the tints required. *Encyc.*
 2. Among *patlers, crucible makers, &c.* a wooden instrument for forming, heating and rounding their works. It is oval, round, &c. *Encyc.*
 3. In *gilding*, an instrument made of a squirrel's tail, to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them. *Encyc.*
 4. In *heraldry*, a small *pale*. [*See Pale.*]
 5. A small part belonging to the balance of a watch; the nut of a watch. It is sometimes written *palat*.
 6. A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing three ounces. *Hukewill.*
PAL/LET, n. [*pailet, Chaucer; Fr. paille, L. palea, straw; Ir. peall, a couch.*]
 A small bed. *Milton.*
PAL/LIAMENT, n. [*L. pallium, a cloak.*]
 A dress; a robe. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
PAL/LIARD, n. [*Fr.*] A lecher; a lewd person. [*Not used nor English.*]
PAL/LIARDISE, n. Fornication. [*Not used.*]
PAL/LIATE, v. t. [*Fr. pallier; Sp. paliar; It. paliare; from Low L. pallio, from pallium, a cloak or robe.*]
 1. To clothe. *Obs.*
 2. To cover with excuse; to conceal the enormity of offenses by excuses and apologies; hence, to extenuate; to lessen; to soften by favorable representations; as, to *palliate* faults, offenses, crimes or vices. *Dryden.*
 3. To reduce in violence; to mitigate; to lessen or abate; as, to *palliate* a disease. *Johnson.*
PAL/LIATE, a. Ensed; mitigated. [*Not used.*]
PAL/LIATED, ppr. Covered by excuses; extenuated; softened.
PAL/LIATING, ppr. Concealing the enormity or most censurable part of conduct; extenuating; softening.

PALLIATION, *n.* The act of palliating; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense; extenuation by favorable representation; as the *palliation* of faults, offenses, vices or crimes.

2. Mitigation; alleviation; abatement; as of a disease.

PALLIATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *palliatif*.] Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation. *Warton.*

2. Mitigating; alleviating; as pain or disease. *Arbuthnot.*

PALLIATIVE, *n.* That which extenuates.

2. That which mitigates, alleviates or abates the violence of pain, disease or other evil. *Sieft.*

PALLID, *a.* [L. *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to become pale. See *pallid*.] Pale; wan; deficient in color; not highly colored; as a *pallid* countenance; *pallid* blue. *Spenser. Thomson. Harte.*

PALLIDLIDLY, *adv.* Palely; wanly. *Taylor.*

PALLIDNESS, *n.* Paleness; wanness.

PALLMALL, *n.* [L. *pila*, a ball, and *mallois*, mallet; It. *palla*, a ball, and *mallois*, a hammer.]

A play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet; also, the mallet. *Johnson.*

PALLOR, *n.* [L. *Paleness*.] *Taylor.*

PALM, *n. p'am.* [L. *palmā*; W. *palte*; from spreading.]

1. The inner part of the hand.

2. A hand or hand's breadth; a lineal measure of three inches. *Holder. Bacon.*

3. The broad triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms.

4. The name of many species of plants, but particularly of the date-tree or great palm, a native of Asia and Africa.

The *palm*s constitute a natural order of monocotyledonous plants, with a simple cylindrical stem, terminating in a crown of leaves or fronds, within which rises a tuft of flowers and fruits; all natives of warm climates. They vary in size from 2 to more than 100 feet in height. *Jussieu. Linn.*

5. Branches of the palm being worn in token of victory, hence the word signifies superiority, victory, triumph. The palm was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position. *Encyc.*

Namur subdued is England's *palm* alone. *Dryden.*

6. Among *seamen*, an instrument used in sewing canvas instead of a thimble.

PALM, *v. t. p'an.* To conceal in the palm of the hand.

They *palm*ed the tick that lost the game. *Prior.*

2. To impose by fraud. *Dryden.*

For you may *palm* upon us new for old.

3. To handle. *Prior.*

4. To stroke with the hand. *Ainsworth.*

PALM-SUNDAY, *n. p'an-sunday.* The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphant entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

PALM-TREE, *n. p'am-tree.* The date tree, or *Phoenix* *Lactiflora*, a native of Asia and

Africa, which grows to the height of 60 and even of 100 feet, with an upright stem, crowned with a cluster of leaves or branches eight or nine feet long, extending all around like an umbrella. The fruit is in shape somewhat like an acorn. This tree transplanted will grow in Europe, but the fruit never ripens. *Encyc.*

This name is applied to other species of palms.

PALMAR, *a.* [L. *palmaris*.] Of the breadth of the hand. *Lee.*

PALMATED, *a.* [L. *palmatus*, from *palmā*, palm.]

1. Having the shape of a hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread; as *palmated* leaves or stones. *Encyc.*

2. Entirely webbed; as the *palmated* feet of aquatic fowls.

PALMER, *n. p'amer.* One that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader. *Pope.*

PALMER-WORM, *n. p'amer-worm.* A worm covered with hair; supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Joel.*

PALMETTO, *n.* A species of palm-tree, growing in the West Indies, of the genus *Chamaerops*. *Thomson.*

PALMI FEROUS, *a.* [L. *palmā* and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing palms. *Diet.*

PALMIPED, *a.* [L. *palmā* and *pes*, foot.]

Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane; as a water fowl.

PALMIPED, *n.* A fowl that has webbed feet, or the toes connected by a membrane. *Encyc.*

PALMISTER, *n.* [L. *palmā*.] One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

PALMISTRY, *n.* [L. *palmā*, palm.] The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; a trick of imposture, much practiced by gipseys.

2. Addition uses it humorously for the action of the hand. *Spectator.*

PALMY, *a. p'any.* Bearing palms. *Shak.*

PALP, *v. t.* To feel. [Not authorized.]

PALPABILITY, *n.* [from *palpāre*.] The quality of being perceptible by the touch. *Arbuthnot.*

PALPABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *palpor*, to feel; It. *palpabile*.]

1. Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt; as a *palpable* substance; *palpable* darkness. *Shak.*

2. Gross; coarse; easily perceived and detected; as a *palpable* absurdity. *Tillotson.*

3. Plain; obvious; easily perceptible; as *palpable* phenomena; *palpable* proof. *Hooker. Glanville.*

PALPABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.

PALPABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

2. Grossly; plainly; obviously.

3. Obviously taken shares of money. *Bacon.*

PALPATI ON, *n.* [L. *palpatio*, from *palpo*, to feel, to stroke, from the root of *feel*, and Gr. *παλάω*, to shake. Probably the primary sense is to beat or strike gently, or

to touch, or to spring, to leap, allied to Gr. *βόλας*, Fr. *balle*.] The act of feeling.

PALPITATE, *v. t.* [L. *palpito*, from *palpo*.] *Palpito* illustrates the primary sense of *palpo*.

To beat gently; to beat, as the heart; to flutter, that is, to move with little throes; as we say, to *go pit a pat*; applied particularly to a preternatural or excited movement of the heart.

PALPITATION, *n.* [L. *palpitatio*.] A beating of the heart; particularly, a preternatural beating or pulsation excited by violent action of the body, by fear, fright or disease. *Harvey. Arbuthnot.*

2. A violent, irregular motion of the heart. *Collen. Parr.*

PALS GRAVE, *n. paldgrave.* [G. *pfaltgraf*, from *pfalt*, extracted from L. *pallium*, palace, and *graf*, an earl; D. *paltgraf*; Sax. *perfta*, a reeve, whence *sheriff*.] A count or earl who has the superintendency of the king's palace. *Diet.*

PALSCAL, *a. s. a. s.* [from *palsy*.] Affected with palsy; paralytic.

PALSI ED, *a.* [from *palsy*.] Affected with palsy.

PALSY, *n. s. a. s.* [supposed to be contracted from Gr. *παράλυσις*, relaxation; *παλάω*, to loosen or relax.]

The loss or defect of the power of voluntary muscular motion in the whole body, or in a particular part; paralysis. When one side only of the body is affected, it is called *hemiplegy*. When the lower part of the body is paralytic, it is called *paraplegy*.

Palsy may be a loss of the power of motion without a loss of sensation, or a loss of sensation without loss of motion, or a loss of both. *Encyc. God. Quincy.*

PALTYER, *v. t.* [probably allied to *faulter* or *faller*, W. *palu*, Eug. *fail*; Sp. Port. *fallar*, to want, to fail, to miss, to balk, to come short. See *Fall* and *Pall*.]

To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. *Johnson.*

Rather, to fail; to come short; to balk. Romans, that have spoke the word

And will not *palter*. *Shak.*

PALTER, *v. t.* To squander. Qu. [Not used.] *Ainsworth.*

PALTERER, *n.* One that palters, fails or falls short.

PALTRINESS, *n.* [from *paltry*.] The state of being paltry, vile or worthless.

PALTRY, *a.* [Sw. *paltra*, plu. *paltra*, rags; Dan. *pialt*, a rag; *pialted*, ragged; Scot. *paltrie* or *peltrie*, vile trash; It. *paltrone*, a vagabond. It may be allied to Gr. *παῖος*, vile, and to *fall*. Qu. Fr. *piètre*, a contracted word.]

Ragged; mean; vile; worthless; despicable; as a *paltry* boy; a *paltry* slave; a *paltry* trifle. *Shak. Addison.*

PALVY, *a.* [from *pale*.] Pale; wanting color; used only in poetry. *Shak. Gay.*

2. In heraldry, divided by pales into four equal parts. *Encyc.*

PAM, *n.* [supposed to be from *palm*, victory.] The knave of clubs. *Pope.*

PAMPER, *v. t.* [from It. *pamper*, bread and drink; *pamperato*, pampered, well fed; *pam*, bread, and *per*, to drink, L. *bibo*.]

1. To feed to the full; to glut; to satiate; to feed luxuriously; as, to *pamper* the body or the appetite. *Spenser.*

We are proud of a body fattening for worms and *pampered* for corruption and the grave.

Dwight.

2. To gratify to the full; to furnish with that which delights; as, to *pamper* the imagination.

PAMPERED, *pp.* Fed high; glutted or gratified to the full.

PAMPERING, *ppr.* Glutting; feeding luxuriously; gratifying to the full.

PAMPERING, *n.* Luxuriance.

PAMPHLET, *n.* [Sp. *papelón*, from *papel*, paper. The word signifies both a pamphlet and a bill posted. Sp. *papelota*, a slip of paper on which any thing is written; *papel volante*, a small pamphlet. It has also been deduced from *pamphlet*, *pagina folata*, a word said to have been used by Caxton.]

A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of sheets stitched together but not bound.

PAMPHLET, *v. t.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets.

PAMPHLETEER, *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

PAN, *n.* [Sax. Sw. *panna*; G. *pfanne*; D. *pan*; W. *id.*]

1. A vessel broad and somewhat hollow or depressed in the middle, or with a raised border; used for setting milk and other domestic purposes.

2. The part of a gun-lock or other fire-arms which holds the priming that communicates with the charge.

3. Something hollow; as the brain *pan*.

4. Among farmers, the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil; called the *hard pan*.

5. The top of the head.

PAN, *v. t.* To join; to close together. [L. *cal.*]

PANACEA, *n.* [L. from Gr. *πανακία*; *παν*, all, and *ακευαία*, to cure.]

1. A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine.

2. An herb.

PANADA, *n.* [Fr. *panade*, from L. *panis*, PANADO, *n.* [Sp. *pan*, *it. pane*, bread.]

A kind of food made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp and sweetened.

PAN CAKE, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan. Some folks think it will never be good times, till houses are tiled with *pancakes*.

PANCH, *n.* [W. *panu*, to form a texture, to fill.]

Among *seamen*, a thick and strong mat, to be fastened on yards to prevent friction.

PANCRATIC, *a.* [Gr. *πανς*, all, and *πανκρατικός*, strength.]

Excelling in all gymnastic exercises; very strong or robust.

PANCREAS, *n.* [Gr. *πανς*, all, and *κρεας*, flesh.]

A gland of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae of the loins, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and attached to the peritonæum. It is two fingers in breadth, and six in length, soft and supple. It secretes a kind of saliva and pours it into the duodenum.

PANCREATIC, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas; as *pancreatic juice*.

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PANDECT, *n.* [L. *pandectæ*, from Gr. *πανδηκτικός*; *πανς*, all, and *δικομος*, to contain, to take.]

1. A treatise which contains the whole of any science.

2. *Pandectæ*, in the plural, the digest or collection of civil or Roman law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and containing 534 decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation consists of fifty books, forming the first part of the civil law.

PANDEMIC, *a.* [Gr. *πανς*, all, and *ἐπιμως*, people.]

Incident to a whole people; epidemic; as a *pandemic disease*.

PANDER, *v.* [qu. *It. pandere*, to set abroad, or *Pandarus*, in Chaucer. In Pers.

بندار *bondar*, is the keeper of a ware-

house or granary, a forestaller who buys and boards goods to enhance the price; answering to L. *mango*. But the real origin of the word is not obvious.]

A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; a mean profligate wretch who caters for the lust of others.

PANDER, *v. t.* To pimp; to procure lewd women for others.

PANDER, *v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts of others.

2. To be subservient to lust or passion.

PANDERAGE, *n.* A procuring of sexual connection.

PANDERISM, *n.* The employment or vices of a pander; a pimping.

PANDERLY, *a.* Pimping; acting the pander.

PANDICULATION, *n.* [L. *pandicular*, to yawn, to stretch.]

A yawning; a stretching; the tension of the solids that accompanies yawning, or that restlessness and stretching that accompanies the cold fit of an intermittent.

PANDIT, *n.* In Hindoostan, a learned

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PAN-ÉGYRIZE, *v. t.* To praise highly; to write or pronounce an eulogy on.

PAN-ÉGYRIZE, *v. i.* To bestow praises.

PAN-ÉGYRIZED, *pp.* Highly praised or eulogized.

PAN-ÉGYRIZING, *ppr.* Praising highly; eulogizing.

PAN-ÉL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*; Sw. *panna*, pan; *pannela*, to wainscot; Russ. *panel*, ceiling or wainscot; probably named from breadth, extension.]

1. A square piece of board, or other piece somewhat similar inserted between other pieces; as the *panel* of a door.

2. A piece of parchment or schedule, containing the names of persons summoned by the sheriff. Hence more generally,

3. The whole jury.

PAN-EL, *v. t.* To form with panels; as, to *panel* a wainscot.

PAN-EESS, *a.* Without panes of glass.

PANG, *n.* [D. *pyngen*, G. *peingen*, to torture, from *pyng*, pain, pain; Sax. *pinan*. See *Pain*.]

Extreme pain; anguish; agony of body; particularly, a sudden paroxysm of extreme pain, as in spasm, or childbirth.

Is. xxi.

I saw the hoary traitor,

Grin in the pangs of death, and bite the ground.

PANG, *v. t.* To torture; to give extreme pain to.

PAN-GOLIN, *n.* A species of Manis or scaly lizard, found only in Hindoostan.

PANIC, *n.* [Sp. *it. panico*; Fr. *panique*; Gr. *πανικός*; W. *pannu*, to cause to sink, to depress or hollow, to cause a panic. The primary sense is intransitive, to shrink, or transitive, to cause to shrink; hence the fabled *Pan*, the frightful deity of the woods or shepherds.]

A sudden fright; particularly, a sudden fright without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger; as, the troops were seized with a *panic*; they fled in a *panic*.

PANIC, *a.* Extreme or sudden; applied to fright; as *panic fear*.

PANIC, *n.* [L. *panicum*.] A plant and its grain, of the genus *Panicum*. The grain or seed is like millet, and it is cultivated in some parts of Europe for bread.

PANIC-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *Panicum*.

PANICLE, *n.* [L. *panicula*, down upon reeds, cat's tail, allied to L. *pannus*, cloth; W. *pan*, nap, down, the furling of cloth; *panu*, to cover with nap, to full or mill cloth, to beat, to bang. The primary sense is to drive, strike or press, hence to full or make thick.]

In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers or fruits are scattered on peduncles variously subdivided, as in oats and some of the grasses. The panicle is of various kinds, as the dense or close, the spiked, the squeezed, the spreading, the diffused, the divaricating.

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PANICLED, *a.* Furnished with panicles.

Eaton.
PANICULATE, } *a.* Having branches
PANICULATED, } variously subdivi-
ded; as a *paniculate* stem.

2. Having the flowers in panicles; as a *paniculate* inflorescence. *Lee.*

PANNAPE, *n.* The curvet of a horse. *Jinsworth.*

PANNAGE, *n.* [from *L. panis*.] The food of swine in the woods; as beach nuts, acorns, &c. called also *panns*; also, the money taken by agistors for the mast of the king's forest. *Covel.*

PANN'EL, *n.* [*W. pannel*, something plaited or matted; *L. pannus*, cloth.] A kind of rustic saddle. *Tusser.*

2. The stomach of a hawk. *Jinsworth.*

PANNELLATION, *n.* The act of impanelling a jury. [*Not used.*] *Wood.*

PANNIER, *n.* *pan'jer*. [*Fr. panier*; *It. paniera*; *Sp. panera*, a *pannier*, and a granary; from *L. panis*, bread.]

A wicker basket; primarily, a bread-basket, but used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse. *Addison.*

PANNIKEL, *n.* The brain pan or skull. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

PANOPLY, *n.* [*Gr. πανοπλια*; *παν*, all, and *οπλα*, arms.]

Complete armor or defense. We had need to take the Christian *panoply*, to be the whole armor of God. *Ricy.*

PANORAMA, *n.* [*Gr. παν*, all, and *οραμα*, view, from *οραω*, to see.]

Complete or entire view; a circular painting having apparently no beginning or end, from the center of which the spectator may have a complete view of the objects presented. *Forthington.*

PANSOPHICAL, *a.* [*See Pansophy*.] Pretending to have a knowledge of every thing.

PANSOPHY, *n.* [*Gr. παν*, all, and *σοφια*, wisdom.] Universal wisdom or knowledge. [*Little used.*] *Hartlib.*

PAN'SY, *n.* [*Fr. pensée*, fancy or thought, from *penser*, to think.]

A plant and flower of the genus *Viola*; i. the *viola tricolor*, or garden violet. *Fam. of Plants.*

PANT, *v. i.* [*Fr. pander*, probably from the root of *W. panu*, to beat. *See Panic*, and *qu. G. πᾶνω*.]

1. To palpitate; to beat with preternatural violence or rapidity, as the heart in terror, or after hard labor, or in anxious desire or suspense.

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to pant and quake. *Spenser.*

2. To have the breast heaving, as in short respiration or want of breath. *Plato pants* for breath from out his cell.

3. To play with intermission or declining strength. *The whispering breeze Pants* on the leaves and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

1. To long; to desire ardently. *Who pants* for glory, finds but short repose. *Pope.*

As the hart *panteth* for the water brooks, so *panteth* my soul after thee, O God. *Ps. xlii.*

PANT, *n.* Palpitation of the heart. *Shakl.*

PANTALON, *n.* [*Fr. pantalon*. *Qu. W. pannu*, to involve, or *pannu*, to cover, and *Fr. talon*, the heel.]

1. A garment for males in which breeches and stockings are in a piece; a species of close long trousers extending to the heels.

2. A character in the Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimes; so called from his close dress. *Addison.*

PANT'ER, *n.* One that pants.

PANT'ER, *n.* [*Ir. painter*, a snare.] A net. *Chaucer.*

PANT'ESS, *n.* [from *pan*.] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Jinsworth.*

PANTHEISM, *n.* [*Gr. παν*, all, and *θεος*, God, whence *theism*.]

The doctrine that the universe is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the universe is the supreme God. *Encyc. Anist. Res.*

PANTHEIST, *n.* One that believes the universe to be God; a name given to the followers of Spinoza.

The earliest Grecian *pantheist* of whom we read is Orpheus. *Encyc.*

PANTHEISTIC, } *n.* Pertaining to pan-

PANTHEISTICAL, } theism; confound-

ing God with the universe. *Engfeld. Waterland.*

PANTHEON, *n.* [*Gr. παν*, *παν*, all, and *θεος*, God.]

A temple or magnificent edifice at Rome, dedicated to all the gods. It is now converted into a church. It was built or embellished by Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus, is of a round or cylindrical form, with a spherical dome, and 144 feet in diameter. *Encyc.*

PANTHER, *n.* [*L. from Gr. πανθηρ*. *Qu. θηρ*, a wild beast.]

A fierce, ferocious quadruped of the genus *Felis*, of the size of a large dog, with short hair, of a yellow color, diversified with roundish black spots. This animal is carnivorous, and will climb trees in pursuit of small animals. It is a native of Africa. The name is also applied to other species of the genus.

PANTILE, *n.* [*qu. W. pantu*, to dimple, to sink in, to become hollow; *pan*, a bowl, *a pan*; or *Fr. pente*, a bending.] A gutter tile. But *qu. pentile*.

PANTING, *ppr.* [*See Pant*.] Palpitating; breathing with a rapid succession of inspirations and expirations; longing.

PANTING, *a.* Palpitation; rapid breathing; longing.

PANTINGLY, *adv.* With palpitation or rapid breathing.

PANTLER, *n.* [*Fr. panetier*, from *pain*, *L. panis*, bread.]

The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread. *Shakl.*

PANTOFLE, *n.* [*Fr. pantoufle*; *It. pantofola*, a slipper; *Sp. pantufo*; *Sw. toffia*, *toffel*, a slipper or sandal; *Dan. toffel*; *Russ. tufl*.] A slipper for the foot.

PANTOGRAPH, *n.* [*Gr. παντα*, all, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

A mathematical instrument so formed as to copy any sort of drawing or design.

PANTOGRAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining to

PANTOGRAPHICAL, } a pantograph;

performed by a pantograph. *PANTOGRAPHY, n.* General description; view of an entire thing.

PANTOMETER, *n.* [*Gr. παντα*, all, and *μετρος*, to measure.]

An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles and distances. *Bailey.*

PANTOMETRIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a

PANTOMETRICAL, } pantometer;

performed by a pantometer.

PANTOMIME, *n.* [*L. pantomimus*; *Gr. παντομιμος*; *παν*, *παν*, all, and *μιμος*, a mimic.]

1. One that imitates all sorts of actions and characters without speaking; one that expresses his meaning by mute action.

The pantomimes of antiquity used to express in gestures and action, whatever the chorus sung, changing their countenance and behavior as the subject of the song varied. *Encyc.*

2. A scene or representation in dumb show.

3. A species of musical entertainment. *Bushy.*

PANTOMIME, *a.* Representing only in mute action. *Smith.*

PANTOMIMIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the

PANTOMIMICAL, } pantomime; represent-

ing characters and actions by dumb show.

PANTON, } [*qu. L. pando*, to

PANTON-SHOE, } open.] A horse shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Far. Dict.*

PANTRY, *n.* [*Fr. pantiere*, a shepherd's scrip; *L. panis*, from *panis*, bread.]

An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept.

PANURGY, *n.* [*Gr. πανουργια*; *παν*, all, and *εργω*, work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey.*

PAP, *n.* [*L. papilla*.] A nipple of the breast; a teat. *Dryden.*

PAP, *n.* [*Low L. papa*; *It. pappa*; *D. pap*; *Pers. bob*, food.]

1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water. *Boyle.*

2. The pulp of fruit. *Jinsworth.*

PAP, *v. l.* To feed with pap.

PAP'A, *n.* [*L. Fr. papa*; *D. G. id.*; *Gr. παππας*; *It. Sp. papa*, the *pope*; a word used by the ancient Scythians, as also in the Syriac and Chaldaic.] Father; a word with us used by children. *Seiff.*

PA-PACY, *n.* [*Fr. papauté*; *It. papato*; from *papa*, the *pope*.]

1. The office and dignity of the pope or bishop of Rome; popedom. *Bacon.*

2. Papal authority. *Milner.*

PA-PAL, *a.* [*Fr. from pape*, the *pope*.] Belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome; popish; as *papal* authority; the *papal* chair.

2. Proceeding from the pope; as a *papal* license or indulgence; a *papal* edict.

3. Annexed to the bishopric of Rome.

PA-PALIN, *n.* A papist. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

PAPAVEROUS, *a.* [*L. papaverus*, from *papaver*, a poppy.]

Resembling the poppy; of the nature or qualities of poppies. *Brown.*

PAPAW, *n.* [*Fr. papayer*.] *The carica papaya*, a tree growing in warm climates to the height of eighteen or twenty feet, with a soft herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves issue on every

side on long foot-stalks. Between the leaves grow the flower and the fruit, which is of the size of a melon. The juice is acid and milky, but the fruit when boiled is eaten with meat, like other vegetables.

Encyc.

2. The papaw of North America belongs to the genus *Annona* or custard apple.

PAPER, *n.* The pope.

PAPER, *n.* [Fr. *papier*; It. *papiro*; Port. *Sp. papel*; D. G. *papier*; W. *papyr*; Gr. *πάπυρος*; L. *papyrus*, the name of an Egyptian plant, from which was made a kind of paper.]

1. A substance formed into thin sheets on which letters and figures are written or printed. Paper is made of different materials; but among us it is usually made of linen or cotton rags. A fine paper made of silk, particularly for bank-notes, which require to be very thin.

2. A piece of paper. *Locke.*

3. A single sheet printed or written; as a daily paper; a weekly paper; a periodical paper; referring to essays, journals, newspapers, &c.

4. Any written instrument, whether note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, and the like. The papers lie on the speaker's table.

They brought a paper to me to be signed.

Dryden.

5. A promissory note or notes or a bill of exchange; as negotiable paper. *Kent.*

6. Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms.

PAPER, *a.* Made of paper; consisting of paper.

2. Thin; slight; as a paper wall. *Burnet.*

PAPER, *v. l.* To cover with paper; to furnish with paper hangings; as, to paper a room or a house.

2. To register. [Not used.] *Shak.*

3. To fold or inclose in paper.

PAPER-CREDIT, *n.* Evidence of debt; promissory notes, &c. passing current in commercial transactions.

3. Notes or bills emitted by public authority, promising the payment of money. The revolution in N. America was carried on by means of paper-credit.

PAPER-FACED, *a.* Having a face as white as paper. *Shak.*

PAPER-KITE, *n.* A light frame covered with paper for flying in the air like a kite.

Warton.

PAPER-MAKER, *n.* One that manufactures paper.

PAPER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

PAPER-MONEY, *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin. We apply the word to notes or bills issued by a state or by a banking corporation; rarely or never to private notes or bills of exchange, though the latter may be included.

PAPER-STAINER, *n.* One that stains, colors or stamps paper for hangings.

PAPES-CENT, *a.* [from *pap.*] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap. *Arbuthnot.*

PAPPESS, *n.* A female pope. *Holl.*

PAP 1*l.*, *n.* [L. *papilla*.] A small pap or nipple.

PAPILIO, *n.* [L.] A butterfly. In zoology, a genus of insects of numerous species. These insects are produced from the caterpillar. The chrysalis is the tomb of the caterpillar and the cradle of the butterfly.

Barbui.

PAPILIONACEOUS, *a.* Resembling the butterfly; a term in botany, used to describe the corols of plants which have the shape of a butterfly, such as that of the pea. The papilionaceous plants are of the leguminous kind. *Encyc. Quincy.*

The papilionaceous corol is usually four-petaled, having an upper spreading petal, called the banner, two side petals called wings, and a lower petal called the keel. *Martyn.*

PAPILLARY, } Pertaining to the pap or

PAPILLOUS, } *a.* nipple; resembling the nipple; covered with papils. *Durham.*

PAPILLATE, *v. i.* To grow into a nipple. *Fleming.*

PAPILLOSE, *a.* Nipple; covered with fleshy dots or points; verrucose; warty; as a papillose leaf. *Martyn.*

Covered with soft tubercles, as the ice-plant. *Smith.*

PAPISM, *n.* [from Fr. *pape*, pope.] Popery. *Beddell.*

PAPIST, *n.* [Fr. *papiste*; It. *papista*; from Fr. *pape*, pope.]

A Roman catholic; one that adheres to the church of Rome and the authority of the pope. *Clarendon.*

PAPIS'TIC, } *a.* Popish; pertaining to

PAPIS'TICAL, } *a.* popery; adherent to the church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies. *Whitgift.*

PAPISTRY, *n.* Popery; the doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome. *Ischam.*

PAPIZED, *a.* Conformed to popery. *Fuller.*

PAPPOUS, *a.* [from L. *pappus*; Gr. *πάππος*.] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the seeds of certain plants, such as thistles, dandelions, &c. *Rey.*

PAPPUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. *πάππος*, an old man or grandfather, hence a substance resembling gray hairs.]

The soft downy substance that grows on the seeds of certain plants, as on those of the thistle. *Encyc.*

PAPPY, *a.* [from *pap.*] Like pap; soft; succulent. *Burnet.*

PAPULE, *n.* [L.] Pimples; blisters; eruptions on the skin.

PAPULOSE, *a.* Covered with vesicular points or with little blisters; as a papulose leaf. *Martyn.*

PAPULOUS, *a.* Full of pimples or pustules.

PAPYRUS, *n.* [L.] An Egyptian plant, a kind of reed, of which the ancients made paper.

PAR, *n.* [L. *par*, equal; W. *par*, that is upon or contiguous, that is in continuity, a state of readiness or preparedness, a pair, a fellow, Eng. *peer*. The word seems to be formed on the root of L. *par*, and the Schematic ΠΑΡ, and the primary sense, to extend or reach.]

1. State of equality; equal value; equivalence without discount or premium. Bills of exchange are at *par*, above *par*, or be-

low *par*. Bills are at *par*, when they are sold at their nominal amount for coin or its equivalent.

2. Equality in condition.

PAR'ABLE, *a.* [L. *parabŏlis*.] Easily produced. [Not used.] *Brown.*

PARABOLA, *n.* [Fr. *parabole*, from L. *parabŏla*; Gr. *παράβολα*, from *παράβαλλω*, to throw forward or against, to compare; *παρ*, to or against, and *βάλλω*, to throw; as in *confere*, *collatum*, to set together, or one thing with another.]

A fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction; such as the *parable of the trees* choosing a king, Judges ix.; the *parable of the poor man and his lamb*, 2 Sam. xii.; the *parable of the ten virgins*, Matt. xxv.

PAR'ABLE, *v. l.* To represent by fiction or fable. *Milton.*

PARAB'OLA, *n.* [L. See *Parabola*.] A conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one of its sides. *Harris.*

PARABOLE, *n.* *parabŏly*. [See *Parabola*.] In oratory, similitude; comparison. *Encyc.*

PARABOL'IC, } *a.* Expressed by para-

PARABOLICAL, } *a.* ble or allegorical representation; as *parabolical* instruction or description. *Brown.*

2. [from *parabola*.] Having the form of a parabola; as a *parabolic* curve. *Cheyne.*

PARABOL'ICALLY, *adv.* By way of parabole. *Brown.*

2. In the form of a parabola.

PARABOLIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a parabola.

PARABOLISM, *n.* [from *parabola*.] In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Dict.*

PARABOLOID, *n.* [Gr. *παράβολον* and *ειδος*, form.]

In geometry, a paraboliform curve whose ordinates are supposed to be in the subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ. Another species is when the parameter multiplied into the square of the abscissæ, is equal to the cube of the ordinate. The curve is then called a semi-convex paraboloid. *Harris.*

A parabolic conoid. [See *Conoid*.] *Encyc.*

PARACELSIAN, *n.* A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician of celebrity, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century. *Ferrand.*

PARACELSIAN, *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus. *Huckwell.*

PARACENTE'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. *παράκτεςις*;

PARACENT'ESIS, } *n.* *παρά*, through, and *κέντρον*, pierce.]

The operation in surgery called tapping. *Encyc.*

PARACEN'TRIG, } [Gr. *παρα*, be-

PARACEN'TRICAL, } *a.* yond, and *κέντρον*, center.]

Deviating from circularity. *Cheyne.*

PARACHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. *παρα*, beyond, and *χρονος*, time.]

An error in chronology; a mistake in regard to the true date of an event. *Encyc.*

PAR ÁCHUTE, n. [Gr. *παρὰ*, against, and Fr. *chute*, a fall.]

In *arotation*, an instrument to prevent the rapidity of descent.

PARACLETE, n. [Gr. *παράκλητος*, from *παράκαλεω*; *παρά*, to, and *καλέω*, to call.] Properly, an advocate; is also applied to aid or support; hence, the consolator, comforter or intercessor, a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

PARADE, n. [Fr. *parade*, parade, and a parrying; It. *parata*; Sp. *parada*, a stop or stopping, halt, end of a course, a folk for cattle, a relay of horses, a dam or bank, a stake, bet or wager, a parade. This is from the root of L. *paro*, Sp. *parar*, to prepare.]

1. In *military affairs*, the place where troops assemble for exercise, mounting guard or other purpose. *Encyc.*

2. Show; ostentation; display. *Swift.*

Be rich, but of your wealth make no parade.

3. Pompous procession. *Encyc.*

The rites performed, the parson paid, in state return'd the grand parade. *Swift.*

4. Military order; array; as warlike parade. *Milton.*

5. State of preparation or defense. *Locke.*

6. The action of parrying a thrust. [Fr.] *Encyc.*

PARADE, v. t. To assemble and array or marshal in military order. The general gave orders to parade the troops. The troops were paraded at the usual hour.

2. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.

PARADE, v. i. To assemble and be marshaled in military order.

2. To go about in military procession. *Scott.*

3. To walk about for show.

PARADEB, pp. Assembled and arrayed.

PARADIGM, n. *per adim.* [Gr. *παράδειγμα*; *παρά* and *δείγμα*, example, from *δεικνύειν*, to show.]

An example; a model. In *grammar*, an example of a verb conjugated in the several modes, tenses and persons.

PARADIGMATIC, } *Exemplary.*

PARADIGMATICAL, } *a.* [Little used.] *More.*

PARADIGMATIZE, v. t. To set forth as a model or example. [Little used.] *Hammond.*

PARADING, ppr. Assembling and arraying in due order; making an ostentatious show.

PARADISE, n. [Gr. *παράδεισος*.] The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation. *Encyc.* *Milton.*

2. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight. *The earth.*

Shall all be paradise— *Milton.*

3. Heaven, the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death.

This day shalt thou be with me in paradise. *Luke xxiii.*

4. Primarily, in Persia, a pleasure-garden with parks and other appendages. *Mitford.*

PARADISEA, n. Bird of Paradise, a genus of fowls, natives of the isles in the East Indies and of New Guinea. *Encyc.*

PARADISEAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Eden

PARADISACAL, } *a.* or Paradise, or to a place of felicity.

2. Suiting paradise; like paradise.

PARADOX, n. [Fr. *paradoxe*; It. *paradosso*; Gr. *παράδοξις*; *παρά*, beyond, and *δόξα*, opinion; *δοξάω*, to think or suppose.]

A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion, or seemingly absurd, yet true in fact.

A gloss here is to color that *paradox*, and make it appear in show not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hooker.*

PARADOXICAL, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox. *Brown. Norris.*

2. Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions; applied to persons.

PARADOXICALLY, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd. *Coldier.*

PARADOXICALNESS, *n.* State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGŪ, n. [*paradox* and Gr. *λογος*, discourse.]

The use of paradoxes. [Not used.] *Brown.*

PARAGOGĒ, n. *παράγωγῃ*. [Gr. *παράγωγη*, a drawing out; *παρά* and *αγω*.]

The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word; as *dicier* for *dicī*. This is called a figure in grammar. *Encyc.*

PARAGOGĪC, } *a.* Pertaining to a par-

PARAGOGICAL, } *agoge*; lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable. *Parkhurst. Milton.*

PARAGON, n. [Fr. *parangon*, comparison, a pattern; It. *paragon*, from *paraggio*, comparison; Sp. *paragon*, model; from L. *par*, equal.]

1. A model or pattern; a model by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection; as a *paragon* of beauty or eloquence.

2. A companion; a fellow. *Obs. Spenser.*

3. Emulation; a match for trial. *Obs. Spenser.*

PARAGONAR, v. t. [Sp. *paragonar*; It. *paragonare*, to compare, to equal; Fr. *paragonner*.]

1. To compare; to parallel.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artemis's length. [Little used.] *Sidney.*

2. To equal. [Little used.] *Shak.*

PARAGON, v. i. To pretend comparison or equality. [Little used.] *Scott.*

PARAGRAM, n. [Gr. *παράγραμμα*.] A play upon words or a pun. *Addison.*

PARAGRAMMATIST, *n.* A punster. *Addison.*

PARAGRAPH, n. [It. *paragrafo*; Fr. *paragraphe*; Gr. *παράγραφῃ*, a marginal note; *παράγραφω*, to write near or beyond the text; *παρά*, beyond, and *γραφω*, to write.]

A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences. A paragraph is sometimes marked thus, ¶. But more generally, a paragraph is distinguished only by a break in the composition or lines.

PARAGRAPHIC, *v. t.* To form or write paragraphs. *Pope.*

PARAGRAPHIC, *a.* Consisting of paragraphs or short divisions, with breaks.

PARAGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PARALEPSIS, } *n.* [Gr. *παράληψις*, omission; *παρά*, beyond or

by, and *ληπω*, to leave.]

In *rhetoric*, a pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions. *Encyc.*

PARALIPOMĒNA, n. [Gr. *παράληψις*, to omit; *παρά*, beyond, and *ληπω*, to leave.]

Things omitted; a supplement containing things omitted in the preceding work.

The books of Chronicles are so called. *Encyc. Bailey.*

PARALIZE, v. t. [Gr. *παράλυω*, to affect as with palsy; to check action, or destroy the power of action.]

PARALLACTIC, } *a.* [See *Parallax*.

PARALLACTICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body.

PARALLAX, n. [Gr. *παράλλαξις*, from *παράλλασσω*, to vary, to decline or wander; *παρά*, beyond, and *άλλασσω*, to change.]

In *astronomy*, the change of place in a heavenly body in consequence of being viewed from different points.

Diurnal parallax, the difference between the place of a celestial body, as seen from the surface, and from the center of the earth, at the same instant.

Annual parallax, the change of place in a heavenly body, in consequence of being viewed at opposite extremities of the earth's orbit.

PARALLEL, *a.* [Gr. *παράλληλος*; *παρά*, against or opposite, and *άλληλος*, one, the other.]

1. In *geometry*, extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant. One body or line is *parallel* to another, when the surfaces of the bodies or the lines are at an equal distance throughout the whole length.

2. Having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something.

When honor runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished. *Addison.*

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts; as a *parallel* case; a *parallel* passage in the evangelists. *Watts.*

PARALLEL, *n.* A line which throughout its whole extent is equidistant from another line; as *parallels* of latitude.

Who made the spider *parallels* design, Sure as De Moivre without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. A line on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line. *Garth.*

4. Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness.

Twist earthly females and the moon, All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift.*

5. Comparison made: as, to draw a *parallel* between two characters. *Addison.*

6. Any thing equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars.

None but thyself can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

PARALLEL, *v. t.* To place so as to keep the same direction, and at an equal distance from something else.

1. To level; to equal. *Brown.*
2. To correspond to. *Fell. Shak. Burnet.*
3. To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points. *Dryden.*
4. To compare. *Locke.*

PARALLELABLE, *a.* That may be equalled. [*Not much used.*] *Hall.*

PARALLELISM, *n.* State of being parallel. *Mare.*

2. Resemblance; equality of state; comparison. *Warton.*

PARALLELLY, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism. *Scott.*

PARALLELOGRAM, *n.* [Gr. *παράλληλος* and *γραμμή*.]

1. In *geometry*, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris.*

2. In *common use*, this word is applied to quadrilateral figures of more length than breadth, and this is its sense in the passage cited by Johnson from *Brown*.

PARALLELOGRAMIC, } *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLOPIPED, *n.* [*parallel* and *Gr. πῆξ, on, and πῆδος, a plain.*]

In *geometry*, a regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel and equal to each other, or it is a prism whose base is a parallelogram. It is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. Or a parallelepiped is a solid figure bounded by six faces, parallel to each other two and two. *Harris. Encyc.*

PARALLOPIPEIDIA, *n.* A genus of spars, externally of a determinate and regular figure, always found loose and separate from other bodies, and in the form of an oblique parallelepiped, with six parallelogramic sides and eight solid angles. *Encyc.*

PARALOGISM, *n.* [Gr. *παράλογος*; *παρά*, beyond, and *λογικός*, reasoning; *λογος*, discourse, reason.]

In *logic*, a fallacious argument or false reasoning; an error committed in demonstration, when a consequence is drawn from principles which are false, or though true, are not proved; or when a proposition is passed over that should have been proved by the way. *Encyc.*

PARALOGIZE, *v. i.* To reason falsely. *Shk.*

PARALOGY, *n.* False reasoning. [*supra.*] *Shk.*

PARALYSIS, *n.* [Gr. *παράλυσις*, from *παράλυω*, to loosen, dissolve or weaken; *πάρα* and *λύω*.]

Palsy; the less of the power of muscular motion, or of the command of the muscles.

PARALYTIC, } *a.* Affected with palsy;

PARALYTICAL, } *a.* deprived of the power of muscular motion; sometimes, weak; trembling; subject to an involuntary shaking; as a paralytic arm.

2. Inclined or tending to palsy.

PARALYTIC, *n.* A person affected with palsy. *Hall.*

PARAMETER, *n.* [from Gr. *παράμετρος*.]

1. The *latus rectum* of a parabola. It is a third proportional to the abscissa and ordinate, so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the parameter and abscissa; but in the ellipsis and hyperbola it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

2. In *conic sections*, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate. In the parabola, a third proportional to any absciss and its ordinate.

PARAMOUNT, *a.* [Norm. *paramont*; *per* and *mount*, *amount* or *mounter*, to ascend.] Superior to all others; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; as lord paramount, the chief lord of the fee, or of lands, tenements and hereditaments. In England, the king is lord paramount, of whom all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be held. But in some cases the lord of several manors is called the lord paramount. *Blackstone.*

3. Eminent; of the highest order. *Bacon.*

3. Superior to all others; as, private interest is usually paramount to all other considerations.

PARAMOUNT, *n.* The chief; the highest in rank or order. *Milton.*

PARAMOUR, *n.* [Fr. *par*, *L. per*, and *amour*; Norm. *paramour*, to love affectionately.]

1. A lover; a wooer. *Milton.*

2. A mistress. *Shak.*

PARANTHINE. [See *Scapolite*.]

PARANYMPH, *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, by, and *νύμφη*, a bride or spouse.]

1. A bridesman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.*

2. One who countenances and supports another. *Taylor.*

PARAPEGM, *n.* [*parapega*.] [Gr. *παράσημα*.]

A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also, a table set in a public place, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses, seasons, &c. *Phillips.*

PARAPET, *n.* [Fr.; *Sic. parapetto*; *It. parapetto*; *para*, for, and *petto*, breast, *L. pectus*.]

Literally, a wall or rampart to the breast or breast high; but in practice, a wall, rampart or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot. *Encyc.*

PARAPHERNA, } *n.* [Gr. *παράφαιρα*;

PARAPHERNALIA, } *n.* *παρά*, beyond, and *φαιρα*, dower.]

The goods which a wife brings with her at her marriage, or which she possesses beyond her dower or jointure, and which remain at her disposal after her husband's death. Such are her apparel and her ornaments, over which the executors have no control, unless when the assets are insufficient to pay the debts. *Blackstone.*

PARAPHRASE, *n.* *s. as z.* [Gr. *παράφρασις*; *παρά*, beyond, and *φρασις*, phrase.]

An explanation of some text or passage in a book, in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author. Such as the *paraphrase* of the New Testament by Erasmus.

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed. *Dryden.*

PARAPHRASE, *v. t.* To explain, interpret or translate with latitude; to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in his own words.

PARAPHRASE, *v. i.* To interpret or explain amply; to make a paraphrase.

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*. *Felton.*

PARAPHRASED, *pp.* Amply explained or translated.

PARAPHRASING, *ppr.* Explaining or translating amply and freely.

PARAPIRASE, *n.* [Gr. *παράφρασις*.] One that paraphrases; one that explains or translates in words more ample and clear than the words of the author. *Hooker.*

PARAPHRAS-TIC, } *a.* Free, clear and

PARAPHRAS-TICAL, } *a.* ample in explanation; explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author; not verbal or literal.

PARAPHRAS-TICALLY, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner. *Howell.*

PARAPHRENTIS, *n.* [Gr. *παρά* and *φρεντις*, delirium.]

An inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbuthnot.*

PARAPLEGY, *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beyond, and *πλεγμα*, stroke; *πλεγμα*, to smite.]

That kind of palsy which affects the lower part of the body. *Good.*

PARAQUET, *n.* A little parrot. *Shak.*

PARASANG, *n.* A Persian measure of length, which Herodotus states to be thirty stadia, nearly four English miles; but in different times and places, it has been 30, 40 or 50 stadia.

Herod. Euterp. Encyc.

PARASCEUSTIC, *a.* Preparatory.

PARASCEVE, *n.* [Gr. *παράσκευη*, preparation.]

Preparation; the sabbath-eve of the Jews. *Todd.*

PARASLENE, *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, about or near, and *σλήνη*, the moon.]

A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon. *Encyc.*

PARASITE, *n.* [Fr. *parasite*; *It. parassito*; Sp. *parasito*; *L. parasitus*; from Gr. *παράσιτος*; *παρά*, by, and *σιτος*, corn.]

1. In *ancient Greece*, a priest or minister of the gods whose office was to gather of the husbandman the corn allotted for public sacrifices. The public store-house in which this corn was deposited was called *σπασίον*. The parasites also superintended the sacrifices. *Patterson's Antiq.*

2. In *modern usage*, a trencher friend; one that frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger on; a fawning flatterer. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. In *botany*, a plant growing on the stem or branch of another plant and receiving its nourishment from it, as the mistletoe. *Encyc.*

PARASITIC, } *a.* Flattering; wheed-

PARASITICAL, } *a.* ling; fawning for hire or favour.

2. Growing on the stem or branch of another plant; as a parasitic plant.

PARASITICALLY, *adv.* In a flattering or wheedling manner; by dependence on another.

PARASITISM, *n.* The behavior or manners of a parasite. *Milton.*

PARASOL, *n.* [Fr. *Sp.*; *It. parasole*; Gr. *para*, against, or *It. parare*, to parry, and *L. sol*, Fr. *soleil*, *It. adde*, the sun.]

A small umbrella used by ladies to defend themselves from rain, or their faces from the sun's rays.

PARAY, *n.* A fish of the mullet kind, found in Brazil.

PARATHESIS, *n.* [Gr. *παράθεσις*; *παρά*, and *thesis*.]

In grammar, apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case. *Jones.*

PARAVAIL, *a.* [Norm. *par*, by, and *availle*, profit.]

In feudal law, the tenant *paravail* is the lowest tenant holding under a mean or moderate lord, as distinguished from a tenant in *capite*, who holds immediately of the king. *Blackstone.*

PARAVANT, } *adv.* [Fr. *par* and *avant*,
PARAVANT, } before.] In front;
publicly. [Not English nor used.]

PARBOIL, *v. l.* [Fr. *parbouillir*, *troubler* is to boil, and in Arm. *parboullen* is a pustule or little push.]

1. To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.

2. To cause little pustules or pushes on the skin by means of heat; as *parboiled* wretches. *Donne.*

PARBREAK, *v. i.* [See *Break*.] To vomit. *Obs.* *Skelton.*

PARBUCKLE, *n.* Among seamen, a rope like a pair of slings for hoisting casks, &c.

PARCEL, *v. l.* [Fr. *parcelle*, contracted probably from *L. particula*, particle, from *pars*, part.]

1. A part; a portion of any thing taken separately.

The same experiments succeed on two parcels of the white of an egg. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A quantity; any mass. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A part belonging to a whole; as in law, one piece of ground is part and parcel of a greater piece.

4. A small bundle or package of goods.

5. A number of persons; in contempt. *Shak.*

6. A number or quantity; in contempt; as a parcel of fair words. *L'Strange.*

PARCEL, *v. l.* To divide into parts or portions; as, to parcel an estate among heirs.

These ghostly kings would parcel out my power. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass. [Little used.] *Shak.*

To parcel a seam, in seamen's language, to lay canvas over it and daub it with pitch. *Mar. Dict.*

PARCELING, *pp.* Divided into portions.

PARCELING, *pp.* Dividing into portions.

PARCELING, *n.* Among seamen, long narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage, before it is sewed. It is used also to raise a mouse on the stays, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

PARCENARY, *n.* [Norm. *parenter*.] Coheirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more per-

sons. It differs from *joint-tenancy*, which is created by deed or devise; whereas *parcenary*, or co-parcenary, is created by the descent of lands from an ancestor. *Blackstone.*

PARCENER, *n.* [Scot. *parcener*; *Norm. parenter*; from *part*, *L. pars*.]

Parcener or co-parcener is a co-heir, or one who holds lands by descent from an ancestor in common with another or with others; as when land descends to a man's daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives. In this case, all the heirs inherit as parceners or co-heirs. *Blackstone.*

PARCH, *v. l.* [I know not from what source we have received this word. It corresponds in elemeints with the Italian *bruciare*, to burn or roast. *Qu. L. perasco*.] 1. To burn the surface of a thing; to scorch; as, to parch the skin; to parch corn.

2. To dry to extremity; as, the heat of the sun's rays parches the ground; the mouth is parched with thirst. *Milton. Dryden.*

PARCH, *r. i.* To be scorched or superficially burnt; as, corn will dry and parch into barley. *Mortimer.*

2. To become very dry.

PARCHED, *pp.* Scorched; dried to extremity.

PARCHEDNESS, *n.* The state of being scorched or dried to extremity.

PARCHING, *pp.* Scorching; drying to extremity.

2. *a.* Having the quality of burning or drying; as the *parching* heat of African sands.

PARCHEMENT, *n.* [Fr. *parchemin*; *It. pergameno*; *Sp. pergamino*; *Arm. parch* or *parichemin*; *D. pergement*; *G. pergamen*; *L. pergamena*; supposed to be from *Pergamos*, to whose king Eumenes, the invention has been ascribed. This is probably a mere conjecture, originating in a resemblance of orthography; such conjectures being very common. In Spanish, *parche* is *parchement*, and a piece of linen covered with ointment or plaster. It is more probable that the first syllable is from some root that signifies to cleanse, purify or make clear, perhaps the root of *L. purgo*, or the oriental *פרג*. See *Mentiane*. See Class Br. No. 9, and Class Br. No. 1, 5.]

The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on. This is done by separating all the flesh and hair, rubbing the skin with pumice stone, and reducing its thickness with a sharp instrument. Vellum is made of the skins of abortive or very young calves. *Eucy.*

PARCHEMENT-MAKER, *n.* One who dresses skins for parchment.

PARD, *n.* [*L. pardus*; *Gr. παρδος*; *Syr. bardona*. The word signifies spotted, from *ררר* to hail, properly to scatter or sprinkle, as with hail.]

The leopard; or in poetry, any spotted beast. Instead of *pard*, we generally use *leopard*, the lion's ward. *Parade*, from the Latin *paradis*, is not used.

PARDON, *v. l.* [Fr. *pardonner*; *It. perdonare*; *Sp. perdonar*; *Port. perdoar*; *L. per* and *dono*, to give; *per* having the sense

of the English *for* in *forgive*, and *re* in *L. remitto*, properly to give back or away.]

1. To forgive; to remit; as an offense or crime. *Guilt* implies a being bound or subjected to censure, penalty or punishment. To *pardon*, is to give up this obligation, and release the offender. We apply the word to the crime or to the person. We *pardon* an offense, when we remove it from the offender and consider him as not guilty; we *pardon* the offender, when we release or absolve him from his liability to suffer punishment.

I pray thee, pardon my sin. 1 Sam. xv.

2. To remit, as a penalty. *Shak.*

1. *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it.

2. To excuse, as for a fault. *Dryden.*

Pardon is a phrase used when one asks for excuse, or makes an apology, and it is often used in this sense, when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms.

PARDON, *n.* Forgiveness; the release of an offense or of the obligation of the offender to suffer a penalty, or to bear the displeasure of the offended party. We seek the *pardon* of sins, transgressions and offenses.

2. Remission of a penalty. An amnesty is a general *pardon*.

3. Forgiveness received. *South.*

PARDONABLE, *a.* That may be pardoned; applied to persons. The offender is *pardonable*.

2. Venial; excusable; that may be forgiven, overlooked or passed by; applied to things; as a *pardonable* offense.

PARDONABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being pardonable; venialness; susceptibility of forgiveness; as the *pardonableness* of sin. *Hall.*

PARDONABLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon; venially; excusably. *Dryden.*

PARDONED, *pp.* Forgiven; excused.

PARDONER, *n.* One that forgives; one that absolves an offender.

2. One that sells the pope's indulgences. *Cowell.*

PARDONING, *pp.* Forgiving; remitting an offense or crime; absolving from punishment.

PARÉ, *v. l.* [Fr. *parer*; *Arm. para*, to dress, to trim, to parry or ward off, to stop; *Sp. Port. parar*, to parry, to stop, to prepare; *Port. aparar*, to pare, and to parry; *L. paro*; *Wa. par*, a state of readiness, also a pair; *para*, to continue, to persevere, to last, to endure; *Fr. parer des coups*, to dress or carry a leather; *parer le pied d'un cheval*, to pare a

horse's foot or hoof; *Pers. پريدان* *poridan*, to pare or cut off; *[qu. Gr. παρρε]*

ε-ε lame; to mangle, to mutilate;] *Ar. يدر* to be

free, to free, liberate or absolve, to dismiss, to remit, to create; *Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. ידר* to create; *Heb. Ch. id.* to cut off. The primary sense is to thrust or drive, hence to drive off, to separate, to stop by setting or repelling, as in *parry*, or to drive off or out, as in separating or producing. In Portuguese and Welsh, it has the sense of stretching, extending,

and the Welsh unites *par*, equal, a pair, with the root of this word; *par*, a pair, what is continued to or contiguous. See **פַּר** and **פַּרָה**, Class Br. No. 6. 7. 8. and 10.]

1. To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instrument; to, *pare* an apple or an orange; to *pare* the nails; to *pare* a horse's hoof; to *pare* land in agriculture.

2. To diminish by little and little.

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy. Bacon.

When *pare* is followed by the thing diminished, the noun is in the objective case; as, *pare* the nails. When the thing separated is the object, *pare* is followed by *off* or *away*; as, to *pare* off the rind of fruit; to *pare* away redundances.

PA'RED, *pp.* Freed from any thing superfluous on the surface or at the extremities.

PAR'EGORIC, *a.* [Gr. **παρηγορικός**, from **παρηγορέω**, to mitigate.]

Mitigating; assuaging pain; as *paregoric* elixir.

PAR'EGORIC, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne. Encyc.

PAR'EL'CON, *n.* [Gr. **παρέλκω**, to draw out.]

In grammar, the addition of a word or syllable to the end of another. Encyc.

PAR'EMBOLE, *n. parenboly.* [Gr. **παρημβολή**, insertion.]

In rhetoric, the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period. It differs from the *parenthesis* only in this; the *parembole* relates to the subject, the *parenthesis* is foreign from it.

Encyc. Vossius.

PAR'ENCHYMA, *n.* [Gr. **παρήχυμα**, from **παρήχυνω**, to suffuse.]

1. In anatomy, the solid and interior part of the viscera, or the substance contained in the interstices between the blood vessels of the viscera; a spongy substance.

Core. Encyc.

Parenchyma is the substance or basis of the glands. Cyc.

2. In botany, the pith or pulp of plants.

PAR'ENCHYMA'TOUS, *a.* [See the PARENCHYMOUS, *a.* Noun.]

Pertaining to parenchyma; spongy; soft; porous. Grec. Chyney.

PAR'ENESIS, *n.* [Gr. **παράνεσις**; **παράνω**, to exhort.]

Persuasion; exhortation. [Little used.]

Dict.

PAREN'ETIC, *a.* Hortatory; encouraging.

PAREN'ETICAL, *a.* aging. Putter.

PA'RENT, *n.* [L. **parens**, from **pario**, to produce or bring forth. The regular participle of **pario** is **pariens**, and **parens** is the regular participle of **parco**, to appear. But both verbs probably belong to one family; Eth. **פָּרַר** *pari* or *feri*, to bear. Class Br. No. 35. Heb. **פָּרַר** *farah*, to be. 2E.]

1. A father or mother; he or she that produces young. The duties of *parents* to their children are to maintain, protect and educate them.

When *parents* are wanting in authority, children are wanting in duty. Ames.

2. That which produces; cause; source. Idleness is the *parent* of vice.

Regular industry is the *parent* of sobriety.

Chauning.

PAR'ENTAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents; as a man of mean *parentage*; a gentleman of noble *parentage*.

Shak.

PAREN'T'AL, *a.* [It. **parentale**.] Pertaining to parents; as *parental* government.

2. Becoming parents; tender; affectionate; as *parental* care or solicitude.

PAREN'TATION, *n.* [from L. **parento**.] Something done or said in honor of the dead. Potter. Johnson.

PAREN'THESIS, *n.* [Gr. **παρέθεσις**; **παρά** and **τίθημι**, to insert.]

A sentence, or certain words inserted in a sentence, which interrupt the sense or natural connection of words, but serve to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence. The parenthesis is usually included in hooks or curved lines, thus, ().

These officers, whom they still call bishops, are to be elected to a provision comparatively mean, through the same arts, (that is, electioneering arts,) by men of all religious tenets that are known or can be invented. Burke.

Do not suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long parenthesis. Watts.

PAREN'THETIC, *a.* Pertaining to a PARENTHETICAL, *a.* parenthesis; expressed in a parenthesis. Hales.

2. Using parentheses.

PAREN'TICIDE, *n.* [L. **parens** and **caedo**.] One who kills a parent. Bailey.

PAREN'TLESS, *a.* Deprived of parents.

PAR'ER, *n.* [from **pario**.] He or that which *paries*; an instrument for *paring*.

Tassier.

PAR'ERG'Y, *n.* [Gr. **παρά**, beyond, and **εργον**, work.]

Something unimportant, or done by the by. [Not used.] Brown.

PAR'GASITE, *n.* [from the isle **Pargasi**, in Finland.]

A mineral of a grayish or bluish green, in rounded grains, with a dull, dun surface, rarely bright; or in crystals in carbonate of lime, in little plates mixed with lamellar mica; a variety of actinolite. Dict.

PAR'GET, *n.* [Sp. **parque**, a plaster; **emparchar**, to plaster. Qu.] Gypsum or plaster stone. Encyc.

2. Plaster laid on roofs or walls. Spenser.

3. Paint. Dryden.

Parget is applied to the several kinds of gypsum, which when slightly calcined, is called *plaster of Paris*, and is used in casting statues, in stucco for floors, ceilings, &c.

Cyc.

PAR'GET, *v. t.* To plaster walls.

2. To paint; to cover with paint. B. Jonson.

PAR'GETED, *pp.* Plastered; stuccoed.

PAR'GET'ER, *n.* A plasterer.

PAR'GETING, *pp.* Plastering; as a noun, plaster or stucco.

PAR'HELION, *n.* [Gr. **παρά**, near, and **ήλιος**, the sun.]

A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun; sometimes tinged with colors like the rainbow, with a luminous train.

PAR'IAL, } *n.* Three of a sort in certain games of cards.

PAIR-ROYAL, } *n.* Three of a sort in certain games of cards.

Butler.

PAR'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Paros, an isle in the Egean sea; as *Parian* marble.

Parian, a chronicle of the city of Athens, engraven on marble in capital letters in the isle of Paros. It contains a chronological account of events from Cecrops, 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, 264 years before that era; but the chronicle of the last 90 years is lost. This marble was procured from Asia Minor in 1627, by the earl of Arundel, and being broken, the pieces are called *Arundelian marbles*. They are now deposited in the university of Oxford. The antiquity of the inscription has been disputed. Cyc. Encyc.

PAR'ETAL, *a.* [from L. **paries**, wall, properly a partition wall, from the root of *part* or *pare*.] Pertaining to a wall.

2. The *parietal* bones form the sides and upper part of the skull. They are so called because they defend the brain like walls. Parr.

PAR'ETARY, *n.* [Fr. **parietaire**, from L. **paries**, a wall.]

A plant, the petliory of the wall, of the genus *Parietaria*.

PAR'ETINE, *n.* [L. **paries**, wall.] A piece of a wall. [Not used.] Burton.

PAR'ING, *pp.* Cutting or shaving off the extremities.

PAR'ING, *n.* That which is pared off; rind separated from fruit; a piece clipped off. Mortimer. Pope.

2. The act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass land, for tillage.

PAR'IS, *n.* A plant, herb Paris or true-love, or rather a genus of plants of one species. Encyc.

PAR'ISH, *n.* [Fr. **paroisse**; It. **parrocchia**; Sp. **parroquia**; Arn. **parres**; It. **parraite**; usually deduced from the Low L. **parochia**, Gr. **παροικία**, a dwelling or near residence; **παρά**, near, and **οικος**, house, or **οικω**, to dwell; or more probably from the Greek **παροιστή**, a salary or largess, an allowance for support, from **παροιστώ**, to afford, yield or supply, whence L. **parochia**, entertainment given to ambassadors at the public expense, whence It. **parrocchia**. If *parish* is to be deduced from either of these sources, it is probably from the latter, and *parish* is equivalent to benefice, living, as prebend, from L. **præben**. In German, *parish* signifies a benefice or parish; **pfarrer** or **pfarrherr**, a parson, the lord of a living or parish, and this is evidently from the same root as *parson*. I know not the origin of *parre*, but it coincides in elements with the W. **pori**, to graze, Coru. **peuri**, L. **poro**, Gr. **θώρα**.

The Italian and Spanish words are undoubtedly from the Latin and Greek, and the French *paroisse* may be from the same source.]

1. The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest, or the precinct, the inhabitants of which belong to the same church.

2. In some of the American states, *parish* is an ecclesiastical society not bounded by territorial limits; but the inhabitants of a

town belonging to one church, though residing promiscuously among the people belonging to another church, are called a *parish*. This is particularly the case in Massachusetts. In Connecticut, the legal appointment of such a society is ecclesiastical society.

- PAR ISH, *n.* Belonging to a parish; having the spiritual charge of the inhabitants belonging to the same church; as a *parish* priest. *Dryden.*
2. Belonging to a parish; as a *parish* church; *parish* records.
3. Maintained by the parish; as *parish* poor. *Gay.*

PARISH IONER, *n.* One that belongs to a parish. *Addison.*

PARISYLLABIC, } *a.* [L. *par*, equal, PARISYLLABICAL, } and *syllaba*, syllable.] Having equal or like syllables.

PARITOR, *n.* [from *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*

PARITY, *n.* [Fr. *parité*; It. *parità*; from L. *par*, equal. See *Pair* and *Peer*.]

1. Equality; as *parity* of reason. *South.*
2. Equality; like state or degree; as a *parity* of orders or persons.

PARK, *n.* [Sax. *paruc*, *pearruc*; Scot. *parrok*; W. *parc*; Fr. *id.*; It. *parco*; Sp. *parque*; Ir. *paire*; G. *Sw. park*; D. *perk*.] It may be from the root of *par*, but it coincides in elements with L. *parens*, saving, and the Teutonic *berga*, to keep.]

A large piece of ground inclosed and privileged for wild beasts of chase, in England, by the king's grant or by prescription. To constitute a park, three things are required; a royal grant or license; inclosure by pales, a wall or hedge; and beasts of chase, as deer, &c. *Encyc.*

Park of artillery, or *artillery park*, a place in the rear of both lines of an army for encamping the artillery, which is formed in lines, the guns in front, the ammunition-wagons behind the guns, and the pontoons and tumbrils forming the third line. The whole is surrounded with a rope. The gunners and matrosses encamp on the flank; the bombardiers, pontoon-men and artificers in the rear. *Encyc.*

Also, the whole train of artillery belonging to an army or division of troops.

Park of provisions, the place where the sutlers pitch their tents and sell provisions, and that where the bread wagons are stationed.

PARK, *v. t.* To inclose in a park. *Shak.*

PARKER, *n.* The keeper of a park.

PARKLEAVES, *n.* A plant of the genus *Hypocistis*. *Ainsworth. Lec.*

PARLANCE, *n.* [Norm. from Fr. *parler*, to speak; part. *parlant*, It. *parlante*.] Conversation; discourse; talk. *Woodson.*

PARLE, *n. part.* Conversation; talk; oral treaty or discussion. [Not used.] (See *Parley*.) *Shak.*

PARLEY, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler*, It. *parlare*, Sp. *parlar*, W. *parliar*, to speak; Ir. *bearta*, language, from *beardh* or *beirim*, to speak, to tell, relate, narrate, to bear, to carry; Goth. *bairan*, Sax. *baran*, to hear, L. *fero*, or *pario*. So we have *report*, from L. *perio*.]

In a general sense, to speak with another; to discourse; but appropriately, to confer with on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, to confer with an enemy; to treat with by words; as on an exchange of prisoners, on a cessation of arms, or the subject of peace. *Knolles. Broome.*

PARLEY, *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; but appropriately, a conference with an enemy in war. *Dryden.*

We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain.

To beat a *parley*, in military language, to beat a drum or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy.

PARLIAMENT, *n.* [Fr. *parlement*; Sp. It. Port. *parlamento*; Arn. *parlanmand*; composed of Fr. *parler*, Sp. *parlar*, to speak, and the termination *ment*, as in *complement*, &c. noting state. See *Parley*.] Literally, a speaking, conference, mutual discourse or consultation; hence,

1. In Great Britain, the grand assembly of the three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting the legislature, summoned by the king's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the king may be considered as a constituent branch of parliament; but the word is generally used to denote the three estates above named, consisting of two distinct branches, the house of lords and house of commons.

The word *parliament* was introduced into England under the Norman kings. The supreme council of the nation was called under the Saxon kings, *witenaagemot*, the meeting of wise men or sages.

2. The supreme council of Sweden, consisting of four estates; the nobility and representatives of the gentry; the clergy; one of which body is elected from every rural deanery of ten parishes; the burghers, elected by the magistrates and council of every corporation; and the peasants, elected by persons of their own order.
3. In France, before the revolution, a council or court consisting of certain noblemen.

PARLIAMENTARIAN, } *n.* One of those PARLIAMENTEE R, } who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I. *Jubrey.*

PARLIAMENTARIAN, *a.* Serving the parliament in opposition to king Charles I. *Wood.*

PARLIAMENTARY, *a.* Pertaining to parliament; as *parliamentary* authority.

2. Enacted or done by parliament; as a *parliamentary* act.

3. According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the rules and customs of legislative bodies.

PARLOR, *n.* [Fr. *parloir*; It. *Sp. parlatorio*; W. *parlour*; from Fr. *parler*, Sp. *parlar*, to speak.]

Primarily, the apartment in a nunnery where the nuns are permitted to meet and converse with each other; hence with us, the room in a house which the family usually occupy when they have no company; as

distinguished from a drawing room intended for the reception of company, or from a dining room, when a distinct apartment is allotted for that purpose. In most houses, the parlor is also the dining room. PARLOUS, *a.* [from Fr. *parler*, to speak.] Keen; sprightly; wagging. [Not used.] *Dryden.*

PAROCHIAL, *a.* [from L. *parochia*.] Belonging to a parish; as *parochial* clergy; *parochial* duties. *Atterbury.*

PAROCHIALITY, *n.* The state of being parochial. *Martind.*

PAROCHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to a parish. *Bacon.*

PAROCHIAN, *n.* [supra.] A parishioner. *Burghley.*

PARODIC, } *a.* [See *Parody*.] Copying PARODICAL, } after the manner of parody. *Warton.*

PARODY, *n.* [Fr. *parodie*; Gr. *παροδια*; *para* and *odé*, ode.]

1. A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose; a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which verses written on one subject, are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque. *Johnson. Encyc.*
2. A popular maxim, adage or proverb. *Encyc.*

PARODY, *v. t.* To alter, as verses or words, and apply to a purpose different from that of the original.

I have translated, or rather *parodied* a poem of Horace. *Pope.*

PAROL, } *n.* [W. *parly*; It. *parola*; Fr. PAROLE, } *n.* [W. *parole*, from *parler*, to speak; or contracted from L. *parabolus*.]

1. Properly, a word; hence, in a legal sense, words or oral declaration; word of mouth. Formerly, conveyances were made by *parol* or word of mouth only. *Blackstone.*

2. Pledgings in a suit; as anciently all pleadings were *parol* or *ore tenus*.

The *parol* may denote. *Blackstone.*

PAROL, } *a.* Given by word of mouth; PAROLE, } *a.* oral; not written; as *parol* evidence. *Blackstone.*

[It would be well to write this word *parol*, in uniformity with the following, there being no good reason for a distinction.]

PAROLE, *n.* [See *Parol*.] Word of mouth. In *military affairs*, a promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed, unless discharged. A *parole* is properly a verbal or unwritten promise, but I believe it is customary to take a promise in writing.

2. A word given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies. *Encyc.*

PARONOMASIA, } *n.* [from Gr. *παρονομασία*, } *n.* *παρονομασία*, to transgress law or rule.]

A rhetorical figure, by which words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings, are affectedly or designedly used; a play upon words; a pun. [See *Pun*.] *Encyc.*

PARONOMASTIC, } *a.* Pertaining to PARONOMASTIC, } *a.* paronomasy; consisting in a play upon words. *Morc.*

PARONYCHIA, n. [Gr. *παρωνυχία*; *παρο*, by, and *ονχί*, the nail.] In surgery, a whitlow or felon. *Encyc.*

PARONYMIOS, n. [Gr. *παρωνυμιος*; *παρο*, and *ονυμα*, name.] Resembling another word. *Watts.*

PAROQUET, } n. A small species of parrot. *Greiv.*

PAROKET, } n. rot. *Greiv.*

[More properly *perroquet*, which see.]

PAROTID, a. [Gr. *παρο*, near, and *ους*, ora, ear.]

Pertaining to or denoting certain glands below and before the ears, or near the articulation of the lower jaw. The parotid glands secrete a portion of the saliva.

Parrotis, n. [Gr. *παροτις*. See *Parotid*.] 1. The parotid gland; a secreting salivary conglomerate gland below and before the ear. *Parrotis*.

2. An inflammation or abscess of the parotid gland. *Quincy.*

PAROXYSM, n. [Gr. *παροξυσμος*, from *παροξυνω*, to excite or sharpen; *παρο* and *οξυνω*, sharp.]

An exasperation or exacerbation of a disease; a fit of higher excitement or violence in a disease that has remissions or intermissions; as the *paroxysm* of a fever or gout. *Encyc.*

PAROXYSMAL, a. Pertaining to paroxysm; as a *paroxysmal* disposition. *Anat. Res.*

PARREL, n. [Port. *aparetho*, from *aparelhar*, to prepare; Sp. *aparejo*, tackle and rigging, from *aparejar*, to prepare, L. *parro*. It coincides with *apparel*, which see.] Among seamen, an apparatus or frame made of ropes, trucks and ribs, so contrived as to go round the mast, and being fastened at both ends to a yard, serves to hoist it. *Encyc.*

PARRICIDAL, } a. [See *Parricide*.]

PARRICIDIOUS, } a. Pertaining to parricide; containing the crime of murdering a parent or child.

2. Committing parricide.

PARRICIDE, n. [Fr. from L. *paricida*, from *pater*, father, and *cedo*, to kill.]

1. A person who murders his father or mother.

2. One who murders an ancestor, or any one to whom he owes reverence. Blackstone applies the word to one who kills his child.

3. The murder of a parent or one to whom reverence is due. *Bacon.*

4. One who invades or destroys any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.

PARRISID, pp. [See *Parry*.] Warled off; driven aside. *Johnson.*

PARROT, n. [supposed to be contracted from Fr. *perroquet*.]

1. The name of fowls of the genus *Psittacus*, of numerous species. The bill is hooked and the upper mandible movable. The hooked bill of the parrot is used in climbing. These fowls are found almost every where in tropical climates. They breed in hollow trees and subsist on fruits and seeds. They are also remarkable for the faculty of making indistinct articulations of words in imitation of the human voice.

2. A fish found among the Bahama isles, es-

seemed to be delicate food and remarkable for the richness of its colors. *Pennant.*

PARRY, v. t. [Fr. *parer*; It. *parare*, to adorn, to parry; Sp. *parar*, to stop; Port. *par*, to stop, to parry; from the root of *par*, to cut off, to separate. See *Parc*.]

1. In fencing, to ward off; to stop or to put off or turn by; as, to parry a thrust.

2. To ward off; to turn aside; to prevent a blow from taking effect.

3. To avoid; to shift off.

The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *E. Everett.*

PARRY, v. i. To ward off; to put by; thrusts or strokes; to fence. *Locke.*

PARRYING, ppr. Warding off, as a thrust or blow.

PARSE, v. t. *pars*. [from L. *pars*, part, or one of the Shemitic roots, פָּרַשׁ to divide, or פָּרַשׁ to spread.]

In grammar, to resolve a sentence into its elements, or to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

PARSIMONIOUS, a. [See *Parsonomy*.] Sparing in the use or expenditure of money; covetous; near; close. It differs from *frugal*, in implying more closeness or narrowness of mind, or an attachment to property somewhat excessive, or a disposition to spend less money than is necessary or honorable.

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years; whereas a long parsimonious war will drain us of men and money. *Addison.*

[It is sometimes used in a good sense for *frugal*.]

PARSIMONIOUSLY, adv. With a very sparing use of money; covetously.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, n. A very sparing use of money, or a disposition to save expense.

PARSIMONY, n. [L. *parsimonia*, from *parcus*, saving, literally close. *Parcus* seems to be from the root of the G. D. *bergen*, Sax. *beorgan*, to save or keep, Eng. *park*. So in Russ. *beregu* is to keep or save, which see *bergive*, parsimonious. And this seems to be the root of *burg*, a borough, originally a fortified hill or castle.]

Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money; sometimes used perhaps in a good sense, implying due or justifiable caution in expenditure, in which sense it differs little from *frugality* and *economy*. More generally, it denotes an excessive caution or closeness; in which case, it is allied to *reticentness*, but it implies less meanness than *niggardiness*. It generally implies some want of honorable liberality.

The ways to enrich are many; *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent, for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

PARSLEY, n. [Fr. *persil*; Sp. *percil*; Port. *perreil*; It. *petroselino*, corrupted to *petrosenolo*; Sax. *petersclige*; G. *petersilie*; D. *pietersclie*; Sw. *persil*; Dan. *petersalie*; persille; Ir. *peirsil*; W. *perllis*; L. *petroselinum*; Gr. *πετροσέλιον*; *πετρος*, a stone, and *σέλιον*, parsley; stone-parsley, a plant growing among rocks.]

A plant of the genus *Apium*. The leaves of parsley are used in cookery, and the root is an aperient medicine.

PARSNEP, n. [The last syllable of this word is the Sax. *nap*, L. *napus*, which occurs also in *turnep*.]

A plant of the genus *Pastinaca*. The root of the garden parsnep is deemed a valuable esulent.

PARSON, n. *par'san*. [G. *pfarrherr*, *pfarrer*, lord of the *pfarre*, benefice or living. I know not from what root *pfarre* is derived. See *Parish*.]

1. The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical society; the rector or incumbent of a parish, who has the parochial charge or cure of souls. It is used in this sense by all denominations of christians; but among independents or congregationalists it is merely a colloquial word.

2. A clergyman; a man that is in orders or has been licensed to preach. *Shak.*

PARSONAGE, n. In *America*, the glebe and house belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the maintenance of the incumbent or settled pastor of a church.

2. In *England*, the benefice of a parish, or the house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent. *Addison*. *Gray*. *Parsonically*, in *Chesterfield*, is not an authorized word.

PART, n. [L. *pars*, *partis*; Fr. *part*; Sp. It. *parte*; W. *parth*; from פָּרַשׁ, פָּרַשׁ, or פָּרַשׁ, which in the Shemitic languages signify to separate, to break.]

1. A portion, piece or fragment separated from a whole thing; as, to divide an orange into five parts.

2. A portion or quantity of a thing not separated in fact, but considered or mentioned by itself. In what part of England is Oxford situated? So we say, the upper part or lower part, the fore part, a remote part, a small part, or a great part.

The people stood at the nether part of the mount. *Ex. xix.*

3. A portion of number, separated or considered by itself, as a part of the nation or congregation.

1. A portion or component particle; as the component parts of a fossil or metal.

5. A portion of man; as the material part or body, or the intellectual part, the soul or understanding; the perishable part; the immortal part.

6. A member.

All the parts were formed in his mind into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

7. Particular division; distinct species or sort belonging to a whole; as all the parts of domestic business or of a manufacture.

8. Ingredient in a mingled mass; a portion in a compound.

9. That which falls to each in division; share; as, let me bear my part of the danger. *Dryden.*

10. Proportional quantity; as four parts of lime with three of sand.

11. Share; concern; interest.

Sheba said, we have no part in David. *2 Sam. xxx.*

12. Side; party; interest; faction.

And make whose kingdoms take her brother's part. *Walter.*

13. Something relating or belonging to; that which concerns; as for your part; for his part; for her part.

For my part, I have no service end in my labor. *Wotton.*

14. Share of labor, action or influence; particular office or business.

Accuse not nature, she hath done her part, Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

15. Character appropriated in a play. The parts of the comedy were judiciously cast and admirably performed.

16. Action; conduct. *Shak.*

17. In mathematics, such a portion of any quantity as when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity. Thus 3 is a part of 12. It is the opposite of multiple.

Parts, in the plural, qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments.

Such licentious parts tend for the most part to the hurt of the English— *Spenser.*

Parts, applied to place, signifies quarters, regions, districts.

When he had gone over those parts, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece. *Acts xx.*

All parts resound with tumults, plaints and fears. *Dryden.*

In general, parts is used for excellent or superior endowments, or more than ordinary talents. This is what we understand by the phrase, a man of parts.

In good part, as well done; favorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.

God accepteth it in good part at the hands of faithful man. *Hooker.*

In ill part, as ill done; unfavorably; with displeasure.

For the most part, commonly; oftener than otherwise. *Heylin.*

In part, in some degree or extent; partly.

Logical part, among schoolmen, a division of some universal as its whole; in which sense, species are parts of a genus, and individuals are parts of a species. *Encyc.*

Physical parts, are of two kinds, homogeneous and heterogeneous; the first is of the same denomination; the second of different ones.

Aliquot part, is a quantity which being repeated any number of times, becomes equal to an integer. Thus 6 is an aliquot part of 24.

Divisible part, is a quantity which being repeated any number of times, becomes greater or less than the whole, as 5 is an aliquot part of 17.

Part of speech, in grammar, a sort or class of words of a particular character. Thus the noun is a part of speech, denoting the names of things, or those vocal sounds which usage has attached to things. The verb is a part of speech expressing motion, action or being.

PART, v. t. [L. *partio*; Fr. *partir*; W. *parthu*.]

1. To divide, separate or break; to sever into two or more pieces.

2. To divide into shares; to distribute. *Acts ii.*

3. To separate or disunite, as things which are near each other. *Ruth i.*

4. To keep asunder; to separate. A narrow sea parts England from France.

5. To separate, as combatants. Night parted the armies.

6. To secrete; to secrete.

The liver mends his own affair, And parts and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*

7. In seamen's language, to break; as, the ship parted her cables.

8. To separate metals.

PART, v. i. To be separated, removed or detached.

Powerful hands will not part Easily from possession won with arms. *Milton.*

2. To quit each other.

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they parted. *Shak.*

3. To take or bid farewell.

4. To have a share.

5. [Fr. *partir*.] To go away; to depart.

Thy father Embraced me, parting for th' Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

6. To break; to be torn asunder. The cable parted.

To part with, to quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from; as, to part with near friends.

Celia, for thy sake I part With all that grew so near my heart. *Waller.*

PARTABLE. [See *Partible*.]

PARTAGE, n. Division; severance; the act of dividing or sharing; a French word. [Little used.] *Locke.*

PARTAKE, v. i. pret. *partook*; pp. *partaken*. [part and take.]

1. To take a part, portion or share in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate; usually followed by *of*, sometimes less properly by *in*. All men partake of the common bounties of Providence. Clodius was at the feast, but could not partake of the enjoyments.

2. To have something of the property, nature, claim or right.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster partakes partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted; not to be excluded.

PARTAKE, v. t. To have a part in; to share.

My royal father lives; Let every one partake the general joy. *Dryden.*

[This is probably elliptical, of being omitted.]

2. To admit to a part. [Not used.] *Shak.*

PARTAKER, pp. Shared with others; participated.

PARTAKER, n. One who has or takes a part, share or portion in common with others; a sharer; a participator; usually followed by *of*.

If the Gentiles have been made partakers of their spiritual things— *Fom. xv.*

Sometimes followed by *in*. Wish me partaker in thy happiness— *Shak.*

If he had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets. *Matt. xxiii.*

2. An accomplice; an associate.

When thou sawest a thief, thou consentedst with him, and hast been partaker with adulterers. *Ps. i.*

PARTAKING, pp. Sharing with others; participating.

PARTAKING, n. An associating; combination in an evil design. *Hale.*

PARTED, pp. Separated; divided; severed. *Sidney.*

PARTER, n. One that parts or separates.

PARTERRE, n. *part'rae*. [Fr.] In gardening, a level division of ground furnished with evergreens and flowers; sometimes cut into shell and scroll work with alleys. *Encyc.*

PARTIAL, a. [Fr. from L. *pars*; It. *partiale*.]

1. Biased to one party; inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; not indifferent. It is important to justice that a judge should not be partial.

Self-love will make men partial to themselves and friends. *Locke.*

2. Inclined to favor without reason. Authors are partial to their wit, and critics to their judgment.

3. Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total. It has been much disputed whether the deluge was partial or total.

All partial evil, universal good. *Pope.*

4. More strongly inclined to one thing than to others. [Colloquial.]

5. In botany, subordinate; applied to subdivisions; as a partial umbel or umbellic; a partial peduncle. A partial involucre is placed at the foot of a partial umbel.

PARTIALIST, n. One who is partial. [Unusual.] *Bp. Morton.*

PARTIALITY, n. *parsh'al'ity*. Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind towards one party or side, which is apt to warp the judgment. *Partially* springs from the will and affections, rather than from a love of truth and justice.

2. A stronger inclination to one thing than to others; as a *partiality* for poetry or painting; a *colloquial* use.

PARTIALIZE, v. t. To render partial. [Not used.] *Shak.*

PARTIALLY, adv. With undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favor or dislike; as, to judge *partially*.

2. In part; not totally; as, the story may be *partially* true; the body may be *partially* affected with disease; the sun and moon are often *partially* eclipsed.

PARTIBILITY, n. [See *Partible*.] Susceptibility of division, partition or severance; separability; as the *partibility* of an inheritance.

PARTIBLE, a. [It. *partibile*, *partire*, to part.]

Divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition; as, an estate of inheritance may be *partible*. *Blackstone.*

PARTIPABLE, a. [See *Participate*.] That may be participated or shared.

Norris.

PARTICIPANT, a. [See *Participate*.] Sharing; having a share or part; followed by *of*.

The prince saw he should confer with one participant of more than monkish speculations. *Wotton.*

PARTICIPANT, n. A partaker; one having a share or part. *Bacon.*

PARTICIPATE, *v. t.* [*L. participo; pars, part, and capio, to take.*]

1. To partake; to have a share in common with others. The heart of sensibility *participates* in the sufferings of a friend. It is sometimes followed by *of*.
He would *participate of* their wants.

Hayward.

2. To have part of more things than one.
Few creatures *participate of* the nature of plants and metals both.

Bacon.

PARTICIPATE, *v. t.* To partake; to share; to receive a part of.

Fellowship

Such as I seek, fit to *participate*

All rational delight—

Milton.

PARTICIPATED, *pp.* Shared in common with others; partaken.

PARTICIPATING, *ppr.* Having a part or share; partaking.

PARTICIPATION, *n.* The state of sharing in common with others; as a *participation of joys or sorrows.*

2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.

Those duties are so *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme.

Stillingfleet.

3. Distribution; division into shares.

Raleigh.

PARTICIPATIVE, *a.* Capable of participating.

PARTICIPIAL, *a.* [*L. participialis. See Participle.*]

1. Having the nature and use of a participle.

2. Formed from a participle; as a *participial noun.*

PARTICIPIALLY, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, *n.* [*L. participium, from participo; pars, part, and capio, to take.*]

1. In *grammar*, a word so called because it partakes of the properties of a noun and of a verb; as *having, making*, in English; *habens, faciens*, in Latin. The English participles *having, making*, become nouns by prefixing *the* to them; as *the having of property; the making of instruments.* But all participles do not partake of the properties of a noun, as the passive participles for example, *had, made.*

Participles sometimes lose the properties of a verb and become adjectives; as *welling*, in the phrase, *a willing heart; engaging*, as *engaging manners; accomplishing*, as *an accomplished orator.*

2. Any thing that participates of different things. [*Not used.*]

Bacon.

PARTICLE, *n.* [*It. particola; Fr. particule; L. particula, from pars, part.*]

1. A minute part or portion of matter; as a *particle of sand, of lime or of light.*

2. In *physics*, a minute part of a body, an aggregation or collection of which constitutes the whole body or mass. The word is sometimes used in the same sense as atom, in the ancient Epicurean philosophy, and corpuscle in the latter. In this sense, *particles* are the elements or constituent parts of bodies.

Encyc.

3. Any very small portion or part; as, he has not a *particle of* patriotism or virtue; he would not resign a *particle of* his property.

4. In the *Latin church*, a crumb or little piece of consecrated bread.

Encyc.

5. In *grammar*, a word that is not varied or inflected; as a preposition.

Organic particles, very minute moving bodies, perceptible only by the help of the microscope, discovered in the semen of animals.

Encyc.

PARTICULAR, *a.* [*Sp. Port. id.; It. particolare; Fr. particulier; Low L. particularis, from particula.*]

1. Pertaining to a single person or thing; not general; as, this remark has a *particular application.*

2. Individual; noting or designating a single thing by way of distinction. Each plant has its *particular* nutriment. Most persons have a *particular* trait of character. He alludes to a *particular* person.

3. Noting some property or thing peculiar. Of this prince there is little *particular* memory.

Bacon.

4. Attentive to things single or distinct; minute. I have been *particular* in examining the reasons of this law.

5. Single; not general.

6. Odd; singular; having something that eminently distinguishes one from others.

7. Singularly nice in taste; as a man very *particular* in his diet or dress.

8. Special; more than ordinary. He has brought no *particular* news.

9. Containing a part only; as a *particular* estate, precedent to the estate in remainder.

Blackstone.

10. Holding a particular estate; as a *particular tenant.*

Blackstone.

PARTICULAR, *n.* A single instance; a single point.

I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not safe for me to reveal.

Gascon.

2. A distinct, separate or minute part; as, he told me all the *particulars of* the story.

Addison.

3. An individual; a private person.

L'Estrange.

4. Private interest; as, they apply their minds to those branches of public prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved.

[*Not in use.*]

Hooker.

5. Private character; state of an individual. For his *particular*, I will receive him gladly.

[*Not in use.*]

Shak.

6. A minute detail of things singly enumerated. The reader has a *particular of* the books wherein this law was written.

[*Not in use.*]

Ayliffe.

In particular, specially; peculiarly; distinctly.

This, *in particular*, happens to the lungs.

Blackmore.

PARTICULARITY, *n.* Distinct notice or specification of particulars.

—Even descending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome.

Sidney.

2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case.

Hooker.

3. Petty account; minute incident. To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor—with the like *particularities.*

Addison.

4. Something belonging to single persons.

Shak.

5. Something peculiar or singular. I saw an old heathen altar with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end, but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid.

Addison.

6. Minuteness in detail. He related the story with great *particularity.*

PARTICULARIZE, *v. t.* To mention distinctly or in particulars; to enumerate or specify in detail.

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin.

Atterbury.

PARTICULARIZE, *v. i.* To be attentive to single things.

Herbert.

PARTICULARLY, *adv.* Distinctly; singly.

2. In an especial manner. This exact propriety of Virgil I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character.

Dryden.

PARTICULATE, to mention, is not in use.

PARTING, *ppr.* [from *part.*] Dividing; separating; breaking in pieces.

2. *a.* Looked at separation; as a *parting kiss* or look.

3. Departing; declining; as the *parting day.*

Pope.

PARTING, *n.* Division; separation. Ezek. xxi.

2. In *chemistry*, an operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other by different menstrua.

3. In *seamen's language*, the breaking of a cable by violence.

PARTISAN, *n.* *s* as *z.* [Fr. from *parti, parfir.*]

1. An adherent to a party or faction.

2. In *war*, the commander of a party or detachment of troops, sent on a special enterprise; hence,

3. By way of distinction, a person able in commanding a party, or dextrous in obtaining intelligence, intercepting convoys or otherwise annoying an enemy.

4. A commander's leading staff.

Answorth.

5. A kind of halbert. [Fr. *partisane; It. partigiano.*]

PARTITE, *a.* [*L. partitus, from partio, to divide. See Part.*]

In *botany*, divided. A *partite leaf* is a simple leaf separated down to the base.

Lee.

PARTITION, *n.* [*L. partitio, from partio, to divide.*]

1. The act of dividing, or state of being divided.

2. Division; separation; distinction. And good from bad find no *partition.*

Shak.

3. Separate part; as lodged in a small *partition.*

Milton.

4. That by which different parts are separated; as a *partition of wood or stone* in a building.

5. Part where separation is made. No sight could pass Betwixt the nice *partitions of* the grass.

Dryden.

6. Division of an estate into severalty, which is done by deed of partition.

Blackstone.

PARTITION, *v. t.* To divide into distinct parts; as, to *partition* the floor of a house.

2. To divide into shares; as, to *partition* an estate.

PARTITIVE, *a.* In *grammar*, distributive; as a noun *partitive.*

PARTITIVELY, *adv.* In a partitive manner; distributively.

Lilly.

PARTLET, *n.* [from *part.*] A ruff; a band or collar for the neck. *Obs.* *Hall. Shak.*

2. A hen. *Obs.*

PARTLY, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly.

PARTNER, *n.* [from *part.*] One who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate; as, she is *partner* of my life, of my joys, of my griefs.

Those of the race of Shem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Raleigh.*

2. An associate in any business or occupation; a joint owner of stock or capital, employed in commerce, manufactures or other business. Men are sometimes *partners* in a single voyage or adventure, sometimes in a firm or standing company.

3. One who dances with another, either male or female, as in a contra dance.

4. A husband or wife.

PARTNER, *v. t.* To join; to associate with a partner. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

Partners, in a ship, pieces of plank nailed round the scuttles in a deck where the masts are placed; also, the scuttles themselves.

Mar. Dict.

PARTNERSHIP, *n.* The association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business, particularly trade or manufactures, at their joint expense. In this case, the connection is formed by contract; each partner furnishing a part of the capital stock and being entitled to a proportional share of profit, or subject to a proportional share of loss; or one or more of the partners may furnish money or stock, and the other or others contribute their services. The duration of the partnership may be limited by the contract, or it may be left indefinite, subject to be dissolved by mutual agreement. A partnership or association of this kind is a standing or permanent company, and is denominated a *firm* or *house*. We say, A and B entered into *partnership* for the importation and sale of goods, or for manufacturing cotton or glass.

Partnerships may be and usually are associations of private persons, not incorporated. In other cases, the company is incorporated. Banking companies in the United States are usually incorporated, and are essentially partnerships, but do not bear that name. Manufacturing companies are also frequently incorporated.

2. Joint interest or property. *Dryden.*

PARTOOK, *pret.* of *partake*.

PARTRIDGE, *n.* [Fr. *perdre*; It. *pernice*; Sp. *perdiz*; L. *perdix*; Gr. $\rho\epsilon\rho\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; D. *partridges*; Ir. *patrisig*.]

A wild fowl of the genus *Tetrao*. (Linn.) Latham arranges the partridge and quail in a genus under the name of *Perdix*, and assigns the grouse to the genus *Tetrao*. The partridge is esteemed a great delicacy at the table.

The term *partridge* is applied in Pennsylvania to the bird called quail in New England, a peculiar species of *Perdix*; in New England it is applied to the ruffed grouse, a species of *Tetrao*.

PARTURIATE, *v. i.* [L. *parturio*, from *partus*, birth, from *pario*, to bear.] To bring forth young. [*Little used.*]

PARTURIENT, *a.* [L. *parturians*.] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

PARTURITION, *n.* [L. *parturio*.] The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young. *Encyc.*

PARTY, *n.* [Fr. *partie*, from L. *pars*. See *Part.*]

1. A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community. It differs from *faction*, in implying a less dishonorable association, or more justifiable designs. *Parties* exist in all governments; and free governments are the hot-beds of *party*. Formerly, the political *parties* in England were called whigs and tories.

2. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit.

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges. *Ex. xxii.*

3. One concerned or interested in an affair. This man is not a *party* to the trespass or affray. He is not a *party* to the contract or agreement.

4. Side; persons engaged against each other.

The peace both *parties* want, is like to last. *Dryden.*

Small *parties* make up in diligence what they want in numbers. *Johnson.*

5. Cause; side.

Agile came in to make their *party* good. *Dryden.*

6. A select company invited to an entertainment; as a dining *party*, a tea *party*, an evening *party*.

7. A single person distinct from or opposed to another.

If the jury found that the *party* slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony. *Davies.*

8. In *military affairs*, a detachment or small number of troops sent on a particular duty, as to intercept the enemy's convoy, to reconnoiter, to seek forage, to flank the enemy, &c.

Party is used to qualify other words and may be considered either as part of a compound word, or as an adjective; as *party man*, *party rage*, *party disputes*, &c.

PARTY-COLORED, *a.* Having divers colors; as a *party-colored* plume; a *party-colored* flower.

PARTY-JURY, *n.* A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners.

PARTY-MAN, *n.* One of a party; usually, a factious man; a man of violent party principles; an abettor of a party.

PARTY-SPIRIT, *n.* The spirit that supports a party.

PARTY-WALL, *n.* A wall that separates one house from the next. *Moxon.*

PARU, *n.* A singular American fish.

PARVIS, *n.* [Fr.] A church or church porch. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

PARVITUDE, *n.* Littleness. [*Not used.*]

PARVITY, *n.*

PAS, *n.* [Fr. *pas*, a step.] Right of going foremost; precedence. [*Not used.*]

PASCH, *n.* [See *Peschal*.] The passover; the feast of Easter. [*Not used.*]

PASCHAL, *a.* [L. *pascha*; Gr. $\rho\alpha\sigma\chi\alpha$; from the Heb.]

Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.

PASCH-EGG, *n.* An egg stained and presented to young persons, about the time of Easter. [*Local.*]

PASHI, *n.* [Sp. *faz*, L. *facies*, face.] A face. [*Not used.*]

2. A blow. [*Not used.*]

PASH, *v. t.* To strike; to strike down. [*Not used.*]

PASHAW, *n.* [Pers. پاشا pashaw.] In the Turkish dominions, a viceroy, governor or commander; a bushaw.

Castle. Eaton.

PASHAW-LIC, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pashaw.

PASGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. $\rho\alpha\varsigma$, all, and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta$, writing.]

A system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations. *Good.*

PASQUÉ-FLOWER, *n.* *pasqui-flower*. A flower, a species of anemone.

Fam. of Plants.

PASQUIL, *n.* A mutilated statue at the palace of Ursini, so called from a cobbler of that name who was remarkable for his sneers and gibes. On this statue it has been customary to paste satiric papers.

Hence, a lampoon. *Encyc. Cyc.*

PASQUIL, *v. t.* To lampoon; to

PASQUIN, *v. t.* satirize.

PASQUINADE, *n.*

PASQUILLER, *n.* A lampooner. *Burton.*

PASQUINADE, *n.* A lampoon or satirical writing. *Teller.*

PASS, *v. i.* [Fr. *passer*, It. *passare*, Sp. *pasar*, Port. *passar*, to pass; G. *pass*, fit, which is the *Eng. pat*, and as a noun, a *pass*, a defile, an ambling, *pace*; *passen*, to be fit, to suit; D. *pas*, a *pace*, a step, a *pass*, a passage, a defile, time, season; ran *pas*, fit, convenient, *pat* in time; *passen*, to fit, to try, to mind, tend, or wait on, to make ready, to *pass*; Dan. *pas*, a *pass* or *passport*, a node or medium; *passer*, to be fit, to suit, to be applicable; *passerer*, to pass, to come or go over; Sw. *pass*, a *pass* or *passage*, a *passport*, *passa*, to fit, to suit, to adapt, to become; *passera*, to pass; W. *pas*, that is explosive, that causes to pass, a *pass*, an exit, a cough, hooping-cough; *passare*, to pass, to cause an exit, to expel; Sp. *pasar*, to pass, go or travel, to bring or convey, to penetrate, to exceed or surpass, to depart, to suffer, bear, undergo, [L. *patior*, *passio*, *passion*.] to happen or come to pass; *passare*, to walk; *passo*, a walking, a gait; *passo*, a *pace*, a step, gait; [Gr. $\rho\alpha\sigma\chi\omega$]; It. *passare*, to pass; *passo*, a *pace*, a step; *passabile*, tolerable; *passibile*, suffering. We observe that this word unites *pass*, the L. *patior*, to suffer, and *patio*, *compto*, in the sense of fit. The Gr. $\rho\alpha\sigma\chi\omega$, to walk or step, and $\rho\alpha\sigma\chi\omega$, to suffer, are from the same root. The word *pass* coincides with L. *passus*, a step, and this is from *pando*, to extend; *n* being casual, the original word was *pado*. The radical sense is to stretch, reach, extend, to open; a *pace* is the reach of the foot, and *fitness* is from reaching or coming to, like convenient.

We learn from this word that the sense of suffering is from extending, holding on, or

continuing. See פָּסַח in the introduction.

Ar. فَسَحَ to pass; Heb. פָּסַח, פָּסַח, Ch. פָּסַח. Class Bd. No. 45. 64. and Bs or Bz. No. 52. 53. 70.]

1. To move, in almost any manner; to go; to proceed from one place to another. A man may pass on foot, on horseback or in a carriage; a bird and a meteor pass through the air; a ship passes on or through the water; light passes from the sun to the planets; it passes from the sun to the earth in about eight minutes.

2. To move from one state to another; to alter or change, or to be changed in condition; as, to pass from health to sickness; to pass from just to unjust. Temple.

3. To vanish; to disappear; to be lost. In this sense, we usually say, to pass away. Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will pass. Dryden.

4. To be spent; to go on or away progressively. The time when the thing existed, is the idea of that space of duration which passed between some fixed period and the being of that thing. Locke.

5. To die; to depart from life. [Little used.] Shak.

6. To be in any state; to undergo; with under; as, to pass under the rod.

7. To be enacted; to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes. Neither of these bills has yet passed the house of commons. Swift.

8. To be current; to gain reception or to be generally received. Bank bills pass as a substitute for coin. False eloquence passeth only where true is not understood. Felton.

9. To be regarded; to be received in opinion or estimation. This will not pass for a fault in him, till it is proved to be one in us. Afterbury.

10. To occur; to be present; to take place; as, to notice what passes in the mind. Watts.

11. To be done. Provided no indirect act pass upon our prayers to defile them. Taylor.

12. To determine; to give judgment or sentence. Though well we may not pass upon his life. Shak.

13. To thrust; to make a push in fencing or fighting. Shak.

14. To omit; to suffer to go unheeded or neglected. We saw the act, but let it pass.

15. To move through any duct or opening; as, substances in the stomach that will not pass, nor be converted into aliment. Arbuthnot.

16. To percolate; to be secreted; as juices that pass from the glands into the mouth.

17. To be in a tolerable state. A middling sort of man was left well enough by his father to pass, but he could never think he had enough, so long as any had more. L'Estrange.

18. To be transferred from one owner to another. The land article passed by livery and seizin. To go beyond bounds. Obs. For this we generally use surpass. Shak.

20. To run or extend; as a line or other thing. The north limit of Massachusetts passes three miles north of the Merrimac. To come to pass, to happen; to arrive; to come; to be; to exist; a phrase much used in the Scriptures. To pass away, to move from sight; to vanish. To be spent; to be lost. A good part of their lives passes away without thinking. Locke.

To pass by, to move near and beyond. He passed by as we stood in the road.

To pass on, to proceed. To pass over, to go or move from side to side; to cross; as, to pass over to the other side. To pass into, to unite and blend, as two substances or colors, in such a manner that it is impossible to tell where one ends and the other begins.

PASS, v. t. To go beyond. The sun has passed the meridian. The young man has not passed the age of frivolousness. To go through or over; as, to pass a river.

2. To spend; to live through; as, to pass time; to pass the night in revelry, and the day in sleep. To cause to move; to send; as, to pass the bottle from one guest to another; to pass a pauper from one town to another; to pass a rope round a yard; to pass the blood from the right to the left ventricle of the heart. Derham.

3. To cause to move hastily. I had only time to pass my eye over the medals, which are in great number. Addison.

4. To transfer from one owner to another; to sell or assign; as, to pass land from A to B by deed; to pass a note or bill. To strain; to cause to percolate; as, to pass wine through a filter. Bacon.

5. To utter; to pronounce; as, to pass compliments; to pass sentence or judgment; to pass censure on another's works. Watts.

6. To procure or cause to go. Walter passed over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. Clarendon.

7. To put an end to. This night We'll pass the business privately and well. Shak.

8. To omit; to neglect either to do or to mention. I pass their wadlike pomp, their proud array. Dryden.

9. To transcend; to transgress or go beyond; as, to pass the bounds of moderation. To admit; to allow; to approve and receive as valid or just; as, to pass an account at the war-office. To approve or sanction by a constitutional or legal majority of votes; as, the house of representatives passed the bill. Hence.

10. To enact; to carry through all the forms necessary to give validity; as, the legislature passed the bill into a law. To impose fraudulently; as, she passed the child on her husband for a boy. Dryden.

11. To practice artfully; to cause to succeed; as, to pass a trick on one. To surpass; to excel; to exceed.

12. To thrust; to make a push in fencing. To see these fight, to see these pass thy puncta. Shak.

13. To pass away, to spend; to waste; as, to pass away the flower of life in idleness. To pass by, to pass near and beyond. To overlook; to excuse; to forgive; not to censure or punish; as, to pass by a crime or fault. To neglect; to disregard. Certain passages of Scripture we cannot pass by without injury to truth. Burnet.

To pass over, to move from side to side; to cross; as, to pass over a river or mountain. To omit; to overlook or disregard. He passed over a charge without a reply. P'ASS, n. [W. pás.] A narrow passage, entrance or avenue; a narrow or difficult place of entrance and exit; as a pass between mountains. Encyc. Clarendon.

2. A passage; a road. Raleigh.

3. Permission to pass, to go or to come; a license to pass; a passport. A gentleman had a pass to go beyond the seas. Clarendon.

4. A ship sailing under the flag and pass of an enemy. An order for sending the vagrant or impotent persons to their place of abode. Johnson.

5. In fencing and fighting, a thrust; a push; attempt to stab or strike; as, to make a pass at an antagonist. State; condition or extreme case; extremity. To what a pass are our minds brought. Sidney.

Matters have been brought to this pass. South.

PASS-PAROLE, n. [pass and parole.] In military affairs, a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear. Encyc.

PASSABLE, a. [It. passabile.] That may be passed, traveled or navigated. The roads are not passable. The stream is passable in boats.

2. That may be penetrated; as a substance passable by a fluid. Current; receivable; that may be or is transferred from hand to hand; as bills passable in lieu of coin. False coin is not passable. Bacon.

4. Popular; well received. Supportable. [This should be passible.] Dryden.

PASSABLY, adv. Tolerably. [See Pass-ibly.]

PASSADE, s. } n. A push or thrust. PASSADO, }

PASSAGE, n. [Fr. passage; Sp. pasaje; It. passaggio.] 1. The act of passing or moving by land or water, or through the air or other substance; as the passage of a man or a carriage; the passage of a ship or a fowl; the passage of light or a meteor; the passage of fluids through the pores of the body, or from the glands. Clouds intercept the passage of solar rays. 2. The time of passing from one place to another. What passage had you? We

had a *passage* of twenty five days to Havre de Grace, and of thirty eight days from England.

3. Road; way; avenue; a place where men or things may pass or be conveyed.

Temple.

And with his pointed dart,
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart.

Dryden.

4. Entrance or exit.

What! are my doors opposed against my *passage*?

Shak.

5. Right of passing; as, to engage a *passage* on board a ship bound to India.

6. Occurrence; event; incident; that which happens; as a remarkable *passage* in the life of Newton. [See the Spanish verb, supra. This sense is obsolete.]

7. A passing away; decay. [*Little used.*]

Shak.

8. Intellectual admittance; mental reception.

Among whom I expect this treatise will have a *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles.

Dugby.

9. Manner of being conducted; management.

On consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times—

Davies.

10. Part of a book or writing; a single clause, place or part of indefinite extent.

How commentators each dark *passage* shun.

Young.

11. Enactment; the act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity; as the *passage* of a law, or of a bill into a law, by a legislative body.

Hopkinson. Wheaton's Rep.

Bird of passage, a fowl that passes at certain seasons from one climate to another, as in autumn to the south to avoid the winter's cold, and in spring to the north for breeding. Hence the phrase is sometimes applied to a man who has no fixed residence.

PASSAGER, *n.* [Fr. from *passage*; *It. passaggero.*]

A traveler or voyager; one who passes or journeys on foot, in a vehicle, or in a ship or boat. This word is usually written corruptly *passenger*, and the first vowel is often short.

PASSE, *v.* Gone by; done; accomplished; plished; ended.

2. Enacted; having received all the formalities necessary to constitute a law.

PASSENGER, *n.* One who is traveling, as in a public coach, or in a ship, or on foot. This is the usual, though corrupt orthography.

Passenger falcon, a kind of migratory hawk.

Lincoln.

PASSER, *n.* One that passes; a passenger.

Rocce.

PASSERINE, *a.* [L. *passer*, a sparrow.] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong, the *Passeres*.

PASSIBILITY, *n.* [Fr. *possibilité*, from *possible*. See *Passion*.]

The quality or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer.

Hakewill.

PASSIBLE, *a.* [Fr. *passible*; *It. passibile*. See *Passion*.]

Susceptible of feeling or of impressions from external agents.

Apollinarius held even Deity to be *passible*.

Hooker.

PASSIBLENESS, the same as *passibility*.

PASSING, *ppr.* Moving; proceeding.

2. *a.* Exceeding; surpassing; eminent.

Fairfax.

3. Adverbially used to enforce or enhance the meaning of another word; exceeding; as *passing* fair; *passing* strange.

PASSING-BELL, *n.* The bell that rings at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the *passing* soul. It is also used for the bell that rings immediately after death.

Steff.

PASSINGLY, *adv.* Exceedingly.

Obs.

Wickliffe.

PASSING-NOTE, *n.* In *music*, a note introduced between two others for the purpose of softening a distance or melodizing a *passage*.

Bushy.

1. The impression or effect of an external agent upon a body; that which is suffered or received.

A body at rest affords no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it.

Locke.

2. Susceptibility of impressions from external agents.

The differences of moldable and not moldable, &c., and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions. [*Little used.*]

Bacon.

3. Suffering; emphatically, the last suffering of the Savior.

To whom also he showed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. Acts i.

1. The feeling of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression; excitement, perturbation or agitation of mind; as desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred.

The eloquence of the orator is employed to move the *passions*.

5. Violent agitation or excitement of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offense, injury or insult; hence, violent anger.

Watts.

6. Zeal; ardor; vehement desire.

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country.

Addison.

7. Love.

He owned his *passion* for Amestris. *Rocce.*

8. Eager desire; as a violent *passion* for fine clothes.

Sicuff.

PASSION, *v. i.* To be extremely agitated.

[*Not used.*]

Shak.

PASSION-FLOWER, *n.* A flower and plant of the genus *Passiflora*.

PASSION-WEEK, *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter; so called because in that week our Savior's *passion* and death took place.

PASSIONARY, *n.* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

Harton.

PASSIONATE, *a.* [It. *passionato*; Fr. *passionné*.]

1. Easily moved to anger; easily excited or agitated by injury or insult; applied to persons.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*.

Prior.

2. Highly excited; vehement; warm; applied to things; as *passionate* affection; *passionate* desire; *passionate* concern.

3. Expressing strong emotion; animated; as *passionate* eloquence.

PASSIONATE, *v. t.* To affect with *passion*; to express passionately. [*Not used.*]

Spenser. Shak.

PASSIONATELY, *adv.* With *passion*; with strong feeling; ardently; vehemently; as, to covet any thing *passionately*; to be *passionately* fond.

2. *Angrily*; with vehement resentment; as, to speak *passionately*.

PASSIONATENESS, *n.* State of being subject to *passion* or anger.

2. Vehemence of mind.

Boyle.

PASSIONED, *a.* Disordered; violently affected.

Spenser.

2. Expressing *passion*.

Spenser.

PASSIONLESS, *a.* Not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper.

Shelton.

2. Void of *passion*.

PASSIVE, *a.* [It. *passivo*; Sp. *pasivo*; Fr. *passif*; L. *passivus*, from *passus*, *patior*, to suffer.]

1. Suffering; not acting, receiving or capable of receiving impressions from external agents. We were *passive* spectators, not actors in the scene.

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas.

Locke.

2. Unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; as *passive* obedience; *passive* submission to the laws.

Passive verb, in grammar, is a verb which expresses *passion*, or the effect of an action of some agent; as in *L. doctor*, I am taught; in English, she is loved and admired by her friends; he is assailed by slander.

Passive obedience, as used by writers on government, denotes not only quiet unresisting submission to power, but implies the denial of the right of resistance, or the recognition of the duty to submit in all cases to the existing government.

Passive prayer, among mystic divines, is a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and yielding only to the impulses of grace.

Encyc.

Passive commerce, trade in which the productions of a country are carried by foreigners in their own bottoms. [See *Active commerce*.]

PASSIVELY, *adv.* With a *passive* nature or temper; with a temper disposed to submit to the acts of external agents, without resistance.

Dryden.

2. Without agency.

Pearson.

3. According to the form of the *passive verb*.

Lilly.

PASSIVENESS, *n.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents or causes; as the *passiveness* of matter.

2. *Passibility*; capacity of suffering.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being.

Decay of Piety.

3. *Patience*; calmness; unresisting submission.

Hell.

PASSIVITY, *n.* *Passiveness*, which see.

Chryse.

2. The tendency of a body to persevere in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body.

Good.

PASSLESS, *a.* Having no *passage*.

Cooley.

PASSOVER, *n.* [*pass* and *over*.] A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews, in Egypt, when God smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb.

2. The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover.

PASSPORT, *n.* [*Pass* and *port*; *passer*, to pass, and *porter*, to carry; *It. passaporto*; *Sp. pasaporte*.]

1. A written license from a king or other proper authority, granting permission or safe conduct for one to pass through his territories, or to pass from one country to another, or to navigate a particular sea without hindrance or molestation.

2. A license for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties.

3. That which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.

His *passport* is his innocence and grace.

PASSY-MEASURE, *n.* [*It. pasamezzo*, middle pace or step.]
An old stately kind of dance; a cinque-paek.

PAST, *pp.* of *pass*. Gone by or beyond; not present; not future.

2. Spent; ended; accomplished.

PAST, *n.* Elliptically, past time; as in idiom for the *past*. *Fenton*.

PAST, *prep.* Beyond in time. *Ileb. xi.*

2. Having lost; not possessing; as, he was *past* sense of feeling.

3. Beyond; out of reach of; as, he was *past* cure or help.

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame. *L'Étranger*.

4. Beyond; further than; as *past* the boundary.

5. Above; more than.

The northern fish Scots have bows *not past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser*.

[*Not used.*]

6. After; beyond in time. The company assembled at half *past* seven, that is, at half an hour after seven.

PASTE, *n.* [*Fr. pâte*, for *paste*; *It. Sp. pasta*. *Qu. L. pistis*, or *Gr. πάσις*, to sprinkle, or some root which signifies to mix and knead.]

1. A soft composition of substances, as flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, or any kind of earth moistened and formed to the consistence of dough. *Paste* made of flour is used in cookery; *paste* made of flour or earth, is used in various arts and manufactures, as a cement.

2. An artificial mixture in imitation of precious stones or gems, used in the glass trade. *Encyc.*

3. In *mineralogy*, the mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.

PASTE, *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste. *Watts*.

PASTEBOARD, *n.* A species of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in mols, &c. It is used for the covering of books, for bonnets, &c.

PASTEL, *n.* A plant, the wood of the genus *Isatis*. *Ed. Encyc. Ainsworth*.

2. A coloring substance. [*Sp.*]

PASTERN, *n.* [*Fr. pâturon*.] The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof. *Encyc.*

The human leg; in contempt. *Dryden*.

PASTERN-JOINT, *n.* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot.

PASTIC CIO, *n.* [*It.*] A medley; an olio. *Sieinburne*.

PASTIL, *n.* [*L. pastillus*; *It. pastiglia*; *Fr. pastille*. See *Paste*.]

1. A roll of paste, or a kind of paste made of different colors ground with gum-water in order to make crayons. *Encyc.*

2. In *pharmacy*, a dry composition of sweet smelling resins, aromatic woods, &c. burnt to clear and scent the air of a room. *Encyc.*

PASTIME, *n.* [*pass* and *time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably. *Milton. Watts*.

PASTIME, *v. i.* To sport; to use diversion. [*Little used.*]

PASTOR, *n.* [*L.* from *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed, *Gr. βοσκω*, *W. pesgi*, *Arm. paspa*, *Fr. paître*, for *paistre*, like *naître*, from *L. nasci*; *Russ. pastovinyt*, *pasu*. It seems to be allied to *bush*, *D. bosch*, *G. busch*, *Sw. buska*, *Dan. busk*, as *brouse* is to *bush*; *It. brusca*; *Gr. βουσκω*.]

1. A shepherd; one that has the care of flocks and herds. *Dryden*.

2. A minister of the gospel who has the charge of a church and congregation, whose duty is to watch over the people of his charge, and instruct them in the sacred doctrines of the christian religion. *South. Swift*.

PASTORAL, *a.* [*L. pastoralis*.] Pertaining to shepherds; as a *pastoral* life; *pastoral* manners.

2. Descriptive of the life of shepherds; as a *pastoral* poem.

3. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as *pastoral* care or duties; and a *pastoral* letter.

Piety is the life and soul of pastoral fidelity. *Hooker. Dryden*.

It is the life and soul of pastoral fidelity. *H. Humphrey*.

PASTORAL, *n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in imitation of the action of a shepherd, and in which the speakers take upon themselves the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic. *Pope*.

A *pastoral* is a poem in which action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life. *Rambler*.

PASTORATE, *n.* The office, state or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor. *President Stiles. Tooke*.

PASTORLIKE, } *a.* Becoming a pastor.

PASTORLY, } *a.* *Milton*.

PASTORSHIP, *n.* The office or rank of pastor. *Ball*.

PASTRY, *n.* [*from paste*.] Things in general which are made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient, as pies, tarts, cake and the like.

2. The place where pastry is made. *Shak.*

PASTRY-COOK, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell articles made of paste. *Arbuthnot*.

PASTURABLE, *a.* [*from pasture*.] Fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, *n.* [*Fr. pâturage*. See *Pasture*.]

1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle. *Spenser*.

2. Grazing ground; land appropriated to grazing. *Addison*.

3. Grass for feed. *Arbuthnot*.

PASTURE, *n.* [*Fr. pâture*, for *pasture*, from *L. pasco*, *pastum*, to feed, *Gr. βοσκω*.]

1. Grass for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing. *Brown*.

2. Ground covered with grass appropriated for the food of cattle. The farmer has a hundred acres of *pasture*. It is sometimes called *pasture-land*. *Dryden*.

3. Human culture; education. [*Not used.*]

Common of pasture, is the right of feeding cattle on another's ground.

PASTURE, *v. l.* To feed on grass or to supply grass for food. We apply the word to *persons*, as the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen; or to *ground*, as the land will *pasture* fifty oxen.

PASTURE, *v. i.* To graze; to take food by eating grass from the ground. *Milton*.

PASTY, *a.* Like paste; of the consistence of paste. *Cooper*.

PASTY, *n.* [*from paste*.] A pie made of paste and baked without a dish. *Pope. King*.

PAT, *a.* [*G. pass*; *D. pas*. See *Fit* and *Pass*.] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place. [*Not an elegant word, but admissible in burlesque.*]

PAT, *adv.* Fitly; conveniently. *Atterbury. Swift*.

PAT, *v.* [*W. fat*, a blow; *fatiau*, to strike lightly, to *pat*. *Qu. Fr. patte*.]

A light quick blow or stroke with the fingers or hand.

PAT, *v. t.* To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap. *Gay* *pats* my shoulder and you vanish quite. *Pope*.

PATA'CA, } *n.* [*from the Sp.*]

PATA'CA'COON, } *n.* A Spanish coin of the value of 4s. 8d. sterling, or about \$1,04 cents. *Sp. Dict.*

PATA'CHE, *n.* [*Sp.*] A tender or small vessel employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another. *Sp. Dict.*

PATAVINITY, *n.* The use of local words, or the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian; so denominated from *Pativium* or *Pativus*, the place of his nativity. *Encyc. Lempriere*.

PATCH, *n.* [*It. pezza*, a piece, *Fr. pièce*, *Arm. pez*, *Sp. pezza*. *Qu.*]

1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it. *Dryden*.

2. A small piece of any thing used to repair a breach.

3. A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm.

4. A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work. *Locke*.

5. A small piece of ground, or a small detached piece. *Shak.*

6. A patchy fellow. This use is sometimes heard in vulgar language; as a *cross-patch*.

PATCH, *v. t.* To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces; as, to *patch* a coat.

2. To adorn with a patch or with patches.

- In the middle boxes were several ladies who patched both sides of their faces. *Spectator*.
- To mend with pieces; to repair clumsily. *Shak.*
 - To repair with pieces fastened on; as, to patch the roof of a house.
 - To make up of pieces and shreds. *Raleigh.*
 - To dress in a party-colored coat. *Shak.*
 - To make suddenly or hastily; to make without regard to forms; as, to patch up a peace.
 - PATCH ED**, *pp.* Mended with a patch or patches; mended clumsily.
 - PATCHERY**, *n.* One that patches or botches.
 - PATCHERY**, *n.* Bangling work; botchery; forgery. *Shak.*
 - PATCHING**, *pp.* Mending with a piece or pieces; botching.
 - PATCHWORK**, *n.* Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together. *Saift.*
 - Work composed of pieces clumsily put together. *Saift.*
 - PATE**, *n.* [Qu. *Ir. bathas*, a top; or Sp. *It. patena*.]
 - The head, or rather the top of the head; applied to persons, it is now used in contempt or ridicule.
 - The skin of a calf's head.
 - In *figurative*, a kind of platform resembling what is called a horse shoe. *Encyc.*
 - PATED**, *a.* In composition, having a pate; as long-pated, cunning; shallow-pated, having weak intellect.
 - PATEE**, *{} n.* In heraldry, a cross small
 - PATTEE**, *{} n.* in the center, and widening to the extremities which are broad. *Encyc.*
 - PATEFACTIO**, *n.* [L. *patefactio*; *pateo*, to open, and *facto*, to make.] The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration. *Pearson.*
 - PATELIFORM**, *a.* [L. *patella*, a dish, and *form*] Of the form of a dish or saucer. *Barton.*
 - PATELLITE**, *n.* Fossil remains of the patella, a shell.
 - PATEN**, *{} n.* [L. *patina*.] A plate. [Not *PATIN*, *{} n. used*.] *Shak.*
 - In the *Romish church*, the cover of the chalice, used for holding particles of the host. *Bp. Bedell.*
 - PATENT**, *a.* [Fr. from *L. patens*, from *pateo*, to open; Gr. *πατεω*, Ch. *פטר* to open, dilate or expand; Syr. Sam. id. Class B'd. No. 63. 64. 65.] Open; spread; expanded.
 - In *botany*, spreading; forming an acute angle with the stem or branch; as a *patent leaf*. *Martyn.*
 - Open to the perusal of all; as letters patent. [See *Letter*.]
 - Appropriated by letters patent. Madder—in the time of Charles the first, was made a *patent commodity*. *Mortimer.*
 - Apparent; conspicuous. *Horsely.*
 - PATENT**, *n.* A writing given by the proper authority and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons. By *patent*, or letters *patent*, that is, open letters, the king of Great Britain grants lands, honors and franchises.
 - PATENT**, *v. t.* To grant by patent.
 - To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person; as, to *patent* an invention or an original work to the author.

- PATENTED**, *pp.* Granted by patent; secured by patent or by law as an exclusive privilege.
- PATENTE**, *n.* One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent or by law.
- PATENTING**, *pp.* Granting by patent; securing as a privilege.
- PATENT-ROLLS**, *n.* The records or registers of patents.
- PATERNAL**, *a.* [Fr. *paternel*; L. *pater-nus*, from *pater*, father.]
 - Pertaining to a father; fatherly; as *paternal care* or affection; *paternal favor* or admonition.
 - Derived from the father; hereditary; as a *paternal estate*. *Dryden. Addison.*
- PATERNITY**, *n.* [Fr. *paternité*; It. *paternità*.] Fathership; the relation of a father.
- The word, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other doubt than *paternity* and eldership. *Raleigh.*
- PATERNOSTER**, *n.* [L. our father.] The Lord's prayer.
- PATH**, *n.* *plu. paths.* [Sax. *path*, *path*, or *paad*, *paat*: D. *pad*; G. *pfad*; Sans. *patha*; Gr. *πατος*, from *πατεω*, to tread. The sense of *path* is beaten, trod; but the primary sense of treading, stepping, is probably to open, stretch, extend.]
 - A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; that part of a highway on which animals or carriages ordinarily pass; applied to the *road only*, and never to a paved street in a city.
 - Any narrow way beaten by the foot.
 - The way, course or track where a body moves in the atmosphere or in space; as the *path* of a planet or comet; the *path* of a meteor.
 - A way or passage.
 - Course of life. He marketh all my paths. Job xxxiii.
 - Precepts; rules prescribed. Uphold my goings in thy paths. Ps. xvii.
 - Course of providential dealings; moral government. All the paths of the Lord are mercy and truth to such as keep his covenant. Ps. xxv.
- PATH**, *v. t.* [Sax. *peithian*.] To make a path by treading; to beat a path, as in snow. *U. States.*
- To push forward; to cause to go; to make way for.
- PATH**, *v. i.* To walk abroad. *Shak.*
- PATHEMIC**, *{} a.* [Gr. *παθητικός*, from *PATHEMICAL*, *{} a.* *παθος*, passion; *πατεω*, to suffer.] Affecting or moving the passions, particularly pity, sorrow, grief or other tender emotion; as a *pathetic* song or discourse; *pathetic* expostulation. *Spectator.*
- No theory of the passions can teach a man to be *pathetic*. *E. Porter.*
- PATHETIC**, *n.* Style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions. A musician at Venice is said to have so excelled in the *pathetic*, as to be able to play any of his auditors into distraction. *Encyc.*
- PATHEMICALLY**, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite the tender passions.
- PATHEMICALNESS**, *n.* The quality of moving the tender passions.

- PATHELY**, *n.* A fly found in foot-paths.
- PATHETIC**, *n.* [from the Gr. *παθος*.] A calamity; a male that submits to the crime against nature. *Gillies.*
- PATHILESS**, *a.* Having no beaten way; untrodden; as a *pathless forest*; a *pathless coast*. *Prior.*
- PATHGNOMONIC**, *a.* [Gr. *παθονομοτικός*; *παθος*, passion or suffering, and *γνωμον*, from *γνωσκω*, to know.] Indicating that which is inseparable from a disease, being found in that and in no other; hence, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; characteristic; as *pathognomonic* symptoms.
- PATHGNOMY**, *n.* [Gr. *παθος* and *γνωμη*, signification.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated. *Good.*
- PATHOLOGIC**, *{} a.* [See *Pathology*.]
- PATHOLOGICAL**, *{} a.* [Pertaining to pathology.]
- PATHOLOGICALLY**, *adv.* In the manner of pathology.
- PATHOLOGIST**, *n.* One who treats of pathology.
- PATHOLOGY**, *n.* [Gr. *παθος*, passion, suffering, and *λογος*, discourse.] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms; or the doctrine of the causes and nature of diseases, comprehending nosology, etiology, symptomatology, and therapeutics. *Encyc. Core.*
- PATHOS**, *n.* [Gr. from *πατεω*, to suffer.] Passion; warmth or vehemence, in a speaker; or in language, that which excites emotions and passions. *Mason.*
- PATHWAY**, *n.* A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot. *Gay.*
2. A way; a course of life. *Prov. xii.*
- PATIBLE**, *a.* [L. *patibilis*, from *patior*, to suffer.] Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured. [Not used.] *Diet.*
- PATIBULARY**, *a.* [Fr. *patibulaire*, from *L. patibulum*, a gallows.] Belonging to the gallows, or to execution on the cross. *Diet.*
- PATIENCE**, *n. pa'shens.* [Fr. from *L. patiens*, from *patior*, to suffer; *It. pazienza*; Sp. Port. *paciencia*. The primary sense is continuance, holding out, from extending. Hence we see the connection between *pass*, and *L. pando*, *passus*, and Gr. *πατεω*. See *Pass*.]
- The suffering of afflictions, pain, toil, calamity, provocation or other evil, with a calm, unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness. *Patience* may spring from constitutional fortitude, from a kind of heroic pride, or from christian submission to the divine will.
 - A calm temper which bears evils without murmuring or discontent.
 - The act or quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without discontent. Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all. Matt. xviii.
 - Perseverance; constancy in labor or exertion. He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught. *Harte*

5. The quality of bearing offenses and injuries without anger or revenge.

His rage was kindled and his patience gone. *Harle*

6. Sufferance; permission. [*Not used.*]

Hooker.

7. A plant, a species of rumex or dock.

Mortimer.

PATIENT, *a. pa'shent.* [Fr. from L. *patiens*.]

1. Having the quality of enduring evils without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions of body or mind with fortitude, calmness or christian submission to the divine will; as a *patient* person, or a person of *patient* temper. It is followed by *of* before the evil endured; as *patient* of labor or pain; *patient* of heat or cold.

Ray.

2. Not easily provoked; calm under the sufferance of injuries or offenses; not revengeful.

Be patient towards all men. 1 Thess. v.

3. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought. *Newton.*

4. Not hasty; not over eager or impetuous; waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent.

Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate. *Prior.*

PATIENT, *n.* A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; he or that which is passively affected.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. A person diseased or suffering bodily indisposition. It is used in relation to the physician; as, the physician visits his *patient* morning and evening.

3. It is sometimes used absolutely for a sick person.

It is wonderful to observe how inapprehensive these *patients* are of their disease.

Blackmore.

PATIENT, *v. t.* To compose one's self.

[*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PATIENTLY, *adv.* With calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring. Submit *patiently* to the unavoidable evils of life.

2. With calm and constant diligence; as, to examine a subject *patiently*.

3. Without agitation, uneasiness or discontent; without undue haste or eagerness; as, to wait *patiently* for more favorable events.

PATIN. [See *Paten*.]

PATLY, *adv.* [from *pat*.] Fity; conveniently.

PATNESS, *n.* [from *pat*.] Fitness; suitability; convenience. *Barrow.*

PATRIARCH, *n.* [L. *patriarcha*; Gr. *πατριάρχης*, a family, from *πάτρις*, father, and *αρχή*, a chief.]

1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right. It is usually applied to the progenitors of the Israelites, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and the sons of Jacob, or to the heads of families before the flood; as the antediluvian *patriarchs*.

2. A learned and distinguished character among the Jews.

3. In the christian church, a dignitary super-

rior to the order of archbishops; as the *patriarch* of Constantinople, of Alexandria, or of Ephesus.

PATRIARCHAL, } Belonging to patri-

PATRIARCHIC, } archs; possessed by

patriarchs; as *patriarchal* power or jurisdiction; a *patriarchal* see.

2. Subject to a patriarch; as a *patriarchal* church.

Patriarchal cross, in heraldry, is that where the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper ones.

PATRIARCHATE, } *Encyc.*

PATRIARCHSHIP, } *n.* The office, dignity or jurisdiction

of a patriarch or ecclesiastical superior. *Selden. Antiqu.*

PATRIARCHY, *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

PATRICIAN, *a.* [Fr. *patricien*; L. *patricius*, from *pater*, father.]

Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. This epithet is derived from the Roman *patres*, fathers, the title of Roman senators; as *patrician* birth or blood; *patrician* families. *Addison.*

PATRICIAN, *n.* A nobleman. In the Roman state, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators.

PATRIMONIAL, *a.* [Fr. See *Patrimony*.]

Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; as a *patrimonial* estate.

PATRIMONIALLY, *adv.* By inheritance. *Davenant.*

PATRIMONY, *n.* [L. *patrimonium*, from *pater*, father.]

1. A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors. *Dryden.*

2. A church estate or revenue; as St. Peter's *patrimony*.

PATRIOT, *n.* [Fr. *patriote*, from L. *patria*, one's native country, from *pater*, father.]

A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

Such tears as *patriots* shed for dying laws. *Pope.*

PATRIOT, *a.* Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country; as *patriot* zeal.

PATRIOTIC, *a.* Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country; as a *patriotic* hero or statesman.

2. Inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public safety and welfare; as *patriotic* zeal.

PATRIOTISM, *n.* Love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country, either in defending it from invasion, or protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigor and purity. *Patriotism* is the characteristic of a good citizen, the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a citizen.

PATRIS/TIC, } [from L. *pater*, *patres*,

PATRIS/TICAL, } *a.* fathers.]

Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the christian church. *M. Stuart.*

PATROCINATE, *v. t.* To patronize. [*Not used.*]

PATROCINATION, *n.* Countenance; support. [*Not used.*]

PATROL, } [Fr. *patrouille*; Sp. *patrulla*;

PATROLL, } *n.* Port. *patrulha*. See the Verb.]

1. In war, a round; a walking or marching

round by a guard in the night, to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place.

2. The guard or persons who go the rounds for observation; a detachment whose duty it is to patrol.

In France, there is a number of *patrols* to secure her fiscal regulations. *Hamilton.*

PATROLL, *v. i.* [Fr. *patrouiller*, to paddle or piddle, to patrol, to fumble; Sp. *patrullar*. Hence the word seems to be formed from the name of the foot, *pad* or *ped*, *pat*. In our vulgar dialect, *pad* is used in the sense of walking or stepping about. It seems to be allied to Gr. *πάσσω*.]

To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes; as a guard. *Encyc.*

PATROLLING, *ppr.* Going the rounds, as a guard.

PATRON, *n.* [L. *patronus*; Gr. *πάτρις*, from *πάτρις*, father.]

1. Among the Romans, a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. Hence,

2. One who countenances, supports and protects either a person or a work. *Prior.*

3. In the church of Rome, a guardian or saint, whose name a person bears, or under whose special care he is placed and whom he invokes; or a saint in whose name a church or order is founded. *Encyc.*

4. In the canon or common law, one who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. *Encyc.*

5. An advocate; a defender; one that specially countenances and supports, or lends aid to advance; as *patrons* of the arts; a *patron* of useful undertakings; the *patrons* of virtue. *Locke.*

6. In seamen's language, the commander of a small vessel or passage-boat; also, one who steers a ship's long boat.

PATRONAGE, *n.* Special countenance or support; favor or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a design. *Sidney.*

2. Guardianship, as of a saint. *Addison.*

3. Advowson; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice. *Encyc.*

PATRONAGE, *v. t.* To patronize or support. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PATRONAL, *a.* Doing the office of a patron; protecting; supporting; favoring; defending. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PATRONESS, *n.* A female that favors, countenances or supports.

Now night came down, and rose full soon
That patroness of rogues, the moon. *Tranbull's M'Fingal.*

2. A female guardian saint.

3. A female that has the right of presenting to a church living.

PATRONIZE, *v. t.* To support; to countenance; to defend; as a patron his client.

2. To favor; to lend aid to promote; as an undertaking. *Dryden.*

3. To maintain; to defend; to support.

This idea has been *patronized* by two states only. *Hamilton.*

PATRONIZED, *pp.* Defended; supported; favored; promoted.

PATRONIZER, *n.* One that supports, countenances or favors.

PATRONIZING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting; favoring; promoting.

PATRONLESS, *a.* Destitute of a patron. *Shafsbury.*

PATRONYMIC, *n.* [Gr. *πατρωνικός*; *L. patronymicus*; from Gr. *πατήρ*, father, and *ωνος*, name.]

a. Name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors; as *Tydidæ*, the son of Tydeus; *Pelidæ*, the son of Peleus, that is, Achilles. *Encyc.*

PAT'PEN, *n.* [Fr. *patin*, probably from the name of the foot.]

1. The base of a column or pillar.

2. A wooden shoe with an iron ring, worth to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud. *Ainsworth.*

PAT'PEN-MAKER, *n.* One that makes pattens.

PAT'PER, *v. i.* [from *pat*, to strike gently; or Fr. *patte*, the foot.]

To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds; as *pattering* hail. *Dryden.*

The stealing shower is scarce to *patter* beard. *Thomson.*

PATTERING, *ppr.* Striking with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *patron*; Arm. *patroam*; D. *patron*. See *Patron*.]

1. An original or model proposed for imitation; the archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be copied or imitated, either in things or in actions; as the *pattern* of a machine; a *pattern* of patience. Christ was the most perfect *pattern* of rectitude, patience and submission ever exhibited on earth.

2. A specimen; a sample; a part showing the figure or quality of the whole; as a *pattern* of silk cloth.

3. An instance; an example. *Hooker.*

4. Any thing cut or formed into the shape of something to be made after it.

PAT'TERN, *v. t.* To make in imitation of some model; to copy. *Shak.*

2. To serve as an example to be followed. *Shak.*

To *pattern* after, to imitate; to follow.

PAT'TY, *n.* [Fr. *pâte*, paste.] A little pie.

PAT'TY-PAN, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PAT'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *patulus*, from *pateo*, to be open.]

Spreading, as a *patulous* calyx; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed, as a *patulous* peduncle. *Lee. Martyn.*

PAUCILOQUY, *n.* [L. *paucus*, few, and *logos*, to speak.]

The utterance of few words. [Little used.]

PAUC'ITY, *n.* [L. *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number; as the *paucity* of schools.

2. Smallness of quantity; as *paucity* of blood. *Braden.*

PAUM, *v. t.* To impose by fraud; a corruption of *patm*.

PAUNCH, *n.* [Fr. *panse*; It. Sp. *panza*; Port. *pança*; D. *pens*; Basque, *pança*; L. *panter*. Qu. G. *waast*.] The belly and its contents.

The *paunch*, in ruminating quadrupeds, is

the first and largest stomach, into which the food is received before rumination. *Monro.*

PAUNCH, *v. t.* To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate; to take out the contents of the belly. *Shak. Garth.*

PAUPER, *n.* [L. *pauper*; Fr. *pauvre*; Sp. *pobre*; It. *povero*.]

A poor person; particularly, one so indigent as to depend on the parish or town for maintenance.

PAUPERISM, *n.* The state of being poor or destitute of the means of support; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community. The increase of *pauperism* is an alarming evil.

PAUSE, *n. paus.* [L. Sp. It. *pausa*; Fr. *pause*; D. *paas*; Sw. *pans*; G. Dan. *pause*; Gr. *παυσις*, from *παύω*, to cease, or cause to rest.]

1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, of speaking, singing, playing or the like; a temporary stop or rest.

2. Cessation proceeding from doubt; suspension. *Hooker. Locke.*

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin. *Shak.*

3. Break or paragraph in writing. *Locke.*

4. A temporary cessation in reading. The use of punctuation is to mark the *pauses* in writing. In verse, there are two kinds of *pauses*, the cesural and the final. The cesural *pause* divides the verse; the final *pause* closes it. The *pauses* which mark the sense, and which may be called *sentential*, are the same in prose and verse.

5. A mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point.

PAUSE, *v. i. pauc.* To make a short stop; to cease to speak for a time; to intermit speaking or action.

Pausing a while, thus to herself she *paused*. *Milton.*

2. To stop; to wait; to forbear for a time. *Tarry, pause* a day or two, *Before you hazard.* *Shak.*

3. To be intermitted. The music *pauses*. *To pause upon*, to deliberate. *Shak. Knolles.*

PAUSER, *n. s* as 2. One who pauses; one who deliberates.

PAUS'ING, *ppr.* Stopping for a time; ceasing to speak or act; deliberating.

PAUS'INGLY, *adv.* After a pause; by breaks. *Shak.*

PAVAN, *n.* [Sp. *pavana*, from *paron*, L. *paros*, a peacock.]

A grave dance among the Spaniards. In floor with the performers make a kind of wheel before each other, the gentlemen dancing with cap and sword, princes with long robes, and the ladies with long trains; the motions resembling the stately steps of the peacock. *Encyc. Sp. Dict. Shak.*

PAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *paver*; L. *pavio*, Gr. *πάω*, to beat, to strike.]

1. To lay or cover with stone or brick so as to make a level or convenient surface for horses, carriages or foot passengers; to pave with brick or stone; as, to *pave* a street; to *pave* a side-walk; to *pave* a court or stable.

2. To prepare a passage; to facilitate the introduction of. The invention of print-

ing paved the way for intellectual improvement.

PA'VED, *pp.* Laid over with stones or bricks; prepared; as a way.

PA'VEMENT, *n.* [L. *pavimentum*.] A floor or covering consisting of stones or bricks, laid on the ground in such a manner as to make a hard and convenient passage; as a *pavement* of pebbles, of bricks, or of marble.

PA'VEMENT, *v. t.* To pave; to floor with stone or brick. [Unusual.] *By Hall.*

PA'VEYER, *n.* One who lays stones for a pavier, } *n.* floor, or whose occupation is to pave. *Gay.*

PAVILION, *n. pavil'yun.* [Fr. *pavillon*; Sp. *pabellon*; Port. *pavilhão*; Arm. *pavilhon*; W. *pabell*; It. *paviglione* and *padiglione*; L. *pavilio*, a butterfly, and a pavilion. According to Owen, the Welsh *pabell* signifies a moving habitation.]

1. A tent; a temporary movable habitation.

2. In architecture, a kind of turret or building, usually insulated and contained under a single roof; sometimes square and sometimes in the form of a dome. Sometimes a pavilion is a projecting part in the front of a building; sometimes it flanks a corner. *Encyc.*

3. In military affairs, a tent raised on posts. The word is sometimes used for a flag, colors, ensign or banner.

4. In heraldry, a covering in form of a tent, investing the armories of kings.

5. Among jewelers, the under side and corner of brilliants, lying between the girdle and collet.

PAVIL'ION, *v. t.* To furnish with tents. *Milton.*

2. To shelter with a tent. *Pope.*

PAVIL'IONED, *pp.* Furnished with pavilions; sheltered by a tent.

PAV'ING, *ppr.* Flooring with stones or bricks.

PAV'ING, *n.* Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks.

PAV'VO, *n.* [L. a peacock; W. *par*, spreading.]

A constellation in the southern hemisphere, consisting of fourteen stars; also, a fish.

PAVONE, *n.* [L. *pavo*.] A peacock. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

PAVONINE, *a.* [L. *pavonius*, from *pavo*, a peacock.]

Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent. *Cleveland.*

PAW, *n.* [W. *pawen*, a paw, a hoof; Arm. *pau*; Hindoo, *paww*; Pers. *پای* *pai*, the

foot; perhaps contracted from *pad* or *pat*, as the Dutch have *pad*, and the Fr. *patte*. If so, the word coincides in elements with L. *pes*, *pedis*, Gr. *πῶς*, Eng. *foal*, Gr. *πῶς*.]

1. The foot of beasts of prey having claws, as the lion, the tiger, the dog, cat, &c. Lev. xxi.

2. The hand; in contempt. *Dryden.*

PAW, *v. i.* To draw the fore foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore foot; as a fiery horse, *pawing* with his hoof. *Swift.* He *paweth* in the valley. Job xxxix.

PAW, *v. t.* To scrape with the fore foot. His hot courser *paw'd* th' Hungarian plain. *Tickel.*

2. To handle roughly; to scratch.
 3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*
 PAWED, *a.* Having paws.
 2. Broad footed. *Johnson.*
 PAWKY, *a.* [from Sax. *pacan*, to deceive.]
 Arch; juning. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
 PAWL, *n.* [W. *pawl*, Eng. *pole*, L. *pultus*.
 See *Pole*.]
 Among seamen, a short bar of wood or iron
 fixed close to the capstan or windlass of a
 ship to prevent it from rolling back or
 giving way. *Mar. Dict.*
 PAWN, *n.* [D. *pand*; G. *pand*; Sw. *pant*;
 Port. *penhor*; It. *pegno*; Sp. *empieño*; L.
pignus. The sense may be that which is
 laid down or deposited.]
 1. Something given or deposited as security
 for the payment of money borrowed; a
 pledge. *Pawn* is applied only to goods,
 chattels or money, and not to real estate.
 Men will not take *awns* without use. *Bacon.*
 2. A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.
Shak.
 3. A common man at chess. [See *Peon*.]
Cowley.
In pawn, at *pawn*, the state of being pledged.
 Sweet wife, my honor is at *pawn*. *Shak.*
 PAWN, *v. t.* [D. *panden*; Sp. *empañar*; Port.
empañar; It. *impagnare*; L. *pignero*.]
 1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security
 for the payment of money borrowed; to
 pledge; as, she *awned* the last piece of
 plate.
 2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise;
 as, to *awn* one's word or honor that an
 agreement shall be fulfilled.
 PAWN-BROKER, *n.* One who lends
 money on pledge or the deposit of goods.
Arbuthnot.
 PAWN'ED, *pp.* Pledged; given in securi-
 ty.
 PAWNEE', *n.* The person to whom a *awn*
 is delivered as security; one that takes
 any thing in *awn*.
 If the *awn* is laid up and the *awnee* rob-
 bed, he is not answerable. *Encyc.*
 PAWNER, *n.* One that pledges any thing
 as security for the payment of borrowed
 money.
 PAWNING, *pp.* Pledging, as goods; giv-
 ing as security.
 PAX, *n.* [L. *pax*, peace.] A little image or
 piece of board with the image of Christ
 upon the cross on it, which people before
 the reformation, used to kiss after the ser-
 vice; the ceremony being considered as
 the kiss of *peace*. *Todd.*
 PAY, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* paid. [Fr. *payer*,
 Norm. *paier*, contracted from It. *pagare*,
 Port. Sp. *pagar*, Arm. *paca*. Class Bg.
 From the different applications of *pay*, the
 sense appears to be to send or send to, for
 in our vulgar language, to *pay* on, is to
 strike, to beat; and to *pay* with pitch, is
 to *put* on or rub over. In the sense of *strike*,
 this coincides with the Greek *παύω*,
πάω, W. *pygaw*. In another sense the
 phrase, the word signifies to loosen or
 slacken, as to *pay* out cable, that is,
 to send or extend. But this word cannot
 belong to the root of the Greek and Welsh
 words, unless these are contracted from
Pg or *Pk*.]
 1. To discharge a debt; to deliver to a credi-
 tor the value of the debt, either in money

or goods, to his acceptance or satisfaction,
 by which the obligation of the debtor is
 discharged.

2. To discharge a duty created by promise
 or by custom or by the moral law; as, to
pay a debt of honor or of kindness.

You have paid down

- More penitence, than done trespass. *Shak.*
 3. To fulfill; to perform what is promised;
 as, to *pay* one's vows. *Scripture.*
 4. To render what is due to a superior, or
 demanded by civility or courtesy; as, to
pay respect to a magistrate; to *pay* due
 honor to parents.
 5. To beat.

For which, or *pay* me quickly, or I'll *pay* you.
B. Jonson.

6. To reward; to recompense; as, to *pay*
 for kindness with neglect. *Dryden.*
 To *pay* for, to make amends; to atone by
 suffering. Men often *pay* for their mis-
 takes with loss of property or reputation,
 sometimes with life.

2. To give an equivalent for any thing pur-
 chased.

To *pay*, or *pay over*, in seamen's language,
 to flaub or besnear the surface of any
 body, to preserve it from injury by water
 or weather.

To *pay the bottom of a vessel*, to cover it with
 a composition of tallow, sulphur, rosin,
 &c.; to bream.

To *pay a mast or yard*, to besnear it with
 tar, turpentine, rosin, tallow or varnish.

To *pay a seam*, to pour melted pitch along
 it, so as to defend the oakum.

To *pay off*, to make compensation to and
 discharge; as, to *pay off* the crew of a
 ship.

To *pay out*, to slacken, extend or cause to
 run out; as, to *pay out* more cable.

PAY, *v. i.* To *pay off*, in seamen's language,
 is to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.

To *pay on*, to beat with vigor; to redouble
 blows. [*Colloquial*.]

- PAY, *n.* Compensation; recompense; an
 equivalent given for money due, goods
 purchased or services performed; salary
 or wages for services; hire. The mer-
 chant receives *pay* for goods sold; the sol-
 dier receives *pay* for his services, but the
 soldiers of the American revolution never
 received full *pay*.
 2. Compensation; reward.

Here only merit constant *pay* receives—

Pope.

PAYABLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may or ought to
 be paid. In general, money is *payable* as
 soon as it is due, or at the time payment is
 stipulated, or at the expiration of the cred-
 it; but by the usage of merchants, three
 or more days of grace are allowed to the
 debtor, and a note due at the day when
 payment is promised, is not *payable* till the
 expiration of the days of grace.

2. That can be paid; that there is power to
 pay.

Thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest.

South.

PAY-BILL, *n.* A bill of money to be paid
 to the soldiers of a company.

PAY-DAV, *n.* The day when payment is
 to be made or debts discharged; the day

on which wages or money is stipulated to
 be paid. *Locke.*

PAYEE', *n.* The person to whom money is
 to be paid; the person named in a bill or
 note to whom the amount is promised or
 directed to be paid.

PAYER, *n.* One that pays. In bills of ex-
 change, the person on whom the bill is
 drawn, and who is directed to pay the
 money to the holder.

PAYMASTER, *n.* One who is to pay; one
 from whom wages or reward is received.

Taylor.

2. In the army, an officer whose duty is to
 pay the officers and soldiers their wages,
 and who is entrusted with money for this
 purpose.

PAYMENT, *n.* The act of paying, or giv-
 ing compensation. *Bacon.*

2. The thing given in discharge of a debt or
 fulfillment of a promise. *Shak.*

3. Reward; recompense. *South.*

4. Chastisement; sound beating. [*Not used*.]
Ainsworth.

PAYNIM. [See *Painim*.]

PAY-OFFICE, *n.* A place or office where
 payment is made of public debts.

PAYSE, PAYSER, for *poise*, *poiser*, not
 used. *Spenser.*

PEA, *n.* [Sax. *peisa*; Fr. *pois*; It. *pisello*;
 L. *pisum*; Gr. *πικον*; W. *pyz*, *pyzen*; Ir.
piú.]

A plant and its fruit of the genus *Pisum*,
 of many varieties. This plant has a papilion-
 aceous flower, and the pericarp is a legume,
 called in popular language a *pod*.
 In the plural, we write *peas*, for two or
 more individual seeds, but *pease*, for an in-
 definite number in quantity or bulk. We
 write two, three or four *peas*, but a bushel
 of *pease*. [*This practice is arbitrary*.]

PEACE, *n.* [Sax. Norm. *paiz*; Fr. *paix*;
 It. *pace*; Sp. Port. *paz*; Arm. *peach*, from
pech; L. *pax*. Qu. Russ. *pokoi*. The el-
 ements are *Pg*, or their cognates, for the
 L. has *pac*, to appease, coinciding with
 the root of *pack*, and signifying to press or
 to stop.]

1. In a general sense, a state of quiet or tran-
 quillity; freedom from disturbance or agi-
 tation; applicable to society, to individu-
 als, or to the temper of the mind.
 2. Freedom from war with a foreign nation;
 public quiet.
 3. Freedom from internal commotion or civil
 war.
 4. Freedom from private quarrels, suits or
 disturbance.
 5. Freedom from agitation or disturbance
 by the passions, as from fear, terror, an-
 ger, anxiety or the like; quietness of
 mind; tranquility; calmness; quiet of
 conscience.

Great *peace* have they that love thy law. Ps.
 cxix.

6. Heavenly rest; the happiness of heaven.
 Is. lvii.

7. Harmony; concord; a state of reconcilia-
 tion between parties at variance.

8. Public tranquillity; that quiet, order and
 security which is guaranteed by the laws;
 as, to keep the *peace*; to break the *peace*.

This word is used in commanding sil-
 ence or quiet; as, *peace* to this troubled
 soul.

Peace, the lovers are asleep. *Crashaw.*

To be at peace, to be reconciled; to live in harmony.

To make peace, to reconcile, as parties at variance.

To hold the peace, to be silent; to suppress one's thoughts; not to speak.

PEACEABLE, *a.* Free from war, tumult or public commotion. We live in peaceable times. The reformation was introduced in a peaceable manner.

2. Free from private feuds or quarrels. The neighbors are peaceable. These men are peaceable.

3. Quiet; undisturbed; not agitated with passion. His mind is very peaceable.

4. Not violent, bloody or unnatural; as, to die a peaceable death.

PEACEABLENESS, *n.* The state of being peaceable; quietness.

2. Disposition to peace. *Hammond.*

PEACEABLY, *adv.* Without war; without tumult or commotion; without private feuds and quarrels.

2. Without disturbance; quietly; without agitation; without interruption.

PEACEBREAKER, *n.* One that violates or disturbs public peace.

PEACEFUL, *a.* Quiet; undisturbed; not in a state of war or commotion; as, a peaceful time; a peaceful country.

2. Pacific; mild; calm; as, peaceful words; a peaceful temper.

3. Removed from noise or tumult; still; undisturbed; as, the peaceful cottage; the peaceful scenes of rural life.

PEACEFULLY, *adv.* Without war or commotion.

2. Quietly; without disturbance.

Our loved earth, where peacefully we slept. *Dryden.*

PEACEFULNESS, *n.* Quiet; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance or discord.

2. Freedom from mental perturbation; as, peacefulness of mind.

PEACELESS, *a.* Without peace; disturbed. *Sandys.*

PEACEMAKER, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. *Matt. v.*

PEACE-OFFERING, *n.* An offering that procures peace. Among the Jews, an offering or sacrifice to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offense. *Leviticus.*

PEACE-OFFICER, *n.* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace, to prevent or punish riots, &c.; as a sheriff, or constable.

PEACE-PARTED, *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace. *Shak.*

PEACH, *n.* [*Fr. pêche; It. pesca; Aru. pechesen.*]

A tree and its fruit, of the genus *Amygdalus*, of many varieties. This is a delicious fruit, the produce of warm or temperate climates. In America, the peach thrives, and comes to perfection in the neighborhood of Boston, northward of which it usually fails.

PEACH, for *impach*, not used. *Dryden.*

PEACH-COLOR, *n.* The pale red color of the peach blossom.

PEACH-COLORED, *a.* Of the color of a peach blossom. *Shak.*

PEACHER, *n.* An accuser. [*Not used.*]

PEACHICK, *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock. *Southern.*

PEACH-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces the peach.

PEACOCK, *n.* [*Pea*, in this word, is from *L. pavo*. *Sax. pawa; Fr. paon*, contracted from *pavonis; It. pavone; Sp. pavon; D. pauwe; G. pfau; W. pawan*, from *pavo*, spreading, extending.]

A large and beautiful fowl of the genus *Pavo*, properly the male of the species, but in some the name is applied to the species in general. The feathers of this fowl's tail are very long, and variegated with rich and elegant colors. The peacock is a native of India.

PEACOCK-FISH, *n.* A fish of the Indian seas, having streaks of beautiful colors.

PEAHEN, *n.* [*G. pfahenne* or *pfuene; D. pauwin.*] The hen or female of the peacock.

PEAK, *n.* [*Sax. peac; W. pig; Ir. peac; Eng. pike, beak; Fr. pique; It. becco; Sp. pico.* These are of one family, signifying a point, from shooting or thrusting.]

1. The top of the hill or mountain, ending in a point, as the peak of Tenerife.

2. A point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point.

3. The upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff. *Mar. Dict.*

PEAK, *v. l.* To look sickly or thin. [*Not used.*]

2. To make a mean figure; to sneak. [*Not used.*]

PEAK, *v. t.* To raise a gaff or yard more obliquely to the mast. *Mar. Dict.*

PEAKING, *a.* Mean; sneaking; poor.

PEAKISH, *a.* Denoting or belonging to an acuminated situation. *Dryden.*

PEAL, *n.* (from *L. pello*, whence *appello*, to appeal. The sense is to drive; a peal is a driving of sound. This word seems to belong to the family of *L. balo*, and *Eng. to bawl, jubilee, bell, &c.*)

A loud sound, usually a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, &c.

Bacon. Milton. Addison.

PEAL, *v. l.* To utter loud and solemn sounds; as the pealing organ. *Milton.*

PEAL, *v. t.* To assail with noise. *Milton.*

2. To cause to ring or sound; to celebrate. *Milton.*

The warrior's name
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues
of fame. *J. Barlow.*

3. To stir or agitate. [*Not used.*]

PEALED, *pp.* Assailed with sound; resounded; celebrated.

PEALING, *ppr.* Uttering a loud sound or successive sounds; resounding.

PEAN, *n.* [*L. pœan; Gr. πœnus.*] A song of praise or triumph.

PEANISM, *n.* The song or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph. *Milford.*

PEAR, *n.* [*Sax. Sp. Port. It. pera; D. peer; G. birn; Sw. pæron; Dan. pare; Aru. peren; W. pâr; L. pyrum.*]

The fruit of the *Pyrus communis*, of many

varieties, some of which are delicious to the taste.

PEARL. [*See Perch.*]

PEARL, *n.* [*Fr. perle; It. Sp. perla; Ir. perla; Sax. pearl; Sw. pärla; D. paart; G. perle; W. perlyn.* This may be rationally the same word as *beryl*, and so named from its clearness.]

1. A white, hard, smooth, shining body, usually roundish, found in a testaceous fish of the oyster kind. The pearl-shell is called *matrix perlarum*, mother of pearl, and the pearl is found only in the softer part of the animal. It is first in the Persian seas and in many parts of the ocean which washes the shores of Arabia and the continent and isles of Asia, and is taken by divers. Pearls are of different sizes and colors; the larger ones approach to the figure of a pear; some have been found more than an inch in length. They are valued according to their size, their roundness, and their luster or purity, which appears in a silvery brightness.

Cyc. Nicholson. Encyc.

2. Poetically, something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew. *Dryden.*

3. A white speck or film growing on the eye. *Answorth.*

PEARL, *v. l. perl.* To set or adorn with pearls.

PEARL, *v. i. perl.* To resemble pearls. *Spenser.*

PEARLASH, *n.* *perl'ash.* An alkali obtained from the ashes of wood; refined potash.

PEARLED, *a.* *perl'ed.* Set or adorned with pearls. *Milton.*

PEAR-EYED, *a.* *perl'-eyed.* Having a speck in the eye. *Johnson.*

PEARL-SINTER, *n.* Florite; a variety of silicious sinter, the color gray and white. *Ure.*

PEARL-SPAR, *n.* *perl'-spar.* Brown spar.

PEARL-STONE, *n.* A mineral regarded as a volcanic production. It occurs in basaltic and porphyritic rocks, and is classed with pitch stone. *Dict.*

Pearl-stone is a subspecies of indivisible quartz. *Jamison.*

PEARL-WORT, } A plant of the genus
PEARL-GRASS, } *n.* *Sagina.*

Fum. of Plants.

PEARLY, *a.* *perl'y.* Containing pearls; abounding with pearls; as *pearly shells; a pearly shore.*

2. Resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent; as the *pearly flood; pearly dew.*

Dryden. Dryden.

PEARMAN, *n.* A variety of the apple.

PEAR-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces pears.

PEASANT, *n.* *pe'ant.* [*Fr. paysan; Sp. Port. paisano*, from the name of country, *Fr. país* or *pays*, *Sp. Port. país*, *It. paese; W. peues*, a place of rest, a country, from *pau*, coinciding with *Gr. παυω*, to rest.]

A countryman; one whose business is rural labor.

PEASANT, *a.* *pe'ant.* Rustic; rural. *Spenser.*

PEAS'ANTLIKE, } *a.* Rude; clownish;
PEAS'ANTLY, } illiterate; resembling peasants. *Milton.*

PEASANTRY, *n.* *pez'antry.* Peasants; rustics; the body of country people. *Locke.*

2. Rusticity. [*Not used.*] *Butler.*
PEAS-COD, } The legume or pericarp
PEAS-SHELL, } *n.* of the pea. *Wallon. Gay.*

PEASTONE, *n.* A subspecies of limestone.

PEASE, *n.* Peas collectively, or used as food. [*See Pea.*] *Arbuthnot.*

PEAT, *n.* [*G. pfütze, a bog.*] A substance resembling turf, used as fuel. It is found in low grounds or moorish lands, and is of several species; one is of a brown or yellowish brown color, and when first cut has a viscid consistence, but hardens when exposed to the air; another consists chiefly of vegetable substances, as branches of trees, roots, grass, &c.

Bacon. Nicholson. Encyc.

PEAT. [*Fr. petit. See Pet.*]

PEAT-MOSS, *n.* [*peat and moss.*] An earthy material used as fuel.

2. A fen producing peat.

PEBBLE,

n. [*Sax. pabab, papul-usage, a roundish stone of any kind from the size of a nut to that of a man's head.*] In a philosophical sense, minerals distinguished from flints by their variety of colors, consisting of crystalline matter deformed by earths of various kinds, with veins, clouds and other variegations, formed by incrustation round a central nucleus, but sometimes the effect of a simple concretion. Pebbles are much used in the pavement of streets. *Encyc.*

A general term for water-worn minerals. *D. Ouselet.*

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL, *n.* A crystal in form of nodules, found in earthy strata and irregular in shape. *Woodward.*

PEBBLED, *a.* Abounding with pebbles.

Thomson.

PEBBLY, *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones.

PEC'ARY, } *n.* A quadruped of Mexico,
PEC'CARY, } in general appearance resembling a hog, but its body is less bulky, its legs shorter, and its bristles thicker and stronger, like the quills of the porcupine. Its color is black and white, and it has on the hind part of the back a protuberance like the navel of other animals, with an orifice from which issues a liquor of a very strong scent. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PECCABILITY, *n.* [*from peccabile.*] State of being subject to sin; capacity of sinning. *Decay of Piety.*

PECCABLE, *a.* [*from L. pecco, Ir. peachaid; W. pec, peccard, sin; peccu, to sin, Fr. pecker, It. peccare, Sp. peccar.*] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law. *Priestley.*

PECCADILLO, *n.* [*Sp. dim. from peccado, L. peccatum; Fr. peccadille. See Peccabile.*]

1. A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault. *Dryden.*

2. A sort of stiff ruff. *B. Taylor.*

PECCANCY, *n.* [*from peccant.*] Bad quality; as the peccancy of the humors. *Wiseman.*

2. Offense. *Mountague.*

PECCANT, *a.* [*L. peccans; Fr. peccant. See Peccabile.*]

1. Sinning; guilty of sin or transgression; criminal; as peccant angels. *Milton.*

2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy; as peccant humors. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Wrong; bad; defective; informal; as a peccant citation. [*Not used.*] *Wythfe.*

PECCANT, *n.* An offender. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

PECCA'VI. [*L. I have offended.*] A colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offense. *Aubrey.*

PETCHLEND, *n.* [*G. peck, pitch, and blende, blende.*]

Picblend, an ore of uranium; a metallic substance found in masses, or stratified with earths or with other minerals, in Swedish and Saxon mines. It is of a blackish color, inclining to a deep steel gray, and one kind has a mixture of spots of red. *Nicholson.*

PECK, *n.* [*Arm. peck, a fourth; Fr. picotin.*]

1. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts; as a peck of wheat or oats.

2. In *low language*, a great deal; as, to be in a peck of troubles. *Qu. pawk.*

PECK, *v. t.* [*It. peccare; Sp. picar; Fr. becquer; D. piken; G. picen; Dan. pikker.*] This verb is connected with the nouns *beak* and *pick*.

1. To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into, as a bird that pecks a hole in a tree.

2. To strike with a pointed instrument, or to delve or dig with any thing pointed, as with a pick-ax. *Carew.*

3. To pick up food with the beak. *Dryden.*

4. To strike with small and repeated blows; to strike in a manner to make small impressions. In this sense, the verb is generally intransitive. We say, to peck at.

South.

[This verb and *pick* are radically the same.]

PECKED, *pp.* Struck or penetrated with a beak or pointed instrument.

PECKER, *n.* One that pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker.

Dryden.

PECKING, *ppr.* Striking with the bill; thrusting the beak into; thrusting into with a pointed instrument; taking up food with the beak.

PECKLED, *for speckled, not used.* *Wallon.*

PECC'INAL, *a.* [*L. pecten, a comb; pecto, to comb, Gr. πικτω, from πικω.*] Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

PECC'INAL, *n.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb. *Brown.*

PECCINATE, } *a.* [*from L. pecten, a*
PECCINATED, } *comb.*] Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb. *In botany*, a pectinate leaf is a sort of pinnate leaf, in which the leaflets are toothed like a comb. *Martyn.*

A mineral is *pectinated*, when it presents short filaments, crystals or branches, nearly parallel and equidistant. *Phillips.*

PECTINATION, *n.* The state of being pectinated.

2. A combing; the combing of the head. *Cyc.*

PECTINITE, *n.* [*L. pecten, a comb.*] A fossil pecten or scallop, or scallop petrified. *Krauss.*

PECTORAL, *a.* [*L. pectoralis, from pectus, breast.*]

Pertaining to the breast; as the pectoral muscles; pectoral medicines. *Milton.*

The pectoral fins of a fish are situated on the sides of the fish, behind the gills.

PECTORAL, *n.* A breastplate.

Encyc. Johnson.

2. A sacerdotal habit or vestment worn by the Jewish high priest, called in our version of the Bible, a breastplate. *Encyc.*

3. A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

PECCULATE, *v. t.* [*L. pecculatus, peculiar, from pecculum, private property, from peccus, cattle.*]

1. To defraud the public of money or goods entrusted to one's care, by appropriating the property to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement. *Encyc.*

2. Among civilians, to steal.

PECCULATION, *n.* The act, practice or crime of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods entrusted to one's care for management or disbursement; embezzlement of public money or goods.

PECCULATOR, *n.* [*L.*] One that defrauds the public by appropriating to his own use money entrusted to his care.

PECCULIAR, *a.* [*L. peculiaris, from peculum, one's own property, from pecus, cattle.*]

1. Appropriate; belonging to a person and to him only. Almost every writer has a *peculiar* style. Most men have manners *peculiar* to themselves.

2. Singular; particular. The man has something *peculiar* in his deportment.

3. Particular; special.

My fate is Juno's most *peculiar* care. *Dryden.*

[*Most cannot, in strict propriety, be prefixed to peculiar, but it is used to give emphasis to the word.*]

4. Belonging to a nation, system or other thing, and not to others.

PECCULIAR, *n.* Exclusive property; that which belongs to a person in exclusion of others. *Milton.*

2. In the *canon law*, a particular parish or church which has the probate of wills within itself, exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop's court. *Encyc.*

Court of peculiars, in England, is a branch of the court of archbishops. It has jurisdiction over all the parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury, in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan only. *Blackstone.*

PECCULIARITY, *n.* Something peculiar to a person or thing; that which belongs to or is found in one person or thing and in no other; as a *peculiarity* of style or manner of thinking; *peculiarity* in dress.

PECCULIARIZE, *v. t.* To appropriate; to make peculiar. *Sinclair.*

PECCULIARLY, *adv.* Particularly; singularly. *Woodward.*

2. In a manner not common to others. *Drayton.*

P E C U L I A R N E S S, *n.* The state of being peculiar; appropriation. [*Little used.*]

P E C U N I A R Y, *a.* [Fr. *pecuniaire*; It. *pecuniare*; L. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money, from *pecus*, cattle.]

1. Relating to money; as *pecuniary* affairs or losses.
2. Consisting of money; as a *pecuniary* mulct or penalty.

P E C U N I O U S, *a.* Full of money. [*Not used.*]

P E D, *n.* [for *pad*.] A small pack-saddle.

2. A basket; a hamper.

P E D A G O G I C, *a.* [from *pedagogue*.]

P E D A G O G I C A L, *a.* Suiing or belonging to a teacher of children or to a pedagogue.

P E D A G O G I S M, *n.* The business, character or manners of a pedagogue.

P E D A G O G U E, *n.* *ped agog*. [Gr. *παιδαγωγός*; *παις*, a child, and *αγωγός*, to lead.]

1. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is to instruct young children; a schoolmaster.
2. A pedant.

P E D A G O G U E, *v. t.* To teach with the air of a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously.

P E D A G O G Y, *n.* Instruction in the first rudiments; preparatory discipline.

P E D A L, *a.* [L. *pedalis*, from *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Pertaining to a foot.

P E D A L E, *n.* One of the large pipes of an organ, so called because played and stopped with the foot.

P E D A L N O T E, *n.* In music, a holding-note.

P E D A N E O U S, *a.* [L. *pedaneus*, from *pes*, the foot.] Going on foot; walking.

P E D A N T, *n.* [Fr. *pedant*; It. Sp. Port. *pedante*. See *Pedagogue*.]

1. A schoolmaster.
2. A person who makes a vain display of his learning.

P E D A N T I C, *a.* Ostentatious of learning; vainly displaying; or making a show of knowledge; applied to persons or things; as a *pedantic* writer or scholar; a *pedantic* description or expression.

P E D A N T I C A L L Y, *adv.* With a vain or boastful display of learning.

P E D A N T I Z E, *v. i.* To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantic expressions.

P E D A N T R Y, *n.* [Fr. *pedanterie*.] Vain ostentation of learning; a boastful display of knowledge of any kind.

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation.

Pedantry is the unseasonable ostentation of learning.

P E D A R I A N, *n.* A Roman senator who gave his vote by the feet, that is, by walking over to the side he espoused, in divisions of the senate.

P E D A T E, *a.* [L. *pedatus*, from *pes*, the foot.]

In *botany*, divided like the toes. A *pedate*

leaf is one in which a bifid petiole connects several leaflets on the inside only.

P E D A T I F I D, *a.* [L. *pes*, foot, and *findo*, to divide.]

A *pedatifid* leaf, in botany, is one whose leaflets are not entirely separate, but connected like the toes of a water-fowl.

P E D D L E, *v. i.* [perhaps from the root of *petty*, W. *pite*, Fr. *petit*, small.] To be busy about trifles.

2. To travel about the country and retail goods. He *peddles* for a living.

P E D D L E, *v. t.* To sell or retail, usually by traveling about the country.

P E D D L I N G, *ppr.* Traveling about and selling small wares.

2. A trifling; unimportant.

P E D E R A S T, *n.* [Gr. *παιδιστης*, from *παις*, a boy, and *αστος*, love.] A sodomite.

P E D E R A S T I C, *a.* Pertaining to pederasty.

P E D E R A S T R Y, *n.* Sodomy; the crime against nature.

P E D E R E R O, *n.* [Sp. *pedrero*, from *pedra*, a stone, L. *petra*, Gr. *πετρος*; so named from the use of stones in the charge, before the invention of iron balls.] A swivel gun; sometimes written *patrero*.

P E D E S T A L, *n.* [Sp. *pedestal*; It. *pedestallo*; Fr. *pedestal*; L. *pes*, the foot, and Teut. *stall*; G. *stellen*, to set.]

In *architecture*, the lowest part of a column or pillar; the part which sustains a column or serves as its foot. It consists of three parts, the base, the die and the cornice.

P E D E S T R I A L, *a.* [L. *pedestris*.] Pertaining to the foot.

P E D E S T R I A N, *a.* [L. *pedestris*, from *pes*, the foot.]

Going on foot; walking; made on foot; as a *pedestrian* journey.

P E D E S T R I A N, *n.* One that walks or journeys on foot.

2. One that walks for a wager; a remarkable walker.

P E D I T R O U S, *a.* Going on foot; not winged.

P E D I C E L, *n.* [L. *pediculus*, from *pes*, the foot.]

P E D I C E L E, *n.* [L. *pediculus*, from *pes*, the foot.] In *botany*, the ultimate division of a common peduncle; the stalk that supports one flower only when there are several on a peduncle.

P E D I C E L L A T E, *a.* Having a pedicel, or supported by a pedicel.

P E D I C U L A R, *a.* [L. *pedicularis*, from *pediculus*, a louse.]

Lousy; having the lousy distemper.

P E D I G R E E, *n.* [probably from L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, like *D. stam*, G. *stamm*, stem, stock, degree.]

1. Lineage; line of ancestors from which a person or tribe descends; genealogy.
2. An account or register of a line of ancestors.

Alterations of surnames—have obscured the truth of our *pedigrees*.

The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes.

P E D I U V Y, *n.* [L. *pes*, foot, and *lavo*, to wash.] The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet.

P E D I M E N T, *n.* [from L. *pes*, the foot.] In *architecture*, an ornament that crowns

the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings and serves as a decoration over gates, windows and niches. It is of two forms, triangular and circular. A pediment is properly the representation of the roof.

P E D L E R, *n.* [from *peddle*, to sell by traveling; or from L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]

A traveling foot-trader; one that carries about small commodities on his back, or in a cart or wagon, and sells them.

P E D L E R E S S, *n.* A female pedler.

P E D L E R Y, *n.* Small wares sold or carried about for sale by pedlers.

P E D O B A P T I S M, *n.* [Gr. *παις*, *παιδος*, a child, and *βαπτισμα*, baptism.] The baptism of infants or of children.

P E D O B A P T I S T, *n.* One that holds to infant baptism; one that practices the baptism of children. Most denunciations of christians are *pedobaptists*.

P E D O M E T E R, *n.* [L. *pes*, the foot, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance from place to place ascertained. It also marks the revolutions of wheels. This is done by means of wheels with teeth and a chain or string fastened to the foot or to the wheel of a carriage; the wheels advancing a notch at every step or at every revolution of the carriage wheel.

P E D O M E T R I C A L, *a.* Pertaining to or measured by a pedometer.

P E D U N C U L A T E, *a.* [L. *pes*, the foot.] In *botany*, the stem or stalk that supports the fructification of a plant, and of course the fruit.

P E D U N C U L A R, *a.* Pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; as a *peduncular* tendril.

P E D U N C U L A T E, *a.* Growing on a peduncle; as a *pedunculate* flower.

P E E, *v. i.* To look with one eye. [*Not used.*]

P E E D, *a.* Blind of one eye. [*Not used.*]

P E E K, in our popular dialect, is the same as *peep*, to look through a crevice.

P E E L, *v. t.* [Fr. *peler*, *piller*; Sp. *pelar*, *pillar*; Port. *pelar*, *pillhar*; It. *pillgiare*; L. *pilo*, to pull off hair and to pillage; Arm. *pilha*; W. *pillate*, to take off the surface or rind.] The first verb *peler*, *pelar*, seems to be formed from L. *pilus*, the hair. The Eng. *peel* is therefore from the other verb. See *Pill*. Class B. No. 32. 44. 51.]

1. To strip off skin, bark or rind without a cutting instrument; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to bark; to flay; to decorticate. When a knife is used, we call it *paring*. Thus we say, to *peel* a tree, to *peel* an orange; but we say, to *pare* an apple, to *pare* land.
2. In a general sense, to remove the skin, bark or rind, even with an instrument.
3. To strip; to plunder; to pillage; as, to *peel* a province or conquered people.

P E E L, *n.* [L. *pellis*, Fr. *peau*, G. *fell*, D. *ref*, skin; from *pellere*.]

The skin or rind of any thing; as the *peel* of an orange.

PEEL, *n.* [*Fr. pelle*; *L. Sp. It. pala*; *W. pal*]; probably from thrusting, throwing, *I. pella*, *Gr. βάλλω*, like *Eng. shovel*, from *shove*; or from spreading.]

A kind of wooden shovel used by bakers, with a broad palm and long handle; hence, in popular use in America, any large fire-shovel.

PEELED, *pp.* Stripped of skin, bark or rind; plundered; pillaged.

PEELER, *n.* One that peels, strips or flays.

2. A plunderer; a pillager.

PEELING, *pp.* Stripping off skin or bark; plundering.

PEEP, *v. i.* [*Ir. pipiam*, to pipe, to peep; *D. piepen*, to pipe, to chirp; *G. pfeifen*; *Sw. pipa*; *Dan. piper, pipper*; *L. pipio*]. The primary sense is to open or to shoot, to thrust out or forth; *Dan. pipper frem*, to sprout, to bud. This coincides with *pipe, fife, &c.*, *Heb. 22*; to cry out, *Abb, &c.*

1. To begin to appear; to make the first appearance; to issue or come forth from concealment, as through a narrow avenue.

I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shak.*
When flowers first peeped— *Dryden.*

2. To look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely or slyly.

A fool will peep in at the door. *Ecclesi.*
Thou art a man and must not peep. *Prior.*

3. To cry, as chickens; to utter a fine shrill sound, as through a crevice; usually written *pip*, but without reason, as it is the same word as is here defined, and in America is usually pronounced *peep*.

PEEP, *n.* First appearance; as the *peep* of day.

2. A sly look, or a look through a crevice.

3. The cry of a chicken.

PEE-PEE, *n.* A chicken just breaking the shell.

2. In familiar language, the eye.

PEE/P-HOLE, } *n.* A hole or crevice
PEE/PING-HOLE, } *n.* through which one may peep or look without being discovered.

PEER, *n.* [*Fr. pair*; *L. par*; *It. pari*; *Sp. par*. See *Pair*].

1. An equal; one of the same rank. A man may be familiar with his peers.

2. An equal in excellence or endowments. In song he never had his peer. *Dryden.*

3. A companion; a fellow; an associate. He all his peers in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

4. A nobleman; as a *peer* of the realm; the house of *peers*, so called because noblemen and barons were originally considered as the companions of the king, like *L. comes*, count. In England, persons belonging to the five degrees of nobility are all peers.

PEER, *v. i.* [*L. parco*; *Norm. perer*. See *Appear*].

1. To come just in sight; to appear; a poetic word.

So honor peereth in the meanest habit. *Shak.*
See how his gorgeet peers above his gown. *B. Jonson.*

2. To look narrowly; to peep; as the *peer-ing* day.

Peer-ing in maps for ports and piers and roads. *Afliton.*

3. To look through a narrow opening.

PEERAGE, *n.* [See *Peer*, an equal.] The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman.

Blackstone.
Dryden.

2. The body of peers.

PEERLESS, *n.* Peccage. [Not used.]

PEERLESS, *n.* The consort of a peer; a noble lady. *Pope.*

PEER/LESS, *a.* Unequaled; having no peer or equal; as *peerless* beauty or majesty. *Dryden.*

PEER/LESSLY, *adv.* Without an equal.

PEER/LESSNESS, *n.* The state of having no equal.

PEE/VISH, *a.* [In *Scot. pee* is to complain or mutter. It is probably a contracted word, and perhaps from the root of *petulant*.]

1. Pretul; petulant; apt to mutter and complain; easily vexed or fretted; querulous; hard to please. *Shak.*
She is peevish, sullen, froward.

2. Expressing discontent and fretfulness. I will not pre-sue
To send such peevish tokens to a king. *Shak.*

3. Silly; childish. *Shak.*

PEE/VISHLY, *adv.* Pretulently; petulantly; with discontent and murmuring. *Hayward.*

PEE/VISHNESS, *n.* Pretulness; petulance; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper; as childish *peevishness*.

When *peevishness* and spleen succeed. *Swift.*

PEG, *n.* [This is probably from the root of *L. pango, pactus*, *Gr. πυνγυς*; denoting that which fastens, or allied to *beak* and *pickel*.]

1. A small pointed piece of wood used in fastening boards or other work of wood, &c. It does the office of a nail. The word is applied only to small pieces of wood pointed; to the larger pieces thus pointed we give the name of *pins*, and pins in ship carpentry are called *tree-nails* or *trenails*. Coxo, in his travels in Russia, speaks of poles or beams fastened into the ground with *pegs*.

2. The pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained. *Shak.*

3. A nickname for Margaret. *To take a peg lower*, to depress; to lower. *Hudibras.*

PEG, *v. t.* To fasten with pegs. *Evelyn.*

PEG/GER, *n.* One that fastens with pegs. *Sherwood.*

PEGM, *n. pem.* [*Gr. πυνγα*]. A sort of moving machine in the old pageants.

B. Jonson.

PEG/MATITE, *n.* Primitive granitic rock, composed essentially of lamellar feldspar and quartz; frequently with a mixture of mica. In it are found kaolin, tin, tourmaline, beryl, aqua marina, tauntale, schenite and other valuable minerals. *Diet.*

PEER/ASTIC, *a.* [*Gr. πειραστικός*, from *πειρα*, to strain, to attempt.] Attempting; making trial.

2. Treating of or representing trials or attempts; as the *peirastic* dialogues of Plato. *Engelst.*

PEISE, [See *Poise*.]

PEK/AN, *n.* A species of weasel. *Buffon.*

Pennant.

PEL/AGE, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. pilus*, hair.] The vesture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur or wool. *Bacon.*

PELAGIAN, } *a.* [*L. pelagus*, the sea; } Pertaining to the sea; as *pelagian* shells. *Journal of Science.*

PELAGIAN, } *n.* [from *Pelagius*, a native of Great Britain, who lived in the fourth century.]

A follower of Pelagius, a monk of Banchor or Bangor, who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free will and the merit of good works. *Bp. Hall.*

PELAGIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines. *South.*

PELAGIANISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius. *South.*

PELF, *n.* [probably allied to *pifer*.] Money; riches; but it often conveys the idea of something ill gotten or worthless. It has no plural.

PEL/ICAN, *n.* [*Low L. pelicanus*; *Gr. πικτις*; *Fr. pelican*.]

1. A fowl of the genus *Pelicanus*. It is larger than the swan, and remarkable for its enormous bill, to the lower edges of the under chop of which is attached a pouch or bag, capable of being distended so as to hold many quarts of water. In this bag the fowl deposits the fish it takes for food. *Encyc.*

2. A chemical glass vessel or alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit. It is designed for continued distillation and co-hobation; the volatile parts of the substance distilling, rising into the capital and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit. *Nicholson.*

PELIOM, *n.* [*Gr. πικτωμα*, black color.] A mineral, a variety of iolite. *Cleveland.*

PELLISSE, *n. pelte's*. [*Fr.* from *L. pellis*, skin.]

Originally, a furred robe or coat. But the name is now given to a silk coat or habit worn by ladies.

PELL, *n.* [*L. pellis*, *It. pelle*, a skin.] A skin or hide.

Clerk of the pells, in England, an officer of the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill on the parchment rolls, the roll of receipts and the roll of disbursements.

PEL/LET, *n.* [*Fr. pelote*; *W. pellen*, from *L. pila*, a ball, *It. palla*.] A little ball; as a pellet of wax or lint. *Bacon. Wiseman.*

2. A bullet; a ball for fire-arms. [Not now used.] *Bacon. Ray.*

PEL/LETED, *a.* Consisting of bullets. *Shak.*

PEL/LICLE, *n.* [*L. pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin.] A thin skin or film. *Sharp. Encyc.*

2. Among *chemists*, a thin saline crust formed on the surface of a solution of salt evaporated to a certain degree. This pellicle consists of saline particles crystallized. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

PEL/LITORY, *n.* [*Sp. pelitre*; corrupted perhaps from *L. parietaria*, the wall plant, from *paries*.]

The name of several plants of different genera. The *pellitory of the wall* or common *pellitory* is of the genus *Parietaria*; the *bastard pellitory* of the genus *Achillea*; and the *pellitory of Spain* is the *Antemis pycnanthum*. *Lec. Parr.*

PELL-MELL, *adv.* With confused violence.

Shak. Hudibras.

PELLU/CID, *a.* [*L. pellucidus*; *per* and *lucidus*; very bright. See *Light*.]

Perfectly clear; transparent; not opaque; as a body as *pellucid* as crystal. *Woodward.*

PELLUCIITY, } Perfect clearness;

PELLUCIDNESS, } *n.* transparency; as the pellucidity of the air; the pellucidness of a gem. *Locke. Keil.*

PELT, *n.* [*G. pelz*; *Sp. pelada*; *l. pellis*. See *Felt*.]

1. The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide. *Brown.*

2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsworth.*

3. A blow or stroke from something thrown. [*infra*.]

PELT, *v. t.* [*Fr. peloter*, from *pelote*, a ball; or contracted from *pellet*. In *Sw. kulla* is to beat. The word is from *Fr. pelote*, a little ball, or from *L. pello*, *Gr. βάλλω*.]

1. Properly, to strike with something thrown, driven or falling; as, to *pell* with stones; *pellet* with hail.

The sliding billows seem to *pell* the clouds. *Shak.*

2. To drive by throwing something. *Alberbury.*

PELTATE, } *a.* [*L. pelta*, a target.] In

PELTATED, } *botany*, having the shape of a target or round shield, as a *pellate* stigma; having the petiole inserted in the disk, as a *pellate* leaf. *Martyn.*

PELTATELY, *adv.* In the form of a target. *Eaton.*

PELTED, *pp.* Struck with something thrown or driven.

PELTER, *n.* One that pelts; also, a pinch-penny; a mean, sordid person. *Hulst.*

PELTING, *pp.* Striking with something thrown or driven.

PELTING, *n.* An assault with anything thrown. *Shak.*

PELTING, *a.* In Shakespeare, mean; paltry. [*Improper*.]

PELT-MONGER, *n.* A dealer in pelts or raw hides.

PELTRY, *n.* [from *pell*, a skin.] The skins of animals producing fur; skins in general, with the fur on them; furs in general. *Smallell.*

PELVIMETER, *n.* [*L. pelvis* and *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.]

An instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis. *Coxe.*

PELVIS, *n.* [*L. pelvis*, a basin.] The cavity of the body formed by the os sacrum, os coccyx, and ossa innominata, forming the lower part of the abdomen.

PEN, [*L. penna*; *Sax. pinna*; *D. pen*; *It. penna*, a feather, a pen, and a top; *W. pen*, top, summit, head; *It. beana*, *beina*, written also *ben*. The Celtic nations called the peak of a mountain, *ben* or *pen*. Hence the name *Apennine*, applied to the mountains of Italy. It may belong to the same root as *L. pinna*, a *fin*, that is, a shoot or point.]

1. An instrument used for writing, usually made of the quill of some large fowl, but it may be of any other material.

2. A feather; a wing. [*Not used*.] *Spenser.*

PEN, *v. t.* pret. and *pp. penned*. To write; to compose and commit to paper. *Addison.*

PEN, *n.* [*Sax. pinan*, to press, or *pyndan*, to pound or shut up; both probably from one root.]

A small inclosure for beasts, as for cows or sheep.

PEN, *v. t.* pret. and *pp. penned* or *pent*. To shut in a pen; to confine in a small inclosure; to coop; to confine in a narrow place; usually followed by *up*, which is redundant. *Boyle. Milton.*

PENNAL, *a.* [*Fr. Sp. id.*; *It. penale*; from *L. penna*, *Gr. πῶν*, pain, punishment. See *Pain*.]

1. Enacting punishment; denouncing the punishment of offenses; as a *penal law* or statute; the *penal code*. *Penal* statutes must be construed strictly. *Blackstone.*

2. Inflicting punishment. *Adamantine chains and penal fire. Milton.*

3. Incurring punishment; subject to a penalty as a *penal act* or offense.

PENALTY, *n.* Liahness or condemnation to punishment. [*Not used*.] *Brown.*

PENALTY, *n.* [*It. penaltà*; *Sp. penaldad*. See *Penal*.]

1. The suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense or trespass, as a punishment. A fine is a pecuniary *penalty*. The usual *penalties* inflicted on the person, are whipping, cropping, branding, imprisonment, hard labor, transportation or death.

2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of non-fulfillment of his stipulations; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement; as the *penalty* of a bond.

PENANCE, *n.* [*Sp. penante*, from *penar*, *It. penare*, to suffer pain. See *Pain*.]

1. The suffering, labor or pain to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, or which is imposed on him by authority as a punishment for his faults, or as an expression of penitence; such as fasting, flagellation, wearing chains, &c. *Penance* is one of the seven sacraments of the Romish church. *Eneye.*

2. Repentance. The plural of *penay*, when used of a sum of money or value. When pieces of coin are mentioned, we use *pennies*.

PENCIL, *n.* [*Fr. pinceau*; *Sp. pincel*; *L. penicillus*.]

1. A small brush used by painters for laying on colors. The proper pencils are made of fine hair or bristles, as of camels, badgers or squirrels, or of the down of swans, inclosed in a quill. The larger pencils, made of swine's bristles, are called *brushes*. *Eneye.*

2. A pen formed of carburet of iron or plumbago, black lead or red chalk, with a point at one end, used for writing and drawing. *Eneye.*

3. Any instrument of writing without ink. *Johnson.*

4. An aggregate or collection of rays of light.

PENCIL, *v. t.* To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil. *Shak. Horte.*

PENCILED, *pp.* Painted, drawn or marked with a pencil.

2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.

PENCLING, *pp.* Painting, drawing or marking with a pencil.

PENCIL-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a pencil.

PENDANT, *n.* [*Fr. from L. pendeo*, to hang, or *Sp. pendon*. See *Pennon*.]

1. An ornament or jewel hanging at the ear, usually composed of pearl or some precious stone. *Pope.*

2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament. *Waller.*

3. In *heraldry*, a part hanging from the label, resembling the drops in the Doric frieze. *Eneye.*

4. A streamer; a small flag or long narrow banner displayed from a ship's mast head, usually terminating in two points called the swallow's tail. It denotes that a ship is in actual service. The broad pendant is used to distinguish the chief of a squadron. *Mar. Dict.*

5. A short piece of rope fixed on each side under the shrouds, on the heads of the main and fore-mast, having an iron thimble to receive the hooks of the tackle. *Mar. Dict.*

There are many other pendants consisting of a rope or ropes, to whose lower extremity is attached a block or tackle. The rudder-pendant is a rope made fast to the rudder by a chain, to prevent the loss of the rudder when unshipped. *Mar. Dict.*

6. A pendulum. [*Not used*.] *Digby.*

PENDENCE, *n.* [*L. pendens*, *pendeo*, to hang.] Slope; inclination. *Watson.*

PENDENCY, *n.* [*L. pendens*, *pendeo*, supra.]

Suspense; the state of being undecided; as, to wait during the *pendency* of a suit or petition. *Shak.*

PENDENT, *a.* [*L. pendens*.] Hanging; fastened at one end, the other being loose. *Shak.*

With ribbons *pendent*, flying about her head. *Shak.*

2. Jutting over; projecting; as a *pendant* rock. *Shak.*

3. Supported above the ground. *Milton.*

PENDING, *a.* [*L. pendeo*, to hang; *pendentis*, *lile*.]

Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated. This was done, *pending* the suit.

PENDULOSITY, } *n.* [*See Pendulous*.]

PENDCLOUSNESS, } The state of hanging; suspension. [*The latter is the preferable word*.]

PENDCLOUS, *a.* [*L. pendulus*, from *pendeo*, to hang.]

Hanging; swinging; fastened at one end, the other being movable. The dewlap of an animal is *pendulous*.

PENDULUM, *n.* [*L. pendulus*, *pendulum*.]

A vibrating body suspended from a fixed point; as the *pendulum* of a clock. The oscillations of a pendulum depend on gravity, and are always performed in nearly equal times, supposing the length of the pendulum and the gravity to remain the same.

PENETRABILITY, *n.* [from *penetrable*.]

Susceptibility of being penetrated, or of being entered or passed through by another body.

- There being no mean between *penetrability* and *impenetrability*. *Chambers.*
- PENETRABLE, a.** [Fr. from *L. penetrabilis*. See *Penetrate*.]
1. That may be penetrated, entered or pierced by another body.
Let him try thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*
 2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.
I am not made of stone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shak.*
- PENETRAL, n.** [L. *penetrālia*.] Interior parts. [*Nb! used.*] *Harvey.*
- PENETRANCY, n.** [L. *penetrans*.] Power of entering or piercing; as the *penetrancy* of subtil effluvia. *Ray.*
- PENETRANT, a.** [L. *penetrans*.] Having the power to enter or pierce; sharp; subtil; as *penetrant* spirit; food subtilized and rendered fluid and *penetrant*. *Boyle. Ray.*
- PENETRATE, v. t.** [L. *penetro*, from the root of *pen*, a point.]
1. To enter or pierce; to make way into another body; as, a sword or dart *penetrates* the body; oil *penetrates* wood; marrow, the most *penetrating* of oily substances. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. To affect the mind; to cause to feel. I am *penetrated* with a lively sense of your generosity.
 3. To reach by the intellect; to understand; as, to *penetrate* the meaning or design of any thing.
 4. To enter; to pass into the interior; as, to *penetrate* a country.
- PENETRATE, v. i.** To pass; to make way.
Born where heaven's influence scarce can *penetrate*. *Pope.*
2. To make way intellectually. He had not *penetrated* into the designs of the prince.
- PENETRATED, pp.** Entered; pierced; understood; fathomed.
- PENETRATING, ppr.** Entering; piercing; understanding.
2. a. Having the power of entering or piercing another body; sharp; subtil. Oil is a *penetrating* substance.
 3. Acute; discerning; quick to understand; as a *penetrating* mind.
- PENETRATION, n.** The act of entering a body. *Milton.*
2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse; as a *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties of algebra. *Watts.*
 3. Acuteness; sagacity; as a man of great or nice *penetration*.
- PENETRATIVE, a.** Piercing; sharp; subtil.
Let not air be too gross nor too *penetrative*. *Wotton.*
2. Acute; sagacious; discerning; as *penetrative* wisdom. *Swift.*
 3. Having the power to affect or impress the mind; as *penetrative* shame. *Shak.*
- PENETRATIVENESS, n.** The quality of being penetrative.
- PENFISH, n.** A kind of eel-pout with a smooth skin. *Dict. Vid. Hist.*
- PEN GUIN, n.** [W. *pen*, head, and *gwyn*, white; or *L. pinguidine*, with fitness.]

1. A genus of fowls of the order of *Palmipeds*. The *penquin* is an aquatic fowl with very short legs, with four toes, three of which are webbed; the body is clothed with short feathers, set as compactly as the scales of a fish; the wings are small like fins, and covered with short scale-like feathers, so that they are useless in flight. *Penquins* seldom go on shore, except in the season of breeding, when they burrow like rabbits. On land they stand erect; they are tame and may be driven like a flock of sheep. In water they swim with rapidity, being assisted by their wings. These fowls are found only in the southern latitudes. *Encyclop.*
 2. A species of fruit. *Miller.*
- PENICIL, n.** [L. *penicillus*. See *Penicil*.]
1. Among physicians, a tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.
 2. A species of shell.
- PENINSULA, n.** [L. *penes*, almost, and *insula*, an isle; It. *penesola*.]
1. A portion of land, connected with a continent by a narrow neck or isthmus, but nearly surrounded with water. Thus *Boston* stands on a *peninsula*.
 2. A large extent of country joining the main land by a part narrower than the tract itself. Thus *Spain* and *Portugale* are said to be situated on a *peninsula*.
- PENINSULAR, a.** In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.
- PENINSULATE, v. t.** To encompass almost with water; to form a peninsula.
South river *peninsulates* *Castle hill* farm, and at high tides, surrounds it. *Bentley's Hist. Coll.*
- PENINSULATED, pp.** Almost surrounded with water.
- PENINSULATING, ppr.** Nearly surrounding with water.
- PENITENCE, } n.** [Fr. *penitence*, from *L. penitentia*, } n. *penitentium*, from *peniteo*, from *pæna*, pain, punishment. See *Pain*.]
- Repentance; pain; sorrow or grief of heart for sins or offenses; contrition. Real *penitence* arises from a conviction of guilt and ingratitude to God, and is followed by amendment of life.
- PENITENT, a.** [Fr. from *L. penitens*.] Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins, crimes or offenses; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt and resolving on amendment of life.
The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd. *Dryden.*
- PENITENT, n.** One that repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions.
2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet.*
 3. One under the direction of a confessor.
- Penitens* is an appellation given to certain fraternities in catholic countries, distinguished by their habits and employed in charitable acts. *Encyclop.*
- Order of penitents*, a religious order established by one Bernard of Marseilles, about the year 1274, for the reception of reformed courtizans. The congregation of *penitents* at Paris, was founded with a similar view. *Encyclop.*
- PENITENTIAL, a.** [Fr. *penitential*; It. *penitenciale*.]

- Proceeding from or expressing penitence or contrition of heart; as *penitential* sorrow or tears. *South.*
- PENITENTIAL, n.** Among the Romanists, a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents. *Encyclop.*
- PENITENTIARY, a.** Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. *Bramhall.*
- PENITENTIARY, n.** One that prescribes the rules and measures of penance. *Bacon. Ayliffe.*
2. A penitent; one that does penance. *Hammond.*
3. At the court of Rome, an office in which are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, &c. *Encyclop.*
 4. An officer in some cathedrals, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. The pope has a grand penitentiary, who is a cardinal and is chief of the other penitentiaries. *Encyclop.*
 5. A house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor; a work-house. A state prison is a *penitentiary*.
- PENITENTLY, adv.** With penitence; with repentance, sorrow or contrition for sin.
- PEN KNIFE, n.** [See *Pen* and *Knife*.] A small knife used for making and mending pens.
- PENMAN, n. plu. penmen.** [See *Pen* and *Man*.]
1. A man that professes or teaches the art of writing. More generally,
 2. One that writes a good hand.
 3. An author; a writer; as the sacred *penmen*. *Adison.*
- PENMANSHIP, n.** The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing.
2. Manner of writing; as good or bad *penmanship*.
- PEN NACHED, a.** [Fr. *pennaché* or *panaché*, from *panache*, a plume or bunch of feathers.]
Radiated; diversified with natural stripes of various colors; as a flower. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*
- PEN NANT, } n.** [Fr. *fanion*, *pennon*; It. *pennon*, } n. [*Fr. pennone*; Sp. *pendon*; W. *penwen*; Goth. *pana*; L. *pannus*, a cloth.]
1. A small flag; a banner. [See *Pendul*.]
 2. A tackle for hoisting things on board a ship. *Ainsworth.*
- PEN NATE, } a.** [L. *pennatus*, winged, *PEN NATED*, } a. from *penna*, a quill or wing.]
1. Winged.
 2. In *botany*, a *penate* leaf is a compound leaf in which a simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it. [See *Pinnate*.]
- PEN NED, pp.** Written.
- PEN NED, n.** Winged; having plumes. *Hulot.*
- PENNER, n.** A writer.
2. A pen-case. [*Local.*] *Ainsworth.*
- PEN NIFORM, n.** [L. *penna*, a feather or quill, and *form*.]
- Having the form of a quill or feather. *Encyclop.*

- PENNYLESS**, *a.* [from *penny*.] Moneyless; destitute of money; poor. *Arbuthnot.*
- PENNING**, *pp.* Committing to writing.
- PENNON**. [See *Pennant*.]
- PENNY**, *n.* plu. *pennies* or *pence*. *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount of pennies in value. [*Sax. penig*; *D. Sw. penning*; *G. pfennig*; *Dan. penge, money*.]
1. An ancient English silver coin; but now an imaginary money of account, twelve of which are equal to a shilling. It is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered. *Johnson.*
 2. In ancient English statutes, any or all silver money.
 3. Proverbially, a small sum. He will not lend a *penny*.
 4. Money in general.
 - Be sure to turn the *penny*. *Dryden.*
- PENNYPOST**, *n.* One that carries letters from the post office and delivers them to the proper persons for a penny or other small compensation.
- PENNYROYAL**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Mentha*. *Fam. of Plants.*
- The English pennyroyal is the *Mentha pulegioides*; the N. American pennyroyal is the *Camilla pulegioides*. *Parr. Biglow.*
- PENNYWEIGHT**, *n.* A troy weight containing twenty four grains, each grain being equal in weight to a grain of wheat from the middle of the ear, well dried. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name. Twenty pennyweights make an ounce troy.
- PENNYWISE**, *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions. *Bacon.*
- PENNYWORTH**, *n.* As much as is bought for a penny.
2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money; that which is worth the money given. *South.*
 3. A good bargain; something advantageous purchased, or for less than it is worth. *Dryden.*
- PEN SILE**, *a.* [*L. pensilis*, from *pendo*, to hang.]
1. Hanging; suspended; as a *pensile* bell. *Bacon. Prior.*
 2. Supported above the ground; as a *pensile* garden. *Prior.*
- PEN SILENESS**, *n.* The state of hanging. *Bacon.*
- PEN SION**, *n.* [*Fr. Sp. id.*; *It. pensione*; from *L. pensio*, from *pendo*, *pensum*, to pay.]
1. An annual allowance of a sum of money to a person by government in consideration of past services, civil or military. Men often receive *pensions* for eminent services on retiring from office. But in particular, officers, soldiers and seamen receive *pensions* when they are disabled for further services.
 2. An annual payment by an individual to an old or disabled servant.
 3. In *Great Britain*, an annual allowance made by government to indigent widows of officers killed or dying in public service.
 4. Payment of money; rent. 1 *£sdra*.
 5. A yearly payment in the inns of court. *Engl.*

6. A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes. *Cyc.*
 7. An allowance or annual payment, considered in the light of a bribe.
- PEN SION**, *v. t.* To grant a pension to; to grant an annual allowance from the public treasury to a person for past services, or on account of disability incurred in public service, or of old age.
- PEN SIONARY**, *a.* Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension; as *pen sionary* spies. *Donne.*
2. Consisting in a pension; as a *pen sionary* provision for maintenance.
- PEN SIONARY**, *n.* A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from some prince, company or individual.
2. The first minister of the states of the province of Holland; also, the first minister of the regency of a city in Holland. *Encyc.*
- PEN SIONED**, *pp.* Having a pension.
- PEN SIONER**, *n.* One to whom an annual sum of money is paid by government in consideration of past services.
2. One who receives an annual allowance for services.
 3. A dependant.
 4. In the university of Cambridge, and in that of Dublin, an undergraduate or bachelor of arts who lives at his own expense. *Encyc.*
 5. One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend on the king of England, and receive a pension or an annual allowance of a hundred pounds. This band was instituted by Henry VII. Their duty is to guard the king's person in his own house. *Encyc. Cyc.*
- PEN SIONING**, *pp.* Granting an annual allowance for past services.
- PEN SIVE**, *a.* [*It. pensivo, penseroso*; *Sp. pensativo*; *Fr. pensif*, from *penser*, to think or reflect; *L. penso*, to weigh, to consider; *pendo*, to weigh.]
1. Literally, thoughtful; employed in serious study or reflection; but it often implies some degree of sorrow, anxiety, depression or gloom of mind; thoughtful and sad, or sorrowful.
 - Anxious cares the *pen sive* nymph oppress'd. *Pope.*
 2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; as *pen sive* numbers; *pen sive* strains. *Prior.*
- PEN SIVELY**, *adv.* With thoughtfulness; with gloomy seriousness or some degree of melancholy. *Spenser.*
- PEN SIVENESS**, *n.* Gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits. *Hooker.*
- PEN STOCK**, *n.* [*pen* and *stock*.] A narrow or confined place formed by a frame of timber planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill-pond to a wheel, and furnished with a flood gate which may be shut or opened at pleasure.
- PENT**, *pp.* of *pen*. Shut up; closely confined.
- PENTACAP SULAR**, *a.* [*Gr. πεντα, five, and capsular*.] In *botany*, having five capsules.
- PENTACHORD**, *n.* [*Gr. πεντα, five, and chord*.]

1. An instrument of music with five strings.
 2. An order or system of five sounds. *Busby.*
- PENTACOCOUS**, *a.* [*Gr. πεντα, five, and Coccus, a berry*.]
- Having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five united cells with one seed in each. *Mutyn.*
- PENTACOSTER**, *n.* [*Gr.*] In *ancient Greece*, a military officer commanding fifty men; but the number varied. *Mifford.*
- PENTACOSTYS**, *n.* [*Gr.*] A body of fifty soldiers; but the number varied. *Mifford.*
- PENTACRINITE**, *n.* The fossil remains of a zoophyte.
- PENTACROS TIC**, *a.* [*Gr. πεντα, five, and acrostic*.]
- Containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.
- PENTACROS TIC**, *n.* A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse. *Encyc.*
- PENTADACTYL**, *n.* [*Gr. πεντα, five, and δακτυλος, finger*.]
1. In *botany*, a plant called *five fingers*; a name given to the Ricinus or Palma Christi, from the shape of its leaf. *Encyc.*
 2. In *ichthyology*, the five fingered fish; a name given to a fish common in the East Indian seas, which has five black streaks on each side resembling the prints of five fingers. *Encyc.*
- PENTAGON**, *n.* [*Gr. πεντα, five, and γωνια, a corner*.]
1. In *geometry*, a figure of five sides and five angles. *Encyc.*
 2. In *fortification*, a fort with five bastions. *Encyc.*
- PENTAGONAL**, } Having five corners
PENTAGONOUS, } or angles.
- Woodward. Lec. Martyn.*
- PENTAGRAPH**, *n.* [*Gr. πεντα, five, and γραφω, to write*.]
- An instrument for drawing figures in any proportion at pleasure, or for copying or reducing a figure, plan, print, &c. to any desired size.
- PENTAGRAPH IC**, } *a.* Pertaining to
PENTAGRAPH ICAL, } a pentagraph;
performed by a pentagraph.
- PENTAGYN**, *n.* [*Gr. πεντα, five, and γυν, a female*.] In *botany*, a plant having five pistils.
- PENTAGYN IAN**, *a.* Having five pistils.
- PENTAE DRAL**, } Having five equal
PENTAE DROUS, } sides.
- PENTAE DRON**, } [*Gr. πεντα, five, and*
} *δρα, a side or base*.] A figure having five equal sides.
- PENTAEHEXADRAL**, *a.* [*Gr. πεντα, five, and hexahedron*.]
- In *crystallography*, exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces. *Cleveland.*
- PENTAMETER**, *n.* [*Gr. πεντα, five, and μετρον, measure*.]
- In *ancient poetry*, a verse of five feet. The two first feet may be either dactyls or spondees; the third is always a spondee, and the two last anapaests. A pentameter verse subjoined to a hexameter, constitutes what is called elegiac. *Encyc.*

PENTAMETER, *a.* Having five metrical feet. *Warton.*
 PENTANDER, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *ανδρ*, a male.]
 In *botany*, a plant having five stamens.
 PENTANDRIAN, *a.* Having five stamens.
 PENTANGULAR, *a.* [Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *angular*.] Having five corners or angles. *Grew.*
 PENTAPETALOUS, *a.* [Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *πεταλος*, a petal.] Having five petals or flower leaves. *Encyc.*
 PENTAPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *φυλλον*, a leaf.] Having five leaves.
 PENTARCHY, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *αρχη*, rule.] A government in the hands of five persons. *Brewer.*
 PENTASPAST, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *σπασω*, to draw.] An engine with five pulleys. *Diet.*
 PENTASPERMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *σπερμα*, seed.] Containing five seeds. *Encyc.*
 PENTASTICH, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *στικη*, verse.] A composition consisting of five verses. *Diet.*
 PENTASTYLE, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *στυλος*, a column.] In *architecture*, a work containing five rows of columns.
 PENTATEUCH, *n.* [Gr. *πεντε*, five, and *τευχος*, a book or composition.] The first five books of the Old Testament.
 PENTACONTER, *n.* [from the Greek.] A Grecian vessel of fifty oars, smaller than a trireme. *Milford.*
 PENTECOST, *n.* [Gr. *πεντηκοστη*, *πεντηκοστος*, fiftieth.]
 1. A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was the second day of the passover. It was called the *feast of weeks*, because it was celebrated seven weeks after the passover. It was instituted to oblige the people to repair to the temple of the Lord, there to acknowledge his absolute dominion over the country, and offer him the first fruits of their harvest; also that they might call to mind and give thanks to God for the law which he had given them at Sinai on the fiftieth day from their departure from Egypt. *Caland. Encyc.*
 2. Whitsuntide, a solemn feast of the church, held in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles. Acts ii.
 PENTECOSTAL, *a.* Pertaining to Whitsuntide. *Sanderson.*
 PENTECOSTALS, *n.* Oblations formerly made by parishioners to the parish priest at the feast of Pentecost, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church. *Covell.*
 PENTHOUSE, *n.* [Fr. *penite*, a slope, and *hause*. In Welsh, *penly*.] A shed standing aloft from the main wall or building.
 PENTICE, *n.* [It. *pendice*, a declivity, from *L. pendio*, to bend.] A sloping roof. [Little used.] *Watson.*
 PENTILE, *n.* [Fr. *penite*, a bending, and *tile*.]

A tile for covering the sloping part of a roof. [Qu. *penitile*.] *Johnson.*
 PENTREMIPE, *n.* A genus of zoophytes or fossil shells.
 PENULT, *n.* [L. *penultimus*; *penie*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] The last syllable of a word except one.
 PENULTIMATE, *a.* [supra.] The last but one; a word used of the last syllable of a word except one. It may be sometimes used as a noun.
 PENUMBRA, *n.* [L. *penie*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.] In *astronomy*, a partial shade or obscurity on the margin of the perfect shade in an eclipse, or between the perfect shade, where the light is entirely intercepted, and the full light. *Cyc.*
 PENURIOUS, *a.* [It. *penurioso*, from *L. penuria*, scarcity, want; Gr. *πεινη*, poor; *σπανος*, rare.]
 1. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault; sordid; as a *penurious* man. It expresses somewhat less than *niggardly*.
 2. Scanty; affording little; as a *penurious* spring. *Addison.*
 PENURIOUSLY, *adv.* In a saving or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply.
 PENURIOUSNESS, *n.* Parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money. *Addison.*
 2. Scantiness; not plenty.
 PENURY, *n.* [L. *penuria*, from Gr. *πεινη*, needy.] Want of property; indigence; extreme poverty. All innocent they were exposed to hardship and *penury*. *Sprat.*
 PEON, *n.* In Hindoostan, a foot soldier, or a footman armed with sword and target; said to be corrupted from *piadah*. [Qu. *L. pes, pedis*.] Hence,
 2. In *France*, a common man in chess; usually written and called *pawn*.
 PEONY, *n.* [L. *paonia*; Gr. *παιωνια*, from *παιων*, Apollo.] A plant and flower of the genus *Paeonia*. It is written also *paiony*.
 PEOPLE, *n.* [Fr. *peuple*; L. *populus*; W. *poeb*, *poeb*, each; every one; *podkar*, common people; G. *volk*; It. *popolo*, *popoli*; Sp. *pueblo*; Russ. *boloid*, a peasant. This word coincides in elements with *babe* and *popul*, and perhaps originally signified the children of a family, like *gens*.]
 1. The body of persons who compose a community, town, city or nation. We say, the *people* of a town; the *people* of London or Paris; the *English people*. In this sense, the word is not used in the plural, but it comprehends all classes of inhabitants, considered as a collective body, or any portion of the inhabitants of a city or country.
 2. The vulgar; the mass of illiterate persons. The knowing artist may judge better than the *people*. *Walter.*
 3. The commonality, as distinct from men of rank. Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favor, And strive to gain his pardon from the *people*. *Addison.*
 4. Persons of a particular class; a part of a nation or community; as country *people*.

5. Persons in general; any persons indefinitely; like *on* in French, and *man* in Saxon.
People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. *Swift.*
 6. A collection or community of animals. The ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer. Prov. xxx.
 7. When *people* signifies a separate nation or tribe, it has the plural number. Thou must prophesy again before many *peoples*. Rev. x.
 8. In *Scripture*, fathers or kindred. Gen. xxv.
 9. The Gentiles. —To him shall the panging of the *people* be. Gen. xlix.
 PEOPLE, *v. l.* [Fr. *peupler*.] To stock with inhabitants. Emigrants from Europe have *peopled* the United States.
 PEOPLED, *pp.* Stocked or furnished with inhabitants.
 PEOPLING, *ppr.* Stocking with inhabitants.
 PEOPGLISH, *a.* Vulgar. *Chaucer.*
 PEPASTIC, *n.* [Gr. *πεπαστος*, to concoct or mix.] A medicine that serves to help digestion; applied particularly to such medicines as tend to promote the digestion of wounds. *Cole.*
 PEPPER, *n.* [L. *pipere*; Sax. *peppor*; D. *peper*; Sw. *peppar*; G. *pfeffer*; Dan. *peber*; Fr. *poivre*; It. *pepe*; Gr. *πικριον*; Hindoo, *pipil*; Sanscrit, *pipali*; Pers. *pipil*.] A plant and its seed or grain, of the genus *Piper*. The stem of the plant is a vine requiring a prop, which is usually a tree. The leaves are oval and the flower white. We have three kinds of pepper, the black, the white, and the long. The black pepper is the produce of Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, and other Asiatic countries; the white pepper is the black pepper deoarticated; the long pepper is the fruit of a different species, also from the E. Indies. It consists of numerous grains attached to a common footstalk. Pepper has a strong aromatic smell and a pungent taste. *Anal. Res. Encyc.*
 PEPPER, *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper.
 2. To beat; to pelt with shot; to mangle with blows. *Shak.*
 PEPPER-BOX, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.
 PEPPER-CAKE, *n.* A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.
 PEPPER-CORN, *n.* The berry or seed of the pepper-plant.
 2. Something of inconsiderable value; as lands held at the rent of a *pepper-corn*.
 PEPPERED, *pp.* Sprinkled with pepper; pelted; spotted.
 PEPPER-GINGERBREAD, *n.* A kind of cake made in England.
 PEPPERGRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *Piptularia*, also a plant of the genus *Lepidium*.
 PEPPERING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with pepper; pelting.
 2. *a.* Hot; pungent; angry. *Swift.*
 PEPPERMINT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Mentha*. It is aromatic and pungent. Also, a liquor distilled from the plant.

PEPPER-MINT-TREE, *n.* The *Enclyptus piperita*, a native of New South Wales. *Encyc.*

PEPPER-POT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Capsium*.

PEPPER-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Vitis*.

PEPPER-WATER, *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper; used in microscopic observations. *Encyc.*

PER-PEER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lepidium*.

PER-TIC, *a.* [*Gr.* *πικτικός*, from *πίκτος*, to digest.]

Promoting digestion; dietetic, as *peptic* preparations. *Kitchener.*

PER, *a.* Latin preposition, denoting through, passing, or over the whole extent, as in *perambulo*. Hence it is sometimes equivalent to *very* in English, as in *peracutus*, very sharp. As a prefix, in English, it retains these significations, and in chemistry it is used to denote *very* or *fully*, to the utmost extent, as in *peroxyd*, a substance oxydated to the utmost degree.

Per is used also for *by*, as *per* bearer, by the bearer.

Per annum, [*L.*] by the year; in each year successively.

Per se, [*L.*] by himself; by itself; by themselves.

PERACUTE, *a.* [*L.* *peracutus*; *per*, through, and *acutus*, sharp.]

Very sharp; very violent; as a *peracute* fever. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

PERADVENTURE, *adv.* [*Fr.* *par aventure*; *par*, by, and *aventure*, from *L.* *venia*, to come.]

By chance; perhaps; it may be. *Hooker.*

It has been used as a noun for doubt or question, but rather improperly. The word is obsolete and inelegant.

PER AGRATE, *v. i.* [*L.* *peragro*; *per*, through, over, and *ager*, a field.]

To travel over or through; to wander; to ramble. [*Little used.*]

PERAGRATION, *n.* The act of passing through any space; as the *peragration* of the moon in her monthly revolution. [*Little used.*] *Brown. Holder.*

PERAMBULATE, *v. t.* [*L.* *perambulo*; *per* and *ambulo*, to walk.]

To walk through or over; properly and technically, to pass through or over for the purpose of surveying or examining something; to visit as overseers; as, to *perambulate* a parish. So in New England, the laws require the selectmen of towns to appoint suitable persons annually to *perambulate* the borders or bounds of the township, and renew the boundaries, or see that the old ones are in a good state.

PERAMBULATED, *pp.* Passed over; inspected.

PERAMBULATING, *pp.* Passing over or through for the purpose of inspection.

PERAMBULATION, *n.* The act of passing or walking through or over. *Bacon.*

2. A traveling survey or inspection. *Howell.*

3. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction. *Holiday.*

4. Annual survey of the bounds of a parish in England, or of a township in America.

PERAMBULATOR, *n.* An instrument or wheel for measuring distances, to be used in surveying or traveling; called also a *pedometer*. *Encyc.*

PERBISULPHATE, *n.* A sulphate with two proportions of sulphuric acid, and combined with an oxyd at the maximum of oxydation. *Silliman.*

PERCARBURETED, *a.* The percarbureted hydrogen of the French chemists is said to be the only definite compound of these two elements. *Ure.*

PERCASE, *adv.* [*per* and *case*, by case.] Perhaps; perchance. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PERCENTANT, *a.* [*Fr.* *percent.*] Piercing; penetrating. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PERCEIVABLE, *a.* [*See* *Perceive*.] Perceptible; that may be perceived; that may fall under perception or the cognizance of the senses; that may be felt, seen, heard, smelt or tasted. We say, the roughness of cloth is *perceivable*; the dawn of the morning is *perceivable*; the sound of a bell is *perceivable*; the scent of an orange is *perceivable*; the difference of taste in an apple and an orange is *perceivable*.

2. That may be known, understood or conceived. [*Less proper.*]

PERCEIVABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived.

PERCEIVANCE, *n.* Power of perceiving. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

PERCEIVE, *v. t.* [*L.* *percipio*; *per* and *capio*, to take.]

1. To have knowledge or receive impressions of external objects through the medium or instrumentality of the senses or bodily organs; as, to *perceive* light or color; to *perceive* the cold of ice or the taste of honey.

2. To know; to understand; to observe. *Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and perceive it by our own understandings, we are in the dark.* *Locke.*

3. To be affected by; to receive impressions from.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*

PERCEIVED, *pp.* Known by the senses; felt; understood; observed.

PERCEIVER, *n.* One who perceives, feels or observes.

PERCEPTIBILITY, *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible; as the *perceptibility* of light or color.

2. Perception. [*Less proper.*] *More.*

PERCEPTIBLE, *a.* [*Fr.*; from *L.* *percipio*, *perceptus*.]

1. That may be perceived; that may impress the bodily organs; that may come under the cognizance of the senses; as a *perceptible* degree of heat or cold; a *perceptible* odor; a *perceptible* sound. A thing may be too minute to be *perceptible* to the touch.

2. That may be known or conceived of.

PERCEPTIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived. *The woman decays perceptibly every week.* *Pope.*

PERCEPTION, *n.* [*L.* *percipio*. See *Perceive*.]

1. The act of perceiving or of receiving impressions by the senses; or that act or

process of the mind which makes known an external object. In other words, the notice which the mind takes of external objects. We gain a knowledge of the coldness and smoothness of marble by *perception*.

2. In *philosophy*, the faculty of perceiving; the faculty or peculiar part of man's constitution, by which he has knowledge through the medium or instrumentality of the bodily organs. *Reid. Encyc.*

3. Notion; idea. *Hill.*

4. The state of being affected or capable of being affected by something external. *This experiment discovers perception in plants.*

PERCEPTIVE, *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving. *Glanville.*

PERCEPTIVITY, *n.* The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

PERCH, *n.* [*Fr.* *perche*; *L.* *perca*; *G.* *bars*, a perch, and *barsch*, sharp, keen, pungent; *D.* *bars*; *Sw.* *abbore*; *Dan.* *abbore*.] It would seem from the German, that this fish is named from its prickly spines, and the name allied to *perk*.

A fish of the genus *Perca*. This fish has a deep body, very rough scales, an arched back, and prickly dorsal fins.

PERCH, *n.* [*Fr.* *perche*; *L.* *percha*; *W.* *perc*; *Arm.* *perchen*]; probably allied to the former word in the sense of sharpness, shooting or extending. See *Perk*.

1. A pole; likewise, a roost for fowls, which is often a pole; also, any thing on which they light.

2. A measure of length containing five yards and a half; a rod. In the popular language of America, *rod* is chiefly used; but *rod*, *pole* and *perch*, all signifying the same thing, may be used indifferently.

PERCH, *v. i.* To sit or roost; as a bird.

2. To light or settle on a fixed body; as a bird.

PERCH, *v. t.* To place on a fixed object or perch. *More.*

PERCHANCE, *adv.* [*per* and *chance*.] By chance; perhaps. *Wotton.*

PERCHERS, *n.* Paris candles anciently used in England; also, a larger sort of wax candles which were usually set on the altar. *Bailey.*

PERCHLORATE, *n.* A compound of perchloric acid with a base.

PERCHLORIC, *a.* Perchloric acid is chlorine converted into an acid by combining with a maximum of oxygcn. *Silliman.*

PERCIPIENT, *a.* [*L.* *percipiens*.] Perceiving; having the faculty of perception. Animals are *percipient* beings; mere water is not *percipient*. *Bentley.*

PERCIPIENT, *n.* One that perceives or has the faculty of perception. *More.*

PERCLOSE, *n.* *s.* *z.* Conclusion. [*Not used.*] *Ruleigh.*

PERCOLATE, *v. t.* [*L.* *percolo*; *per* and *colo*, to strain; *Fr.* *couler*.] To flow or run. To strain through; to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter. *Hale.*

PERCOLATE, *v. i.* To pass through small interstices; to filter; as, water *percolates* through a porous stone.

PERCOLATED, *pp.* Filtered; passed through small interstices.

in its kind; as the *perfections* of God. The infinite power, holiness, justice, benevolence and wisdom of God are denominated his *perfections*.

7. Exactness; as, to imitate a model to *perfection*.

PERFECTIONAL, *a.* Made complete.

PERFECTIONATE, used by Dryden and Tooke, in lieu of the verb to *perfect*, is a useless word.

PERFECTIONIST, *n.* One pretending to perfection; an enthusiast in religion.

PERFECTIVE, *a.* Conducting to make perfect or bring to perfection; followed by *of*.

Praise and adoration are actions *perfective* of the soul.

PERFECTIVELY, *adv.* In a manner that brings to perfection.

PERFECTLY, *adv.* In the highest degree of excellence.

2. Totally; completely; as work *perfectly* executed or performed; a thing *perfectly* new.

3. Exactly; accurately; as a proposition *perfectly* unassailable.

PERFECTION, *n.* Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.

2. The highest degree of goodness or holiness of which man is capable in this life.

And above all things put on charity, which is the bond of *perfection*. Col. iii.

3. Accurate skill.

PERFICIENT, *n.* [*L. perfectiens*.] One who endows a charity.

PERFIDIOUS, *a.* [*L. perfidus*; *per* and *fides*, faithful. *Per* in this word signifies *through, beyond, or by, aside*.]

1. Violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confidence reposed; treacherous; as a *perfidious* agent; a *perfidious* friend. [See *Perfidy*.]

2. Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith; as a *perfidious* act.

3. Guilty of violated allegiance; as a *perfidious* citizen; a man *perfidious* to his country.

PERFIDIOUSLY, *adv.* Treacherously; traitorously; by breach of faith or allegiance.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being perfidious; treachery; traitorousness; breach of faith, of vows or allegiance.

PERFIDY, *n.* [*L. perfidia*; *per* and *fides*, faith.]

The act of violating faith, a promise, vow or allegiance; treachery; the violation of a trust reposed. *Perfidy* is not applied to violations of contracts in ordinary pecuniary transactions, but to violations of faith or trust in friendship, in agency and office, in allegiance, in conjugal engagements, and in the transactions of kings.

PERFLATE, *v. t.* [*L. perflō*; *per* and *flō*, to blow.] To blow through.

PERFLATION, *n.* The act of blowing through.

PERFLUATE, *a.* [*L. per and fluvium*, a leaf.]

In botany, a *perfluate* or *perforated* leaf, is one that has the luse entirely surrounding the stem transversely.

PERFORATE, *v. t.* [*L. perforo*; *per* and *foro*, Eng. to bore.]

1. To bore through.

2. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through any thing by boring or driving; as, to *perforate* the bottom of a vessel.

PERFORATED, *pp.* Bored or pierced through; pierced.

PERFORATING, *ppr.* Boring or piercing through; piercing.

PERFORATION, *n.* The act of boring or piercing through.

2. A hole or aperture passing through any thing, or into the interior of a substance, whether natural or made by an instrument.

PERFORATIVE, *a.* Having power to pierce: as an instrument.

PERFORATOR, *n.* An instrument that bores or perforates.

PERFORCE, *adv.* [*per* and *force*.] By force or violence.

PERFORM, *v. t.* [*L. per and formo*, to make.]

1. To do; to execute; to accomplish; as, to *perform* two days' labor in one day; to *perform* a noble deed or achievement.

2. To execute; to discharge; as, to *perform* a duty or office.

3. To fulfill; as, to *perform* a covenant, promise or contract; to *perform* a vow.

PERFORM, *v. i.* To do; to act a part. The player *performs* well in different characters. The musician *performs* well on the organ.

PERFORMABLE, *a.* That may be done, executed or fulfilled; practicable.

PERFORMANCE, *n.* Execution or completion of any thing; a doing; as the *performance* of work or of an undertaking; the *performance* of duty.

2. Action; deed; thing done.

3. The acting or exhibition of character on the stage. Garrick was celebrated for his theatrical *performances*.

4. Composition; work written.

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples.

5. The acting or exhibition of feats; as *performances* of horsemanship.

PERFORMED, *pp.* Done; executed; discharged.

PERFORMER, *n.* One that performs any thing, particularly in an art; as a good *performer* on the violin or organ; a celebrated *performer* in comedy or tragedy, or in the circus.

PERFORMING, *ppr.* Doing; executing; accomplishing.

PERFORMING, *n.* Act done; deed; act of executing.

PERFMATORY, *a.* [from *perfume*.] That perfumes.

PERFUME, *n.* [*Fr. parfum*; *It. profumo*; *Sp. perfume*; *L. per* and *fumus*, smoke, or *fumo*, to fumigate.]

1. A substance that emits a scent or odor which affects agreeably the organs of smelling, as musk, civet, spices or aromatics of any kind; or any composition of aromatic substances.

2. The scent, odor or volatile particles emitted from sweet smelling substances.

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field.

PERFUME, *v. t.* To scent; to fill or impregnate with a grateful odor; as, to *perfume* an apartment; to *perfume* a garment. And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies.

PERFUMED, *pp.* Scented; impregnated with fragrant odors.

PERFUMER, *n.* He or that which *perfumes* perfumes.

2. One whose trade is to sell perfumes.

PERFUMERY, *n.* Perfumes in general.

PERFUMING, *ppr.* Scenting; impregnating with sweet odors.

PERFUMTORILY, *adv.* [*L. perfumtorie*, from *perfungor*; *per* and *fungor*, to do or execute.]

Carelessly; negligently; in a manner to satisfy external form.

PERFUMTORINESS, *n.* Negligent *perfumtoriness*; carelessness.

PERFUMTORY, *a.* [supra.] Slight; careless; negligent.

2. Done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty.

PERFUSE, *v. t.* *s* as *z.* [*L. perfusus*, *perfundo*; *per* and *fundo*, to pour.] To sprinkle, pour or spread over.

PERGOLA, *n.* [It.] A kind of arbor.

PERHAPS, *adv.* [*per* and *hap*. See *Happen*.] By chance; it may be.

Perhaps her love, perhaps her kingdom charmed him.

PERIANTH, *n.* [*Gr. περι*, about, and *ανθος*, flower.]

The calyx of a flower when contiguous to the other parts of fructification.

PERIAPT, *n.* [*Gr. περιεπειω*, to fit or tie to.]

An amulet; a charm worn to defend against disease or mischief. [Not used.]

PERIAUGER, } [See *Pirogue*.]

PERIAGUA, }

PERICARDIUM, *n.* [*Gr. περι*, around, and *καρδια*, the heart.]

A membrane that incloses the heart. It contains a liquor which prevents the surface of the heart from becoming dry by its continual motion.

PERICARP, *n.* [*Gr. περι*, about, and *καρπος*, fruit.]

The seed-vessel of a plant; a general name including the capsule, legume, silique, follicle, drupe, pome, berry and strobile.

PERICRANIUM, *n.* [*Gr. περι*, about, and *κρανιον*, the skull.]

The pericostum or membrane that invests the skull.

PERICULOUS, *a.* [*L. periculosus*. See *Peril*.] Dangerous; hazardous.

PERIDODECAHEDRAL, *a.* [*Gr. περι*, and *δωδεκαεδρ.*]

Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of twelve sides.

PERIDOT, *n.* [Fr.] Another name of the chrysolite. It may be known by its leek or olive green color of various shades, and

by its infusibility. It is found in grains, granular masses, and rounded crystals.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

PERIECIAN, *n.* [Gr. περιεικός.] An inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude.

PERIGÉE, *n.* [Gr. περιγία, about, and γη, the earth.]

That point in the orbit of the sun or moon in which it is at the least distance from the earth; opposed to *apogee*. *Encyc.*

PERIGORD-STONE, *n.* An ore of manganese of a dark gray color, like that of *trap*; so called from Perigord, in France. *Encyc.*

PERIGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. περιγρ., about, and γραφή, a writing.]

1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing.

2. The white lines or impressions that appear on the musculus rectus of the abdomen. *Encyc.*

PERIGYNOUS, *a.* [Gr. περιγυνός, about, and γυνή, female.]

In *botany*, inserted around the pistil, as the corol or stamens; having the corol or stamens inserted around the pistil, as a flower or plant. *Jussieu. Smith.*

PERIHELION, *n.* [Gr. περιήλιον, about, and ηλιος, the sun.]

That part of the orbit of a planet or comet, in which it is at its least distance from the sun; opposed to *aphelion*. *Encyc.*

PERIHEXAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr. περιήξαεδρον, and hexahedron.]

Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four sided prism, and in the secondary form is converted into a prism of six sides. *Cleveland.*

PERIL, *n.* [Fr. *perigo*; It. *periglio*; Sp. *peligro*; Port. *perigo*; from *L. periculum*, from Gr. περιεω, to try, to attempt, that is, to strain at περιω, an attempt, danger, hazard; allied to περιω, to pass, to thrust in or transfix. περιω is also the point or edge of a sword, coinciding with *W. ber* and *pér*, a spit, a spear or pike. Hence *L. experior*, Eng. *experience*. The Greek περιω is expressed in Dutch by *vaaren*, to go, to sail, to fare; *gevaar*, danger, peril; *G. gefahr*, from *fahren*. These words are all of one family. See *Pirate*. The primary sense of *peril* is an advance, a pushing or going forward; the radical sense of boldness. The Welsh has *perig*, perilous, from *pér*, and *perit*, to bid or command the root of *L. impéro*, from the same root.]

1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; particular exposure of person or property to injury, loss or destruction from any cause whatever.

In *perils* of waters; in *perils* of robbers. *Cor. xi.*

2. Danger denounced; particular exposure. You do it at your *peril*, or at the *peril* of your father's displeasure.

PERIL, *v. i.* To be in danger. [*Not used.*]

PERILOUS, *a.* [Fr. *perilueux*.] Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk; as a *perilous* undertaking; a *perilous* situation.

2. Vulgarly used for *very*, like *nightly*; as *perilous* shrewd. *Obs.*

3. Smartly witty; as a *perilous* [parlous] boy. [*Vulgar and obsolete.*]

PERILOUSLY, *adv.* Dangerously; with hazard.

PERILOUSNESS, *n.* Dangerousness; danger; hazard.

PERIMETER, *n.* [Gr. περιμετρον, about, and μετρον, measure.]

In *geometry*, the bounds and limits of a body or figure. The *perimeters* of surfaces or figures are lines; those of bodies are surfaces. In circular figures, instead of *perimeter*, we use *circumference* or *periphery*. *Encyc.*

PERIOCTAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr. περιόκταεδρον, and octahedron.]

Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of eight sides.

PERIOD, *n.* [L. *periodus*; Fr. *periode*; It. Sp. Port. *periodo*; Gr. περιόδος; περιω, about, and ὁδος, way.]

1. Properly, a circuit; hence, the time which is taken up by a planet in making its revolution round the sun, or the duration of its course till it returns to the point of its orbit where it began. Thus the period of the earth or its annual revolution is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 30 seconds. *Encyc.*

2. In *chronology*, a stated number of years; a revolution or series of years by which time is measured; as the *Calippic period*; the *Dionysian period*; the *Julian period*;

3. Any series of years or of days in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun.

4. Any specified portion of time, designated by years, months, days or hours complete; as a *period* of a thousand years; the *period* of a year; the *period* of a day.

5. End; conclusion. Death puts a *period* to a state of probation.

6. An indefinite portion of any continued state, existence or series of events; as the first *period* of life; the last *period* of a king's reign; the early *periods* of history.

7. State at which any thing terminates; limit.

8. Length or usual length of duration.

Some experiments would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*. *Bacon.*

9. A complete sentence from one full stop to another.

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long. *B. Jonson.*

10. The point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop, thus, (.)

11. In *numbers*, a distinction made by a point or comma after every sixth place or figure. *Encyc.*

12. In *medicine*, the time of intension and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and remission. *Encyc.*

Julian period, in *chronology*, a period of 7980 years; a number produced by multiplying 28, the years of the solar cycle, into 19, the years of the lunar cycle, and their product by 15, the years of the Roman indiction.

PERIOD, *v. t.* To put an end to. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PERIODIC, *a.* [It. *periodico*; Fr. *periodique*.] *a.*

PERIODICAL, *a.* [It. *periodico*.] *a.*

1. Performed in a circuit, or in a regular revolution in a certain time, or in a series

of successive circuits; as the *periodical* motion of the planets round the sun; the *periodical* motion of the moon round the earth. *Watts.*

2. Happening by revolution, at a stated time; as, the conjunction of the sun and moon is *periodical*.

3. Happening or returning regularly in a certain period of time. The Olympiads among the Greeks were *periodical*, as was the jubilee of the Jews.

4. Performing some action at a stated time; as the *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which issue only at a particular hour of the day. *Addison.*

5. Pertaining to a period; constituting a complete sentence. *Adam's Lect.*

6. Pertaining to a revolution or regular circuit. *Brown.*

PERIODICALLY, *adv.* At stated periods; as a festival celebrated *periodically*.

PERIOSTEUM, *n.* [Gr. περιosteον, about, and ὀστος, bone.]

A nervous vascular membrane endowed with quick sensibility, immediately investing the bones of animals. *Encyc. Coxe.*

The periosteum has very little sensibility in a sound state, but in some cases of disease it appears to be very sensible.

Wistar.

PERIPATETIC, *a.* [Gr. περιπατητικός, from περιπατω, to walk about; περιω, and πατω.]

Pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or to the sect of his followers.

PERIPATETIC, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, so called because the founders of his philosophy taught, or his followers disputed questions, *walking* in the Lyceum at Athens. *Encyc.*

2. It is ludicrously applied to one who is obliged to walk, or cannot afford to ride. *Tatler.*

PERIPATETICISM, *n.* The notions or philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers. *Barrow.*

PERIPHERAL, *a.* Peripheric. *Fleming.*

PERIPHERIC, *a.* Pertaining to a periphery.

PERIPHERICAL, *a.* *a.* *periphery*; constituting a periphery.

PERIPHERY, *n.* [Gr. περιω, around, and φηρω, to bear.]

The circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other regular curvilinear figure. *Encyc.*

PERIPHRASE, *n.* *s.* as *τ.* [Gr. περιφραση; περιω, about, and φραω, to speak.]

Circumlocution; a circuit of words; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a figure of rhetoric employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression. *Encyc.*

PERIPHRASE, *v. t.* To express by circumlocution.

PERIPHRASE, *v. i.* To use circumlocution.

PERIPHRASTIC. [See *Periphrasis*.]

PERIPHRASTIC, *a.* Circumlocutory;

PERIPHRASTICAL, *a.* *a.* *expressing* or *expressed* in more words than are necessary; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPHRASTICALLY, *adv.* With circumlocution. *Boswell.*

PERIPLUS, *n.* [Gr. περιπλους; περιω, about, and πλους, to sail.]

Circumnavigation; a voyage round a certain sea or sea coast. *Vincent.*

PERIPNEUMONIC, a. Pertaining to peripneumony; consisting in an inflammation of the lungs.

PERIPNEUMONY, n. [Gr. *περι*, about, and *πνευμων*, the lungs.]

An inflammation of the lungs, or of some part of the thorax, attended with acute fever and difficult respiration. *Encyc.*

PERIPOLYONAL, a. [Gr. *περι* and *πολυγον*.]

Crystallography, having a great number of sides.

PERISCHADON, a. [Gr. *περισκιας*; *περι*, around, and *σκια*, shadow.]

An inhabitant of a frigid zone or within a polar circle, whose shadow moves round, and in the course of the day falls in every point of compass. The Greek word *perischiti*, in the plural, is generally used in geographies; but the English word is preferable.

PERISH, v. i. [Fr. *perir*, *perissant*; It. *perire*; Sp. *percer*; from L. *perca*, supposed to be compounded of *per* and *ca*, to go; literally, to depart wholly.]

1. To die; to lose life in any manner; applied to animals. Men *perish* by disease or decay, by the sword, by drowning, by hunger or famine, &c.

2. To die; to wither and decay; applied to plants.

3. To waste away; as, a leg or an arm has *perished*.

4. To be in a state of decay or passing away.

Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance. *Locke.*

5. To be destroyed; to come to nothing. *Perish* the loc that deadens young desire.

6. To fail entirely or to be extirpated. 2 Kings ix.

7. To be burst or ruined; as, the bottles shall *perish*. Luke v.

8. To be wasted or rendered useless. Jer. ix.

9. To be injured or tormented. 1 Cor. viii.

10. To be lost eternally; to be sentenced to endless misery. 2 Pet. ii.

PERISH, v. t. To destroy. [Not legitimated.]

PERISHABLE, a. Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction. The bodies of animals and plants are *perishable*. The souls of men are not *perishable*.

2. Subject to speedy decay. Property of a *perishable* nature, saved from a wreck, may be sold within a year and a day.

PERISHABLENESS, n. Liability to decay or destruction. *Locke.*

PERISPERM, a. [Gr. *περι*, around, and *σπερμα*, seed.]

A thick, barkaceous, fleshy, horny or woody part of the seed of plants, either entirely or only partially surrounding the embryo, and inclosed within the investing membrane. It corresponds to the *albumen* of Görtner. *Jussieu. Smith.*

PERISPIERIC, a. [Gr. *περι* and *σπαιρα*.] Globular; having the form of a ball. *Journal of Science.*

PERISSOLOGICAL, a. Redundant in words.

PERISSOLOGY, n. [Gr. *περισσολογια*; *περισσος*, redundant, and *λογος*, discourse.]

Superfluous words; much talk to little purpose. [Little used.] *Campbell.*

PERISTALTIC, a. [Gr. *περισταλτικος*, from *περισταλλω*, to involute.]

Spiral; vermicular or worm-like. The *peristaltic* motion of the intestines is performed by the contraction of the circular and longitudinal fibres composing their fleshy coats, by which the chyle is driven into the orifices of the lacteals, and the excrements are protruded towards the anus. *Encyc.*

PERISTERION, n. [Gr.] The herb vervain. *Dict.*

PERISTYLE, n. [Gr. *περιστυλιος*; *περι*, about, and *στυλος*, a column.]

A circular range of columns, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside. *Johnson. Encyc.*

PERISYSTOLE, n. *perisyss toly*. [Gr. *περι*, about, and *συστολη*, contraction.]

The pause or interval between the systole or contraction, and the diastole or dilatation of the heart. *Quincy.*

PERITE, a. [L. *peritus*.] Skillful. [Little used.] *Whitaker.*

PERITONEUM, a. Pertaining to the peritoneum.

PERITONEUM, n. [Gr. *περιτονεον*; *περι*, about, and *τονος*, to stretch.]

A thin, smooth, lubricous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely, all the viscera contained in it. *Encyc. Parr.*

PERIWIG, n. [Fr. *peruccia*. Qu. D. *peruk*; G. *perriicke*; Dan. *perryk*; Fr. *peruque*; It. *perucca*.]

A small wig; a kind of close cap formed by an intertexture of false hair, worn by men for ornament or to conceal baldness. *Periwigs* were in fashion in the days of Addison.

PERIWIG, v. t. To dress with a periwig, or with false hair, or with any thing in like form. *Sieff.*

PERIWINKLE, n. [Sax. *perwincle*; It. *perwinea*; Fr. *perwenehe*; L. *vinca*; Sax. *wincle*, a shell fish. If *n* is casual, *winca* may be and probably is the W. *guic*, for *wic*, a squeak, whence *guiciad*, a periwinkle.]

1. A sea snail, or small shell fish.

2. A plant of the genus *Vinca*.

PERJURE, v. t. *perjur*. [L. *perjuro*; *per* and *jur*, to swear; that is, to swear aside or beyond.]

Willfully to make a false oath when administered by lawful authority or in a court of justice; to forswear; as, the witness *perjured* himself.

PERJURE, n. A perjured person. [Not used.] *Shak.*

PERJURED, pp. Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely.

PERJURER, n. One that willfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.

PERJURING, pp. Taking a false oath lawfully administered.

PERJURIOUS, a. Guilty of perjury; containing perjury. *Coke.*

PERJURY, n. [L. *perjuriun*.] The act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered; or a crime committed when a lawful oath is adminis-

tered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears willfully, absolutely and falsely in a matter material to the issue. *Coke.*

PERK, a. [W. *perc*, compact, trim, perk; as a noun, something that is close, compact, trim, and a *perch*.] Properly, erect; hence, smart; trim.

PERK, v. t. [W. *perco*, to trim, to make smart.]

To hold up the head with affected smartness. *Pope.*

PERK, v. t. To dress; to make trim or smart; to prank. *Shak.*

PERKIN, a. Cyderkin; a kind of cyder made by steeping the mark in water. *Encyc.*

Perlate acid, the acidulous phosphate of soda. *Chemistry. Nicholson.*

Perlated acid, or *owrite*, bisphosphate of soda.

PERILOUS, for *perulous*, is not used. *Spenser.*

PERLUSTRATION, n. [L. *perlustro*; *per* and *lustro*, to survey.] The act of viewing all over. *Howell.*

PERMAGY, n. A little Turkish boat.

PERMANENCE, } [See *Permanent*.]

PERMANENCY, } n. Continuance in the same state, or without a change that destroys the form or nature of a thing; duration; fixedness; as the *permanence* of a government or state; the *permanence* of institutions or of a system of principles.

2. Continuance in the same place or at rest.

PERMANENT, a. [L. *permanens*, *permaneo*; *per* and *maneo*, to remain. Class Mn.]

Durable; lasting; continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing. The laws, like the character of God, are unalterably *permanent*. Human laws and institutions may be to a degree *permanent*, but they are subject to change and overthrow.

We speak of a *permanent* wall or building, a *permanent* bridge, when they are so constructed as to endure long; in such examples, *permanent* is equivalent to *durable* or *lasting*, but not to *undecaying* or *unalterable*. So we say, a *permanent* residence, a *permanent* intercourse, *permanent* friendship, when it continues a long time without interruption.

PERMANENTLY, adv. With long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place; as a government *permanently* established.

PERMAN'SION, n. [L. *permanstio*.] Continuance. [Not used.] *Brown.*

PERMEABILITY, n. [infra.] The quality or state of being permeable. *Journal of Science.*

PERMEABLE, a. [L. *permeo*; *per* and *meo*, to pass or glide.]

That may be passed through without rupture or displacement of its parts, as solid matter; applied particularly to substances that admit the passage of fluids. Thus cloth, leather, wood are *permeable* to water and oil; glass is *permeable* to light, but not to water.

PERMEANT, a. [supra.] Passing through. [Not used.] *Brown.*

PERMEATE, v. t. [L. *permeo*; *per* and *meo*, to glide, flow or pass.]

To pass through the pores or interstices of a body; to penetrate and pass through a substance without rupture or displacement of its parts; applied particularly to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture; as, water *permeates* sand or a filtering stone; light *permeates* glass.

PERMEATED, *pp.* Passed through, as by a fluid.

PERMEATING, *pp.* Passing through the pores or interstices of a substance.

PERMEATION, *n.* The act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.

PERMISSIBLE, *a.* [L. *permissio*; *per* and *misco*, to mix.] That may be mixed. [Little used.]

PERMISSIBLE, *a.* [See *Permit*.] That may be permitted or allowed.

PERMISSION, *n.* [L. *permissio*, from *per-mitto*, to permit.]

1. The act of permitting or allowing.

2. Allowance; license or liberty granted.

A vow have given me your *permission* for this address. Dryden.

PERMISSIVE, *a.* Granting liberty; allowing.

2. Granted; suffered without hindrance.

Thus I emboldened spake, and freedom use *Permissive*, and acceptance found. Milton.

PERMISSIVELY, *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hindrance.

PERMISSION, *n.* [L. *permissio*, *per-mis-sio*.] The act of mixing; the state of being mingled.

PERMIT, *v. t.* [L. *permitto*; *per* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *permettre*; It. *permettere*; Sp. *permitir*.]

1. To allow; to grant leave or liberty to by express consent. He asked my leave and I *permitted* him.

2. To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting; to suffer without giving express authority. The laws *permitted* us to do what is not expressly or implicitly forbid.

What God neither commands nor forbids, he *permits* with approbation to be done or left undone. Hooker.

3. To afford ability or means. Old age does not *permit* us to retain the vigor of youth. The man's indigence does not *permit* him to indulge in luxuries.

4. To leave; to give or resign.

Let us not aggravate our sorrows, But to the gods *permit* the event of things. Addison.

[The latter sense is obsolete or obsolescent.]

PERMIT, *n.* A written license or permission from the custom house officer or other proper authority, to export or transport goods or to land goods or persons.

2. Warrant; leave; permission.

PERMITTANCE, *n.* Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission.

Derham.

PERMIXION. [See *Permutation*.]

PERMUTATION, *n.* [L. *permutatio*, *per-muto*; *per* and *muto*, to change.]

1. In commerce, exchange of one thing for another; barter.

2. In the canon law, the exchange of one benefice for another.

3. In algebra, change or different combination of any number of quantities.

PERMUTE, *v. t.* [L. *permuto*; *per* and *muto*, to change.] To exchange; to barter. [Not used.]

PERMUTER, *n.* One that exchanges. [Not used.]

PERNANCY, *n.* [Norm. *perner*, to take.] A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind. Blackstone.

PERNICIOUS, *a.* [L. *perniciosus*, from *pernicies*; *pernico*, to kill; *per* and *nex*, necis, death.]

1. Destructive; having the quality of killing, destroying or injuring; very injurious or mischievous. Food, drink or air may be *pernicious* to life or health.

2. Destructive; tending to injure or destroy. Evil examples are *pernicious* to morals.

3. [L. *pernix*.] Quick. [Not used.] Milton.

PERNICIOUSLY, *adv.* Destructively; with ruinous tendency or effects.

Ascham.

PERNICIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being very injurious, mischievous or destructive.

PERNICITY, *n.* [L. *pernicitas*, from *pernix*.] Swiftness of motion; celerity. [Little used.]

PERNOCTATION, *n.* [L. *pernoctatio*; *per* and *nox*, night.]

The act of passing the whole night; a remaining all night.

PEROGUE. [See *Pirouge*.]

PERORATION, *n.* [L. *peroratio*, from *peroro*; *per* and *oro*, to pray.]

The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness and force, with a view to make a deep impression on his hearers.

Encyc.

PEROXID, *n.* [*per* and *oxid*.] A substance containing an unusual quantity of oxygen.

PEROXIDIZE, *v. t.* To oxidize to the utmost degree.

Cutlash.

PERPEND, *v. t.* [L. *perpendo*; *per* and *pendo*, to weigh.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively. [Little used.]

Shak.

PERPENDER, *n.* [Fr. *parpaing*.] A coping stone.

PERPENDICULAR, *a.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire*, from L. *perpendicularis*.]

Something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb line.

Diet.

PERPENDICULAR, *a.* [L. *perpendicularis*, from *perpendicularis*, a plumb line; *perpendo*; *per* and *pendo*, to hang.]

1. Hanging or extending in a right line from any point towards the center of the earth or of gravity, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon.

2. In geometry, falling directly on another line at right angles. The line A is *perpendicular* to the line B.

PERPENDICULAR, *a.* A line falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon, that is, extending from some point in a right line towards the center of the earth or center of gravity, or any body standing in that direction.

2. In geometry, a line falling at right angles on another line, or making equal angles with it on each side.

Encyc.

PERPENDICULARITY, *n.* The state of being perpendicular.

Watts.

PERPENDICULARLY, *adv.* In a manner to fall on another line at right angles.

2. So as to fall on the plane of the horizon at right angles; in a direction towards the center of the earth or of gravity.

PERPENSION, *n.* [L. *perpendo*.] Consideration. [Not used.]

PERPESION, *n.* [L. *perpessio*, *perpetior*, to suffer; *per* and *patior*.] Suffering; endurance. [Not used.]

Pearson.

PERPETRATE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetro*; *per* and *patro*, to go through, to finish.]

To do; to commit; to perform; in an ill sense, that is, always used to express an evil act; as, to *perpetrate* a crime or an evil design.

Dryden.

PERPETRATED, *pp.* Done; committed; as an evil act.

PERPETRATING, *pp.* Committing; as a crime or evil act.

PERPETRATION, *n.* The act of committing a crime.

2. An evil action. *K. Charles.*

PERPETRATOR, *n.* One that commits a crime.

PERPETUAL, *a.* [Fr. *perpetuel*; L. *perpetuus*, from *perpes*, *perpetis*; *per* and *pes*, from a root signifying to pass.]

1. Never ceasing; continuing forever in future time; destined to be eternal; as a *perpetual* covenant; a *perpetual* statute. [Literally true with respect to the decrees of the Supreme Being.]

2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted; as a *perpetual* stream; the *perpetual* action of the heart and arteries.

3. Permanent; fixed; not temporary; as a *perpetual* law or edict; *perpetual* love or unity; *perpetual* incense. Ex. xxx.

4. Everlasting; endless.

5. Destructions are come to a *perpetual* end.

Ps. ix.

5. During the legal dispensation. Ex. xxix.

Perpetual curacy, is where all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage is endowed.

Blackstone.

Perpetual motion, motion that generates a power of continuing itself forever or indefinitely, by means of mechanism or some application of the force of gravity; not yet discovered, and probably impossible.

Perpetual screw, a screw that acts against the teeth of a wheel and continues its action without end.

Wilkins.

PERPETUALLY, *adv.* Constantly; continually; applied to things which proceed without intermission, or which occur frequently or at intervals, without limitation. A perennial spring flows *perpetually*; the weather varies *perpetually*.

The Bible and common prayer book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language.

Swift.

PERPETUATE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetuo*.] To make perpetual; to eternalize.

2. To cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; as, to *perpetuate* the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character. The monument in London *perpetuates* the remembrance of the conflagration in 1666. Medals may *perpetuate* the glories of a prince.

Addison.

3. To continue by repetition without limitation.

PERPETUATED, *pp.* Made perpetual; continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time.

PERPETUATING, *pp.* Continuing forever or indefinitely.

PERPETUATION, *n.* The act of making perpetual, or of preserving from extinction or oblivion through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time.

Brown.
PERPETUITY, *n.* [*L. perpetuitas.*] Endless duration; continuance to eternity.

2. Continued uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time; as the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions; and the *perpetuity* of fame.

3. Something of which there will be no end.

South.
PERPHOSPHATE, *n.* A phosphate in which the phosphoric acid is combined with an oxyd at the maximum of oxidation.

PERPLEX, *v. t.* [*L. perplexus, perplexor; per and plector,* to twist, from the root of *Gr. πλέω, L. plico,* to fold.]

1. To make intricate; to involve; to entangle; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled.

What was thought obscure, *perplexed* and too hard for our weak parts, will be open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to tense with suspense, anxiety or ambiguity.

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke.*
We are *perplexed*, but not in despair. 2 *Cor.* iv.

3. To plague; to vex. *Glanville.*

PERPLEX, *a.* Intricate; difficult. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

PERPLEXED, *pp.* Made intricate; embarrassed; puzzled.

PERPLEXEDLY, *adv.* Intricately; with involuption.

PERPLEXEDNESS, *n.* Intricacy; difficulty from want of order or precision.

2. Embarrassment of mind from doubt or uncertainty.

PERPLEXITY, *n.* Intricacy; entanglement. The jury were embarrassed by the *perplexity* of the case.

2. Embarrassment of mind; disturbance from doubt, confusion, difficulty or anxiety.

Perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a frenzy. *Hooker.*

PERQUADRISULPHATE, *n.* A sulphate with four proportions of sulphuric acid combined with a maximum oxyd.

Silliman.
PERQUISITE, *n. s* as *z.* [*L. perquisitus, perquiri*; *per* and *quero,* to seek.]

A fee or pecuniary allowance to an officer for services, beyond his ordinary salary or settled wages; or a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service, in lieu of an annual salary. [*The latter is the common acceptation of the word in America.*]

PERQUISITED, *a.* Supplied with perquisites. [*A bad word and not used.*]

Savage.
PERQUISITION, *n. s* as *z.* [*L. perquisitus.*] An accurate inquiry or search.

Amisworth.
PERROQUET, *n.* [*Fr.*] A species of parrot; also, the Alca Pittacula, an aquatic

fowl inhabiting the isles of Japan and the western shores of America. *Pennant.*

PERRY, *n.* [*Fr. poire,* from *poire, W. pír,* a pear.]

The juice of pears, which being clarified by fermentation, is a pleasant drink.

PERSCUTATION, *n.* [*L. percutatio, percutor.*] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

PERSECUTE, *v. t.* [*Fr. persecuter*; *It. persequiare*; *Sp. perseguir*; *L. perseguor*; *per* and *sequor,* to pursue. See *Seek* and *Essay.*]

1. In a general sense, to pursue in a manner to injure, vex or afflict; to harass with unjust punishment or penalties for supposed offenses; to inflict pain from hatred or malignity.

2. Appropriately, to afflict, harass or destroy for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship. Thus Nero *persecuted* the Christians by crucifying some, burning others, and condemning others to be worried by dogs. See *Acts* xxii.

3. To harass with solicitations or importunity.

PERSECUTED, *pp.* Harassed by troubles or punishments unjustly inflicted, particularly for religious opinions.

PERSECUTING, *pp.* Pursuing with enmity or vengeance, particularly for adherence to a particular religion.

PERSECUTION, *n.* The act or practice of persecuting; the infliction of pain, punishment or death upon others unjustly, particularly for adhering to a religious creed or mode of worship, either by way of penalty or for compelling them to renounce their principles. Historians enumerate ten *persecutions* suffered by the Christians, beginning with that of Nero, A. D. 31, and ending with that of Diocletian, A. D. 303 to 313.

2. The state of being persecuted.

Our necks are under *persecution*; we labor and have no rest. *Lam. v.*

PERSECUTOR, *n.* One that persecutes; one that pursues another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

Henry rejected the pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption beside, and became a cruel *persecutor*. *Steff.*

PERSEVERANCE, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. perseverantia.* See *Persevere.*]

1. Persistence in any thing undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun; applied alike to good or evil.

Perseverance keeps honor bright. *Shak.*
Patience and *perseverance* overcome the greatest difficulties. *Clairissa.*

2. In theology, continuance in a state of grace to a state of glory; sometimes called *final perseverance*. *Hammond.*

PÉRSEVERANT, *a.* Constant in pursuit of an undertaking. [*Not used.*]

Amisworth.
PERSEVERE, *v. i.* [*L. persevero.*] The last component part of this word, *severo*, must be the same as in *asservo*, with the radical *se*, not fixed or continued. So *perisid* is formed with *per* and *sisto*, to stand. *Constant* and *continue* have a like primary sense. So we say, to *hold on.*]

To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken; applied alike to good and evil.

Thou art happy, if they know
Their happiness, and *persevere* upright!
Milton.

To *persevere* in any evil course, makes you unhappy in this life. *Wake.*

PERSEVERING, *pp.* Persisting in any business or course begun.

2. *a.* Constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise; as a *persevering* student.

PERSEVERINGLY, *adv.* With perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

PERSEIFLAGE, *n.* [*Fr.* from *perseiffer*; *L. sibilo,* to hiss.] A jeering; ridicule.

H. More.
PERSIMMON, *n.* A tree and its fruit, a species of *Evosyros*, a native of the states south of New York. The fruit is like a plum, and when not ripe, very astringent.

Meads.
PERIST, *v. i.* [*L. persisto*; *per* and *sisto*, to stand or be fixed.]

To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to persevere. [*Perisist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.]

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison.*

PERSISTENCE, *n.* The state of persisting; steady pursuit of what is undertaken; perseverant; as a cool or evil course, more generally in that which is evil and injurious to others, or unadvisable.

2. Obstancy; contumacy. *Shak.*

PERSISTENT, *a.* In *botany*, continuing

PERSISTING, *a.* without withering; opposed to *marcescent*; as a *persisting* stigma; continuing after the corol is withered, as a *persistent* calyx; continuing after the leaves drop off, as a *persisted* stipule; remaining on the plant till the fruit is ripe, or till after the summer is over, as a *persistent* leaf. *Lee. Martyn.*

PERSISTING, *pp.* Continuing in the prosecution of an undertaking; persevering.

PERSISTIVE, *a.* Steady in pursuit; not receding from a purpose or undertaking; persevering. *Shak.*

PERSON, *n. persn.* [*L. persona*; said to be compounded of *per*, through or by, and *sonus*, sound; a Latin word signifying primarily a mask used by actors on the stage.]

1. An individual human being consisting of body and soul. We apply the word to *living* beings only, possessed of a rational nature; the body when dead is not called a *person*. It is applied alike to a man, woman or child.

A *person* is a thinking intelligent being. *Locke.*

2. A man, woman or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for *persons* is far more easy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. *Syrat.*

3. A human being, considered with respect

to the living body or corporeal existence only. The form of her person is elegant. You'll find her person difficult to gain.

Dryden.
The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their persons showed no want of courage. *Bacon.*

4. A human being, indefinitely; one; a man. Let a person's attainments be never so great, he should remember he is frail and imperfect.

5. A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; character. A player appears in the person of king Lear. These tables, Cicero pronounced under the person of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers. *Baker.*

6. Character of office.

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the person of a magistrate and that of a friend. *South.*

7. In grammar, the nominative to a verb; the agent that performs or the patient that suffers any thing affirmed by a verb; as, *I write*; *he is smitten*; *she is beloved*; the rain descends in torrents. *I*, *thou*, or *you*, he, she or it, are called the first, second and third persons. Hence we apply the word person to the termination or modified form of the verb used in connection with the persons; as the first or the third person of the verb; the verb is in the second person.

8. In law, an artificial person, is a corporation or holy politic. *Blackstone.*
In person, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative.

The king in person visits all around. *Dryden.*

PERSON, *v. t.* To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image. [Not in use.] *Milton.*

PERSONABLE, *a.* Having a well formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance; as a personable man or woman. *Raleigh.*

2. In law, enabled to maintain pleas in court. *Cowell.*

3. Having capacity to take any thing granted or given. *Flougen.*

[The two latter senses, I believe, are little used.]

PERSONAGE, *n.* [F. *personnage.*] A man or woman of distinction; as an illustrious personage.

2. Exterior appearance; stature; air; as a tall personage; a stately personage. *Shak. Hayward.*

3. Character assumed.

The Venetians, naturally grave, love to give in to the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false personage. *Addison.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and personages of this fable. *Brown.*

PERSONAL, *a.* [L. *personalis.*] Belonging to men or women, not to things, not real. Every man so termed by way of personal difference only. *Hooker.*

2. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character.

The words are conditional; if thou doest well; and so personal to Cain. *Locke.*

Character and success depend more on personal effort than on any external advantages. *J. Hayes.*

So we speak of personal pride, personal reflections.

3. Pertaining to the corporeal nature; exterior; corporal; as personal charms or accomplishments. *Addison.*

4. Present in person; not acting by representative; as a personal interview.

The immediate and personal speaking of God almighty to Abraham, Job and Moses. *White.*
Personal estate, in law, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person; as money, jewels, furniture, &c. as distinguished from real estate in land and houses.

Personal action, in law, a suit or action by which a man claims a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it; or wherein he claims satisfaction in damages for an injury to his person or property; an action founded on contract or on tort or wrong; as an action on a debt or promise, or an action for a trespass, assault or defamatory words; opposed to real actions, or such as concern real property. *Blackstone.*
Personal identity, in metaphysics, sameness of being, of which consciousness is the evidence.

Personal verb, in grammar, a verb conjugated in the three persons; thus called in distinction from an impersonal verb, which has the third person only. *Encyc.*
PERSONAL, *n.* A movable. [Not in use.]
PERSONALITY, *n.* That which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality.

The personality of an intelligent being extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*

2. Direct application or applicability to a person; as the personality of a remark.

PERSONALLY, *adv.* In person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute; as, to be personally present; to deliver a letter personally. They personally declared their assent to the measure.

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and personally to the king. *Bacon.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.

The converted man is personally the same he was before. *Rogers.*

PERSONATE, *v. t.* To represent by a fictitious or assumed character so as to pass for the person represented. *Bacon.*

2. To represent by action or appearance; to assume the character and act the part of another.

3. To pretend hypocritically. [Little used.] *Sieff.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign; as a personated devotion. *Hammond.*

5. To resemble.

The lofty cedar personates thee. *Shak.*

6. To make a representation of, as in picture. *Ola.*

7. To describe. *Ola.*

8. To celebrate loudly. [1. *persona.*] [Not used.] *Milton.*

PERSONATE, *a.* [L. *persona*, a mask.] Masked. A personate corol is irregular and closed by a kind of palate; or rurgent, but closed between the lips by the palate. *Smith. Linne.*

PERSONATION, *n.* The counterfeiting of the person and character of another. *Bacon.*

PERSONATOR, *n.* One who assumes the character of another. *B. Jonson.*

2. One that acts or performs. *B. Jonson.*

PERSONIFICATION, *n.* [From *personify.*] The giving to an inanimate being the figure of the sentiments and language of a rational being; prosopopeia; as, "Confusion heard his voice." *Milton.*

PERSONIFIED, *pp.* Represented with the attributes of a person.

PERSONIFY, *v. t.* [L. *persona* and *facio.*] To give animation to inanimate objects; to ascribe to an inanimate being the sentiments, actions or language of a rational being or person, or to represent an inanimate being with the affections and actions of a person. Thus we say, the plants *third* for rain.

The trees said to the fig-tree, come thou, and reign over us. *Judges ix.*

PERSONIFYING, *pp.* Giving to an inanimate being the attributes of a person.

PERSONIZE, *v. t.* To personify. [Not much used.] *Richardson.*

PERSPECTIVE, *a.* [infra.] Pertaining to the science of optics; optical. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to the art of perspective. *Encyc.*

PERSPECTIVE, *n.* [Fr.; *It. prospettiva*; Sp. *perspectiva*; from L. *perspicio*; *per* and *specio*, to see.]

1. A glass through which objects are viewed. *Temple.*

2. The art of drawing on a plane surface true resemblances or pictures of objects, as the objects appear to the eye from any distance and situation, real and imaginary; as the rules of perspective. *Encyc.*

3. A representation of objects in perspective. *Encyc.*

4. View; vista; as perspectives of pleasant shades. *Dryden.*

5. A kind of painting, often seen in gardens and at the end of a gallery, designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape or the like.

Aerial perspective, the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light, shade and colors of objects, according to their distances and the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen. *Encyc.*

PERSPECTIVELY, *adv.* Optically; through a glass; by representation. *Shak.*

PERSPICABLE, *a.* Discernible. *Herbert.*

PERSPICACIOUS, *a.* [L. *perspicax*, from *perspicio.*]

1. Quick sighted; sharp of sight.

2. Of acute discernment. *South.*

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, *n.* Acuteness of sight.

PERSPICACITY, *n.* [L. *perspicacitas.*]

1. Acuteness of sight; quickness of sight.

2. Acuteness of discernment or understanding. *South.*

PERSPICACY, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment. *B. Jonson.*

PERSPICIL, *n.* [L. *per* and *speculum*, a glass.]

An optic glass. [Little used.] *Craslav. Glanville.*

PERSPICUITY, *n.* [Fr. *perspicuité*; L. *perspicuitas*, from *perspicio*.]
 1. Transparency; clearness; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
 2. Clearness to mental vision; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or author. *Perspicuity* is the first excellence of writing or speaking.
PERSPICUOUS, *a.* [L. *perspicuus*.] Transparent; translucent. [*Little used.*] *Peacham.*
 2. Clear to the understanding; that may be clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous. Language is *perspicuous* when it readily presents to the reader or hearer the precise ideas which are intended to be expressed. Meaning, sense or signification is *perspicuous*, when it is clearly and easily comprehended.
PERSPICUOUSLY, *adv.* Clearly; plainly; in a manner to be easily understood. *Bacon.*
PERSPICUOUSNESS, *n.* Clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity.
 [We generally apply *perspicuous* to objects of intellect, and *conscious* to objects of ocular sight.]
PERSPIRABILITY, *n.* [from *perspirable*.] The quality of being perspirable.
PERSPIRABLE, *a.* [from L. *perspiro*. See *Perspire*.]
 1. That may be perspired; that may be evacuated through the pores of the skin. *Arbuthnot.*
 2. Emitting perspiration. [*Not proper.*] *Bacon.*
PERSPIRATION, *n.* [L. *perspiro*. See *Perspire*.]
 1. The act of perspiring; excretion by the cuticular pores; evacuation of the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin. *Encyc. Arbuthnot.*
 2. Matter perspired.
PERSPIRATIVE, *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.
PERSPIRATORY, *a.* Perspirative. *Berkley.*
PERSPIRE, *v. i.* [L. *per* and *spiro*, to breathe.]
 1. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin; as, a person *perspires* freely.
 2. To be evacuated or excreted through the pores of the skin; as, a fluid *perspires*.
PERSPIRE, *v. t.* To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin. *Sualet.*
PERSPIRING, *v. t.* *perstring'*. [L. *persstringo*; *per* and *stringo*, to graze or brush.] To graze; to glance on. *Barton.*
PERSUADABLE, *a.* [See *Persuade*.] That may be persuaded.
PERSUADABLY, *adv.* So as to be persuaded.
PERSUADE, *v. t.* [L. *persuadeo*; *per* and *suado*, to urge or incite.]
 1. To influence by argument, advice, intreaty or expostulation; to draw or incline the will to a determination by presenting motives to the mind.

I should be glad, if I could *persuade* him to write such another criticism on any thing of mine. *Dryden.*
 Almost thou *persuaded* me to be a christian. *Acts xxvi.*
 2. To convince by argument, or reasons offered; or to convince by reasons suggested by reflection or deliberation, or by evidence presented in any manner to the mind.
 Beloved, we are *persuaded* better things of you. *Heb. vi.*
 3. To incite by argument or expostulation. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*
 4. To treat by persuasion. [*Not in use.*]
PERSUADED, *pp.* Influenced or shak-
 ed to an opinion or determination by argu-
 ment, advice or reasons suggested; con-
 vinced; induced.
PERSUADER, *n.* One that persuades or
 influences another. *Bacon.*
 2. That which incites.
 Hunger and thirst at once,
 Powerful *persuaders*! *Milton.*
PERSUADING, *ppr.* Influencing by mo-
 tives presented.
PERSUASIBILITY, *n.* Capability of be-
 ing persuaded. *Hallwell.*
PERSUASIBLE, *a.* [L. *persuasibilis*.] That
 may be persuaded or influenced by rea-
 sons offered.
PERSUASIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of
 being influenced by persuasion.
PERSUASION, *n. s* as *z.* [Fr. from L.
persuasio.]
 1. The act of persuading; the act of in-
 fluencing the mind by arguments or reasons
 offered, or by any thing that moves the
 mind or passions, or inclines the will to a
 determination.
 For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*.
Otey.
 2. The state of being persuaded or convin-
 ced; settled opinion or conviction pro-
 ceeding from arguments and reasons of-
 fered by others, or suggested by one's own
 reflections.
 When we have no other certainty of being
 in the right, but our own *persuasion* that we
 are so— *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 3. A creed or belief; or a sect or party ad-
 hering to a creed or system of opinions;
 as men of the same *persuasion*; all *per-*
suasions concur in the measure.
PERSUASIVE, *a.* Having the power of
 persuading; influencing the mind or pas-
 sions; as *persuasive* eloquence; *persuasive*
 evidence. *Hooker. South.*
PERSUASIVELY, *adv.* In such a manner
 as to persuade or convince. *Milton.*
PERSUASIVENESS, *n.* The quality of
 having influence on the mind or passions.
Taylor.
PERSUASORY, *a.* Having power or ten-
 dency to persuade. *Brown.*
PERSULPHATE, *n.* A combination of
 sulphuric acid with the peroxid of iron.
Webster's Manual.
PERT, *a.* [W. *per*, smart, spruce; prob-
 ably allied to *perk*, primarily erect, from
 shooting up or forward.]
 1. Lively; brisk; smart.
 Awake the *per*t and nimble spirit of mirth. *Shak.*
 On the lawny sands and shelves,
 Trip the *per*t fairies, and the dapper elves. *Milton.*

2. Forward; saucy; bold; indecorously
 free.
 A lady bids me in a very *per*t manner mind
 my own affairs— *Addison.*
PERTA'IN, *v. i.* [L. *pertineo*; *per* and *teneo*,
 to hold; *it. pertenero*.]
 1. To belong; to be the property, right or
 duty of.
 Men hate those who affect honor by ambi-
 tion, which *pertaineth* not to them. *Hayward.*
 He took the fortified cities which *pertained*
 to Judah. 2 Kings xii.
 It *pertains* to the governor to open the ports
 by proclamation. *Anon.*
 2. To have relation to. *Acts i.*
PERTERBRATION, *n.* [L. *per* and *ter-*
erbratio.] The act of boring through.
Ainsworth.
PERTINACIOUS, *a.* [L. *pernixus*; *per*
 and *teneo*, to hold.]
 1. Holding or adhering to any opinion, pur-
 pose or design with obstinacy; obstinate;
 perversely resolute or persistent; as *per-*
nacious in opinion; a man of *pernacious*
 confidence. *Walton.*
 2. Resolute; firm; constant; steady.
 Diligence is a steady, constant, *pernacious*
 study— *South.*
 [This word often implies a censurable de-
 gree of firmness or constancy, like *ob-*
stinacy.]
PERTINACIOUSLY, *adv.* Obstinate; in-
 with firm or perversely adherence to opin-
 ion or purpose. He *perniciously* main-
 tains his first opinions.
PERTINACIOUSNESS, *n.* [L. *pernacia*.]
PERTINACITY, *n.* { *n.* [L. *pernacia*.]
 { *m.* [L. *pernacia*.]
 Firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or pur-
 pose; obstinacy. He pursues his scheme
 with *pernacity*.
 2. Resolution; constancy.
PERTINACY, *n.* [supra.] Obstinacy; stub-
 bornness; persistency; resolution; stead-
 iness. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*
PERTINENCE, { *n.* [L. *pernitas*, *pernicio*;
 { *n.* [L. *pernitas*, *pernicio*, to hold.]
 Justice of relation to the subject or mat-
 ter in hand; fitness; appositeness; suit-
 ableness.
 I have shown the fitness and *perniteny* of
 the apostle's discourse to the persons he ad-
 dressed. *Bentley.*
PERTINENT, *a.* [L. *pernitas*.] Related
 to the subject or matter in hand; just to
 the purpose; adapted to the end propo-
 sed; apposite; not foreign to the thing
 intended. We say, he used an argument
pertinent to his subject or design. The
 discourse abounds with *pertinent* remarks.
 He gave *pertinent* answers to the ques-
 tions.
 2. Regarding; concerning; belonging. [*Lit-*
tle used.] *Hooker.*
PERTINENTLY, *adv.* Appositely; to the
 purpose. He answered *pernitenly*.
PERTINENTNESS, *n.* Appositeness.
PERTINGENT, *a.* [L. *pernitas*.] Reach-
 ing to.
PERTLY, *adv.* Briskly; smartly; with
 prompt boldness.
 2. Saucily; with indecorous confidence or
 boldness. *Swaft.*
PERTNESS, *n.* Briskness; smartness; bold-
 ness; forward promptness or bold-
 ness; implying less than *effrontery* or *im-*
udence.

Pertness and ignorance may ask a question in three lines, which it will cost learning and ingenuity thirty pages to answer. *G. Spring.*

3. Petty liveness; sprightliness without force, dignity or solidity.

There is in Shalshbury's works a lively *pertness* and a parade of literature. *Watts.*

PERTURB, *v. t.* [*per-turbo*; and *turbo*, properly to turn, or to stir by turning.]

1. To disturb; to agitate; to disquiet.
 2. To disorder; to confuse. *Brown.*
- [This verb is little used. The participle is in use.]

PERTURBATION, *n.* [*L. perturbatio.*]

1. Disquiet or agitation of mind. *Milton.*
2. Restlessness of passions; great uneasiness.

3. Disturbance; disorder; commotion in public affairs. *Bacon.*

4. Disturbance of passions; commotion of spirit. *B. Janson.*

5. Cause of disquiet.

O polished *perturbation*, golden care!

PERTURBATOR, } *n.* One that disturbs
PERTURBER, } or raises commotion.

[*Little used.*]

PERTURBED, *pp.* Disturbed; agitated; disquieted.

Rest. rest. perturbed spirit. *Shak.*

PERTURSE, } *a.* [*L. pertusio, pertundo*;
PERTURSED, } *per* and *tundo*, to beat.]

1. Punched; pierced with holes.
2. In *botany*, full of hollow dots on the surface, as a leaf.

PERTURSION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [*L. pertusio, pertundo.*]

1. The act of punching, piercing or thrusting through with a pointed instrument.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was by stabling or *pertusion*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A little hole made by punching; a perforation. *Bacon.*

PERUKE, *n.* [Fr. *peruque*; *It. perucca*; *Sp. peluca*; *D. paraük*; *G. perücke*; *Sw. peruk.*]

An artificial cap of hair; a periwig. *Witseman.*

PERUKE-MAKER, *n.* A maker of perukes; a wig-maker.

PERUSAL, *n.* *s* as *z*. [from *peruse.*] The act of reading.

This treatise requires application in the *perusal*. *Woodward.*

2. Careful view or examination. [Unusual.] *Tuttler.*

PERUSE, *v. l. s* as *z*. [Some of the senses of this word would lead to the inference that it is from the Latin *peruseo*. If not, I know not its origin.]

1. To read, or to read with attention. *Addison.*

2. To observe; to examine with careful survey. *Obs.*

I have *perused* 'd him well. *Shak.*
Myself I then *perus'd*, and limb by limb Survey'd. *Milton.*

PERUSED, *pp.* Read; observed; examined.

PERUSER, *n.* One that reads or examines.

PERUSING, *pp.* Reading; examining.

PERUVIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Peru, in South America.

Peruvian bark, the bark of the Cinelona, a tree of Peru; called also *Jesuits' bark*. The taste is bitter and pungent, and it is used as an astringent and tonic, in cases of debility, and particularly as a febrifuge in intermittents.

PERVADE, *v. t.* [*L. pervado*; *per* and *vado*, to go, Eng. to wade.]

1. To pass through an aperture, pore or interstice; to permeate; as liquors that *pervade* the pores. *Newton.*

2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing and into every minute part.

What but God *Pervades*, adjusts and agitates the whole?

3. We use this verb in a transitive form to express a passive or an intransitive signification. Thus when we say, "the electric fluid *pervades* the earth," or "the ether *pervades* the universe," we mean only that the fluid is diffused through the earth or universe, or exists in all parts of them. So when we say, "a spirit of conciliation *pervades* all classes of men," we may mean that such a spirit *passes* through all classes, or it exists among all classes.

PERVADED, *pp.* Passed through; permeated; penetrated in every part.

PERVADING, *pp.* Passing through or over to every part of a thing.

PERVASION, *n.* *s* as *z*. The act of pervading or passing through the whole extent of a thing. *Boyle.*

PERVERSE, *a.* *pervers'*. [*L. perversus*. See *Pervert*.]

1. Literally, turned aside; hence, distorted from the right. *Milton.*

2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable.

To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain. *Dryden.*

3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.

I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay. *Shak.*

PERVERSELY, *adv.* *perversly*. With intent to vex; crossly; peevishly; obstinately in the wrong. *Locke. Siefh.*

PERVERSENESS, *n.* *perversness*. Disposition to cross or vex; untractableness; crossness of temper; a disposition unemploying, unaccommodating or acting in opposition to what is proper or what is desired by others.

Her whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain Through her *perverseness*. *Milton.*

2. Perversion. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

PERVERSION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. perversus*.]

The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse. We speak of the *perversion* of the laws, when they are misinterpreted or misapplied; a *perversion* of reason, when it is misemployed; a *perversion* of Scripture, when it is willfully misinterpreted or misapplied, &c.

PERVERTSITY, *n.* *Perverseness*; crossness; disposition to thwart or cross.

PERVERTIVE, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

PERVERT, *v. t.* [*L. perverto*; *per* and *verto*, to turn.]

1. To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end; as, to *pervert* reason by misdirecting it; to *pervert* the laws by misinterpreting and misapplying them; to *pervert* justice; to *pervert* the meaning of an author; to *pervert* nature; to *pervert* truth. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To turn from the right; to corrupt.

He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve. *Milton.*

PERVERTED, *pp.* Turned from right to wrong; distorted; corrupted; misinterpreted; misemployed.

PERVERTER, *n.* One that perverts or turns from right to wrong; one that distorts, misinterprets or misapplies.

PERVERTIBLE, *a.* That may be perverted. *Ainsworth.*

PERVERTING, *pp.* Turning from right to wrong; distorting; misinterpreting; misapplying; corrupting.

[*Pervert*, when used of persons, usually implies evil design.]

PERVESTIGATE, *v. t.* [*L. pervestigo*; *per* and *vestigo*, to trace; *vestigium*, a track.] To find out by research. *Cockeram.*

PERVESTIGATION, *n.* Diligent inquiry; thorough research. *Chillingworth.*

PERVICIOUS, *a.* [*L. pervicax*; composed perhaps of *per* and *Teutonic weigan*, to strive or contend.]

Very obstinate; stubborn; willfully contrary or refractory. *Denham.*

PERVICIOUSLY, *adv.* With willful obstinacy.

PERVICIOUSNESS, } *n.* Stubborn-
PERVICACITY, } ness; willful obstinacy. [*Little used.*]

PERVIOUS, *a.* [*L. pervius*; *per* and *via*, way, or from the root of that word.]

1. Admitting passage; that may be penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable. We say, glass is *pervious* to light; a porous stone is *pervious* to water; a wood is *pervious* or not *pervious* to a body of troops.

A country *pervious* to the arms and authority of the conqueror. *Gibbon.*

2. That may be penetrated by the mental sight.

By darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Taylor.*

3. Pervading; permeating; as *pervious* fire. [Not proper.] *Prior.*

PERVIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of admitting passage or of being penetrated; as the *perviousness* of glass to light. *Boyle.*

PESADE, *n.* [Fr. *passade*. See *Pass*.]

The motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing. *Fur. Diet.*

PESO, *n.* [supra.] A Spanish coin weighing an ounce; a piaster; a piece of eight. *Sp. Diet.*

PES SARY, *n.* [Fr. *pesaire*; *It. pessario*; *L. pessus*.]

A solid substance composed of wool, lint or linen, mixed with powder, oil, wax, &c. made round and long like a finger, to be introduced into the neck of the matrix for the cure of some disorder. *Encyc.*

An instrument that is introduced into the va-

gina to support the uterus. It is made of wood, elastic gum, waxed linen, &c.

Hooper. Cooper.

PEST, *n.* [Fr. *peste*; L. *pestis*; It. *peste*, whence *appesare*, to infect or corrupt, *Sp. apeslar*. These words may be allied to *pega* or *throw down*, or to a verb of that family. The primary sense is probably to strike or beat, hence a stroke. See Class B. No. 25, 33, 48.]

1. Plague; pestilence; a fatal epidemic disease.

Let fierce Achilles

The god propitiate, and the pest assuage.

Popo.

2. Any thing very noxious, mischievous or destructive. The talebearer, the gambler, the libertine, the drunkard, are *pests* to society.

Of all virtues justice is the best;

Valor without it is a common pest.

Walter.

PESTER, *v. t.* [Fr. *pester*.] To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with little vexations.

We are *pestered* with mice and rats. *Moro.*

A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their insufferable stuff. *Dryden.*

2. To encumber. *Miltono.*

PEST'ERED, *pp.* Troubled; disturbed; annoyed.

PEST'ERER, *n.* One that troubles or harasses with vexation.

PEST'ERING, *ppr.* Troubling; disturbing.

PEST'EROUS, *a.* Encumbering; burdensome. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

PESTHOUSE, *n.* A house or hospital for persons infected with any contagious and mortal disease.

PESTIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *pestis*, plague, and *fero*, to produce.]

1. Pestilential; noxious to health; malignant; infectious; contagious.

Arbutnot.

2. Noxious to peace, to morals or to society; mischievous; destructive.

3. Troublesome; vexatious. *Shak.*

PESTILENCE, *n.* [L. *pestilentia*, from *pestilis*, *pestis*, plague.]

1. Plague, appropriately so called; but in a general sense, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic and mortal.

Shak.

2. Corruption or moral disease destructive to happiness.

Profligate habits carry *pestilence* into the bosom of domestic society. *J. M. Mason.*

PESTILENT, *a.* [L. *pestilens*, from *pestis*, plague.]

1. Producing the plague, or other malignant, contagious disease; noxious to health and life; as a *pestilent* air or climate. *Bacon.*

2. Mischievous; noxious to morals or society; destructive; in a general sense; as *pestilent* books.

3. Troublesome; mischievous; making disturbance; corrupt; as a *pestilent* fellow. Acts xxiv.

PESTILENTIAL, *a.* Partaking of the nature of the plague or other infectious disease; as a *pestilential* fever.

2. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; as *pestilential* vapors.

3. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.

South.

PESTILENTLY, *adv.* Mischievously; destructively.

PESTILLATION, *n.* [from L. *pistillum*, Eng. *pestle*.]

The act of pounding and bruising in a mortar. [Little used.] *Brown.*

PESTLE, *n. pes'l.* [L. *pistillum*, and probably *pinso*, for *piso*, to pound or beat; Sw. *priska*, to strike. See *Pest*.]

An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar. *Locke.*

Pestle of pork, a gammon of bacon.

Jinsworth.

PET, *n.* [This word may be contracted from *petulant*, or belong to the root of that word. *Pecorish*, which is evidently a contracted word, may be from the same root.]

A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent.

Life given for noble purposes must not be thrown away in a *pet*, nor whined away in love.

Coldier.

PET, *n.* [formerly *peat*. Qu. W. *peth*, a little; *pethan*, a babe or little thing; D. *bout*, a duck or dear; Ir. *baidh*, love; L. *peto*, or

Gr. *παιος*, *παιεω*. In Pers. *پت* *bat* is an idol, a dear friend, a mistress. In Russ. *pitay* signifies to feed, nourish or bring up. The real origin of the word is doubtful.]

1. A cude lamb; a lamb brought up by hand.

2. A fondling; any little animal fondled and indulged. *Trotter.*

PET, *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

PETAL, *n.* [Fr. *petale*; Gr. *πεταλον*, from *πτερο*, to expand, L. *patco*. Class lhd. No. 65. &c.]

In botany, a flower leaf. In flowers of one *petal*, the corol and *petal* are the same. In flowers of several *petals*, the corol is the whole, and the *petals* are the parts, or the *petal* is one of the leaves of which the whole corol is composed. *Martyn.*

PETALED, *a.* Having petals; as a *petalaed* flower; opposed to *apetalous*. This word is much used in compounds; as *one-petaled*; *three-petaled*.

PETALINE, *a.* Pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal; as a *petaline* nectary. *Barton.*

PETALISM, *n.* [Gr. *πεταλισμος*. See *Petal*.]

A form of sentence among the ancient Syracusans, by which they proscribed a citizen whose wealth or popularity alarmed their jealousy, or who was suspected of aspiring to sovereign power; temporary proscription, or banishment for five years. The mode was to give their votes by writing his name on a leaf. *Petalism* in Syracuse answered to *ostracism* in Athens. *Encyc. Cyc.*

PETALITE, *n.* [Gr. *πεταλον*, a leaf.] A rare mineral occurring in masses, having a foliated structure; its color milk white or shaded with gray, red or green. The new alkali, lithia, was first discovered in this mineral. *Cleveland.*

PETALOID, *a.* [petal and Gr. *ειδος*, form.] Having the form of petals.

Barbon. Rufinesque.

PET'AL-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a petal.

PET'ARD, *n.* [It. Sp. *petardo*; Fr. *petard*.]

An engine of war made of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, to be loaded with powder and fixed on a madder or plank, and used to break gates, barricades, draw-bridges and the like, by explosion. *Encyc.*

PETE'CHIE, *n.* [Sp. *petecquia*; It. *petecchia*.]

Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers.

PETE'CHIAL, *a.* [Sp. *petecquial*; It. *petecchiale*.]

Spotted. A *petechial* fever is a malignant fever accompanied with purple spots on the skin.

PETER, *v.* [See *Salt-peter*.]

PETE'REL, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus *Procellaria*.

PETERPENCE, *n.* A tax or tribute formerly paid by the English people to the pope; being a penny for every house, payable at Lammas day. It was called also *Romescot*. *Hall.*

PET'ERWORT, *n.* A plant.

PET'IOLAR, *a.* Pertaining to a petiole.

PET'IOLARY, *a.* or proceeding from it; as a *petiolar* tendril.

2. Formed from a petiole; as a *petiolar* bud.

3. Growing on a petiole; as a *petiolar* gland. *Martyn.*

PET'IOLATE, *a.* Growing on a petiole; **PET'IOLED**, *a.* as a *petiolate* leaf. *Martyn.*

PET'IOLE, *n.* [L. *petiolus*, probably a diminutive from *pes*, *pedis*.]

In botany, a leaf-stalk; the foot-stalk of a leaf. *Martyn.*

PET'IT, *a. pet'ity.* [Fr. See *Petty*.] Small; little; mean. *South.*

This word *petit* is now generally written *petty*.

Petit constable, an inferior civil officer subordinate to a jury, the high constable.

Petit jury, a jury of twelve freeholders who are empaneled to try causes at the bar of a court; so called in distinction from the grand jury, which tries the truth of indictments.

Petit larceny, the stealing of goods of the value of twelve pence, or under that amount; opposed to *grand larceny*.

Petit serjeanty, in English law, the tenure of lands of the king, by the service of rendering to him annually some implement of war, as a bow, an arrow, a sword, lance, &c.

Petit treason, the crime of killing a person, to whom the offender owes duty or subjection. Thus it is *petit treason* for a wife to kill her husband, or a servant his lord or master. *Blackstone.*

PET'IT-MAITRE, *n. pet'ity-maitre.* [Fr. a little master.]

A spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop; a coxcomb. *Addison.*

PET'I'TION, *n.* [L. *petitio*, from *peto*, to ask, properly to urge or press, Sax. *bid-dan*, Goth. *bidjan*, Gr. *bitten*, D. *bidden*, Sw. *bedha*, Dan. *beder*, Sp. *pedir*, Arm. *pidi*, Ir. *impidim*, Corn. *pidcha*. Qu.

Ch. 22 to supplicate. See Class Bd. No. 57. (G. 64.)

1. In a general sense, a request, supplication or prayer; but chiefly and appropriately, a solemn or formal supplication; a prayer addressed by a person to the Supreme Being, for something needed or desired, or a branch or particular article of prayer.

Law.

2. A formal request or supplication, verbal or written; particularly, a written application from an inferior to a superior, whether to a single person clothed with power, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favor, grant, right or mercy.

3. The paper containing a supplication or solicitation. Much of the time of our legislative bodies is consumed in attending to private petitions. The speaker's table is often loaded with petitions. Petitions to the king of Great Britain must contain nothing reflecting on the administration.

Encyc.

PETITION, *v. t.* To make a request to; to ask from; to solicit particularly, to make supplication to a superior, in favor or right; as, to petition the legislature; to petition a court of chancery.

The mother petitioned her goddess to bestow on them the greatest gift that could be given.

Johnson.

PETITIONARILY, *adv.* By way of begging the question.

Brown.

PETITIONARY, *a.* Supplicatory; coming with a petition.

Parlon thy petitionary countrymen. *Shak.*

2. Containing a petition or request; as a petitionary prayer; a petitionary epistle.

Hooker. Swift.

PETITIONER, *n.* One that presents a petition, either verbal or written.

PETITIONING, *ppr.* Asking as a favor, grant, right or mercy; supplicating.

PETITIONING, *n.* The act of asking or soliciting; solicitation; supplication. Tumultuous petitioning is made penal by statute.

PETITORY, *a.* Petitioning; soliciting. [*Not used.*]

Brewer.

PETONG', *n.* The Chinese name of a species of copper of a white color. It is sometimes confounded with tengu.

Pinkerton.

PETRA'AN, *a.* [*L. petra, a rock.*] Pertaining to rock or stone.

Faber.

PETRES'CENT, *n.* The process of changing into stone.

Kirwan.

PETRES'CENT, *a.* [*Gr. πέτρος, a stone, L. petra.*]

Converting into stone; changing into stony hardness.

Boyle.

PETRIFICATION, *n.* [*See Petrify.*] The process of changing into stone; the conversion of wood or any animal or vegetable substance into stone or a body of stony hardness.

When the water in which wood is lodged is slightly impregnated with petrescent particles, the petrification very slowly takes place.

Kirwan.

2. That which is converted from animal or vegetable substance into stone.

—The calcareous petrification called oolite.

Kirwan.

An organized body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities.

Cuv.

3. In popular usage, a body incrustated with stony matter; an incrustation.

Ed. Encyc.

PETRIFACTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to petrification.

2. Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.

Brown.

PETRIFIC, *a.* Having power to convert into stone.

Milton.

The cold, dry, petrific mace of a false and unbeneficial philosophy.

Burke.

PETRIFICATE, *v. t.* To petrify. [*Not used.*]

Hall.

PETRIFICATION, *n.* The process of petrifying.

2. That which is petrified; a petrification. [*The latter word is generally used.*]

Hallywell.

3. Obscurity; callousness.

PETRIFIED, *pp.* Changed into stone.

2. Fixed in amazement.

PETRIFY, *v. t.* [*L. petra, Gr. πέτρος, a stone, or rock, and facio, to make.*]

1. To convert to stone or stony substance; as an animal or vegetable substance.

North of Quito, there is a river that petrifies any sort of wood or leaves.

Kirwan.

2. To make callous or obdurate; as, to petrify the heart.

Pope.

3. To fix; as, to petrify one with astonishment.

PETRIFY, *v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness, as animal or vegetable substances by means of calcareous or other depositions in their cavities.

Kirwan.

PETRIFYING, *ppr.* Converting into stone; as petrifying operation.

PETROL, } *n.* [*Fr. petrole, from Gr. πέτρον, a stone, and*

ἔλαιον, oil; quasi petrolation.]

Rock oil, a liquid inflammable substance or bitumen exuding from the earth and collected on the surface of the water in wells, in various parts of the world, or oozing from cavities in rocks. This is essentially composed of carbon and hydrogen.

Fouquier. Kirwan. Cyc.

PETRONEL, *n.* A horseman's pistol.

PETROSILEX, *n.* [*L. petra, Gr. πέτρος, a stone, and silex, flint.*]

Rock stone; rock flint, or compact felspar.

PETROSLICIOUS, *a.* Consisting of petrosilic; as petrosilicious breccias.

Kirwan.

PETROUS, *a.* [*L. petra, a stone.*] Like stone; hard; stony.

Hooper.

PETTICOAT, *n.* [*Fr. petit, petty, and coat.*]

A garment worn by females and covering the lower limbs.

PETTIFOG, *v. i.* [*Fr. petit, small, and voguer, to row.*] In Norman, *voguer* is rendered to call again, to return, as if from *L. voco, like advocate.*

To do small business; as a lawyer. [*Used-gar.*]

PETTIFOGGER, *n.* An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

PETTIFOGGERY, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

Milton.

PETTINESS, *n.* [*from petty.*] Smallness; littleness.

Shak.

PETTISH, *a.* [*from pet.*] Fretful; peevish; subject to fits of ill temper.

Creech.

PETTISHLY, *adv.* In a pet; with a freak of ill temper.

PETTISHNESS, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; peevishness.

Collier.

PETTITORIES, *n.* [*petty and toes.*] The toes or feet of a pig; sometimes used for the human feet in contempt.

Shak.

PETTO, *n.* [*It. from L. pectus, the breast.*] The breast; hence, in *petto*, in secrecy; in reserve.

Chesterfield.

PETTY, *a.* [*Fr. petit.*] Small; little; trifling; inconsiderable; as a petty trespass; a petty crime.

Milton.

2. Inferior; as a petty prince.

Denham.

We usually write petty constable, petty jury, petty larceny, petty treason. [*See Pet.*]

PETTYCHAPS, *n.* A small bird of the genus *Motacilla*, called also *beambird*; found in the north of Europe.

Pennant.

The beambird is the spotted fly-catcher, of the genus *Muscicapa*.

Ed. Encyc.

PETTYCOY, *n.* An herb.

Ainsworth.

PETULANCY, } [*L. petulantia, Fr. pet-*

petulance, } *n.ulance.*]

Friskish passion; peevishness; pettishness; sauciness. *Petulantness* is not precisely synonymous with *petulance*; the former implying more permanence of a sour, fretful temper; the latter more temporary or capricious irritation.

That which looked like pride in some, and *petulance* in others.

Clarendon.

The pride and *petulance* of youth.

Watts.

PETULANT, *a.* [*L. petulantia.*] Saucy; pert or forward with fretfulness or sourness of temper; as a *petulant* youth.

2. Manifesting petulance; proceeding from pettishness; as a *petulant* demand; a *petulant* answer.

3. Wanton; freakish in passion.

PETULANTLY, *adv.* With petulance; with saucy pertness.

Porcelain clay

PETUNSE, } *n. petuns'* so called, used

PETUNTZE, } by the Chinese

in the manufacture of porcelain or china-ware. It is a variety of felspar.

Encyc. Cleaveland.

PEW, *n.* [*D. puge; L. podium.*] An inclosed seat in a church. Pews were formerly made square; in modern churches in America they are generally long and narrow, and sometimes called *slips*.

PEW, *v. t.* To furnish with pews. [*Little used.*]

Ash.

PEWET, *n.* An aquatic fowl, the sea crow or mire crow, of the genus *Larus*.

Encyc.

2. The lapwing.

Ainsworth.

PEW-FELLOW, *n.* A companion.

Bp. Hall.

PEWTER, *n.* [*It. pettro; Sp. petbre, from petter* is formed by a change of *l* into *w*, as the French change *belle* into *beau*. We receive the word from the Norm. *pettre.*]

1. A composition of factitious metal, consisting of tin and lead, or tin, lead and brass, in the proportions of a hundred pounds of tin to fifteen of lead, and six of brass. This was formerly in extensive use in domestic utensils or vessels; but being a soft composition and easily melted, is now less used.

2. Vessels or utensils made of pewter; as plates, dishes, porringers and the like.

Johnson.

PEWTERER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make vessels and utensils of pewter.

Boyle.
PHÆTON, *n.* [Gr. φαεινός, to shine.]

1. In mythology, the son of Phœbus and Clymene, or of Cephalus and Aurora, that is, the son of light or of the sun. This aspiring youth begged of Phœbus that he would permit him to guide the chariot of the sun, being which he manifested want of skill, and being struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, he was hurled headlong into the river Po. This fable probably originated in the appearance of a comet with a splendid train, which passed from the sight in the northwest of Italy and Greece.
2. An open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by two horses.
3. In ornithology, a genus of fowls, the tropic bird.

PHAGEDENIC, *a.* [Gr. φαγεδαίικος, from φαγειν, to eat.]

Eating or corroding flesh; as a phagedenic ulcer or medicine.

Phagedenic water, is made from quick lime and corrosive sublimate.

PHAGEDENIC, *n.* A medicine or application that eats away proud or fungous flesh.

Encyc. Hooper.
PHALANGIUS, *a.* [Gr. φαλαγγιον, a kind of spider, from φαλαγγεω.]

Pertaining to the genus of spiders denominated φαλαγγιον, phalangium.

Brown.
PHALANGITE, *n.* [Gr. φαλαγγιτης, a legionary soldier.]

A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

Mifford.
PHALANX, *n.* [L. Gr. φαλαγγεω.] In Grecian antiquity, a square battalion or body of soldiers, formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other, so as to render it almost impossible to break it.

The Macedonian phalanx, celebrated for its force, consisted of 8000 men; but smaller bodies of soldiers were called by the same name.

Encyc. Mifford.
2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.

3. In anatomy, the three rows of small bones forming the fingers.

4. In natural history, a term used to express the arrangement of the columns of a sort of fossil coralloid, called lithostrotion, found in Wales.

Woodward.
PHALAROPE, *n.* The name of several species of water fowls inhabiting the northern latitudes of Europe and America.

Pennant.
PHANTASM, *n.* [Gr. φαντασμα, from φαντασθω, to show, from the root φανω, to shine; φανωμος, to appear.]

That which appears to the mind; the image of an external object; hence, an idea or notion. It usually denotes a vain or airy appearance; something imagined.

All the intricacies in a dream.

Like a phantasm or a hideous dream.

PHANTASTIC, *adj.* [See *Fantastic* and *Fantastasy*.] *cy.*

PHANTOM, *n.* [Fr. fantôme, corrupted from L. phantasma.]

1. Something that appears; an apparition or a specter.

Strange phantoms rising as the mists arise.

2. A fancied vision.

Popé.
PHARAON, *n.* The name of a game of chance.

PHARAONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or to the old Egyptians.

Nebubr.
PHARISÆIC, *a.* [from *Pharisee*.] PHARISÆICAL, *a.* taining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees, a sect among the Jews, distinguished by their zeal for the traditions of the elders, and by their exact observance of these traditions and the ritual law. Hence *phariseic* denotes addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; as *phariseic* holiness.

Bacon.
PHARISÆICALNESS, *n.* Devotion to external rites and ceremonies; external show of religion without the spirit of it.

PHARISAISM, *n.* The notions, doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect.

2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

Encyc. Milner.
PHARISEAN, *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees.

Milton.
PHARISEE, *n.* [Heb. שרי, to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to separate themselves as a sect, considering themselves as more righteous than other Jews.

PHARMACEUTIC, *a.* [Gr. φαρμακον, PHARMACEUTICAL, *a.* εικο, from φαρμακον, to practice witchcraft or use medicine; φαρμακον, poison or medicine.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines.

PHARMACEUTICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTICS, *n.* The science of preparing and exhibiting medicines.

Parr.
PHARMACOLITE, *n.* Arseniate of lime, snow white or milk white, inclining to reddish or yellowish white. It occurs in small reniform, botryoidal and globular masses, and has a silky luster.

Diet.
PHARMACOLOGIST, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακον and λογω.]

One that writes on drugs, or the composition and preparation of medicines.

Woodward.
PHARMACOLOGŶ, *n.* [supra.] The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines.

2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

Encyc.
PHARMACOPŒIA, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακον and ποιω, to make.]

A dispensary; a book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines, with their uses and manner of application.

PHARMACOPŒLIST, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακον and ποιω, to sell.] One that sells medicines; an apothecary.

PHARMACY, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακεια, a medicament, whether salutary or poisonous.]

The art or practice of preparing, preserving and compounding substances, whether vegetable, mineral or animal, for the purposes of medicine; the occupation of an apothecary.

Encyc.
PHAROS, *n.* [Gr. φaros. This word is generally supposed to be taken from the name of a small isle, near Alexandria, in Egypt. But quæ is not the word from the root of *phæ*, or from the Celtic *farin*, to watch, and the isle so called from the tower upon it?]

1. A light-house or tower which anciently stood on a small isle of that name, adjoining the Egyptian shore, over against Alexandria. It consisted of several stories and galleries, with a lantern on the top, which was kept burning at night as a guide to seamen.

Encyc. Cyc.
2. Any light-house for the direction of seamen; a watch-tower; a beacon.

PHARYNGOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. φάρυγξ, the muscular and glandular bag that leads to the esophagus, and τομω, to cut.]

The operation of making an incision into the pharynx to remove a tumor or any thing that obstructs the passage.

Cæc.
PHASE, *n.* plu. phases. [Gr. φασει, from PHASIS, *n.* φασισ, φασ, to shine.]

1. In a general sense, an appearance; that which is exhibited to the eye; appropriately, any appearance or quantity of illumination of the moon or other planet. The moon presents different phases at the full and the quadratures.

2. In mineralogy, transparent green quartz.

Cyc.
PHASEL, *n.* [Gr. φασηλος or φασηλος.] The French bean or kidney bean.

PHASMA, *n.* [Gr. φασμα, φασ, supra.] PHASMA, *n.* Appearance; fancied apparition; phantom. [Little used.]

Hammond.
PHAS/SAGHATE, *n.* The lead colored agate. [See *Agate*.]

Encyc.
PHEASANT, *n.* pheasant. [Fr. faisano; It. fagiano; Sp. faisano; L. phasianus; Gr. φασιανος; Russ. fazan; supposed to be so named from the river Phasis, in Asia. But it is not from some root signifying to be spotted? See Class B. No. 34.]

A fowl of the genus Phasianus, of beautiful plumage, and its flesh delicate food.

PHEER, *n.* A companion. [Sax. gefera.] [See *Peer*.]

PHEESE, *v. l.* To comb. [See *Fease*.]

PHEN/GITE, *n.* [Gr. φενίγτης, from φενγω, to shine.]

A beautiful species of alabaster, superior in brightness to most species of marbles.

Encyc.
PHENICOPTER, *n.* [Gr. φενικοπτερος, red winged; φαινικος, red, and πτερον, wing.]

A fowl of the genus Phenicopterus, the flamingo, inhabiting the warm latitudes of both continents.

Hakewill.
PHENIX, *n.* [Gr. φωνίξ; L. phenix, the palm or date tree, and a fowl.]

1. The fowl which is said to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

2. A person of singular distinction.

Locke.
PHENOGAMIAN, *a.* [Gr. φασμα and γαμος.]

In *botany*, having the essential organs of fructification visible.

PHENOMENOL'OGY, *n.* [*phenomenon* and Gr. *λογος*, discourse.] A description or history of phenomena. *Encyc.*

PHENOMENON, *n.* plu. *phenomena*. (Gr. *φαινόμενον*, from *φαίνωμαι*, to appear.)

In a *general sense*, an appearance; any thing visible; whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist; as the *phenomena* of the natural world; the *phenomena* of heavenly bodies, or of terrestrial substances; the *phenomena* of heat or of color. It sometimes denotes a remarkable or unusual appearance.

PHEON, *n.* In *heraldry*, the barbed iron head of a dart.

PHIAL, *n.* [*phiale*; Gr. *φιάλη*; Pers. *piyalah* & *it*; *hale*; Fr. *fiote*.]

1. A glass vessel or bottle; in common usage, a small glass vessel used for holding liquors, and particularly liquid medicines. It is often written and pronounced *vid*.

2. A large vessel or bottle made of glass; as the *Leyden phial*, which is a glass vessel partly coated with tinfoil, to be used in electrical experiments.

PHIAL, *v. t.* To put or keep in a phial.

PHILADELPHIAN, *a.* [Gr. *φίλος* and *ἀδελφός*.]

Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

PHILADELPHIAN, *n.* One of the family of love. *Talbot*.

PHILANTHROPIC, } *a.* [See *Philan-*
PHILANTHROPICAL, } *thrope*.] Possessing general benevolence; entertaining good will towards all men; loving mankind.

2. Directed to the general good.

PHILANTHROPIST, *n.* A person of general benevolence; one who loves or wishes well to his fellow men, and who exerts himself in doing them good.

PHILANTHROPY, *n.* [Gr. *φίλος*, to love, or *φίλος*, a friend, and *ἀνθρώπος*, man.] The love of mankind; benevolence towards the whole human family; universal good will. It differs from *friendship*, as the latter is an affection for individuals. *Encyc. Addison*.

PHILAP'PIC, *n.* An oration of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against Philip, king of Macedon, in which the orator inveighs against the indolence of the Athenians. Hence the word is used to denote any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective. The fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Anthony are also called *Philippics*.

PHILIPPIZE, *v. i.* To write or utter invective; to declaim against. [*Unus. Berkeley*.]

2. To side with Philip; to support or advocate Philip. *Sieff*.

PHILLYRE'A, *n.* A genus of plants, mock privet. *Encyc.*

PHILOLOGER, ? One versed in the **PHILOLOGIST**, ? *n.* history and construction of language. *Philologist* is generally used.

PHILOLOGIC, } *a.* [See *Philology*.]

PHILOLOGICAL, } Pertaining to philology, or to the study and knowledge of language. *Watts*.

PHILOLOGIZE, *v. i.* To offer criticisms. [*Little used*.] *Evelyn*.

PHILOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *φιλολογία*; *φίλος*, to love, and *λογος*, a word.]

1. Primarily, a love of words, or a desire to know the origin and construction of language. In a more general sense,

2. That branch of literature which comprehends a knowledge of the etymology or origin and combination of words; grammar, the construction of sentences or use of words in language; criticism, the interpretation of authors, the affinities of different languages, and whatever relates to the history or present state of languages. It sometimes includes rhetoric, poetry, history and antiquities.

PHILOMATI, *n.* [Gr. *φιλομαθής*; *φίλος*, a lover, and *μαθῆσαι*, to learn.] A lover of learning.

PHILOMATHIC, *a.* Pertaining to the love of learning.

2. Having a love of letters. *Med. Repos.*

PHILOMATHY, *n.* The love of learning.

PHILOMEL, } *n.* [from *Philomela*,
PHILOMELA, } daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.] The nightingale. *Pope*.

PHILOMOT, *a.* [corrupted from Fr. *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Of the color of a dead leaf. *Addison*.

PHILOMUSICAL, *a.* Loving music. *Bosby*.

PHILOPOLEMIC, *a.* [Gr. *φίλος*, a lover, and *πολεμικός*, warlike.]

Ruling over opposite or contending nations; an epithet of Minerva. *Pausanias, Trans.*

PHILOSOPHATE, *v. i.* [L. *philosophor*, *philosophatus*.] To play the philosopher; to moralize. [*Not used*.] *Barrow*.

PHILOSOPHATION, *n.* Philosophical discussion. [*Not used*.] *Petty*.

PHILOSOPHEME, *n.* [Gr. *φιλοσοφία*.] Principle of reasoning; a theorem. [*Little used*.]

PHILOSOPHER, *n.* [See *Philosophy*.] A person versed in philosophy, or in the principles of nature and morality; one who devotes himself to the study of physics, or of moral or intellectual science.

2. In a *general sense*, one who is profoundly versed in any science.

Philosopher's stone, a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.

PHILOSOPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining to phi-

PHILOSOPHICAL, } losophy; as a philosophical experiment or problem.

2. Proceeding from philosophy; as philosophical pride.

3. Suitable to philosophy; according to philosophy; as philosophical reasoning or arguments.

4. Skilled in philosophy; as a philosophical historian.

5. Given to philosophy; as a philosophical mind.

6. Regulated by philosophy or the rules of reason; as philosophical fare. *Dryden*.

7. Calm; cool; temperate; rational; such as characterizes a philosopher.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, *adv.* In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy; as, to argue philosophically.

2. Calmly; wisely; rationally.

PHILOSOPHISM, *n.* [Gr. *φιλος*, a lover, and *σοφισμα*, sophism.]

1. The love of fallacious arguments or false reasoning.

2. The practice of sophistry. *Ch. Obs.*

PHILOSOPHIST, *n.* A lover of sophistry; one who practices sophistry. *Porteus*.

PHILOSOPHISTIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
PHILOSOPHISTICAL, } the love or practice of sophistry.

PHILOSOPHIZE, *v. i.* [from *philosophy*.] To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena and assign rational causes for their existence. Sir Isaac Newton lays down four rules of philosophizing.

Two doctors of the schools were philosophizing on the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *Locke*.

PHILOSOPHIZING, *ppr.* Searching into the reasons of things; assigning reasons for phenomena.

PHILOSOPHY, *n.* [L. *philosophia*; Gr. *φιλοσοφία*; *φίλος*, love; *σοφία*, to love, and *σοφία*, wisdom.]

1. Literally, the love of wisdom. But in modern acceptation, *philosophy* is a general term denoting an explanation of the reasons of things; or an investigation of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and of matter. When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the collection of general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended. Thus, that branch of philosophy which treats of God, &c. is called *theology*; that which treats of nature, is called *physics* or *natural philosophy*; that which treats of man is called *logic* and *ethics*, or *moral philosophy*; that which treats of the mind is called *intellectual* or *mental philosophy*, or *metaphysics*.

The objects of philosophy are to ascertain facts or truth, and the causes of things or their phenomena; to enlarge our views of God and his works, and to render our knowledge of both practically useful and subservient to human happiness.

True religion and true philosophy must ultimately arrive at the same principle. *S. S. Smith*.

2. Hypothesis or system on which natural effects are explained.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our philosophy and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke*.

3. Reasoning; argumentation. *Milton*.

4. Course of sciences read in the schools. *Johnson*.

PHIL'ITER, *n.* [Fr. *philtre*; L. *philtre*; Gr. *φίλτρον*, from *φίλος*, to love, or *φίλος*.]

1. A potion intended or adapted to excite love. *Addison*.

2. A charm to excite love.

PHIL'ITER, *v. t.* To impregnate with a love-potion; as, to *philter* a draught.

%. To charm to love; to excite to love or animal desire by a poison.

PHIZ, *n.* [supposed to be a contraction of *physiognomy*.] The face or visage; in contempt.

PHLEBOTOMIST, *n.* [See *Phlebotomy*.] One that opens a vein for letting blood; a blood-letter.

PHLEBOTOMIZE, *v. t.* To let blood from a vein.

PHLEBOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *φλεβοτομία*; *φλεβ*, a vein, and *τομή*, to cut.]

The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood for the cure of diseases or preserving health.

PHLEGM, *n.* [Gr. *φλεγμα*, inflammation, *πύλεμα*, *n.*] and pituitous matter, from *φλεγμα*, to burn; hence the word must have originally expressed the matter formed by suppuration.]

1. Cold animal fluid; watery matter; in one of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed.

2. In common usage, bronchial mucus; the thick viscid matter secreted in the throat.

3. Among chemists, water, or the water of distillation.

4. Dullness; coldness; sluggishness; indifferency.

PHLEGMAGOGUE, *n.* *phlegmagog*. [Gr. *φλεγμα*, phlegm, and *αγωγ*, to drive.] A term anciently used to denote a medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm.

PHLEGMATIC, *a.* [Gr. *φλεγματικός*,] 1. Abounding in phlegm; as *phlegmatic humors*; a *phlegmatic constitution*.

2. Generating phlegm; as *phlegmatic meat*.

3. Watery.

4. Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited into action or passion; as a *phlegmatic temper* or temperance.

PHLEGMATICALLY, *adv.* Coldly; heavily.

PHLEGMON, *n.* [Gr. *φλεγμων*, from *φλεγμα*, to burn.]

An external inflammation and tumor, attended with burning heat.

PHLEGMONOUS, *a.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; inflammatory; burning; as a *phlegmonous tumor*.

PHLEMY, *n.* [Arm. *φλέμη*, a sharp point.] [See *Fleam*.]

PHLOGISTIAN, *n.* A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

PHLOGISTIC, *a.* [See *Phlogiston*.] Partaking of phlogiston; inflaming.

PHLOGISTICATE, *v. t.* To combine phlogiston with.

PHLOGISTICATION, *n.* The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

PHLOGISTON, *n.* [Gr. *φλογιστος*, from *φλογίζω*, to burn or inflame; *φλογισ*, to burn.] The principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies.

Stahl gave this name to an element which he supposed to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies, in order to distinguish it from fire in action or in a state of liberty.

But the theory has been proved to be false and is generally abandoned.

PHOLADITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *Pholas*.

PHONICES, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, sound.] The doctrine or science of sounds; otherwise called *acoustics*.

2. The art of combining musical sounds.

PHONOCLAMP, *a.* [Gr. *φωνή*, sound, and *κλάμπα*, to inflect.]

Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it.

PHONOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, sound, and *λίθος*, stone.]

Sounding stone; a name proposed as a substitute for *klingsstein* [juggling stone.]

PHONOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.

PHONOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, and *λογία*, discourse.]

A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech, including its various distinctions or subdivisions of tones.

PHONOGENE, *a.* [Gr. *φωσ*, light, and *γεννάω*, to generate.]

Generating light. Phosgene gas is generated by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxyd gas.

PHOSPHATE, *n.* [See *Phosphor* and *Phosphorus*.]

1. A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a base of earth, alkali or metal.

2. A mineral found in Estremadura, &c.

PHOSPHITE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a suitable base.

PHOSPHOLITE, *n.* [phosphor and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] An earth united with phosphoric acid.

PHOSPHOR, *n.* [Gr. *φωσφορος*; *φωσ*, light from *φωσ*, to shine, and *φορέω*, to bring. See *Phosphorus*.]

The morning star or Lucifer; Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning. In this sense, it is also written *Phosphorus*.

PHOSPHORATE, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

PHOSPHORATED, *pp.* Combined or impregnated with phosphorus.

PHOSPHORATING, *ppr.* Combining with phosphorus.

PHOSPHORESCENCE, *v. i.* *phosphoresce*. [See *Phosphorus*.]

To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.

Arcaeous limestone *phosphoresces* in the dark, when scraped with a knife.

PHOSPHORESCENCE, *n.* A faint light or luminousness of a body, unaccompanied with sensible heat. It is exhibited by certain animals, as well as by vegetable and mineral substances.

PHOSPHORESSENT, *a.* Shining with a faint light; luminous without sensible heat.

PHOSPHORESCING, *ppr.* Exhibiting light without sensible heat.

PHOSPHORIC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus. The phosphoric acid is formed by a saturated combination of phosphorus and oxygen.

PHOSPHORITE, *n.* A species of calcareous earth; a subspecies of apatite.

PHOSPHORITIC, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorite, or of the nature of phosphorite.

PHOSPHOROUS, *a.* The phosphorous acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen.

PHOSPHORUS, *n.* [L. from the Greek. *PHOSPHOR*, *n.* See *Phosphor*.]

1. The morning star.

2. *Phosphorus*, in chemistry, a combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed. It is of a yellowish color and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax. It burns in common air with great rapidity; and in oxygen gas, with the greatest vehemence.

Even at the common temperature, it combines with oxygen, undergoing a slow combustion and emitting a luminous vapor. It is originally obtained from *urine*; but it is now manufactured from *bones*, which consist of phosphate of lime.

PHOSPHURET, *n.* A combination of phosphorus not oxygenated, with a base; as *phosphuret of iron* or copper.

PHOSPHURETED, *a.* Combined with a phosphuret.

PHOSPHURETIC, *a.* Pertaining to phosphuret.

PHOTOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Photology*.]

PHOTOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to photology, or the doctrine of light.

PHOTOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *φωσ*, light, and *λογία*, discourse.]

The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.

PHOTOMETRIC, *a.* [Gr. *φωσ*, light, and *μετρος*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.

PHOTOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or made by a photometer.

PHRASE, *n. s* as *z.* [Gr. *φρασις*, from *φραζω*, to speak.]

1. A short sentence or expression. A phrase may be *complete*, as when it conveys complete sense, as *humanum est errare*, to err is human; or it may be *incomplete*, as when it consists of several words without affirming any thing, or when the noun and the verb do the office of a noun only; as, *that which is true*, that is, *truth*, satisfies the mind.

2. A particular mode of speech; a peculiar sentence or short idiomatic expression; as a *Hebrew phrase*; an *Italian phrase*.

3. Style; or expression.

Thou speak'st
In better phrase.

4. In music, any regular symmetrical course of notes which begin and complete the intended expression.

PHRASE, *v. t.* To call; to style; to express in words or in peculiar words.

These suns,
They phrase them.

PHRASELESS, *a.* Not to be expressed or described.

PHRASEOLOGIC, } Peculiar in ex-
PHRASEOLOGICAL, } a. pression; con-
sisting of a peculiar form of words.

PHRASEOLOGY, n. [Gr. φρασις, phrase, and λογος, to speak.]

1. Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence; diction.
2. A collection of phrases in a language.

PHRENETIC, a. [Gr. φρενιτικός. See Phrensy.]

Subject to strong or violent sallies of imagination or excitement, which in some measure pervert the judgment and cause the person to act in a manner different from the more rational part of mankind; wild and erratic; partially mad. [It has been sometimes written *phrenetic*, but is now generally written *frantic*.]

PHRENETIC, n. A person who is wild and erratic in his imagination. *Woodward.*

PHRENIC, a. [from Gr. φρενις, the diaphragm.]
Belonging to the diaphragm; as a *phrenic vein*.

PHRENITIS, n. [Gr. φρενιτις, from φρενις, the mind.] The primary sense of the root of this word is to move, advance or rush forward; as in *L. animus, animosus*, and the *Tentonic mad, Eng. mood*.

1. In medicine, an inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium. *Encyc.*
2. Madness, or partial madness; delirium; phrenzy. [It is generally written in English, *phrensy* or *frency*.]

PHRENOLÓGY, n. [Gr. φρενις, the mind, and λογος, discourse.]
The science of the human mind and its various properties. *Ch. Obs.*

Phrenology is now applied to the science of the mind as connected with the supposed organs of thought and passion in the brain, broached by Gall.

PHREN'SY, n. s. as z. [supra.] Madness; delirium; or that partial madness which manifests itself in wild and erratic sallies of the imagination. It is written also *frency*.
Demoniae phrensy; moping melancholy.

PHRON'TISTRY, n. [Gr. φροντιστήριον, from φρονω, to think; φρενις, mind.]
A school or seminary of learning. [Not used.]
PHRYGIAN, a. [from Phrygia, in Asia Minor.]
Pertaining to Phrygia; an epithet applied to a sprightly animating kind of music.

Arbutnod.

Phrygian stone, a stone described by the ancients, used in dyeing; a light spongy stone resembling a pumice, said to be drying and astringent. *Pliny. Dioscorides.*

PHTHISIC, n. *ti'zic*. A consumption. [Little used.]

PHTHISICAL, a. *ti'zical*. [Gr. φθισικός. See *Phthisis*.]

Wasting the flesh; as a *phtisical consumption*.

Hurcy.

PHTHISIS, n. *th'e'sis* or *th'i'zic*. [Gr. φθισις, from φθω, φθω, to consume.]
A consumption occasioned by ulcerated lungs. *Encyc. Coze.*

PHYLLACTER, }
PHYLLACTERY, } n. [Gr. φυλλακτῆριον, from φυλλα, to defend or guard.]

1. In a general sense, any charm, spell or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease.

2. Among the *Jews*, a slip of parchment on which was written some text of Scripture, particularly of the decalogue, worn by devout persons on the forehead, breast or neck as a mark of their religion. *Encyc.*

3. Among the *primitive christians*, a case in which they inclosed the relics of the dead. *Encyc.*

PHYLLATERED, a. Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees. *Green.*

PHYLLACTERIC, }
PHYLLACTERY, } a. Pertaining to phylacteries.

Addison.

PHYLITE, n. [Gr. φυλλον, a leaf, and λιθος, a stone.]
A petrified leaf, or a mineral having the figure of a leaf. *Lanier.*

PHYLLOPHOROUS, a. [Gr. φυλλον, a leaf, and φερω, to bear.] Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

PHYSALITE, n. [Gr. φυσια, to swell or inflate, and λιθος, a stone.]
A mineral of a greenish white color, a subspecies of prismatic topaz; called also pyrophysalite, as it intumesces in heat. *Jameson. Phillips.*

PHYSETER. [See *Cachalot*.]

PHYSIANTHROPY, n. [Gr. φυσιος, nature, and ανθρωπος, man.]
The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies. *Med. Repos.*

PHYSIC, n. s as z. [Gr. φυσια, from φυσω, nature; φω, to produce.]

1. The art of healing diseases. This is now generally called *medicine*. *Encyc.*

2. Medicines; remedies for diseases. We desire *physic* only for the sake of health. *Hooker.*

3. In popular language, a medicine that purges; a purge; a cathartic. [In technical and elegant language this sense is not used.]

PHYSIC, v. t. To treat with physic; to evacuate the bowels with a cathartic; to purge. *Shak.*

To cure. *Shak.*

PHYSICAL, a. Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things, as opposed to things moral or imaginary. We speak of *physical force* or power, with reference to material things; as, muscular strength is *physical force*; armies and navies are the *physical force* of a nation; whereas wisdom, knowledge, skill, &c. constitute *moral force*. A *physical point* is a real point, in distinction from a mathematical or imaginary point. A *physical body* or substance is a material body or substance, in distinction from spirit or metaphysical substance.

2. External; perceptible to the senses; as the *physical characters* of a mineral; opposed to *chemical*. *Phillips.*

3. Relating to the art of healing; as a *physical treatise*.

4. Having the property of evacuating the bowels; as *physical herbs*.

5. Medicinal; promoting the cure of diseases.

6. Resembling physic; as a *physical taste*. *Johnson.*

[In the three latter senses, nearly obsolete among professional men.]

Physical education, the education which is directed to the object of giving strength, health and vigor to the bodily organs and powers.

PHYSICALLY, adv. According to nature; by natural power or the operation of natural laws in the material system of things, as distinguished from *moral power* or influence. We suppose perpetual motion to be *physically* impossible.

I am not now treating *physically* of light or color. *Locke.*

2. According to the art or rules of medicine. *Obs.*

He that lives *physically*, must live miserably. *Cheyne.*

PHYSICIAN, n. A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases.

2. In a *spiritual sense*, one that heals moral diseases; as a *physician of the soul*.

PHYSICO-LOGIC, n. Logic illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSICO-LOGICAL, a. Pertaining to physico-logic. [Little used.] *Sieft.*

PHYSICO-THEOLOGY, n. [*physic* or *physical* and *theology*.]
Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.

PHYSICS, n. s as z. In its most extensive sense, the science of nature or of natural objects, comprehending the study or knowledge of whatever exists.

2. In the usual and more limited sense, the science of the material system, including natural history and philosophy. This science is of vast extent, comprehending whatever can be discovered of the nature and properties of bodies, their causes, effects, affections, operations, phenomena and laws.

PHYSIOGNOMER. [See *Physiognomist*.]

PHYSIOGNOMIC, } s as z. [See
PHYSIOGNOMICAL, } a. *Physiognomy*.]
Pertaining to physiognomy; expressing the temper, disposition or other qualities of the mind by signs in the countenance; or drawing a knowledge of the state of the mind from the features of the face.

PHYSIOGNOMICS, n. Among *physicians*, signs in the countenance which indicate the state, temperament or constitution of the body and mind. *Encyc.*

PHYSIOGNOMIST, n. One that is skilled in physiognomy; one that is able to judge of the particular temper or other qualities of the mind, by signs in the countenance. *Dryden.*

PHYSIOGNOMY, n. [Gr. φυσιογνωμονια; φυσιος, nature, and γνωμονικος, knowing; γνωσκω, to know.]

1. The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face; or the art of discovering the predominant temper or other characteristic qualities of the mind by the form of the body, but especially by the external signs of the countenance, or the combination of the features. *Bacon. Lavater.*

2. The face or countenance with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast or expression of countenance. *Dryden.*

[This word formerly comprehended the art of foretelling the future fortunes of persons by indications of the countenance.]

PHYSIOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *φύσις*, nature, and *γραφία*, to describe.]

A description of nature, or the science of natural objects.

PHYSIOLOGER, *n.* A physiologist. [The letter is generally used.] *Journal of Science.*

PHYSIOLOGIC, *s. a.* [See *Physiology*.]

PHYSIOLOGICAL, *s. a.* Pertaining to physiology; relating to the science of the properties and functions of living beings.

PHYSIOLOGICALLY, *adv.* According to the principles of physiology.

Lawrence's Lect.

PHYSIOLOGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of living beings, or in the properties and functions of animals and plants.

2. One that treats of physiology.

PHYSIOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *φυσικός*, nature, and *λογία*, to discourse.]

1. According to the Greek, this word signifies a discourse or treatise of nature, but the moderns use the word in a more limited sense, for the science of the properties and functions of animals and plants, comprehending what is common to all animals and plants, and what is peculiar to individuals and species.

2. The science of the mind, of its various phenomena, affections and powers.

Brown.

PHYSY, *for fuses*. [Not used.] *Locke.*

PHYTIVOROUS, *s. a.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, and *λόρος*, to eat.]

Feeding on plants or herbage; as *phytivorous* animals.

Ray.

PHYTOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of plants.

PHYTOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, and *γραφία*, description.] A description of plants.

PHYTOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A plant petrified, or fossil vegetable.

PHYTOLOGIST, *n.* [See *Phytology*.] One versed in plants, or skilled in phytology; a botanist.

Erskine.

PHYTOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, and *λογία*, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise of plants, or the doctrine of plants; description of the kinds and properties of plants.

Pia mater, [L.] in anatomy, a thin membrane immediately investing the brain.

Coxe.

PIABA, *n.* A small fresh water fish of Brazil, about the size of the minnow, much esteemed for food.

Encyc.

PICULE, *n.* [L. *piculum*.] An enormous crime. [Not used.] *Howell.*

PICULAR, *s. a.* [L. *picularis*, from *pica*,] **PICULOUS**, *s. a.* To expiate.]

1. Expiatory; having power to atone.

Brown.

2. Requiring expiation.

Glanville.

3. Criminal; atrociously bad.

[These words are little used.]

PIANET, *n.* [L. *pica* or *picus*.] A bird, the lesser woodpecker.

Baldy.

2. The magpie.

PIANIST, *n.* A performer on the forte-piano, or one well skilled in it.

Bushy.

PIANO FORTE, *n.* [L. *piano*, from *plenus*, plain, smooth, and *forte*, L. *fortis*, strong.]

A keyed musical instrument of German origin and of the harpsichord kind, but smaller; so called from its softer notes or expressions. Its tones are produced by hammers instead of quills, like the virginal and spinet.

Encyc. Cyc.

PIASTER, *n.* [It. *piastra*, a thin plate of metal, or a dollar. See *Plate*.]

An Italian coin of about 80 cents value, or 3s. 7d. sterling. But the value is different in different states or countries. It is called also, a *piece of eight*.

PIAZZA, *n.* [It. *for piazza*; Sp. *plaza*; Port. *praca*, for *placa*; Fr. *place*; Eng. id.; D. *plaats*; G. *platz*; Dan. *plads*; Sw. *plats*.]

In building, a portico or covered walk supported by arches or columns.

PIPE-CORN, *n.* [W. *pipe-horn*.] Among the Welsh, a wind instrument or pipe with a horn at each end.

PIROCH, *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music; Celtic *piob*, a pipe.]

A wild irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. It is performed on a bagpipe, and adapted to excite or assuage passion, and particularly to rouse a martial spirit among troops going to battle.

Encyc. Jamieson.

PICA, *n.* In ornithology, the pie or magpie, a species of *Corvus*.

In medicine, a vitiated appetite which makes the patient crave what is unfit for food, as chalk, acids, &c.

3. A printing type of a large size; probably named from *littera picta*, a great black letter at the beginning of some new order in the liturgy; hence,

4. *Pica*, *pye* or *pie*, formerly an ordinary, a table or directory for devotional services; also, an alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records.

Encyc.

Pica marina, the sea-pye, ostralgæ, or oyster-catcher; an aquatic fowl of the genus *Hematopus*. This fowl feeds on oysters, limpets and marine insects.

PICARON, *n.* [Fr. *picoreur*, from *picorer*, to plunder; Scot. *pickary*, rapine; from the root of *pick*, *peck*, Sp. *picar*.]

A plunderer; a pirate. This word is not applied to a highway robber, but to pirates and plunderers of wrecks.

In all wars, Corsica and Majorca have been nests of *picarons*.

Temple.

PICCADILLY, *s. n.* [probably from the root of *pick*, *peck*,] **PICKARDILLY**, *s. n.* A high collar or a kind of ruff.

Wilson.

PICKAGE, *n.* [Norm. *pecker*, to break open; from the root of *pick*, *peck*.]

Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

Ainsworth.

PICK, *v. l.* [Sax. *pycan*; D. *picken*; G. *picken*; Dan. *pickter*; Sw. *picka*; W. *pickave*, or *pick or peck*; Sp. *picar*; Fr. *picquer*; Gr. *πικαω* or *πικαω*; L. *pecto*. The verb may be radical, (see *Class Bg. No. 61. 62. 65.*) or derived from the use of the *beak* or any pointed instrument. It belongs to a numerous family of words, at least if connected with *beak*, *pick*, &c.]

1. To pull off or pluck with the fingers; to strip that grows or adheres to another thing; to separate by the hand, as

fruit from trees; as, to *pick* apples or oranges; to *pick* strawberries.

2. To pull off or separate with the teeth, beak or claws; as, to *pick* flesh from a bone; hence,

3. To clean by the teeth, fingers or claws, or by a small instrument, by separating something that adheres; as, to *pick* a bone; to *pick* the ears.

4. To take up; to cause or seek industriously; as, to *pick* a quarrel.

5. To separate or pull asunder; to pull into small parcels by the fingers; to separate locks for loosening and cleaning; as, to *pick* wool.

6. To pierce; to strike with a pointed instrument; as, to *pick* an apple with a pin.

Bacon.

7. To strike with the bill or beak; to puncture. In this sense, we generally use *peck*.

8. To stir by taking out with the fingers or hands; as, to *pick* the pocket. *South.*

9. To open by a pointed instrument; as, to *pick* a lock.

10. To select; to cull; to separate particular things from others; as, to *pick* the best men from a company. In this sense, the word is often followed by *out*.

To *pick off*, to separate by the fingers or by a small pointed instrument.

To *pick out*, to select; to separate individuals from numbers.

To *pick up*, to take up with the fingers or beak; also, to take particular things here and there, to gather; to glean.

To *pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault.

PICK, *v. i.* To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble.

Dryden.

2. To do any thing nicely or by attending to small things.

Dryden.

PICK, *n.* [Fr. *picque*; D. *pick*.] A sharp pointed tool for digging or removing in small quantities.

What the miners call chert and whern—is so hard that the *pick*s will not touch it.

Woodward.

2. Choice; right of selection. You may have your *pick*.

3. Among printers, foul matter which collects on printing types from the balls, bad ink, or from the paper impressed.

PICKAPACK, *adv.* In manner of a pack. [Fulgar.] *L'Estrange.*

PICKAX, *n.* [*pick* and *ax*.] An ax with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other.

Milton.

PICKBACK, *a.* On the back. *Hudibras.*

PICKED, *pp.* Plucked off by the fingers, teeth or claws; cleaned by picking; opened by an instrument; selected.

PICKED, *s. a.* Pointed; sharp.

PICKED, *s. a.* Pointed; sharp.

Let the stake be made *picked* at the top.

Mortimer.

PICKEDNESS, *n.* State of being pointed at the end; sharpness.

2. Foppery; spruceness. *Johnson.*

PICKER, *v. t.* [Fr. *picorer*; from *pick*.]

1. To pillage; to pirate. *Hudibras.*

2. To skirmish, as soldiers on the outposts of an army, or in pillaging parties.

PICKER, *n.* One that picks or culls.

Mortimer.

2. A pickax or instrument for picking or separating. *Mortimer.*

3. One that excites a quarrel between himself and another.

PICKEREL, *n.* [from *picks*.] A small pike, a fish of the genus *Esox*.

PICKEREL-WEED, *n.* A plant supposed to breed pickereels. *Watson.*

PICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *piquet*; Russ. *beket*.] A stake sharpened or pointed; used in fortification and encampments.

2. A narrow board pointed; used in making fence.

3. A guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy. *Marshall.*

4. A game at cards. [See *Piquet*.]

5. A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

PICK'ET, *v. t.* To fortify with pointed stakes.

2. To inclose or fence with narrow pointed boards.

3. To fasten to a picket. *Moore.*

PICK'ETED, *pp.* Fortified or inclosed with pickets.

PICK'ETING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with pickets.

PICK'ING, *ppr.* Pulling off with the fingers or teeth; selecting.

PICK'ING, *n.* The act of plucking; selection; gathering; gleaning.

PICK'LE, *n.* [D. *pekel*; G. *pickel*.] Brine; a solution of salt and water, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which flesh, fish or other substance is preserved; as *pickle* for beef; *pickle* for capers or for cucumbers; *pickle* for herring.

2. A thing preserved in pickle.

3. A state or condition of difficulty or disorder; a word used in *ridicule* or contempt. You are in a fine *pickle*. *Shak.*

4. A parcel of land inclosed with a hedge. [Local.]

PICK'LE, *v. t.* To preserve in brine or pickle; as, to *pickle* herring.

2. To season in pickle.

3. To imbue highly with any thing bad; as a *pickled* rogue.

PICKLE-HER-RING, *n.* A merry Andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Spectator.*

PICK'LOCK, *n.* [*pick* and *lock*.] An instrument for opening locks without the key. *L'Estrange. Arbuthnot.*

2. A person who picks locks.

PICK'NICK, *n.* An assembly where each person contributes to the entertainment. *Todd.*

PICK'POCKET, *n.* One who steals from the pocket of another. *Arbuthnot.*

PICK'PURSE, *n.* One that steals from the purse of another. *Swift.*

PICK'THANK, *n.* An officious fellow who does what he is not desired to do, for the sake of gaining favor; a whispering parasite. *South.*

PICK'TOOTH, *n.* An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth. [But *toothpick* is more generally used.]

PIC'U, *n.* [Sp. See *Peak*.] A peak; the pointed head of a mountain.

PIC'ROLITE, *n.* A mineral composed chiefly of the carbonate of magnesia, of a green color. [See *Pikrolite*.]

PIC'ROMEL, *n.* [Gr. *πικρος*, bitter.] The characteristic principle of bile. *Ure.*

PICROTOXIN, *n.* [Gr. *πικρος*, bitter, and *L. toxicum*.]

The bitter and poisonous principle of the *Cocculus Indicus*. *Ure.*

PIC'T, *n.* [L. *piectus, pingo*.] A person whose body is painted.

PIC'TORIAL, *a.* [L. *pietor*, a painter.] Pertaining to a painter; produced by a painter. *Brown.*

PIC'TURAL, *n.* A representation. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

PIC'TURE, *n.* [L. *pictura*, from *pingo*, to paint; It. *pittura*.]

1. A painting exhibiting the resemblance of any thing; a likeness drawn in colors. *Pictures* and *shapes* are but secondary objects. *Bacon.*

2. The works of painters; painting. Quintilian, when he saw any well expressed figure of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep. *Watson.*

3. Any resemblance or representation, either to the eye or to the understanding. Thus we say, a child is the *picture* of his father; the poet has drawn an exquisite *picture* of grief.

PIC'TURE, *v. t.* To paint a resemblance. Love is like a painter, who, in drawing the picture of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of the face. *South.*

2. To represent; to form or present an ideal likeness. I do *picture* it in my mind. *Spenser.*

PIC'TURED, *pp.* Painted in resemblance; drawn in colors; represented.

PICTURESQUE, *a.* [Fr. *pittoresque*; It. *pittoresco*.] *a.* *pittoresco*; or from the *L. pictura*, or *pictor*. In English, this would be *picturish*.

Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture. *Groy.*

PICTURESQUELY, *adv.* In a picturesque manner. *Montgomery.*

PICTURESQUELY, *adv.* In a picturesque manner.

PICTURESQUENESS, *n.* The state of PICTURESQUENESS, *n.* being picturesque. *Price.*

PID'DLE, *v. t.* [This is a different spelling of *peddle*, or from the same source.]

1. To deal in trifles; to spend time in trifling objects; to attend to trivial concerns or the small parts rather than to the main. *Atwood.*

2. To pick at table; to eat squeamishly or without appetite. *Swift.*

PID'DLER, *n.* One who busies himself about little things.

2. One that eats squeamishly or without appetite.

PIE, *n.* [It. *piet*, perhaps from the paste; Gr. *πιεζω*, thick; or from mixing.] An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, minced meat, &c. &c.

PIE, *n.* [L. *piea*; W. *pieg*.] The magpie, a party-colored bird of the genus *Corvus*. It is sometimes written *pye*.

2. The old popish service book, supposed to be so called from the different color of the text and rubric, or from *litera pieata*, a

large black letter, used at the beginning of each order.

3. Printers' types mixed or unsorted.

Cock and pie, an adurbation by the pie or service book, and by the sacred name of the Deity corrupted. *Shak.*

PIEBALD, *a.* [Sp. *pio*, of various colors.] Of various colors; diversified in color; as a *piebald* horse.

PIECE, *n.* [Fr. *pièce*; It. *pezzo*; Sp. *pieza*; Port. *peça*; Ir. *piosa*; Arm. *pec*.] If the elements of this word are *Es*, it may be from the Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. *psj*, to cut off or clip.]

1. A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole, in any manner, by cutting, splitting, breaking or tearing; as, to cut in *pieces*, break in *pieces*, tear in *pieces*, pull in *pieces*, &c.; a *piece* of a rock; a *piece* of paper.

2. A part of any thing, though not separated, or separated only in idea; not the whole; a portion; as a *piece* of excellent knowledge. *Thomson.*

3. A distinct part or quantity; a part considered by itself, or separated from the rest only by a boundary or divisional line; as a *piece* of land in the meadow or on the mountain.

4. A separate part; a thing or portion distinct from others of a like kind; as a *piece* of timber; a *piece* of cloth; a *piece* of paper hangings.

5. A composition, essay or writing of no great length; as a *piece* of poetry or prose; a *piece* of music.

6. A separate performance; a distinct portion of labor; as a *piece* of work.

7. A picture or painting. If unnatural, the finest colors are but dunting, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryden.*

8. A coin; as a *piece* of eight.

9. A gun or single part of ordnance. We apply the word to a cannon, a mortar, or a musket. Large guns are called *battering pieces*; smaller guns are called *field pieces*.

10. In heraldry, an ordinary or charge. The fess, the bend, the pale, the bar, the cross, the saltier, the chevron are called honorable *pieces*.

11. In ridicule or contempt. A *piece* of a lawyer is a smatterer.

12. A castle; a building. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

-*piece*, to each; as, he paid the men a dollar a-*piece*.

Of a *piece*, like; of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole. They seemed all of a *piece*. Sometimes followed by *with*. The poet must be of a *piece* with the spectators to gain reputation. *Dryden.*

PIECE, *v. t.* To enlarge or mend by the addition of a *piece*; to patch; as, to *piece* a garment; to *piece* the time. *Shak.*

To *piece out*, to extend or enlarge by addition of a *piece* or *pieces*. *Temple.*

PIECE, *v. i.* To unite by coalescence of parts; to be compacted, as parts into a whole. *Bacon.*

PIECED, *pp.* Mended or enlarged by a *piece* or *pieces*.

PIECELESS, *a.* Not made of *pieces*; consisting of an entire thing. *Donne.*

PIE/CEMEAL, *adv.* [*piece* and *Sax. mel.*, time. *Qu.*]

1. In pieces; in fragments.
On which it *pieced* broke. *Chapman.*
2. By pieces; by little and little in succession.
Pieced they win this acre first, then that. *Pope.*

PIE/CEMEAL, *a.* Single; separate; made of parts or pieces. *South.*

PIE/CEMEALED, *a.* Divided into small pieces. *Colgrave.*

PIECER, *n.* One that pieces; a satcher.
PIED, *n.* [falling probably to *pie*, in *piehold*, and a contracted word, perhaps from the root of *L. pictus*.]

Variaged with spots of different colors; spotted. We now apply the word chiefly or wholly to animals which are marked with large spots of different colors. If the spots are small, we use *speckled*. This distinction was not formerly observed, and in some cases, *pie'd* is elegantly used to express a diversity of colors in small spots. Meadows trim with daisies *pie'd*. *Milton.*

PIEDNESS, *n.* Diversity of colors in spots. *Shak.*

PIE/LEAD, *a.* [See *Peel*.] Bald; bare.
PIE/POUDRE, *n.* [*Fr. pied*, foot, and *poudreux*, dusty, from *poudre*, dust; or *pied* *poudreux*, a pedlar.]

An ancient court of record in England, incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owns or has the toll, is the judge. It had jurisdiction of all causes arising in the fair or market. *Blackstone.*

PIER, *n.* [*Sax. per*, *per*; *D. beer*, *stern* beer. If this word is from the French *piere*, it is a contraction of *L. petra*. But more probably it is not from the French.]

1. A mass of solid stone work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge or other building.
2. A mass of stone work or a mole projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves and making a safe harbor.

PIERCE, *v. l. pers.* [*Fr. percer*; *Gr. περαω*. The primary sense is probably to thrust or drive, and the word may be connected in origin with the *W. ber* or *per*, a spit, a spear, *Ir. bior*.]

1. To thrust into with a pointed instrument; as, to *Pierce* the body with a sword or spear; to *Pierce* the side with a thorn.
2. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into; as, a column of troops *Pierced* the main body of the enemy; a shot *Pierced* the ship.
3. To penetrate the heart deeply; to touch the passions; to excite or affect the passions. *I Tim. vi.*
4. To dive or penetrate into, as a secret or purpose.

PIERCE, *v. i. pers.* To enter; as a pointed instrument.

2. To penetrate; to force a way into or through any thing. The shot *Pierced* through the side of the ship.
Her tears will *Pierce* into a marble heart. *Shak.*
3. To enter; to dive or penetrate, as into a secret.

She would not *Pierce* further into his meaning than himself should declare. *Sidney.*

4. To affect deeply.

PIERCABLE, *a. pers'able*. That may be pierced. *Spenser.*

PIERCED, *pp. pers'ed*. Penetrated; entered by force; transfixed.

PIERCER, *n. pers'er*. An instrument that pierces, penetrates or bores.

2. One that pierces or perforates.

PIERCING, *ppr. pers'ing*. Penetrating; entering, as a pointed instrument; making a way by force into another body.

2. Affecting deeply; as eloquence *Piercing* the heart.

3. *a.* Affecting; cutting; keen.

PIERCINGLY, *adv. pers'ingly*. With penetrating force or effect; sharply.

PIERCINGNESS, *n. pers'ingness*. The power of piercing or penetrating; sharpness; keenness. *Derham.*

PIETISM, *n.* [See *Piety*.] Extremely strict devotion, or affectation of piety. *Frey.*

PIETIST, *n.* One of a sect professing great strictness and purity of life, despising learning, school theology and ecclesiastical polity, as also forms and ceremonies in religion, and giving themselves up to mystic theology. This sect sprung up among the protestants of Germany, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Encyc. Burnet.

PIETY, *n.* [*L. pietas*, from *pius*, or *fr. root*, probably a contracted word; *Ir. pié'd*; *It. pietà*, piety, and pià; *Sp. piadad*, piety, pity, charity.]

1. Piety in principle, is a compound of veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character, or veneration accompanied with love; and piety in practice, is the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service.

Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man. *Rambler.*

2. Reverence of parents or friends, accompanied with affection and devotion to their honor and happiness.

PIEZOMETER, *n.* [*Gr. πωζω*, to press, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water, and the degree of such compressibility under any given weight. *Perkins.*

PIG, *n.* [*D. big*. In *Sax. piga*, *Dan. pige*, is a little girl; *Sw. piga*, a maid-servant. The word signifies a little one, or issue.]

1. The young of swine, male or female.
2. An oblong mass of unforged iron, lead or other metal. A pig of lead is the eighth of a fother, or 250 pounds. *Encyc.*

PIG, *v. l. or i.* To bring forth pigs.

PIGGEON, *n.* [*Fr. nid*; *It. piccione*. This word seems to belong to the family of *pick*, *peck*, *pie*, *pica*.]

A fowl of the genus *Columba*, of several species, as the stock dove, the ring dove, the turtle dove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America. The domestic pigeon breeds in a box, often attached to a building, called a *dovecot* or *pigeon-house*. The wild pigeon builds a nest on a tree in the forest.

PIG-EON-FOOT, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PIG-EON-HEARTED, *a.* Timid; easily frightened. *Beaumont.*

PIG-EON-HOLE, *n.* A little apartment or division in a case for papers.

PIG-EON-HOLES, *n.* An old English game in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches. *Sicrens.*

PIG-EON-LIVERED, *a.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle. *Shak.*

PIG-EON-PEA, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cytisus*.

PIGGIN, *n.* [Scot. a milking pail.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper.

PIG-HEADED, *a.* Having a large head; stupid. *B. Jonson.*

PIGHT, *pp. pite*. [Scot. *right* or *pick*; from *pitch*, *W. piciaw*.] Pitched; fixed; determined. *Obs.* *Shak.*

PIGHT, *v. l.* [*W. pigaw*.] To pierce. *Obs.* *Wickliffe.*

PIGHELE, *n.* A little inclosure. *Local.*

PIGMEAN, *a.* [From *pigmy*.] Very small; like a pigmy; as an image of *pigmean* size. *Parkhurst.*

PIGMENT, *n.* [*L. pigmentum*, from the root of *pingo*, to paint.]

Paint; a preparation used by painters, dyers, &c. to impart colors to bodies. *Encyc.*

PIGMY, *n.* [*It. Sp. Port. pigmeo*; *L. pygmaeus*; *Gr. πυγμαίος*, from *πυγμα*, the fist.]

A dwarf; a person of very small stature; a name applied to a fabled nation said to have been devoured by cranes.

PIGMY, *a.* Very small in size; mean; feeble; inconsiderable.

PIGNORATION, *n.* [*L. pignero*, to pledge.] The act of pledging or pawning.

PIGNORATIVE, *a.* Pledging; pawning. [*Little used.*] *Dist.*

PIGNUT, *n.* [*pig* and *nut*.] The ground nut, a plant of the genus *Eumim*; also, a tree and its fruit of the genus *Juglans*.

PIG-SNEY, *n.* [*Sax. pigna*, a little girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. [*Little used.*] *Hudibras.*

PIG-TAIL, *n.* [*pig* and *tail*.] A cue; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail.

2. A small roll of tobacco.

PIG-WEDGEON, *n.* [*pig* and *wedgeon*.] A fairy; a cant word for any thing very small.

PIKE, *n.* [This word belongs to a numerous family of words expressing something pointed, or a sharp point, or as verbs, to dart, to thrust, to prick; *Sax. picc*, a small needle; *W. pig*, a point, a pike; *picgaw*, to prick; *picvau*, to dart; *It. pica*, a pike; *piccare*, to prick or sting; *Sp. pica*, *picar*; *Fr. piquer*, *picquer*; *Arm. picg*, *picqat*; *D. pik*; *G. pieke*; *Sw. Dan. pik*; *Eng. peak*, *beak*, &c. Class *Bg.*]

1. A military weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff, with a flat steel head pointed; called the spear. This weapon was formerly used by infantry, but its use is now limited to officers, and it is called a *spontan* or *spontoon*. Its use among soldiers is superseded by the bayonet.
2. A fork used in husbandry; but we now use *fork* or *pickfork*. *Tusser.*
3. Among turners, the iron sprigs used to fasten any thing to be turned. *Mozon.*

4. In *ichthyology*, a fish of the genus *Esox*, so named from its long shape or from the form of its snout. It is a fresh water fish.

living in deep water and very voracious, but very painful food.

The *pike*, the tyrant of the food. *Pope*.

PIK'ED, *a.* Ending in a point; acuminate.

PIKEMAN, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike.

PIKROLITE, *n.* [qu. Gr. *πικρος*, bitter, and *λίθος*, a stone.]

A mineral found at Taberg, in Sweden, supposed to be a variety of serpentine.

PILASTER, *n.* [It. *pilastro*; Fr. *pilastre*; Sp. *pilastra*, from *pila*, a pile, whence *pilar*.]

A square column, sometimes insulated; but usually pilasters are set within a wall, projecting only one quarter of their diameter. Their bases, capitals and entablatures have the same parts as those of columns. *Encyc.*

PILCH, *n.* [It. *pelliccia*; Fr. *pelisse*; Sax. *pylica*, *pylice*; L. *pellis*, a skin.]

A furred gown or case; something lined with fur. [Not used.] *Chaucer*. *Shak.*

PILCHARD, *n.* [Fr. *pilcher*.] A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder; the nose is shorter and turns up; the under jaw is shorter; the back more elevated, and the belly less sharp. These fishes appear on the Cornish coast in England, about the middle of July, in immense numbers, and furnish a considerable article of commerce. *Encyc.*

PILE, *n.* [Sp. It. *pila*; Port. *pilha*; Fr. *pile*; from L. *pila*; Gr. *πῶς*. The *bolæi* mentioned by Pausanias, were heaps of stones.]

1. A heap; a mass or collection of things in a roundish or elevated form; as a pile of stones; a pile of bricks; a pile of wood or timber; a pile of ruins.

2. A collection of combustibles for burning a dead body; as a funeral pile.

3. A large building or mass of buildings; an edifice.

The pile o'erlook'd the town and drew the sight. *Dryden*.

4. A heap of balls or shot laid in horizontal courses, rising into a pyramidal form.

PILE, *n.* [D. *paal*; G. *pfahl*; Sw. Dan. *pal*, a pole; L. *pulus*; D. *pyl*, an arrow or dart; Sw. Dan. *pil*, id.; W. *pill*, a stem. These have the same elements and the like radical meaning, that of a shoot or extended thing.]

1. A large stake or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth, as at the bottom of a river, or in a harbor where the ground is soft, for the support of a building or other superstructure. The stable-house in Amsterdam is supported by piles.

2. One side of a coin; in stamping, a punch or punchcon used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figures to be impressed. Hence the arms-side of a coin is called the *pile*, and the head the *cross*, which was formerly in the place of the head. Hence *cross and pile*. *Encyc.*

3. In *heraldry*, an ordinary in form of a point inverted or a stake sharpened.

PILE, *n.* [D. *pyl*; Dan. Sw. *pil*; L. *pitunus*.] The head of an arrow.

PILE, *n.* [L. *pilus*; G. *bolz*; Hindoo, *bal*; Gipsy, *balloiv*.]

Properly, a hair; hence, the fiber of wool, cotton and the like; hence, the nap, the fine hairy substance of the surface of cloth.

PILE, *n.* To lay or throw into a heap; to collect many things into a mass; as, to pile wood or stones.

2. To bring into an aggregate; to accumulate; as, to pile quotations or comments.

3. To fill with something heaped. *Abbot*.

4. To fill above the brim or top.

5. To break off the awns of threshed barley. [Local.]

PIL'EATED, } *a.* [L. *pilatus*, a cap.] Having
PIL'EATED, } the form of a cap or cover
for the head. *Woodcock*.

PILEMENT, *n.* An accumulation. [Not used.] *Hall*.

PILE, *n.* [from *pile*, a heap.] One who piles or forms a heap.

PILES, *n. pl.* The hemorrhoids, a disease.

PILEWORM, *n.* A worm found in piles in Holland.

PILF'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*.

PILFER, *v. i.* [W. *yspeliada*, to pilfer; *yspeler*, to spoil, to ravage; Sp. *pillizar*, to pinch, to pilfer, to take little food. It seems to be allied to *peel*, *pillage*.]

To steal in small quantities; to practice petty theft; as a boy accustomed to pilfer.

A pilfering hand. *Dryden*.

PILFER, *v. t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch.

He would not pilfer the victory, and the defeat was easy. *Bacon*.

PILFERED, *pp.* Stolen in small parcels.

PILFERER, *n.* One that pilfers or practices petty theft.

PILFERING, *pp.* Stealing; practicing petty thefts.

PILFERING, *n.* Petty theft.

Pilfering was so universal in all the South sea islands, that it was hardly recognized in the moral code of the natives as an offense, much less a crime. *J. Sparks*.

PILFERINGLY, *adv.* With petty theft; filchingly.

PIL-GARLICK, } [piled, peeled,
PILLED-GARLICK, } *n.* and garlick.]

One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor forsaken wretch. *Stevens*.

PILGRIM, *n.* [G. *pilger*; Fr. *pelerin*; L. *pellegrinus*; Sp. Port. *peregrino*; L. *peregrinus*. Qu. L. *peragro*, to wander. In W. *pererin* is a pilgrim, and *peltynig* is wandering, far-roaming, from *peltus*, to remove far, coinciding with the L. *pator*.]

The Corp. *pigrin* and Arm. *pirchirina*, seem to be the L. *peregrinus*. The D. *palscrak*, a pilgrim's coat, and *palstracot*, a pilgrim's staff, indicate that the first syllable is from the root of L. *pator*, to wander. The uncertainty of the true original orthography renders the derivation uncertain.]

1. A wanderer; a traveler; particularly, one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints. [See *Pilgrimage*.]

2. In *Scripture*, one that has only a temporary residence on earth. *Heb. xi.*

PILGRIM, *v. i.* To wander or ramble. [Not used.] *Grete*.

PILGRIMAGE, *n.* A long journey, particularly a journey to some place deemed sacred and venerable, in order to pay devotion to the relics of some deceased saint. Thus in the middle ages, kings, princes, bishops and others made *pilgrimages* to Jerusalem, in pious devotion to the Saviour. Pilgrims now resort to Loretto, in Italy, to visit the chamber of the blessed virgin, and the Mohammedans make pilgrimages to Mecca, where their prophet was buried.

2. In *Scripture*, the journey of human life. *Gen. xvii.*

3. Time, fitly spent. *Shak.*

PILGRIMIZE, *v. i.* To wander about as a pilgrim. [Not used.] *B. Jonson*.

PILL, *n.* [L. *pila*, a ball; *pitula*, a little ball; W. *pel*, a ball; Ir. *pill*, to roll. It is probable that this word and ball are of the same family.]

1. In *pharmacy*, a medicine in the form of a little ball or small round mass, to be swallowed whole. *Bacon*.

2. Any thing nauseous. *Young*.

PILL, *v. t.* [Fr. *pillar*; It. *piagliare*; Sp. *pillar*.]

To rob; to plunder; to pillage, that is, to *peel*, to strip. [See *Peel*, the same word in the proper English orthography.]

PILL, *v. i.* To be peeled; to come off in flakes. *Shak. Dryden*.

2. To rob. [See *Peel*.]

PILLAGE, *n.* [Fr. from *pillar*, to strip or peel.]

1. Plunder; spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war.

2. The act of plundering.

3. In *architecture*, a square pillar behind a column to bear up the arches. *Cyc.*

PILLAGE, *v. t.* To strip of money or goods by open violence; as, troops *pillage* the camp or towns of an enemy; to plunder; to spoil. It differs from stealing, as it implies open violence, and from robbery, which may be committed by one individual on another; whereas *pillaging* is usually the act of bands of numbers. *To pillage* and *to rob* are however sometimes used synonymously.

PILLAGED, *pp.* Plundered by open force.

PILLAGER, *n.* One that plunders by open violence; a plunderer.

PILLAGING, *pp.* Plundering; stripping.

PILLAR, *n.* [Fr. *pillar*; Sp. Port. *pillar*; It. *pila* or *pillere*; L. *pila*, a pile, a pillar, a mortar and pestle. The L. *pila* denotes a heap, or things thrown, put or driven together; W. *pill*; Ir. *pillir*; Sw. *pelare*; Dan. *pile*; D. *pylaar*; G. *pfelder*.]

Literally, a pile or heap; hence,

1. A kind of irregular column round an insulate, but deviating from the proportions of a just column. Pillars are either too massive or too slender for regular architecture; they are not restricted to any rules, and their parts and proportions are arbitrary. A square pillar is a massive work, called also a *pier* or *pedroil*, serving to support arches, &c. *Cyc.*

2. A supporter; that which sustains or upholds; that on which some superstructure rests. *Gal. ii.* *Shak.*

3. A monument raised to commemorate any person or remarkable transaction.

And Jacob set a pillar on her grave. Gen. xxxv. 2 Sam. xviii.

4. Something resembling a pillar; as a pillar of salt. Gen. xix.

So a pillar of a cloud, a pillar of fire. Ex. xiii.

5. Foundation; support. Job ix.

6. In ships, a square or round timber fixed perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for supporting the decks. *Cyc.*

7. In the manège, the center of the volta, ring or manege ground, around which a horse turns. There are also pillars on the circumference or side, placed at certain distances by two and two.

PIL/LARÉD, *a.* Supported by pillars.

Milton.

2. Having the form of a pillar. *Thomson.*

PILLER, *n.* One that pills or plunders. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

PILLERY, *n.* Plunder; pillage; *rapine.* [*Not in use.*] *Hollet.*

PILLION, *n.* *pil'yan.* [Fr. *pillon*; from *pile*, L. *pilus*, hair, or from stuffing. See *Pillow*.]

1. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback. *Swift.*

2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. *Spenser.*

3. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

PIL/LORÉD, *a.* Put in a pillory.

PIL/LORY, *n.* [Fr. *pilori*, *piloir*; Fr. *pilori*; Arm. *bouhour*; from the root of L. *pallus*, stake, a pile, G. *pfahl*, *die den pfahl stellen*, to put in the pillory.]

A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which are put the head and hands of a criminal for punishment.

PIL/LORY, *v. t.* To punish with the pillory.

Gov. of the Tongue.

PIL/LÓV, *n.* [Sax. *píle* or *pyle*; Fr. *pillier*; L. *pulvinar*; from L. *pilus*, hair, or from stuffing.]

1. A lung cushion to support the head of a person when reposing on a bed; a sack or case filled with fethers, down or other soft material.

2. In a ship, the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported.

Mar. Dict.

The *pillow of a plove*, is a cross piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.

Cyc.

PIL/LÓW, *v. t.* To rest or lay on for support.

Milton.

PIL/LÓW-BIER, *n.* The case or sack of PIL/LÓW-CASE, *n.* a pillow which contains the fethers. *Pillow-tier* is the pillow-bearing.

PIL/LÓWÉD, *pp. or a.* Supported by a pillow.

PIL/LÓWING, *ppr.* Resting or laying on a pillow.

PIL/ÓSE, *q. a.* [L. *pilosus*, from *pilus*, hair.]

PIL/ÓUS, *q. n.* Hairy. A *pilose* leaf, in botany, is one covered with long distinct hairs. A *pilose* receptacle has hairs between the florets. *Martyn.*

PIL/ÓUSITY, *n.* [supra.] Hairiness. *Bacon.*

PIL/ÓT, *n.* [Fr. *pilote*; It. Sp. *piloto*.]

The French word *piloter* signifies to drive

in piles, as well as to pilot, and *pilotage* is a piling, pile-work, a foundation of piles; Arm. *pioccha*, to drive piles. The D. loots; G. *lothe*, and Dan. *lods*, are from leat; the pilot then is the lead-man, he that throws the lead.]

1. One who steers a ship in a dangerous navigation, or rather one whose office or occupation is to steer ships, particularly along a coast, or into and out of a harbor, bay or river, where navigation is dangerous.

2. A guide; a director of the course of another person. [*In colloquial use.*]

PIL/ÓT, *v. t.* To direct the course of a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous.

PIL/ÓTAGE, *n.* The compensation made or allowed to one who directs the course of a ship.

2. The pilot's skill or knowledge of coasts, rocks, bars and channels. [*Not now used.*]

PIL/ÓT-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of *Gasterosteus*, called also rudder-fish, of an oblong shape; so named because it often accompanies ships. *Encyc.*

PIL/ÓTING, *ppr.* Steering; as a ship in dangerous navigation.

PIL/ÓTING, *n.* The act of steering a ship.

PIL/ÓTING, *q. n.* Pilotage; skill in piloting.

PIL/ÓTS, *q. n.* [L. *pilosus*. See *Pilose*.] Hairy; abounding with hair. *Robinson.*

2. Consisting of hair.

PIL/SER, *n.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Answorth.*

PIM/ÉLITE, *n.* [Gr. *πικελ*, fat, and *ελος*, stone.]

A terrene substance of an apple green color, fat and unctuous to the touch, tender and not fusible by the blowpipe. It is supposed to be colored by nickel. It is a variety of *stearite*. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Ur.*

PIM/ÉNT, *n.* Wine with a mixture of spice or honey. *Chaucer.*

PIM/ÉNTÓ, *n.* [Sp. *pimentia*.] *Jamaica* pepper, popularly called *allspice*. The tree producing this spice is of the genus *Myrtus*, and grows spontaneously in *Jamaica*.

PIMP, *n.* A man who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison.*

PIMP, *v. i.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.

PIMP/ERNEL, *q. n.* [L. *pimpinella*; Fr. *pimpinella*.]

The name of several plants of different genera. The *scarlet pimpernel* is of the genus *Anagallis*, the *water pimpernel* of the genus *Veronica*, and the *yellow pimpernel* of the genus *Lysimachia*. *Let.*

PIMP/PILLO, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cactus*.

PIMP/PINELLA, *n.* A genus of plants, including the burnet saxifrage and the anisic. *Encyc.*

PIMP/PING, *ppr.* Pandering; procuring lewd women for others.

PIMP/PING, *a.* Little; petty. *Skinner.*

PIMP/PLE, *n.* [Sax. *pinpel*; probably from *pin*, or its root.]

A small pustule on the face or other part of the body, usually a red pustule.

PIMP/LED, *a.* Having red pustules on the skin; full of pimples.

PIMP/LIKE, *a.* Like a pimp; vile; infamous; mean.

PIN, *n.* [W. *pin*, a pin or pen; *piner*, *piniau*, to pin; Ir. *pin*; Sw. *pinne*, whence *pinnsuin*, pin-swine, the porcupine; Dan. *pin*, a sprig; *pindevin*, the porcupine; Port. *pin*, a peg; D. *pen*, *penne*, a pin or peg; G. *pinne*, a pin; *pinzel*, a pencil; Fr. *épine*, a spine, and *épingle*, a pin; L. *pinna*, *pinna*; W. *pen*, a summit; Sax. *pin*, a pen, and *pinn-treow*, the pine-tree. See *Pine*, *Fia*, and *Porcupine*. This word denotes a sharp point or end, or that which fastens; Sax. *pinan*, *pyndan*. If the sense is a point, it is a shoot. From this is formed *spine*, W. *ypsin*.]

1. A small pointed instrument made of brass wire and headed; used chiefly by females for fastening their clothes.

2. A piece of wood or metal sharpened or pointed, used to fasten together boards, plank or other timber. The larger pins of metal are usually called *bolts*, and the wooden pins used in ship building are called *treenails* [trunnels]. A small wooden pin is called a *peg*.

3. A thing of little value. It is not a *pin's* matter. I care not a *pin*.

4. A linchpin.

5. The central part. *Shak.*

6. A peg used in musical instruments in straining and relaxing the strings.

7. A note or strain. [*Fulgur and not used.*]

8. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Meibomius.*

9. A cylindrical roller made of wood. *Corbet.*

10. A noxious humor in a hawk's foot. *Answorth.*

11. The pin of a block is the axis of the sheave.

PIN, *v. t.* [W. *piniau*.] To fasten with a pin or with pins of any kind; as, to pin the clothes; to pin boards or timbers.

2. To fasten; to make fast; or to join and fasten together.

Our gates—we have but pinned with rushes. *Shak.*

She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would pin her to her heart. *Shak.*

3. To inclose; to confine. [See the verbs *Pen* and *Pound*.] *Hooker.*

PIN/AS/TER, *n.* [L. See *Pine*.] The wild pine.

PIN/CASE, *n.* A case for holding pins.

PIN/CERS, *n.* an erroneous orthography of *pinchers*, which see.

PIN/CH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pincher*, formerly *pinser*; Arm. *pinca*; Sp. *picar*; It. *piccare*, *picciare*. These are evidently from the root of It. *piccare*, to prick, smart, itch, to peck, to provoke, Sp. Port. *picar*, to sting or prick, to peck, to dig, to bite or pinch, as cold. The root then is that of *peck*, *pick*, *pique*; and *pinch* is primarily to press between two sharp points, or to prick. Hence its peculiar application to pressure between the fingers.]

1. To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c.

- To squeeze or compress between any two hard bodies.
- To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.
- To gripe; to straiten; to oppress with want; as, to *pinch* a nation; to *pinch* the belly; to be *pinched* for want of food.
- To pain by constriction; to distress; as *pinching* cold. The winter *pinches*.
- To press; to straiten by difficulties; as, the argument *pinches* the objector.
The respondent is *pinched* with a strong objection. *Watts.*
- To press hard; to try thoroughly. *Collier.*

PINCH, *v. t.* To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to be puzzling. You see where the reasons *pinch*. *Dryden.*

- To spare; to be straitened; to be coveted.

The wretch whom avarice bids to *pinch* and spare,
Starve, steal and pilfer to enrich an heir.

- PINCH**, *n.* A close compression with the ends of the fingers. *Dryden.*
- A gripe; a pang. *Shak.*
 - Distress inflicted or suffered; pressure; oppression; as necessity's sharp *pinch*. *Shak.*
 - Straits; difficulty; time of distress from want. *Bacon.*

PINCHBECK, *n.* [said to be from the name of the inventor.]

An alloy of copper; a mixture of copper and zinc, consisting of three or four parts of copper with one of zinc. *Encyc.*

PINCHER, *n.* He or that which pinches.

PINCHERS, *n. plu.* [from *pinch*, not from the French *pinçette*.]
An instrument for drawing nails from boards and the like, or for gripping things to be held fast.

PINCH-FIST, } *n.* A miser; a niggard.
PINCH-PENNY, }
PIN-CUSHION, *n.* A small case stuffed with some soft material, in which females stick pins for safety and preservation.

PINDARIC, *a.* After the style and manner of Pindar.

PINDARIC, *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar the Grecian, and prince of the lyric poets; an irregular ode. *Addison.*

PINDUST, *n.* Small particles of metal made by pointing pins. *Drigby.*

PINE, *n.* [Fr. *pin*; Sp. It. *pio*; L. *pinus*; Sax. *pinna-brœn*, pin-tree; D. *pin-boom*; W. *pin-bren*, pin-tree, and *pin-gwey*, pin-wood. These words indicate that this name is from the leaves of the pine, which resemble *pias*. But the Welsh has also *feind-vey*, from *feind*, a rising to a point, from *fain*, a cone, and *gwey*, wood. The latter name is from the cones.]

A tree of the genus *Pinus*, of many species, some of which furnish timber of the most valuable kind. The species which usually bear this name in the United States, are the *white pine*, *Pinus strobus*, the prince of our forests; the *yellow pine*, *Pinus resinosa*; and the *pitch pine*, *Pinus rigida*. The other species of this genus are called by other names, as fir, hemlock, larch, spruce, &c.

PINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *pinan*, to pain or torture, and to pine or languish. This verb in the sense of *pain*, is found in the other Teutonic dialects, but not in the sense of languishing. The latter sense is found in the Gr. *πινω, πινω*. See Ar. $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ fanna,

Class Bn. No. 22. and $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ No. 25. and - - $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, No. 29.]

- To languish; to lose flesh or wear away under any distress or anxiety of mind; to grow lean; was followed sometimes by *away*.
Ye shall not mourn nor weep, but ye shall *pine away* for your iniquities. *Ezek. xxiv.*
- To languish with desire; to waste away with longing for something; usually followed by *for*.
Unknowing that she *pin'd* for your return. *Dryden.*

PINE, *v. t.* To wear out; to make to languish.

Where shivering cold and sickness *pin*es the chine. *Shak.*

- Bereop *pin*ed with pain. *Dryden.*
- To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.—
Abashed the devil stood—
Virtue in her own shape how lovely, saw,
And *pin*ed his loss. *Milton.*

[In the transitive sense, this verb is now seldom used, and this use is improper, except by ellipsis.]

PINE, *n.* [Sax. *pin*, D. *pin*, pain; Gr. *πενος, πενος*.] Woe; want; penury; misery.

[This is obsolete. See *Patn*.]

PINEAL, *a.* [Fr. *pineale*, from L. *pinus*.] The pineal gland is a part of the brain, about the bigness of a pea, situated in the third ventricle; so called from its shape. It was considered by Descartes as the seat of the soul.

PINE-APPLE, *n.* The ananas, a species of Bromelia, so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine tree.

PINEFUL, *a.* Full of woe. [Not used.] *Holl.*

PINERY, *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised. *Todd.*

PIN-FETHER, *n.* A small or short fether.

PIN-FETHERED, *a.* Having the fethers only beginning to shoot; not fully flogged.

PIN-FOLD, *n.* [pin or pen and fold; Dan. *pinnd*, Eng. to pound.]
A place in which beasts are confined. We now call it a *pen*.

PIN-GLASS, *n.* A small close. [Not used.] *Answorth.*

PIN-GUID, *a.* [L. *pinguis*; Gr. *πινος*, compact, L. *pactus*, Eng. pack.]
Fat; unctionous. [Not used.] *Mortimer.*

PIN-HOLE, *n.* A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; a very small aperture.

PINING, *ppr.* Languishing; wasting away.

PINION, *n.* *pin'yon*. [Fr. *pinion*, the cope of the ridge of a house; Norm. *id.* a pen; Sp. *pinion*, pinion; from Celtic *pen*, top, summit.]

- The joint of a fowl's wing, remotest from the body.
- A fether; a quill. *Shak.*

- A wing.
Hope humbly then, on trembling *pinions* soar. *Pope.*
- The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.
- Feters or bands for the arms. *Answorth.*

PINION, *v. t.* *pin'yon*. To bind or confine the wings.

- To confine by binding the wings.
- To cut off the first joint of the wing.
- To bind or confine the arm or arms to the body. *Dryden.*
- To confine; to shackle; to chain; as, to be *pinioned* by formal rules of state. *Norris.*

PINIONED, *pp.* Confined by the wings; shackled.

PIN IONIST, *n.* A winged animal; a fowl. [Not used.] *Brown.*

PINIROLO, *n.* A bird resembling the sandpiper, but larger; found in Italy. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PINITE, *n.* [from *Pini*, a mine in Saxony.] A mineral holding a middle place between stearite and mica; the miceral of Kirwan.

It is found in prismatic crystals of a greenish white color, brown or deep red. It occurs also massive. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PINK, *n.* [In Welsh, *pin* signifies smart, fine, gay, and a *finch*, and *pinicene*, to sprig. This is by Owen formed from *pin*, a pen or pin. But in Portuguese, *pin*, to sting, to prick, to *peck*, to nip, to *pinch*, to dig, to spur, and *picado*, pricked, *pinked*, as cloth, are from the root of *pick*, *pick*, *pico*, *beak*, *pique*, Sp. *picar*, It. *piccare*. The latter would, with a casual, give *pink*, a little eye or perforation, and the sense of pink, in *pink-sterned*. The Welsh gives *pink*, a flower.]

1. An eye, or a small eye; but now disused except in composition, as in *pink-eyed*, *pink-eye*. *Shak.*

2. A plant and flower of the genus *Dianthus*, common in our gardens.

3. A color used by painters; from the color of the flower. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing supremely excellent.

5. A ship with a very narrow stern. [Fr. *pinque*, D. *pink*, that is, *piked*, *n* being casual; hence *pink-sterned*.]

6. A fish, the minnow.

PINK, *v. t.* To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes. *Carew*. *Prior*.

2. To stab; to pierce. *Addison.*

PINK, *v. i.* [D. *pinken*.] To wink. [Not used.] *L'Esrange*.

PINK-EYED, *a.* Having small eyes. *Holland*.

PINK-NEEDLE, *n.* A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood*.

PINK-STERNED, *a.* Having a very narrow stern; as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

PINK-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make pins.

PINK-MONEY, *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses. *Addison*.

PIN NACE, *n.* [Sp. *pinaza*; Fr. *pinasse*; Port. *pinaca*.]
A small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged

like those of a schooner; also, a boat usually rowed with eight oars.

Mar. Dict.

PINNACLED, n. [Fr. *pinacle*; It. *pinacolo*;
W. *pingylf*, from Celtic *pen*, summit, L.
pinna.]

1. A turret, or part of a building elevated above the main building.

Some metropolises

With glittering spires and pinnacles adorn'd.

Milton.

2. A high spiring point; summit.

PINNACLES, v. t. To build or furnish

with pinnacles. *Warton.*

PINNACLED, pp. Furnished with pinnacles.

PINNAGE, n. POUNDAGE of cattle. [Vulgar

used.] [See *Pound*.]

PINNATE, } a. [L. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*,

PINNATED, } a. [L. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*,

to a feather or fin.]

In botany, a pinnate leaf is a species of compound leaf wherein a simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it.

Martyn.

PINNATIFID, a. [L. *pinna*, a feather, and

findo, to cleave.]

In botany, fether-cleft. A pinnatifid leaf is

a species of simple leaf, divided transversely

by oblong horizontal segments or jags,

not extending to the mid rib.

Martyn.

PINNATIPED, a. [L. *pinna* and *pes*, foot.]

Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by

membranes. *Latham.*

PINNEED, pp. Fastened with pins; confined.

PINNER, n. One that pins or fastens;

also, a pounder of cattle, or the pound-

keeper.

2. A pin-maker.

3. The lappet of a head which flies loose.

Gay.

PINNITE, n. Fossil remains of the Pinna,

a genus of shells. *Jamesson.*

PINNOCK, n. A small bird, the tomtit.

Ainsworth.

PINNULATE, a. A pinnulate leaf is one

in which each pinna is subdivided.

Martyn.

PINT, n. [D. *pint*; Fr. *pinte*; Sp. *planta*.]

Half a quart, or four gills. In medicine,

twelve ounces. It is applied both to li-

quid and dry measure.

PINTLE, n. A little pin. In artillery, a

long iron bolt.

PINULLES, n. plu. In astronomy, the sights

of an astrolabe. *Dict.*

PIONEER, n. [Fr. *pionnier*, contracted

from *pionchier*, from *pioche*, a pickaxe; *picho-*

ier, to dig, that is, to pick; W. *piogwr*, Sp.

Port. *picar*. The Italias use *guastatore*,

Sp. *gastador*, from *guastare*, *gustar*, to

waste, to wear away. The Germans use

schanzgräber, D. *schanzgraver*, a trench-

digger.]

1. In the art and practice of war, one whose

business is to march with or before an

army, to repair the road or clear it of ob-

structions, work at intrenchments, or form

mines for destroying an enemy's works.

Bacon.

2. One that goes before to remove ob-

structions or prepare the way for another.

PIONING, n. The work of pioneers. [Vul-

gar used.] *Spencer.*

PIONY, } n. [Sax. *pionie*, from L. *ponia*;
PEONY, } n. Gr. *κωνια*, from *κωνος*, Apol-

lo, a physician, and a hymn.]

An herbaceous perennial plant of the genus

Paeonia, with tuberous roots, and bearing

large beautiful red flowers. *Encyc.*

PI'OUS, } n. [L. *pius*; Fr. *pieux*; Sp. It.

Port. *piu*. In Sp. and It. the word signifies

not only pious, but mild and compas-

sionate, and *pity* and *pity* are expressed

by one and the same word. See *Pity*.]

1. Godly; reverencing and honoring the

Supreme Being in heart and in the

practice of the duties he has enjoined; having

due veneration and affection for the

character of God, and habitually obeying his

commands; religious; devoted to the

service of God; applied to persons.

2. Dictated by reverence to God; proceeding

from piety; applied to things; as *pious*

avow; *pious* services or affections; *pious*

sorrow.

3. Having due respect and affection for

parents or other relatives; practicing the

duties of respect and affection towards

parents or other near relatives.

Taylor. Pope.

4. Practiced under the pretense of religion;

as *pious* frauds.

PIOUSLY, adv. In a pious manner; with

reverence and affection for God; relig-

iously; with due regard to sacred things

or to the duties God has enjoined; *Hammond.*

2. With due regard to natural or civil

relations and to the duties which spring

from them. *Addison.*

PIP, n. [D. *pip*; Fr. *pepie*.] A disease of

fowls; a horny pellicle that grows on the

tip of their tongue. *Johnson. Hudibras.*

2. A spot on cards. *Addison.*

PIP, v. i. [L. *pipio*; W. *pipion*; Dan. *pipær*.]

To cry or chirp, as a chicken; commonly

pronounced *peep*. *Boyle.*

PIPE, n. [Sax. *pipa*; W. *pið*; Ir. *pið*, *piob*;

Sw. *pip*, *pipa*; D. *ppp*; G. *pfife*, whence

Eng. *pfif*; Dan. *pipe*; Port. It. Sp. *pipa*;

Fr. *pipe*; Arm. *pip* or *pimp*.]

1. A wind instrument of music, consisting

of a long tube of wood or metal; as a

rural pipe. The word, I believe, is not

now the proper technical name of any

particular instrument, but is applicable to

any tubular wind instrument, and it

occurs in *bagpipe*.

2. A long tube or hollow body; applied to

the veins and arteries of the body, and to

many hollow bodies, particularly such as

are used for conductors of water or other

fluids. *Johnson.*

3. A tube of clay with a bowl at one end;

used in smoking tobacco.

4. The organs of voice and respiration; as

in *windpipe*. *Peuckam.*

5. The key or sound of the voice. *Shak.*

6. In England, a roll in the exchequer, or

the exchequer itself. Hence, *pipe-office* is

an office in which the clerk of the pipe

makes out leases of crown lands, accounts

of sheriffs, &c.

7. A cask containing two hogsheds or 120

gallons, used for wine; or the quantity

which it contains.

8. In mining, a pipe is where the ore runs

forward endwise in a hole, and does not

sink downwards or in a vein. *Encyc.*

PIPE, v. i. To play on a pipe, fife, flute or

other tubular wind instrument of music.

Dryden. Swift.

We have piped to you, and ye have not danced.

Matt. xi.

2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle.

Shak.

PIPE, v. t. To play on a wind instrument.

1 Cor. xiv.

PIPED, a. Formed with a tube; tubular.

Encyc.

PIPE-FISH, n. A fish of the genus *Syn-*

gnathus. *Encyc.*

PIPER, n. One who plays on a pipe or

wind instrument.

PIPERIDGE, n. A shrub, the berberis, or

barberry. *Fam. of Plants.*

The *pipridge* of New England is the

nyssa villosa, a large tree with very tough

wood.

PIPERIN, n. A concretion of volcanic

ashes. *De Costa. Kirwan.*

2. A peculiar crystalline substance extracted

from black pepper. The crystals of piper-

in are transparent, of a straw color, and

they assume the tetrahedral prismatic

form with oblique summits. *Carpenter.*

PIPE-TREE, n. The filice.

PIPPING, pp. Playing on a pipe.

2. a. Weak; feeble; sickly. [Vulgar and

not in use in America.]

3. Very hot; boiling; from the sound of

boiling fluids. [Used in vulgar language.]

PIPPETREE, n. A species of bat, the small-

est of the kind.

PIPKIN, n. [*dim.* of *pipe*.] A small

earthen boiler. *Pope.*

PIPPIN, n. [D. *pippling*.] A kind of apple;

a tart apple. This name in America

is given to several kinds of apples, as to

the Newtown pippin, an excellent winter

apple, and the summer pippin, a large

apple, but more perishable than the New-

town pippin.

PIQUANCY, n. *piq'ancy*. [infra.] Sharp-

ness; pungency; tartness; *Barrow.*

PIQUANT, a. *piq'ant*. [Fr. from *piquer*, to

prick or sting, It. *piccare*, Sp. Port. *picar*,

from the root of *pique*, *peak*.]

1. Pricking; stimulating to the tongue;

as rock as piquant to the tongue as salt.

Addison.

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe; as *piq-*

uant ralleries. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PIQUANTLY, adv. *piq'antly*. With sharp-

ness or pungency; tartly. *Locke.*

PIQUE, n. *pek*. [Fr. See *Piquant*.] An

offense taken; usually, slight anger, irrita-

tion or displeasure at persons, rather tem-

porary than permanent, and distinguished

either in degree or temporariness from

settled enmity or malevolence.

Out of personal pique to those in service, he

stands as a looker on, when the government is

attacked. *Addison.*

2. A strong passion. *Hudibras.*

3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescription of established laws,

And pique of honor to maintain a cause.

Dryden.

PIQUE, v. t. *pek*. [Fr. *piquer*. See *Piq-*

uant.]

1. To offend; to nettle; to irritate; to sting;

to fret; to excite a degree of anger. It

expresses less than *exasperate*.

The lady was *piqued* by her indifference.
Female Quixote.

- To stimulate; to excite to action; to touch with envy, jealousy or other passion. *Piqu'd* by Proteogenes' lame, From Co to Rhodes Apelles came— *Prior*.
- With the reciprocal pronoun, to pride or value one's self. Men *pique themselves* on their skill in the learned languages. *Locke.*

PIQUED, *pp. pe'ked.* Irritated; nettled; offended; excited.

PIQUEER. [See *Pickeer*.]

PIQUEERER, *n.* A plunderer; a freebooter. [See *Pickeerer*.] *Swift.*

PIQUET. [See *Picket*.]

PIQUET, *n. pikt'*. [Fr.] A game at cards played between two persons, with only thirty two cards; all the deuces, threes, fours, fives and sixes being set aside.

PIQUING, *ppr. pee'king.* Irritating; offending; priding.

PIRACY, *n.* [Fr. *piraterie*; L. *piratica*, from Gr. *πειρατια*, from *πειρα*, to attempt, to dare, to enterprise, whence L. *periculum*, *experire*. The primary sense of the root is to run, rush or drive forward; allied to Sax. *faran*, Eng. to fare Class B.]

1. The act, practice or crime of robbing on the high seas; the taking of property from others by open violence and without authority, on the sea; a crime that answers to robbery on land. *Waller. Arbuthnot.*

Other acts than robbery on the high seas, are declared by statute to be *piracy*. See Act of Congress, April 30, 1790.

2. The robbing of another by taking his writings.

PIRATED, *n.* [It. *pirato*; L. Sp. *pirata*; Gr. *πειρατης*, from *πειρα*. See *Piracy*. Formerly this word signified a ship or sea soldier, answering to the marine of the present day.]

1. A robber of the high seas; one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas. In strictness, the word *pirate* is one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder; a freebooter on the seas.

2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas.

3. A bookseller that seizes the copies or writings of other men without permission. *Johnson.*

PIRATE, *v. i.* To rob on the high seas. *Arbuthnot.*

PIRATE, *v. t.* To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings. They advertised they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

PIRATED, *pp.* Taken by theft or without right.

PIRATING, *ppr.* Robbing on the high seas; taking without right, as a book or writing.

2. *a.* Undertaken for the sake of piracy; as a *pirating* expedition. *Milford.*

PIRATICAL, *a.* [L. *piraticus*.] Robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas; as a *piratical* commander or ship.

2. Consisting in piracy; predatory; robbing; as a *piratical* trade or occupation.

3. Practicing literary theft.

The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers. *Pope.*

PIRATICALLY, *adv.* By piracy. *Bryant.*

PIROGUE, *n.* { *piro'ge*, [Sp. *piragua*.

PIRAGUA, *n.* } *pirau'gua*. This word is

variously written, *peragua* or *piraguac*. The former is the spelling of Washington and Jefferson; the latter of Charlevoix.]

1. A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree, or two canoes united. *Charlevoix.*

2. In modern usage in America, a narrow ferry boat carrying two masts and a lee-board.

PIRRY, *n.* A rough gale of wind; a storm. [Not used.] *Elyot.*

PISCARY, *n.* [It. *pescheria*, from *pescare*, to fish, Sp. *pescar*; Fr. *pecherie*, from *pecher*, to fish; L. *piscis*, a fish; *piscor*, to fish. In law, the right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters. *Blackstone.*

PISCATION, *n.* [L. *piscatio*. See *Piscary* and *Fish*.] The act or practice of fishing. *Brown.*

PISCATORY, *a.* [L. *piscatorius*.] Relating to fishes or to fishing; as a *piscatory* eclogue. *Addison.*

PISCES, *n. plu.* [L. *piscis*.] In astronomy, the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac.

PISCINE, *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish.] Pertaining to fish or fishes; as *piscine* remains. *Kirwan.*

PISCIVOROUS, *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *voro*, to eat.]

Feeding or subsisting on fishes. Many species of aquatic fowls are *piscivorous*.

PISH, *exclam.* [perhaps the oriental *پش* or *پوش*. Class Bs. No. 2. 3.]

A word expressing contempt; sometimes spoken and written *pshev*.

PISH, *v. i.* To express contempt. *Pope.*

PISIFORM, *n.* [L. *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pea.

Masses of *pisiform* argillaceous iron ore. *Kirwan.*

PISMIRE, *n.* [The last syllable is the Sw. *myra*, Dan. *myre*, D. *mier*, an ant; Sax. *myra*, tender. I know not the origin or meaning of the first syllable.] The insect called the ant or ermine. *Prior.*

PISOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *πισον*, a pea, and *λίθος*, stone.]

Peastone, a carbonate of lime, slightly colored by the oxyd of iron. It occurs in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger, which usually contain each a grain of sand as a nucleus. These concretions in union sometimes compose entire beds of secondary mountains. It is sometimes called *calcareous tufa*. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Cleveland.*

PISOPHALT, *n.* Pea-mineral or mineral pea; a soft bitumen, black and of a strong pungent smell. It appears to be petrol passing to asphalt. It holds a middle place between petrol, which is liquid, and asphalt, which is dry and brittle. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PISS, *v. t.* [D. G. *piessen*; Dan. *piisser*; Sw. *piissa*; Fr. *piisser*; W. *piisue*; Basque, *piaye*; It. *piisciare*; Pers. *پیشان* *pishtar*, urine. Class Br. No. G1. 60.]

To discharge the liquor secreted by the kidneys and lodged in the urinary bladder.

PISS, *n.* Urine; the liquor secreted by the kidneys into the bladder of an animal and discharged through the proper channel.

PISS'ABED, *n.* The vulgar name of a yellow flower, growing among grass.

PISS'ASPIALT, *n.* [Gr. *pisasa*, pitch, and *ασφαλτης*, asphalt; Sp. *pisafalto*.]

Earth-pitch; pitch mixed with bitumen, natural or artificial; a fluid opaque mineral substance, thick and inflammable, but leaving a residuum after burning. *Encyc.*

PISS'BURNT, *a.* Stained with urine.

PIST, *n.* [Fr. *piste*, from Sp. Port. *pista*,

PISTE, *n.*] from Sp. *pistar*, to beat, or *pisar*, to ram or drive.]

The track or foot-print of a horseman on the ground he goes over. *Johnson.*

PISTACHIO, *n.* [Fr. *pistache*; It. *pistacchio*; L. *pistachia*; Gr. *πισταχια*; Pers. *دانه پسته*]

دانه پسته, Ar. *فستق*.]

The nut of the *Pistacia terebinthus* or turpentine tree, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yielding a well-tasting oil; it is wholesome and nutritive. The tree grows in Syria, Arabia and Persia. *Encyc.*

PISTACHITE, *z.* [See *Epidote*.]

PISTAZITE, *z.* [See *Epidote*.]

PISTAREEN, *n.* A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents, or 9d. sterling.

PISTIL, *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle.] In botany, the pointal, an organ of female flowers adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen, supposed to be a continuation of the pith, and when perfect, consisting of three parts, the germ or ovary, the style, and the stigma. *Martyn.*

PISTILLACEOUS, *a.* Growing on the germ or seed bud of a flower. *Barton.*

PISTILLATE, *a.* Having or consisting in a pistil.

PISTILLATION, *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle, that is, a beater or driver.] The act of pounding in a mortar. [Little used.]

PISTILLIFEROUS, *a.* [*pistil* and L. *fero*, to bear.]

Having a pistil without stamens; as a female flower.

PISTOLE, *n.* [Fr. *pistole*, *pistolet*; It. Sp. *pistola*, a pistol. This word, like *piston* and *pestle*, signifies a driver, or a canal or spout, from the same root. Class Bs.]

A small fire-arm, or the smallest fire-arm used, differing from a musket chiefly in size. Pistols are of different lengths, and borne by horsemen in cases at the saddle bow, or by a girdle. Small pistols are carried in the pocket.

PISTOL, *v. t.* [Fr. *pistolier*.] To shoot with a pistol.

PISTOLE, *n.* [Fr.] A gold coin of Spain, but current in the neighboring countries.

PISTOLET, *n.* [Fr.] A little pistol.

PISTON, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *piston*, from the root of Sp. *pisar*, *pistar*, L. *pinso*, the primary sense of which is to press, send, drive, thrust or strike, like *embulus*, from Gr. *εμβουλος*, *βαδωνος*.]

A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, used in pumps and other engines or machines for various purposes. It is

fitted exactly to the bore of another body so as to prevent the entrance or escape of air, and is usually applied to the purpose of forcing some fluid into or out of the canal or tube which it fills, as in pumps, fire-engines and the like.

PIT, *n.* [Sax. *pit* or *pyt*; D. *put*; W. *pyd*; Ir. *pit*; L. *puteus*; Sans. *put*, *putu*; W. *pyddan*, a well or spring, an oozing fluid. It is uncertain whether this word originally signified a hollow place dug in the earth, or a natural spring of water and its basin.

See Ar. **ῥῆξ** to spring, and Class Bd. No. 58. 59. 63.]

1. An artificial cavity made in the earth by digging; a deep hole in the earth. *Bacon. Shak.*
2. A deep place; an abyss; profundity. Into what *pit* thou seest From what height fallen. *Milton.*
3. The grave. Ps. xxviii. and xxx.
4. The area for cock-fighting; whence the phrase, to fly the *pit*. *Locke. Hudibras.*
5. The middle part of a theater. *Dryden.*
6. The hollow of the body at the stomach. We say, the *pit* of the stomach.
7. The cavity under the shoulder; as the *arm-pit*.

8. A dent made by impression on a soft substance, as by the finger, &c.

9. A little hollow in the flesh, made by a pustule, as in the small pox.

10. A hollow place in the earth excavated for catching wild beasts; hence in Scripture, whatever ensnares and brings into calamity or misery, from which it is difficult to escape. Ps. vii. Prov. xxii. and xxiii.

11. Great distress and misery, temporal, spiritual or eternal. Is. xxxviii. Ps. xl. 12. Hell; as the bottomless *pit*. Rev. xx.

PIT, *v. l.* To indent; to press into hollows; to mark with little hollows, as by various postures; as the face *pitted* by the small pox.

3. To set in competition, as in combat. *Federalist, Madison.*

PITAHIA YA, *n.* A shrub of California, which yields a delicious fruit, the *Cactus Pitahaya*. *Encyc.*

PITAPAT, *adv.* [probably allied to *beat*]. In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats; as his heart went *pitapat*.

PITAPAT, *n.* A light quick step. Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley. *Dryden.*

PITCH, *n.* [Sax. *pic*; D. *pek*; G. *peck*; Sw. *beck*; Dan. *beg* or *beeg*; Ir. *pic* or *pech*; W. *pyge*; Sp. *pez*; It. *pee*; Fr. *poir*; L. *pix*; Gr. *πικρα* or *πικρα*; most probably named from its thickness or inspissation, from the root of *πικρα*, *πικρανω*, L. *figo*. See Class Bg. No. 23. 24. 33. 66.]

1. A thick tenacious substance, the juice of a species of pine or fir called *abies picea*, obtained by incision from the bark of the tree. When melted and pressed in bags of cloth, it is received into barrels. This is white or Burgundy pitch; by mixture with lampblack it is converted into black pitch. When kept long in fusion with vinegar, it becomes dry and brown, and forms

colophony. The smoke of pitch condensed forms lampblack. *Fountain.*

2. The resin of pine, or turpentine, inspissated; used in calking ships and paying the sides and bottom.

PITCH, *n.* [from the root of *pike*, *peak*, W. *pic*. See the Verb.]

1. Literally, a point; hence, any point or degree of elevation; as a high *pitch*; lowest *pitch*.

How high a *pitch* his resolution soars. *Shak.*

Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived when learning was at its highest *pitch*. *Addison.*

2. Highest rise. *Shak.*

3. Size; stature. So like in person, garb and *pitch*. *Hudibras.*

4. Degree; rate. No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Walter.*

5. The point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself; descent; slope; as the *pitch* of a hill.

6. The degree of descent or declivity.

7. A descent; a fall; a thrusting down.

8. Degree of elevation of the key-note of a tune or of any note.

PITCH, *v. l.* [formerly *pyght*; W. *piciaze*, to dart, from *pic*, a point, a pike; I. *picken*, to peck, to pick, to pitch; G. *picchen*; Fr. *picier*; Arm. *picna*; coinciding with L. *figo*, to fix; and writing *picare*, *picare* with *fix*, Sp. *picar*, It. *piccare*, to prick or sting.]

1. To throw or thrust, and primarily, to thrust a long or pointed object; hence, to fix; to plant; to set; as, to *pitch* a tent or pavilion, that is, to set the stakes. *Dryden.*

2. To throw at a point; as, to *pitch* quodens.

3. To throw headlong; as, to *pitch* one in the mire or down a precipice.

4. To throw with a fork; as, to *pitch* hay or sheaves of corn.

5. To regulate or set the key-note of a tune in music.

6. To set in array; to marshal or arrange in order; used chiefly in the participle; as a *pitched* battle.

7. [from *pitch*.] To sneer or pay over with *pitch*; as, to *pitch* the seams of a ship.

PITCH, *v. l.* To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight.

Take a branch of the tree on which the bees *pitch*, and wipe the hive. *Mortimer.*

2. To fall headlong; as, to *pitch* from a precipice; to *pitch* on the head. *Dryden.*

3. To plunge; as, to *pitch* into a river.

4. To fall; to fix choice; with *on* or *upon*.

5. To fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp. Tiltotson.

Laban with his brethren *pitched* in the mountain of Gilead. Gen. xxxii.

6. In navigation, to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves.

7. To flow or fall precipitously, as a river. Over this rock, the river *itches* in one entire sheet. *B. Trumbull.*

PITCHED, *pp.* Set; planted; fixed; thrown headlong; set in array; smeared with pitch.

PITCHER, *n.* [Arm. *picier*; Basque, *pegar*; from its spout, or from throwing.]

1. An earthen vessel with a spout for pouring out liquors. This is its present signifi-

fication. It seems formerly to have signified a water pot, jug or jar with ears. *Shak.*

2. An instrument for piercing the ground. *Mortimer.*

PITCH-FARTHING, *n.* A play in which copper coin is pitched into a hole; called also cluck-fartling, from the root of *choke*.

PITCH-FORK, *n.* [W. *picfor*.] A fork or farming utensil used in throwing hay or sheaves of grain, in loading or unloading carts and wagons.

PITCHINESS, *n.* [from *pitch*.] Blackness; darkness. [Little used.]

PITCHING, *pp.* Setting; planting or fixing; throwing headlong; plunging; daubing with pitch; setting, as a tune.

2. a. Declivous; descending; sloping; as a hill.

PITCHING, *n.* In navigation, the rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship, as she moves over waves; or the vertical vibration of a ship about her center of gravity. *Mar. Dict.*

PITCH-ORE, *n.* Pitch-blend, an ore of uranium.

PITCH-PIPE, *n.* An instrument used by chorists in regulating the *pitch* or elevation of the key or leading note of a tune. *Spectator.*

PITCH-STONE, *n.* A mineral, a subspecies of quartz, which in luster and texture resembles pitch, whence its name. It is sometimes called *resinite*. Its colors are, several shades of green; black with green, brown or gray; brown, tinged with red, green or yellow; sometimes yellowish or blue. It occurs in large beds and sometimes forms whole mountains. *Cleveland.*

PITCHY, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch.

2. Smeared with pitch. *Dryden.*

3. Black; dark; dismal; as the *pitchy* mantle of night. *Shak.*

PIT-COAL, *n.* Fossil coal; coal dug from the earth.

PITEOUS, *a.* [See *Pity*.] Sorrowful; mournful; that may excite pity; as a *piteous* look.

2. Wretched; miserable; deserving compassion; as a *piteous* condition.

3. Compassionate; affected by pity. *Prior. Pope.*

4. Pitiful; paltry; poor; as *piteous* amendments. *Milton.*

PITEOUSLY, *adv.* In a piteous manner; with compassion. *Shak.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

PITTEOUSNESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness. 2. Tenderness; compassion.

PITFALL, *n.* A pit slightly covered for concealment, and intended to catch wild beasts or men.

PITFALL, *v. l.* To lead into a pitfall. *Milton.*

PIT-FISH, *n.* A small fish of the Indian seas, about the size of a smelt, of a green and yellow color. It has the power of protruding or retracting its eyes at pleasure. *Nat. Hist.*

PITH, *n.* [Sax. *piþa*; D. *pit*, *piþ*, kernel.] 1. The soft spongy substance in the center of plants and trees. *Bacon. Encyc.*

2. In *animals*, the spinal marrow. *Ray. Shak.*
 3. Strength or force.
 4. Energy; cogency; concentrated force; closeness and vigor of thought and style.
 5. Condensed substance or matter; quintessence. The summary contains the *pith* of the original.
 6. Weight; moment; importance.
 Enterprises of great *pith* and moment.

PITHILY, *adv.* With strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy.

PITHINESS, *n.* Strength; concentrated force; as the *pithiness* of a reply.

PITHLESS, *a.* Destitute of *pith*; wanting strength.

PITHOLE, *n.* A mark made by disease.

PITHY, *a.* Consisting of *pith*; containing *pith*; abounding with *pith*; as a *pithy* substance; as a *pithy* stem.

2. Containing concentrated force; forcible; energetic; as a *pithy* word or expression. This *pithy* speech prevailed and all agreed.

3. Uttering energetic words or expressions. In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pithy*.

PITIALE, *a.* [Fr. *pitoyable*; from *pit*.] Deserving *pit*; worthy of compassion; miserable; as *pitiable* persons; a *pitiable* condition.

PITIALENESS, *n.* State of deserving compassion.

PITIFUL, *pp.* Compassionated. [See the verb, to *pit*.]

PITIFUL, *a.* [See *Pity*.] Full of *pit*; tender; compassionate; having a heart to feel sorrow and sympathy for the distressed. James v. 1 Pet. iii. [This is the proper sense of the word.]

2. Miserable; moving compassion; as a sight most *pitiful*; a *pitiful* condition.

Pitiful, *Ray.* This is a very improper use of *pitiful* for *pitiable*.

3. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; contemptible; despicable. That's villainous, and shows a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it.

4. Very small; insignificant.

PITIFULLY, *adv.* With *pit*; compassionately. *Pitifully* behold the sorrows of our hearts.

2. In a manner to excite *pit*. They would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men.

3. Contemptibly; with meanness.

PITIFULNESS, *n.* Tenderness of heart that disposes to *pit*; mercy; compassion.

2. Contemptibility.

PITILESS, *a.* Destitute of *pit*; hard-hearted; applied to persons; as a *pitiless* master.

2. Exciting no *pit*; as a *pitiless* state.

PITILESSLY, *adv.* Without mercy or compassion.

PITILESSNESS, *n.* Unmercifulness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

PITMAN, *n.* The man that stands in a *pit* when sawing timber with another man who stands above.

PIT-SAW, *n.* A large saw used in dividing timber, and used by two men, one of whom stands in a *pit* below.

PIT-TANCS, *n.* [Fr. *pitance*; It. *pitanza*; Port. *pitanga*.] The word signifies primarily, a portion of food allowed to a monk. The Spanish has *pitara*, to distribute allowances of meat, and *pitancero*, a person who distributes allowances, or a friar who lives on charity.

1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.
 2. A very small portion allowed or assigned.

3. A very small quantity.

PITUITARY, *a.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm; rheum; Gr. $\pi\tau\omega\sigma$, to spit.] That secretes phlegm or mucus; as the *pituitary* membrane.

The *pituitary gland* is a small oval body on the lower side of the brain, supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the nostrils.

PITUITÉ, *n.* [Fr. from L. *pituita*.] Mucus.

PITUITOUS, *a.* [L. *pituitosus*.] Consisting of mucus, or resembling it in qualities.

PITY, *v.* [Fr. *pitie*; It. *pieta*, pity and piety; Sp. *piada*, pity and piety; Port. *piadade*, id.] The Latin, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese languages unite *pit* and *piety* in the same word, and the word may be from the root of *compassion*; L. *patior*, to suffer; It. *compatire*, Sp. Port. *compadecerse*, to *pit*.]

1. The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another; sympathy with the grief or misery of another; compassion or fellow-suffering.

He that hath *pity* upon the poor lendeth to the Lord.

In Scripture however, the word *pity* usually includes compassion accompanied with some act of charity or benevolence, and not simply a fellow feeling of distress.

Pity is always painful, yet always agreeable.

2. The ground or subject of *pit*; cause of grief; thing to be regretted.

That we can die but once to serve our country!

That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it.

In this sense, the word has a plural. It is a thousand *pities* he should waste his estate in prodigality.

PITY, *v.* t. [Fr. *pitoyer*.] To feel pain or grief for one in distress; to have sympathy for; to compassionate; to have tender feelings for one, excited by his unhappiness.

Like as a father *pitie*th his children, so the Lord *pitie*th them that fear him.

Taught by that power who *pitie* me, I learn to *pit* them.

PITY, *v.* i. To be compassionate; to exercise *pit*.

I will not *pit* you spare, nor have mercy.

[But this may be considered as an elliptical phrase.]

PIVO, *n.* [Fr. In Italian, *pirolo* or *piwolo* is a peg or pin.] A pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, *n.* [L. *pyxis*.] A little box or chest in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries.

2. A box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.

PIZZLE, *n.* [D. *pees*, a tendon or string.] In certain quadrupeds, the part which is official to generation and the discharge of urine.

PLACABILITY, } n. [from *placable*.]
PLACABLENESS, } n. The quality of being appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified.

PLACABLE, *a.* [It. *placabile*; Sp. *placable*; L. *placabilis*, from *placo*, to pacify; probably formed on the root of *lay*. See *Peace*.]

That may be appeased or pacified; appeasable; admitting its passions or irritations to be allayed; willing to forgive.

Metought I saw him *placable* and mild.

PLACARD, *n.* [Fr. *placard*; Sp. *placarte*; D. *plakaat*; plakken, to paste or stick; G. Dan. *placat*; Fr. *plaque*, to clap on, Arm. *placca*. According to the French orthography, the word composed of *plaque*, to lay or clap on, and *card*, card.]

Properly, a written or printed paper posted in a public place. It seems to have been formerly the name of an edict, proclamation or manifesto issued by authority, but this sense is, I believe, seldom or never annexed to the word.

A *placard* now is an advertisement, or a libel, or a paper intended to censure public or private characters or public measures, posted in a public place.

In the case of libels or papers intended to censure public or private characters, or of the measures of government, these papers are usually pasted up at night for secrecy.

PLACATE, *v.* t. [L. *placo*, to appease.] To appease or pacify; to conciliate.

PLACE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *plaza*; Port. *praca*; It. *piazza*, for *plazza*; Arm. *plac*; D. *plaats*; G. *plat*; Sw. *plats*; Dan. *plads*. Words of this signification have for their radical sense, to *lay*.]

1. A particular portion of space of indefinite extent, occupied or intended to be occupied by any person, or thing, and considered as the space where a person or thing does or may rest or has rested, as distinct from space in general.

Look from the *place* where thou art.

The *place* where thou standest is holy ground.

Every *place* whereon the soles of thy feet shall stand shall be yours.

David's *place* was empty.

2. Any portion of space, as distinct from space in general.

Enlargement and deliverance shall arise to the Jews from another *place*.

3. Local existence.

From whose face the earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no *place* for them.

4. Separate room or apartment.

His catalogue had an especial *place* for sequetered divines.

5. Seat; residence; mansion.

The Romans shall come and take away both our *place* and nation.

John xi.

6. A portion or passage of writing or of a book.

The *place* of the Scripture which he read was this. Acts viii.

7. Point or degree in order of proceeding; as in the first *place*; in the second *place*; in the last *place*. Hence,
8. Rank; order of priority, dignity or importance. He holds the first *place* in society, or in the affections of the people.
9. Office; employment; official station. The man has a *place* under the government.
Do you your office, or give up your *place*.

Shak.

10. Ground; room.

There is no *place* of doubting but that it is the very same.

Hammond.

11. Station in life; calling; occupation; condition. All, in their several *places*, perform their duty.

12. A city; a town; a village. In what *place* does he reside? He arrived at this *place* in the mail coach. Gen. xviii.

13. In military affairs, a fortified town or post; a fortress; a fort; as a strong *place*; a *place* easily defended. The *place* was taken by assault.

14. A country; a kingdom. England is the *place* of his birth.

15. *Place* in general.

But she all *place* within herself confines.

Davies.

16. Room; stead; with the sense of substitution.

And Joseph said unto them, fear not; for am I in the *place* of God? Gen. i.

17. Room; kind reception.

My word hath no *place* in you. John viii.

18. The *place* of the moon, in astronomy, is the part of its orbit where it is found at any given time. The *place* of the sun or a star, is the sign and degree of the zodiac, in which it is at any given time, or the degree of the ecliptic, reckoning from the beginning of Aries, which the star's circle of longitude cuts, and therefore coincides with the longitude of the sun or star.

Eneyce.

To take *place*, to come; to happen; to come into actual existence or operation; as when we say, this or that event will or will not take *place*. The perfect exemption of man from calamity can never take *place* in this state of existence.

2. To take the precedence or priority.

Addison. Locke.

To take the *place*, but sometimes to take *place*, omitting the article, is to occupy the *place* or station of another.

To have *place*, to have a station, room or seat. Such desires can have no *place* in a good heart.

2. To have actual existence.

To give *place*, to make room or way. Give *place* to your superiors.

2. To give room; to give advantage; to yield to the influence of; to listen to.

Neither give *place* to the devil. Eph. iv.

2. To give way; to yield to and suffer to pass away.

High *place*, in Scripture, a mount on which sacrifices were offered.

- PLACÉ, v. t. [Fr. *placer*]. To put or set in a particular part of space, or in a particular part of the earth, or in something on its surface; to locate; as, to *place* a house

by the side of a stream; to *place* a book on a shelf; to *place* a body of cavalry on each flank of an army.

2. To appoint, set, induct or establish in an office.

Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and *place* such over them to be rulers of thousands, &c. Ex. xvii.

It is a high moral duty of sovereigns and supreme magistrates and councils, to *place* in office men of unquestionable virtue and talents.

Shon.

3. To put or set in any particular rank, state or condition. Some men are *placed* in a condition of rank and opulence, others are *placed* in low or narrow circumstances; but in whatever sphere men are *placed*, contentment will insure to them a large portion of happiness.

4. To set; to fix; as, to *place* one's affections on an object; to *place* confidence in a friend.

5. To put; to invest; as, to *place* money in the funds or in a bank.

6. To put out at interest; to lend; as, to *place* money in good hands or in good security.

PLACÉD, pp. Set; fixed; located; established.

PLACÉ-MAN, n. One that has an office under a government.

PLACÉNTA, n. [L.; probably from the root of D. *plakken*, Fr. *plaquer*, to stick or clap together.]

1. In anatomy, the substance that connects the tennis to the womb, a soft roundish mass or cake by which the circulation is carried on between the parent and the foetus.

Carc. Quincy.

2. The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached.

Carc. Parr.

PLACÉNTAL, a. Pertaining to the placenta.

Waterhouse.

PLACÉNTATION, n. In botany, the disposition of the cotyledons or lobes in the vegetation or germination of seeds.

Martyn.

PLACÉR, n. One who places, locates or sets.

Spenser.

PLACÍD, a. [L. *placidus*, from *placo*, to appease.]

1. Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable; as a *placid* motion of the spirits. Bacon.

2. Serene; mild; unruffled; indicating peace of mind; as a *placid* countenance or smile.

3. Calm; tranquil; serene; not stormy; as a *placid* sky.

4. Calm; quiet; unruffled; as a *placid* stream.

PLACÍDLY, adv. Mildly; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion.

PLACÍDNÉSS, n. Calmness; quiet; tranquillity; unruffled state.

2. Mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition.

Chandler.

PLACÍT, n. [L. *placitum*, that which pleases, a decree, from *placere*, to please.] A decree or determination. [Vid in use.]

Glanville.

PLACÍKET, n. [from the Fr. *plaquer*, to clap on. See *Plavard*.]

A petticoat. If this is the sense of the word in Shakespeare, it is a derivative. The word signifies the opening of the garment; but it is nearly or wholly obsolete.

PLAGÍARISM, n. [from *plagiary*.] The act of pilloining another man's literary works, or introducing passages from another man's writings and putting them off as one's own; literary theft.

Saift.

PLAGÍARIST, n. One that pilloins the writings of another and puts them off as his own.

PLAGÍARY, n. [L. *plagium*, a kidnapping, probably from *plago*, nets, tobs, that which is layed or spread, from the root of Eng. *lay*. The L. *plago*, a stroke, is the same word differently applied, a *laying on*.]

1. A thief in literature; one that pilloins another's writings and offers them to the public as his own.

2. The crime of literary theft. [Vid used.]

Brown.

PLAGÍARY, a. Stealing men; kidnapping. [Vid used.]

Brown.

2. Practicing literary theft.

Hall.

PLAGUE, n. *plág*. [Sp. *plaga* or *laga*, a wound, a plague; It. *piaga*, for *plaga*; G. Dan. *plague*; Sw. *plága*; W. *pla*, plague; *llac*, a slap; *luciane*, to strike, to lick, to cudgel; Fr. *plague*; L. *plaga*, a stroke, Gr. *πλῆγη*. See *Lick* and *Lay*. The primary sense is a stroke or striking. So *afflict* is from the root of *flag*, and probably of the same family as *plague*.]

1. Any thing troublesome or vexatious; but in this sense, applied to the vexations we suffer from men, and not to the unavoidable evils inflicted on us by Divine Providence. The application of the word to the latter, would now be irrelevant and reproachful.

2. A pestilential disease; an acute, malignant and contagious disease that often prevails in Egypt, Syria and Turkey, and has at times infected the large cities of Europe with frightful mortality.

3. A state of misery. Ps. xxxviii.

4. Any great natural evil or calamity; as the ten plagues of Egypt.

PLAGUE, v. t. *plág*. [Sp. *plagar*; W. *placae*; It. *piagare*; G. *plagen*; Dan. *plager*; Sw. *plága*; from the noun.]

1. To inflict with disease, calamity or natural evil of any kind.

Thus were they *plagued*

Milton.

2. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass; a very general and indefinite signification.

If her nature be so,

That she will *plague* the man that loves her most—

Spenser.

PLAGUEFUL, a. Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues.

PLAGUPLY, adv. Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass or embarrass; greatly; horribly. [In vulgar use.]

Saift. Dryden.

PLAGUY, a. Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [Vulgar.]

Hudibras.

PLAGUÏ, n. [Fr. *plé*; Sp. *platija*; G. *platt-Plaise*; n. *plé*; Dan. *platt-fisk*, flat-fish; from *plat*, flat.]

A fish of the genus *Pleuronectes*, growing to the size of eight or ten pounds or more. This fish is more flat and square than the halibut.

PLAID, } n. [qu. W. *plaid*, a partition; cf. di-
PLAID, } n. variety of colors being often
named from dividing.]
A striped or variegated cloth worn by
the highlanders in Scotland. It is a narrow
woolen stuff worn round the waist or on
the shoulders, reaching to the knees, and
in cold weather to the feet. It is worn by
both sexes. Pennant.

PLAIN, a. [Fr. *plain*; It. *piano*; Sp. *plano*,
llano; Port. *plano*; from L. *planus*; G.
Sw. *plan*; D. *plein*; Sw. Dan. D. G. *plan*,
a. plain or scheme; W. *plan*, a. plane, a
plantation, a shoot or cion, a ray of light,
whence *plaid*, children, issue; *plains*, radi-
cates; *plenis*, radiant, splendid, whence
zysplan, clear, bright, splendid, and *zysplan-
der*, l. splendor. The Gr. $\pi\lambda\alpha\iota\sigma\alpha$, to wan-
der, is from the same root. Here we have
decisive evidence, that *plain*, *plan*, *plant*,
and *splendor* are from the same radix.
See *Plant*. Class Ln. No. 4. 6. 7.]

1. Smooth; even; level; flat; without eleva-
tions and depressions; not rough; as
plain ground or land; a *plain surface*.
In this sense, in philosophical writings, it
is written *plane*.

2. Open; clear.
Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and
open field. Felton.

3. Void of ornament; simple; as a *plain*
dress.
Plain without pomp, and rich without a show.
Dryden.

4. Artless; simple; unlearned; without dis-
guise, cunning or affectation; without re-
finement; as men of the *plainer* sort.
Gen. xxv. Bacon.
Plain but pious christians— Hammond.

5. Artless; simple; unadorned; unembel-
lished; as a *plain* tale or narration.

6. Honestly undisguised; open; frank; sin-
cere; unreserved. I will tell you the
plain truth. Bacon.

7. Mere; bare; as a *plain* knave or fool.
Shak. Pope.

8. Evident to the understanding; clear;
manifest; not obscure; as *plain* words or
language; a *plain* difference; a *plain* ar-
gument.

It is *plain* in the history, that Esau was never
subject to Jacob. Locke.

9. Not much varied by modulations; as a
plain song or tune.

10. Not high seasoned; not rich; not luxu-
riously dressed; as a *plain* diet.

11. Not ornamented with figures; as *plain*
muslin.

12. Not dyed.

13. Not difficult; not embarrassing; as a
plain case in law.

14. Easily seen or discovered; not obscure
or difficult to be found; as a *plain* road or
path. Our course is very *plain*. Ps. xxvii.

A *plain* or *plane figure*, in geometry, is a
uniform surface, from every point of
whose perimeter right lines may be drawn
to every other point in the same. Encyc.
A *plain figure*, in geometry, is a surface in
which, if any two points are taken, the
straight line which joins them lies wholly
in that surface.

A *plain angle*, is one contained under two
lines or surfaces, in contradistinction to a
solid angle. Encyc.

PLAIN, adv. Not obscurely; in a manner to
be easily understood.

2. Distinctly; articulately; as, to speak
plain. Mark vii.

3. With simplicity; artlessly; bluntly.
PLAIN, n. [Fr. *clain*; W. *llan*; Fr. *plaine*.
See the [Adjective.]

1. Level land; usually, an open field with an
even surface, or a surface little varied by
inequalities; as all the *plain* of Jordan.
Gen. xiii.

2. Field of battle. Arbutnot.

PLAIN, v. t. To level; to make plain or
even on the surface. Hayward.

PLAIN, v. i. [Fr. *plaindre*; L. *plango*.] To
lament or wail. [Not used.] [See *Com-
plain*.] Spenser.

PLAIN-DE-ALING, a. [*plain* and *deal*.]
Dealing or communicating with frank-
ness and sincerity; honest; open; speak-
ing and acting without art; as a *plain-
dealing* man. Shak. L'Estrange.

PLAIN DE-ALING, n. A speaking or com-
municating with openness and sincerity;
management without art, stratagem or
disguise; sincerity. Dryden.

PLAIN-HE-ARTED, a. Having a sincere
heart; communicating without art, re-
serve or hypocrisy; of a frank disposition.
Milton.

PLAIN-HE-ARTEDNESS, n. Frankness
of disposition; sincerity. Hallywell.

PLAINLY, adv. With a level surface.
[Little used.]

2. Without cunning or disguise.

3. Without ornament or artificial embel-
lishment; as, to be *plainly* clad.

4. Frankly; honestly; sincerely; as, *plainly*
with me. Pope.

5. In earnest; fairly. Clarendon.

6. In a manner to be easily seen or com-
prehended.

Thou shalt write on the stones all the words
of this law very *plainly*. Deut. xxvii.

7. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely. The
doctrines of grace are *plainly* taught in
the Scriptures.

PLAINNESS, n. Levelness; evenness of
surface.

2. Want of ornament; want of artificial show.
So modest *plainness* sets off sprightly wit.

3. Openness; rough, blunt or unrefined
frankness.

Your *plainness* and your shortness please me
well. Shak.

4. Artlessness; simplicity; candor; as un-
thinking *plainness*. Dryden.

5. Clearness; openness; sincerity.
Seeing then we have such hope, we use great
plainness of speech. 2 Cor. iii.

PLAIN-SONG, n. The plain, unvaried
chant of churches; so called in contradis-
tinction from the prick-song, or variegated
music sung by note. Shak.

PLAIN-SPOKEN, a. Speaking with plain,
unreserved sincerity. Dryden.

PLAIN-T, n. [Fr. *plaine*, from *plaindre*, to
lament, from L. *plango*, to strike, to beat,
to lament, whence *complaint*; Gr. $\pi\lambda\alpha\gamma\omega$,
 $\pi\lambda\alpha\gamma\omega$, to strike, from the root $\pi\lambda\alpha\gamma$, dis-
used, whence $\pi\lambda\alpha\gamma\gamma$, a stroke, L. *plaga*,
Eng. *plague*; Goth. *flekan*, to lament; Fr.
plainir, from the Latin. The primary
sense is to strike, that is, to drive or thrust,
applied to the hand or to the voice; or

the sense of complaint and lamentation
is from beating the breast, as in violent
grief; Sw. *plagga*, to beat.]

1. Lamentation; complaint; audible expres-
sion of sorrow.

From inward grief
His bursting passion into *plaints* thus pour'd.
Milton.

2. Complaint; representation made of inju-
ry or wrong done.

There are three just grounds of war with
Spain; one of *plaints*; two upon defence. Bacon.

3. In law, a private memorial tendered to a
court, in which the person sets forth his
cause of action. Blackstone.

4. In law, a complaint; a formal accusation
exhibited by a private person against an
offender for a breach of law or a public
offense. Laws of N. York and Conn.

PLAIN-TEFUL, a. Complaining; express-
ing sorrow with an audible voice; as my
plaintful tongue. Sidney.

PLAIN-TIF, n. [Fr. *plaintif*, mourful,
making complaint.]

In law, the person who commences a suit
before a tribunal, for the recovery of a
claim; opposed to *defendant*.

[Prior uses this word as an adjective, in
the French sense, for *plaintive*, but the
use is not authorized.]

PLAIN-TIVE, a. [Fr. *plaintif*.] Lament-
ing; complaining; expressive of sorrow;
as a *plaintive* sound or song. Dryden.

2. Complaining; expressing sorrow or grief;
reproaching.

To sooth the sorrows of her *plaintive* son.
Dryden.

PLAIN-TIVELY, adv. In a manner ex-
pressive of grief.

PLAIN-TIVENESS, n. The quality or
state of expressing grief.

PLAIN-TLESS, a. Without complaint;
unreproaching.

PLAIN WORK, n. Plain needlework, as
distinguished from embroidery. Pope.

PLAIT, n. [W. *pleth*, a plait or fold; *plethu*,
to plait or braid, from *pleth*; Sw. *plata*,
Dan. *fletter*, to plait, braid, twist, Russ.
pletayati, Fr. *plisser*, with a dialectical
change of *y* to *s*. Qu. Gr. $\pi\lambda\alpha\iota\sigma\alpha$, to twist.]

1. A fold; a doubling; as of cloth.
It is very difficult to trace out the figure of a
vest through all the *plaits* and folding of the
drapery. Addison.

2. A kind of hair; a tress.

PLAIT, v. t. To fold; to double in narrow
streaks; as, to *plait* a gown or a sleeve.

Gay.

2. To braid; to interweave strands; as, to
plait the hair.

3. To entangle; to involve. Shak.

PLAITED, pp. Folded; braided; inter-
woven.

PLAITER, n. One that plaits or braids.

PLAITING, pp. Folding; doubling; braid-
ing.

PLAN, n. [Fr. G. D. Dan. Sw. Russ. *plan*.
The Italian has *pianta*, a plant, and a
plan, and in Welsh, *plan* is a shoot, cion,
plantation or planting, and a *plane*. Hence
plan, *plain*, *plane* and *plant* are from one
root. The primary sense of the verb is to
extend.]

1. A draught or form; properly, the repre-
sentation of any thing drawn on a *plane*,
as a map or chart, which is a representa-

tion of some portion of land or water. But the word is applied particularly to the model of a building, showing the form, extent and divisions in miniature, and it may be applied to the draught or representation of any projected work on paper or on a plain surface: as the *plan* of a town or city, or of a harbor or fort. The form of a machine in miniature, is called a *model*.

2. A scheme devised; a project; the form of something to be done existing in the mind, with the several parts adjusted in idea, expressed in words or committed to writing; as the *plan* of a constitution of government; the *plan* of a treaty; the *plan* of an expedition.

PLAN, *v. t.* To form a draught or representation of any intended work.

2. To scheme; to devise; to form in design; as, to *plan* the conquest of a country; to *plan* a reduction of taxes or of the national debt.

PLANARY, *a.* Pertaining to a plane.

PLANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *planche*, a plank. See *Plank*.] To plank; to cover with planks or boards.

PLANCH'ED, *pp.* Covered or made of planks or boards.

PLANCH'ER, *n.* A floor. Bacon. *Planch'ET*, *n.* [Fr. *planchette*. See *Plank*.] A flat piece of metal or coin.

PLANCH'ING, *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks. Carver.

PLANE, *n.* [from *L. planus*. See *Plain*.] In geometry, an even or level surface, like *plain* in popular language.

2. In astronomy, an imaginary surface supposed to pass through any of the curves described on the celestial sphere; as the *plane* of the ecliptic; the *plane* of a planet's orbit; the *plane* of a great circle.

3. In mechanics. [See *Plain figure*.] In joinery and cabinet work, an instrument consisting of a smooth piece of wood, with an aperture, through which passes obliquely a piece of edged steel or chisel, used in paring or smoothing boards or wood of any kind.

PLANE, *v. t.* To make smooth; to pare off the inequalities of the surface of a board or other piece of wood by the use of a plane.

2. To free from inequalities of surface.

PLANED, *pp.* Made smooth with a plane; leveled.

PLAN'ET, *n.* [Fr. *planete*; It. *piante*; L. *Sis*; Port. *planta*; W. *planel*; Gr. *πλανήτης*, wandering, from *πλανάω*, to wander, allied to *L. planus*, Fr. *plain*. See *Planet*.] A celestial body which revolves about the sun or other center, or a body revolving about another planet as its center. The planets which revolve about the sun as their center, are called *primary* planets; those which revolve about other planets as their center, and with them revolve about the sun, are called *secondary* planets, satellites or moons. The primary planets are named Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Herschell. Four small-

er planets, denominated by some, *asteroids*, namely, Ceres, Pallas, Juno and Vesta, have recently been discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Herschell, being without the earth's orbit, are sometimes called the *superior* planets; Venus and Mercury, being within the earth's orbit, are called *inferior* planets. The planets are opaque bodies which receive their light from the sun. They are so named from their *motion* or *revolution*, in distinction from the *fixed* stars, and are distinguished from the latter by their not twinkling.

PLANETARIUM, *n.* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets, agreeable to the Copernican system. Encyc.

PLANETARY, *a.* [Fr. *planetaire*.] Pertaining to the planets; as *planetary* inhabitants; *planetary* motions.

2. Consisting of planets; as a *planetary* system.

3. Under the dominion or influence of a planet; as a *planetary* hour. [Astrology.] Dryden.

4. Produced by planets; as *planetary* plagues or influence. Shaks.

5. Having the nature of a planet; erratic or revolving. Blackmore.

Planetary days, the days of the week as shared among the planets, each having its day, as we name the days of the week after the planets.

PLANETED, *a.* Belonging to planets.

PLANET'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to planets. [Not used.] Brown.

PLANE-TREE, *n.* [*L. platanus*; Fr. *plane*, *platanus*.] A tree of the genus *Platanus*. The oriental plane-tree is a native of Asia; it rises with a straight smooth branching stem to a great height, with palmated leaves and long pendulous peduncles, sustaining several leads of small close sitting flowers. The seeds are downy, and collected into round, rough, hard balls. The occidental plane-tree, which grows to a great height, is a native of N. America; it is called also *button-wood*.

PLANET-STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted. Suckling.

PLANIFOLIOUS, *a.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *folium*, leaf.] In botany, a *planifolious* flower is one made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows about the center. [See *Planipetalous*.] Dict.

PLANIMETRIC, } Pertaining to the
PLANIMET'RICAL, } a. mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIM'ETRY, *n.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *Gr. μέτρον*, to measure.] The mensuration of plain surfaces, or that part of geometry which regards lines and plain figures, without considering their height or depth. Encyc.

PLANIPET'ALOUS, *a.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *Gr. πέταλον*, a petal.] In botany, flat-leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and succory. Dict.

PLAN'ISH, *v. t.* [from *plane*.] To make smooth or plain; to polish; used by manufacturers. Henry's Manuf.

PLAN'ISHED, *pp.* Made smooth.

PLAN'ISHING, *ppr.* Making smooth; polishing.

PLAN'ISPHERE, *n.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane, in which sense, maps in which are exhibited the meridians and other circles, are *planispheres*. Encyc.

PLAN'K, *n.* [Fr. *planche*; Arm. *plancqwean*, plu. *plench*; W. *planc*; D. *plank*; G. *Dun*, *planke*; Sw. *planka*; Russ. *placka*, a board or plank. Probably *n* is casual and the word belongs to Class Lg.] A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker. In America, broad pieces of sawed timber which are not more than six inch or an inch and a quarter thick, are called *boards*; like pieces from an inch and a half to three or four inches thick, are called *planks*. Sometimes pieces more than four inches thick are called *planks*.

PLAN'K, *v. t.* To cover or lay with planks; as, to *plank* a floor or a ship.

PLAN'NED, *pp.* Devised; schemed.

PLAN'NER, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.

PLAN'NING, *ppr.* Scheming; devising; making a plan.

PLANO-CONICAL, *a.* [*planus* and *conical*.] Plain or level on one side and conical on the other. Greav.

PLANO-CONVEX, *a.* [*planus* and *convex*.] Plain or flat on one side and convex on the other; as a *plano-convex* lens. Newton.

PLANO-HORIZONTAL, *a.* Having a level horizontal surface or position. Lec.

PLANO-SUB'ULATE, *a.* [See *Subulate*.] Smooth and awl-shaped. Lec.

PLANT, *n.* [Fr. *plante*; It. *pianta*; L. *Sp.* Port. *Sw. planta*; Fr. *plavinda*; D. *plant*; G. *pflanze*; Dan. *plante*; Arm. *plancan*; W. *plant*, issue, offspring, children, from *plan*, a ray, a shoot, a plantation or planting, a plane; *planted*, a shooting body, a *planet*; *platinatus*, to radiate; *plenis*, radiant, *splendens*, to radiate; that is rayed; *plentyns*, a child; *planta*, to beget or to bear children. In It. *Sp.* and Port. *planta* signifies a *plant* and a *plant*. Here we find *plant*, *plane*, *plant*, *planet*, all from one stock, and the Welsh *platinio*, to radiate, shows that the *L. splendens*, *splendor*, are of the same family. The Celtic clan is probably the Welsh *plant*, *plunt*, with a different prefix. The radical sense is obvious, to shoot, to extend.]

1. A vegetable; an organic body, destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, adhering to another body in such a manner as to draw from it its nourishment, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds; "whose seed is in itself." Gen. 1. This definition may not be perfectly correct, as it respects all plants, for some marine plants grow without being attached to any fixed body.

The woody or dicotyledonous plants consist of three parts; the bark or exterior coat, which covers the wood; the wood

which is hard and constitutes the principal part; and the pith or center of the stem. In monocotyledonous plants, the ligneous or fibrous parts, and the pithy or parenchymatous, are equally distributed through the whole internal substance; and in the lower plants, funguses, sea weed, &c. the substance is altogether parenchymatous. By means of proper vessels, the nourishing juices are distributed to every part of the plant. In its most general sense, *plant* comprehends all vegetables, trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, &c. In popular language, the word is generally applied to the smaller species of vegetables.

2. A sapling. *Dryden.*
 3. In *Scripture*, a child; a descendant; the inhabitant of a country. Ps. cxliv. Jer. xlviii.
 4. The sole of the foot. [*Little used.*]

Sea-plant, a plant that grows in the sea or in salt water; sea weed.

Sensitive plant, a plant that shrinks on being touched, the mimosa.

PLANT, *v. t.* To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth; as, to *plant* maize.

2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable with roots.
 3. To engender; to set the germ of any thing that may increase.

It engenders cholera, *plauteth anger.* *Shak.*
 4. To set; to fix.

His standard *planted* on Laurentum's towers. *Dryden.*

5. To settle; to fix the first inhabitants; to establish; as, to *plant* a colony.
 6. To furnish with plants; to lay out and prepare with plants; as, to *plant* a garden or an orchard.
 7. To set and direct or point; as, to *plant* cannon against a fort.
 8. To introduce and establish; as, to *plant* christianity among the heathen.

I have *planted*, Apollo's watered, but God gave the increase. 1 Cor. iii.
 9. To unite to Christ and fix in a state of fellowship with him. Ps. xcii.

PLANT, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting. *Pope.*

PLANTABLE, *a.* Capable of being planted. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

PLANTAGE, *n.* [*L. plantago.*] An herb, or herbs in general. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PLANTAIN, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. plantago*; *It. piantaggine.*]

A plant of the genus *Plantago*, of several species. The water plantain is of the genus *Alisma.* *Encycy.*

PLANTAIN, } *n.* [*Sp. plátano.*]
PLANTAIN-TREE, }
 A genus *Musa*, the most remarkable species of which are, the *paradisica* or plantain, and the *sapientum* or banana tree. The plantain rises with a soft stem fifteen or twenty feet high, and the fruit is a substitute for bread. *Encycy.*

PLANTAL, *a.* Belonging to plants. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

PLANTATION, *n.* [*L. plantatio, from planto, to plant.*]

1. The act of planting or setting in the earth, for growth.

2. The place planted; applied to ground planted with trees, as an orchard or the like. *Addison.*

3. In the *United States* and the *West Indies*, a cultivated estate; a farm. In the *United States*, this word is applied to an estate, a tract of land occupied and cultivated, in those states only where the labor is performed by slaves, and where the land is more or less appropriated to the culture of tobacco, rice, indigo and cotton, that is, from Maryland to Georgia inclusive; on the Atlantic, and in the western states where the land is appropriated to the same articles or to the culture of the sugar cane. From Maryland, northward and eastward, estates in land are called *farms*.
 4. An original settlement in a new country; a town or village planted.

While these *plantations* were forming in Connecticut. *B. Trumbull.*

5. A colony. *Bacon.*

6. A first planting; introduction; establishment; as the *plantation* of christianity in England. *K. Charles.*

PLANT-CANE, *n.* In the *West Indies*, the original plants of the sugar cane, produced from germs placed in the ground; or canes of the first growth, in distinction from the ratoons, or sprouts from the roots of canes which have been cut. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

PLANTED, *pp.* Set in the earth for propagation; set; fixed; introduced; established.

2. Furnished with seeds or plants for growth; as a *planted* field.

3. Furnished with the first inhabitants; settled; as, territory *planted* with colonists.

4. Filled or furnished with what is new.

A man to all the world's new fashion *planted.* [*See Def. 3.*]

PLANTER, *n.* One that plants, sets, introduces or establishes; as a *planter* of maize; a *planter* of vines; the *planters* of a colony.

2. One that settles in a new or uncultivated territory; as the first *planters* in Virginia.

3. One who owns a plantation; used in the West Indies and southern states of America.

4. One that introduces and establishes.

The apostles were the first *planters* of christianity. *Newton. Addison.*

PLANTERSHIP, *n.* The business of a planter, or the management of a plantation, as in the West Indies. *Encycy.*

PLANT-PILE, *n.* A young plant or plant in embryo.

PLANTING, *pp.* Setting in the earth for propagation; setting; settling; introducing; establishing.

PLANTING, *n.* The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, &c.

PLANT-LOUSE, *n.* An insect that infests plants; a vine fretter; the piceron.

PLASH, *n.* [*D. plas, a puddle; G. plutschern, to splash, to dabble; Dan. plasker, to splash; Gr. πλάσος, superabundant moisture. Qu. πλάσος.*]

1. A small collection of standing water; a puddle. *Bacon. Pope.*

2. The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

PLASH, *v. i.* To dabble in water; usually *plash*.

PLASH, *v. t.* [*Fr. plisser. See Plait.* But perhaps originally *pleach*, from *L. plico, to fold.*]

To interweave branches; as, to *plash* a hedge or quicksets. [*In New England, to splice.*]

PLASHING, *pp.* Cutting and interweaving, as branches in a hedge.

PLASHING, *n.* The act or operation of cutting and lopping small trees and interweaving them, as in hedges. *Encycy.*

PLASHY, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles. *Sandys.*

PLASM, *n.* [*Gr. πλάσμα, from πλασσω, to form.*]

A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape. [*Little used.*]

PLASMA, *n.* A silicious mineral of a color or between grass green and leek green, occurring in angular pieces in beds, associated with common chalcidony, and among the ruins of Rome. *Woodward.*

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PLASTIC, a. [Gr. πλαστικός, from πλασσω, to form.]

Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter; as the plastic hand of the Creator; the plastic virtue of nature.

Prior. Woodward.
PLASTICITY, n. The quality of giving form or shape to matter.

PLASTRON, n. [See *Plaster*.] A piece of leather stuffed; used by fencers to defend the body against pushes.

PLAT, v. t. [from *plat*, or *plat*, flat.] To weave; to form by texture. *Matt. xxvii.*

Rary. Spectator.
PLAT, } n. Work done by plating or
PLATTING, } n. interweaving.

PLAT, n. [Dan. D. *plat*, flat; Fr. *id.*; G. *platt*; W. *plad*, *plias*; Gr. πλατύς, broad, L. *latus*; or from the root of *place*, G. *plat*.] See *Plot*, the same word differently written. But probably these are all of one family. The sense is *laid, spread*.]

A small piece of ground, usually a portion of flat even ground; as a flowery plot; a plot of willows.

Milton. Spectator.
PLAT, a. Plain; flat. [Not used.]

Chaucer.
PLAT, adv. Plainly; flatly; downright. [Not used.]

2. Smoothly; evenly. [Not used.] *Dryden.*

PLATANE, n. [L. *platanus*.] The plane-tree, which see. *Milton.*

PLATBAND, n. A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall or the side of a parterre.

In *architecture*, a flat square molding whose height much exceeds its projection, such as the faces of an architrave.

3. The lintel of a door or window.

4. A list or fillet between the flutings of a column. *Cyc.*

PLATE, n. [D. *plaat*, G. *platte*, plate; Sw. *platt*; Dan. D. *plad*, G. *platt*, flat; It. *piatto*, flat, and *piustra*; Sp. *plata*; Fr. *id.*; W. *plad*, a plate; probably allied to Gr. πλατύς, L. *latus*, with the radical sense of *laid, spread*.]

1. A piece of metal, flat or extended in breadth. *Bacon. South.*

2. Armor of plate, composed of broad pieces, and thus distinguished from mail.

Spenser.
3. A piece of wrought silver, as a dish or other shallow vessel; hence, vessels of silver; wrought silver in general. *Plate*, by the laws of some states, is subject to a tax by the ounce.

4. A small shallow vessel, made of silver or other metal, or of earth glazed and baked, from which provisions are eaten at table. A wooden plate is called a *tranche*.

5. The prize given for the best horse in a race.

6. In *architecture*, the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters. [See *Platiform*.]

PLATE, v. l. To cover or overlay with plate or with metal; used particularly of silver; as *plated* vessels.

2. To arm with plate or metal for defense; as, to *plate* sin with gold. *Shak.*

Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shak.*

3. To adorn with plate; as a *plated* harness.

4. To beat into thin flat pieces or lamens.

Dryden. Newton.

PLATED, pp. Covered or adorned with plate; armed with plate; beaten into plates.

PLATTEN, n. [from its flatness.] Among printers, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

PLATEY, a. Like a plate; flat. *Gregory.*

PLATEFORM, a. [*plat*, flat, and *form*.] The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated, or delineography.

2. A place laid out after any model. *Pope.*

3. In the *military art*, an elevation of earth or a floor of wood or stone, on which cannons are mounted to fire on an enemy.

Encyc.
4. In *architecture*, a row of beams or a piece of timber which supports the timber-work of a roof, and lying on the top of the wall.

Encyc.
This in New England is called the *plate*.

5. A kind of terrace or broad smooth open walk on the top of a building, as in the oriental houses. *Encyc.*

6. In *ships*, the orlop. [See *Orlop*.]

7. Any number of planks or other materials forming a floor for any purpose.

Mar. Dict.
8. A plan; a scheme; ground-work.

Bacon.
9. In some of the *New England states*, an ecclesiastical constitution, or a plan for the government of churches; as the Cambridge or Saybrook *platform*.

Platic aspect, in *astrology*, a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLATINUM, } n. [Sp. *platina*, from *plata*,
PLATINUM, } n. [Sp. *plata*, from *plata*,
A metal discovered in the mines of Chocho in Peru, nearly of the color of silver, but less bright, and the heaviest of the metals. Its specific gravity is to that of water as 23 to 1. It is harder than iron, undergoes no alteration in air, resists the action of acids and alkalis, is very ductile and capable of being rolled into thin plates.

Encyc.
PLATING, pp. Overlaying with plate or with a metal; beating into thin lamens.

PLATING, n. The art or operation of covering any thing with plate or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a baser metal with a thin plate of silver. The coating of silver is soldered to the metal with tin or a mixture of three parts of silver with one of brass.

PLATINIFEROUS, a. [*Platina* and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing platina; as *platiniferous* sand.

Dict. Nat. Hist.
PLATONIC, a. Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school or his opinions.

Platonic love, is a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unminged with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellencies; a species of love for which Plato was a warm advocate.

Platonic year, the *great year*, or a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, or the space of time in which the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes.

This revolution, which is calculated by the

precession of the equinoxes, is accomplished in about 25,000 years. *Encyc.*

PLATONICALLY, adv. After the manner of Plato. *Wotton.*

PLATONISM, n. The philosophy of Plato, consisting of three branches, *theology, physics and mathematics*. Under theology is included moral philosophy. The foundation of Plato's theology is the opinion that there are two eternal, primary, independent, and incorruptible principles or causes of all things, which are *God*, the maker of all things, and *matter*, from which all things are made. It was a fundamental maxim with him that from nothing, nothing can proceed. While therefore he held *God* to be the maker of the universe, he held *matter*, the substance of which the universe was made, to be eternal.

Enfield.
PLATONIST, } n. One that adheres to
PLATONIZER, } n. the philosophy of Plato; a follower of Plato.

PLATONIZE, v. t. To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato. *Milner.*

PLATONIZE, v. t. To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles. *Enfield.*

PLATONIZED, pp. Accommodated to the philosophy of Plato. *Enfield.*

PLATONIZING, pp. Adopting the principles of Plato; accommodating to the principles of the Platonic school. *Enfield.*

PLATON, n. [Fr. *peloton*, a ball of thread, a knot of men, from *pelote*, a ball; Sp. *peloton*. See *Ball*.]

A small square body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot when they form a hollow square, to strengthen the angles; or a small body acting together, but separate from the main body; as, to fire by *platoons*.

PLATTER, n. [from *plate*.] A large shallow dish for holding the provisions of a table. *Dryden.*

2. One that plats or forms by weaving. [See *Plat*.]

PLATTER-FACED, a. Having a broad face.

PLATTING, pp. Weaving; forming by texture.

PLATYPUS, n. A quadruped of New Holland, whose jaws are elongated into the shape of a duck's bill. The body is covered with thick hair and the feet are webbed.

This animal has been arranged with the *Mammalia*, but it is now presumed to be oviparous: at least its breasts have not hitherto been observed.

Ed. Encyc. Cuvier.
PLAUDIT, n. [L. *plaudo*, to praise, said to be taken from *plaudite*, a demand of applause by players when they left the stage.]

Applause; praise bestowed. *Denhon.*

PLAUSIBILITY, n. s as z. [See *Plausible*.]

Speciousness; superficial appearance of right. *Siefz.*

PLAUSIBLE, a. s as z. [L. *plausibilis*, from *plaudo*, to clap hands in token of approbation; W. *bloez*, an outcry; *bloeziva*, to shout; *bloezet*, applause, acclamation; Fr. *lalth*, *bloudh*; from the root of Gr. πλαύω, L. *laus*, *laudo*, *Eng. laud*.]

1. That may be applauded; that may gain favor or approbation; hence, superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; popular; as a *plausible* argument; a *plausible* pretext; a *plausible* doctrine.

2. Using specious arguments or discourse; as a *plausible* man.

PLAUS'IBLENESS, *n.* Speciousness; show of right or propriety; as the *plausibleness* of Arminianism. *Sanderson.*

PLAUS'IBLY, *adv.* With fair show; speciously; in a manner adapted to gain favor or approbation.

They could talk *plausibly* about what they did not understand. *Collier.*

PLAUS'IVE, *a.* Applauding; manifesting praise.

2. Plausible. *Shak.*

PLAY, *v. i.* [*Sax. plegan, plegian*, to play, to joke, to perform on an instrument of music, to move or vibrate, to clap or applaud, to deride or make sport of; *plegan*, to ply or bend to, to lean or lie on; *ge-plegan*, to play, and to dance or leap.

The *Sw. leka*, *Dan. leger*, to play, are the same word without a prefix, and in the northern countries of England, *leka* is used as it is in Sweden. This word seems to be formed on the same root as *lay*.]

1. To use any exercise for pleasure or recreation; to do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement; as, to *play* at cricket.

The people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to *play*. *Ex. xxxii.*

2. To sport; to frolic; to frisk.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy reason, would he skip and *play*? *Pope.*

3. To toy; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly.

Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their clothes. *Temple.*

5. To do something fanciful; to give a fanciful turn to; as, to *play* upon words. *Shak.*

6. To make sport, or practice sarcastic merriment.

I would make use of it rather to play upon those I despise, than trifle with those I love. *Pope.*

7. To mock; to practice illusion.

Art thou alive,
Or is it fancy *plays* upon our eyesight? *Shak.*

8. To contend in a game; as, to *play* at cards or dice; to *play* for diversion; to *play* for money.

9. To practice a trick or deception.

His mother *played* false with a snail. *Shak.*

10. To perform on an instrument of music; as, to *play* on a flute, a violin or a harpsichord.

Play, my friend, and charm the charmer. *Granville.*

11. To move, or to move with alternate dilatation and contraction.

The heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne.*

12. To operate; to act. The engines *play* against a fire. *Dryden.*

13. To move irregularly; to wanton.

Ev'n as the waving sedges *play* with wind. *Shak.*

The setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets. *Addison.*

All fame is foreign, but of true desert,
Plays round the head, but comes not in the heart. *Pope.*

14. To act a part on the stage; to personate a character.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night. *Shak.*

15. To represent a standing character.

Courts are theaters where some men *play*. *Donne.*

16. To act in any particular character; as, to *play* the fool; to *play* the woman; to *play* the man. *Shak.*

17. To move in any manner; to move one way and another; as any part of a machine.

PLAY, *v. t.* To put in action or motion; as, to *play* cannon or a fire-engine.

2. To use an instrument of music; as, to *play* the flute or the organ. [*Elliptical*]. *Gay.*

3. To act a sportive part or character.

Wanton'd as in her prime, and *play'd* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

4. To act or perform by representing a character; as, to *play* a comedy; to *play* the part of King Lear.

5. To act; to perform; as, to *play* our parts well on the stage of life.

6. To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize; as, to *play* a game at whist.

To *play* off, to display; to show; to put in exercise; as, to *play* off tricks.

To *play* on or upon, to deceive; to mock or to trifle with.

2. To give a fanciful turn to.

PLAY, *n.* Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement or diversion, as at cricket or quoit, or at blind man's buff.

2. Amusement; sport; frolick; or gambols.

Two gentle fawns at *play*. *Spenser.*

3. Game; gaming; practice of contending for victory, for amusement or for a prize, as at dice, cards or billiards.

4. Practice in any contest; as sword-*play*.

As it was resolved not to speak distinctly,
knowing his best *play* to be in the dark. *Tillotson.*

5. Action; use; employment; office.

—But justifies the next who comes in *play*. *Dryden.*

6. Practise; action; manner of acting in contest or negotiation; as fair *play*; foul *play*.

7. A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature. *Dryden.*

8. Representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy; as, to be at the *play*. He attends every *play*.

9. Performance on an instrument of music.

10. Motion; movement, regular or irregular; as the *play* of a wheel or piston.

11. State of agitation or discussion.

Many have been sav'd, and many may,
Who never heard this question brought in *play*. *Dryden.*

12. Room for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them. *Mozon.*

13. Liberty of acting; room for enlargement or display; scope; as, to give full *play* to mirth. Let the genius have free *play*.

PLAY'BILL, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

PLAYBOOK, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.

PLAY-DAY, } a day given to play
PLAYING-DAY, }ⁿ or diversion; a day exempt from work. *Swift.*

PLAYDEBT, *n.* A debt contracted by gaming. *Arbutnot.*

PLAYED, *pp.* Acted; performed; put in motion.

PLAYER, *n.* One who plays in any game or sport.

2. An iller. *Shak.*

3. An actor of dramatic scenes; one whose occupation is to imitate characters on the stage. *Bacon.*

4. A mimic. *Dryden.*

5. One who performs on an instrument of music.

6. A gamester.

7. One that acts a part in a certain manner. *Carew.*

PLAYFELLOW, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports. *Sidney.*

PLAYFUL, *a.* Sportive; given to levity; as a *playful* child. *Spectator.*

2. Indulging a sportive fancy; as a *playful* genius.

PLAYFULLY, *adv.* In a sportive manner.

PLAYFULNESS, *n.* Sportiveness.

PLAYGAME, *n.* Play of children. *Locke.*

PLAYHOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated to the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theater. *Pope.*

PLAYMATE, *n.* A playfellow; a companion in diversions. *More.*

PLAY-PLEASURE, *n.* Idle amusement. *Bacon.*

PLAYSOME, *a.* Playful; wanton. *Shelton.*

PLAYSOMENESS, *n.* Playfulness; wantonness.

PLAY'YTHING, *n.* A toy; any thing that serves to amuse.

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

PLAYYRIGHT, *n.* A maker of plays. *Pope.*

PLEA, *n.* [*Norm. pleit, plet, plaid, ple*; *plu. plic; plegit*; *Fr. plaider*, to plead; *plai-*

doer, a plea; *It. pinto*, a plea; *piutire*, to plead; *Sp. plegto*, dispute; *pleyter*, to plead; *pleyterador*, a pleader; *Port. pleito, pleitar*; *D. pleit, pleiten*. The Spanish word *pleyto* signifies a dispute, contest, debate, lawsuit, and a covenant, contract or bargain, and *pleyta* is a *plaited* strand of brass. The Portuguese verb *pleitar* signifies to plead, to go to law, to strive or vie. The elements of this word are probably *lat* or *pld*. In the sense of pleading, the word accords with the *Gr. xere*, and in that of striving, with the *L. lis, litis*.]

1. In *law*, that which is alledged by a party in support of his demand; but in a more limited and technical sense, the answer of

the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. That which the plaintiff alleges in his declaration is answered and repelled or justified by the defendant's *plea*. Pleas are *dilatatory*, or pleas to the action. *Dilatatory* pleas, are to the jurisdiction of the court, to the disability of the plaintiff, or in abatement. Pleas to the action are an answer to the merits of the complaint, which confesses or denies it. Pleas that deny the plaintiff's complaint or demand, are the general issue, which denies the whole declaration; or special pleas in bar, which state something which precludes the plaintiff's right of recovery.

2. A cause in court; a lawsuit, or a criminal process; as the *pleas* of the crown; the court of common pleas.
- The supreme judicial court shall have cognizance of *pleas* real, personal and mixed.
- That which is alleged in defense or justification; an excuse; an apology; as the tyrant's *plea*.

When such occasions are,

No *plea* must serve; 'tis cruelty to spare.

Denham.

4. Urgent prayer or entreaty.

- PLEACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *plisser*, or from the root of *L. plico*, Gr. *πλακω*.] To bend; to interweave. [Not in use.] Shak.

PLEAD, *v. l.* [See *Plea*.] In a general sense, to argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another.

2. In law, to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or to allege facts which show that he ought not to recover in the suit. The plaintiff declares or alleges; the defendant *pleads* to his declaration. The king or the state prosecutes an offender, and the offender *pleads* not guilty, or confesses the charge.
3. To urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; as, to *plead* for the life of a criminal; to *plead* in his favor; to *plead* with a judge or with a father.
- O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbor! Job xvi.
4. To supplicate with earnestness.
5. To urge; to press by operating on the passions.

Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistless power may *plead* for me.

Dryden.

- PLEAD, *v. l.* To discuss, defend and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the tribunal or person who has the power of determining; as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury. In this sense, *argue* is more generally used by lawyers.
2. To allege or adduce in proof, support or vindication. The law of nations may be *pleaded* in favor of the rights of ambassadors.
3. To offer in excuse.
- I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness in excuse of faults. Dryden.
4. To allege and offer in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law, as, to *plead* usury; to *plead* a statute of limitations.
5. In Scripture, to plead the cause of the righteous, as God, is to avenge or vindicate them against enemies, or to redress their grievances. Is. li.

cate them against enemies, or to redress their grievances. Is. li.

PLEADABLE, *a.* That may be pleaded; that may be alleged in proof, defense or vindication; as a right or privilege *pleadable* at law.

Dryden.

PLEADED, *pp.* Offered or urged in defense; alleged in proof or support.

PLEADER, *n.* [Fr. *plaideur*.] One who argues in a court of justice.

Steele.

2. One that forms pleas or pleadings; as a special *pleader*.

3. One that offers reasons for or against; one that attempts to maintain by arguments.

So fair a *pleader* any cause may gain.

Dryden.

PLEADING, *pp.* Offering in defense; supporting by arguments or reasons; supplicating.

PLEADING, *n.* The art of supporting by arguments, or of reasoning to persuade.

PLEADINGS, *n.* In law, the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims, comprehending the declaration, count or narration of the plaintiff, the plea of the defendant in reply, the replication of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea, the defendant's rejoinder, the plaintiff's sur-rejoinder, the defendant's rebutter, the plaintiff's sur-rebutter, &c. till the question is brought to issue, that is, to rest on a single point.

PLEASANCE, *n.* *plez'ance*. [Fr. *plaisance*. See *Pleas*.] Gayety; pleasantry; merriment. *Obs.* Spenser. Shak.

PLEASANT, *a.* *plez'ant*. [Fr. *plaisant*. See *Pleas*.]

1. Pleasing; agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses; as a *pleasant* ride; a *pleasant* voyage; a *pleasant* view. Light is *pleasant* to the eye; an orange is *pleasant* to the taste; harmony is *pleasant* to the ear; a rose is *pleasant* to the smell.
- How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! Ps. cxxxiii.
2. Cheerful; enlivening; as *pleasant* society or company.
3. Gay; lively; humorous; sportive; as a *pleasant* companion.
4. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use. Locke.
5. Giving pleasure; gratifying.

This word expresses less than *delightful*, to the mind, and *delicious*, to the taste.

PLEASANTLY, *adv.* *plez'antly*. In such a manner as to please or gratify.

2. Gayly; merrily; in good humor.

Clarendon.

3. Lightly; ludicrously.

Broome.

PLEASANTNESS, *n.* *plez'antness*. State of being pleasant or agreeable; as the *pleasantness* of a situation.

Sidney.

2. Cheerfulness; gayety; merriment; as the *pleasantness* of youth.

PLEASANTRY, *n.* *plez'antry*. [Fr. *plaisanterie*.] Gayety; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and *pleasantry*.

Addison.

2. Sprightly saying; lively talk; effusion of humor.

The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. Addison.

PLEASE, *v. t.* s as *z*. [Fr. *plaire*, *plaisant*, from *L. placere*, *placere*; *Arm. pligear*, *pligear*; *It. piacere*; *Sp. placar*; *Cor. placar*; formed perhaps on the root of *like*. Class Lg.]

1. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify; as, to *please* the taste; to *please* the mind.

Their words *pleased* Hamor, and Shechem, Hamor's son. Gen. xxxiv.

Leave such to trifle with more grace than ease,

Whom folly *pleases*, and whose follies *please*.

Pope.

2. To satisfy; to content.

What next I bring shall *please*
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.

Milton.

3. To prefer; to have satisfaction in; to like; to choose.

Many of our most skillful painters were *pleased* to recommend this author to me. Dryden.

To be *pleased* in or with, to approve; to have complacency in. Matt. iii.

To *please* God, is to love his character and law and perform his will, so as to become the object of his approbation.

They that are in the flesh cannot *please* God. Rom. vii.

4. PLEASE, *v. i.* s as *z*. To like; to choose; to prefer.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please*.

Pope.

2. To consent; to comply; to be pleased; a word of ceremony.

Please you, lords,
In sight of both our battles we may meet.

Shak.

The first words that I learnt were, to express my desire that he would please to give me my liberty.

Swift.

Please expresses less gratification than *delight*.

PLEASED, *pp.* Gratified; affected with agreeable sensations or emotions.

PLEASEMAN, *n.* An officious person who courts favor servilely; a pickthank. Shak.

PLEASER, *n.* One that pleases or gratifies; one that courts favor by humoring or flattering compliances or a show of obedience; as *men-pleasers*. Eph. vi. Col. iii.

PLEASEING, *pp.* Gratifying; exciting agreeable sensations or emotions in.

PLEASEING, *n.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; as a *pleasing* prospect; a *pleasing* reflection; *pleasing* manners.

2. Gaining approbation. 1 John iii.

PLEASEING, *n.* The act of gratifying.

PLEASEINGLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to give pleasure.

Dryden.

PLEASEINGNESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

PLEASEURABLE, *a.* *plech'urable*. [from *pleaseure*.]

Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

Planting of orchards is very profitable as well as *pleasurable*.

Bacon.

PLEASEURABLY, *adv.* With pleasure; with gratification of the senses or the mind.

Harris.

PLEASEURABLENESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

Feltham.

PLEASEURE, *n.* *plech'ur*. [Fr. *plaisir*; *Arm. pligeadur*; *It. piacere*; *Sp. placar*; *Port. prazer*. See *Pleas*.]

1. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the excitement, rish or happiness produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good; opposed to *pain*. We receive *pleasure* from the indulgence of appetite; from the view of a beautiful landscape; from the harmony of sounds; from agreeable society; from the expectation of seeing an absent friend; from the prospect of gain or success of any kind. *Pleasure*, bodily and mental, carnal and spiritual, constitutes the whole of positive happiness, as *pain* constitutes the whole of misery.

Pleasure is properly positive excitement of the passions or the mind; but we give the name also to the absence of excitement, when that excitement is painful; as when we cease to labor, or repose after fatigue, or when the mind is tranquilized after anxiety or agitation.

Pleasure is susceptible of increase to any degree; but the word when unqualified, expresses less excitement or happiness than *delight* or *joy*.

2. Sensual or sexual gratification.

3. Approbation.
The Lord taketh *pleasure* in his people. Ps. cxvii. and cxviii.

4. What the will dictates or prefers; will; choice; purpose; intention; command; as, use your *pleasure*. *Shak.*

Cyrus, he is my shepherd and shall perform all my *pleasures*. Is. xlv.

My counsel shall stand and I will do all my *pleasures*. Is. xlvii.

5. A favor; that which pleases.
Festus, willing to do the Jews a *pleasure*, answered Paul. Acts xxv.

6. Arbitrary will or choice. He can vary his scheme at *pleasure*.

PLEASURE, *v. t. plez'ur*. To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. [*A word authorized by some good writers, but superfluous and not much used.*]

PLEASURE-BOAT, *n.* A boat appropriated to sailing for amusement.

PLEASURE-CARRIAGE, *n.* A carriage for pleasure.

PLEASUREFUL, *a.* Pleasant; agreeable. [*Little used.*]

PLEASURE-GROUND, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner and appropriated to pleasure or amusement. *Greene.*

PLEBEIANS, *n.* A person devoted to worldly pleasure. [*Little used.*]

PLEBEIAN, *a.* [*It. plebeio*; Sp. *plebeyo*; L. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, the common people.]

1. Pertaining to the common people; vulgar; as *plebeian* minds; *plebeian* sports.

2. Consisting of common people; as a *plebeian* throng.

PLEBEIAN, *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men. [Usually applied to the common people of ancient Rome.]

PLEBEIANCE, *n.* The common people. [*Not in use.*]

PLUDGE, *n.* [*Fr. pleige*; It. *pieggeria*; Norm. *plège*. This is evidently the Celtic form of the Teutonic *plight*. Sax. *plihht*, *plihthon*. See *Plight*. It coincides with L. *placo*. Gr. *πλάσσω*, W. *plygu*, to fold, properly to *lay to*, to *put* or *throw* to or on. A *pledge* is that which is laid or deposited.

1. Something put in pawn; that which is deposited with another as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some agreement or obligation; a pawn. A borrows ten pounds of B, and deposits his watch as a *pledge* that the money shall be repaid; and by the repayment of the money, A redeems the *pledge*.

2. Any thing given or considered as a security for the performance of an act. Thus a man gives his word or makes a promise to another, which is received as a *pledge* for fulfillment. The mutual affection of husband and wife is a *pledge* for the faithful performance of a marriage covenant. Mutual interest is the best *pledge* for the performance of treaties.

3. A surety; a hostage. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

4. In law, a gaze or security real or personal, given for the repayment of money. It is of two kinds; *radium rivum*, a living pledge, as when a man borrows money and grants an estate to be held by the pledgee, till the rents and profits shall refund the money, in which case the land or pledge is said to be *living*; or it is *radium mortuum*, a dead pledge, called a *mortgage*. [See *Mortgage*.] *Blackstone.*

5. In law, bail; surety given for the prosecution of a suit, or for the appearance of a defendant, or for restoring goods taken in distress and replevied. The distress itself is also called a *pledge*, and the glove formerly thrown down by a champion in trial by batel, was a *pledge* by which the champion stipulated to encounter his antagonist in that trial. *Blackstone.*

6. A warrant to secure a person from injury in drinking.

To *put in pledge*, to pawn.
To *hold in pledge*, to keep as security.

PLEDGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. pleiger*. See *Plight*.]

1. To deposit in pawn; to deposit or leave in possession of a person something which is to secure the repayment of money borrowed, or the performance of some act. [This word is applied chiefly to the depositing of goods or personal property. When real estate is given as security we usually apply the word *mortgage*.]

2. To give as a warrant or security; as, to *pledge* one's word or honor; to *pledge* one's veracity.

3. To secure by a pledge.

I accept her,
And here to *pledge* my vow I give my hand.
[*Censusul.*] *Shak.*

4. To invite to drink by accepting the cup or health after another. *Johnson*. Or to warrant or be surety for a person that he shall receive no harm while drinking, or from the draught; a practice which originated among our ancestors in their rude state, and which was intended to secure the person from being staked while drinking, or from being poisoned by the liquor; the first case, a by-stander *pledges* the person drinking; in the latter, the person drinking *pledges* his guest by drinking first, and then handing the cup to his guest. The latter practice is frequent among the common people in America to this day; the owner of the liquor taking the cup says to his friend, I *pledge* you, and drinks, then hands the cup to his

guest; a remarkable instance of the power of habit, as the reason of the custom has long since ceased.

PLEDG'ED, *pp.* Deposited as security; given in warrant.

PLEDGE'E, *n.* The person to whom any thing is pledged.

PLEDG'ER, *n.* One that pledges or pawns any thing; one that warrants or secures. [*Pledgor*, in *Blackstone*, is not to be countenanced.]

2. One that accepts the invitation to drink after another, or that secures another by drinking.

PLEDG'ERY, *n.* A pledging; suretiship. [*Encyc.*]

PLEDG'ET, *n.* [from *folding* or *laying*.] In surgery, a compress or small flat tent of lint, laid over a wound to imbibed the matter discharged and keep it clean. *Encyc.*

PLEDGI'NG, *ppr.* Depositing in pawn or as security; giving warrant for security or safety.

PLEIADS, *n. ple'yads*. [L. *Pleiades*; Gr. *πλειάδες*, supposed to be formed from *πλειο*, to sail, as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation.]

In astronomy, a cluster of seven stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus. The Latins called them *Virgilio*, from *ver*, spring, because of their rising about the vernal equinox. *Encyc. Answorth.*

PLE'NAL, *a.* [See *Plenary*.] Full. [*Not used.*]

PLE'NARILY, *adv.* [from *plenary*.] Fully; completely. [*Not used.*]

PLE'NARINESS, *n.* Fullness; completeness.

PLE'NARTY, *n.* The state of a benefice when occupied. *Blackstone.*

PLE'NARY, *a.* [L. *plenus*; Fr. *plein*; It. *plenario*, *pieno*; Sp. *pleno*, *pleno*; W. *lluen*; Ir. *lain*, *lan*; Arm. *leun*. The Russ. has *полн* and *полон*, full, and with a prefix, *полноцныи*, to fill. Qu. the radical letters, and the identity of the Russ. with the others.]

Full; entire; complete; as a *plenary* license; *plenary* consent; *plenary* indulgence. The *plenary* indulgence of the pope is an entire remission of penalties due to all sins. [*Encyc.*]

PLE'NARY, *n.* Decisive procedure. [*Not used.*]

PLENI'NARY, *a.* Relating to the full moon. *Brauer.*

PLEN'ILUNE, *n.* [L. *plenilunium*; *plenus*, full, and *luna*, moon.] The full moon. [*Not used.*]

PLEN'IPOTENCE, *n.* [L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power.] Fullness or completeness of power. *Milton.*

PLEN'IPOTENT, *a.* [L. *plenipotens*, supra.] Possessing full power. *Milton.*

PLEN'IPOTEN'TIARY, *n.* [Fr. *plenipotentiaire*. See *Plenipotence*.]

A person invested with full power to transact any business; usually, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business.

PLEN'IPOTEN'TIARY, *a.* Containing full power; as *plenipotentiary* license or authority.

PLENISH, *for* *replenish*, not used.

PLE-NIST, *n.* [L. *plenius*.] One who maintains that all space is full of matter.

Boyle.
PLE-NITUDE, *n.* [L. *plentitudo*, from *plenus*, full.] Fullness; as the *plentitude* of space.

Bentley.
2. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora; redundancy of blood and humors in animal body.

Encyc.
3. Fullness; complete competence; as the *plentitude* of the pope's power.

Bacon.
4. Completeness; as the *plentitude* of a man's fame.

Prior.
PLE-NTEOUS, *a.* [from *plenty*.] Abundant; copious; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; as a *plenteous* supply of provisions; a *plenteous* crop.

Milton.
2. Yielding abundance; as a *plenteous* fountain.

The seven *plenteous* years. Gen. xli.

3. Having an abundance.
The Lord shall make thee *plenteous* in goods. Deut. xlviii.

4. Possessing in abundance and ready to bestow liberally. Ps. lxxvii.

[This word is less used than *plentiful*.]

PLE-NTEOUSLY, *adv.* In abundance; copiously; plentifully.

Milton.
PLE-NTEOUSNESS, *n.* Abundance; copious supply; plenty; as the seven years *plenteousness* in Egypt.

PLE-NTIFUL, *a.* [from *plenty*.] Copious; abundant; adequate to every purpose; as a *plentiful* crop of grain; a *plentiful* harvest; a *plentiful* supply of water; a *plentiful* fortune.

2. Yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply; fruitful; as a *plentiful* year.

Bacon.
PLE-NTIFULLY, *adv.* Copiously; abundantly; with ample supply.

Addison.
PLE-NTIFULNESS, *n.* The state of being plentiful; abundance.

2. The quality of affording full supply.

PLE-NTY, *n.* [from L. *plentia*.] Abundance; copiousness; full or adequate supply; as we have a *plenty* of corn for bread; the garrison has a *plenty* of provisions. Its application to persons, as a *plenty* of buyers or sellers, is inelegant.

2. Fruitfulness; a *poetic* use.

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world.

Thomson.
PLE-NTY, *a.* Plentiful; being in abundance.

Where water is *plenty*—
If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries.

Shak.
In every country where liquors are *plenty*.

Hist. Collections.
The common sorts of fowls and the several gallinaceous species are *plenty*.

A variety of other herbs and roots which are *plenty*.

Adair.
They seem formed for those countries where shrubs are *plenty* and water scarce.

Goldsmith.
When laborers are *plenty*, their wages will be low.

Franklin.
In the country, where wood is more *plenty*, they make their beaus stronger.

[The use of this word as an adjective seems too well authorized to be rejected. It is universal in common parlance in the United States.]

PLE-NUM, *n.* [L.] Fullness of matter in space.

Descartes.
PLE-ONASM, *n.* [L. *pleonasmus*; Gr. *πλεονασμος*, from the root of *πλεω*, full, *πλεω*, more, L. *pleo*, in *impleo*, to fill.]

Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas, than are necessary. This may be justifiable when we intend to present thoughts with particular perspicuity or force.

PLE-ONAS-TE, *n.* [Gr. *πλεοναστες*, abundant; from its four facets, sometimes found on each solid angle of the octahedron.]

A mineral, commonly considered as a variety of the spinelle ruby. [See *Ceylonite*.]

PLE-ONAS-TIC, } a. Pertaining to pleo-
PLE-ONAS-TICAL, } a. usm; partaking of pleonasm; redundant.

Blackwall.
PLE-ONAS-TICALLY, *adv.* With redundancy of words.

PLE-OR-O-RY, *n.* [Gr. *πλεορορα*; *πλεω*, full, and *ορος*, to bear.] Full persuasion or confidence. [Little used.]

Hall.
P-LESH, for *plash*, not used.

Spenser.
P-LETH-OR-A, *n.* [Gr. *πλεθωρα*, from *πλεω*, fullness.] Literally, fullness.

In *medicine*, fullness of blood; excess of blood; repletion; the state of the vessels of the human body, when they are too full or overloaded with fluids.

Cazé. Parr. Encyc.
P-LETH-OR-IC, *a.* Having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids.

Arbuthnot.
P-LETH-OR-Y. [See *Plethora*.]

P-LETH-ORON, } *n.* [Gr. *πλεθρον*.] A square

P-LETH-RUM, } *n.* measure used in Greece, but the contents are not certainly known.

Some authors suppose it to correspond with the Roman juger, or 240 feet; others allege it to be double the Egyptian aoura, which was the square of a hundred cubits.

P-LETH-RA, *n.* [Gr. the side.] In *anatomy*, a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax.

P-LEU-RIS-Y, *n.* [Gr. *πλευρητις*, from *πλευρα*, the side; Fr. *pleurisie*; It. *pleurisia*.] An inflammation of the pleura or membrane that covers the inside of the thorax. It is accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration and cough. The usual remedies are venesection, other evacuations, diluents, &c.

Encyc.
P-LEU-RIT-IC, } a. Pertaining to pleuri-
P-LEU-RIT-ICAL, } a. sy; as *pleuritic* symptoms or affections.

2. Diseased with pleurisy.

Arbuthnot.
P-LE-VIN, *n.* [Old Fr.] A warrant of assurance.

Obs.
P-LEX-IFORM, *a.* [L. *plexus*, a fold, and *form*.]

In the form of net-work; complicated.

Quincy.
P-LEX-US, *n.* [L.] Any union of vessels, nerves or fibers, in the form of net-work.

Cazé.
P-LI-AB-IL-ITY, *n.* [from *pliable*.] The quality of bending or yielding to pressure or force without rupture; flexibility; pliability.

P-LI-ABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *plier*, to bend, to fold; L. *plio*, Gr. *πλαω*, W. *plygu*, It. *piegare*, to fold; *pieghede*, pliable.]

1. Easy to be bent; that readily yields to pressure without rupture; flexible; as, willow is a *pliable* plant.

2. Flexible in disposition; readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion or discipline; as a *pliable* youth.

P-LI-AB-LE-N-ESS, *n.* Flexibility; the quality of yielding to force or to moral influence; pliability; as the *pliability* of a plant or of the disposition.

Hammond.
P-LI-AN-CY, *n.* [from *pliant*.] Easiness to be bent; in a physical sense; as the *pliancy* of a rod, of cordage or of limbs.

Addison.
2. Readiness to yield to moral influence; as *pliancy* of temper.

P-LI-ANT, *a.* [Fr.] That may be easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure, without breaking; flexible; flexile; lithe; limber; as a *pliant* thread.

Spectator.
2. That may be easily formed or moulded to a different shape; as *pliant* wax.

3. Easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded; ductile.

The will was then more ductile and *pliant* to right reason.

South.
P-LI-AN-T-NESS, *n.* Flexibility.

Bacon.
P-LI-CA, *n.* [L. a fold.] The *ptica polonica* is a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighboring countries. In this disease, the hair of the head is matted or clotted by means of an acrid viscid humor which exudes from the hair.

Cazé.
P-LI-CATE, } *a.* [L. *placatus*, *placo*, to fold.]

P-LI-CATED, } *a.* Plated; folded like a fan;

as a *pliated* leaf.

Lee. Martyn.
P-LI-CATION, *n.* [from L. *plico*.] A folding or fold.

P-LI-CAT-URE, *n.* [L. *placatura*; *plico*, to fold.] A fold; a doubling.

P-LI-FERS, *n. plu.* [Fr. *plier*, to fold. See *Ply*.]

An instrument by which any small thing is seized and bent.

Moron.
P-LI-FORM, *a.* [Fr. *pli*, a fold, and *form*.] In the form of a fold or doubling.

Pennant.
P-PLIGHT, *v. l. plite*. [Sax. *plihtan*, to pledge, and to expose to danger or rather perhaps to perplexity; Sw. *beflichta*, to bind; D. *pligt*, duty, mortgage; G. *pflicht*, duty, pledge; Dan. *pligt*, duty, obligation; *pligtig*, bound, obliged; Sw. *plicht*. This seems to be the Teutonic form of the

Celtic *pledge*, Fr. *pléger*, *pléger*, L. *plico*, Gr. *πλαω*, It. *piegare*, Sp. *plegar*, Fr. *plier*, Arn. *plega*, W. *plygu*, to fold; Sp. *plecto*, a covenant or contract; and the G. *flechten*, to braid, coinciding with the L. *flecto*, to bend, appears to be of the same family. If the elements are *Lg*, as I suspect, *pledge* and *plight* are formed on the root of *lay*, Arn. *laçant*. To *pledge* or *plight* is to lay down, throw down, set or deposit. *Plight* may however be more directly from the root of L. *ligo*, but this is of the same family. See *Moy* and *Ply*.]

1. To pledge; to give as security for the performance of some act; but never applied to property or goods. We say, be *plight*-

ed his hand, his faith, his vows, his honor, his truth or troth. *Pledge* is applied to property as well as to word, faith, truth, honor, &c. To *plight* faith is, as it were, to deposit it in *pledge* for the performance of an act, on the non-performance of which, the pledge is forfeited.

2. To weave; to braid. *Spenser. Milton.* [This is the primary sense of the word. *L. plicia*, but now obsolete.]

PLIGHT, *n. plite.* Literally, a state of being involved, [*L. plicatus, implicatus, implicatus*]; hence, perplexity, distress, or a distressed state or condition; as a miserable *plight*. But the word by itself does not ordinarily imply distress. Hence,

2. Condition; state; and sometimes good case; as, to keep cattle in *plight*.
In most cases, this word is now accompanied with an adjective which determines its signification; as *bad plight*; *miserable or wretched plight*; *as good plight*.

3. Pledge; gage.

The Lord, whose hand must take my *plight*. *Shak.*

4. A fold [*L. plicia*]; a double; a plait.

All in a silken Camus, lily white,
Purled upon with many a folded *plight*. *Obs. Spenser.*

5. A garment. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

PLIGHTED, *pp. plit'd.* Pledged.

PLIGHTER, *n. plit'er.* One that pledges; that which plights.

PLIGHTING, *ppr. plit'ing.* Pledging.

PLIM, *v. i.* To swell. [*Not in use.*] *Grose.*

PLINTH, *n.* [*Gr. πλινθος*, a brick tile or; *L. plinthus*.]

In *architecture*, a flat square member in form of a brick, which serves as the foundation of a column; being the flat square table under the molding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order. Vitruvius gives the name to the abacus or upper part of the Tuscan order, from its resemblance to the plinth.

Plinth of a statue, is a base, flat, round or square. *Encyc.*

Plinth of a wall, two or three rows of bricks advanced from the wall in form of a plinth; and in general, any flat high molding that serves in a front wall to mark the floors, to sustain the eaves of a wall or the larder of a chimney. *Encyc.*

PLOD, *v. i.* [*D. plots*, dull, heavy. *Qu.*] To travel or work slowly or with steady laborious diligence.

A *plodding* diligence brings us sooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by starts. *L'Estrange.*
Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight. *Young.*

2. To study heavily with steady diligence. *Shak. Sief.*

3. To toil; to drudge.

PLODDER, *n.* A dull, heavy, laborious person. *Shak.*

PLODDING, *ppr.* Traveling or laboring with slow movement and steady diligence; studying closely but heavily.

2. *n.* Industrious; diligent; but slow in contrivance or execution.

PLODDING, *n.* Slow movement or study with steadiness or persevering industry. *Prideaux.*

PLOT, *n.* [a different orthography of *plot*.]

1. A plan or small extent of ground; as a garden *plot*. *Locke.*

It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land. *Spenser.*
When we mean to build,
We first survey the *plot*. *Shak.*

2. A plantation laid out. *Sidney.*

3. A plan or scheme. [*Qu. the next word.*] *Spenser.*

4. In *surveying*, a plan or draught of a field, farm or manor surveyed and delineated on paper.

PLOT, *v. t.* To make a plan of; to delineate. *Carve.*

PLOT, *n.* [The French retain this word in the compounds *complot, comploter*; *Arm. complod, complodi*. It may be from the root of *plait*, to weave, *Russ. pletu*, whence *opletaya*, to plait, to twist, to deceive; *oplat*, a hedge. See *Plait*.]

1. Any scheme, stratagem or plan of a complicated nature, or consisting of many parts, adapted to the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a mischievous one. A *plot* may be formed by a single person or by numbers. In the latter case, it is a conspiracy or an intrigue. The latter word more generally denotes a scheme directed against individuals; the former against the government. But this distinction is not always observed.
O think what anxious moments pass between
The birth of *plots*, and their last fatal periods? *Addison.*

2. In *dramatic writings*, the knot or intrigue; the story of a play, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means.
If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the subject, the winding up of the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all that went before. *Pope.*

3. Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plot.
A man of much *plot*. *Denham.*

PLOT, *v. t.* To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government or those who administer it. A traitor *plots* against his king.
The wicked *plotteth* against the just. *Ps. xxxvii.*

2. To contrive a plan; to scheme.
The prince did *plot* to be secretly gone. *Wotton.*

PLOT, *v. t.* To plan; to devise; to contrive; as, to *plot* an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*

PLOTTED, *pp.* Contrived; planned.

PLOTTEL, *n.* One that plots or contrives; a contriver. *Shak.*

2. A conspirator. *Dryden.*

PLOTTING, *ppr.* Contriving; planning; forming an evil design.

PLOUGH. [See *Plow*.]

PLOVER, *n.* [*Fr. pluvier*, the water bird, from *L. pluvialis*, rainy; *pluo*, to rain.]

The common name of several species of birds that frequent the banks of rivers and the sea shore, belonging to the genus *Charadrius*. *Encyc.*

PLOW, *n.* [*Norm. Sax. ploeg*; *D. ploeg*; *G. ploeg*; *Dan. ploug*; *plou*; *Ice. plag*; *Sw. plug*; *Russ. plug*; *Pollish, plug*; *Scot. pleuch, pleuch*. It corresponds in elements with *plug*, and both perhaps from thrust-*ing*.]

1. In *agriculture*, an instrument for turning up, breaking and preparing the ground for receiving the seed. It is drawn by oxen or horses and saves the labor of digging; it is therefore the most useful instrument in agriculture.

The emperor lays hold of the *plow* and turns up several furrows. *Grosier, Trans.*
Where fern succeeds, ungrateful to the *plow*. *Dryden.*

2. Figuratively, tillage; culture of the earth; agriculture.

3. A joiner's instrument for turning up.

PLOW, *v. t.* To trench and turn up with a plow; as, to *plow* the ground for wheat; to *plow* it into ridges.

2. To furrow; to divide; to run through in sailing.

With speed we *plow* the watery wave. *Pope.*

3. To tear; to furrow. *Shak.*

4. In *Scripture*, to labor in any calling.

He that *ploweth* should *plow* in hope. *1 Cor. ix.*

To *plow on the back*, to scourge; to mangle, or to persecute and torment. *Ps. cxxxix.*

To *plow with one's heifer*, to deal with the wife to obtain something from the husband. *Judges xv.*

To *plow inquiry or wickedness*, and reap it, to devise and practice it, and at last suffer the punishment of it. *Joh vii. Hos. x.*

To *plow in*, to cover by plowing; as, to *plow* in wheat.

To *plow up or out*, to turn out of the ground by plowing.

To *put one's hand to the plow and look back*, is to enter on the service of Christ and afterwards abandon it. *Luke ix.*

[The difference of orthography often made between the noun and verb is wholly unwarrantable, and contrary to settled analogy in our language. Such a difference is never made in changing into verbs, *plod, harrow, notice, question*, and most other words. See *Practice*.]

PLOW-ALMS, *n.* A penny formerly paid by every plow-land to the church. *Cowel.*

PLOW-BOTE, *n.* In *English law*, wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

PLOW BOY, *n.* A boy that drives or guides a team in plowing; a rustic boy. *Watts.*

PLOW ED, *pp.* Turned up with a plow; furrowed.

PLOW ER, *n.* One that plows land; a cultivator. *Spenser.*

PLOW ING, *ppr.* Turning up with a plow; furrowing.

PLOWING, *n.* The operation of turning up ground with a plow; as the first and second *plowing*; three *plowings*.

PLOW-LAND, *n.* Land that is plowed, or suitable for tillage.

PLOW MAN, *n.* One that plows or holds a plow.

At last the robber binds the *plowman* and carries him off with the oxen. *Spelman.*

2. A cultivator of grain; a husbandman. *Temple.*

3. A rustic; a countryman; a hardy laborer. *Shak. Jethro.*

PLOW-MONDAY, *n.* The Monday after twelfth-day. *Tusser.*

PLOW/SHARE, *n.* [See *Shear*.] The part of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mold-board, which turns it over.

PLUCK, *v. t.* [Sax. *pluccian*, which seems to be the same word, with a prefix, as *lyccan* or *luccan*, *luccan*, to pull off or out; *D. pflucken*; *D. plucken*; *Dan. plukker*; *Sw. plucka*; *Fr. plucher*; *W. pluciate*, to pluck; to peel; *plug*, a peel.]

1. To pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off, out or from, with a twitch. Thus we say, to *pluck* feathers from a fowl; to *pluck* hair or wool from a skin; to *pluck* grapes or other fruit.

They *pluck* the fatherless from the breast. Job xxiv.

2. To strip by plucking; as, to *pluck* a fowl. They that pass by do *pluck* her. Ps. lxxx. The sense of this verb is modified by particles.

To *pluck away*, to pull away, or to separate by pulling; to tear away.

He shall *pluck away* his crop with his fingers. Lev. i.

To *pluck down*, to pull down; to demolish; or to reduce to a lower state.

To *pluck off*, is to pull or tear off; as, to *pluck off* the skin. Mic. iii.

To *pluck on*, to pull or draw on. Obs.

To *pluck down*, to tear up by the roots or from the foundation; to eradicate; to exterminate; to destroy; as, to *pluck up* a plant; to *pluck up* a nation. Jer. xii.

To *pluck out*, to draw out suddenly or to tear out; as, to *pluck out* the eyes; to *pluck out* the hand from the bosom. Ps. lxxv.

To *pluck up*, to resume courage; properly, to *pluck up* the heart. [Not elegant.]

PLUCK, *n.* The heart, liver and lights of an animal.

PLUCK/ED, *pp.* Pulled off; stripped of feathers or hair.

PLUCK/ER, *n.* One that plucks.

PLUCK/ING, *pp.* Pulling off; stripping.

PLUG, *n.* [*D. plug*; *Dan. plug*; *Sw. plugg*; *G. pflock*; *W. ploc*, a block; *ploucia*, to block, to *plug*. It seems to be the same word radically as *block*, *W. lluc*.]

A stopple; any piece of pointed wood or other substance used to stop a hole, but larger than a peg or spile.

Boyle. **Sea-plug**, in marine affairs, a plug to stop a hawse-hole.

Shot-plug, a plug to stop a breach made by a cannon ball in the side of a ship.

PLUG, *v. t.* To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

PLUM, *n.* [Sax. *plume*; *G. pflume*; *Dan. blomme*; *Sw. plommon*; *Corn. pluman*; *Ir. pluma*.]

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Prunus*. The fruit is a drupe, containing a nut or stone with prominent sutures and inclosing a kernel. The varieties of the plum are numerous and well known.

2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

3. The sum of £100,000 sterling. *London*.

4. A kind of play. *Atsworth*.

[Dr. Johnson remarks that this word is often written improperly *plumb*. This is

true, not only of this word, but of all words in which *b* follows *m*, as in *thumb*, *dumb*, &c.]

PLUM/AGE, *n.* [Fr. from *plume*.] The feathers that cover a fowl.

Smit with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove. *Pope*.

PLUMB, *n. plum*. [Fr. *plomb*; *Sp. plomo*; *It. piombo*; *W. plug*; *L. plumbum*; lead; properly a clump or lump.]

A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to ascertain a perpendicular position of buildings and the like. But the word as a noun is seldom used, except in composition. [See *Plumb-line*.]

PLUMB, *a. perpendicular*, that is, standing according to a plumb-line. The post of the house or the wall is *plumb*. [This is the common language of our mechanics.]

PLUMB, *adv.* In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. The wall stands *plumb*. *Milton*.

2. Directly; suddenly; at once; as a falling mass; usually pronounced *plumb*. He fell *plumb* into the water.

PLUMB, *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; as, to *plumb* a building or a wall.

2. [W. *plyniac*.] To sound with a plumbet, as the depth of water. [Little used.]

PLUMBAG/INOUS, *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of plumbago, or partaking of its properties.

PLUMBA GO, *n.* [L.] A mineral consisting of carbon and iron; used for pencils.

PLUM BEAN, } Consisting of lead; re-

PLUM BEOUS, } ^d sembling lead. *Ellis*.

2. Dull; heavy; stupid. *J. P. Smith*.

PLUMB/ED, *pp. plum/med*. Adjusted by a plumb-line.

PLUMBER, *n. plum/mer*. One who works in lead.

PLUMBERY, *n. plum/merly*. Works in lead; manufactures of lead; the place where lead is wrought.

2. The art of casting and working lead, or of making sheets and pipes of lead.

PLUMBF/EROUS, *a.* [L. *plumbum*, lead, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing lead.

PLUMB-LINE, *n. plum/line*. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; or a line directed to the center of gravity in the earth.

PLUM-CAKE, *n.* Cake containing raisins or currants.

PLUME, *n.* [Fr. *plume*; *L. Sp. pluma*; *It. piuma*; *W. plu*, *pluv*.]

1. The feather of a fowl, particularly a large feather. *Shak*.

2. A feather worn as an ornament, particularly an ostrich's feather.

3. And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden*.

3. Pride; towering mien. *Shak*.

4. Token of honor; prize of contest. Ambitious to win from me some *plume*. *Milton*.

PLUME, } *n.* In *botany*, the ascending

PLUM/ULE, } *n.* scaly part of the corculum or heart of a seed; the scaly part of the embryo plant within the seed, which rises and becomes the stem or body. It

extends itself into the cavity of the lobes, and is terminated by a small branch resembling a feather, from which it derives its name. *Martyn*. *Milne*.

PLUME, *v. t.* To pick and adjust plumes or feathers.

Swans must be kept in some inclosed pond, where they may have room to come on shore and *plume* themselves. *Mortimer*.

2. To strip of feathers. Carnivorous animals will not take pains to *plume* the birds they devour.

3. To strip; to peel. *Bacon*.

4. To set as a plume; to set erect. His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest Sat honor *plum'd*. *Milton*.

5. To adorn with fetters or plumes. *Shak*.

6. To pride; to value; to boast. He *plumes* himself on his skill or his prowess.

PLUME-AL/UM, *n.* A kind of asbestus. *Wilkins*.

PLUMELESS, *a.* Without fetters or plumes. *Eusden*.

PLUMIG/EROUS, *a.* [L. *pluma*, a feather, and *gero*, to wear.]

Fethered; having fetters. *Dict*.

PLUM/PED, *a.* [infra.] Having feet covered with fetters.

PLUM/PED, *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather, and *pes*, foot.]

A fowl that has fetters on its feet. *Dict*.

PLUM/MET, *n.* [Sp. *plomada*. See *Plumb*.]

1. A long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water.

2. An instrument used by carpenters, masons, &c. in adjusting erections to a perpendicular line, and with a square, to determine a horizontal line. It consists of a piece of lead fastened to a line.

3. Any weight. *Wilkins*.

4. A piece of lead used by school boys to rule their paper for writing.

PLUM/MING, *n.* Among miners, the operation of finding by means of a mine dial the place where to sink an air shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines. *Encyc*.

PLUM/MOSE, } *a.* [L. *plumosus*.] Fethery;

PLUM/MOUS, } resembling fetters.

2. In *botany*, a *plumose bristle* is one that has hairs growing on the sides of the main bristle. *Plumose pappus* or down is a flying crown to some seeds, composed of fethery hairs. *Martyn*.

PLUMOSITY, *n.* The state of having fetters.

PLUMP, *a.* [Dan. *plomp*, plump, blunt, unhandy, clownish, rude; *Sw. plump*; *D. plomp*; *G. plump*. The primary sense seems to be thick, as if allied to *lump* and *clump*. See the *Notu*.]

1. Full; swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat; having a full skin; round; as a *plump boy*; a *plump growl* of body.

The fashish'd crew grows *plump* and round. *Swift*.

2. Full; blunt; unreserved; unqualified; as a *plump lie*.

PLUMP, *n.* A knot; a cluster; a clump; a number of things closely united or standing together; as a *plump of trees*; a *plump of fowls*; a *plump of horsemen*.

Bacon. **Hayward**. **Dryden**.

[This word is not now used in this sense, but the use of it formerly, is good evidence that *plump* is *clump*, with a different pre-

fix, and both are radically one word with *lump*. *Plumb*, *L. plumbum*, is the same word, a lump of mass.

PLUMP, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To swell; to extend to fullness; to dilate; to fatten.

The particles of air expanding themselves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder. *Boyle*.

A wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good cheer. [*Colloquial.*] *L'Estrange*.

PLUMP, *v. t.* [from the noun; *G. plumpen*, *D. plumpen*, Dan. *plumper*, to plunge.]

1. To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to fall suddenly or to ace.

2. To enlarge to fullness; to be swelled. *Jinsworth*.

PLUMP, *adv.* Suddenly; heavily; at once, or with a sudden heavy fall. *B. Jonson*.

PLUMPER, *n.* Something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; any thing intended to swell out something else.

2. A full unqualified lie. [*In vulgar use.*] *Swift*.

PLUMPLY, *adv.* Fully; roundly; without reserve; as, to assert a thing *plumply*; a word in common popular use.

PLUMPTINESS, *n.* Fullness of skin; distention to roundness; as the *plumptness* of a boy; *plumptness* of the eye or cheek.

PLUM-POR RIDGE, *n.* Porridge with plums. *Hudson*.

PLUM-PUD DING, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants.

PLUMPY, *a.* Plump; fat; jolly. [*Vot elegant.*] *Shak*.

PLUM-TREE, *n.* [*Sax. plum-treow.*] A tree that produces plums.

PLUMULE, *n.* [*L. plumula.*] The ascending sealy part of the embryo plant, which becomes the stem. [*See Plum.*]

PLUMY, *a.* [from *plume.*] Feathered; covered with fethers. *Milton*.

2. Adorned with plumes; as a *plumy* vrest. *Addison*.

PLUN DER, *v. t.* [*G. plündern*; *D. plunderen*; *Sw. plundra*; Dan. *plyndrer*. Qu. the root of *claign*.]

1. To pillage; to spoil; to strip; to take the goods of an enemy by open force. Nebuchadnezzar *plundered* the temple of the Jews.

2. To take by pillage or open force. The enemy *plundered* all the goods they found. We say, he *plundered* the tent, or he *plundered* the goods of the tent. The first is the proper use of the word.

3. To rob, as a thief; to take from; to strip; as, the thief *plundered* the house; the robber *plundered* a man of his money and watch; pirates *plunder* ships and men.

PLUN DER, *n.* That which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; prey; spoil.

2. That which is taken by theft, robbery or fraud.

PLUN DERED, *pp.* Pillaged; robbed.

PLUN DERER, *n.* A hostile pillager; a spoiler.

2. A thief; a robber. *Addison*.

PLUN DERING, *pp.* Pillaging; robbing.

PLUNGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. plonger*; *Arm. plungea* or *plugein*; *W. plung*, a plunge, from the same root as *lunge* or *lheng*, the gullet, a

gullet or swallow; probably connected with *luncheon*.]

1. To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance that is penetrable; to immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, mire or earth, &c.; as, to *plunge* the body in water; to *plunge* the arm into fire or flame; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast. *Milton*.

2. To thrust or drive into any state in which the thing is considered as enveloped or surrounded; as, to *plunge* one's self into difficulties or distress; to *plunge* a nation into war.

3. To baptize by immersion.

PLUNGE, *v. i.* To pitch; to thrust or drive one's self into water or a fluid; to dive or to rush in. He *plunged* into the river. The troops *plunged* into the stream.

His coarser *plung'd* over him. *Dryden*.

2. To fall or rush into distress or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed or overwhelmed; as, to *plunge* into a gulf; to *plunge* into debt or embarrassments; to *plunge* into war; a body of cavalry *plunged* into the midst of the enemy.

3. To pitch or throw one's self headlong.

PLUNGE, *n.* The act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance.

2. Difficulty; strait; distress; a state of being surrounded or overwhelmed with difficulties.

People when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help. *L'Estrange*.

And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm. To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrow? [*In this sense, the word is now little used.*]

PLUNGED, *pp.* Thrust into a fluid or other penetrable substance; immersed; involved in straits.

PLUNG EON, *n.* A sea fowl. *Jinsworth*.

PLUNG ER, *n.* One that plunges; a diver.

2. A cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.

PLUNG ING, *pp.* Immersing; diving; rushing headlong.

PLUNG Y, *n.* Wet. [*Vot used.*] *Chaucer*.

PLUNGET, *n.* A kind of blue color. *Jinsworth*.

PLURAL, *a.* [*L. pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluria*, more.]

1. Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more as a plural word.

2. In grammar, the plural number is that which designates more than one, that is, any number except one. Thus in most languages, a word in the plural number expresses two or more. But the Greek has a dual number to express two; and the plural expresses more than two.

PLURALIST, *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls. *Johnson*.

PLURALITY, *n.* [*Fr. pluralité*, from *L. pluralis*.]

1. A number consisting of two or more of the same kind; as a *plurality* of gods; a *plurality* of worlds. *Encyc.*

2. A state of being or having a greater number.

3. In elections, a *plurality* of votes is when one candidate has more votes than any

other, but less than half of the whole number of votes given. It is thus distinguished from a *majority*, which is more than half of the whole number.

4. *Plurality of benefices*, is where the same clerk is possessed of more benefices than one, with cure of souls. In this case, each benefice thus held is called a *plurality*.

PLURALLY, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLURILITERAL, *a.* [*L. plus* and *litera*, letter.] Containing more letters than three.

PLURILITERAL, *n.* A word consisting of more letters than three.

PLURISY, *n.* [*L. plus*, *pluris*.] Superabundance. [*Vot used.*] *Shak*.

PLUS, [*L. more*, in algebra, a character marked thus +, used as the sign of addition. *Encyc.*]

PLUSH, *n.* [*G. plusch*, shag; *D. plus*, flock, nap, plush; *plutzen*, to fray, pick, carp, fleece. Qu. *Fr. peluche*. The Italian *peluzzo* signifies a little hair or down, from *peto*, hair, *L. pilus*.]

Shag; a species of shaggy cloth or stuff with a velvet nap on one side, composed regularly of a wool of a single thread and a double warp; the one, wool of two threads twisted, the other of goat's or camel's hair. But some plushes are made wholly of worsted; others wholly of hair.

PLUSHER, *n.* A marine fish. *Encyc.*

PLUTONIAN, *a.* Plutonic, which see.

PLUTONIAN, *n.* One who maintains the origin of mountains, &c. to be from fire. *Journ. of Science.*

The Plutonian theory of the formation of rocks and mountains is opposed to the *Aëthian*.

PLUTONIC, *a.* [from *Plato*, in mythology, the king of the infernal regions.]

Pertaining to or designating the system of the Plutonists; as the *Plutonic* theory. *Kirwan*.

PLUTONIST, *n.* One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion. *Good*.

PLUVIAL, *a.* [*L. pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, *PLUVIOUS*, } a rain; *Fr. It. pluviale*; *Sp. pluvial*.]

Rainy; humid. *Brown*.

PLUVIAL, *n.* [*Fr. pluvial*.] A priest's cope. *Jinsworth*.

PLUVIAMETER, *n.* [*L. pluvia*, rain, and *Gr. μετρον*, measure.]

A rain gage, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow, in any particular climate or place.

PLUVIOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a pluviometer; made or ascertained by a pluviometer. *Journ. of Science.*

PLY, *v. t.* [*Fr. ployer*, to bend or fold, formerly written *plier*, whence *employ*; *Arm. plega*, *W. plygu*, *It. piegare*, *Sp. plegar*, *Port. pregar*, *L. plicio*, *Gr. πλέω*, to fold; *Sax. pleggan*, to play and to ace; *D. plegen*, to use, to exercise; Dan. *pletje*, to exercise, to perform an office, to tend, to nurse; *G. plegen*, id.; *Sw. pliga*. That these words were from the root of *lie*, *lay*, is

obvious, for in *G. liegen*, to lie, signifies also to *ply*, to *apply*. The prefix *pl* may be used for the Teutonic *be*; *be-liegen*, to lie close, to bend to. See *Lay* and *Lie*.]

1. To lay on, to put to or with force and repetition; to apply to closely, with continuation of efforts or urgency.
And *plies* him with redoubled strokes.

Dryden.

- The hero from afar
Plies him with darts and stones. *Dryden*.
- We retain the precise sense in the phrase to *lay on*, to put it on him.
2. To employ with diligence; to apply closely and steadily; to keep busy.
Her *gaze* wit she *plies*. *Spenser*.
The *wreathed* Trojans *ply* their shattered arms. *Dryden*.

3. To practice or perform with diligence.
Their bloody task, unwear'd, still they *ply*. *Walter*.

4. To urge; to solicit with pressing or persevering importunity.
He *plies* the duke at morning and at night. *Shak*.

5. To urge; to press; to strain; to force.
PLY, *v. i.* To bend; to yield.
The willow *plied* and gave way to the gust. *L'Estrange*.

2. To work steadily.
He was forced to *ply* in the streets. *Spectator*.

3. To go in haste.
Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton*.

4. To busy one's self; to be steadily employed. *Dryden*.

5. To endeavor to make way against the wind. *Mar. Dict*.

- PLY, *n.* A fold; a plait.

2. Bent; turn; direction; bias.
The late learners cannot so well take the *ply*. *Bacon*.

- PLYER, *n.* He or that which plies. In fortification, *plyers* denotes a kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge, consisting of timbers joined in the form of St. Andrew's cross.

- PLY'ING, *ppr.* Laying on with steadiness or repetition; applying closely; employing; performing; urging; pressing or attempting to make way against the wind.

- PLY'ING, *n.* Urgent solicitation. *Hammond*.

2. Effort to make way against the wind.

- PNEUMATIC, } *a. munat ic.* [Gr. *πνευματικος*, from *πνευμα*, breath, spirit; *πνεω*, to breathe or blow.]

1. Consisting of air, as a thin compressible substance; opposed to *dense* or *solid* substances.

- The *pneumatic* substance being, in some bodies, the native spirit of the body. *Bacon*.

2. Pertaining to air, or to the philosophy of its properties; as *pneumatic* experiments; as a *pneumatic* engine. *Locke*. *Encyc.*

3. Moved or played by means of air; as a *pneumatic* instrument of music.

- PNEUMATICS, *n.* In *natural philosophy*, that branch which treats of air. In *chemistry*, that branch which treats of the gases.

2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men. *Dict*.

- PNEUMATOCELE, *n.* [Gr. *πνευμα*, air, and *ωνη*, a tumor.]

In *surgery*, a distension of the scrotum by air. *Carc.*
PNEUMATOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to pneumatology. *Davy*.

PNEUMATOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

PNEUMATOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *πνευμα*, air, and *λογος*, discourse.]

1. The doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids, or of spiritual substances.

2. A treatise on elastic fluids, or on spiritual substances.

PNEUMONIA, } [Gr. *πνευμων*, the lungs, PNEUMONY, } from *πνεω*, to breathe.]

In *medicine*, an inflammation of the lungs.

PNEUMONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary.

PNEUMONIC, *n.* A medicine for affections of the lungs. *Coxe*.

POACH, *v. i.* [Fr. *pocher*. In Fr. *poche* is a pocket, a bag or purse net; *pocheter* des fruits, to mellow fruit in the pocket; *le poucaut* is said to soften; Sax. *pooca*, a pocket.]

1. A boil slightly. *Johnson*.

2. To dress by boiling slightly and mixing in a soft mass.

3. To begin and not complete. *Bacon*.

4. To tread soft ground, or snow and water, as cattle, whose feet penetrate the soil or soft substance and leave deep tracks. [New England.]

5. To steal game; properly, to pocket game, or steal it and convey it away in a bag. *England*.

6. To steal; to plunder by stealth.
They *poach* Parussus, and lay claim for praise. *Garth*.

POACH, *v. t.* [Corn. *pakkia*, to thrust; perhaps Fr. *pocher*. It seems to be allied to Eng. *poch*, *poker*, Norm. *pouchon*, a pouchoon. If so, it is from the root of *L. pungo*, Eng. to *punch*; *G. pochen*, to knock.]

To stab; to pierce; to spear; as, to *poach* fish. *England*.

POACH, *v. i.* To be trodden with deep tracks, as soft ground. We say, the ground is soft in spring, and *poaches* badly.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, clap in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Martiner*.

POACHARD, } [from *poach*.] A fresh water POACHARD, } *n.* ter duck of an excellent taste, weighing a pound and twelve ounces. It is the red headed duck of Lawson; found in America and in the north of Europe. *Pennant*.

POACHED, *pp.* Slightly boiled or softened; trodden with deep footsteps; stolen.

POACHER, *n.* One that steals game. *More*.

POACHINESS, *n.* Wetness and softness; the state of being easily penetrable by the feet of beasts; applied to land.

POACHY, *a.* Wet and soft; such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to some depth; applied to land or ground of any kind.

POCK, *n.* [Sax. *poc* or *pacc*; D. *pok*; G. *pocke*; Dan. *pukkel*; W. *peg*, that swells out; Ir. *bocan*, to swell, coinciding with G. *bach*, D. *buik*, Dan. *bug*, the belly, Eng. *big*, &c.; probably all of one family.]

A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases,

named from the pustules, *small pox*, or as it ought to be written, *small pocks*.

POCK ET, *n.* [Fr. *pochette*, from *pocher*, pocket, *poach*; Sax. *pooca*.]

1. A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles.

2. A small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards.

3. A certain quantity; as a *pocket* of hops, as in other cases we use *sack*. [Not used in America.] *Johnson*.

POCK ET, *v. t.* To put or conceal in the pocket; as, to *pocket* a penknife.

2. To take clandestinely.

To *pocket* an insult or affront, to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress. [In popular use.]

POCK ET-BOOK, *n.* A small book of paper covered with letter; used for carrying papers in the pocket.

POCK ET-GLASS, *n.* A portable looking glass.

POCK ET-HOLE, *n.* The opening into a pocket.

POCK ET-LID, *n.* The flap over the pocket-hole.

POCK ET-MONEY, *n.* Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses.

POCK-HOLE, *n.* The pit or scar made by a pock.

POCKINESS, *n.* The state of being pocky.

POCKWOOD, *n.* Lignum vite, a very hard wood.

POCKY, *a.* [from *pock*.] Infected with the small pocks; full of pocks.

2. Vile; rascally; mischievous; contemptible. [In vulgar use.]

POCULENT, *a.* [L. *po culentus*, from *po culum*, a cup, and *lens*, fit for drink. [Not used in Eng.]

POD, *n.* [In W. *pod* signifies to take in or comprehend; but I know not from what source we have this word.]

The pericarp, capsule or seed vessel of certain plants. The silique or *pod* is an oblong, membranaceous, two valved pericarp, having the seeds fixed along both sutures. A legume is a pericarp of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed along one suture only. *Martyn*.

According to these descriptions, the seed vessels of peas and beans are legumes, and not pods; but in popular language, *pod* is used for the legume as well as for the silique or siliqua. In New England, it is the only word in popular use.

POD, *v. i.* To swell; to fill; also, to produce pods.

PODAGRIC, } *a.* [L. *podagra*; Gr. *ποδ-* PODAGRICAL, } *a.* *αγρια*, *πovs*, the foot, and *αγρια*, a seizure.]

1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty; partaking of the gout.

2. Afflicted with the gout. *Brown*.

PODDED, *a.* Having its pods formed; furnished with pods.

PODDER, *n.* A gatherer of pods.

PODGE, *n.* A puddle; a splash. *Skinner*.

POEM, *n.* [L. *poema*; Gr. *ποιημα*, from *ποιω*, to make, to compose songs. In Russ. *poys* signifies to sing. The radical sense is the same, to strain.]

1. A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme; as the *poems* of Homer or of Milton; opposed to *prose*. *Dryden*.

2. This term is also applied to some compositions in which the language is that of excited imagination; as the *poems* of Ossian.

POESY, n. [Fr. *poésie*; L. *poësis*; Gr. *ποιησις*, from *ποιω*, to make.]

1. The art or skill of composing poems; as, the heavenly gift of *poesy*. *Dryden*.

2. Poetry; metrical composition. Music and *poesy* used to quicken you. *Shak.*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shak.*

POET, n. [Fr. *poète*; L. Sp. It. *poeta*; Gr. *ποιητης*. See *Poem*.]

1. The author of a poem; the inventor or maker of a metrical composition.

A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden*.

2. One skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents. Many verse writers who cannot be called *poets*.

POETASTER, n. A petty poet; a pitiful rhymist or writer of verses. *Roscommon*.

POETESS, n. A female poet. *Hall*.

POETIC, } a. [Gr. *ποιητικος*; L. *poeticus*;

POETICAL, } a. [Gr. *ποιητικος*; L. *poeticus*; Fr. *poétique*.]

1. Pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry; as a *poetical* genius; *poetic* turn or talent; *poetic* license.

2. Expressed in poetry or measure; as a *poetical* composition.

3. Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry; or sublime; as a composition or passage highly *poetical*.

POETICALLY, adv. With the qualities of poetry; by the art of poetry; by fiction. *Dryden*.

POETICS, n. The doctrine of poetry. *Warton*.

POETIZE, v. i. [Fr. *poëtiser*.] To write as a poet; to compose verse. *Donne*.

POET-LAUREAT, n. A poet employed to compose poems for the birth days of a prince or other special occasion.

POET-MUSICIAN, n. An appellation given to the bard and lyric of former ages, as uniting the professions of poetry and music. *Bushy*.

POETRESS, n. A female poet.

POETRY, n. [Gr. *ποιητια*.] Metrical composition; verse; as heroic *poetry*; dramatic *poetry*; lyric or Pindaric *poetry*.

2. The art or practice of composing in verse. He excels in *poetry*.

3. Poems; poetical composition. We take pleasure to reading *poetry*.

4. This term is also applied to the language of excited imagination and feeling.

POIGNANCY, n. *poignancy*. [See *Poignant*.]

1. Sharpness; the power of stimulating the organs of taste. *Sieff*.

2. Point; sharpness; keenness; the power of irritation; asperity; as the *poignancy* of wit or sarcasm.

3. Severity; acuteness.

POIGNANT, a. *poignant*. [Fr. *poignant*, participle of *poindre*, from L. *pungere*, *pungo*, to prick.]

1. Sharp; stimulating the organs of taste; as *poignant* sauce. *Dryden*.

2. Pointed; keen; bitter; irritating; satirical; as *poignant* wit.

3. Severe; piercing; very painful or acute; as *poignant* pain or grief.

Norris. South.

POIGNANTLY, adv. *poignantly*. In a stimulating, piercing or irritating manner; with keenness or point.

POINT, n. [Fr. from *point*; Sp. It. *punto*, *punta*; W. *puenc*; from L. *punctum*, from *pungo*, to prick, properly to thrust, pret. *pepugi*, showing that *n* is not radical. Hence it accords with Norm. *pouchon*, a *punchon*, Fr. *poinçon*, Eng. to *punch*, and with *poke*, *poke*, Gr. *πηγνυω*, &c.]

1. The sharp end of any instrument or body; as the *point* of a knife, of a sword or of a thorn.

2. A string with a tag; as a silken *point*. *Shak.*

3. A small cape, headland or promontory; a tract of land extending into the sea, a lake or river, beyond the line of the shore, and becoming narrow at the end; as *point* Judith; Montauk *point*. It is smaller than a cape.

4. The sting of an epigram; a lively turn of thought or expression that strikes with force and agreeable surprise.

With *penolds*, *points* and *trope* he shurs his crimes. *Dryden*.

5. An indivisible part of time or space. We say, a *point* of time, a *point* of space. *Locke*. *Davies*.

6. A small space; as a small *point* of land. *Prior*.

7. Punctilio; nicety; exactness of ceremony; as *points* of precedence.

8. Place near, next or contiguous to; verge; eve. He is on the *point* of departure, or at the *point* of death.

9. Exact place. He left off at the *point* where he began.

10. Degree; state of elevation, depression or extension; as, he has reached an extraordinary *point* of excellence. He has fallen to the lowest *point* of degradation.

11. A character used to mark the divisions of writing, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking; as the comma, semicolon, colon and period. The period is called a *full stop*, as it marks the close of a sentence.

12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots or lines; as the arc or size *point*.

13. In *geometry*, that which has neither parts nor magnitude. *Euclid*.

A *point* is that which has position but not magnitude. *Playfair*.

A *point* is a limit terminating a line. *Legendre*.

14. In *music*, a mark or note anciently used to distinguish tones or sounds. Hence, *simple counterpoint* is when a note of the lower part answers exactly to that of the upper, and *figurative counterpoint*, is when a note is syncopated and one of the parts makes several notes or inflections of the voice while the other holds on one. *Encyc.*

15. In *modern music*, a dot placed by a note to raise its value or prolong its time by one half, so as to make a semibreve equal to three minims; a minim equal to three quavers, &c.

16. In *astronomy*, a division of the great circles of the horizon, and of the mariner's compass. The four *cardinal points*,

are the east, west, north and south. On the space between two of these points, making a quadrant or quarter of a circle, the compass is marked with subordinate divisions, the whole number being thirty two points.

17. In *astronomy*, a certain place marked in the heavens, or distinguished for its importance in astrological calculations. The zenith and nadir are called *vertical points*; the nodes are the *points* where the orbits of the planets intersect the plane of the ecliptic; the place where the equator and ecliptic intersect are called *equinoctial points*; the points of the ecliptic at which the departure of the sun from the equator, north and south, is terminated, are called *solstitial points*.

18. In *perspective*, a certain pole or place with regard to the perspective plane. *Encyc.*

19. In *manufactories*, a lace or work wrought by the needle; as *point* Le *Venise*, *point* de *Genoa*, &c. Sometimes the word is used for lace woven with bobbins. *Point* device is used for needle work, or for nice work.

20. The place to which any thing is directed, or the direction in which an object is presented to the eye. We say, in this *point* of view, an object appears to advantage. In this or that *point* of view, the evidence is important.

21. Particular; single thing or subject. In what *point* do we differ? All *points* of controversy between the parties are adjusted. We say, in *point* of antiquity, in *point* of fact, in *point* of excellence. The letter in every *point* is admirable. The treaty is executed in every *point*.

22. Aim; purpose; thing to be reached or accomplished; as, to gain one's *point*.

23. The act of aiming or striking. What a *point* your falcon made. *Shak.*

24. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question or of a whole.

These arguments are not sufficient to prove the *point*.

Strange *point* and new!
Doctrine which we would know whence learned. *Milton*.

25. A note or tune. Turning your tongue divine To a loud trumpet, and a *point* of war. *Shak.*

26. In *heraldry*, points are the several different parts of the escutcheon, denoting the local positions of figures. *Encyc.*

In *electricity*, the acute termination of a body which facilitates the passage of the fluid to or from the body. *Encyc.*

28. In *gunnery*, point-blank denotes the shot of a gun leveled horizontally. The *point-blank* range is the extent of the apparent right line of a ball discharged. In shooting point-blank, the ball is supposed to move directly to the object, without a curve. Hence adverbially, the word is equivalent to *directly*.

29. In *marine language*, points are flat pieces of braided cordage, tapering from the middle towards each end; used in reefing the courses and top-sails of square-rigged vessels. *Mar. Dict.*

Point de rise, [Fr.] exactly in the point of view. *Shak.*

Vowel-points, in the Hebrew and other eastern languages, are certain marks placed above or below the consonants, or attached to them, as in the Ethiopic, representing the vocal sounds or vowels, which precede or follow the articulations.

The point, the subject; the main question; the precise thing to be considered, determined, or accomplished. This argument may be true, but it is not *the point*.

POINT, *v. t.* To sharpen; to cut, forge, grind or file to an acute end; as, to *point* a dart or a pin; also, to taper, as a rope.

2. To direct towards an object or place, to show its position, or excite attention to it; as, to *point* the finger at an object; to *point* the finger of scorn at one. *Shak.*

3. To direct the eye or notice.
Whoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing, but subjects of surprise. *Pope.*

4. To aim; to direct towards an object; as, to *point* a musket at a wolf; to *point* a cannon at a gate.

5. To mark with characters for the purpose of distinguishing the members of a sentence, and designating the pauses; as, to *point* a written composition.

6. To mark with vowel-points.

7. To appoint. [Vid in *acc.*] *Spenser.*

8. To fill the joints with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel; as, to *point* a wall.

To *point out*, to show by the finger or by other means.

To *point a sail*, to affix points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs.

POINT, *v. i.* To direct the finger for designating an object, and exciting attention to it; with *at*.

Now must the world *point* at poor Catherine. *Shak.*

Point of the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*

2. To indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen. He treats with caution, and he *points* with fear. *Gay.*

3. To show distinctly by any means.
To *point* at what time the balance of power was most equally held between the lords and commons at Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy. *Swift.*

4. To fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar.

5. In the *rigging of a ship*, to taper the end of a rope or splice, and work over the redwood part a small close netting, with an even number of knittles twisted from the same. *Cyc.*

To *point at*, to treat with scorn or contempt by pointing or directing attention to.

POINT'AL, *n.* In *botany*, the pistil of a plant; an organ or viscus adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen. Its appearance is that of a column or set of columns in the center of the flower. *Martyn.*

POINT'ED, *pp.* Sharpened; formed to a point; directed; aimed.

2. Aimed at a particular person or transaction.

3. *a.* Sharp; having a sharp point; as a *pointed* rock.

4. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits or lively turns; as *pointed* wit. *Pope.*

POINT'EDLY, *adv.* In a pointed manner; with lively turns of thought or expression. He often wrote *pointedly* for his subject. *Dryden.*

2. With direct assertion; with direct reticence to a subject; with explicitness; as, he declared *pointedly* he would accede to the proposition.

POINT'EDNESS, *n.* Sharpness; pickiness with asperity. *Johnson.*

2. Epigrammatical keenness or smartness. In this you excel Horace, that you add *pointedness* of thought. *Dryden.*

POINT'EL, *n.* Something on a point.

These *pointels* or *pointels* are, for the most part, little balls set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure. *Verhoom. Wickliffe.*

2. A kind of pencil or style.

POINT'ER, *n.* Any thing that points.

2. The hand of a time-piece. *Watts.*

3. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen. *Gay.*

POINT'ING, *ppr.* Directing the finger; showing; directing.

2. Marking with points; as a writing.

3. Filling the joints and crevices of a wall with mortar or cement.

POINT'ING, *n.* The art of making the divisions of a writing; punctuation.

2. The state of being pointed with marks or points.

POINT'ING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn. *Shak.*

POINT'LESS, *a.* Having no point; blunt; obtuse; as a *pointless* sword.

2. Having no smartness or keenness.

POISE, *n. poiz.* [See *poize*; *Arm. poez*; *Fr. poise*.] *W. Verb.*

1. Weight; gravity; that which causes a body to descend or tend to the center. *Spenser.*

2. The weight or mass of metal used in the substance weighed.

3. Balance; equilibrium; a state in which things are balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise. The mind may rest in a *poise* between two opinions.

4. The particles forming the earth, must convene from all quarters towards the middle, which would make the whole compound rest in a *poise*. *Bentley.*

4. A regulating power; that which balances. Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment. *Dryden.*

POISE, *v. i. poiz.* [W. *poysaie*, to throw down, to press, to lean or incline, to weigh; *Arm. poezai*; *It. pesare*; *Sp. Port. pesar*; *Cor. puzza*; *Fr. peser*.]

1. To balance in weight; to make of equal weight; as, to *poise* the scales of a balance.

2. To hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance.

3. Our nation with united interest blest, Not now content to *poise*, shall sway the rest. *Dryden.*

3. To load with weight for balancing. Where could they find another form so fit, To *poise* with solid sense a sprightly wit? *Dryden.*

4. To examine or ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh.

He cannot consider the strength, *poise* the weight, and discern the evidence of the clearest arguments, where they would conclude against his desires. *South.*

5. To oppress; to weigh down.

Let leaden slumber *poise* me down to-morrow, When I should mount on wings of victory. *Shak.*

POIS'ED, *pp.* Balanced; made equal in weight; resting in equilibrium.

POIS'ING, *ppr.* Balancing.

POISON, *n. poiz.* [Fr. *poison*; *Arm. empocousum*, *poison*; *Sp. puzanza*; *Port. peconha*. Qu. its alliance to *L. pus*. See *Class* Bs. No. 25.]

1. A substance which, when taken into the stomach, mixed with the blood or applied to the skin or flesh, proves fatal or deleterious by an action not mechanical; venom. The more active and virulent poisons destroy life in a short time; others are slow in their operation, others produce inflammation without proving fatal. In the application of poison, much depends on the quantity.

2. Any thing infectious, malignant, or noxious to health; as the *poison* of pestilential diseases.

3. That which taints or destroys moral purity or health; as the *poison* of evil example; the *poison* of sin. *South.*

POISON, *v. t.* To infect with any thing fatal to life; as, to *poison* an arrow.

2. To attack, injure or kill by poison.

He was so discouraged that he *poisoned* himself and died. *2 Macc.*

3. To taint; to mar; to impair; as, discontent *poisons* the happiness of life.

Hasst thou not
With thy false arts *poison'd* his people's loyalty? *Rouse.*

4. To corrupt. Our youth are *poisoned* with false notions of honor, or with pernicious maxims of government.

To suffer the thoughts to be vitiated, is to *poison* the fountains of morality. *Rambler.*

POISONED, *pp.* Infected or destroyed by poison.

POIS'ONER, *n.* One who poisons or corrupts; that which corrupts.

POIS'ONING, *ppr.* Infecting with poison; corrupting.

POIS'ONOUS, *a.* Venomous; having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

POIS'ONOUSLY, *adv.* With fatal or injurious effects; venomously.

POIS'ONOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being fatal or injurious to health and soundness; venomousness.

POIS'ON-TREE, *n.* A tree that poisons the flesh. This name is given to a species of Rhus or sumac, the *Rhus venia* or *poison ash*, a native of America; also to the *babun upas* of Java. *Eneyd.*

POIT'REL, *n.* [Fr. *poitrail*, from *L. pectorale*, from *pectus*, the breast.]

1. Armor for the breast. *Skinner.*

2. A graving tool. [Qu. *pointel*.] *Tinsworth.*

POIZE, a common spelling of *poise*. [See *Poise*.]

POKE, *n.* [Sax. *pocca*, *poha*; *Fr. poche*, a pouch or bag.]

A pocket; a small bag; as a pig in a *poke*. *Camden. Spectator.*

POKE, } *Camden. Spectator.*
The popular name of

PO'KE-WEED, } *n.* a plant of the genus *Phytolacca*, otherwise called *cocum* and *gargel*; a native of N. America. As a

medicine, it has emetic and cathartic qualities, and has had some reputation as a remedy for rheumatism. It was formerly called in Virginia, *pocan*. *Bigeleuc.*

POKE, *v. t.* [*Corn. pokkia*, to thrust or push.] In Armoic, *pochan* is one that dives or plunges.]

1. Properly, to thrust; hence, to feel or search for with a long instrument.

2. To thrust at with the horns, as an ox; a popular use of the word in *New England*. And intransitively, to poke at, is to thrust the horns at.

POKE, *n.* In *New England*, a machine to prevent unuly beasts from leaping fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointing forward.

POKE, *v. t.* To put a poke on; as, to poke an ox. *New England.*

POKER, *n.* [from *poke*.] An iron bar used in stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel. *Sveif.*

POKER, *n.* [*Dan. pokker*, the duse; *W. peca*, a hobgoblin; *bing*, id.; *bogan*, a bugbear; *bæ*, terror, fright.] These words seem to be allied to *bivar*, *buser*, an ox or cow, *L. bos*, *bovis*, and all perhaps from the bellowing of bulls.

Any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear; a word in common popular use in America.

POKING, *ppr.* Feeling in the dark; stirring with a poker; thrusting at with the horns; putting a poke on.

POKING, *a.* Drudging; servile. [*Colloquial.*]

POKING-STICK, *n.* An instrument for merely used in adjusting the platts of ruffs.

POLACRE, *n.* [*Sp. id.*; *Port. polaca*, *pol-haca*; *Fr. polacre*, *polaque*.]

A vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps nor cross-trees, nor horses to their upper yards.

POLAR, *a.* [*Fr. polaire*; *It. polare*; *Sp. polar*. See *Pole*.]

1. Pertaining to the poles of the earth, north or south, or to the poles of artificial globes; situated near one of the poles; as *polar regions*; *polar seas*; *polar ice* or climates.

2. Proceeding from one of the regions near the poles; as *polar winds*.

3. Pertaining to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed.

POLARITY, *n.* That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points; usually, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, properties of attraction or repulsion, or the power of taking a certain direction. Thus we speak of the polarity of the magnet or magnetic needle, whose *pole* is not always that of the earth, but a point somewhat easterly or westerly; and the deviation of the needle from a north and south line is called its variation. A mineral is said to possess polarity, when it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels the other.

POLARIZATION, *n.* The act of giving polarity to a body.

Polarization of light, a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having *polarity*, or poles possessing different properties. This property of light was first discovered by Huygens in his investigation of the cause of double refraction, as seen in the Iceland crystal. The attention of opticians was more particularly directed towards it by the discoveries of Malus, in 1810. The knowledge of this singular property of light, has afforded an explanation of several very intricate phenomena in optics.

POLARIZE, *v. t.* To communicate polarity to.

POLARIZED, *pp.* Having polarity communicated to.

POLARIZING, *ppr.* Giving polarity to.

POLARLY, *a.* [See *Polar*.] Tending to a pole; having a direction to a pole.

POLE, *n.* [*Sax. pol, pal*; *G. pfahl*; *D. pual*; *Sw. pule*; *Dan. pæl*; *W. pavel*; *L. pualis*. See *Pale*.]

1. A long slender piece of wood, or the stem of a small tree deprived of its branches. Thus seamen use *pales* for setting up or driving boats in shallow water; the stems of small trees are used for hoops and called *hoop-pales*; the stems of small, but tall straight trees, are used as *pales* for supporting the scaffolding in building.

2. A rod; a perch; a measure of length of five yards and a half.

[In *New England*, *rod* is generally used. An instrument for measuring. *Bacon.* *Bare poles*. A ship is under *bare poles*, when her sails are all furled.

POLE, *n.* [*Fr. pole*; *It. Sp. polo*; *G. Dan. Sw. pol, p, pool*; *L. palus*; *Gr. polos*, from *polos*, to turn.]

1. In *astronomy*, one of the extremities of the axis on which the sphere revolves. These two points are called the *poles* of the world.

2. In *spherics*, a point equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere; or it is a point 90° distant from the plane of a circle, and in a line passing perpendicularly through the center, called the axis. Thus the zenith and nadir are the *poles* of the horizon.

3. In *geography*, the extremity of the earth's axis, or one of the points on the surface of our globe through which the axis passes.

4. The star which is vertical to the pole of the earth; the *pole-star*.

Poles of the ecliptic, are two points on the surface of the sphere, 23° 30' distant from the poles of the world.

Magnetic poles, two points in a lodestone, corresponding to the poles of the world; the one pointing to the north, the other to the south.

POLE, *n.* [from *Poland*.] A native of Poland.

POLE, *v. t.* To furnish with poles for support; as, to pole beans.

2. To bear or convey on poles; as, to pole hay into a barn.

3. To impel by poles, as a boat; to push forward by the use of poles.

POLE-AX, } *n.* An ax fixed to a pole or
POLE-AXE, } handle; or rather a sort of hatchet with a handle about fifteen inches in length, and a point or claw heading downward from the back of its head.

It is principally used in actions at sea, to cut away the rigging of the enemy attempting to board; sometimes it is thrust into the side of a ship to assist in mounting the enemy's ship, and it is sometimes called a *boarding-ax*. *Mar. Dict. Encycy.*

POLLECAT, *n.* [*Qu. foul cat*, or *Gr. φαλος*.] A quadruped of the genus *Mustela*; the fitchew or fitchet. *Encycy.*

POLLEDAVY, *n.* A sort of coarse cloth. *Jainsworth.*

POLLEMARCH, *n.* [*Gr. πολεμαρχος*; *πολεμος*, war, and *αρχη*, rule, or *αρχος*, chief.]

1. Anciently, a magistrate of Athens and Thebes, who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city, and all children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country. *Encycy. Mitford.*

2. A military officer in Lacedaemon.

POLEMICAL, } *a.* [*Gr. πολεμικος*, from *πο-*
POLEMICAL, } *πολεμ*, war.]

1. Controversial; disputative; intended to maintain an opinion or system in opposition to others; as a *polemic treatise*, discourse, essay or book; *polemic divinity*.

2. Engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy; as a *polemic writer*.

South.

POLEMIC, *n.* A disputant; a controversialist; one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another.

Pope.

POLEMSCOPE, *n.* [*Gr. πολεμος*, war, and *σκοπος*, to view.]

An oblique perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. It consists of a concave glass placed near a plane mirror in the end of a short round tube, and a convex glass in a hole in the side of the tube. It is called *opera-glass*, or *diagonal opera-glass*. *Encycy.*

POLE-STAR, *n.* A star which is vertical, or nearly so, to the pole of the earth; a lodestar. The northern pole-star is of great use to navigators in the northern hemisphere.

2. That which serves as a guide or director. *Burton.*

POLY-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lythrum*. *Fam. of Plants.*

POLY-MOUNTAIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *Teucrium*. *lb.*

POLICE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. politia*; *Gr. πολιταια*, from *πολις*, city.]

1. The government of a city or town; the administration of the laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough; as the *police* of London, of New York or Boston. The word is applied also to the government of all towns in *New England* which are made corporations by a general statute, for certain purposes.

2. The internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state. *Blackstone.*

3. The corporation or body of men governing a city. *Jamieson.*

4. In *Scottish*, the pleasure-ground about a gentleman's seat.

POLICED, *a.* Regulated by laws; furnished with a regular system of laws and administration. *Bacon.*

POLICE-OFFICER, *n.* An officer entrusted with the execution of the laws of a city.

POLICY, *n.* [Fr. *police*; L. *politia*; Gr. *πολιτεια*, from *polis*, city, *Sans. polya*.]

1. *Policy*, in its primary signification, is the same as *polity*, comprehending the fundamental constitution or frame of civil government in a state or kingdom. But by usage, *policy* is now more generally used to denote what is included under *legislation and administration*, and may be defined, the art or manner of governing a nation; or that system of measures which the sovereign of a country adopts and pursues, as best adapted to the interests of the nation. Thus we speak of *domestic policy*, or the system of internal regulations in a nation; *foreign policy*, or the measures which respect foreign nations; *commercial policy*, or the measures which respect commerce.

2. *Art, prudence, wisdom or dexterity* in the management of public affairs; *applied to persons governing*. It has been the *policy* of France to preclude females from the throne. It has been the *policy* of Great Britain to encourage her navy, by keeping her carrying trade in her own hands. In this she manifests sound *policy*. Formerly, England permitted wool to be exported and manufactured in the Low Countries, which was very bad *policy*.

The *policy* of all laws has made some forms necessary in the wording of last wills and testaments.

All violent *policy* defeats itself. *Hamilton.*

3. In common usage, the art, prudence or wisdom of individuals in the management of their private or social concerns.

4. *Stratagem; cunning; dexterity of management.*

5. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds. [It. *polizza*.]

6. [Sp. *poliza*.] *Policy*, in commerce, the writing or instrument by which a contract of indemnity is effected between the insurer and the insured; or the instrument containing the terms or conditions on which a person or company undertakes to indemnify another person or company against losses of property exposed to peculiar hazards, as houses or goods exposed to fire, or ships and goods exposed to destruction on the high seas. This writing is subscribed by the insurer, who is called the underwriter. The terms *policy of insurance*, or *assurance*, are also used for the contract between the insured and the underwriter.

Policies are valued or open; or valued, when the property or goods insured are valued at prime cost; open, when the goods are not valued, but if lost, their value must be proved. *Park. Blackstone.*

Wagering policies, which insure sums of money, interest or no interest, are illegal. All insurances, interest or no interest, or without further proof of interest than the policy itself, are null and void. *Blackstone.*

The word *policy* is used also for the writing which insures against other events, as well as against loss of property.

POLING, *n.* In gardening, the operation of dispersing the worm-casts all over the walks, with long ash poles. This destroys the worm-casts and is beneficial to the walks. *Cyc.*

POLING, *ppr.* Furnishing with poles for support.

2. Bearing on poles.

3. Pushing forward with poles, as a boat.

POLISH, *a.* [from Slav. *pole*, a plain, whence *Poland*. See the Verb.]

Pertaining to Poland, a level country on the south of Russia and the Baltic.

POLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *polir*, *polissant*; Arm. *politzica*; It. *polire* or *polire*; Sp. *polir*, *polir*; L. *polio*; Dan. *polser*; Sw. *polera*; Russ. *poliryuy*; W. *caboli*, with a prefix

Ar. جاء *chafala*, to polish. Qu. its alliance to *file*.]

1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; as, to *polish glass*, marble, metals and the like.

2. To refine; to wear off rudeness, rusticity and coarseness; to make elegant and polite; as, to *polish life or manners*. *Milton.* The Greeks were polished by the Asiatics and Egyptians. *S. S. Smith.*

POLISH, *v. i.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface.

Steel will *polish* almost as white and bright as silver. *Bacon.*

POLISH, *n.* A smooth glossy surface produced by friction.

Another prism of clearer glass and better polish seemed free from veins. *Newton.*

2. Refinement; elegance of manners and conduct.

What are these wondrous civilizing arts, This Roman *polish*? *Addison.*

POLISHABLE, *a.* Capable of being polished.

POLISHED, *pp.* Made smooth and glossy; refined.

POLISHER, *n.* The person or instrument that polishes. *Addison.*

POLISHING, *ppr.* Making smooth and glossy; refining.

POLISHING, *n.* Smoothness; glossiness; refinement. *Goldsmith.*

POLIT, *a.* [L. *politus*, polished, from *polio*, supra.]

1. Literally, smooth, glossy, and used in this sense till within a century.

Rays of light falling on a *polite* surface. *Newton.*

[This application of the word is, I believe, entirely obsolete.]

2. Being polished or elegant in manners; refined in behavior; well bred.

He marries, bows at court and grows *polite*. *Pope.*

3. Courteous; complaisant; obliging.

His manners were warm without insincerity, and *polite* without pomp. *Wirt.*

POLITELY, *adv.* With elegance of manners; gently; courteously.

POLITENESS, *n.* Polish or elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding; ease and gracefulness of manners, united with a desire to please others and a careful attention to their wants and wishes.

2. Courteousness; complaisance; obliging attentions.

POLITIC, *a.* [L. *politicus*; Gr. *πολιτικός*, from *πολιτεια*, from *polis*, a city. This word in its origin is the same as *political*, and was formerly used as synonymous with it. It is so still in the phrase, *body politic*. Burke used *politic* distinction for *political* distinction, but present usage does not warrant this application.]

1. Wise; prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare; *applied to persons*; as a *politic* prince.

2. Well devised and adapted to the public prosperity; *applied to things*.

This land was famously enriched With *politic* grave counsel. *Shak.*

3. Ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandizement, without regard to the morality of the measure; cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to the end, whether good or evil.

I have been *politic* with my friend, smooth with my enemy. *Pope.*

4. Well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.

POLITICAL, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to policy, or to civil government and its administration. *Political* measures or affairs are measures that respect the government of a nation or state. So we say, *political* power or authority; *political* wisdom; a *political* scheme; *political* opinions. A good prince is the *political* father of his people. The founders of a state and wise senators are also called *political* fathers.

2. Pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from *civil* or *municipal*; as in the phrase, *political and civil* rights, the former comprehending rights that belong to a nation, or perhaps to a citizen as an individual of a nation; and the latter comprehending the local rights of a corporation or any member of it.

Speaking of the *political* state of Europe, we are accustomed to say of Sweden, she lost her liberty by the revolution. *Paley.*

3. Public; derived from office or connection with government; as *political* character.

4. Artful; skillful. [See *Politic*.]

5. Treating of politics or government; as a *political* writer.

Political arithmetic, the art of reasoning by figures, or of making arithmetical calculations on matters relating to a nation, its revenues, value of lands and effects, produce of lands or manufactures, population, &c.

Political economy, the administration of the revenues of a nation; or the management and regulation of its resources and productive property and labor. *Political economy* comprehends all the measures by which the property and labor of citizens are directed in the best manner to the success of individual industry and enterprise, and to the public prosperity. *Political economy* is now considered as a science.

POLITICALLY, *adv.* With relation to the government of a nation or state.

2. Artfully; with address. *Obs. Knoltes.*

POLITICASTER, *n.* A petty politician; a pretender to politics. *L'Estrange.*

POLITICIAN, *a.* Conning; using artifice. *Obs.*

POLITICIAN, *n.* [Fr. *politicien*.] One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. A man of artifice or deep contrivance.

POLITICS, *n.* [Fr. *politique*; Gr. *πολιτικη*. See *Policy*.]

The science of government; that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity; comprehending the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals. *Politics*, as a science or an art, is a subject of vast extent and importance.

POLITICIAN, *v. i.* To play the politician. [Not in use.] *Milton.*

POLITURE, *n.* [See *Polish*.] Polish; the gloss given by polishing. [Not used.] *Donne.*

POLITY, *n.* [Gr. *πολιτεια*.] The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state; and in free states, the frame or fundamental system by which the several branches of government are established, and the powers and duties of each designated and defined.

Every branch of our civil *polity* supports and is supported, regulates and is regulated by the rest.

With respect to their interior *polity*, our colonies are properly of three sorts; provincial establishments, proprietary governments, and charter governments. *Blackstone.*

The word seems also to embrace legislation and administration of government.

2. The constitution or general fundamental principles of government of any class of citizens, considered in an appropriate character, or as a subordinate state.

Were the whole christian world to revert back to the original model, how far more simple, uniform and beautiful would the church appear, and how far more agreeable to the ecclesiastical polity instituted by the holy apostles. *President Stiles.*

POLL, *n.* [D. *bol*, a ball, bowl, crown, pill, pate, bulb.]

1. The head of a person, or the back part of the head, and in composition, applied to the head of a beast, as in *poll-evil*.

2. A register of heads, that is, of persons. *Shak.*

3. The entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers. Hence,

4. An election of civil officers, or the place of election.

Our citizens say, at the opening or close of the *poll*, that is, at the beginning of the register of voters and reception of votes, or the close of the same. They say also, we are going to the *poll*; many voters appeared at the *poll*. *New York.*

5. A fish called a chub or chevin. [See *Pollard*.]

POLL, *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees. *Bacon.*

2. To chip; to cut off the ends; to cut off hair or wool; to shear. The phrases, to

poll the hair, and to *poll the head*, have been used. The latter is used in 2 Sam. xiv. 26. To *poll a deed*, is a phrase still used in law language. *Z. Shek.*

3. To mow; to crop. [Not used.] *Shak.*

4. To peel; to strip; to plunder. *Obs.*

5. To take a list or register of persons; to enter names in a list.

6. To enter one's name in a list or register. *Dryden.*

7. To insert into a number as a voter. *Fieckl.*

POLLARD, *n.* [from *poll*.] A tree loopy. *Bacon.*

2. A clipped coin. *Wode.*

3. The chub fish. *Ainsworth.*

4. A stag that has cast his horns.

5. A mixture of bran and meal. *Ainsworth.*

POLLARD, *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees; to poll. *Evelyn.*

POLLEN, *n.* [L. *pollen*, *pollis*, fine flour; Russ. *pil*, *piel*, dust, L. *pubis*.]

1. The fecundating dust or fine substance like flour or meal, contained in the anther of flowers, which is dispersed on the pistil for impregnation; fern or farina. *Enege. Milne. Martyn.*

2. Fine bran. *Bayley.*

POLLINGER, *n.* Brushwood. *Obs.*

POLLENIN, *n.* [from *pollen*.] A substance prepared from the pollen of tulips, highly inflammable, and insoluble in agents which dissolve other vegetable products. Exposed to the air, it soon undergoes putrefaction. *Walter's Manual.*

POLLER, *n.* [from *poll*.] One that shaves persons; a barber. [Not used.]

2. One that lops or polls trees.

3. A pilager; a plunderer; one that deceives by extortion. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

4. One that registers voters, or one that enters his name as a voter.

POLL-EVIL, *n.* [*poll* and *evil*.] A swelling or impostum on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears. *Far. Diet.*

POLLICITATION, *n.* [L. *pollicitatio*.] A promise; a voluntary engagement; a paper containing it. *Henry's Britain.*

POLLINATOR, *n.* [L.] One that prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker. *Greenkll.*

POLLINIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *pollen* and *fero*, to produce.] Producing pollen.

POLL-LOCK, *v.* A fish, a species of Gadus *poll-lock*; *n.* or cod.

POLLUTE, *v. t.* [L. *polluo*; Fr. *polluer*.] If this word is compound, as I suspect, it seems to be composed of the preposition *po*, which is in the Russian language and contained in the L. *pollucio* and *possideo*, and according to Ainsworth, of *lano*. But this combination would not naturally give the signification. If the word is simple, the first syllable coincides with *fool*. But neither is this etymology satisfactory.]

1. To defile; to make foul or unclean; in a general sense. But appropriately, among the Jews, to make unclean or impure, in a legal or ceremonial sense, so as to disqualify a person for sacred services, or to render things unfit for sacred uses. Num. xviii. Ex. xx. 2 Kings xxiii. 2 Chron. xxxvi.

2. To taint with guilt.

Ye *pollute* yourselves with all your idols. *Ezek. xx.*

3. To profane; to use for carnal or idolatrous purposes. My sabbaths they greatly *polluted*. *Ezek. xx.*

4. To corrupt or impair by mixture of ill, moral or physical.

Envy my joy praiseth, and would destroy With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy; *Dryden.*

5. To violate by illegal sexual commerce.

POLLUTE, *a.* Polluted; defiled. *Milton.*

POLLUTE, *pp.* Defiled; rendered unclean; tainted with guilt; impaired; profaned.

POLLUTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being polluted; defilement.

POLLUTER, *n.* A defiler; one that pollutes or profanes.

POLLUTING, *ppr.* Defiling; rendering unclean; corrupting; profaning.

POLLUTION, *n.* [L. *pollutio*; Fr. *pollution*; Sp. *pollucion*; It. *polluzione*.]

1. The act of polluting.

2. Defilement; uncleanness; impurity; the state of being polluted.

3. In the Jewish economy, legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for sacred services or for common intercourse with the people, or rendered any thing unfit for sacred use.

4. In medicine, the involuntary emission of semen in sleep.

5. In a religious sense, guilt, the effect of sin; idolatry, &c.

POLLUX, *n.* A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini or the Twins. *Enege.*

2. [See *Castor*.]

POLONAISE, *n.* A robe or dress adopted from the Poles; sometimes worn by ladies.

POLONESE, *n.* The Polish language. *Enege.*

POLONOISE, *n.* In music, a movement of three crochets in a bar, with the rhythmic cesure on the last. *Busby.*

POLP, *n.* [Sw. *polla*, to beat.] A blow, stroke or striking; a blow in common popular use in N. England.

POLT-FOOT, *n.* A distorted foot. [Not in use.] *Herbert.*

POLT-FOOT, *v.* a. Having distorted feet.

POLT-FOOTED, *v.* a. [Not in use.] *B. Jonson.*

POLTROON, *n.* [Fr. *poltron*; It. *poltrone*, an idle fellow, a coward; *poltrice*, to sleep, to be idle, to loiter; *Sp. poltron*, idle, lazy, easy, commodious; Port. *patram*, an idler; *poltram*, *poltrona*, lazy, covarously; Arm. *poltron*; certainly not from *pallice* *tran-*

trant.] The primary sense is idle, at ease, whence lazy; perhaps from the root of *fall*, *W. pulla*.]

An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage. *Dryden.*

POLTROONERY, *n.* Cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit.

POLVERIN, *n.* [L. *pulvis*, dust; It. *polverino*.]

POLVERINE, *v.* n. [*polverino*.] The calcined ashes of a plant, of the nature of pot and pearl ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria. In the manufacture of glass, it is preferred to other ashes, as the glass made with it is perfectly white. *Enege.*

POLY, } n. [L. *polium*; Gr. *πολεω*, from
POLI-EY, } n. *πολιος*, white.] A plant. The
poly grass is of the genus *Lythrum*.
POLY, in compound words, is from the
Greek *πολυς*, and signifies many; as in
polygon, a figure of many angles.

POLYACOUS-TIC, a. [Gr. *πολυς*, many,
and *ακουω*, to hear.]

That multiplies or magnifies sound; as
a noun, an instrument to multiply sounds.

POLYADELPHI, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
αδελφος, brother.]

In botany, a plant having its stemms united
in three or more bodies or bundles by the
filaments.

POLYADELPHIAN, a. Having its stemms
united in three or more bundles.

POLYANDER, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
ανδρ, a male.]

In botany, a plant having many stemms, or
any number above twenty, inserted in the
receptacle.

POLYANDRIAN, a. Having many stemms,
but is, any number above twenty,
inserted in the receptacle.

POLYANDRY, n. [supra.] The practice
of females' having more husbands than
one at the same time; plurality of hus-
bands.

POLYANTH, } n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
POLYANTHOS, } n. *ανθος*, a flower.]

A plant of the genus *Primula* or *primrose*,
whose flower stalks produce flowers in
clusters.

POLYAUTOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many,
αυτος, he himself, and *γραφω*, to write.]

The act or practice of multiplying copies of
one's own handwriting or of manuscripts,
by engraving on stone; a species of li-
thography.

POLYCHORD, a. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
χορδ.]

Having many chords or strings.

Ch. Retig. *Appel.*

POLYCHREST, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
χρησος, useful.]

In pharmacy, a medicine that serves for many
uses, or that cures many diseases.

POLYCHROITE, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
χρωσος, to color.] The coloring mat-
ter of saffron.

POLYCOTYLEDON, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many,
and *κοτυλεδων*, a cavity.]

In botany, a plant that has many or more
than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed.

Martyn.

POLYCOTYLEDONOUS, a. Having more
than two lobes to the seed.

POLYEDRIC, } [See *Polyhedron* and *Po-*
POLYEDROUS, } *lyhedral*.]

POLYGYAM, } n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
POLYGYAMIAN, } n. *γαμος*, marriage.]

In botany, a plant which bears hermaphrodite
flowers, with male or female flowers, or
both, not inclosed in the same common
calyx, but scattered either on the same
plant, or on two or three distinct indi-
viduals.

Martyn.

POLYGYAMIAN, a. Producing hermaphro-
ditic flowers, with male or female flowers,
or both.

POLYGYAMIST, n. [See *Polygamy*.] A per-
son who maintains the lawfulness of poly-
gamy.

POLYGAMOUS, a. Consisting of polyga-
my.

2. Inclin'd to polygamy; having a plurality
of wives.

POLYGAMY, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
γαμος, marriage.]

A plurality of wives or husbands at the same
time; or the having of such plurality.

When a man has more wives than one, or
a woman more husbands than one, at the
same time, the offender is punishable for
polygamy. Such is the fact in christian
countries. But *polygamy* is allowed in
some countries, as in Turkey.

POLYGAR, n. In Hindoostan, an inhabit-
ant of the woods.

POLYGÉNOUS, a. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
γενος, kind.]

Consisting of many kinds; as a *polygenous*
mountain, which is composed of strata of
different species of stone.

POLYGLOT, a. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
γλωσστα, tongue.]

Having or containing many languages; as
a *polyglot* lexicon or Bible.

POLYGLOTE, n. A book containing many
languages, particularly the Bible contain-
ing the Scriptures in several languages.

2. One who understands many languages.
[Not in use.]

POLYGYON, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
γωνια, an angle.]

In geometry, a figure of many angles and
sides, and whose perimeter consists of
at least of more than four sides.

POLYGONAL, } a. Having many angles.
POLYGONOUS, } *Lee.*

POLYGNUM, } n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
POLYGNON, } n. *γων*, knee or knoe.]

Knottgrass, a genus of plants so named
from the numerous joints in the stem.

POLYGRAM, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
γραμμα, a writing.] A figure consisting of
many lines.

POLYGRAPHI, n. [See *Polygraphy*.] An
instrument for multiplying copies of a
writing with ease and expedition.

POLYGRAPHIC, } a. Pertaining to po-
POLYGRAPHICAL, } lygraphic instrument.

2. Done with a polygraph; as a *polygraphic*
copy or writing.

POLYGRAPHY, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
γραφω, a writing; *γραφω*, to write.]

The art of writing in various ciphers, and of
deciphering the same.

POLYGYN, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and *γυν*,
a female.] In botany, a plant having many
pistils.

POLYGYNIAN, a. Having many pistils.

POLYGYNY, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
γυνη, a female.]

The practice of having more wives than one
at the same time.

POLYHALITE, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
αλς, salt.]

A mineral or salt occurring in masses of a
fibrous structure, of a brick red color, being
tinged with iron. It contains sul-
phates of lime, of magnesia, of potash and
of soda.

POLYHEDRAL, } [See *Polyhedron*.]
POLYHEDROUS, } a. Having many sides;
as a solid body.

POLYHEDRON, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
εδρα, side.]

1. In geometry, a body or solid contained un-
der many sides or planes.

2. In optics, a multiplying glass or lens con-
sisting of several plane surfaces disposed in
a convex form.

POLYHOGY, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
λογος, discourse.]

A talking much; talkativeness; garrulity.
[Not in use.]

POLYMATHEIC, a. [See *Polymathy*.] Per-
taining to polymathy.

POLYMATHY, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
μαθησ, learning; *μαθησας*, to learn.]

The knowledge of many arts and sciences;
acquaintance with many branches of learn-
ing or with various subjects.

Johnson. *Encyc.*

POLYMNITE, n. [stone of many marshes.]
A stone marked with dendrites and black
lines, and so disposed as to represent riv-
ers, marshes and ponds.

POLYMORPHI, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
μορφω, form.]

A name given by Soldani to a numerous
tribe or series of shells, which are very
small, irregular and singular in form, and
which cannot be referred to any known ge-
nus.

POLYMORPHOUS, a. [supra.] Having
many forms.

POLYNEME, n. A fish having a single
compressed head, with a blunt prominent
nose, and pliciform appendages to the pec-
toral fins.

POLYNESEA, n. s as z. [Gr. *πολυς*, many,
and *νησος*, isle.]

A new term in geography, used to designate
a great number of isles in the Pacific
ocean, as the Pelew isles, the Ladrões,
the Carolines, the Sandwich isles, the
Marquesas, the Society isles and the
Friendly isles.

POLYNESIAN, a. Pertaining to Poly-
nesia.

POLYNOME, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
νομα, name.]

In algebra, a quantity consisting of many
terms.

POLYNOMIAL, a. Containing many
names or terms.

POLYONOMOUS, a. [Gr. *πολυς*, many,
and *νομα*, name.]

Having many names or titles; many-titled.

Sir W. Jones.

POLYONYM, n. [supra.] Variety of dif-
ferent names.

POLYOTRUM, n. [Gr. *πολυς*, many, and
οτρωμ, to see.]

A glass through which objects appear mul-
tipled.

POLYP, } n. [Gr. *πολυπους*; *πολυς*, many,
POLYPU, } and *πους*, foot.]

1. Something that has many feet or roots.

2. In zoology, a species of fresh water insect,
belonging to the genus *Hydra* and order
of zoophytes. Of this animal it is re-
markable, that if cut into pieces, each part
will shoot out a new head and tail and
become a distinct animal. The general
character of this animal is, it fixes itself
by its base, is gelatinous, linear, naked,
contractile, and capable of changing place.

Encyc.

The common name of all those small gelatinous animals, whose mouth is surrounded by *tentacula* or feelers, (whence the name,) and conducts to a simple stomach, or one followed by intestines in the form of vessels. They constitute a distinct class or order of zoophytes, and include those compound animals, with a fixed and solid stem, which were formerly regarded as marine plants (*Lithophytes*).

3. A concretion of blood in the heart and blood vessels. *Parr.*

4. A tumor with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear; found in the nose, uterus, &c. *Cooper.*

POLYPET'ALOUS, a. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *πέταλον*, a petal.]

In *botany*, having many petals; as a *polypetalous* corol. *Martyn.*

POLYPHON'IC, a. [infra.] Having or consisting of many voices or sounds. *Busby.*

POLYPHONISM, } n. [Gr. *πολύς*, many,
POLYPHONY, } and *φωνή*, sound.]

Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo. *Derham.*

POLYPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *φύλλον*, leaf.]

In *botany*, many-leaved; as a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth.

POLYPYER, n. The name given to the habitations of polytes, or to the common part of those compound animals called polytes. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Cuvier.*

POLYPYTE, n. Fossil polyte.

POLYPYODE, n. [Gr. *πολύς* and *πόδες*.] An animal having many feet; the millepede or wood-lice. *Cole.*

POLYP'ODY, n. [L. *polypodium*, from the Greek. See *Polype*.]

A plant of the genus *Polypodium*, of the order of Filices or ferns. The fructifications are in roundish points, scattered over the inferior disk of the frons or leaf. There are numerous species, of which the most remarkable is the common male fern. *Encyc.*

POLYPOUS, a. [from *polypos*] Having the nature of the polyteus; having many feet or roots, like the polyteus; as a *polypos* concretion. *Arbuthnot.*

POLYSCOPE, n. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.]

A glass which makes a single object appear as many. *Dict.*

POLYSPAST, n. [Sp. *polispastos*; Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *σπασῶν*, to draw.]

A machine consisting of many pulleys. *Dict.*

POLYSPERM, n. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *σπέρμα*, seed.]

A tree whose fruit contains many seeds. *Ephyn.*

POLYSPERMIOUS, a. Containing many seeds; as a *polypermious* capsule or berry. *Martyn.*

POLYSYLLABIC, } a. [from *polysyllabus*.]
POLYSYLLABICAL, } [infra.] Pertaining to a polysyllable; consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

POLYSYLLABLE, n. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *σύλλαβη*, a syllable.]

A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three, for words of

a less number than four are called monosyllables, dissyllables and trisyllables. *Encyc.*

POLYSYN'DETON, n. [Gr. *πολύσυνδεδωτος*, *πολύς*, many, and *συνδέω*, connecting.]

A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated; as, "we have ships and men and money and stores."

POLYTECH'NIC, a. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *τέχνη*, art.]

Denoting or comprehending many arts; as a *polytechnic* school.

POLYTHEISM, n. [Fr. *polytheisme*; Gr. *πολύθεος*, many, and *θεός*, God.]

The doctrine of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world. *Stillingfleet.*

POLYTHEIST, n. A person who believes in or maintains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

POLYTHEIS'TIC, } a. Pertaining to
POLYTHEIS'TICAL, } a. polytheism; as
polytheistic belief or worship.

2. Holding a plurality of gods; as a *polytheistic* writer. *Milner. Encyc.*

POMACE, n. [from L. *pomum*, an apple, It. *pome*, Sp. *poma*, Fr. *pomme*.]

The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding. In America, it is so called before and after being pressed. [See *Pomp* and *Pommel*.]

POMACEOUS, a. Consisting of apples; as *pomaceous* harvests. *Philips.*

2. Like pomace.

POMADE, n. [Fr. *pommade*; It. *pomata*; Sp. *pomata*, either from *pomo*, fruit, or from perfuming; *poma* signifying in Spanish, a perfume-box.] Perfumed ointment. [*Little used*.]

POMANDER, n. [Fr. *pomme d'ambre*. *Johnson*.]

A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder. *Bacon. Shak.*

POMATUM, n. [Fr. *pommade*; It. *pomata*; Sp. *pomata*. See *Pomade*.]

An unguent or composition used in dressing the hair. It is also used in medicine. *Encyc.*

POMATUM, v. t. To apply pomatum to the hair. *Dict.*

POME, n. [L. *pomum*.] In *botany*, a pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or core, as the apple, pear, &c. *Martyn.*

POME, v. i. [Fr. *pommer*.] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. [*Nat used*.] *Dict.*

POMECHITRON, n. A citron apple. *B. Jonson.*

POMEGRAN'ATE, n. [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, grained. See *Grain* and *Granate*.]

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Punica*. This fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds. It is of a reddish color.

2. The tree that produces pomegranates.

3. An ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest.

POMEGRAN'DE-TREE, n. The tree which produces pomegranates.

POMEROY, } n. Royal apple; a particu-
POMEROY AL, } lar sort of apple. *Jansworth.*

POME-WATER, n. A sort of apple. *Shak.*

POMIFEROUS, a. [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, to produce.]

Apple-bearing; an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, such as melons, gourds, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c. in distinction from the bacciferous or berry-bearing plants. *Ray. Arbuthnot.*

POMME, } n. In heraldry, a cross with
POMMETTE, } one or more knobs at each of the ends. *Encyc.*

POMMEL, n. [Fr. *pommeau*; It. *poma*, an apple; *pomo della spada*, the pomel of a hilt; Sp. *pomo*, L. *pomum*, an apple, or a similar fruit; W. *pump*, a round mass or lump.]

1. A knob or ball. 2 Chron. iv.

2. The knob on the hilt of a sword; the protruberant part of a saddle-bow; the round knob on the frame of a chair, &c.

POMMEL, v. t. [from the noun.] To beat as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky; to bruise.

[The French *se pommeler*, to grow dapple, to curdle, is from the same source; but the sense is to make knobs or lumps, and hence to variegate, or make spots like knobs. The Welsh have from the same root, or *pump*, a mass, *pwmpia*, to form a round mass, and to thump, to bang, Eng. to bump.]

POMMELED, pp. Beaten; bruised.

2. In heraldry, having pommels; as a sword or dagger.

POMMELION, n. [from *pommel*.] The escabeol or hindmost knob of a cannon. *Mar. Dict.*

POMP, n. [L. *pompā*; Fr. *pompe*; Arm. *pomp*; *pompadi*, to boast; It. Sp. *pompā*; Sw. *pomp*; D. *pomp*, a pump, and *pompous*, a gourd, a pumpkin; Gr. *pomp*, show, and *pompē*, a pump. These words appear to be all of one family, coinciding with L. *boambis*, Sp. *bomba*, Eng. *bomb*, *boambst*. The radical sense is to swell or dilate; Gr. *πομπή*, *πομπία*, *πομπίαι*.]

1. A procession distinguished by ostentation of grandeur and splendor; as the *pomp* of a Roman triumph.

2. Show of magnificence; parade; splendor.

Hearts formed for love, but doom'd in vain to glow.

In prison'd *pomp*, and weep in splendid woe. *D. Humphreys.*

POMPATIC, a. [Low L. *pompaticus*, *pompatus*.]

Pompous; splendid; ostentatious. [*Nat in use*.] *Barrow.*

POMPET, n. The ball which printers use to black the types. *Cotgrave.*

POMPHOLYX, n. [L. from Gr. *πομφολύξ*, *πομφός*, a tumor; *πομφή*, a blist, a puff, a bubble, a pustule. See *Pomp*.]

The white crust which sublimes during the combustion of zinc, called flowers of zinc. It rises and adheres to the dome of the furnace and the covers of crucibles.

POMPION, n. [D. *pompion*, a pumpkin, a gourd; Sw. *pumpa*. See *Pomp* and *Pomacc*.]

A pumpkin; a plant and its fruit of the genus *Cucurbita*.

POM-PIRE, *n.* [L. *pomum*, apple, and *pyrus*, pear.] A sort of pearmain.

Alnus orth. POMPOUSITY, *n.* [It. *pomposità*.] Pompousness; ostentation; boasting. *Aikin.*

POMPOUS, *a.* [Fr. *pompoux*; It. *pomposo*.] 1. Displaying pomp; showy with grandeur; splendid; magnificent; as a *pompous* procession; a *pompous* triumph.

2. Ostentatiously boastful; as a *pompous* account of private adventures.

POMP-ONLY, *adv.* With great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously. *Dryden.*

POMP-OUNESS, *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendor; great display of show; ostentatiousness.

POM-WATER, *n.* The name of a large apple. *Dict.*

POND, *n.* [Sp. Port. It. *fontano*, a pool of stagnant water, also in Sp. hindrance, obstacle, difficulty. The name imports standing water, from setting or confining. It may be allied to *L. pond*; Sax. *pondan*, to pound, to pen, to restrain, and *L. pontus*, the sea, may be of the same family.]

1. A body of stagnant water without an outlet, larger than a puddle, and smaller than a lake; or a like body of water with a small outlet. In the United States, we give this name to collections of water in the interior country, which are fed by springs, and from which issues a small stream. These ponds are often a mile or two or even more in length, and the current issuing from them is used to drive the wheels of mills and furnaces.

2. A collection of water raised in a river by a dam, for the purpose of propelling mill-wheels. These artificial ponds are called *mill-ponds*.

Pond for fish. [See *Fish-pond*.]

POND, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To make a pond; to collect in a pond by stopping the current of a river.

POND, *v. t.* To ponder. [Not in use.]

PONDER, *v. t.* [L. *pondero*, from *pondus*, a pound; *pendo*, to weigh; *pendere*, to weigh.]

Pers. پنداشتن *piindashatan*, and

پندازیدن *baundazidan*, to think, to consider.]

1. To weigh in the mind; to consider and compare the circumstances or consequences of an event, or the importance of the reasons for or against a decision. Many kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. *Luke ii.*

2. To view with deliberation; to examine. *Ponder* the path of thy feet. *Prov. iv.*

The Lord pondereth the hearts. *Prov. xxi.* To *ponder on*, is sometimes used, but is not to be countenanced.

PONDERABLE, *a.* That may be weighed; capable of being weighed. *Brown.*

PONDERAL, *a.* [from *L. pondus*, weight.] Estimated or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from *numeral*; as a *ponderal* drachma. *Arbuthnot.*

PONDERANCE, *n.* Weight; gravity.

PONDERATE, *v. t.* To weigh in the mind to consider. [Not in use.]

PONDERATION, *n.* The act of weighing. [Little used.] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

PONDERABLE, *pp.* Weighed in the mind; considered; examined by intellectual operation. *Arbuthnot.*

PONDERER, *n.* One that weighs in his mind. *Whitlock.*

PONDERING, *ppr.* Weighing intellectually; considering; deliberating on.

PONDERINGLY, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation. *Hanmond.*

PONDEROSITY, *n.* Weight; gravity; heaviness. *Brown. Ray.*

PONDEROSO, *a.* [L. *ponderosus*; It. *Sp. Port. ponderoso*.]

1. Very heavy; weighty; as a *ponderous* shield; a *ponderous* load.

2. Important; momentous; as a *ponderous* project. [This application of the word is unusual.]

3. Forcible; strongly impulsive; as a motion vehement or *ponderous*; a *ponderous* blow. *Bacon. Dryden.*

Ponderous spar, heavy spar, or baryte.

PONDEROUSLY, *adv.* With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS, *n.* Weight; heaviness; gravity. *Boyle.*

POND-WEED, *n.* [pond and weed.] A plant of the genus *Potamogeton*. The triple-headed pond-weed is of the genus *Zamiocchella*.

PONENT, *a.* [It. *penente*, the west; L. *ponens*, from *pono*, to set.]

Western; as the *ponent* winds. [Little used.] *Milton.*

PONGO, *n.* A name of the orang outang. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

The name *pongo* was applied by Buffon to a large species of orang outang, which is now ascertained to have been an imaginary animal. It is applied by Cuvier to the largest species of ape known, which inhabits Borneo, and resembles the true orang outang in its general form and erect posture, but has the cheek pouches and lengthened muzzle of the baboon. It has also been applied (*Ed. Encyc.*) to the *Simia troglodytes* or chimpanzee of Cuvier, a native of W. Africa. *Cuvier. Ed. Encyc.*

PONIARD, *n.* *pon'*yard. [Fr. *poignard*; It. *pugnale*; Sp. *puñal*; Port. *punhal*. There is an appearance of the formation of this word from the name of the fist, Fr. *poing*, Sp. *puño*, It. *pugno*, L. *pugnus*; but this is not obvious.]

A small dagger; a pointed instrument for stabbing, borne in the hand or at the girdle, or in the pocket. *Encyc.*

PONIARD, *v. t.* *pon'*yard. To pierce with a poniard; to stab.

PONK, *n.* [qu. W. *pecca*, *bug*, a hobgoblin; *lee*, *puke*.]

A nocturnal spirit; a hag. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

PONT-AGE, *n.* [L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, *Sp. puente*, W. *pont*.]

A duty paid for repairing bridges. *Jyliffe.*

PONTEE', *n.* In *glass works*, an iron instrument used to stick the glass at the bottom, for the more convenient fashioning of the neck of it. *Cyc.*

PONTIC, *a.* [L. *Pontus*, the Euxine sea, *Gr. ποταμος*.]

Pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea. *J. Barlow.*

PONTIF, *n.* [Fr. *pontife*; L. *pontifex*; said to be from *pons*, a bridge, and *facio*, to make.]

A high priest. The Romans had a college of *pontiffs*; the Jews had their *pontiffs*; and in modern times, the pope is called *pontif* or sovereign *pontif*.

PONTIFICAL, *a.* Relating to priests; popish. *Milton. Shakspeare.*

PONTIFICAL, *a.* [L. *pontificalis*.] Belonging to a high priest; as *pontifical* authority; hence, belonging to the pope; popish. *Kaleigh.*

2. Splendid; magnificent. *Shak.*

3. Bridge-building. [Not used.] *Milton.*

PONTIFICAL, *n.* A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *South. Stillingfleet.*

2. The dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop. *Loeth.*

PONTIFICALITY, *n.* The state and government of the pope; the papacy. [Not used.] *Usher.*

PONTIFICALLY, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, *n.* [L. *pontificatus*.] The state or dignity of a high priest; particularly, the office or dignity of the pope. He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addison.*

2. The reign of a pope. Painting, sculpture and architecture may all recover themselves under the present *pontificate*. *Addison.*

PONTIFFICE, *n.* Bridge-work; structure or edifice of a bridge. [Little used.] *Milton.*

PONTIFFICIAL, *a.* Popish. *Burton.*

PONTIFFICIAN, *a.* Popish; papistical. *Hall.*

PONTIFFICIAN, *n.* One that adheres to the pope; a papist. *Montague.*

PONTINE, *f.* [L. *fontina*, a lake.] Dependent from Rome and Naples.

PONTLEVIS, *n.* In *horsemanship*, a disorderly resisting of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of coming over. *Dailey.*

PONTOON, *n.* [Fr. *Sp. ponton*, from Fr. *pont*, L. *pons*, a bridge, probably from the root of *pono*, to lay.]

1. A flat-bottomed boat, whose frame of wood is covered and lined with tin, or covered with copper; used in forming bridges over rivers for armies. *Encyc.*

2. A lighter; a low flat vessel resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans and other machinery; used in carcening ships, chiefly in the Mediterranean. *Mar. Dict.*

Pontoon-bridge, is a bridge formed with pontoons, anchored or made fast in two lines, about five feet asunder. *Cyc.*

Pontoon-carriage, is made with two wheels only, and two long side pieces, whose force men are supported by timbers. *Cyc.*

PO'NY, *n.* A small horse.

POOD, *n.* A Russian weight, equal to 40 pounds or 36 English pounds.

POOL, *n.* [Sax. *pol*, *pad*; *L. pool*; *G. pfuhl*; Dan. *pd*; W. *puell*, a pool or pit; Arm.

pool; L. *palus*; Gr. *πελος*; probably from setting, standing, like *L. stagnum*, or from issuing, as a spring.]

A small collection of water in a hollow place, supplied by a spring, and discharging its surplus water by an outlet. It is smaller than a lake, and in New England is never confounded with *pond* or *lake*. It signifies with us, a spring with a small basin or reservoir on the surface of the earth. It is used by writers with more latitude, and sometimes signifies a body of stagnant water. *Milton. Encyc. Bacon.*

POOL, { n. for in certain games of cards.

POOP, n. [Fr. *poppe*; It. *poppa*; Sp. *popa*; L. *puppis*; probably a projection.]

The highest and utmost part of a ship's deck. *Mar. Dict.*

POOP, v. l. To strike upon the stern, as a heavy sea.

2. To strike the stern, as one vessel that runs her stern against another's stern. *Mar. Dict.*

POOP ING, n. The shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship, when scudding in a tempest; also, the action of one ship's running her stern against another's stern. *Mar. Dict.*

POOR, a. [L. *pauper*; Fr. *pauvre*; Sp. *pobre*; It. *povero*; Arn. *paour*; Norm. *pour*, *poier*.]

1. Wholly destitute of property, or not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy. It is often synonymous with *indigent*, and with *necessitous*, denoting extreme want; it is also applied to persons who are not entirely destitute of property, but are not rich; as a *poor* man or woman; *poor* people.

2. In *late*, so destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public.

3. Destitute of strength, beauty or dignity; barren; mean; jejune; as a *poor* composition; a *poor* essay; a *poor* discourse.

4. Destitute of value, worth or importance; of little use; trifling.

That I have wronged no man, will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day. *Calany.*

5. Paltry; mean; of little value; as a *poor* coat; a *poor* house.

6. Destitute of fertility; barren; exhausted; as *poor* land. The ground is become *poor*.

7. Of little worth; unimportant; as in *my poor* opinion. *Swift.*

8. Unhappy; pitiable.

Vex'd sailors curse the rain
For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Haller.*

9. Mean; depressed; low; dejected; destitute of spirit.

A soothsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, which was otherwise brave, was, in the presence of Octavianus, *poor* and cowardly. *Encon.*

10. Lean; emaciated; as a *poor* horse. The ox is *poor*.

11. Small, or of a bad quality; as a *poor* crop; a *poor* harvest.

12. Uncomfortable; restless; ill. The patient has had a *poor* night.

13. Destitute of saving grace. Rev. iii.

14. In general, wanting good qualities, or the qualities which render a thing valuable,

ble, excellent, proper, or sufficient for its purpose; as a *poor* pen; a *poor* ship; a *poor* carriage; *poor* fruit; *poor* bread; *poor* wine, &c.

15. A word of tenderness or pity; dear. *Poor*, little, pretty, fluttering thing. *Prior.*

16. A word of slight contempt; wretched. The *poor* moon never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use. *Baker.*

17. *The poor*, collectively, used as a noun; those who are destitute of property; the indigent; the needy; in a legal sense, those who depend on charity or maintenance by the public. I have observed the more public provisions are made for the *poor*, the less they provide for themselves. *Franklin.*

Poor in spirit, in a Scriptural sense, humble; contrite; abased in one's own sight by a sense of guilt. Matt. v. **POORJOHN**, n. A sort of fish [callarius] of the genus *Gadus*. *Ainsworth.*

POORLY, adv. Without wealth; in indigence or want of the conveniences and comforts of life; as, to live *poorly*. *Sidney.*

2. With little or no success; with little growth, profit or advantage; as wheat grows *poorly* on the Atlantic borders of New England; these men have succeeded *poorly* in business.

3. Meanly; without spirit. Nor is their courage or their wealth so low. That from his wars they *poorly* would retire. *Dryden.*

4. Without excellence or dignity. He performs *poorly* in elevated characters.

POORLY, a. Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health; a common use of the word in *America*. For three or four weeks past I have lost ground, having been *poorly* in health. *Th. Scott.*

POORNES, n. Destitution of property; indigence; poverty; want; as the *poorness* of the exchequer.

No less I hate him than the gates of hell. That *poorness* can force an untruth to tell. *Chapman.*

[In this sense, we generally use *poverty*.]

2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity; as the *poorness* of language.

3. Want of spirit; as *poorness* and degeneracy of spirit. *Addison.*

4. Barrenness; sterility; as the *poorness* of land or soil.

5. Unproductiveness; want of the metallic substance; as the *poorness* of ore.

6. Smallness or bad quality; as the *poorness* of crops or of grain.

7. Want of value or importance; as the *poorness* of a plea.

8. Want of good qualities, or the proper qualities which constitute a thing good in its kind; as the *poorness* of a ship or of cloth.

9. Narrowness; barrenness; want of capacity. *Spectator.*

Poorness of spirit, in a theological sense, true humility or contrition of heart on account of sin.

POOR-SPIRITED, a. Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base. *Denham.*

POOR-SPIRITEDNESS, n. Meanness or baseness of spirit; cowardice. *South.*

POP, n. [D. *poppe*. The primary sense is to drive or thrust.] A small smart quick sound or report. *Spectator.*

POP, v. i. To enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion. I started at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly. *Addison.*

2. To dart; to start from place to place suddenly. *Swift.*

POP, v. l. To thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion. He *pop'd* a paper into his hand. *Milton.*

Did'st thou never *pop*? Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior.*

To *pop* off; to thrust away; to shift off. *Locke.*

POP, adv. Suddenly; with sudden entrance or appearance.

POPE, n. [Gr. *πapa*, *παππας*, *παππος*; Low L. *papa*; Hindoo, *bab*; Turkish, *baba*; by Lithuanian, *poppas*; Sp. It. Port. *papa*; Fr. *pape*; Scythian, *papa*. The word denotes father, and is among the first words articulated by children.]

1. The bishop of Rome, the head of the catholic church. *Encyc.*

2. A small fish, called also a ruff. *Walton.*

POPEDOM, n. The place, office or dignity of the pope; papal dignity. *Shak.*

The jurisdiction of the pope.

POPE-JOAN, n. A game of cards. *Jenner.*

POPELING, n. An adherent of the pope.

PO-PEL'Y, n. The religion of the church of Rome, comprehending doctrines and practices. *Swift. Encyc.*

PO-PES-EYE, n. [*poppe* and *eye*.] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh. *Johnson.*

POP-GUN, n. A small gun or tube used by children to shoot wads and make a noise. *Cheyne.*

POP-INJAY, n. [Sp. *papagayo*; *papa* and *gayo*; Port. *id.*; It. *pappagallo*.]

1. A parrot. *Greve.*

2. A woodpecker, a bird with a gay head. *Peacham.*

The green woodpecker, with a scarlet crown, a native of Europe. *Ed. Encyc.*

3. A gay, trifling young man; a top or coxcomb. *Shak.*

PO-FISH, a. Relating to the pope; taught by the pope; pertaining to the pope or to the church of Rome; as *popish* tenets or ceremonies.

PO-FISHLY, adv. In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery; as, to be *popishly* affected or inclined.

POP-LAR, n. [L. *populus*; Fr. *peuplier*; It. *pioppo*; D. *populzer*; G. *pappel*, *poplar* and *mallovs*; Sw. *poppel-träd*; It. *pohlar*.]

A tree of the genus *Populus*, of several species, as the *abele*, the white poplar, the black poplar, the aspen-tree, &c. It is numbered among the aquatic trees. *Encyc.*

POP-LIN, n. A stuff made of silk and worsted.

POP-LIT-FAL, } a. [from L. *poples*, the

POP-LIT-IC, } a. [ham.]

Pertaining to the ham or knee joint. *Med. Repos.*

POP-PET. [See *Puppet*.]

POP-PY, n. [*Sax. popæg; W. pabi; Fr. pavot; L. papaver; It. papavero.*]

A plant of the genus *Papaver*, of several species, from one of which, the *somniferum* or white poppy, is collected opium. This is the milky juice of the capsule when half grown, which exudes from incisions in the cortical part of the capsule, is scraped off, and worked in an iron pot in the sun's heat, till it is of a consistence to form cakes.

POP-ULACE, n. [Fr. from the *It. popolaccio*, from *L. populus*. See *People*.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, profession or erudition.

POP-ULACY, n. The populace or common people.

POP-ULAR, a. [*Fr. populaire; It. popolare; Sp. popular; L. popularis*. See *People*.]

1. Pertaining to the common people; as the *popular voice*; *popular elections*.

So, the *popular vote* inclines.
Milton.

2. Suitable to common people; familiar; plain; easy to be comprehended; not critical or abstruse.

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions.
Hooker.

3. Beloved by the people; enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general; as a *popular governor*; a *popular preacher*; a *popular ministry*; a *popular discourse*; a *popular administration*; a *popular war* or peace. Suspect the man who endeavors to make that *popular* which is wrong.

4. Ambitious; studious of the favor of the people.

A *popular man* is in truth no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people.
Dryden.

[*This sense is not usual. It is more customary to apply this epithet to a person who has already gained the favor of the people.*]

5. Prevailing among the people; extensively prevalent; as a *popular disease*.

6. In law, a *popular action* is one which gives a penalty to the action that sues for the same.

Blackstone.
[Note. *Popular*, at least in the United States, is not synonymous with *vulgar*; the latter being applied to the lower classes of people, the illiterate and low bred; the former is applied to all classes, or to the body of the people, including a great portion at least of well educated citizens.]

POPULARITY, n. [*L. popularitas*.] Favor of the people; the state of possessing the affections and confidence of the people in general; as the *popularity of the ministry*; the *popularity of a public officer* or of a preacher. It is applied also to things; as the *popularity of a law or public measure*; the *popularity of a book or poem*. The most valuable trait in a patriot's character is to forebear all improper compliances for gaining *popularity*.

I have long since learned the little value which is to be placed in *popularity*, acquired by any other way than virtue; I have also learned that it is often obtained by other means.
F. Henry, *Wirt's Sketches*.

The man whose ruling principle is duty—is not perplexed with anxious corroding calculations of interest and *popularity*.
J. Howe.

2. Representation suited to vulgar or com-

mon conception; that which is intended or adapted to procure the favor of the people. [*Little used.*]

POP-ULARIZE, v. t. To make popular or common; to spread among the people; as, to *popularize* philosophy or physics; to *popularize* a knowledge of chemical principles.
Beddoes. *Ure*.

POP-ULARIZED, pp. Made popular, or introduced among the people.

POP-ULARIZING, ppr. Making popular, or introducing among the people.

POPULARLY, adv. In a popular manner; so as to please the populace.

The victor knight,
Bareheaded, *popularly* low had bow'd.
Dryden.

2. According to the conceptions of the common people.

POP-ULATE, v. i. [*It. popolare, from L. populus*.]

To breed people; to propagate.

When there be great shoals of people which go on to *populate*.
Bacon.

POP-ULATE, v. t. To people; to furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase, or by immigration or colonization.

POPULATE, for *populous*, is not now in use.

POP-ULATED, pp. Furnished with inhabitants; peopled.

POP-ULATING, ppr. Peopling.

POPULATION, n. The act or operation of peopling or furnishing with inhabitants; multiplication of inhabitants. The value of our western lands is annually enhanced by *population*.

U. States.

2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country. The *population* of England is estimated at ten millions of souls; that of the United States in 1823, was ten millions.

A country may have a great *population*, and yet not be populous.

3. The state of a country with regard to its number of inhabitants, or rather with regard to its numbers compared with their expenses, consumption of goods and productions, and earnings.

Neither is the *population* to be reckoned only by number; for a smaller number that spend more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number that live lower and gather more.
Bacon.

POPULOSITY, n. Populousness. [*Not used.*]

POP-ULOUS, a. [*L. populosus*.] Full of inhabitants; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

A territory containing fifteen or twenty inhabitants to a square mile is not a *populous* country. The Netherlands, and some parts of Italy, containing a hundred and fifty inhabitants to a square mile, are deemed *populous*.

POP-ULOUSLY, adv. With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

POP-ULOUSNESS, n. The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

By *populousness*, in contradistinction to *population*, is understood the proportion the number bears to the surface of the ground they live on.

POR-CATED, a. [*L. porca, a ridge.*] Ridged; formed in ridges.
Isaac. Res.

POR-CELAIN, n. [*Sp. Port. porcelana; It. porcellana*, signifying *porcelain* and *purslain*, a plant; *Fr. porcelaine*, porcelain, the sea-snail, the purple fish, and *purslain*; *Arm. porceliminen*. Our *purslain* is doubtless from the Latin *portulaca*, as Pliny writes it, or *portulaca*, as others write it. But I know not the reason of the name.]

1. The finest species of earthen ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, but now made in several European countries. All earthen wares which are white and semi-transparent, are called *porcelains*, but they differ much in their fineness and beauty. The porcelain of China is said to be made of two species of earth, the petunse, which is fusible, and the kaolin, which is not fusible, or not with the degree of heat which fuses the petunse, and that in porcelain the substances are only semi-vitrified, or one substance only is vitrified, the other not. Hence it is concluded that porcelain is an intermediate substance between earth and glass. Hence the second degree of fusibility, of which *emaltescence* is the first, is called by Kirwan the *porcelain state*.

Dict. Nat. Hist. Nicholson.
Kirwan. *Encyc.*

2. The plant called *purslain*, which see.

Porcelainous, a. [*from porcelain*.] Pertaining to or resembling porcelain; as *porcelainous shells*.

Porcellanite, n. A silicious mineral, a species of jasper, of various colors. It seems to be formed accidentally in coal mines which have indurated and semi-vitrified beds of coal-shale or slate-slay.

It is sometimes marked with vegetable impressions of a brick red color.

Kirwan, from Peitner.
Cyc. Cleaveland.

PORCH, n. [*Fr. porche, from L. porticus, from porta, a gate, entrance or passage, or from portus, a shelter.*]

1. In architecture, a kind of vestibule supported by columns at the entrance of temples, halls, churches or other buildings.

Encyc.

2. A portico; a covered walk.

3. By way of distinction, the *porch*, was a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples. It was called *σάλαξ*, the painted porch, from the pictures of Polygnotus and other eminent painters, with which it was adorned. Hence, the *porch* is equivalent to the *school of the Stoics*.

Porcine, a. [*L. porcinus, from porcus*. See *Porc*.]

Pertaining to swine; as the *porcine species* of animals.

Porcupine, n. [*It. porco-spinoso, the spinous hog or spine-hog; L. porcus, W. porc, a pig, and L. spina, a spine or thorn.*]

So in French, *porc-épic, the spike-hog; Sp. puerco-espín; Port. porco espinho; D. geyvarken, iron-hog; G. stachelschwein, thorn-swine; Sw. pinsvin, Dan. pinsvin, pin-swine.*

In zoology, a quadruped of the genus *Hystrix*. The crested porcupine has a body about two feet in length, four toes on each of the fore feet, and five on each of the

hind feet, a crested head, a short tail, and the upper lip divided like that of the hare. The body is covered with prickles which are very sharp, and some of them nine or ten inches long; these he can erect at pleasure. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy. This species is a native of Africa and Asia. *Ency.*

PORCUPINE-FISH, *n.* A fish which is covered with spines or prickles. It is of the didion kind, and about fourteen inches in length. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PORE, *n.* [Fr. *por*; Sp. *l. poro*; Gr. *poros*, from the root of *πορεύωμαι*, to go, to pass, *Sax. faran*, Eng. to *fare*. See *Fare*. The word then signifies a passage.]

1. In anatomy, a minute interstice in the skin of an animal, through which the perspirable matter passes to the surface or is excreted.

2. A small spracle, opening or passage in other substances; as the pores of plants or of stones. *Quincy. Dryden.*

PORE, *v. i.* [Qu. Gr. *επορεύω*, *επορεύω*, to inspect. In Sp. *porrear* is to dwell long on, to persist importunately; *porro*, dull; *W. para*, to continue, to persevere.]

To look with steady continued attention or application. *To pore on*, is to read or examine with steady perseverance, to dwell on; and the word seems to be limited in its application to the slow patient reading or examination of books, or something written or engraved.

Painfully to pore upon a book. *Shak.*

With sharpened sight pale antiquaries pore. *Pope.*

PORE-BLIND, *a.* [Qu. Gr. *ποροφ*.] **NEAR-PUR'BLIND**, *a.* sighted; short-sighted. *Bacon.*

PORER, *n.* One who pores or studies diligently. *Temple.*

PORGY, *n.* A fish of the gilt-head kind.

PORINESS, *n.* [from *porry*.] The state of being pory or having numerous pores. *Wiseman.*

PORISM, *n.* [Gr. *πορισμός*, acquisition, from *πορίζω*, to gain, from *πορος*, a passing; *πορεύωμαι*, to pass.]

In geometry, a name given by ancient geometers to two classes of propositions. Euclid gave this name to propositions involved in others which he was investigating, and obtained without a direct view to their discovery. These he called *acquisitions*, but such propositions are now called *corollaries*. A porism is defined, "a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions." It is not a theorem, nor a problem, or rather it includes both. It asserts that a certain problem may become indeterminate, and so far it partakes of the nature of a theorem, and in seeking to discover the conditions by which this may be effected, it partakes of the nature of a problem. *Ency.*

PORISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to a porism; seeking to determine by what means and in how many ways a problem may be solved.

PORITE, *n.* plu. *porites*. A petrified madrepore. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PORK, *n.* [L. *porcus*, a hog or pig; Fr. *porc*; W. *porg*; Arm. *porca*, *porchell*. Qu. from the shape of his back, L. *porca*, a ridge; or from his snout and rooting. In *Sax. berga* is a barrow.]

The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

PORK-EATER, *n.* One that feeds on swine's flesh. *Shak.*

PORKER, *n.* A hog; a pig. [Not used in America.] *Pope.*

PORKET, *n.* A young hog. *Dryden.*

PORKLING, *n.* A pig. *Tusser.*

POROSITY, *n.* [from *porous*.] The quality or state of having pores or interstices. *Bacon.*

POROUS, *a.* [from *poro*.] Having interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for the body; as a porous skin; porous wood; porous earth. *Milton. Chapman.*

POROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of having pores; porosity; as the porousness of the skin of an animal, or of wood, or of fossils.

2. The porous parts. [Not authorized.] *Digby.*

PORPES, *n.* [It. *porco*, a hog, and *pesce*, fish; hog-fish, called by other nations, sea-hog; G. *meerchaeza*; Fr. *marouin*, Dan. *Sw. Norwegian, merrin*, *Sw. hafscin*. In *W. markes*, sea-hog, is the name of the dolphin and grampus, from the resemblance of these animals to the hog, probably from the roundness of the back, as they appear in the water.]

In zoology, a cetaceous fish of the genus *Delphinus*, whose back is usually blackish or brown, whence it is called in Dutch, *bruinvisch*, brown fish; the body is thick towards the head, but more slender towards the tail, which is semi-lunar. This fish preys on other fish, and seeks food not only by swimming, but by rooting like a hog in the sand and mud, whence some persons suppose the name has been given to it.

Of cetaceous fish, we met with porpesses, or as some sailors call them, sea-hogs.

Kalm's Travels.

PORPHYRITIC, *a.* Pertaining to porphyry; resembling porphyry.

2. Containing or composed of porphyry; as porphyritic mountains. *Kirwan.*

PORPHYRIZE, *v. t.* To cause to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in its composition. *Cooper.*

PORPHYRY, *n.* [Gr. *ποφφρα*, purple; L. *porphyrites*; Fr. *porphyre*; It. *spa. porfido*.] A mineral consisting of a homogeneous ground with crystals of some other mineral imbedded, giving to the mass a speckled complexion. One variety of Egyptian porphyry has a purple ground, whence the name of the species; but the homogeneous ground with imbedded crystals, being all that is essential to porphyry, its composition and colors are consequently various. *D. Olmsted.*

Porphyry is very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish.

Porphyry is composed of paste in which are disseminated a multitude of little an-

gular and graniform parts, of a color different from the ground. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PORPHYRY-SHELL, *n.* An animal or shell of the genus *Murex*. It is of the snail kind, the shell consisting of one spiral valve. From one species of this genus was formerly obtained a liquor that produced the Tyrian purple.

PORPITE, *a.* The hair-button-stone, a PORPITE, *n.* small species of fossil coral of a roundish figure, flattened and striated from the center to the circumference; found immersed in stone. *Ency.*

PORRACEOUS, *a.* [L. *porraceus*, from *porrum*, a leek or onion.] Greenish; resembling the leek in color. *Wiseman.*

PORRECTION, *n.* [L. *porrectio*, *porrigere* per or por, Eng. *for*, *fore*, and *rego*, Eng. to reach.] The act of stretching forth. [Not used.]

PORRET, *n.* [L. *porrum*; It. *porro*, *porretta*, a leek.] A scallion; a leek or small onion. *Brown.*

PORRIDGE, *n.* [Qu. *potage*, by corruption, or L. *farrago*, or from *porrum*, a leek.] A kind of food made by boiling meat in water; broth. *Johnson.*

This mixture is usually called in America, broth or soup, but not porridge. With us, porridge is a mixture of meal or flour, boiled with water. Perhaps this distinction is not always observed.

PORRIDGE-POT, *n.* The pot in which flesh, or flesh and vegetables are boiled for food.

PORRINGER, *n.* [Qu. *porridge*, or Fr. *potager*; Coru. *podzher*.]

1. A small metal vessel in which children eat porridge or milk, or used in the nursery for warming liquors.

2. A head-dress in the shape of a porringer; in contempt. *Shak.*

PORT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *portus*; Sp. *puerto*; L. *porto*; Arm. *por*; W. *ports*; from L. *portus*, to carry, Gr. *πορτα*, L. *fero*, Eng. to bear. The Welsh *port* unites the significations of L. *porta* and *portus*, and the Gr. *πορτα* and *πορταριον* are probably of one family. The primary sense of L. *portus*, Eng. *port*, is probably an entrance, place of entrance or passage.]

1. A harbor; a haven; any bay, cove, inlet or recess of the sea or of a lake or the mouth of a river, which ships or vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms. Ports may be *natural* or *artificial*, and sometimes works of art, as piers and moles, are added to the natural shores of a place to render a harbor more safe. The word *port* is generally applied to spacious harbors much resorted to by ships, as the port of London or of Boston, and not to small bays or coves which are entered occasionally, or in stress of weather only. Harbor includes all places of safety for shipping.

2. A gate. [L. *porta*.] From this *port* the cherubin *Milton.*

3. An embrasure or opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are discharged; a port-hole. *Raleigh.*

4. The lid which shuts a port-hole.

5. Carriage; air; mien; manner of movement or walk; demeanor; external ap-

Marr. Dict.

pearance; as a *proud port*; the *port* of a gentleman.

Their port was more than human. Milton.
With more terrific *port*
Thou walkest. Philips.

6. In *seamen's language*, the *larboard* or left side of a ship; as in the phrase, "the ship orders to *port*." "Port the helm," is an order to put the helm to the *larboard* side.

7. A kind of wine made in Portugal; so called from *Oporto*. Encyc.
Port of the voice, in music, the faculty or habit of making the shakes, passages and diminutions, in which the beauty of a song consists. Encyc.

PORT, *v. t.* To carry in form; as *ported spears*. Milton.
2. To turn or put to the left or *larboard* side of a ship. See the noun, No. 6. It is used in the imperative.

PORTABLE, *a.* [*portable*, from *L. portus*, to carry.]

1. That may be carried by the hand or about the person, on horseback, or in a traveling vehicle; not bulky or heavy; that may be easily conveyed from place to place with one's traveling baggage; as a *portable bureau* or secretary.
2. That may be carried from place to place.
3. That may be borne along with one.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure. South.
4. Sufferable; supportable. [Not in use.]

PORTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being portable. Shak.

PORTAGE, *n.* [*Fr.* See *Port*.] The act of carrying.

2. The price of carriage. Fell.
3. A port-hole. [Unusual.] Shak.
4. A carrying place over land between navigable waters. Jefferson. Gallatin.

PORTAL, *n.* [*It. portella*; *Fr. portail*.] In architecture, a little gate, where there are two gates of different dimensions. Encyc.
2. A little square corner of a room, separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room. Encyc.
3. A kind of arch of joiner's work before a door. Encyc.
4. A gate; an opening for entrance; as the *portals* of heaven.

PORTANCE, *n.* [from *Fr. porter*, to carry.] Air; mien; carriage; port; demeanor. [Obs.] Spenser. Shak.

PORTASS, *n.* A breviary; a prayer book. [*portus*, *portose*.] [Not used.] Chaucer. Spenser. Camden.

PORTATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. portatif*.] Portable. [Not used.] Chaucer.

PORT-BAR, *n.* A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind.
Port-charges, in commerce, charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbor, as wharfage, &c.

PORT-CRAYON, *n.* A pencil-case. Encyc.

PORTCULIS, *n.* [*coulisse*, in French, is from *couler*, to flow or slip down. It signifies a groove or gutter. I think it cannot be from *L. clausus*.]

In fortification, an assemblage of timbers joined across one another, like those of a harrow, and each pointed with iron; hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down in case of surprise, to prevent the entrance of an enemy. Encyc.

PORTCULIS, *v. t.* To shut; to carry; to obstruct. Shak.
PORTCULISED, *a.* Having a portculis. Shenstone.

PORTE, *n.* The Ottoman court, so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice is administered; as the Sublime *Porte*.

PORTED, *a.* Having gates. [Not used.] B. Johnson.

2. Borne in a certain or regular order. Jones.
PORTEND, *v. t.* [*L. portendo*; *por*, Eng. *fore*, and *tendo*, to stretch.]
To foreshow; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs.

A moist and cool summer *portends* a hard winter. Bacon.
PORTENDED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated by signs.
PORTENDING, *pp.* Foreshowing.

PORTENSION, *n.* The act of foreshowing. [Not in use.] Brown.

PORTENT, *n.* [*L. portentum*.] An omen of ill; any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity.
My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold. Dryden.

PORTENTOUS, *a.* [*L. portentosus*.] Ominous; foreshowing ill. Ignorance and superstition hold meteors to be *portentous*.

2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; in an ill sense.
No beast of more *portentous* size, In the Hercynian forest lies. Roscommon.

PORTER, *n.* [*It. portiere*; *Fr. portier*; *Sp. portero*; from *L. portus*, a gate.]

1. A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a door-keeper. Arbuthnot.

2. One that waits at the door to receive messages. Pope.

3. [*Fr. porteur*, from *porter*, to carry, *L. portus*.] A carrier; a person who carries, or conveys burdens for hire. Howell. Watts.
4. A malt liquor which differs from ale and pale beer, in being made with high dried malt.

PORTERAGE, *n.* Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter.

2. The business of a porter or door-keeper. Tooke.

PORTERLY, *a.* Coarse; vulgar. [Little used.] Churchill. Broy.

PORTESSE. [See *Portass*.]

PORT-FIRE, *n.* A composition for setting fire to powder, &c. frequently used in preference to a match. It is wet or dry.

The wet is composed of saltpeter, four parts, of sulphur one, and of meal powder four; mixed and sifted, moistened with a little linseed oil, and well rubbed. The dry is composed of saltpeter, four parts, sulphur one, meal powder two, and antimony one. These compositions are driven into small papers for use. Encyc.

PORTFOLIO, *n.* [*Fr. porte-feuille*; *porter*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf, *L. folium*.]

A case of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers in.

To have or hold the *portfolio*, is to hold the office of minister of foreign affairs.

PORTGLAVE, *n.* [*Fr. porteur*, to carry, and *W. glair*, a crooked sword; *latin*, a shave. Celtic.] A sword-bearer. [Not in use.] Ainsworth.

PORTGRAVE, } [*L. portus*, a port, and
PORTGREVE, } *n. G. graf, D. graf, Sax.*
PORTREEVE, } *gerefa*, a count, an earl.]

Formerly, the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town. This officer is now called mayor or bailiff.

PORT-HOLE, *n.* [*port* and *hole*.] The embraure of a ship of war. [See *Port*.]

PORTICO, *n.* [*It. portico*; *L. porticus*, from *portus* or *portus*.]

In architecture, a kind of gallery on the ground, or a piazza encompassed with arches supported by columns; a covered walk. The roof is sometimes flat; sometimes vaulted. Encyc.

PORTION, *n.* [*L. portio*, from *partio*, to divide, from *pars*, part. See *Part*.]

1. In general, a part of any thing separated from it. Hence,

2. A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself.

3. These are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is heard of him. Job xxvi.

4. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend.

How small
A *portion* to your share would fall. Waller.

The priests had a *portion* assigned them of Pharaoh. Gen. xlvii.

4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, and distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.

5. A wife's fortune.

PORTION, *v. t.* To divide; to parcel; to allot a share or shares.

And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. Pope.

2. To endow.
Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans best. Pope.

PORTIONED, *pp.* Divided into shares or parts.

2. Endowed; furnished with a portion.

PORTIONER, *n.* One who divides or assigns in shares.

PORTIONING, *pp.* Dividing; endowing.

PORTIONIST, *n.* One who has a certain academical allowance or portion.

2. The incumbent of a benefice which has more rectors or vicars than one.

Life of A. Wood.

PORTLAND-STONE, *n.* A compact sandstone from the isle of Portland in England, which forms a calcareous cement.

Nicholson.

PORTLAST, } *n.* The gunwale of a ship.
PORTLISE, }
To lower the yards a *portlast*, is to lower them to the gunwale.

To ride a *portoise*, is to have the lower yards and top-masts struck or lowered down, when at anchor in a gale of wind.

Mar. Dict.

PORTLID, *n.* The lid that closes a port-hole. Mar. Dict.

PORTLINESS, *n.* [from *portly*.] Dignity of mien or of personal appearance, consisting in size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners and demeanor.

Camden.

PORTLY, *a.* [from *port*.] Grand or dignified in mien; of a noble appearance and carriage. Shak.

2. Bulky; corpulent. Shak.

PORT-MAN, *n.* [*port* and *man*.] An inhabitant or burgess, as of a cinque port.
 PORTMAN-TEAU, *n.* [Fr. *porte-manteau*, from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak, *l. mantele, lt. mantello*. It is often pronounced *portmanteau*.]
 A bag usually made of leather, for carrying apparel and other furniture on journeys, particularly on horseback.

PORT-MOTE, *n.* [*port* and Sax. *mot*, a meeting.] Anciently, a court held in a port town. *Blackstone*.

PORTOISE. [See *Portlaid*.]

PORTRAIT, *n.* [Fr. *portrait*, from *portraire*, to draw, Eng. *to portray*; *pair*, Eng. *for*, and *traine*, *l. trahere*, Eng. *to draw*; Arn. *portrezi*. The Italian is *ritratto*, Sp. *Port. retrato*, from *l. re* and *tracto*.]
 A picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life.
 In *portraits*, the grace, and we may add, the likeness, consist more in the general air than in the exact similitude of every feature. *Reynolds*.

PORTRAIT, *v. t.* To portray; to draw. [Not used.] *Spenser*.

PORTRAITURE, *n.* [Fr.] A portrait painted resemblance. *Milton. Pope*.

PORTRAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *portraire*. See *Portraire*.]
 1. To paint or draw the likeness of any thing in colors; as, to *portray* a king on horseback; to *portray* a city or temple with a pencil or with chalk.
 2. To describe in words. It belongs to the historian to *portray* the character of Alexander of Russia. Homer *portrays* the character and achievements of his heroes in glowing colors.
 3. To adorn with pictures; as shields *portrayed*. *Milton*.

PORTRAYED, *pp.* Painted or drawn to the life; described.

PORTRAYER, *n.* One who paints, draws to the life or describes.

PORTRAYING, *pp.* Painting or drawing the likeness of; describing.

PORTRESS, { *n.* [from *porter*.] A female guardian of a gate.
 PORTRESS, }

PORTREVE, *n.* [The modern orthography of *portreeve*, which see.]
 The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

PORT-ROPE, *n.* A rope to draw up a portlid. *Mar. Dict.*

PORWIGLE, *n.* A tadpole; or a young frog. [Not used.] *Brown*.

PORY, *a.* [from *porc*.] Full of pores or small interstices. *Dryden*.

POSE, *n.* s as z. [See the Verb.] In heraldry, a lion, horse or other beast standing still, with all his feet on the ground. *Encyc.*

POSE, *n.* s as z. [Sax. *gepose*.] A stuffing of the head; catarrh. *Obs.* *Chauc.*

POSE, *v. t.* s as z. [W. *posiue*, to pose, to make an increment, to gather knowledge, to investigate, to interrogate; *pos*, a heap, increment, growth, increase; *posid*, curdled milk; *posid*; Sax. *gepose*, heaviness, stuffing of the head. The primary sense is to set or fix, from thrusting or pressing, *l. posui*, Sp. *posar*, Fr. *poser*; hence the sense of collecting into a lump or fixed mass, Ch. and Syr. ܦܫܐ to press, compress,

collect, coagulate. Class Bs. No. 24. See also Ar. No. 21. 31. and No. 32. 33. 35. and others in that class.]

1. To puzzle, [a word of the same origin]; to set; to put to a stand or stop; to gravel.
 Learning was *pos'd*, philosophy was set. *Herbert*.

I design not to *pose* them with those common enigmas of magicians. *Glanville*.

2. To puzzle or put to a stand by asking difficult questions; to set by questions; hence, to interrogate closely, or with a view to scrutiny. *Bacon*.

POSED, *pp.* Puzzled; put to a stand; interrogated closely.

POSER, *n.* One that puzzles by asking difficult questions; a close examiner.

POSING, *pp.* Puzzling; putting to a stand; questioning closely.

POSITED, *a.* [*l. positus*, from *pono*, to put; probably however, *pono* is a different root, and *positus* from the root of *pos*.] Put; set; placed. *Hale*.

POSITION, *n.* [*l. positio*, from *positus*. See *Pose* and *Posited*.]
 1. State of being placed; situation; often with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object.
 We have different prospects of the same thing according to our different *positions* to it. *Locke*.

2. Manner of standing or being placed; attitude; as an inclining *position*.

3. Principle laid down; proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved.
 It is not the proof of any *position* depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which precede. *Watts*.

4. The advancement of any principle. *Brown*.

5. State; condition.
 Great Britain, at the peace of 1763, stood in a *position* to prescribe her own terms. *Jones*.

6. In *grammar*, the state of a vowel placed between two consonants, as in *ponopus*, or before a double consonant, as in *arile*. In prosody, vowels are said to be long or short by *position*.

POSITIONAL, *a.* Respecting *position*. [Not used.] *Brown*.

POSITIVELY, *a.* [It. *positivo*; Fr. *positif*; Low *l. positivus*.]
 1. Properly, set; laid down; expressed; direct; explicit; opposed to *implied*; as, he told us in *positive* words; we have his *positive* declaration to the fact; the testimony is *positive*.

2. Absolute; express; not admitting any condition or discretion. The commands of the admiral are *positive*.

3. Absolute; real; existing in fact; opposed to *negative*, as *positive* good, which exists by itself, whereas *negative* good is merely the absence of evil; or opposed to *relative* or *arbitrary*, as beauty is not a *positive* thing, but depends on the different tastes of people. *Locke. Encyc.*

4. Direct; express; opposed to *circumstantial*, as *positive* proof. *Blackstone*.

5. Confident; fully assured; applied to persons. The witness is *positive* that he is correct in his testimony.

6. Dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion.

Some *positive* persisting fops we know, That, if once wrong, will needs be always so. *Pope*.

7. Settled by arbitrary appointment; opposed to *natural* or *inbred*.
 In laws, that which is natural, bindeth universally; that which is *positive*, not so. *Hooker*.

Although no laws but *positive* are mutable, yet all are not mutable which are *positive*. *Hooker*.

8. Having power to act directly; as a *positive* voice in legislation. *Swift*.

Positive degree, in grammar, is the state of an adjective which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution; as *wise*. *noble*.

Positive electricity, according to Dr. Franklin, consists in a superabundance of the fluid in a substance. Others suppose it to consist in a tendency of the fluid outwards.

It is not certain in what consists the difference between *positive* and *negative* electricity. *Positive* electricity being produced by rubbing glass, is called the *vitreous*; *negative* electricity, produced by rubbing amber or resin, is called the *resinous*. *Encyc.*

POSITIVELY, *adv.* Absolutely; by itself, independent of any thing else; not comparatively.
 Good and evil removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply. *Bacon*.

2. Not negatively; really; in its own nature; directly; inherently. A thing is *positively* good, when it produces happiness by its own qualities or operation. It is *negatively* good, when it prevents an evil, or does not produce it.

3. Certainly; indubitably. This is *positively* your handwriting.

4. Directly; explicitly; expressly. The witness testified *positively* to the fact.

5. Peremptorily; in strong terms.
 The divine law *positively* requires humility and meekness. *Sprat*.

6. With full confidence or assurance. I cannot speak *positively* in regard to the fact.

Positively electrified, in the science of electricity, A body is said to be *positively* electrified or charged with electric matter, when it contains a superabundance of the fluid, and *negatively* electrified or charged, when some part of the fluid which it naturally contains, has been taken from it. *Franklin*.

According to other theorists, when the electric fluid is directed outwards from a body, the substance is electrified *positively*; but when it is entering or has a tendency to enter another substance, the body is supposed to be *negatively* electrified. The two species of electricity attract each other, and each repels its own kind.

POSITIVENESS, *n.* Actuality; reality of existence; not mere negation.

The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only.

Norris.

2. Undoubting assurance; full confidence; pre-emptoriness; as the man related the facts with *positiveness*. In matters of opinion, *positiveness* is not an indication of prudence.

POSITIVITY, *n.* Pre-emptoriness. [*Not used.*]

Watts.

POSTURE, for *posture*, is not in use. [See *Posture*.]

POSTNET, *n.* [W. *posned*, from *posnaie*. See *Pose*.]

A little basin; a porringer, skillet or saucepan.

POSOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to posology.

POSOLOGŪY, *n.* [Gr. *ποσος*, how much, and *λογος*, discourse.]

In medicine, the science or doctrine of doses.

Amer. Dispensary.

POS POLITE, *n.* A kind of militia in Poland, consisting of the gentry, who in case of invasion, are summoned to arms for the defense of the country.

Coxe.

Posse comitatus, in law, the powers of the country, or the citizens, who are summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, or executing any legal precept which is forcibly opposed. The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense.

Blackstone.

2. In *low language*, a number or crowd of people; a rabble.

POSSESS, *v. t.* [L. *possessus*, *possideo*, a compound of *po*, a Russian preposition, perhaps *by*, and *sedeo*, to sit; to *sit in* or *on*. We have this word from the Latin, but the same compound is in our mother tongue, Sax. *besittan*, to possess; *be*, *by*, and *sittan*, to sit; *gesittan*, *besettan*, *gesettan*; Dan. *besidder*; Sw. *besitta*; Fr. *posseder*; Arn. *posczed*; Sp. *poscer*; It. *possedere*.]

1. To have just and legal title, ownership or property of a thing; to own; to hold the title of, as the rightful proprietor, or to hold both the title and the thing. A man may *possess* the farm which he cultivates, or he may *possess* an estate in a foreign country, not in his own occupation. He may *possess* many farms which are occupied by tenants. In this as in other cases, the original sense of the word is enlarged, the holding or tenure being applied to the *title* or *right*, as well as to the thing itself.

2. To hold; to occupy without title or ownership.

3. To raise up the Chaldeans, to *possess* the dwelling-places that are not theirs. Hab. i.

Neither said any of them that aught of the things which he *possessed* was his own. Acts iv.

4. To have; to occupy. The love of the world usually *possesses* the heart.

5. To seize; to gain; to obtain the occupation of.

The English marched towards the river Eske, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eske.

Hayneard.

6. To have power over; as an invisible agent or spirit. Luke viii.

Beware what spirit rages in your breast; For ten inspired, ten thousand are *possessed*'d.

Roscommon.

6. To affect by some power.

Let not your ears despise my tongue, Which shall *possess* them with the heaviest sound.

That ever yet they heard. *Swift.*

To *possess* of, or *with*, more properly to *possess* of, is to give possession, command or occupancy.

Of fortune's favor long *possessed*'d. *Dryden.*

This *possesses* us of the most valuable blessing of human life, friendship.

Gov. of the Tongue.

To *possess* one's self of, to take or gain possession or command; to make one's self master of.

We *possessed* ourselves of the kingdom of Naples.

Addison.

To *possess* with, to furnish or fill with something permanent; or to be retained.

It is of unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention.

Addison.

If they are *possessed* with honest minds.

Addison.

POSSESSED, *pp.* Held by lawful title; occupied; enjoyed; affected by demous or invisible agents.

POSSESSING, *pp.* Having or holding by absolute right or title; occupying; enjoying.

POSSESSION, *n.* The having, holding or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizin or occupancy, either rightful or wrongful. One man may have the *possession* of a thing, and another may have the right of possession or property.

If the *possession* is severed from the property; if A has the right of property, and B by unlawful means has gained *possession*, this is an injury to A. This is a bare or naked *possession*.

Blackstone.

In *bailment*, the bailee, who receives goods to convey, or to keep for a time, has the *possession* of the goods, and a temporary right over them, but not the property. *Property in possession*, includes both the right and the occupation. Long undisturbed *possession* is presumptive proof of right or property in the possessor.

2. The thing possessed; land, estate or goods owned; as foreign *possessions*.

The house of Jacob shall possess their *possessions*. Obad. 17.

When the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful, for he had great *possessions*. Matt. xix.

3. Any thing valuable possessed or enjoyed. Christian peace of mind is the best *possession* of life.

4. The state of being under the power of demons or invisible beings; madness; lunacy; as demonaical *possession*.

Writ of possession, a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment.

Blackstone.

To *take possession*, to enter on, or to bring within one's power or occupancy.

To *give possession*, to put in another's power or occupancy.

POSSESSION, *v. t.* To invest with property. [*Not used.*]

Creeve.

POSSESSOR, *n.* One that has possession of a thing, or power over it. [*Little used.*]

Sidney.

POSSESSIVE, *a.* [L. *possessivus*.] Pertaining to possession; having possession.

Possessive case, in English grammar, is the genitive case, or case of nouns and pronouns, which expresses, 1st, possession, ownership, as *John's* book; or 2dly, some relation of one thing to another, as *Home's* admirers.

POSSESSOR, *n.* An occupant; one that has possession; a person who holds in his hands or power any species of property, real or personal. The owner or proprietor of property is the permanent *possessor* by legal right; the lessee of land and the bailee of goods are temporary *possessors* by right; the disseisor of land and the thief are wrongful *possessors*.

2. One that has, holds or enjoys any good or other thing.

Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles, saints and martyrs, *possessors* of eternal glory.

Lav.

POSSESSORY, *a.* Having possession; as a *possessory* lord.

Hovell.

Possessory action, in law, an action or suit in which the right of possession only, and not that of property, is contested.

Blackstone.

POSSET, *n.* [W. *posel*, from the root of *pose*, W. *posiaie*, to gather. The L. *posca* may have the same origin.]

Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.

Dryden.

POSSET, *v. t.* To curdle; to turn. *Shak.*

POSSIBILITY, *n.* [from *possible*; Fr. *possibilité*.]

The power of being or existing; the power of happening; the state of being possible. It often implies improbability or great uncertainty. There is a *possibility* that a new star may appear this night. There is a *possibility* of a hard frost in July in our latitude. It is not expedient to hazard much on the bare *possibility* of writing.

It is prudent to reduce contracts to writing, and to render them so explicit as to preclude the *possibility* of mistake or controversy.

POSSIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; *It possible*; Sp. *posible*; from L. *possibilis*, from *posse*. See *Power*.]

That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things. It is *possible* that the Greeks and Turks may now be engaged in battle. It is *possible* the peace of Europe may continue a century. It is not physically *possible* that a stream should ascend a mountain, but it is *possible* that the Supreme Being may suspend a law of nature, that is, in its usual course of proceeding. It is not *possible* that 2 and 3 should be 7, or that the same action should be morally right and morally wrong.

This word when pronounced with a certain emphasis, implies improbability. A thing is *possible*, but very improbable.

POSSIBLY, *adv.* By any power, moral or physical, really existing. Learn all that can *possibly* be known.

Can we possibly his love desert? *Milton.*

2. Perhaps; without absurdity.

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might possibly have been a good one, had he been invested with authority circumscribed by laws. *Addison.*

POST, a. [from Fr. *aposter.*] Suborned; hired to do what is wrong. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

POST, n. [W. *póst*; D. Dan. Sw. *post*; G. *pfoste*, *posten*, and *post*; Fr. *poste*; Sp. *poste*, *posta*; It. *posta*, *posto*; L. *postus*, from *postus*, the given participle of *pono*, to place, but coinciding with Sp. *posar*, It. *posare*, to put or set.]

1. A piece of timber set upright, usually larger than a stake, and intended to support something else; as the *posts* of a house; the *posts* of a door; the *posts* of a gate; the *posts* of a fence.

2. A military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed. The sentinel must not desert his post. The troops are ordered to defend the post. Hence.

3. The troops stationed in a particular place, or the ground they occupy. *Marshall. Encyc.*

4. A public office or employment, that is, a fixed place or station. When vice prevails and impious men bear sway, The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

5. A messenger or a carrier of letters and papers; one that goes at stated times to convey the mail or dispatches. This sense also denotes fixdness, either from the practice of using relays of horses stationed at particular places, or of stationing men for carrying dispatches, or from the fixed stages where they were to be supplied with refreshment. [See *Stage.*] Xenophon informs us that Cyrus, king of Persia, established such stations or houses. *Burnet.*

6. A seat or situation. A sort of writing paper, such as is used for letters; letter paper.

8. An old game at cards. To ride post, to be employed to carry dispatches and papers, and as such carriers rode in haste, hence the phrase signifies to ride in haste, to pass with expedition. Post is used also adverbially, for swiftly, expeditiously, or expressly.

Sent from Media post to Egypt. *Milton.*

Hence, to travel post, is to travel expeditiously by the use of fresh horses taken at certain stations.

Knight of the post, a fellow suborned or hired to do a bad action.

POST, v. i. [Fr. *poster*; Sp. *postear.*] To travel with speed.

And post o'er land and ocean without rest. *Milton.*

POST, v. t. To fix to a post; as, to post a notification.

2. To expose to public reproach by fixing the name to a post; to expose to opprobrium by some public action; as, to post a coward.

3. To advertise on a post or in a public place; as, to post a stray horse. *Lives of New England.*

4. To set; to place; to station; as, to post troops on a hill, or in front or on the flank of an army.

5. In book-keeping, to carry accounts from the waste-book or journal to the ledger. To post off, to put off; to delay. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

POST, a Latin preposition, signifying after. It is used in this sense in composition in many English words.

POSTABLE, a. That may be carried. [*Not used.*] *Montague.*

POSTAGE, n. The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter in a public mail.

2. A portage. [*Not used.*] *Smollet.*

POSTBOY, n. A boy that rides as post; a courier. *Tatler.*

POST-CHAISE, n. [See *Chaise.*] A carriage with four wheels for the conveyance of travelers.

POSTDATE, v. t. [L. *post*, after, and *date*, D. *datum.*] To date after the real time; as, to postdate a contract, that is, to date it after the true time of making the contract.

POSTDILUVIAL, a. [L. *post*, after, and *POSTDILUVIAN, a.* *diluvium*, the deluge.]

Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days. *Woodward. Buckland.*

POSTDILUVIAN, n. A person who lived after the flood, or who has lived since that event. *Greiv.*

POST-DISSEIZIN, n. A subsequent disseizin. A writ of *post-disseizin* is intended to put in possession a person who has been disseized after a judgment to recover the same lands of the same person, under the statute of Merton. *Blackstone.*

POST-DISSEIZOR, n. A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person. *Blackstone.*

POSTEA, n. [L.] The record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial. *Blackstone.*

POSTED, pp. Placed; stationed.

2. Exposed on a post or by public notice. Carried to a ledger, as accounts.

POSTER, n. One who posts; also, a courier; one that travels expeditiously.

POSTERIOR, a. [from L. *posterus*, from *post*, after; Fr. *postérieur.*]

1. Later or subsequent in time. Hesiod was posterior to Homer. *Broome.*

2. Later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after. [*Unfrequent.*]

POSTERIORITY, n. [Fr. *posteriorité.*] The state of being later or subsequent; as posteriority of time or of an event; opposed to priority. *Hale.*

POSTERIOR, n. plu. The hinder parts of an animal body. *Sicoff.*

POSTERITY, n. [Fr. *postérité*; L. *posteritas*, from *posterus*, from *post*, after.]

Descendants; children, children's children, &c. indefinitely; the race that proceeds from a progenitor. The whole human race are the posterity of Adam.

2. In a general sense, succeeding generations; opposed to ancestors.

To the unhappy that unjustly bleed, Heaven gives posterity t' avenge the deed. *Pope.*

POSTERN, n. [Fr. *poterne*, for *posterne*, from L. *post*, behind.]

1. Primarily, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate. *Dryden. Locke.*

2. In fortification, a small gate, usually in the angle of the flank of a bastion, or in that of the curtain or near the orillon, descending into the ditch. *Encyc.*

POSTERIN, a. Back; being behind; private. *Dryden.*

POST-EXISTENCE, n. Subsequent or future existence. *Addison.*

POST-FINE, n. In English law, a fine due to the king by prerogative, after a licientia concordandi given in a fine of lands and tenements; called also the king's silver. *Blackstone.*

POSTFIX, n. [L. *post*, after, and *fix.*] In grammar, a letter, syllable or word added to the end of another word; a suffix. *Parkhurst.*

POSTFIX, v. t. To add or annex a letter, syllable or word, to the end of another or principal word. *Parkhurst.*

POSTFIXED, pp. Added to the end of a word.

POSTFIXING, pp. Adding to the end of a word.

POST-HACKNEY, n. [post and hackney.] A hired posthorse. *Wotton.*

POST-HASTE, n. Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier. *Shak.*

POST-HASTE, adv. With speed or expedition. He traveled post-haste, that is, by an ellipsis, with post-haste.

POST-HORSE, n. A horse stationed for the use of couriers. *Sidney.*

POST-HOUSE, n. A house where a post-office is kept for receiving and dispatching letters by public mails; a post-office. [The latter word is now in general use.]

POSTHUME, a. Posthumous. [*Not used.*] *Watts.*

POST-HUMOUS, a. [L. *post*, after, and *humus*, earth; *humatus*, buried.]

1. Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother; as a posthumous son or daughter. *Blackstone.*

2. Published after the death of the author; as posthumous works.

3. Being after one's decease; as a posthumous character. *Addison.*

POST-HUMOUSLY, adv. After one's decease.

POSTIC, a. [L. *posticus.*] Backward. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

POSTILL, n. [It. *postilla*; Sp. *postilla*; from L. *post.*]

A marginal note; originally, a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text. *Encyc.*

POSTILL, v. t. [It. *postillare.*] To write marginal notes; to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*

POSTILER, n. One who writes marginal notes; one who illustrates the text of a book by notes in the margin.

POSTILLION, n. *postill'yon.* [Fr. *postillon*, a postboy, from *post.*]

One that rides and guides the first pair of horses in a coach or other carriage; also, one that rides one of the horses, when one pair only is used, either in a coach or post-chaise.

POSTING, *ppr.* Setting up on a post; exposing the name or character to reproach by public advertisement.

2. Placing; stationing.
3. Transferring accounts to a ledger.
POSTLIMINARY, { a. [See *Postlimini-*
POSTLIMINIOUS, { *um.*] Contrived, done or existing subsequently; as a *postliminious* application.

POSTLIMINIUM, { *l.* *post*, after, and
POSTLIMINUM, { *n.* [limen, endl. limit.]
Postliminium, among the Romans, was the return of a person to his own country who had gone to sojourn in a foreign country, or had been banished or taken by an enemy.

In the modern law of nations, the right of *postliminy* is that by virtue of which, persons and things taken by an enemy in war, are restored to their former state, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged. The sovereign of a country is bound to protect the person and the property of his subjects; and a subject who has suffered the loss of his property by the violence of war, on being restored to his country, can claim to be re-established in all his rights, and to recover his property. But this right does not extend, in all cases, to personal effects or movables, on account of the difficulty of ascertaining their identity.

POSTMAN, *n.* A post or courier; a letter-carrier. *Granger.*

POSTMARK, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

POSTMASTER, *n.* The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.

Postmaster-general, is the chief officer of the post-office department, whose duty is to make contracts for the conveyance of the public mails and see that they are executed, and who receives the moneys arising from the postage of letters, pays the expenses, keeps the accounts of the office, and superintends the whole department.

POSTMERIDIAN, *a.* [L. *postmeridianus*. See *Meridian*.]

Being or belonging to the afternoon; as *postmeridian* sleep.

POSTNATE, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *natus*, born.] Subsequent. [*Little used.*]

POST-NOTE, *n.* [*post* and *note.*] In commerce, a bank note intended to be transmitted to a distant place by the public mail, and made payable to order. In this it differs from a common bank note, which is payable to the bearer.

POST-OFFICE, *n.* An office or house where letters are received for delivery to the persons to whom they are addressed, or to be transmitted to other places in the public mails; a post-house.

POST-PAID, *a.* Having the postage paid on; as a letter.

POSTPONE, *v. t.* [L. *postpono*; *post*, after, and *pono*, to put.]

1. To put off; to defer to a future or later time; to delay; as, to *postpone* the consideration of a bill or question to the afternoon, or to the following day.

2. To set below something else in value or importance.

All other considerations should give way and be *postponed* to this. *Locke.*

POSTPONED, *ppr.* Delayed; deferred to a future time; set below in value.

POSTPONEMENT, *n.* The act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business. *T. Pickering. Kent.*

POSTPONENCE, *n.* Dislike. [*Vol in use.* Johnson.]

POSTPONING, *ppr.* Deferring to a future time.

POSTPOSITION, *n.* [*post* and *position.*] The state of being put back or out of the regular place. *McD.*

POSTREMOTE, *a.* [*post* and *remote.*] More remote in subsequent time or order. *Darwin.*

POSTSCRIPT, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.]

A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished, containing something omitted, or something new occurring to the writer.

POST-TOWN, *n.* A town in which a post-office is established by law.

2. A town in which post-horses are kept.

POSTULANT, *n.* [See *Postulate.*] One who makes demand.

POSTULATE, *n.* [L. *postulatum*, from *postulo*, to demand, from the root of *posco*, to ask or demand. The sense is to urge or push.]

A position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident, or too plain to require illustration. *Encyc.*

A self-evident problem, answering to axiom, which is a self-evident theorem.

POSTULATE, *v. t.* [*supra.*] To beg or assume without proof. [*Little used.*]

1. To invite; to solicit; to require by entreaty. *Brown.*

2. To assume; to take without positive consent. *Barnet.*

The Byzantine emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have *postulated* a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation. *Boke.*

POSTULATION, *n.* [L. *postulatio.*] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption. *Hale.*

2. Supplication; intercession; also, suit; cause. *Pearson. Barnet.*

POSTULATORY, *a.* Assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof. *Brown.*

POSTULATUM, *n.* [L.] A postulate, which see. *Addison.*

POSTURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *postura*; *pono*, *posita.*]

1. In painting and sculpture, attitude; the situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other, by which action is expressed. *Postures* should be accommodated to the character of the figure, and the *posture* of each member to its office. *Postures* are natural or artificial. *Natural postures* are such as our ordinary actions and the occasions of life lead us to exhibit; *artificial postures* are

such as are assumed or learnt for particular purposes, or in particular occupations, as in dancing, fencing, &c.

2. Situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else; as the *posture* of public affairs before or after a war.

3. Situation of the body; as an abject *posture*. *Milton.*

4. State; condition. The fort is in a *posture* of defense. *Addison.*

5. The situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose.

He casts His eyes against the moon in most strange *postures*. *Shak.*

The *posture* of a poetic figure is the description of the heroes in the performance of such or such an action. *Dryden.*

6. Disposition; frame; as the *posture* of the soul. *Bailey.*

POSTURE, *v. t.* To place in a particular manner; to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose.

He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons. *Brook.*

POSTURE-MASTER, *n.* One that teaches or practices artificial postures of the body. *Spectator.*

POSY, *n. s. a. z.* [Qu. *posy*; or a collection, a cluster, from the W. *posiate*, to collect. See *Pose.*]

1. A motto inscribed on a ring, &c. *Addison.*

2. A bunch of flowers. *Spenser.*

POT, *n.* [Fr. *pot*; Arn. *pod*; Ir. *pot*; Sw. *potla*; Dan. *potte*; W. *pot*, a pot, and *ped*, a bottle; *poten*, a pudding, the punch, something bulging; D. *pot*, a pot, a stake, a board; *patten*, to board.]

1. A vessel more deep than broad, made of earth, or iron or other metal, used for several domestic purposes; as an iron *pot*, for boiling meat or vegetables; a *pot* for holding liquors; a cup, as a *pot* of ale; an earthen *pot* for plants, called a *flower pot*, &c.

2. A sort of paper of small sized sheets.

To go to *pot*, to be destroyed, ruined, wasted or expended. [*Low phrase.*]

POT, *v. t.* To preserve seasoned in pots; as *potted* fowl and fish. *Dryden.*

2. To inclose or cover in pots of earth. *Mortimer.*

3. To put in casks for draining; as, to *pot* sugar, by taking it from the cooler and placing it in hogsheads with perforated heads, from which the melasses percolates through the spongy stalk of a plantain leaf. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

POTABLE, *a.* [Fr.; Low L. *potabilis*; It. *potabile*; from L. *potio*, to drink; *potus*, drink, Gr. *ποτος*, from *πιω*, *ποω*, to drink.]

Drinkable; that may be drank; as water fresh and *potable*. *Bacon.*

It is a *potable* gold. *Milton.*

POTABLE, *n.* Something that may be drank. *Philips.*

POTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.

POTAGE, *n.* [from *pot*; Fr. *id.*; It. *potaggio*; Port. *potagem*; W. *ptes*; Arn.

potáich. This is a more correct orthography than *potlage*.]

A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables or sweet herbs.

POT'AGER, *n.* [from *potage*.] A porringer. *Greac.*

POT'AR'GO, } A kind of pickle imported
POT'AR'GO, }^m from the West Indies.

POT'ANCE, *n.* With *seachmakers*, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed. *Jsh. Scott.*

POT'ASH, *n.* [pot and ashes; D. *potasch*; G. *potasche*; Dan. *potaske*; Fr. *potasse*.]

The popular name of vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation. The matter remaining after evaporation is refined in a crucible or furnace, and the extractive substance burnt off or dissipated. Refined potash is called *pearlash*. The plants which yield the greatest quantity of potash are wormwood and fumitory. *Kirwan. Nicholson. Encycy.*

By recent discoveries of Sir H. Davy, it appears that potash is a metallic oxyd; the metal is called *potassium*, and the alkali, in books of science, is called *potassa*.

POTAS'SA, *n.* The scientific name of vegetable alkali or potash.

POTAS'SHUM, *n.* A name given to the metallic basis of vegetable alkali. According to Dr. Davy, 100 parts of potash consist of 86.1 parts of the basis, and 13.9 of oxygen. *Med. Repos.*

Potassium has the most powerful affinity for oxygen of all substances known; it takes it from every other compound, and hence is a most important agent in chemical analysis.

POTA'TION, *n.* [L. *potatio*. See *Potale*.]

1. A drinking or drinking bout. *Shak.*

2. A draught. *Shak.*

3. A species of drink. *Shak.*

POTA'TO, *n.* [Ind. *batatas*.] A plant and esculent root of the genus *Solanum*, a native of America. The root of this plant, which is usually called *potatoe*, constitutes one of the cheapest and most nourishing species of vegetable food; it is the principal food of the poor in some countries, and has often contributed to prevent famine. It was introduced into the British dominions by Sir Walter Raleigh or other adventurers in the 16th century; but it came slowly into use, and at this day is not much cultivated and used in some countries of Europe. In the British dominions and in the United States, it has proved one of the greatest blessings bestowed on man by the Creator.

POT-BELLIED, *a.* Having a prominent belly.

POT-BELLY, *n.* A protuberant belly.

POTCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher*, Eng. *poke*.] To thrust; to push. [Not used.] *Shak.*

2. To poach; to boil slightly. [Not used.] *Wiscam.*

POT-COMPANION, *n.* An associate or companion in drinking; applied generally to habitual hard drinkers.

POT'FLOOT, *n.* [Qu. G. *potthoth*, D. *pollod*, black lead.]

The sulphuret of molybden. *Fowcroy.*

POT'ENCE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a cross whose ends resemble the head of a crutch.

Encycy.

POT'ENCY, *n.* [L. *potentia*, from *potens* = *possum*, *posse*. See *Power*.]

1. Power; physical power, energy or efficacy; strength. *Shak.*

2. Moral power; influence; authority. *Now arising*

At place of *potency* and sway o' th' state. *Shak.*

POT'ENT, *a.* [L. *potens*.] Powerful; physically strong; forcible; efficacious; as a *potent* medicine.

Moses once more his *potent* rod extends. *Milton.*

2. Powerful, in a moral sense; having great influence; as *potent* interest; a *potent* argument. *Deary*

3. Having great authority, control or dominion; as a *potent* prince. *Shak.*

POT'ENT, *n.* A prince; a potentate. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

2. A walking staff or crutch. [Not used.] *Chaucer.*

POT'ENTACY, *n.* Sovereignty. [Not used.] *Barrow.*

POT'ENTATE, *n.* [Fr. *potentat*; It. *potentato*.]

A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king or monarch. Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy. *Boyle.*

POT'ENTIAL, *a.* [L. *potentialis*.] Having power to impress on us the ideas of certain qualities, though the qualities are not inherent in the thing; as *potential* heat or cold. *Encycy.*

2. Existing in possibility, not in act. *This potential* and imaginary *matéria prima*, cannot exist without form. *Raleigh.*

3. Efficacious; powerful. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

Potential cautery, in medicine, is the consuming or reducing to an eschar, any part of the body by a caustic alkaline or metallic salt, &c. instead of a red hot iron, the use of which is called *actual cautery*. *Encycy.*

Potential mode, in grammar, is that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty or necessity of an action or of being; as, *I may go*; he can *write*. This, in English, is not strictly a distinct mode, but the indicative or declarative mode, affirming the *power* to act, instead of the act itself. *I may go* or *can go*, are equivalent to, *I have power to go*.

POT'ENTIAL, *n.* Any thing that may be possible. *Bacon.*

POTENTIALITY, *n.* Possibility; not actuality. *Taylor. Bentley.*

POT'ENTIALLY, *adv.* In possibility; not in act; not positively.

This duration of human souls is only *potentially* infinite. *Bentley.*

2. In efficacy, not in actuality; as *potentially* powerful. *Boyle.*

POT'ENTLY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great force or energy. *Shak.*

You are *potently* opposed.

POT'ENTNESS, *n.* Powerfulness; strength; might. [Little used.] *Shak.*

POT'ESTATIVE, *a.* [from L. *potestas*.] Authoritative. [Not used.] *Pearson.*

POTGUN, for *popgun*. [Not used.] *Swift.*

POT-HANGER, *n.* [pot and hanger.] A pot-hook.

POT'HECARY, contracted from *apothecary*, and very vulgar. [See the latter.]

POT'HER, *n.* [This word is vulgarly pronounced *both*. Its origin and affinities are not ascertained.]

1. Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter. [Low.] *Shak. Swift.*

2. A suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*

POT'HER, *n. l.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort; to make a stir.

POT'HER, *v. l.* To harass and perplex; to puzzle. *Locke.*

POT'HERB, *n.* An herb for the pot or for cooking; a culinary plant. *Arbuthnot.*

POT-HOOK, *n.* A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire.

2. A letter or character like a pot-hook; a scrawled letter. *Drayton.*

POT-ION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *potio*; *potio*, to drink.]

A draught; usually, a liquid medicine; a dose. *Bacon. Milton.*

POT'LID, *n.* The lid or cover of a pot. *Derham.*

POT-MAN, *n.* A pot companion.

POT'SHERD, *n.* [pot and Sax. *seard*, a fragment, from *searcan*, to shear; D. *potsherf*; G. *scherbe*.]

A piece or fragment of a broken pot. Job ii. indurated black talk, passing into serpentine. It has a curved and undulating lamellar structure, passing into slaty. *Cyc.* Potstone is of a greenish gray color. It occurs massive, or in granular concretions. *Ure.*

Potstone is a variety of *steatite*. *Cleveland.*

POTTAGE, *n.* Broth; soup. [See *Potage*, the more correct orthography.]

POTTED, *pp.* Preserved or inclosed in a pot; drained in a cask. *Edwards.*

POT'TER, *n.* [from *pot*.] One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels. *Drayton.*

POT'TER-ORE, *n.* A species of ore, which, from its aptness to vitrify like the glazing of potter's ware, the miners call by this name. *Boyle.*

POT'TERY, *n.* [Fr. *poterie*; from *pot*.] The vessels or ware made by potters; earthen ware, glazed and baked.

2. The place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

POT'TING, *n.* [from *pot*.] Drinking; tipping. *Shak.*

2. In the W. Indies, the process of putting sugar in casks for draining. *Edwards.*

POT'TING, *pp.* Preserving in a pot; draining, as above; drinking.

POT'TLE, *n.* [W. *potel*, a bottle; from *pot*.] 1. A liquid measure of four pints.

2. A vessel; a pot or tankard.

POT-VARIANT, *a.* [pot and *variant*.] Courageous over the cup; heated to valor by strong drink. *Adisson.*

POUCH, *n.* [Fr. *poch*, a pocket or bag; a purse; not, the pouch; It. *pucan*; G. *bauek*, D. *huik*, Sw. *buk*, Dan. *bug*, the belly, from bulging and extending.]

1. A small bag; usually, a leathern bag to be carried in the pocket. *Swift.*

2. A protuberant belly.

3. The bag or sack of a fowl, as that of the pelican.

POUCH, *v. t.* To pocket; to save.

2. To swallow; used of fowls, whose crop

3. To pout. [Not used.]

POUCH-MOUTHED, *a.* Blubber-lipped.

[Not used.]

POUL-V-DAVIS, *n.* A sort of sail cloth. [Not used.]

POULE. [See Pool.]

POULT, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*. See Poultry.] A young chicken. [Little used.]

POULTERER, *n.* [Norm. *poultier*. See Poultry.]

1. One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table.

2. Formerly, in England, an officer of the king's household, who had the charge of the poultry.

POULTICE, *n.* [It. *polla*, pap, L. *puls*, *pultis*, Gr. *κωραει*;

A cataplasm; a soft composition of meal, bran, or the like substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, &c.

POULTICE, *v. t.* To apply a cataplasm to

POULTIVE, for poultrice, is not used.

POULTRY, *n.* [from Fr. *poule*, a hen, dim. *poulet*; It. *pollo*, a chicken; *pallame*, poultry; Sp. *polla*; L. *pultus*, a chicken, or other young animal; allied to Eng. *fowl*; W. *ebawl*, *eboles*, a filly or colt; It. *pollare*, to sprout, L. *pultulo*.]

Domestic fowls which are propagated and fed for the table, such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks and geese.

POULTRY-YARD, *n.* A yard or place where fowls are kept for the use of the table.

POUNCE, *n.* *pouns*. [Fr. *pièce-ponce*, pumice-stone; *poncer*, to rub with pumice-stone; Arm. *maen-puazet*, pumice-stone.]

1. Gum-sandarach pulverized, a fine powder used to prevent ink from spreading on paper.

2. Charcoal dust inclosed in some open stuf, as muslin, &c. to be passed over holes pricked in the work, to mark the lines or designs on a paper underneath. This kind of pounce is used by embroiderers to transfer their patterns upon their stuffs; also by lace-makers, and sometimes by engravers. It is also used in varnishing.

3. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes.

POUNCE, *v. t.* To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

POUNCE, *n.* [This word seems to be connected with the It. *punzone*, a bodkin, a punch, a push, which is from the L. *pungo*, whence Sp. *punzar*.]

The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

POUNCE, *v. i.* To fall on suddenly; to fall on and seize with the claws; as, a rapacious fowl pounces on a chicken.

POUNCE-BOX, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling powder on paper.

POUNCED, *pp.* Furnished with claws or talons.

POUND, *n.* [Sax. Goth. Sw. Dan. *pund*; D. *pond*; G. *pfund*; L. *pondo*, *pondus*, weight, a pound; *pendo*, to weigh, to bend.]

1. A standard weight consisting of twelve ounces troy or sixteen ounces avoirdupois.

2. A money of account consisting of twenty shillings, the value of which is different in different countries. The pound sterling is equivalent to \$144.44 cts. money of the United States. In New England and Virginia, the pound is equal to \$33; in New York to \$24.

POUND, *n.* [Sax. *pyndan*, *pyndan*, to confine.]

1. An inclosure erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a pin-fold.

POUND, *n. t.* To confine in a public pound.

POUND, *n. t.* [Sax. *pyndan*; W. *pwinau*, to beat and to load.]

1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to make an impression.

With cruel blows she pounds her blubber'd cheeks. Dryden.

2. To comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument; as, to pound spice or salt.

Loud strokes with pounding spice the fabric rend. Garth.

POUND AGE, *n.* [from pound.] A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound.

2. In England, a subsidy of 13d. in the pound, granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, and by aliens, more.

POUND BREACH, *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it.

POUNDED, *pp.* Beaten or bruised with a heavy instrument; pulverized or broken by pounding.

2. Confined in a pound; impounded.

POUNDER, *n.* A pestle; the instrument of pounding.

2. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; as a cannon is called a twelve-pounder; a person of ten pounds annual income is called a ten-pounder; a note or bill is called a ten-pounder.

3. A large pear.

POUND FOOLISH. The phrase, penny wise and pound foolish, signifies negligent in the care of large sums, but careful to save small sums.

POUNTING, *pp.* Beating; bruising; pulverizing; impounding.

POUPETON, *n.* [Fr. *poupee*.] A puppet or little baby.

POUPES, *n.* In cookery, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon.

POUR, *v. t.* [W. *burw*, to cast, send, throw, thrust.]

1. To throw, as a fluid in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it; as, to pour water from a pail, or out of a pail; to pour wine into a decanter. Pour is appropriately but not exclusively applied to fluids, and signifies merely to cast or throw, and this sense is modified by out, from, in, into, against, on, upon, under, &c. It is applied not only to liquors, but to other fluids, and

to substances consisting of fine particles; as, to pour a stream of gas or air upon a fire; to pour out sand. It expresses particularly the bestowing or sending forth in copious abundance.

I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh. Joel ii.

To pour out dust. Lev. xiv.

To emit; to send forth in a stream or continued succession.

London doth pour out her citizens. Shaks.

3. To send forth; as, to pour out words, prayers or sighs; to pour out the heart or soul. Ps. lxxi. xlii.

4. To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force.

I will shortly pour out my fury on thee. Ezek. vii.

POUR, *v. i.* To flow; to issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current. The torrent pours down from the mountain, or along the steep descent.

2. To rush in a crowd or continued procession.

A ghastly band of giants, All pouring down the mountain, crowd the shore. Pope.

POURED, *pp.* Sent forth; thrown; as a fluid.

POURER, *n.* One that pours.

POURING, *pp.* Sending, as a fluid; driving in a current or continued stream.

POURLIEU. [See Purlieu.]

POURPRESTURE, *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *pris*, taken.]

In law, a wrongful inclosure or encroachment on another's property.

POURSUIVANT. [See Pursuivant.]

POURVEYANCE. [See Purveyance.]

POUSSE, corrupted from pulse, peas.

POUT, *n.* A fish of the genus Gadus, about an inch in length; the whiting pout.

1. A bird.

3. A fit of silliness. [Colloquial.]

POUT, *v. t.* [Fr. *bouder*; allied probably to *bud*, *pudding*, *Gr. boraw*, W. *poten*; from the sense of bulging or pushing out.]

1. To thrust out the lips, as in silliness, contempt or displeasure; hence, to look sullen.

2. To shoot out; to be prominent; as pointing lips.

POUTING, *pp.* Shooting out, as the lips.

POVERTY, *n.* [Norm. *poverti*; Fr. *pauperté*; It. *povertà*; Sp. *povertà*; L. *paupertas*. See Poor.]

1. Destitution of property; indigence; want of convenient means of subsistence. The consequence of poverty is dependence.

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty. Prov. xxiii.

2. Barrenness of sentiment or ornament; defect; as the poverty of a composition.

3. Want; defect of words; as the poverty of language.

POWDER, *n.* [Fr. *poudre*, contracted from *puindre*; Arm. *powdra*; It. *polvere*; Sp. *polvo*; L. *pulvis*. The G. has *puder*, and the D. *poeder*, but whether from the same source I know not. *Pulvis* is probably from *pulso*, *pulto*, to beat.]

1. Any dry substance composed of minute

particles, whether natural or artificial more generally, a substance comminuted or triturated to fine particles. Thus dust is the *powder* of earth; flour is the *powder* of grain. But the word is particularly applied to substances reduced to fine particles for medicinal purposes.

2. A composition of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder.

3. Hair powder; pulverized starch.

POW'DER, *v. t.* To reduce to fine particles; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate; to pound, grind or rub into fine particles.

2. To sprinkle with powder; as, to *powder* the hair.

3. To sprinkle with salt; to corn; as meat.

Bacon.

POW'DER, *v. i.* To come violently. [*Not in use.*]

L'Estrange.

POW'DER-BOX, *n.* A box in which hair-powder is kept.

Gay.

POW'DER-CART, *n.* A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

POW'DER-CHEST, *n.* A small box or case charged with powder, old nails, &c. fastened to the side of a ship, to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board.

Mar. Diet.

POW'DERED, *pp.* Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; corned; salted.

POW'DER-FLASK, *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried.

POW'DER-HORN, *n.* A horn in which gunpowder is carried by sportsmen.

Swift.

POW'DERING, *pp.* Pulverizing; sprinkling with powder; corning; salting.

POW'DERING-TUB, *n.* A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted.

2. The place where an infected lecher is cured.

Shak.

POW'DER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

Arbuthnot.

POW'DER-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept.

Walker.

POW'DERY, *a.* Friable; easily crumbling to pieces.

2. Dusty; sprinkled with powder.

3. Resembling powder.

POW'DIKE, *n.* A marsh or fen dike. [*Local.*]

POW'ER, *n.* [*Fr. pouvoir; Norm. povare; from the root of Sp. Port. poder, It. podere; or rather the same word varied in orthography. The Latin has posse, possum, potes, potentia.* The primary sense of the verb is to strain, to exert force.]

1. In a philosophical sense, the faculty of doing or performing any thing; the faculty of moving or of producing a change in something; ability or strength. A man raises his hand by his own *power*, or by *power* moves another body. The exertion of *power* proceeds from the will, and in strictness, no being destitute of will or intelligence, can exert *power*. *Power* in man is *active* or *speculative*. *Active power* is that which moves the body; *speculative power* is that by which we see, judge, remember, or in general, by which we think.

Power may exist without exertion. We have *power* to speak when we are silent.

Locke. Reid.

Power has been distinguished also into *active* and *passive*, the *power* of doing or moving, and the *power* of receiving impressions or of suffering. In strictness, *passive power* is an absurdity in terms. To say that gold has a *power* to be melted, is improper language, yet for want of a more appropriate word, *power* is often used in a passive sense, and is considered as two-fold; viz. as able to make or able to receive any change.

2. *Force*; animal strength; as the *power* of the arm, exerted in lifting, throwing or holding.

3. *Force*; strength; energy; as the *power* of the mind, of the imagination, of the fancy. He has not *powers* of genius adequate to the work.

4. Faculty of the mind, as manifested by a particular mode of operation; as the *power* of thinking, comparing and judging; the reasoning *powers*.

5. Ability, natural or moral. We say, a man has the *power* of doing good; his property gives him the *power* of relieving the distressed; or he has the *power* to persuade others to do good; or it is not in his *power* to pay his debts. The moral *power* of man is also his *power* of judging or discerning in moral subjects.

6. In mechanics, that which produces motion or force, or which may be applied to produce it. Thus the inclined plane is called a mechanical *power*, as it produces motion, although this in reality depends on gravity. The wheel and axle, and the lever, the mechanical *powers*, as they may be applied to produce force. These *powers* are also called *forces*, and they are of two kinds, *moving power*, and *sustaining power*.

7. *Force*. The great *power* of the screw is of extensive use in compression. The *power* of steam is immense.

8. That quality in any natural body which produces a change or makes an impression on another body; as the *power* of medicine; the *power* of heat; the *power* of sound.

9. *Force*; strength; momentum; as the *power* of the wind, which propels a ship or overturns a building.

10. Influence; that which may move the mind; as the *power* of arguments or of persuasion.

11. Command; the right of governing, or actual government; dominion; rule; sway; authority. A large portion of Asia is under the *power* of the Russian emperor. The *power* of the British monarch is limited by law. The *powers* of government are legislative, executive, judicial, and ministerial.

Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

Under this sense may be comprehended civil, political, ecclesiastical, and military *power*.

12. A sovereign, whether emperor, king or governing prince or the legislature of a state; as the *powers* of Europe; the great *powers*; the smaller *powers*. In this sense, the state or nation governed seems to be included in the word *power*. Great Britain is a great naval *power*.

13. One invested with authority; a ruler; a civil magistrate. Rom. xiii.

14. Divinity; a celestial or invisible being or agent supposed to have dominion over some part of creation; as celestial *powers*; the *powers* of darkness.

15. That which has physical power; an army; a navy; a host; a military force.

Never such a *power*—

Was levied in the body of a land. *Shak.*

16. Legal authority; warrant; as a *power* of attorney; an agent invested with ample *power*. The envoy has full *powers* to negotiate a treaty.

17. In arithmetic and algebra, the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself; as, a cube is the third *power*; the biquadrate is the fourth *power*.

18. In Scripture, right; privilege. John i. 1 Cor. ix.

19. Angels, good or bad. Col. i. Eph. vi.

20. Violence; force; compulsion. Ezek. iv.

21. Christ is called the *power* of God, as through him and his gospel, God displays his power and authority in ransoming and saving sinners. 1 Cor. i.

22. The *powers* of heaven may denote the celestial luminaries. Matt. xxiv.

23. Satan is said to have the *power* of death, as he introduced sin, the cause of death, temporal and eternal, and torments men with the fear of death and future misery.

24. In vulgar language, a large quantity; a great number; as a *power* of good things. [This is, I believe, obsolete, even among our common people.]

Power of attorney, authority given to a person to act for another.

POWERFUL, *a.* Having great physical or mechanical power; strong; forcible; mighty; as a *powerful* army or navy; a *powerful* engine.

2. Having great moral power; forcible to persuade or convince the mind; as a *powerful* reason or argument.

3. Possessing great political and military power; strong in extent of dominion or national resources; potent; as a *powerful* monarch or prince; a *powerful* nation.

4. Efficacious; possessing or exerting great force or producing great effects; as a *powerful* medicine.

5. In general, able to produce great effects; exerting great force or energy; as *powerful* eloquence.

The word of God is quick and *powerful*.

6. Strong; intense; as a *powerful* heat or light.

POWERFULLY, *adv.* With great force or energy; potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly; either in a physical or moral sense. Certain medicines operate *powerfully* on the stomach; the practice of virtue is *powerfully* recommended by its utility.

POWERFULNESS, *n.* The quality of having or exerting great force; force; power; might. *Hakewill.*

POWERLESS, *a.* Destitute of power, force or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect. *Shak.*

POWL'DRON, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *epaule*, the shoulder.]

In *heraldry*, that part of armor which covers the shoulders. *Sandys.*

POW/TER, } n. A variety of the common
POU/TER, } n. domestic pigeon, with an
inflated breast. *Ed. Encyc.*

POX, n. [A corruption of *pocks*, Sax. *poc* or *poec*, D. *pok*, that is, a *push*, eruption or pustule. It is properly a plural word, but by usage is singular.]

Strictly, pustules or eruptions of any kind, but chiefly or wholly restricted to three or four diseases, the small pox, chicken pox, the vaccine and the venereal diseases. *For*, when used without an epithet, signifies the latter, *lues venerea*.

POY, n. [Sp. *apoyo*, a prop or stay, Fr. *appui*. The verb signifies to bear or lean upon, from the root of *poize*.] A rope dancer's pole.

POZE, for pose, to puzzle. [See *Pose*.]

PRACTIC, for practical, is not in use. It was formerly used for *practical*, and Spenser uses it in the sense of *artful*.

PRACTICABILITY, } n. [from *prac-*
PRACTICABLENESS, } n. *licable*.] The
quality or state of being practicable;
feasibility.

PRACTICABLE, a. [Fr. *practicable*; It. *practicabile*; Sp. *practicable*. See *Practice*.]

1. That may be done, effected or performed by human means, or by powers that can be applied. It is sometimes synonymous with *possible*, but the words differ in this: *possible* is applied to that which might be performed, if the necessary powers or means could be obtained; *practicable* is limited in its application to things which are to be performed by the means given, or which may be applied. It was *possible* for Archimedes to lift the world, but it was not *practicable*.

2. That may be practiced; as a *practicable* virtue. *Dryden*.

3. That admits of use, or that may be passed or traveled; as a *practicable* road. In *military affairs*, a *practicable* breach is one that can be entered by troops. *Miford*.

PRACTICABLY, adv. In such a manner as may be performed. "A rule *practicably* applied before his eyes," is not correct language. It is probably a mistake for *practically*. *Rogers*.

PRACTICAL, a. [L. *practicus*; It. *pratico*; Fr. *pratique*; Sp. *practico*. See *Practice*.] Pertaining to practice or action.

2. Capable of practice or active use; opposed to *speculative*; as a *practical* understanding. *South*.

3. That may be used in practice; that may be applied to use; as *practical* knowledge. *Tillotson*.

4. That reduces his knowledge or theories to actual use; as a *practical* man.

5. Derived from practice or experience; as *practical* skill or knowledge.

PRACTICALLY, adv. In relation to practice.

2. By means of practice or use; by experiment; as *practically* wise or skillful.

3. In practice or use; as a medicine *practically* safe; theoretically wrong, but *practically* right.

PRACTICALNESS, n. The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE, n. [Sp. *practica*; It. *pratica*; Fr. *pratique*; Gr. *πρακτικη*, from the root of *πρασσα*, *πραττω*, to act, to do, to make. The root of this verb is *πραγ* or *πραξ*, as appears by the derivatives *πραγμα*, *πρακτικη*, and from the same root, in other languages, are formed G. *brauchen*, to use; *brauch*, use, practice; D. *gebrauchen*, to use, employ, enjoy; *braucher*, a tenant, one that occupies a farm; Sax. *brucan*, to use, to enjoy, to eat, whence Eng. *to brook*, and *braker*; Dan. *bruger*, to use or employ; *brug*, use, practice; Sw. *bruka*; L. *fruo*, *frugor* or *frucor*, whence *fructus*, contracted into *fruit*; It. *fracciar*, use, practice, frequency, L. *fruens*. The W. *prait*, practice, *preithine*, to practice, may be the same word, with the loss of the palatal letter *c* or *g*.]

1. Frequent or customary actions; a succession of acts of a similar kind or in a like employment; as the *practice* of rising early or of dining late; the *practice* of reading a portion of Scripture morning and evening; the *practice* of making regular entries of accounts; the *practice* of virtue or vice. *Habit* is the effect of *practice*.

2. Use; customary use. Obsolete words may be revived when they are more sounding or significant than those in *practice*. *Dryden*.

3. Dexterity acquired by use. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

4. Actual performance; distinguished from *theory*.

There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and *practice*, according to the general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others employ our actions. *South*.

5. Application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases. Two physicians may differ widely in their *practice*.

6. Exercise of any profession; as the *practice* of law or of medicine; the *practice* of arms.

7. Present use; exercise for instruction or discipline. The troops are daily called out for *practice*.

8. Skillful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; artifice; usually in a bad sense. *Sidney*.

He sought to have that by *practice* which he could not by prayer.

[This use of the word is genuine; Sp. *practico*, skillful, It. *pratico*; like *expert*, from L. *experior*. It is not a mistake as Johnson supposes. See the Verb.]

9. A rule in arithmetic, by which the operations of the general rules are abridged in use.

PRACTICE, v. t. [From the noun. The orthography of the verb ought to be the same as of the noun; as in *notice* and *notice*.]

1. To do or perform frequently, customarily or habitually; to perform by a succession of acts; as, to *practice* gaming; to *practice* fraud or deception; to *practice* the virtues of clarity and beneficence; to *practice* hypocrisy. Is. xxxii.

Many praise virtue who do not *practice* it.

2. To use or exercise any profession or art; as, to *practice* law or medicine; to *practice* gunnery or surveying.

3. To use or exercise for instruction, discipline or dexterity. [In this sense, the verb is usually intransitive.]

4. To commit; to perpetrate; as the horrors *practiced* at Wyoming. *Marshall*.

5. To use; as a *practiced* road. [Unusual.] *Miford*.

PRACTICE, v. i. To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit or amusement; as, to *practice* with the broad sword; to *practice* with the rifle.

2. To form a habit of acting in any manner. They shall *practice* how to live secure. *Milton*.

3. To transact or negotiate secretly. I have *practic'd* with him, And found means to let the victor know That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addison*.

4. To try artifices. Others, by guilty artifice and arts Of promis'd kindness, *practic'd* on our hearts. *Graville*.

5. To use evil arts or stratagems. If you there Did *practice* on my state— *Shak.*

6. To use medical methods or experiments. I am little inclined to *practice* on others, and as little that others should *practice* on me. *Temple*.

7. To exercise any employment or profession. A physician has *practiced* many years with success.

PRACTICED, pp. Done by a repetition of acts; customarily performed or used.

PRACTICER, n. One that practices; one that customarily performs certain acts.

2. One who exercises a profession. In this sense, *practitioner* is generally used.

PRACTICING, ppr. Performing or using customarily; exercising, as an art or profession.

PRACTISANT, n. An agent. [Not used.] *Shak.*

PRACTITIONER, n. One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine.

2. One who does any thing customarily or habitually. *Whitgift*.

3. One that practices sly or dangerous arts. *South*.

PRÆCOGNITIVA, n. plu. [L. before known.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. Thus a knowledge of the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of medical science and skill.

PRÆMUNIRE, n. [A corruption of the L. *præmonere*, to pre-admonish.]

1. A writ, or the offense for which it is granted. The offense consists in introducing a foreign authority or power into England, that is, introducing ad maintaining the papal power, creating imperium in imperio, and yielding that obedience to the mandates of the pope, which constitutionally belongs to the king. Both the offense and the writ are so denominated from the words used in the writ, *præmunire facias*, cause A B to be forewarn

2. One who does any thing customarily or habitually. *Whitgift*.

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ed to appear before us to answer the contempt wherewith he stands charged.

Blackstone. Encey.

2. The penalty incurred by infringing a statute.

South.

PRAGMAT'IC, } a. [L. *pragmaticus*,
PRAGMAT'ICAL, } a. Gr. *πραγματικός*,
from *πράγμα*, business; *πράσσειν*, to do. See *Practice*.]

Forward to intermeddle; meddling; impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others, without leave or invitation.

The fellow grew so *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family.

Arbutnot.

Pragmatic sanction, in the German empire, the settlement made by Charles VI. the emperor, who in 1722, having no sons, settled his hereditary dominions on his eldest daughter, the archduchess Maria Theresa, which settlement was confirmed by most of the powers of Europe.

In the civil law, *pragmatic sanction* may be defined, a rescript or answer of the sovereign, delivered by advice of his council to some college, order, or body of people, who consult him in relation to the affairs of their community. The like answer given to a particular person, is called simply a rescript.

Holtman. Encey.

PRAGMATICALLY, *adv.* In a meddling manner; impertinently.

PRAGMATICNESS, *n.* The quality of intermeddling without right or invitation.

PRAGMATIC, *n.* One who is impertinently busy or meddling.

Reynolds.

PRaisABLE, *a.* That may be praised. [Not used.]

Wickliffe.

PRaisE, *n. s. as z.* [D. *prais*, praise and price; G. *preis*, praise, price, prize, value; Dan. *pris*, Sw. *pris*, id.; W. *pris*, price, value; Fr. *pris*; It. *prezzo*; Sp. *precio*, price, value; *prezo*, a price; W. *prid* & L. *pretium*; Sp. *prez*, glory, *praise*; Scot. *prys*, praise and prize. See the Verb.]

1. Commendation bestowed on a person for his personal virtues or worthy actions, on meritorious actions themselves, or on any thing valuable; approbation expressed in words or song. *Praise* may be expressed by an individual, and in this circumstance differs from *fame, renown*, and *celebrity*, which are the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation. When *praise* is applied to the expression of public approbation, it may be synonymous with *renown*, or nearly so. A man may deserve the *praise* of an individual, or of a nation.

These are men who always confound the *praise* of goodness with the practice.

Rambler.

2. The expression of gratitude for personal favors conferred; a glorifying or extolling.

He hath put a new song into my mouth, even *praise* to our God. Ps. xl.

3. The object, ground or reason of praise.

He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God. Deut. x.

PRaisE, *v. t.* [D. *praisen*, to praise; *pryzeeren*, to estimate or value; G. *preisen*, to praise; Dan. *priser*, to praise, extol or lift up; Sw. *prisa*; W. *praisau*; Arm. *presa*; Fr. *priser*, to praise, to value; It. *prezzare*; Sp. *precisar*; Port. *prezar*, to estimate

prezarse, to boast or glory. It appears that *praise*, *prize*, *prize*, are all from one root, the primary sense of which is to lift, to raise, or rather to strain. So in *L. tolla, extollo*, we have *extol*. Now in *Dan. roser*, Sw. *rosa*, signifies to praise, and it may be questioned whether this is *praise* without a prefix. The Latin *pretium*, W. *prid*, is probably from the same root, denoting that which is *taken* for a thing sold, or the *rising* or amount, as we use *high*; a high value or price; corn is *high*. In

Pers. افراز *afراز*, is high, lofty;

افرازیدن *afرازیدن*, to extol. Qu.

Fr. *prôner*, for *proser*.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of personal worth or actions.

We praise not Hector, though his name we know

Is great in arms; 'tis hard to praise a foe. *Dryden.*

2. To extol in words or song; to magnify to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works.

Praise him, all his angels, praise ye him, all his hosts. Ps. cxlviii.

3. To express gratitude for personal favors. Ps. cxxxviii.

4. To do honor to; to display the excellence of.

All thy works shall praise thee, O Lord. Ps. cxlv.

PRaisED, *pp.* Commended; extolled.

PRaisEFUL, *a.* Laudable; commendable. [Not used.] *Sidney.*

PRaisER, *n.* One who praises, commends or extols; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney. Donne.*

PRaisELESS, *a.* Without praise or commendation. *Sidney.*

PRaisEWORTHILY, *adv.* In a manner deserving of commendation. *Spenser.*

PRaisEWORTHINESS, *n.* The quality of deserving commendation. *Smith.*

PRaisEWORTHY, *a.* Deserving of praise or applause; commendable; as a *praiseworthy* action. *Arbutnot.*

PRaisING, *ppr.* Commending; extolling in words or song.

PRAM, } *n.* [D. *praam*.] A flat-bottomed

PRAME, } *n.* boat or lighter; used in Holland for conveying goods to or from a ship in loading or unloading. *Encycy.*

2. In *military affairs*, a kind of floating battery or flat-bottomed vessel, mounting several cannon; used in covering the disembarkation of troops. *Encycy.*

PRANCE, *v. t.* *prans*. [W. *prancave*, to frolic, to play a prank, from *rhanc*, a reaching or craving, the same as *rank*; Fr. *rianc*, to dance; Port. *brincar*, to sport; Sp. *brincar*, to leap. It is allied to *prank*, which see.]

1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high nettle. *Goy.*

2. To ride with bounding movements; to ride ostentatiously.

The insulting strut *prancing* o'er the field. *Addison.*

3. To walk or trant about in a showy manner or with warlike parade. *Swift.*

PRANCING, *ppr.* Springing; bounding; riding with gallant show.

PRANCING, *n.* A springing or bounding, as of a high spirited horse. *Judg. v.*

PRANK, *v. t.* [If *n* is not radical, this word coincides with G. *pracht*, D. *dan. pragt*, Sw. *prakt*, pomp, magnificence; also with G. *prangen*, to shine, to make a show; D. *pranken*, to shine or make a show, to be adorned, to strut; Dan. *pranger*, to prance, to make a show, to sell by retail; the latter sense perhaps from *breaking*; Sw. *pranka*. So in Port. *brincar*, to sport; Sp. *id.* to leap. These are evident-

ly the Ar. براق to adorn, to lighten

Prink is probably from the same root.]

To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust to ostentation.

In *sumptuous* life she joyed herself to *prank*. *Milton.*

It is often followed by *up*.
—And me, poor lowly maid, *Shak.*

PRANK, *n.* [W. *pranc*.] Properly, a sudden start or rally. [See *Prance*.] Hence, a wild light; a capering; a gambol.

2. A capricious action; a ludicrous or merry trick, or a mischievous act, rather for sport than injury. Children often play their *pranks* on each other.

—In came the harpies and played their accustomed *pranks*. *Raleigh.*

PRANK, *a.* Frolicsome; full of gambols or tricks. *Brewer.*

PRANK'ED, } *ppr.* Adorned in a showy

PRANK'T, } *ppr.* manner.

PRANK'ER, *n.* One that dresses ostentatiously.

PRANK'ING, *ppr.* Setting off or adorning for display.

PRANK'ING, *n.* Ostentatious display of dress. *More.*

PRASE, *n. s. as z.* A silicious mineral; a subspecies of quartz of a leek green color. *Cleveland.*

PRASON, *n. pra'son*. [Gr. *πρασον*.] A leek; also, a sea weed green as a leek. *Bailey.*

PRATE, *v. t.* [D. *praten*, to prate; Sw. *prata*, to tattle; Gr. *φρασσα*. Qui allied perhaps to Sax. *red*, speech.]

To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious; as the vulgar express it, to *run on*.

To prate and talk for life and honor. *Shak.*
And made a fool presume to prate of love. *Dryden.*

PRATE, *v. t.* To utter foolishly.

What nonsense would the fool, thy master, *prate*. *Shak.*

When thou, his knave, eatest talk at such a rate? *Dryden.*

PRATE, *n.* Continued talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Shak. Deuham.*

PRATER, *n.* One that talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects. *Southern.*

PRATIC, } *n.* [It. *pratica*; Sp. *practica*;

PRATIQUE, } *n.* Fr. *pratique*. See *Practica* *fic*.]

In *commerce*, primarily, converse; intercourse; the communication between a ship and the port in which she arrives.

Hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place; a term used particularly in the south of Europe, where vessels coming from countries infected with contagious diseases, are subjected to quarantine.

PRATING, *ppr.* Talking much on a trifling subject; talking idly.

PRATLINGLY, *adv.* With much idle talk; with loquacity.

PRATTLE, *v. i.* [*dim.* of *prate*.] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects.

Locke. Addison. This word is particularly applied to the talk of children.

PRATTLE, *n.* Trifling talk; loquacity on trivial subjects.

Merc *prattle* without practice.

Is all his soldiiership. *Shak.*

PRATTLEMENT, *n.* Prattle. *Hayley.*

PRATTLER, *n.* An idle talker. *Herbert.*

PRATTLING, *ppr.* Talking much on trivial affairs.

PRAWNY, *n.* [*L.* *pravitas*, from *pravus*, crooked, evil.]

Deviation from right; moral perversion; want of rectitude; corrupt state; as the *pravity* of human nature; the *pravity* of the will. *Milton.* South.

PRAWN, *n.* A small crustacean fish of the genus *Cancer*, with a serrated snout bending upwards. *Encyc.*

PRACTISE, *n.* [*L.* from the Gr. See *Practice*.] Use; practice. *Cowenry.*

2. An example or form to teach practice. *Loath.*

PRAY, *v. i.* [*Fr.* *prier*; *It.* *pregare*; *L.* *precare*; *Russ.* *proshu*; allied perhaps to the Sax. *fragan*, *G.* *fragen*, *D.* *erfragen*, Sw. *fråga*, to ask, *L.* *proo*.] This word be- longs to the same family as *preach* and *reproach*, Heb. Ch. Syr. Ed. *א* *ב* *ר* *א* to bless, to *reproach*; rendered in Job ii. 9, to curse; properly, to reproach, to rail at or upbraid, *W. rhegu*. The primary sense is to throw, to pour forth sounds or words; for the same word in Arabic,

برك *baraka*, signifies to pour out water,

as in violent rain, Gr. *βροχο*. See *Rain*.

As the oriental word signifies to bless, and to reproach or curse, so in Latin the same word *precor* signifies to supplicate good or evil, and *precis* signifies a prayer and a curse. See *Imprecate*. Class Brg. No. 3, and see No. 4. 6. 7. 8.]

1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable; to entreat; to supplicate.

Pray for them who despitely use you and persecute you. *Matt. v.*

2. To petition; to ask, as for a favor; as in application to a legislative body.

3. In *worship*, to address the Supreme Being with solemnity and reverence, with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for relief, and thanksgiving for blessings received.

When thou *prayest*, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, *pray* to thy Father who is in secret, and thy Father who seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly. *Matt. vi.*

1. *Pray* that is, I *pray* you tell me, or let me know, is a common mode of introducing a question.

PRAY, *v. t.* To supplicate; to entreat; to urge.

We *pray* you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. 2 Cor. v.

2. In *worship*, to supplicate; to implore; to ask with reverence and humility.

Repent therefore of this thy wickedness, and *pray* God, if perhaps the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee. Acts vii.

3. To petition. The plaintiff *prays* judgment of the court.

He that will have the benefit of this act, must *pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

4. To ask or intreat in ceremony or form.

Pray my colleague Antonius I may speak with him. *B. Jonson.*

[In most instances, this verb is transitive only by ellipsis. To *pray* God, is used for to *pray* to God; to *pray* a prohibition, is to *pray* for a prohibition, &c.]

To *pray* in aid, in law, is to call in for help one who has interest in the cause.

PRAYER, *n.* In a general sense, the act of asking for a favor, and particularly with earnestness.

In *worship*, a solemn address to the Supreme Being, consisting of adoration, or an expression of our sense of God's glorious perfections, confession of our sins, supplication for mercy and forgiveness, intercession for blessings on others, and thanksgiving, or an expression of gratitude to God for his mercies and benefits. A *prayer* however may consist of a single petition, and it may be extemporaneous, written or printed.

3. A formula of church service, or of worship, public or private.

1. Practice of supplication.

As he is famed for mildness, peace and *prayer*. *Shak.*

2. That part of a memorial or petition to a public body, which specifies the request or thing desired to be done or granted, as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons for the grant. We say, the *prayer* of the petition is that the petitioner may be discharged from arrest.

PRAYER-BOOK, *n.* A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private. *Swift.*

PRAYERFUL, *a.* Devotional; given to *prayer*; as a *prayerful* frame of mind.

2. Using much *prayer*.

PRAYERFULLY, *adv.* With much *prayer*.

PRAYERLESS, *a.* Not using *prayer*; habitually neglecting the duty of *prayer* to God; as a *prayerless* family.

PRAYERLESSNESS, *n.* Total or habitual neglect of *prayer*. *T. H. Skinner.*

PRAYING, *ppr.* Asking; supplicating.

PRAYINGLY, *adv.* With supplication to God.

PRE, an English prefix, is the *L.* *pre*, before, probably a contracted word; *Russ.* *pro*. It expresses priority of time or rank. It may be radically the same as the Italian *prode*, the *prave* of a ship; *prode*, profit, also valiant, whence *process*, from some root signifying to advance. It sometimes signifies beyond, and may be rendered very, as in *prepotent*.

PREACH, *v. i.* [*D.* *precken*; *Fr.* *precher*, *for preacher*; *Arm.* *precurin* or *precca*; *W. preg*, a greeting; *pregeth*, a sermon; *pregethu*, to preach, derived from the noun, and the noun from *rheg*, a sending out, utterance, a gift, a curse, imprecation; *rhegu*, to send out, to give or consign, to curse; *Heb.* Ch. Ar. *ב* *ר* *א* *פ* *ר* *ע*, a crier, *Sax.* *frico* or *fyrece*, a crier. This is from the same root as *pray*, *L.* *precor*, and with *s* prefixed, gives the *G.* *spreechen*, *D.* *spreeken*, Sw. *spraeka*, to speak; Dan. *sprege*, speech. Class Brg. No. 2. 3. 4. 5.]

1. To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture. The word is usually applied to such discourses as are formed from a text of Scripture. This is the modern sense of *preach*.

2. To discourse on the gospel way of salvation and exhort to repentance; to discourse on evangelical truths and exhort to a belief of them and acceptance of the terms of salvation. This was the extemporaneous manner of preaching pursued by Christ and his apostles. *Matt. iv. x.*

Acts x. xiv.

PREACH, *v. t.* To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses.

What ye hear in the ear, that *preach* ye on the house-tops. *Matt. x.*

The Lord hath anointed me to *preach* good tidings to the meek. Is. lxi.

2. To inculcate in public discourses.

I have *preached* righteousness in the great congregation. *Ps. xl.*

He oft to them *preach'd* Conversion and repentance. *Milton.*

To *preach* Christ or Christ crucified, to announce Christ as the only Savior, and his atonement as the only ground of acceptance with God. 1 Cor. i.

To *preach* up, to discourse in favor of.

Can they *preach* up equality of birth? *Dryden.*

PREACH, *n.* A religious discourse. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

PREACHED, *pp.* Proclaimed; announced in public discourse; inculcated.

PREACHER, *n.* One who discourses publicly on religious subjects. *Bacon.*

2. One that inculcates any thing with earnestness.

No *preacher* is listened to but time. *Swift.*

PREACHERSHIP, *n.* The office of a preacher. [*Not used.*] *Hull.*

PREACHING, *ppr.* Proclaiming; publishing in discourse; inculcating.

PREACHING, *n.* The act of preaching; a public religious discourse. *Milner.*

PREACHMAN, *n.* A preacher; in contempt. *Hovell.*

PREACHMENT, *n.* A discourse or sermon; in contempt; a discourse affectually solemn. *Shak.*

PREACQUAINTANCE, *n.* Previous acquaintance or knowledge. *Harris.*

PREACQUAINTED, *a.* Previously acquainted. *Sheridan.*

PREADAMITE, *n.* [*pre*, before, and *Adam*.] An inhabitant of the earth that lived before Adam. *Percy.*

PREADAMITIC, *a.* Designating what existed before Adam; as fictitious *preadamitic* periods. *Kirwan.*

PREADMINISTRATION, *n.* Previous administration. *Pearson.*

PREADMONISH, *v. t.* To admonish previously.

PREADMONITION, *n.* Previous warning or admonition.

PREAMBLE, *n.* [It. *preambolo*; Sp. *preambulo*; Fr. *preambule*; L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, to go.]

1. Something previous; introduction to a discourse or writing.

2. The introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law. *Encyc. Dryden.*

PREAMBLE, *v. t.* To preface; to introduce with previous remarks. *Fellham.*

PREAMBULARY, *a.* Previous; introductory. [Vol. *us. ed.*] *Brown.*

PREAMBULATE, *v. i.* [L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, to walk.] To walk or go before. *Jordan.*

PREAMBULATION, *n.* A preamble. [Vol. *in us.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A walking or going before.

PREAMBULATORY, *a.* Going before; preceding. *Taylor.*

PREAPPREHENSION, *n.* [See *Apprehend.*] An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*

PRESSE, *n.* Press; crowd. [Vol. *us. ed.*] *Chapman.*

PRESASING, *ppr. or a.* Crowding. [Vol. *us. ed.*] *Spenser.*

PREAUDIENCE, *n.* [See *Audience.*] Precedence or rank at the bar among lawyers; right of previous audience. *Blackstone.*

PREBEND, *n.* [It. *prebenda*, prebend, provision; Sp. *prebenda*; Fr. *prebende*, from L. *præbendo*, to afford, to allow.]

1. The stipend or maintenance granted out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church. Prebends are *simple* or *dignitary*; *simple*, when they are restricted to the revenue only, and *dignitary*, when they have jurisdiction annexed to them. *Encyc.*

2. A prebendary. [Vol. *in us.*] *Bacon.*

PREBENDAL, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend. *Chesterfield.*

PREBENDARY, *n.* [Fr. *prebendier.*] An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; the stipendiary of a cathedral church. *Swift.*

A prebendary differs from a canon in this; the prebendary receives his prebend in consideration of his officiating in the church; the canon merely in consequence of his being received into the cathedral or college. *Encyc.*

PREBENDARYSHIP, *n.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry. *Wotton.*

PRECARIOUS, *a.* [L. *precarius*, from *precari*, to pray or entreat; primarily, depending on request, or on the will of another.]

1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another. A privilege depending on another's will is *precarious*, or held by a *precarious* tenure. *Addison.*

2. Uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events. Temporal prosperity is

precarious; personal advantages, health, strength and beauty are all *precarious*, depending on a thousand accidents. *Rogers.*

We say also, the weather is *precarious*; a phrase in which we depart not more from the primary sense of the word, than we do in a large part of all the words in the language.

PRECARIOUSLY, *adv.* At the will or pleasure of others; dependently; by an uncertain tenure; as, he sits *precariously*. *Lesley. Pope.*

PRECARIOUSNESS, *n.* Uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others, or on unknown events; as the *precariousness* of life or health.

PRECATIVE, *a.* [L. *precator*, to pray.] **PRECATORY**, *a.* Suppliant; beseeching. *Harris. Hopkins.*

PRECAUTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *precautus*, *præcaeo*; *præ*, before, and *caeo*, to take care.]

Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good in possession. *Addison.*

PRECAUTION, *v. t.* To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good. *Locke.*

PRECAUTIONAL, *a.* Preventive of mischief. *Montague.*

PRECAUTIONARY, *a.* Containing previous caution; as *precautionary* advice or admonition.

2. Proceeding from previous caution; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good; as *precautionary* measures.

PRECEDANEOUS, *a.* [from *precede*, L. *præcedo*.]

Preceding; antecedent; anterior. [Vol. *us. ed.*] *Hale.*

PRECEDE, *v. t.* [L. *præcedo*; *præ*, before, and *cedo*, to move.]

1. To go before in the order of time. The corruption of morals *precedes* the ruin of a state.

2. To go before in rank or importance.

3. To cause something to go before; to make to take place in prior time.

It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration. [Unusual.] *Kent.*

PRECEDED, *pp.* Being gone before.

PRECEDENCE, *n.* The act or state of *precedency*; *going* before; priority in time; as the *precedence* of one event to another.

2. The state of going or being before in rank or dignity or the place of honor; the right to a more honorable place in public processions, in seats or in the civilities of life. *Precedence* depends on the order of nature or rank established by God himself, as that due to age; or on courtesy, custom or political distinction, as that due to a governor or senator, who, though younger in years, takes rank of a subordinate officer, though older; or it is settled by authority, as in Great Britain. In the latter case, violation of the right of *precedence* is actionable. *Precedence* went in truck, and he was contempt whose purse was so. *Conover.*

3. The foremost in ceremony. *Milton.*

1. Superiority; superior importance or influence.

Which of the different desires has *precedency* in determining the will to the next action. *Locke.*

PRECEDENT, *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent; as *precedent* services; a *precedent* fault of the will.

The word, or any part thereof, could not be *precedent* to the creation of man. *Hale.*

1. *Precedent condition*, in law, is a condition which must happen or be performed before an estate or some right can vest, and on failure of which the estate or right is defeated. *Blackstone.*

PRECEDENT, *n.* Something done or said, that may serve or be adduced as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

2. In law, a judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases; or any proceeding or course of proceedings which may serve for a rule in subsequent cases of a like nature.

PRECEDENTED, *a.* Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind.

PRECEDENTLY, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

PRECELLENCE, *n.* Excellence. [Vol. *in us.*] *Sheldon.*

PRECENTOR, *n.* [Low L. *præcentor*; Fr. *precenteur*; It. *precentore*; L. *præ*, before, and *cento*, to sing.]

The leader of the choir in a cathedral; called also the chanter or master of the choir. *Encyc.*

PRECEPT, *n.* [Fr. *precepte*; Sp. *precepto*; It. *precepto*; L. *præceptum*, from *præcipio*, to command; *præ*, before, and *capio*, to take.]

1. In a *general sense*, any commandment or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; but applied particularly to commands respecting moral conduct. The ten commandments are so many *precepts* for the regulation of our moral conduct.

No arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

2. In *late*, a command or mandate in writing. *Encyc.*

PRECEPTIAL, *a.* Consisting of precepts. [Vol. *in us.*] *Shak.*

PRECEPTIVE, *n.* A precept. [Vol. *in us.*] *Hall.*

PRECEPTIVE, *a.* [L. *præceptivus*.] Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct; containing precepts; as the *preceptive* parts of the Scriptures.

2. Directing in moral conduct; giving rules or directions; didactic.

The lesson given us here is *preceptive* to us. *L'Estrange.*

Preceptive poetry. *Encyc.*

PRECEPTOR, *n.* [L. *præceptor*. See *Precept*.]

1. In a *general sense*, a teacher; an instructor.

2. In a *restricted sense*, the teacher of a school; sometimes, the principal teacher of an academy or other seminary.

PRECEPTORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor. *Lil. Magazine.*

PRECEPTORY, *a.* Giving precepts. *Anderson.*

PRECEPTORY, *n.* A subordinate religious house where instruction was given.

PRECESION, *n.* [Fr. *precession*; It. *precessione*; from the L. *præcessus*, *præcedo*, to go before.]

1. Literally, the act of going before, but in this sense rarely or never used.

2. In astronomy, the *precession of the equinoxes*, is an annual motion of the equinox, or point when the ecliptic intersects the equator, to the westward, amounting to 50". This precession was discovered by Hipparchus, a century and a half before the christian era, though it is alleged, that the astronomers of India had discovered it long before. At that time, the point of the autumnal equinox was about six degrees to the eastward of the star called *spica virginis*. In 1750, that is, about nineteen hundred years after, this point was observed to be about 20° 21' westward of that star. Hence it appears that the equinoctial points will make an entire revolution in about 25,745 years.

PRECINCT, *n.* [L. *præcinctus*, *præcingo*, to encinct; *præ* and *cingo*, to surround or gird.]

1. The limit, bound or exterior line encompassing a place; as the *precincts* of light.

2. Bounds of jurisdiction, or the whole territory comprehended within the limits of authority.

Take the body of A B, if to be found within your *precincts*.
Technical Law.

3. A territorial district or division.

It is to be observed that this word is generally used in the plural, except in the third sense.

In case of non-acceptance [of the collector] the parish or *precinct* shall proceed to a new choice.
Law of Massachusetts.

PRECIOUSLY, for *preciousness* or value, not used.

PRECIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *precieux*; L. *præciosus*, from *præcium*, price. See *Praise*.]

1. Of great price; costly; as a *precious* stone.

2. Of great value or worth; very valuable. She is more *precious* than rubies. Prov. iii.

3. Highly valued; much esteemed. The word of the Lord was *precious* in those days; there was no open vision. 1 Sam. iii.

4. Worthless; in irony and contempt. *Locke.*

Precious metals, gold and silver, so called on account of their value.

PRECIOUSLY, *adv.* Valuably; to a great price.

2. Contemptibly; in irony.

PRECIOUSNESS, *n.* Valuableness; great value; high price. *Wilkins.*

PRECIPE, *n.* *pres'ipy*. [L. *præcipio*. See *Precept*.]

In *law*, a writ commanding the defendant to do a certain thing, or to show cause to the contrary; giving him his choice to redress the injury or to stand the suit.

PRECIPICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *præcipitium*, from *præceps*, headlong; *præ*, forward, and *ceps*, for *caput*, head. See *Chief*.]

1. Strictly, a falling headlong; hence, a steep descent of land; a fall or descent of land, perpendicular or nearly so. Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew. *Dryden.*

2. A steep descent, in general.

In the breaking of the waves there is even a *precipice*. *Bacon.*
 Swilt down the *precipice* of time it goes. *Dryden.*

PRECIPIENT, *a.* [L. *præcipiens*. See *Precept*.] Commanding; directing.

PRECIPIABILITY, *n.* [from *precipitabile*.] The quality or state of being precipitable.

PRECIPIABLE, *a.* [from L. *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong.]

That may be precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

PRECIPIANCE, *s.* [from *precipitans*.]

PRECIPIANCY, *s.* *n.* Headlong hurry; rash haste; haste in resolving, forming an opinion or executing a purpose without due deliberation.

Hurried on by the *precipitance* of youth. *Swift.*
 Rashness and *precipitance* of judgment. *Watts.*

3. Hurry; great haste in going. *Milton.*

PRECIPIANT, *a.* [L. *præcipitans*, *præcipio*, from *præceps*, headlong.]

1. Falling or rushing headlong; rushing down with velocity. They leave their little lives Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *Philips.*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste. Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold, *Precipitant* in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

3. Rashly hurried or hasty; as *precipitant* rebellion. *K. Charles.*

4. Unexpectedly brought on or hastened. *Taylor.*

PRECIPIANT, *n.* In chemistry, a liquor, which when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom in a concrete state. *Encyc.*

PRECIPIANTLY, *adv.* With great haste; with rash unadvised haste; with tumultuous hurry. *Milton.*

PRECIPIATE, *v. t.* [L. *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong. See *Precipice*.]

1. To throw headlong; as, he *precipitated* himself from a rock. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To urge or press with eagerness or violence; as, to *precipitate* a flight. *Dryden.*

3. To hasten. Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions. *Harey.*

4. To hurry blindly or rashly. If they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

5. To throw to the bottom of a vessel; as a substance in solution. All metals may be *precipitated* by alkaline salts. *Encyc.*

PRECIPIATE, *v. i.* To fall headlong. *Shak.*

2. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment, or any substance in solution. *Bacon.*

3. To hasten without preparation. *Bacon.*

PRECIPIATE, *a.* Falling, flowing or rushing with steep descent. *Prior.*

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Prior.*

2. Headlong; over hasty; rashly hasty; as, the king was too *precipitate* in declaring war.

3. Adopted with haste or without due deliberation; hasty; as a *precipitate* measure.

4. Hasty; violent; terminating speedily in death; as a *precipitate* ease of disease. *Arbutnot.*

PRECIPIATE, *n.* A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent and thrown to the bottom of the vessel by pouring another liquor upon it.

Precipitate red, the red oxyd or peroxyd Red *precipitate*, } of mercury. *Thomson.*

PRECIPIATED, *pp.* Hurried; lusted rashly; thrown headlong.

PRECIPIATEDLY, *adv.* Headlong; with steep descent.

2. Hastily; with rash haste; without due caution. Neither praise nor censure *precipitately*.

PRECIPIATING, *ppr.* Throwing headlong; hurrying; hastening rashly.

PRECIPIATION, *n.* [L. *præcipitatio*.]

1. The act of throwing headlong. *Shak.*

2. A falling, flowing or rushing down with violence and rapidity. The hurry, *precipitation* and rapid motion of the water. *Woodward.*

3. Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; rapid movement. The *precipitation* of inexperience is often restrained by shame. *Rambler.*

4. The act or operation of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution by its menstruum. *Precipitation* is often effected by a double elective attraction. *Encyc.*

PRECIPIATOR, *n.* One that urges on with vehemence or rashness. *Hammond.*

PRECIPITOUS, *a.* [L. *præcipitosus*.] Very steep; as a *precipitous* cliff or mountain.

2. Headlong; directly or rapidly descending; as a *precipitous* fall. *K. Charles.*

3. Hasty; rash; heady. Advice unsafe, *precipitous* and bold. *Dryden.*

PRECIPITOUSLY, *adv.* With steep descent; in violent haste.

PRECIPITOUSNESS, *n.* Steepness of descent.

2. Rash haste. *Hammond.*

PRECISE, *a.* [L. *præcisus*, from *præcido*, to cut off; *præ* and *cedo*; literally, cut or pared away, that is, pared to smoothness or exactness.]

1. Exact; nice; definite; having determinate limitations; not loose, vague, uncertain or equivocal; as *precise* rules of morality; *precise* directions for life and conduct.

The law in this point is *precise*. *Bacon.*
 For the hour *precise* *Milton.*
 Exacts our parting.

2. Formal; superstitiously exact; excessively nice; punctilious in conduct or ceremony. *Addison.*

PRECISELY, *adv.* Exactly; nicely; accurately; in exact conformity to truth or to a model. The ideas are *precisely* expressed. The time of an eclipse may be *precisely* determined by calculation.

When more of these orders than one are to be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another. *Hutton.*

2. With excess of formality; with scrupulous exactness or punctiousness in behavior or ceremony.

PRECISENESS, *n.* Exactness; rigid nicety; as the *preciseness* of words or expressions.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in handling them, not to sever them with too much *preciseness*.

2. Excessive regard to forms or rules; rigid formality.

PRECISIAN, *n. s* as *z*. One that limits or restrains. *Shak.*

2. One who is rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules.

Drayton. Watts.

PRECISIANISM, *n.* Excessive exactness; superstitious rigor. *Millon.*

[These two words are, I believe, little used, or not at all.]

PRECISION, *n. s* as *z*. [*Fr.* from *L. precisio*.] Exact limitation; exactness; accuracy. *Precision* in the use of words is a prime excellence in discourse; it is indispensable in controversy, in legal instruments and in mathematical calculations. Neither perspicuity nor *precision* should be sacrificed to ornament.

PRECISIVE, *a.* Exactly limiting by separating what is not relative to the purpose; as *precisive* abstraction. *Watts.*

PRECLUDE, *v. t.* [*L. praeccludo*; *pra*, before, and *cludo*, *claudo*, to shut.]

1. To prevent from entering by previously shutting the passage, or by any previous measures; hence, to hinder from access, possession or enjoyment. Sin, by its very nature, *precludes* the sinner from heaven; it *precludes* the enjoyment of God's favor; or it *precludes* the favor of God.

The valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins. *Darwin.*

2. To prevent from happening or taking place.

PRECLUDED, *pp.* Hindered from entering or enjoyment; debarred from something by previous obstacles.

PRECLUDING, *ppr.* Shutting out; preventing from access or possession or from having place.

PRECLUSION, *n. s* as *z*. The act of shutting out or preventing from access or possession; the state of being prevented from entering, possession or enjoyment.

Rambler.

PRECLUSIVE, *a.* Shutting out, or tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles. *Burke.*

PRECLUSIVELY, *adv.* With hindrance by anticipation.

PRECOCIOSUS, *a.* [*L. praecox*; *pra*, before, and *coquo*, to cook or prepare.]

1. Ripe before the proper or natural time; as *precocious* trees. *Brown.*

2. Premature.

PRECOCIOSNESS, } *n.* Rapid growth
PRECOCIETY, } and ripeness
before the usual time; prematureness. *Howell.*

I cannot learn that he gave, in his youth, any evidence of that *precocity* which sometimes distinguishes uncommon genius.

Wirt's Life of P. Henry.

PRECOGITATE, *v. t.* [*L. praecogito*; *pra* and *cogito*.]

To consider or contrive beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

PRECOGITATION, *n.* Previous thought or consideration. *Dict.*

PRECOGNITA. [*See Praecognita.*]

PRECOGNITION, *n.* [*L. pra*, before, and *cognitio*, knowledge.]

1. Previous knowledge; antecedent examination. *Fotherby.*

2. In *Stoics law*, an examination of witnesses to a criminal act, before a judge, justice of the peace or sheriff, before the prosecution of the offender, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable the prosecutor to set forth the facts in the libel. *Encyc.*

PRECOMPOSE, *v. t.* [*See Compose.*] To compose beforehand. *Johnson.*

PRECOMPOSED, *pp.* Composed beforehand.

PRECOMPOSING, *ppr.* Composing beforehand.

PRECONCEIT, *n.* [*See Preconceive.*] An opinion or notion previously formed. *Hooker.*

PRECONCEIVE, *v. t.* [*L. pra*, before, and *concipio*, to conceive.]

To form a conception or opinion beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea. In a dead plan, the way seems the longer, because the eye has *preconceived* it shorter than the truth. *Bacon.*

PRECONCEIVED, *pp.* Conceived beforehand; previously formed; as *preconceived* opinions; *preconceived* ends or purposes. *South.*

PRECONCEIVING, *ppr.* Conceiving or forming beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION, *n.* Conception or opinion previously formed. *Hakevall.*

PRECONCERT, *v. t.* [*pre* and *concert*.] To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

PRECONCERTED, *pp.* Previously concerted or settled. *Warton.*

PRECONCERTING, *ppr.* Contriving and settling beforehand.

PRECONCIATION, *n.* [*L. praconium*, from *praeco*, a crier.]

A publishing by proclamation, or a proclamation. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

PRECONSIGN, *v. t.* [*pre* and *consign*.] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

PRECONSTITUTE, *v. t.* [*pre* and *constitute*.]

To constitute or establish beforehand.

PRECONSTITUTED, *pp.* Previously established beforehand. *Foley.*

PRECONSTITUTING, *ppr.* Constituting beforehand.

PRECONTRACT, *n.* [*pre* and *contract*.]

A contract previous to another. *Shak.*

PRECONTRACT, *v. t.* To contract or stipulate previously.

PRECONTRACT, *v. i.* To make a previous contract or agreement.

PRECONTRACTED, *pp.* Previously contracted or stipulated; previously engaged by contract; as a woman *precontracted* to another man. *Ayliffe.*

PRECONTRACTING, *ppr.* Stipulating or covenanting beforehand.

PRECURSE, *n. praecurs'* [*L. praecursus*, *praecursus*; *pra* and *curro*, to run.]

A forerunning. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRECURSOR, *n.* [*L. praecursor*, supra.] A forerunner; a harbinger; he or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach; as *Jove's lightnings*, the *precursors* of thunder. *Shak.*

A cloud in the southwest, in winter, is often the *precursor* of a snow storm. A hazy atmosphere in the west, at sunset, is often the *precursor* of a cloudy or of a rainy day. *U. Stotes.*

Evil thoughts are the invisible, airy *precursors* of all the storms and tempests of the soul. *Buckminster.*

PRECURSORY, *a.* Preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow; as *precursory* symptoms of a fever. *Med. Repos.*

PRECURSORY, *n.* An introduction. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

PREDACEOUS, *a.* [*L. pradaceus*, from *prada*, prey, spoil.]

Living by prey. *Derham.*

PREDAL, *a.* [*L. prada*, prey.] Pertaining to prey. *Bayle.*

2. Practicing plunder.

PREDATORY, *a.* [*L. pradatorius*, from *prada*, prey.]

1. Plundering; pillaging; characterized by plundering; practicing rapine; as a *predatory* war; a *predatory* excursion; a *predatory* party.

2. Hungry; ravenous; as *predatory* spirits or appetite. [*Hardly allowable.*] *Sharon.*

PREDECASE, *v. i.* [*pre* and *decase*.] To die before. *Shak.*

PREDECASED, *a.* Dead before. *Shak.*

PREDICESOR, *n.* [*Fr. predcesseur*; *L. pra* and *decado*, to depart.]

A person who has preceded another in the same office. The king, the president, the judge, or the magistrate, follows the steps of his *predecessor*, or he does not imitate the example of his *predecessor*. It is distinguished from *ancestor*, who is of the same blood; but it may perhaps be sometimes used for it. *Hooker. Addison.*

PREDESIGN, *v. t.* To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine.

PREDESIGNED, *pp.* Purposed or determined previously. *Mitford.*

PREDESIGNING, *ppr.* Designing previously.

PREDESTINARIAN, *n.* [*See Predestinate*.]

One that believes in the doctrine of *predestination*. *Walton.*

PREDDESTINATE, *a.* Predestinated; fore-ordained. *Barnet.*

PREDESTINATE, *v. t.* [*fr. predestinare*; *Fr. predestiner*; *L. praedestino*; *pra* and *destino*, to appoint.]

To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. *Rom. viii.*

Having *predestinated* us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself. *Eph. i.*

PREDESTINATED, *pp.* Predetermined; foreordained; decreed.

PREDESTINATING, *ppr.* Foreordaining; decreeing; appointing beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

2. Holding predestination.

And picks up his *predestinating* ears. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINATION, *n.* The act of decreeing or foreordaining events; the decree of God by which he hath, from eternity, unchangeably appointed or determined whatever comes to pass. It is used particularly in theology to denote the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery. *Encyc.*

Predestination is a part of the unchangeable plan of the divine government; or in other words, the unchangeable purpose of an unchangeable God.

PREDESTINATOR, *n.* Properly, one that foreordains.

2. One that holds to predestination. *Cowley.*
PREDESTINE, *v. t.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

And bid *predestined* empires rise and fall. *Prior.*

PREDETERMINE, *a.* Determined beforehand; as the *predeterminate* counsel of God. *Parkhurst.*

PREDETERMINATION, *n.* [See *Predetermine*.]

1. Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand; as the *predetermination* of God's will. *Hammond.*

2. Premonition; that concurrence of God which determines men in their actions. *Encyc.*

PREDETERMINE, *v. t.* [*pre* and *determine*.]

1. To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or counsel.

If God foresees events, he must have *predetermined* them. *Hale.*

2. To settle by previous decree.

PREDIAL, *a.* [*pre*, *predial*, from *L. pradium*, a farm or estate.]

1. Consisting of land or farms; real estate. *Ayliffe.*

2. Attached to land or farms; as *predial* slaves. *Encyc.*

3. Growing or issuing from land; as *predial* tithes.

PREDICABILITY, *n.* [from *predicable*.] The quality of being predicable, or capable of being affirmed of something, or attributed to something. *Reid.*

PREDICABLE, *a.* [*L. predicabilis*, from *predico*, to affirm; *pre* and *dicō*, to say.]

That may be affirmed of something; that may be attributed to. Animal is *predicable* of man. Intelligence is not *predicable* of plants. More or less is not *predicable* of a circle or of a square. Whiteness is not *predicable* of time.

PREDICABLE, *n.* One of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. Genus, species, difference, property, and accident are the five *predicables*. *Watts.*

PREDICAMENT, *n.* [Fr. from *L. predicamentum*, from *predico*, to affirm.]

1. In logic, a category; a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under any genus. The school philosophers distribute all the objects of our thoughts and ideas into genera or classes, which the Greeks call *categories*, and the Latins *predicamenta*. Aristotle made ten categories, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation and habit. *Encyc.*

2. Class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; particular situation or state. *Shak.*

We say, the country is in a singular *predicament*.

PREDICAMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to a predicament. *Hale.*

PREDICANT, *n.* [*L. predicans, predicatio*.] One that affirms any thing.

PREDICATE, *v. t.* [*L. predicō; pre* and *dicō*, to say.]

To affirm one thing of another; as, to *predicate* whiteness of snow. Reason may be *predicated* of man.

PREDICATE, *v. i.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation. *Hale.*

PREDICATE, *n.* In logic, that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject. In these propositions, "paper is white," "ink is not white," whiteness is the *predicate* affirmed of paper, and denied of ink. *Watts.*

PREDICATION, *n.* [*L. predicatio*.] Affirmation of something, or the act of affirming one thing of another. *Locke.*

PREDICATORY, *a.* Affirmative; positive. *Ep. Hall.*

PREDICT, *v. t.* [*L. predictus, predictio; pre*, before, and *dicō*, to tell.]

To foretell; to tell beforehand something that is to happen. Moses *predicted* the dispersion of the Israelites. Christ *predicted* the destruction of Jerusalem.

PREDICTED, *pp.* Foretold; told before the event.

PREDICTING, *ppr.* Foretelling.

PREDICTION, *n.* [*L. predictio*.] A foretelling; a previous declaration of a future event; prophecy. The fulfillment of the *predictions* of the prophets is considered to be a strong argument in favor of the divine origin of the Scriptures.

PREDICTIVE, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic. *More.*

PREDICTOR, *n.* A foreteller; one who prophesies. *Swift.*

PREDIGESTION, *n.* [*pre* and *digestion*.] Too hasty digestion. *Bacon.*

Predigestion fills the body with crudities.

PREDILECTION, *n.* [Fr.; *it. predilezione; L. pre*, before, and *dilectus, digito*, to love.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something. *Watson.*

PREDISPOSE, *n.* That which predisposes.

PREDISPOSE, *v. t. s* as *z.* [*pre* and *dispose*.] 1. To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition to; as, to *predispose* the mind or temper to friendship. *South.*

2. To fit or adapt previously; as, debility *predisposes* the body to disease.

PREDISPOSED, *pp.* Previously inclined or adapted.

PREDISPOSING, *ppr.* Inclining or adapting beforehand.

2. *a.* Tending or able to give predisposition or liability; as the *predisposing* causes of disease.

PREDISPOSITION, *n.* Previous inclination or propensity to any thing; *applied to the mind*.

2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression or purpose; *applied to matter*; as the *predisposition* of the body to disease; as the *predisposition* of the seasons to generate diseases. *Wiseman. Bacon.*

PREDOMINANCE, } [See *Predomi-*
PREDOMINANCY, } *n.* [See *Predomi-*
nant.]

1. Prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, influence or authority; ascendancy; as the *predominance* of a red color in a body of various colors; the *predominance* of love or anger among the passions; the *predominance* of self-interest over all other considerations; the *predominance* of imperial authority in the confederacy.

2. In *astrology*, the superior influence of a planet.

PREDOMINANT, *a.* [Fr. *predominant*; *It. predominante*; *L. pre* and *dominans*; *dominor*, to rule.]

Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence or authority; ascendant; ruling; controlling; as a *predominant* color; *predominant* beauty or excellence; a *predominant* passion.

Those helps—were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Foul subversion is *predominant*. *Shak.*

PREDOMINANTLY, *adv.* With superior strength or influence. *Brown.*

PREDOMINATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *predominer*; Sp. *predominar*; *It. predominare*; *L. pre*, before, and *dominor*, to rule, from *dominus*, lord.]

To prevail; to surpass in strength, influence or authority; to be superior; to have controlling influence. In some persons, the love of money *predominates* over all other passions; in others, ambition or the love of fame *predominates*; in most men, self-interest *predominates* over patriotism and philanthropy.

So much did love 'er executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*

The rays reflected less obliquely *predominate* over the rest. *Newton.*

PREDOMINATE, *v. t.* To rule over.

PREDOMINATING, *ppr.* Having superior strength or influence; ruling; controlling.

PREDOMINATION, *n.* Superior strength or influence. *Brown.*

PRE-ELECT, *v. t.* [*pre* and *elect*.] To choose or elect beforehand. *Dict.*

PRE-ELECTION, *n.* Choice or election by previous determination of the will. *Frideaux.*

PRE-EMINENCE, *n.* [Fr.; *it. preeminenza; pre* and *eminence*.]

1. Superiority in excellence; distinction in something commendable; as *pre-eminence* in honor or virtue; *pre-eminence* in eloquence, in legal attainments or in medical skill.

The *preeminence* of christianity to any other religious scheme— *Addison.*

2. Precedence; priority of place; superiority in rank or dignity. That in all things he might have the *preeminence*. *Col. i.*

Painful *preeminence*! yourself to view
Above life's weakness and its conforts too. *Pope.*

3. Superiority of power or influence. *Hooker.*

4. Sometimes in a bad sense; as *pre-eminence* in guilt or crime.

PRE-EMINENT, *a.* [Fr. *pre* and *eminent*; *L. pre*, before, and *eminens, eminco*. See *Menace*.]

1. Superior in excellence; distinguished for something commendable or honorable. In goodness and in power *preeminent*. *Milton*.
2. Surpassing others in evil or bad qualities; as *pre-eminent* in crime or guilt.
- PRE-EMINENTLY, *adv.* In a preeminent degree; with superiority or distinction above others; as *pre-eminently* wise or good.
2. In a bad sense; as *pre-eminently* guilty.
- PRE-EMPTION, *n.* [*L. pra, before, and emptio, a buying; emo, to buy.*] The act of purchasing before others.
2. The right of purchasing before others. Prior discovery of unoccupied land gives the discoverer the prior right of occupancy. Prior discovery of land inhabited by savages is held to give the discoverer the *pre-emption*, or right of purchase before others.
3. Formerly, in *England*, the privilege or prerogative enjoyed by the king, of buying provisions for his household in preference to others, abolished by statute 19. Charles II.
- PREEN, *n.* [*Scot. prein, prin, a pen; Dan. preen, the point of a graving tool, a bodkin; D. priem, a pin, a spike; G. pfrieme, a punch.*] These are probably the same word, a little varied.]
- A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.
- PREEN, *v. t.* [*Scot. prayne, prunig; Chaucer, proine.*] This word is probably the same as the foregoing, denoting the use of the beak in cleaning and composing the feathers. So *pickit*, in Chaucer, is from *pic, pick*.
- He kembeth him; he *proineth* him and *pickit*. *Cant. Tales, 985.*
- If not, the word may be contracted from the *Fr. provigner*, to propagate vines by laying cuttings in the ground.]
- To clean, compose and dress the feathers, as fowls, to enable them to glide more easily through the air or water. For this purpose they are furnished with two glands on their rump, which secrete an oily substance into a bag, from which they draw it with the bill and spread it over their feathers. *Bailey. Encyc.*
- PRE-ENGAGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. engager.*] To engage by previous contract.
- To U. specus by his friends his suit he mov'd, But he was *pre-engag'd* by former ties. *Dryden.*
2. To engage or attach by previous influence.
- The world has the unhappy advantage of *pre-engaging* our passions. *Rogers.*
3. To engage beforehand.
- PRE-ENGAGED, *pp.* Previously engaged by contract or influence.
- PRE-ENGAGEMENT, *n.* Prior engagement; as by stipulation or promise. A would accept my invitation, but for his *pre-engagement* to B.
2. Any previous attachment binding the will or affections.
- My *pre-engagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*
- PRE-ENGAGING, *pp.* Previously engaging.

- PRE-ENING, *pp.* Cleaning and composing the feathers, as fowls.
- PRE-ESTABLISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. establish.*] To establish or settle beforehand.
- PRE-ESTABLISHED, *pp.* Previously established. *Cowenry.*
- PRE-ESTABLISHING, *pp.* Settling or ordaining beforehand.
- PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, *n.* Settlement beforehand.
- PRE-EXAMINATION, *n.* Previous examination.
- PRE-EXAMINE, *v. t.* To examine beforehand.
- PRE-EXIST, *v. i.* [*Fr. exist.*] To exist beforehand or before something else. It has been believed by many philosophers that the souls of men *pre-exist*, that is, exist before the formation of the body.
- PRE-EXISTENCE, *n.* Existence previous to something else.
- Wisdom declares her antiquity and *pre-existence* to all the works of this earth. *Burnet.*
2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed; as *a tent of eastern sages.* *Addison.*
- PRE-EXISTENT, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.
- What mortal knows his *pre-existent* state? *Pope.*
- PRE-EXISTIMATION, *n.* Previous estimate. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
- PRE-EXISTING, *pp.* Previously existing.
- PRE-EXPECTATION, *n.* Previous expectation. [*Qu. is not this tautology?*] *Gerard.*
- PREFACE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. praefatio; pra, before, and for, fari, fatus, to speak.*] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay, intended to inform the hearer or reader of the main design, or in general, of whatever is necessary to the understanding of the discourse, book or essay; a proem; an introduction or series of preliminary remarks. *Milton.*
- PREFACE, *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks; as, to *preface* a book or discourse. The advocate *prefaced* his argument with a history of the case.
2. To face; to cover; as *a ludicrous sense.* *Not prefacing* old rags with plush. *Cleveland.*
- PREFACE, *v. i.* To say something introductory. *Spectator.*
- PREFACED, *pp.* Introduced with preliminary observations.
- PREFACER, *n.* The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*
- PREFACING, *pp.* Introducing with preliminary remarks.
- PREFATORY, *a.* Pertaining to a preface; introductory to a book, essay or discourse. *Dryden.*
- PREFECT, *n.* [*L. praefectus; pra, before, and factus, made; but directly from praefectus, praefectus.*]
1. In *ancient Rome*, a chief magistrate who governed a city or province in the absence of the king, consul or emperor. *Encyc.*
2. A governor, commander, chief magistrate or superintendent. *Hammond. Addison.*

- PREFECTSHIP, } The office of a chief
PREFECTURE, } ⁿ magistrate, commander or vicerey.
2. Jurisdiction of a prefect.
- PREFER, *v. t.* [*L. prafero; pra, before, and fero, to bear or carry; Fr. preferer; It. preferire; Sp. preferir.*]
1. Literally, to bear or carry in advance, in the mind, affections or choice; hence, to regard more than another; to honor or esteem above another.
- It is sometimes followed by *above, before, or to.*
- I *prefer* not Jerusalem *above* my chief joy. *Ps. xxxvii.*
- He that cometh after me, is *preferred before* me. *John i.*
2. To advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; as, to *prefer* one to a bishopric; to *prefer* an officer to the rank of general.
3. To offer; to present; to exhibit; usually with solemnity, or to a public body. It is our privilege to enjoy the right of *preferring* petitions to rulers for redress of wrongs.
- My vows and prayers to thee *preferred*. *Sandys.*
- Prefer* a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest. *Cotter.*
4. To offer or present ceremoniously, or in ordinary familiar language.
- He spoke, and to her hand *preferred* the bow. *Pope.*
- [*This is allowable, at least in poetry, though not usual.*]
- PREFERABLE, *a.* [*Fr.*] Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more eligible; more desirable. Virtue is *far preferable* to vice, even for its pleasures in this life.
2. More excellent; of better quality; as, *Madeira wine is preferable* to claret.
- PREFERABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable. *Mountague.*
- PREFERABLY, *adv.* In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.
- How comes he to choose *Plautus preferably* to Terence? *Dennis.*
- PREFERENCE, *n.* The act of preferring one thing before another; estimation of one thing above another; choice of one thing rather than another.
- Leave the critics on either side to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*
- It has to, *above, before, or over*, before the thing postponed. All men give the *preference* to Homer as an epic poet. The human body has the *preference above* or *before* those of brutes.
- The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and *preference* of one man's knowledge *over* another's. *Locke.*
- PREFERMENT, *n.* [*It. preferimento.*] Advancement to a higher office, dignity or station. Change of manners and even of character often follows *preferment*. A profligate life should be considered a disqualification for *preferment*, no less than want of ability.
3. Superior place or office. All *preferments* should be given to competent men.
3. Preference. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PREFER RED, *pp.* Regarded above others; elevated in station.

PREFER RER, *n.* One who prefers.

PREFER RING, *pp.* Regarding above others; advancing to a higher station; offering; presenting.

PREFIGURATE, *v. t.* [See *Prefigure*.] To show by antecedent representation. [*Little used.*]

PREFIGURATION, *n.* Antecedent representation by similitude.

A variety of prophecies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the answer of the institution. *Norris.*

PREFIGURATIVE, *a.* Showing by previous figures, types or similitude. The sacrifice of the paschal lamb was *prefigurative* of the death of Christ.

PREFIGURE, *v. t.* [L. *pra*, before, and *figura*, to fashion.] To exhibit by antecedent representation, or by types and similitude.

In the Old Testament, things are *prefigured*, which are performed in the New. *Hooker.*

PREFIGURED, *pp.* Exhibited by antecedent signs, types or similitude.

PREFIGURE, *pp.* Showing antecedently by similitude.

PREFINE, *v. t.* [L. *præfina*; *pra*, before, and *fina*, to limit; *fina*, limit.] To limit beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Knolles.*

PREFINITION, *n.* Previous limitation. [*Little used.*] *Cotbery.*

PREFIX, *v. t.* [L. *præfigo*; *pra*, before, and *figo*, to fix.]

1. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing; as, to *prefix* a syllable to a word; to *prefix* an advertisement to a book.

2. To set or appoint beforehand; as, to *prefix* the hour of meeting.

A time *prefix*, and think of me at last.

3. To settle; to establish. *Sandys.*

I would *prefix* some certain boundary between the old statutes and the new. *Hale.*

PREFIX, *n.* A letter, syllable or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification. A *prefix* is united with the word, forming a part of it; hence it is distinguished from a preposition; as *pre*, in *prefix*; *con*, in *conjure*; *with*, in *withstand*. *Prefixes* are sometimes called particles, or inseparable prepositions.

PREFIXED, *pp.* Set before; appointed beforehand; settled.

PREFIXING, *pp.* Putting before; previously appointing; establishing.

PREFIXION, *n.* The act of prefixing.

PREFORM, *v. t.* [*pre* and *form*.] To form beforehand. *Shak.*

PREFORMATIVE, *n.* [L. *pra*, before, and *formativæ*.]

A formative letter at the beginning of a word. *M. Stuart.*

PREFULGENCY, *n.* [L. *præfulgens*; *pra*, before, and *fulgeo*, to shine.] Superior brightness or effluency. *Barrow.*

PREG NABLE, *a.* [Fr. *pregnable*.] That may be taken or won by force; expugnable. [*Little used.*] *Colgrave.*

PREG NANCY, *n.* [See *Pregnant*.] The state of a female who has conceived, or is with child. *Ray.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; as the *pregnancy* of wit or invention. *Prior.*

Pregnance, in a like sense, is not used.

PREG NANT, *a.* [L. *pregnans*; supposed to be compounded of *pra*, before, and *geno*, Gr. *γενω*, to beget; It. *pregnante*; Sp. *preñado*.]

1. Being with young, as a female; breeding; teeming.

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating; as *pregnant* streams. *Dryden.*

3. Full of consequence; as a *pregnant* instance of infatuation.

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward.*

4. Easy to admit or receive.

I am *pregnant* to good pity. [*Not proper.*]

5. Free; kind; ready; witty; apt. [*Not proper.*] *Shak.*

6. Plain; clear; evident; full. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PREG NANTLY, *adv.* Fruitfully.

2. Fully; plainly; clearly. [*Not used.*] *Shak. South.*

PREGRAVATE, *v. t.* [L. *prægravo*.] To bear down; to depress. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

PREGRAVITATE, *v. i.* To descend by gravity. *Boyle.*

PREGUSTATION, *n.* [L. *pra* and *gusto*, to taste.] The act of tasting before another. *Diet.*

PREHENSILE, *a.* [L. *prehendo*, to take or seize; *prehensus*.]

Seizing; grasping; adapted to seize or grasp. The tails of some monkeys are *prehensile*. *Nat. Hist. Encyc.*

PREHENSION, *n.* A taking hold; a seizing; as with the hand or other limb. *Lawrence.*

PREHN ITE, *n.* [From *Prehn*, the name of the person who first brought this stone from the Cape of Good Hope.]

A mineral of the silicious kind, of an apple green or greenish gray color. It has been called *shorl*, *emerald*, *chrysoprase*, *feldspath*, *chrysolite*, and *zeolite*. It has some resemblance to *zeolite*, but differs from it in several particulars, and is therefore considered to be a particular species. *Kirwan.*

Prehnite is near to *stilbite*, and is classed by the French with the family of *zeolites*.

It is massive or crystallized, but the form of its crystals cannot be determined in consequence of their aggregation. *Cleaveland.*

PREINSTRUCT, *v. t.* [*pre* and *instruct*.] To instruct previously. *More.*

PREINSTRUCTED, *pp.* Previously instructed or directed.

PREINSTRUCTING, *pp.* Previously instructing.

PREINTIMATION, *n.* [*pre* and *intimation*.]

Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand. *T. Scott.*

PREJUDGE, *v. t.* [*prejud*] [Fr. *prejuger*; L. *pra* and *judico*, to judge.]

1. To judge in a cause before it is heard, or before the arguments and facts in the case are fully known.

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case, by calling the united senate of both houses of parliament an universal clamor. *Swift.*

2. To judge and determine before the cause is heard; hence sometimes, to condemn beforehand or unhard. *Milton.*

PREJUDGED, *pp.* Judged beforehand; determined unhard.

PREJUDGING, *pp.* Judging or determining without a hearing or before the case is fully understood.

PREJUDGMENT, *n.* Judgment in a case without a hearing or full examination. *Knox.*

PREJUDICIACY, *n.* Prejudice; prepossession. [*Not used.*] *Blount.*

PREJUDICATE, *v. t.* [L. *pra*, before, and *judico*, to judge.]

To prejudice; to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

Our dearest friend *prejudicates* the business. *Shak.*

PREJUDICATE, *v. t.* To form a judgment without due examination of the facts and arguments in the case. *Sidney.*

PREJUDICATE, *a.* Formed before due examination. *Halls.*

2. Prejudiced; biased by opinions formed prematurely; as a *prejudicate* reader. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PREJUDICATED, *pp.* Prejudged.

PREJUDICATING, *pp.* Prejudging.

PREJUDICATION, *n.* The act of judging without due examination of facts and evidence. *Sherwood.*

2. In *Roman oratory*, *prejudications* were of three kinds; first, precedents or adjudged cases, involving the same points of law; second, previous decisions on the same question between other parties; third, decisions of the same cause and between the same parties, before tribunals of inferior jurisdiction. *Adams's Lect.*

PREJUDICATIVE, *a.* Forming an opinion or judgment without examination. *More.*

PREJUDICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *prejudicium*; *pra* and *judico*.]

1. Prejudgment; an opinion or decision of mind, formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination. It is used in a good or bad sense. Innumerable are the *prejudices* of education; we are accustomed to believe what we are taught, and to receive opinions from others without examining the grounds by which they can be supported. A man has strong *prejudices* in favor of his country or his party, or the church in which he has been educated; and often our *prejudices* are unreasonable. A judge should disabuse himself of *prejudice* in favor of either party in a suit.

My comfort is that their manifest *prejudice* to my cause will render their judgment of less authority. *Zenob.*

2. A previous bent or bias of mind for or against any person or thing; prepossession.

There is an unaccountable *prejudice* to projectors of all kinds. *Addison.*

3. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury. Violent factions are a *prejudice* to the authority of the sovereign.

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the sacred Scriptures.

[This is a sense of the word too well established to be condemned.]

PREJUDICE, *v. t.* To possess with unexamined opinions, or opinions formed without due knowledge of the facts and circumstances attending the question; to bias the mind by hasty and incorrect notions, and give it an unreasonable bent to one side or other of a cause.

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind so far as to despise all other learning.

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or an undue previous bias of the mind; or to hurt; to damage; to diminish; to impair; in a very general sense. The advocate who attempts to prove too much, may *prejudice* his cause.

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow poets, though I abandon my own defense.

PREJUDICED, *pp.* or *a.* Prepossessed by unexamined opinions; biased.

PREJUDICIAL, *a.* Biased or blinded by prejudices; as a *prejudicial* eye. [Not in use.]

2. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental; tending to obstruct or impair. A high rate of interest is *prejudicial* to trade and manufactures. Interference is *prejudicial* to health.

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was most *prejudicial* to the king's affairs.

One of the young ladies reads while the others are at work; so that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures.

PREJUDICIALNESS, *n.* The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness.

PRELACY, *n.* [From *prælate*.] The office or dignity of a prelate.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices.

2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops.

How many are there that call themselves protestants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible?

3. Bishops, collectively.

Divers of the reversed *prelacy*.

PRELATE, *n.* [From *prælat*; *lat.* *prælatus*; from *L. prælatu*, *præfero*.]

An ecclesiastic of the higher order, as an archbishop, bishop or patriarch; a dignitary of the church.

PRELATESHIP, *n.* The office of a prelate.

PRELATIC, } *a.* Pertaining to prelates
PRELATICALLY, } or *prelacy*; as *prelatic* authority.

PRELATICALLY, *adv.* With reference to prelates.

PRELATION, *n.* [*L. prælatio*, *præfero*.] Preference; the setting of one above another.

PRELATIONISM, *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy.

PRELATIVIST, *n.* [from *prælate*.] An advocate for prelacy or the government of the church by bishops; a high churchman.

I am an episcopalian, but not a *prelatist*.

PRELATURE, } *n.* [From *prælatu*.]
PRELATURESHIP, } The state or dignity of a prelate.

PRELACY, *n.* Episcopacy; prelacy. [Not in use.]

PRELECT, *v. t.* [*L. prælectu*, *reado*]; *præ*, before, and *lego*, to read.]

To read a lecture or public discourse.

PRELECTION, *n.* [*L. prælectio*.] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company.

PRELECTOR, *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

PRELIBATION, *n.* [from *L. prælibo*; *præ*, before, and *libo*, to taste.]

1. Foretaste; a tasting beforehand or by anticipation.

The joy that proceeds from a belief of pardon is a *prelibation* of heavenly bliss.

2. An effusion previous to tasting.

PRELIMINARY, *a.* [From *præliminaire*; *l. t. præliminare*; *Sp. preliminar*; *L. præ*, before, and *limen*, threshold or limit.]

Introductory; previous; proœnal; that precedes the main discourse or business; as *preliminary* observations to a discourse or book; *preliminary* articles to a treaty; *preliminary* measures.

PRELIMINARY, *n.* That which precedes the main discourse, work, design or business; something previous or preparatory; as the *preliminaries* to a negotiation or treaty; the *preliminaries* to a combat. The parties met to settle the *preliminaries*.

PRELUDE, *n.* [From *id.*; *It. Sp. preludio*; *Low L. præludium*, from *præ* and *ludo*, to play.]

1. A short flight of music, or irregular air played by a musician before he begins the piece to be played, or before a full concert.

2. Something introductory or that shows what is to follow; something preceding which bears some relation or resemblance to that which is to follow.

The last Georgic was a good *prelude* to the *Æneis*.

3. A forerunner; something which indicates a future event.

PRELUDE, *v. t.* To introduce with a previous performance; to play before; as, to *prelude* a concert with a lively air.

2. To precede, as an introductory piece; as, a lively air *preludes* the concert.

PRELUDE, *v. t.* To serve as an introduction to.

PRELUDED, *pp.* Preceded by an introductory performance; preceded.

PRELUDE, *n.* One that plays a prelude, or introduces by a previous irregular piece of music.

PRELUDING, *pp.* Playing an introductory air; preceding.

PRELUDIOUS, *a.* Previous; introductory.

PRELUDIUM, *n.* [Low L.] A prelude.

PRELUSIVE, *a.* Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow; as *prelusive* drops.

PRELUSORY, *a.* Previous; introductory; prelusive.

PREMATURE, *a.* [From *præmatûrê*, from *L. præmatûrus*; *præ*, before, and *matûrus*, ripe.]

1. Ripe before the natural or proper time; as the *premature* fruits of a hot bed.

2. Happening, arriving, performed or adopted before the proper time; as a *premature* fall of snow in autumn; a *premature* birth; a *premature* opinion; a *premature* measure.

3. Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence; as *premature* report, news or intelligence.

PREMATURELY, *adv.* Too soon; too early; before the proper time; as fruits *prematurely* ripened; opinions *prematurely* formed; measures *prematurely* taken.

2. Without due evidence or authentication; as intelligence *prematurely* received.

PREMATURITY, } *n.* Ripeness before the natural or proper time.

2. Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

PREMEDITATE, *v. t.* [From *præmeditare*; *L. præmeditare*; *L. præmeditor*; *præ*, before, and *meditor*, to meditate.]

To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously; as, to *premeditate* theft or robbery.

With words *premeditated* thus he said.

PREMEDITATE, *n. i.* To think, consider or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate; to have formed in the mind by previous thought or meditation.

PREMEDITATED, *a.* Contrived by previous meditation.

PREMEDITATED, *pp.* Previously considered or meditated.

2. Previously contrived, designed or intended; deliberate; willful; as *premeditated* murder.

PREMEDITATELY, *adv.* With previous meditation.

PREMEDITATING, *pp.* Previously meditating; contriving or intending beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, *n.* [*L. præmeditatio*.]

1. The act of meditating beforehand; previous deliberation.

A sudden thought may be higher than nature can raise without *premeditation*.

2. Previous contrivance or design formed; as the *premeditation* of a crime.

PREMERIT, *v. t.* [*præ* and *merit*.] To merit or deserve beforehand. [Little used.]

PREMICES, *n.* [From *L. primitivæ*, *primitivus*.] First fruits. [Not used.]

PREMIER, *a.* [From *L. primus*, first.] First; chief; principal; as the *premier* place; *premier* minister.

PREMIER, *n.* The first minister of state; the prime minister.

PREMIERSHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

PREMISSÆ, *v. t.* as *z.* [*L. præmissis*, *præmittis*, to send before.]

1. To speak or write before, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows.

I promise these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

- To scud before the time. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
- To lay down premises or first propositions, on which rest the subsequent reasonings. *Barnet.*
- To use or apply previously. *Darwin.*

If venesection and a cathartic be *premissid*.

- PREMISE**, *v. i.* To state antecedent propositions. *Stief.*
PREMISE, *n. premis*. A first or antecedent proposition. Hence,
PREMISES, *n.* [*Fr. premisses; L. premis-sa.*]

- In *logic*, the two first propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn; as,
 All sinners deserve punishment;
 A B is a sinner.

These propositions, which are the *premisses*, being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A B deserves punishment.

- Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.

While the *premisses* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion. *Deacy of Piety.*

- In *law*, land or other things mentioned in the preceding part of a deed.

PREMISS, *n.* Antecedent proposition. [*Rarely used.*] *Watts.*

PREMIUM, *n.* [*L.*] Properly, a reward or recompense; a prize to be won by competition; the reward or prize to be adjudged to the best performance or production.

- The recompense or prize offered for a specific discovery or for success in an enterprise; as for the discovery of the longitude, or of a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean.
- A bounty; something offered or given for the loan of money, usually a sum beyond the interest.

- The recompense to underwriters for insurance, or for undertaking to indemnify for losses of any kind.
- It is sometimes synonymous with interest, but generally in obtaining loans, it is a sum per cent. distinct from the interest. The bank lends money to government at a *premium* of 2½ per cent.

- A bounty.
- The law that obliges parties to support the poor, offers a *premium* for the encouragement of idleness. *Franklin.*

PREMONISH, *v. t.* [*L. premonico; pre and monico, to warn.*] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.

PREMONISHED, *pp.* Forewarned.

PREMONISHING, *ppr.* Admonishing beforehand.

PREMONISHMENT, *n.* Previous warning or admonition; previous information.

PREMONITION, *n.* Previous warning, notice or information. Christ gave to his disciples *premonitions* of their sufferings.

PREMONITORY, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

PREMONSTRANTS, *n.* [*L. premonstrans.*]

A religious order of regular canons or monks of Premonter, in the isle of France;

instituted by Norbert, in 1120. They are called also white canons. These monks were poor at first, but within 30 years they had more than 100 abbeys in France and Germany, and in time they were established in all parts of christendom.

PREMONSTRATE, *v. t.* [*L. premonstro; pre, before, and monstro, to show.*] To show beforehand. [*Little used.*]

PREMONSTRATION, *n.* A showing beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Shelford.*

PREMORSE, *a. premors*. [*L. premordeo; premorus; pre and mordeo, to gnaw.*] Bitten off.

Premors roots, in *botany*, are such as are not tapering, but blunt at the end, as if bitten off short.

Premors leaves, are such as end very obtusely with unequal notches. *Martyn.*

PREMOTION, *n.* [*pre and motio.*] Previous motion or excitement to action. *Encyc.*

PREMUNIRE, *n.* [*See Præmunire.* If really anglicized, *premunire* is the regular orthography. But this is not yet settled.]

- In *law*, the offense of introducing foreign authority into England, and the writ which is grounded on the offense.
- The penalty incurred by the offense above described.

Woolsey incurred a *premunire*, and forfeited his honor, estate and life. *South.*

PREMUNITION, *n.* [*L. premunio, from premunio.*] An anticipation of objections. *Dict.*

PREMONIX, *n.* [*L. premonix.*] Among the Romans, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to our christian name; as Cains, Lucius, Marcus, &c.

PREMONINATE, *v. t.* [*L. pre and nomino, to name.*] To forename.

PREMONINATE, *a.* Forenamed. *Shak.*

PREMONINATION, *n.* The privilege of being named first. *Brown.*

PREMONITION, *n.* [*L. prenotio; pre and nosco, to know.*]

A notice or notion which precedes something else in time; previous notion or thought; foreknowledge. *Bacon. Brown.*

PRENSATION, *n.* [*L. prensatio, from preno, to seize.*]

The act of seizing with violence. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

PRENTICE, a colloquial contraction of *apprentice*, which see.

PRENTICESHIP, a contraction of *apprenticeship*, which see. *Pope.*

PRENUNCIATION, *n.* [*L. prenuncio; pre and nuncio, to tell.*] The act of telling before. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

PREOBTAIN, *v. t.* To obtain beforehand.

PREOBTAINED, *pp.* Previously obtained.

PREOCCUPANCY, *n.* [*L. preoccupans.*]

1. The act of taking possession before another. The property of unoccupied land is vested by *preoccupancy*.

2. The right of taking possession before others. The first discoverer of unoccupied land has the *preoccupancy* of it, by the law of nature and nations.

PREOCCUPATE, *v. t.* [*L. preoccupo; pre and occupo, to seize.*]

- To anticipate; to take before. *Bacon.*
- To prepossess; to fill with prejudices. *Wotton.*

[Instead of this, *preoccupy* is used.]

PREOCCUPATION, *n.* A taking possession before another; prior occupation.

- Anticipation.
- Prepossession. *Barrington.*

4. Anticipation of objections. *South.*

PREOCCUPY, *v. t.* [*L. preoccupo; pre, before, and occupo, to seize.*]

- To take possession before another; as, to *preoccupy* a country or land not before occupied.
- To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than to *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*

PREOMINATE, *v. t.* [*L. pra and ominor, to prognosticate.*]

To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event. *Brown.*

PREOPINION, *n.* [*pre and opinio.*] Opinion previously formed; prepossession. *Brown.*

PREOPTION, *n.* [*pre and optio.*] The right of first choice. *Starkhaus.*

PREORDAIN, *v. t.* [*pre and ordain.*] To ordain or appoint beforehand; to pre-determine. All things are supposed to be *preordained* by God.

PREORDAINED, *pp.* Antecedently ordained or determined.

PREORDAINING, *ppr.* Ordaining beforehand.

PREORDINANCE, *n.* [*pre and ordinance.*] Antecedent decree or determination. *Shak.*

PREORDINATE, *a.* Foreordained. [*Little used.*]

PREORDINATION, *n.* The act of fore-ordaining; previous determination. *Fatherly.*

PREPARABLE, *a.* [*See Prepare.*] That may be prepared. *Boyle.*

PREPARATION, *n.* [*L. preparatio. See Prepare.*]

- The act or operation of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service or condition; as the *preparation* of land for a crop of wheat; the *preparation* of troops for a campaign; the *preparation* of a nation for war; the *preparation* of men for future happiness. *Preparation* is intended to prevent evil or secure good.

2. Previous measures of adaptation.

I will show what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution. *Barnet.*

3. Ceremonious introduction. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

4. That which is prepared, made or compounded for a particular purpose.

I wish the chemists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations*. *Brown.*

5. The state of being prepared or in readiness; as a nation in good *preparation* for attack or defense.

6. Accomplishment; qualification. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

7. In *pharmacy*, any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient. *Encyc.*

8. In *anatomy*, the parts of animal bodies

prepared and preserved for anatomical uses. *Encyc.*

Preparation of dissonances, in music, is their disposition in harmony in such a manner that by something congenial to what precedes, they may be rendered less harsh to the ear than they would be without such preparation. *Encyc.*

Preparation of medicines, the process of fitting any substance for use in the art of healing.

PREPARATIVE, *a.* [It. *preparativo*; Fr. *preparatif*].

Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying or fitting for any thing; preparatory.

He spent much time in quest of knowledge preparative to this work. *South.*

PREPARATIVE, *n.* That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting for a purpose; that which prepares.

Resolvedness in sin can with no reason be imagined a preparative to remission. *Decay of Piety.*

2. That which is done to prevent an evil or secure some good.

The miseries we suffer may be preparative of future blessings. *K. Charles.*

3. Preparation; as, to make the necessary preparatives for a voyage. *Dryden.*

PREPARATIVELY, *adv.* By way of preparation. *Hale.*

PREPARATORY, *a.* [It. Sp. *preparatorio*; Fr. *preparatoire*].

1. Previously necessary; useful or qualifying; preparing the way for any thing by previous measures of adaptation. The practice of virtue and piety is preparatory to the happiness of heaven.

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent and adapted to what follows. *Hale.*

PREPARE, *v. t.* [Fr. *preparer*; It. *preparare*; Sp. *Port. preparar*; from *L. parare*; *parare* and *pari*; Russ. *ubrayu*; W. *parodi*. The *L. parare* is probably the Shemitic פָּרַע.

to create or bring forth, coinciding with English *bear*; and from the *L.* are derived *Fr. parer*, *Sp. Port. parar*, *It. parare*. The sense of *prepare* is derived from many kinds of actions. See פָּרַע in the introduction.]

1. In a general sense, to fit, adapt or qualify for a particular purpose, end, use, service or state, by any means whatever. We prepare ground for seed by tillage; we prepare cloth for use by dressing; we prepare medicines by pulverization, mixture, &c.; we prepare young men for college by previous instruction; men are prepared for professions by suitable study; holiness of heart is necessary to prepare men for the enjoyment of happiness with holy beings.

2. To make ready; as, to prepare the table for entertaining company.

3. To provide; to procure as suitable; as, to prepare arms, ammunition and provisions for troops; to prepare ships for defense.

Absol. We prepared him chariots and horses, and fifty men to run before him. 2 Sam. xv.

4. To set; to establish.

The Lord hath prepared his throne in the heavens. Ps. ciii.

5. To appoint.

It shall be given to them for whom it is prepared. Matt. xx.

6. To guide, direct or establish. 1 Chron. xxxix.

PREPARE, *v. t.* To make all things ready; to put things in suitable order; as, prepare for dinner. *Shak.*

2. To take the necessary previous measures. *Dido preparing to kill herself. Peacham.*

3. To make one's self ready. *Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel. Amos iv.*

PREPARE, *n.* Preparation. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

PREPARED, *pp.* Fitted; adapted; made suitable; made ready; provided.

PREPAREDLY, *adv.* With suitable previous measures. *Shak.*

PREPAREDNESS, *n.* The state of being prepared or in readiness.

PREPARER, *n.* One that prepares, fits or makes ready.

2. One that provides.

3. That which fits or makes suitable; as, certain manures are preparers of land for particular crops. *Mortimer.*

PREPARING, *pp.* Fitting; adapting; making ready; providing.

PREPENSE, *a.* *prepens'*. [L. *prepensus*, *prependo*; *pra* and *pendo*, to incline or hang down.] Preconceived; premeditated; beforehand.

Malice *prepens* is necessary to constitute murder. *Blackstone.*

PREPENSE, *v. t.* *prepens'*. [supra.] To weigh or consider beforehand. [Not used.] *Elyot.*

PREPENSE, *v. i.* *prepens'*. To deliberate beforehand. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

PREPENS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously conceived; premeditated. [Little used.] [See *Prepens*.]

PREPOLLENCE, } *n.* [L. *propollens*, *propolles*, } *polleo*; and *pro*; and *polleo*.] Prevalence; superiority of power. *Cowenry.*

PREPOLLENCE, } *n.* [L. *propollens*, *propolles*, } *polleo*; and *pro*; and *polleo*.] Prevalence; superiority of power. *Cowenry.*

PREPOLLENT, *a.* Having superior gravity or power; prevailing. *Boyle.*

PREPONDER, *v. t.* [See *Preponderate*.] To outweigh. [Not used.] *Walton.*

PREPONDERANCE, } *n.* [See *Preponderate*.] *Walton.*

PREPONDERANCY, } *n.* [See *Preponderate*.] *Walton.*

1. An outweighing; superiority of weight. The least preponderance of weight on one side of a ship or boat will make it incline or heel.

2. Superiority of power, force or weight; in a figurative sense; as a preponderance of evidence. *Locke.*

PREPONDERANT, *a.* Outweighing. *Reid.*

PREPONDERATE, *v. t.* [L. *propaendero*; *pra*, before, and *pondero*, to weigh.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the center of the balance, will preponderate greater magnitudes. *Glaucius.*

2. To overpower by stronger influence or moral power.

PREPONDERATE, *v. i.* To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance.

That is not just balance in which the heaviest side will not preponderate. *Wilkins.*

2. To exceed in influence or power; hence, to incline to one side.

By putting every argument on one side and the other, into the balance, we must form a judgment which side preponderates. *Watts.*

PREPONDERATING, *pp.* Outweighing; inclining to one side.

PREPONDERATION, *n.* The act or state of outweighing any thing, or of inclining to one side. *Watts.*

PREPPOSE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *preposer*; *pra* and *ponere*, to put.] To put before. [Not much used.] *Facchini.*

PREPOSITION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. from *L. prepositio*; *prapono*, *prapostus*; *pra* and *pono*, to put.]

In grammar, a word usually put before another to express some relation or quality, action or motion to or from the thing specified; as medicines salutary to health; music agreeable to the ear; virtue is valuable for its excellence; a man is riding to Oxford from London. Propositions govern cases of nouns, and in English are sometimes placed after the word governed; as, which person do you speak to? for, to which person do you speak? This separation of the preposition from the governed word is sometimes allowable in colloquial use, but is generally inelegant.

PREPOSITIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a preposition, or to preceding position. *Encyc.*

PREPOSITIVE, *a.* Put before; as a prepositive particle. *Jones.*

PREPOSITIVE, *n.* [supra.] A word or particle put before another word. *Jones.*

PREPOSITOR, *n.* [L. *prepositor*.] A scholar appointed by the instructor to inspect other scholars. *Todd.*

PREPOSITION, *n.* The office or place of a provost; a provostship.

PREPOSSESS, *v. t.* [*pra* and *possess*.] To prepossess, as ground or land; to take previous possession of. *Dryden.*

2. To preoccupy the mind or heart so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice. A mind prepossessed with opinions favorable to a person or cause, will not readily admit unfavorable opinions to take possession, nor yield to reasons that disturb the possessors. When a lady has prepossessed the heart or affections of a man, he does not readily listen to suggestions that tend to remove the prepossession. *Prepossession* is more frequently used in a good sense than *prejudice*.

PREPOSSESS'ED, *pp.* Preoccupied; inclined previously to favor or disfavor.

PREPOSSESSING, *pp.* Taking previous possession.

2. *a.* Tending to invite favor; having power to secure the possession of favor, esteem or love. The countenance, address and manners of a person are sometimes prepossessing on a first acquaintance.

PREPOSSESSION, *n.* Preoccupation; prior possession. *Honmond.*

2. Preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart, in favor or against any person or thing. It is often used in a good sense; sometimes it is equivalent to *prejudice*, and sometimes a softer name for it. In general, it conveys an idea less odious than *prejudice*; as the prepossessions of education. *South.*

PREPOSTEROUS, *a.* [L. *preposterus*; *præ*, before, and *posterus*, latter.]

1. Laterally, having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order.

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in the order of nature. *Woodward.*

2. Perverted; wrong; absurd; contrary to nature or reason; not adapted to the end; as, a republican government in the hands of females, is *preposterous*. To draw general conclusions from particular facts, is *preposterous* reasoning. *Bacon. Woodward.*

3. Foolish; absurd; applied to persons. *Shak.*

PREPOSTEROUSLY, *adv.* In a wrong or inverted order; absurdly; foolishly.

Shak. Bentley.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, *n.* Wrong order or method; absurdity; inconsistency with nature or reason. *Filtham.*

PREPOTENCY, *n.* [L. *prepotentia*; *præ* and *potentia*, power.] Superior power; predominance. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PREPOTENT, *a.* [L. *prepotens*.] Very powerful. [*Little used.*] *Plinifer.*

PREPUCE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. præputium*.]

The foreskin; a prolongation of the cutis of the penis, covering the glans. *Encyc.*

PREREMOTE, *a.* [*præ* and *remote*.] More remote in previous time or prior order.

In some cases, two more links of causation may be introduced; one of them may be termed the *preremote* cause, the other the postremote effect. *Darwin.*

PRE REQUIRE, *v. t.* [*præ* and *require*.] To require previously. *Hammond.*

PRE REQUISITE, *a.* *s.* as *z.* [*præ* and *requisite*.]

Previously required or necessary to something subsequent; as, certain attainments are *prerequisite* to an admission to orders. **PRE REQUISITE**, *n.* Something that is previously required or necessary to the end proposed. An acquaintance with Latin and Greek is a *prerequisite* to the admission of a young man into a college.

PRE RESOLVE, *v. t.* *s.* as *z.* [*præ* and *resolve*.] To resolve previously. *Dering.*

PRE RESOLVED, *pp.* Resolved beforehand; previously determined.

PRE RESOLVING, *ppr.* Resolving beforehand.

PRE ROGATIVE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *prerogativa*; Sp. *prerogativa*; L. *prærogativa*, precedence in voting; *præ*, before, and *rogō*, to ask or demand.]

An exclusive or peculiar privilege. A *royal prerogative*, is that special pre-eminence which a king has over all other persons, and out of the course of the common law, in right of his regal dignity. It consists in the possession of certain rights which the king may exercise to the exclusion of all participation of his subjects; for when a right or privilege is held in common with the subject, it ceases to be a *prerogative*. Thus the right of appointing ambassadors, and of making peace and war, are, in Great Britain, *royal prerogatives*. The right of governing created beings is the *prerogative* of the Creator.

It is the *prerogative* of the house of peers in Great Britain to decide legal questions

in the last resort. It is the *prerogative* of the house of commons to determine the validity of all elections of their own members. It is the *prerogative* of a father to govern his children. It is the *prerogative* of the understanding to judge and compare.

In the United States, it is the *prerogative* of the president, with the advice of the senate, to ratify treaties.

PREROGATIVE-COURT, *n.* In Great Britain, a court for the trial of all testamentary causes, where the deceased has left *bona stabilia*, or effects of the value of five pounds, in two different dioceses. In this case, the probate of the will belongs to the metropolitan or archbishop of the province, and the court where such will is proved is called the *prerogative-court*, as it is held by virtue of the special prerogative of the metropolitan, who appoints the judge. *Blackstone.*

PREROGATIVE, *a.* Having prerogative. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PREROGATIVE-OFFICE, *n.* The office in which the wills proved in the prerogative court, are registered. *Blackstone.*

PRE SAGIUM, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. It. *presagio*; from *L. presagium*; *præ*, before, and *sagis*, to perceive or foretell.]

Something which foreshows a future event; a prognostic; a present fact indicating something to come.

Joy and shout, *presage* of victory. *Milton.*

PRE SAGE, *v. t.* To forebode; to foreshow; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow or come to pass. A fog rising from a river in an autumnal morning *presages* a pleasant day. A physical phenomenon cannot be considered as *presaging* an event, unless it has some connection with it in cause. Hence the error of vulgar superstition, which *presages* good or evil from facts which can have no relation to the future event.

2. To foretell; to predict; to prophesy.

Wish'd freedom I *presage* you soon will find. *Dryden.*

PRE SAGE, *v. i.* To form or utter a prediction; with *of*. We may *presage* of heats and rains. [*Not common nor elegant.*] *Dryden.*

PRE SAGED, *pp.* Foreboded; foreshown; foretold.

PRE SAGEFUL, *a.* Full of presages; containing presages. *Thomson.*

PRE SAGEMENT, *n.* A foreboding; fore-taken. *Wotton.*

2. A foretelling; prediction.

PRE SAGER, *n.* A foreteller; a foreshower. *Shak.*

PRE SAGING, *ppr.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PRE SBYTER, *n.* [Gr. *πρεσβυτερος*, from *πρεσβυτης*, old, elder.]

1. In the primitive christian church, an elder; a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the church, and whose duty was to feed the flock over which the Holy Spirit had made him overseer.

2. A priest; a person who has the pastoral charge of a particular church and congregation; called in the Saxon laws, *mass-priest*. *Hooker.*

3. A presbyterian.

PRE SBYTERIAL, } Pertaining to a
PRE SBYTERIAN, } *a.* presbyter, or to
ecclesiastical government by presbyters.

2. Consisting of presbyters; as *presbyterian* government. The government of the church of Scotland is *presbyterian*.

PRE SBYTERIAN, *n.* One that maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters.

2. One that belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

PRE SBYTERIANISM, *n.* The doctrines, principles and discipline or government of presbyterians. *Addison.*

PRE SBYTERY, *n.* A body of elders in the christian church.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the *presbytery*. 1 Tim. iv.

2. In ecclesiastical government, a judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish, commissioned to represent the parish in conjunction with the minister. This body receives appeals from the kirk-session, and appeals from the presbytery may be carried to the provincial synod. *Encyc. Scotland.*

The presbytery of the churches in the United States is composed in a manner nearly similar.

3. The presbyterian religion. *Tatler.*

PRE SCIENCE, *n.* *præscience* or *præshens*. [Low L. *præscientia*; *præ*, before, and *scientia*, knowledge; Fr. *prescience*; It. *præscienza*. The common pronunciation of this word, *præshens*, obscures the sense.]

Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place. Absolute *prescience* belongs to God only.

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's *prescience* is certain. *South.*

PRE SCIENT, *a.* *præscient* or *præshent*. Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place.

Who taught the nations of the field and wood, *Prescient*, the tides or tempests to withstand? *Pope.*

PRE SCIND, *v. t.* [L. *præscindō*; *præ* and *scindō*, to cut.]

To cut off; to abstract. [*Little used.*] *Norris.*

PRE SCINDENT, *a.* Cutting off; abstracting. *Cheyne.*

PRE SCIOUS, *a.* [L. *præsciūs*; *præ* and *sciūs*, to know.]

Foreknowing; having foreknowledge; as *præscious* of ill. *Dryden.*

PRE SCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *præscribo*, to write before.]

1. In medicine, to direct, as a remedy to be used or applied to a diseased patient. Be not offended with the physician who *prescribes* harsh remedies.

2. To set or lay down authoritatively for direction; to give as a rule of conduct; as, to *prescribe* laws or rules.

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *prescribe*. *Dryden.*

3. To direct.

Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryden.*

PRE SCRIBE, *v. i.* To write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies

are to be used; as, to *prescribe* for a patient to a fever.

2. To give law; to influence arbitrarily.

A forwardness to *prescribe* to the opinions of others. *Locke.*

3. In *law*, to claim by prescription; to claim a title to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment; with *for*. A man may be allowed to *prescribe* for a right of way, a common or the like; a man cannot *prescribe* for a caste; he can *prescribe* only for incorporeal hereditaments. *Blackstone.*

4. To influence by long use. [Vol in use.]

Brown.

PRESCRIBED, *pp.* Directed; ordered.

PRESCRIBER, *n.* One that prescribes.

PRESCRIBING, *ppr.* Directing; giving as a rule of conduct or treatment.

PRESCRIPT, *a.* [L. *prescriptus*.] Directed; prescribed.

PRESCRIPT, *n.* [L. *prescriptum*.] A direction; a medical order for the use of medicines. [But *prescription* is chiefly used.]

2. Direction; precept; model prescribed.

PRESCRIPTIBLE, *a.* That may be prescribed for.

PRESCRIPTION, *n.* [L. *prescriptio*. See *Prescribe*.]

1. The act of prescribing or directing by rules; or that which is prescribed; particularly, a medical direction of remedies for a disease and the manner of using them; a recipe.

2. In *law*, a prescribing for title; the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment; or the right to a thing derived from such use. *Prescription* differs from *custom*, which is a local usage. *Prescription* is a personal usage, usage annexed to the person. Nothing but incorporeal hereditaments can be claimed by *prescription*. *Blackstone.*

The use and enjoyment of navigation and fishery in the sea, for any length of time, does not create a title by *prescription*. The common right of nations to the use and enjoyment of the sea is *imprescriptible*; it cannot be lost by a particular nation for want of use. *Vattel.*

3. In *Scots law*, the title to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession for the time which the law declares to be sufficient, or 40 years. This is *positive prescription*. *Negative prescription* is the loss or omission of a right by neglecting to use it during the time limited by law. This term is also used for *limitation*, in the recovery of money due by *bond*, &c. Obligations are lost by *prescription*, or neglect of prosecution for the time designated by law. *Encyc.*

PRESCRIPTIVE, *a.* Consisting in or acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment; as a *prescriptive* right or title.

The right to be drowsy in protracted toil, has become *prescriptive*. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Pleading the continuance and authority of custom. *Hurd.*

PRESENCE, *n.* [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. [Vol in use.]

PRESENT, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. from L. *presens*; *pra*, before, and *sentis*, to be.]

1. The existence of a person or thing in a certain place; opposed to *absence*. This event happened during the king's *presence*

at the theater. In examining the patient, the *presence* of fever was not observed. The *presence* of God is not limited to any place.

2. A being in company near or before the face of another. We were gratified with the *presence* of a person so much respected.

3. Approach face to face or nearness of a great personage.

Men that very *presence* fear,
Which once they knew authority did bear.
Daniel.

4. State of being in view; sight. An accident happened in the *presence* of the court.

5. *By way of distinction*, state of being in view of a superior.

I know not by what pow'r I am made bold,
In such a *presence* here to plead my thoughts.
Shak.

6. A number assembled before a great person.

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteema most
fit.
Dryden.

7. Port; mien; air; personal appearance; demeanor.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that has rather dignity of *presence*, than beauty of aspect.
Bocon.
A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance.
Cobbler.

8. The apartment in which a prince shows himself to his court.

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*.
Shak.

9. The person of a superior.

Presence of mind, a calm, collected state of the mind with its faculties at command; undisturbed state of the thoughts, which enables a person to speak or act without disorder or embarrassment in unexpected difficulties.

Errors, not to be recalled, do find
Their best redress from *presence* of the mind.
Waller.

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, } The room
PRESENCE-ROOM, } *n.* in which a
great personage receives company. *Addison.*

PRESENTATION, *n.* [pre and sensation.] Previous notion or idea. *Mure.*

PRESENTION, *n.* [L. *presensio*, *presentio*; *pra* and *sentio*, to perceive.] Previous perception. [Little used.]

Brown.

PRESENT, *a.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *present*; L. *presens*; *pra* and *sum*, *esse*, to be.]

1. Being in a certain place; opposed to *absent*.

2. Being before the face or near; being in company. Inquire of some of the gentlemen *present*.

These things have I spoken unto you, being yet *present* with you. *John xiv.*

3. Being now in view or under consideration. In the *present* instance, facts will not warrant the conclusion. The *present* question must be decided on different principles.

4. Now existing, or being at this time; not past or future; as the *present* session of congress. The court is in session at the *present* time. We say, a *present* good, the *present* year or age.

5. Ready at hand; quick in emergency; as *present* wit.

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be *present* to himself. *L'Estrange.*

6. Favorably attentive; not heedless; propitious.

Nor could I hope in any place but there
To find a god so *present* to my prayer.
Dryden.

7. Not absent of mind; not abstracted; attentive.

The *present*, an elliptical expression for the *present* time. *Milton.*

At present, elliptically for, at the *present* time.

Present tense, in grammar, the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time, as *I am writing*; or something that exists at all times, as *virtue* is always to be preferred to vice; or it expresses habits or general truths, as plants *spring* from the earth; fishes *swim*; reptiles *creep*; birds *fly*; some animals *subsist* on herbage, others are *carnivorous*.

PRESENT, *n.* [Fr. *id.* See the Verb.]

That which is presented or given; a gift; a donative; something given or offered to another gratuitously; a word of general application. *Gen. xxxii.*

Presents, in the plural, is used in law for a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney or other writing; as in the phrase, "Know all men by these *presents*," that is, by the writing itself, *per presents*. In this sense, it is rarely used in the singular.

PRESENT, *v. t.* [Low L. *presento*; Fr. *presenter*; It. *presentare*; Sp. *presenter*; L. *presens*; *pra*, before, and *sum*, *esse*, to be.]

1. To set, place or introduce into the presence or before the face of a superior, as to *present* an envoy to the king; and with the reciprocal pronoun, to come into the presence of a superior.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present* themselves before the Lord.
Job i.

2. To exhibit to view or notice. The top of Mount Holyoke, in Hampshire county, in Massachusetts, *presents* one of the finest prospects in America.

3. To offer; to exhibit.

O hear what to my mind first thoughts *present*.
Milton.

He is ever ready to *present* to us the thoughts or observations of others. *Watts.*

4. To give; to offer gratuitously for reception. The first President of the American Bible Society, *presented* to that institution ten thousand dollars.

5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight.
Pope.

6. To favor with a gift; as, we *present* a man with a suit of clothes. Formerly the phrase was, to *present* a person.

Octavius *presented* the poet, for his admirable elage on her son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

[This use is obsolete.]

7. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution.

The patron of a church may *present* his clerk to a parsonage or vicarage; that is, may offer him to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted. *Blackstone.*

8. To offer.

- He—*presented* battle to the French navy, which was refused. *Hayward.*
- To lay before a public body for consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature, a corporation, &c.; as, to *present* a memorial, petition, remonstrance or indictment.
 - To lay before a court of judicature as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of a crime or offense. It is the duty of grand juries to *present* all breaches of law within their knowledge. In America, grand juries *present* whatever they think to be public injuries, by notifying them to the public with their censure.
 - To point a weapon, particularly some species of fire-arms; as, to *present* a musket to the breast of another; in manual exercise, to *present* arms.
 - To indict; a *customary use of the word in the United States.*
- PRESENTABLE**, *a.* That may be presented; that may be exhibited or represented. *Burke.*
- That may be offered to a church living; as a *presentable* clerk.
 - That admits of the presentation of a clerk; as a church *presentable.* [*Universal.*]
- PRESENTANEOUS**, *a.* [*L. presentaneus.*] Ready; quick; immediate; as *presentaneous* poison. *Harvey.*
- PRESENTATION**, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of presenting.
- Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires. *Hooker.*
- Exhibition; representation; display; as the *presentation* of fighting on the stage. *Dryden.*
 - In *ecclesiastical law*, the act of offering a clerk to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice. An advowson is the right of *presentation.*
- If the bishop admits the patron's *presentation*, the clerk so admitted is next to be instituted by him. *Blackstone.*
- The right of *presentation* of a clerk. The patron has the *presentation* of the benefice.
- PRESENTATIVE**, *a.* In *ecclesiastical affairs*, that has the right of presentation, or offering a clerk to the bishop for institution. Advowsons are *presentative*, collative or donative.
- An advowson *presentative* is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary. *Blackstone.*
- That admits the presentation of a clerk; as a *presentative* parsonage. *Spelman.*
- PRESENTED**, *pp.* Offered; given; exhibited to view; accused.
- PRESENTEE**, *n.* One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
- PRESENTER**, *n.* One that presents.
- PRESENTIAL**, *a.* Supposing actual presence. [*Little used.*]
- PRESENTIALITY**, *n.* The state of being present. [*Little used.*]
- PRESENTIATE**, *v. t.* To make present. [*Little used.*]
- PRESENTIFIC**, *g.* Making present.
- PRESENTIFICAL**, *g.* [*Not in use.*]
- PRESENTIFCIOUSLY**, *adv.* In such a manner as to make present. [*Not in use.*]
- More.*

- PRESENTIMENT**, *n.* [*pre* and *sentiment*, or *Fr. presentiment.*]
- Previous conception, sentiment or opinion; previous apprehension of something future. *Budler.*
- PRESENTENTLY**, *adv.* *s* as *t.* At present; at this time.
- The towns and forts you *presently* have. *Obs.*
- In a short time after; soon after. *Sidney.*
 - As therefore I hope to send *presently*, so soon as I shall see how it will go with me. *Phil. ii.*
 - Immediately. *And presently* the fig-tree withered away. *Matt. xxi.*
- PRESENTMENT**, *n.* *s* as *t.* The act of presenting. *Shak.*
- Appearance to the view; representation. *Milton.*
 - In *law*, a *presentment*, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the king; as the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel or the like, on which the officer of the court must afterwards frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it. *Blackstone.*
 - In a *more general sense*, *presentment* comprehends inquisitions of office and indictments. *Blackstone.*
- In the United States, a *presentment* is an official accusation presented to a tribunal by the grand jury in an indictment; or it is the act of offering an indictment. It is also used for the indictment itself. The grand jury are charged to inquire and due *presentment* make of all crimes, &c. The use of the word is limited to accusations by grand jurors.
- The official notice in court which the jury or homage gives of the surrender of a copyhold estate. *Blackstone.*
- PRESENTNESS**, *n.* *s* as *t.* Presence; *as presentness* of mind. [*Not used.*]
- Clarendon.*
- PRESENTABLE**, *a.* [*See Preserve.*] That may be preserved.
- PRESENTATION**, *n.* [*from preserve; It. presentazione; Sp. presentacion.*]
- The act of preserving or keeping safe; the act of keeping from injury, destruction or decay; as the *preservation* of life or health; the preservation of buildings from fire or decay; the *preservation* of grain from insects; the *preservation* of fruit or plants. When a thing is kept entirely from decay, or nearly in its original state, we say it is in a high state of *preservation.*
- PRESERVATIVE**, *a.* [*It. preservativo; Fr. preservatif.*]
- Having the power or quality of keeping safe from injury, destruction or decay; tending to preserve.
- PRESERVATIVE**, *n.* That which preserves or has the power of preserving; something that tends to secure a person or thing in a sound state, or prevent it from injury, destruction, decay or corruption; a preventive of injury or decay. Persons formerly wore tablets of arsenic, as *preservatives* against the plague. Clothing is a *preservative* against cold. Temperance and exercise are the best *preservatives* of

- health. Habitual reverence of the Supreme Being is an excellent *preservative* against sin and the influence of evil examples.
- PRESERVATORY**, *a.* That tends to preserve. *Hall.*
- PRESERVATORY**, *n.* That which has the power of preserving; a preservative. *Whitlock.*
- PRESERVE**, *v. t. prezerv'.* [*Fr. preserver; It. preservare; Sp. preservar; Low L. preservo; pra and servo, to keep.*]
- To keep or save from injury or destruction; to defend from evil. *God did send me before you to preserve* life. *Gen. xlv.*
 - O Lord, *preserve* me from the violent man. *Ps. cx.*
 - To uphold; to sustain. *O Lord, thou preservest* man and beast. *Ps. xxxvi.*
 - To save from decay; to keep in a sound state; as, to *preserve* fruit in winter. Salt is used to *preserve* meat.
 - To season with sugar or other substances for preservation; as, to *preserve* plums, quinces or other fruit.
 - To keep or defend from corruption; as, to *preserve* youth from vice.
- PRESERVE**, *n. prezerv'.* Fruit or a vegetable seasoned and kept in sugar or sirup. *Mortimer.*
- PRESERVED**, *pp.* Saved from injury, destruction or decay; kept or defended from evil; seasoned with sugar for preservation.
- PRESERVER**, *n.* The person or thing that preserves; one that saves or defends from destruction or evil.
- What shall I do to thee, O thou *preserver* of mere? *Job vii.*
- One that makes preserves of fruits.
- PRESERVING**, *ppr.* Keeping safe from injury, destruction or decay; defending from evil.
- PRESERVEE**, *v. i. s* as *t.* [*L. prasideo; pra, before, and sedeo, to sit; It. presidere; Fr. presider; Sp. presidir.*]
- To be set over for the exercise of authority; to direct, control and govern, as the chief officer. A man may *preside* over a nation or province; or he may *preside* over a senate, or a meeting of citizens. The word is used chiefly in the latter sense. We say, a man *presides* over the senate with dignity. Hence it usually denotes temporary superintendence and government.
 - To exercise superintendence; to watch over as inspector. *Some o'er the public magazines preside.* *Dryden.*
- PRESIDENCY**, *n.* Superintendence; inspection and care. *Roy.*
- The office of president. Washington was elected to the *presidency* of the United States by a unanimous vote of the electors.
 - The term during which a president holds his office. President J. Adams died during the *presidency* of his son.
 - The jurisdiction of a president; as in the British dominions in the East Indies.
 - The family or suit of a president.
- A worthy clergyman belonging to the *presidency* of Fort St. George. *Qu.*
- Buchanan, 251*

PRESIDENT, *n.* [Fr. from *L. presidens*.]

1. An officer elected or appointed to preside over a corporation, company or assembly of men, to keep order, manage their concerns or govern their proceedings; as the *president* of a banking company; the *president* of a senate, &c.

2. An officer appointed or elected to govern a province or territory, or to administer the government of a nation. The *president* of the United States is the chief executive magistrate.

3. The chief officer of a college or university. *U. States.*

4. A tutelar power.

Just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Walter.*
Vice-president, one who is second in authority to the president. The vice-president of the United States is president of the senate *ex officio*, and performs the duties of president when the latter is removed or disabled.

PRESIDENTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a president; as the *presidential* chair. *Walth.*

2. Presiding over. *Glavvile.*

PRESIDENTSHIP, *n.* The office and place of president. *Hooker.*

2. The term for which a president holds his office.

PRESIDIAL, } *a.* [*L. presidium*, a garrison; *presidium*, } *a.* rison; *pra* and *sedeo*,
Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison. *Hovell.*

PRESIGNIFICATION, *n.* [from *presignify*.]

The act of signifying or showing beforehand. *Barrow.*

PRESIGNIFY, *v. t.* [*pre* and *signify*.] To intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously. *Pearson.*

PRESS, *v. t.* [Fr. *presser*; *It. pressare*, to press, crowd, urge, hurry; *D. G. pressen*; *Sw. pressa*; *Dan. presser*; *W. brygwaun*, to hurry, formed from *rhys*, extreme ardency, a *rushing*. Here we have proof that *press* is formed from the root of *rush*, with a prefix. The Spanish has *apretar*, *pressar* and *aprensar*. The *L. pressus* is from the same root.]

1. To urge with force or weight; a word of extensive use, denoting the application of any power, physical or moral, to something that is to be moved or affected. We *press* the ground with the feet when we walk; we *press* the couch on which we repose; we *press* substances with the hands, fingers or arms; the smith *presses* iron with his vise; we are *pressed* with the weight of arguments or of cares, troubles and business.

2. To squeeze; to crush; as, to *press* grapes. *Gen. xl.*

3. To drive with violence; to hurry; as, to *press* a horse in motion, or in a race.

4. To urge; to enforce; to inculcate with earnestness; as, to *press* divine truth on an audience.

5. To embrace closely; to hug.
Leucothoe shook
And press'd Falconer closer in her arms.

6. To force into service, particularly into naval service; to impress. *Shak.*
Clarendon. *Dryden.*

7. To straiten; to distress; as, to be *pressed* with want or with difficulties.

8. To constrain; to compel; to urge by authority or necessity.

The posts that rode on mules and camels went out, being hastened and *pressed* on by the king's commandment. *Esth. viii.*

9. To urge; to impose by importunity.
He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden.*

10. To urge or solicit with earnestness or importunity. He *pressed* me to accept of his offer.

11. To urge; to constrain.
Paul was *pressed* in spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts xviii.*

12. To urge or solicit with conscience, forecast-thought grievous things. *Wisdom.*

13. To squeeze for making smooth; as cloth or paper.

Press differs from *drive* and *strike*, in usually denoting a slow or continued application of force; whereas *drive* and *strike* denote a sudden impulse of force.

PRESS, *v. i.* To urge or strain in motion; to urge forward with force.

I *press* towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God to Christ Jesus. *Phil. iii.*

The insulting virtue *presses* on the more. *Dryden.*

2. To bear on with force; to encroach.
On superior powers
Were we to *press*, inferior might on ours. *Pope.*

3. To bear on with force; to crowd; to throng.
Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass. *Dryden.*

4. To approach unseasonably or importunately.
Nor *press* too near the throne. *Dryden.*

5. To urge with vehemence and importunity.
He *pressed* upon them greedy, and they turned to him. *Gen. xix.*

6. To urge by influence or moral force.
When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither. *Addison.*

7. To push with force; as, to *press* against the door.

PRESS, *n.* [It. *pressa*, haste, hurry, a crowd; Sp. *pressa*; Fr. *presse*, *pressoir*; Sw. *press*; *Dan. G. presse*.]

1. An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed or forced into a more compact form; as a *wine-press*, *cider-press* or *cheese-press*.

2. A machine for printing; a printing-press. Great improvements have been lately made in the construction of *presses*.

3. The art or business of printing and publishing. A free *press* is a great blessing to a free people; a licentious *press* is a curse to society.

4. A crowd; a throng; a multitude of individuals crowded together.

And when they could not come nigh to him for the *press*— Mark ii.

5. The act of urging or pushing forward.
Which in their throng and *press* to the last hold,
Confound themselves. *Shak.*

6. A wine-vat or cistern. *Hag. ii.*

7. A case or closet for the safe keeping of documents. *Shak.*

8. Urgency; urgent demands of affairs; as a *press* of business.

9. A commission to force men into public

service, particularly into the navy; for *impress*. *Baldell.*

Press of sail, in navigation, is as much sail as the state of the wind will permit.

Mar. Dict.
Liberty of the press, in civil polity, is the free right of publishing books, pamphlets or papers without previous restraint; or the unrestrained right which every citizen enjoys of publishing his thoughts and opinions, subject only to punishment for publishing what is pernicious to morals or to the peace of the state.

PRESS-BED, *n.* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a case.

PRESS-ED, *pp.* Urged by force or weight; constrained; distressed; crowded; embraced; made smooth and glossy by pressure, as cloth.

PRESS-ER, *n.* One that presses.

PRESS-GANG, *n.* [*press* and *gang*.] A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service.

PRESS-ING, *pp.* Urging with force or weight; squeezing; constraining; crowding; embracing; distressing; forcing into service; rolling in a press.

2. *a.* Urgent; distressing.

PRESS-ING, *n.* The act or operation of applying force to the bodies. The *pressing* of cloth is performed by means of the screw, or by a calendar.

PRESS-INGLY, *adv.* With force or urgency; closely. *Hovell.*

PRESS-ION, *n.* [It. *pressione*.] The act of pressing. But *pressure* is more generally used. *Newton.*

2. In the Cartesian philosophy, an endeavor to move.

PRESSITANT, *a.* Gravitating; heavy. [*Vid* in use.] *More.*

PRESS-MAN, *n.* In *printing*, the man who manages the press and impresses the sheets.

2. One of a press-gang, who aids in forcing men into the naval service. *Chapman.*

PRESS-MONEY, *n.* Money paid to a man impressed into public service. [See *Press-money*.] *Gay.*

PRESS-URE, *n.* [It. *L. pressura*.] The act of pressing or urging with force.

2. The act of squeezing or crushing. *Wine* is obtained by the *pressure* of grapes.

3. The state of being squeezed or crushed.

4. The force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power. *Pressure* is occasioned by weight or gravity, by the motion of bodies, by the expansion of fluids, by elasticity, &c.

Mutual pressure may be caused by the meeting of moving bodies, or by the motion of one body against another at rest, and the resistance or elastic force of the latter. The degree of *pressure* is in proportion to the weight of the pressing body, or to the power applied, or to the elastic force of resisting bodies. The screw is a most powerful instrument of *pressure*. The *pressure* of wind on the sails of a ship is in proportion to its velocity.

5. A constraining force or impulse; that which urges or compels the intellectual or moral faculties; as the *pressure* of motives on the mind, or of fear on the conscience.

6. That which afflicts the body or depresses the spirits; as any severe affliction, distress, calamity or grievance; straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion. We speak of the *pressure* of poverty or want, the *pressure* of debts, the *pressure* of taxes, the *pressure* of afflictions or sorrow.

My own and my people's *pressures* are grievous. *K. Charles.*
To this consideration he retreats with comfort in all his *pressures*. *Atterbury.*

We observe that *pressure* is used both for trouble or calamity, and for the distress it produces.

7. Urgency; as the *pressure* of business.
8. Impression; stamp; character impressed.

All laws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past.

PREST, sometimes used for *pressed*. [*See Prest.*]

PREST, a. [Old Fr. *prest* or *preste*, now *pret*, *pret* or *preste*; Sp. It. *presto*, from *l. presto*, to stand before or forward; *pra* and *sto*.]

1. Ready; prompt. *Obs.* *Fairfax.*

2. Neat; tight. *Obs.* *Tusser.*

PREST, n. [Fr. *pret*, supra.] A loan. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

2. Formerly, a duty in money, to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands. 2 and 3 Edw. 6.

PREST-MONEY, n. Money paid to men impressed into the service. *Encyc.*

PRESTATION, n. [*L. prestatio*.] Formerly, a payment of money; sometimes used for perjury. *Encyc.*

PRESTATION-MONEY, n. A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop, *pro exteriori jurisdictione*. *Encyc.*

PRESTER, n. [Gr. *πρεστρο*, from *πρεστω*, to kindle or inflame.]

1. A meteor thrown from the clouds with such violence, that by collision it is set on fire. *Encyc.*

2. The external part of the neck, which swells when a person is angry. *Encyc.*

PRESTIGES, n. [*L. prestigia*.] Juggling tricks; impostures. *Dict.*

PRESTIGIA TION, n. [*L. prestigia*, tricks.]

The playing of legerdemain tricks; a juggling. *Dict.*

PRESTIGIA TOR, n. A juggler; a cheat. *More.*

PRESTIGIATORY, a. Juggling; consisting of impostures.

PRESTIGIOUS, a. Practicing tricks; juggling. *Bald.*

PRESTIMONY, n. [Port. Sp. *prestinio*; *l. presto*, to supply; *pra* and *sto*.] In *canon law*, a fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title of benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is the collator. *Port. Dict. Encyc.*

But in a Spanish Dictionary thus defined, "a prebend for the maintenance of poor clergy men, on condition of their saying prayers at certain stated times."

PRESTO, adv. [Sp. It. *presto*, quick or quickly; *l. presto*.]

1. In *music*, a direction for a quick lively movement or performance.

2. Quickly; immediately; in haste. *Swift.*
PRESTRIC TION, n. [*L. prestrigio*, *prestrictus*.] Dimness. *Milton.*

PRESUMABLE, a. s as z. [from *presume*.] That may be presumed; that may be supposed to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence. *Encyc.*

PRESUMABLY, adv. By presuming or supposing something to be true, without direct proof. *Bacon.*

PRESUME, v. t. s as z. [Fr. *presumer*; It. *presumere*; Sp. *presumar*; from *l. presumo*; *pra*, before, and *sumo*, to take.]

To take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof, or on the strength of probability. We *presume* that a man is honest, who has not been known to cheat or deceive; but in this we are sometimes mistaken. In many cases, the law *presumes* full payment where positive evidence of it cannot be produced.

We not only *presume* it may be so, but we actually find it so. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

In cases of implied contracts, the law *presumes* that a man has covenanted or contracted to do what reason and justice dictate. *Blackstone.*

PRESUME, v. i. To venture without positive permission; as, we may *presume* too far. *Bacon.*

2. To form confident or arrogant opinions; with *on* or *upon*, before the cause of confidence.

This man *presumes* upon his parts. *Locke.*
I will not *presume* so far upon myself. *Dryden.*

3. To make confident or arrogant attempts. In that we *presume* to see what is meet and convenient, better than God himself. *Hooker.*

1. It has *on* or *upon* sometimes before the thing supposed.
Luther presumes upon the gift of continency. *Atterbury.*

It is sometimes followed by *of*, but improperly.

PRESUMED, pp. Supposed or taken to be true, or entitled to belief, without positive proof.

PRESUMER, n. One that presumes; also, an arrogant person. *Walton.*

PRESUMING, ppr. Taking as true, or supposing to be entitled to belief, on probable evidence.

2. a. Venturing without positive permission; too confident; arrogant; unreasonably bold.

PRESUMPTION, n. [Fr. *presomption*; *L. presumptio*.]

1. Supposition of the truth or real existence of something without direct or positive proof of the fact, but grounded on circumstantial or probable evidence which entitles it to belief. *Presumption* in law is of three sorts, *violent* or *strong*, *probable*, and *light*.

Next to positive proof, circumstantial evidence as to the doctrine of *presumptions* must take place; for when the fact cannot be demonstratively evinced, that which comes nearest to the proof of the fact is the proof of such circumstances as either necessarily or usually attend such facts. These are called *presump-*

tions. *Violent* presumption is many times equal to full proof. *Blackstone.*

2. *Strong* probability; as in the common phrase, the *presumption* is that an event has taken place, or will take place.

3. *Blood* or *headstrong* confidence; unreasonable adventurousness; a venturing to undertake something without reasonable prospect of success, or against the usual probabilities of safety; presumptuousness.

Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath. *Shak.*

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*

4. *Arrogance*. He had the *presumption* to attempt to dictate to the council.

5. Unreasonable confidence in divine favor. The awe of his majesty will keep us from *presumption*. *Rogers.*

PRESUMPTIVE, a. Taken by previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence.

2. Unreasonably confident; adventuring without reasonable ground to expect success; presumptuous; arrogant. *Brown.*

Presumptive evidence, in law, is that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof.

Presumptive evidence of felony should be cautiously admitted. *Blackstone.*

Presumptive heir, one who would inherit an estate if the ancestor should die with things in their present state, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir before the death of the ancestor. Thus the *presumptive* succession of a brother or nephew may be destroyed by the birth of a child. *Presumptive heir* is distinguished from *heir apparent*, whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided he outlives the ancestor. *Blackstone.*

PRESUMPTIVELY, adv. By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability.

Burke.

PRESUMPTUOUS, a. [Fr. *presomptueux*; It. Sp. *presuntuoso*.]

1. Bold and confident to excess; adventuring without reasonable ground of success; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rash; applied to persons; as a *presumptuous* commander.

There is a class of *presumptuous* men whom age has not made cautious, nor adversity wise. *Buckminster.*

2. Founded on presumption; proceeding from excess of confidence; applied to things; as *presumptuous* hope. *Milton.*

3. Arrogant; insolent; as a *presumptuous* priest. *Shak.*

Presumptuous pride. *Dryden.*

4. Unduly confident; irreverent with respect to sacred things.

5. Willful; done with bold design, rash confidence or in violation of known duty; as a *presumptuous* sin.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, adv. With rash confidence.

2. Arrogantly; insolently.

3. Willfully; in bold defiance of conscience or violation of known duty; as, to sin *presumptuously*. *Num. xv.*

4. With groundless and vain confidence in the divine favor. *Hammond.*

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness.

PRESUPPOSAL, *n.* *presuppo'zal.* [*pre* and *supposal.*]

Supposal previously formed; presupposition.

PRESUPPOSE, *v. t.* *presuppo'ze.* [*Fr. presupposer*; *It. presupporre*; *Eng. pre* and *suppose.*]

To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent. The existence of created things presupposes the existence of a Creator.

Each kind of knowledge presupposes many necessary things learned in other sciences and known beforehand.

PRESUPPOSED, *pp.* Supposed to be antecedent.

PRESUPPOSING, *ppr.* Supposing to be previous.

PRESUPPOSITION, *n.* Supposition previously formed.

2. Supposition of something antecedent.

PRESURMISE, *n.* *presurmi'ze.* [*pre* and *surmise.*]

A surmise previously formed.

PRETEND', *v. t.* [*L. pretendo*; *pra.* before, and *tendo*, to tend, to reach or stretch; *Fr. pretendre*; *It. pretendere*; *Sp. pretender.*]

1. Literally, to reach or stretch forward; used by Dryden, but this use is not well authorized.

2. To hold out, as a false appearance; to offer something feigned instead of that which is real; to simulate, in words or actions.

This let him know,
Lest willfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprised.

3. To show hypocritically; as, to pretend great zeal when the heart is not engaged; to pretend patriotism for the sake of gaining popular applause or obtaining an office.

4. To exhibit as a cover for something hidden.

Lest that too heavenly form, pretended
To belish falsehood, snare them.

5. To claim.

Chiefs shall be grudg'd the part which they pretend.
In this sense, we generally use *pretend* to

6. To intend; to design. [*Vot used.*]

PRETEND', *v. t.* To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to hold out the appearance of being, possessing or performing. A man may pretend to be a physician, and pretend to perform great cures. Bad men often pretend to be patriots.

PRETENDED, *pp.* Held out, as a false appearance; feigned; simulated.

2. *a.* Ostensible; hypocritical; as a pretended reason or motive; pretended zeal.

PRETENDEDLY, *adv.* By false appearance or representation.

PRETENDER, *n.* One who makes a show of something not real; one who lays claim to any thing.

2. In *English history*, the heir of the royal family of Stuart, who lays claim to the crown of Great Britain, but is excluded by law.

PRETENDERSHIP, *n.* The right or claim of the Pretender.

PRETENDING, *ppr.* Holding out a false appearance; laying claim to, or attempting to make others believe one is what in truth he is not, or that he has or does something which he has or does not; making hypocritical professions.

PRETENDINGLY, *adv.* Arrogantly; presumptuously.

PRETENSE, *n.* *pretens'.* [*L. pretensus, pretendo.*]

1. A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; a presenting to others, either in words or actions, a false or hypocritical appearance, usually with a view to conceal what is real, and thus to deceive. Under pretense of giving liberty to nations, the prince conquered and enslaved them. Under pretense of patriotism, ambitious men serve their own selfish purposes.

Let not Trojans, with a feigned pretense
Of proferr'd peace, debate the Latian prince.

It is sometimes preceded by *on*; as *on a pretense of revenging Cesar's death.*

2. Assumption; claim to notice.

Never was any thing of this pretense more ingeniously imparted.

3. Claim, true or false.

Primogeniture cannot have any pretense to a right of solely inheriting property or power.

4. Something held out to terrify or for other purpose; as a pretense of danger.

PRETENSED, *a.* Pretended; feigned; as a pretended right to land.

PRETENSION, *n.* [*It. pretensione*; *Fr. pretension.*]

1. Claim, true or false; a holding out the appearance of right or possession of a thing, with a view to make others believe what is not real, or what, if true, is not yet known or admitted. A man may make pretensions to rights which he cannot maintain; he may make pretensions to skill which he does not possess; and he may make pretensions to skill or acquisitions which he really possesses, but which he is not known to possess. Hence we speak of ill founded pretensions, and well founded pretensions.

2. Claim to something to be obtained, or a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions. Any citizen may have pretensions to the honor of representing the state in the senate or house of representatives.

The common demand that the consulship should lie in common to the pretensions of any Roman.

Men indulge these opinions and practices that favor their pretensions.

3. Fictionous appearance; a Latin phrase, not now used.

This was but an invention and pretension given out by the Spaniards.

PRETENTATIVE, *a.* [*L. pro* and *tento*, to try.]

That may be previously tried or attempted.

PRETER, a Latin preposition, [*prater.*] is used in some English words as a prefix

Its proper signification is *beyond*, hence beside, more.

PRETERITERIMPERFECT, *a.* [*beyond* or *beside* unfinished.]

In grammar, designating the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past; an awkward epithet, very ill applied.

PRETERIT, *a.* [*L. preteritus, pretereo*; *prater*, beyond, and *eo*, to go.]

Past; applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time. It is called also the perfect tense; as, *scripsi, I have written.* We say, "I have written a letter to my correspondent;" in which sentence, the time is supposed to be not distant and not specified. But when the time is mentioned, we use the imperfect tense so called; as, "I wrote to my correspondent yesterday." In this use of the preterit or perfect tense, the English differs from the French, in which *j'ai écrit hier*, is correct; but I have written yesterday, would be very bad English.

PRETERITION, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. pretereo*, to pass by.]

1. The act of going past; the state of being past.

2. In rhetoric, a figure by which, in pretending to pass over any thing, we make a summary mention of it; as, "I will not say, he is valiant, he is learned, he is just," &c. The most useful praises are those bestowed by way of preterition.

PRETERITNESS, *n.* [*from preterit.*] The state of being past. [*Little used.*]

PRETERLAPSED, *a.* [*L. preterlapsus, preterlabor*; *prater* and *labor*, to glide.]

Past; gone by; as preterlapsed ages.

PRETERLEGAL, *a.* [*L. prater and legal.*]

Exceeding the limits of law; not legal.

PRETERMISSION, *n.* [*L. pretermisio, from pretermitto.*] A passing by; omission.

2. In rhetoric, the same as preterition.

PRETERMITO, *v. t.* [*L. pretermitto*; *prater*, beyond, and *mitto*, to send.]

To pass by; to omit.

PRETERNATURAL, *a.* [*L. prater and natural.*]

Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural; irregular. We call those events in the physical world preternatural, which are extraordinary, which are deemed to be beyond or without the ordinary course of things, and yet are not deemed miraculous; in distinction from events which are supernatural, which cannot be produced by physical laws or powers, and must therefore be produced by a direct exertion of omnipotence. We also apply the epithet to things uncommon or irregular; as a preternatural swelling; a preternatural pulse; a preternatural excitement or temper.

PRETERNATURALITY, *n.* Preternaturalness. [*Little used.*]

PRETERNATURALLY, *adv.* In a manner beyond or aside from the common order of nature; as vessels of the body preternaturally distended.

PRETERNATURALNESS, *n.* A state or manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT, *a.* [*L. preter* and *perfectus*.]

Literally, *more than complete or finished*; an epithet equivalent to *preterit*, applied to the tense of verbs which expresses action or being absolutely past. [*Grammar*.]

PRETERPLUPERFECT, *a.* [*L. preter*,

beyond, plus, more, and *perfectus*, perfect.] Literally, *beyond more than perfect*; an epithet designating the tense of verbs which expresses action or being past prior to another past event or time; better denominated the *præ* past tense, that is, past prior to another event.

PRETEXT, *v. t.* [*L. pretereo*; *præ* and *tereo*, or *tego*, *terui*.]

To cloak; to conceal. [*Not used*.]

PRETEXT, *n.* [*L. pretextus*; *Præ* *prectis*; *It. pretesto*; *Sp. pretexto*.]

Pretext, false appearance; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive. He gave plausible reasons for his conduct, but these were only a *pretext* to conceal his real motives.

He made *pretext* that I should only go and help convey his freight; but thought not so.

They suck the blood of those they depend on, under a *pretext* of service and kindness.

PRÆTOR, *n.* [*L. prætor*, from the root of *præ*, before.].

Among the ancient Romans, a judge; an officer answering to the modern chief justice or chancellor, or to both. In later times, subordinate judges appointed to distribute justice in the provinces, were created and called *prætors* or *provincial prætors*. These assisted the consuls in the government of the provinces.

In modern times, the word is sometimes used for a mayor or magistrate.

PRÆTORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a prætor or judge; judicial.

PRÆTORIAN, *a.* Belonging to a prætor or judge; judicial; exercised by the prætor; as *prætorian* power or authority.

Prætorian bands or *guards*, in Roman history, were the emperor's guards. Their number was ultimately increased to ten thousand men.

PRÆTORSHIP, *n.* The office of prætor.

PRETTILY, *adv.* *prît* *tily*. [*from pretty*.] In a pretty manner; with neatness and taste; pleasantly; without magnificence or splendor; as a woman *prettily* dressed; a parterre *prettily* ornamented with flowers.

2. With decency, good manners and decorum without dignity.

Children kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves *prettily*.

PRETTINESS, *n.* *prît* *tiness*. [*from pretty*.] 1. Diminutive beauty; a pleasing form without statelyness or dignity; as the *prettiness* of the face; the *prettiness* of a bird or other small animal; the *prettiness* of dress.

2. Neatness and taste displayed on small objects; as the *prettiness* of a flower bed.

3. Decency of manners; pleasing propriety without dignity or elevation; as the *prettiness* of a child's behavior.

PRETTY, *a.* *prît* *tly*. [*Sax. præte*, adorned; *prætig*, sly, crafty; *Dan. prætet*, adorned; *Sw. prætd*, id.; *W. prætd*, comeliness, beauty, also that is; *present*, stated time, hour or season, visage, aspect; *prætati*, exhibiting presence or an open countenance, beautiful; *prætivau*, to represent an object, to record an event, to render seasonable, to set apart a time, to become seasonable. This word seems to be connected with *præied*, appropriate, proper, fitting, whence *præidi*, to render appropriate, to espouse or marry, and *præidvere*, a *bride*. Hence it is evident, the radical sense is set, or as we say, *set off*, implying enlargement.]

1. Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity; as a *pretty* face; a *pretty* person; a *pretty* flower.

The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world.

That which is little can be but *pretty*, and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous.

2. Neat and appropriate without magnificence or splendor; as a *pretty* dress.

3. Handsome; neatly arranged or ornamented; as a *pretty* flower bed.

4. Neat; elegant without elevation or grandeur; as a *pretty* tale or story; a *pretty* song or composition.

5. Sly; crafty; as, he has played his friend a *pretty* trick. This seems to be the sense of the word in this phrase, according with the Saxon *prætig*. And hence perhaps the phrase, *a pretty* fellow.

6. Small; diminutive; in contempt. He will make a *pretty* figure in a triumph.

7. Not very small; moderately large; as a *pretty* way off.

Cut off the stalks of cucumbers immediately after their bearing, close by the earth, and then cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time.

PRETTY, *adv.* *prît* *tly*. In some degree; tolerably; moderately; as a firm *pretty* well stocked; the colors became *pretty* vivid; I am *pretty* sure of the fact; the wind is *pretty* fair. The English farthing is *pretty* near the value of the American cent. In these and similar phrases, *pretty* expresses less than *very*.

The witer *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere christian.

PRETTYFIED, *pp.* [*from prettyfly*.] Antecedent represented by type; *preured*, **PRETTYFIED**, *v. t.* [*præ* and *typify*.] To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

PRETTYFYING, *ppr.* Prefiguring.

PREVAL, *v. i.* [*Fr. prevaloir*; *It. prevalere*; *Sp. prevalecer*; *L. prevalere*; *præ*, before, and *valere*, to be strong or well. *Valere* seems to be from the same root as the Eng. *well*. The primary sense is to stretch or strain forward, to advance.]

1. To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage.

When Moses held up his hand, Israel *pre-*

vailed; when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed. Ex. xvii.

With *orer* or *against*.

David *prevailed* over the Philistine with a sling and with a stone. 1 Sam. xvii.

This kingdom could never *prevail* against the united power of England.

2. To be in force; to have effect, power or influence.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots and the wariër sceptics, as far as it *prevails*.

3. To be predominant; to extend over with force or effect. The fever *prevailed* in a great part of the city.

4. To gain or have predominant influence; to operate with effect. These reasons, arguments or motives ought to *prevail* with all candid men. In this sense, it is followed by *with*.

5. To persuade or induce; with *on* or *upon*.

They *prevailed* on the president to ratify the treaty. It is also followed by *with*.

They could not *prevail* with the king to pardon the offender. But *on* is more common in modern practice.

6. To succeed. The general attempted to take the fort by assault, but did not *prevail*. The most powerful arguments were employed, but they did not *prevail*.

PREVAILING, *ppr.* Gaining advantage, superiority or victory; having effect; persuading; succeeding.

2. A predominant; having more influence; prevalent; superior in power. The love of money and the love of power are the *prevailing* passions of men.

3. Efficacious.

Saints should assist thee with *prevailing* prayers.

4. Predominant; most general; as the *prevailing* disease of a climate; a *prevailing* opinion. Intemperance is the *prevailing* vice of many countries.

PREVAILEMENT, *n.* Prevalence. [*Little used*.]

PREVALENCE, *n.* Superior strength, influence or efficacy; *n.* *prevalence*; most efficacious force in producing an effect.

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him.

2. Predominance; most general reception or practice; as the *prevalence* of vice, or of corrupt maxims; the *prevalence* of opinion or fashion.

3. Most general existence or extension; as the *prevalence* of a disease.

4. Success; as the *prevalence* of prayer.

PREVALENT, *a.* Gaining advantage or superiority; victorious.

Cæsar, told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevælent* arms were as good as any title.

2. Powerful; efficacious; successful; as *prevælent* supplications.

3. Predominant; most generally received or current; as a *prevælent* opinion.

PREVALENTLY, *adv.* *Woodward*.

4. Predominant; most general; extensively existing; as a *prevælent* disease.

PREVALENTLY, *adv.* With predominance or superiority; powerfully.

The evening star so falls into the main To rise at more more *prevælently* bright.

PREVARICATE, *v. i.* [*It. prevaricare*; *Sp. prevaricar*; *Fr. prevariquer*; *L. prevaricare*; *pra and varico, varicor*, to straddle.]

1. To shuffle; to quibble; to shift or turn from one side to the other, from the direct course or from truth; to play foul play

I would think better of himself, than that he would willfully prevaricate. *Stillingfleet.*

2. In the *civil law*, to collude; as where an informer colludes with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution. *Encyc.*

3. In *English law*, to undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying it. *Coveil.*

PREVARICATE, *v. t.* To pervert; to corrupt; to evade by a quibble. [*But in a transitive sense, this word is seldom or never used.*]

PREVARICATION, *n.* A shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; the practice of some trick for evading what is just or honorable; a deviation from the plain path of truth and fair dealing. *Addison.*

2. In the *civil law*, the collusion of an informer with the defendant, for the purpose of making a sham prosecution. *Encyc.*

3. In *common law*, a seeming to undertake a thing falsely or deceitfully, for the purpose of defeating or destroying it. *Coveil.*

4. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office or commission. *Encyc.*

PREVARICATOR, *n.* One that prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.

2. A sham dealer; one who colludes with a defendant in a sham prosecution. *Civil Law.*

3. One who abuses his trust.

PREVENT, *v. t.* [*L. prevenio*; *pra*, before, and *venio*, to come.]

Literally, to come before; hence, to hinder. [*Not used.*] *Philips.*

PREVENT, *v. t.* [*L. preveniens*.] Going before; preceding; hence, preventive; as *preventive* grace. *Milton.*

PREVENT, *v. t.* [*It. prevenire*; *Sp. Fr. prevenir*; *L. prevenio*, supra.]

1. To go before; to precede.

I prevented the dawning of the morning, and ended. *Ps. cxix.*

2. To precede, as something unexpected or unsought.

The days of my affliction prevented me. *Job xxx. 2 Sam. xxii*

3. To go before; to precede; to favor by anticipation or by hindering distress or evil.

The God of my mercy shall prevent me. *Ps. lix.*

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favor. *Common Prayer.*

4. To anticipate.

Their ready guilt preventing thy commands. *Page.*

5. To precede; to pre-engage; to attempt first.

Thou hast prevented us with overtures of love. *K. Charles.*

[*In all the preceding senses, the word is obsolete.*]

6. To hinder; to obstruct; to intercept the approach or access of. *This is now the only sense. No foresight or care will prevent every misfortune. Religion supplies consolation under afflictions which cannot*

be prevented. It is easier to prevent an evil than to remedy it.

Too great confidence in success, is the likeliest to prevent it. *Atterbury.*

PREVENT, *v. i.* To come before the usual time. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

PREVENTABLE, *a.* That may be prevented or hindered. *Raynolds.*

PREVENTED, *pp.* Hindered from happening or taking effect.

PREVENTER, *n.* One that goes before. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; a hinderer; that which hinders; as a *preventer* of evils or of disease.

PREVENTING, *pp.* Going before. *Obs.*

2. Hindering; obviating.

PREVENTINGLY, *adv.* In such a manner or way as to hinder. *Dr. Walker.*

PREVENTION, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of going before. *Obs.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

3. The act of hindering; hindrance; obstruction of access or approach.

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe. *South.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession; a *French sense*, but *not in use in English.* *Dryden.*

PREVENTIONAL, *a.* Tending to hinder. *Dict.*

PREVENTIVE, *a.* Tending to hinder; hindering the access of; as a medicine *preventive* of disease. *Brown.*

PREVENTIVE, *n.* That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of. Temperance and exercise are excellent *preventives* of debility and languor.

2. An antidote previously taken. A medicine may be taken as a *preventive* of disease.

PREVENTIVELY, *adv.* By way of prevention; in a manner that tends to hinder.

PREVIOUS, *a.* [*L. prævius*; *præ*, before, and *via*, way, that is, a going, *Sax. veag.*] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as a *previous* intimation of a design; a *previous* notion; a *previous* event.

Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the storm.

Rolls over the maturing earth. *Thomson.*

PREVIOUSLY, *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently; as a plan *previously* formed.

PREVIOUSNESS, *n.* Antecedence; priority in time.

PREVISION, *n. s* as *z.* [*L. prævius*, *prævidere*; *præ*, before, and *video*, to see.]

Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience. *Encyc.*

PREWARN, *v. t.* [*See Warn.*] To warn beforehand; to give previous notice of. *Benjan.*

PREY, *n.* [*L. præda*; *It. preda*; *Fr. proie*; *Arm. preyz*; or *preih*; *D. prooi*.] In Welsh, *preiz*, *it. preid*, signifies booty or spoil of cattle taken in war, also a flock or herd; *preiziane*, to herd, to collect a herd, to drive off or make booty of cattle.]

1. Spoil; booty; plunder; goods taken by force from an enemy in war.

And they brought the captives and the *prey* of the spoil to Moses and Eleazar the priest. *Num. xxxi.*

In this passage, the captives are distinguished from *prey*. But sometimes *persons* are included.

They [Judah] shall become a *prey* and a spoil to all their enemies. *2 Kings xxi.*

2. That which is seized or may be seized by violence to be devoured; ravine. The eagle and the hawk dart upon their *prey*.

She sees herself the monster's *prey*. *Dryden.*

The old lion perisheth for lack of *prey*. *Job iv.*

3. Ravage; depredation.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, lion in *prey*. *Shak.*

Animal or beast of prey, is a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals. The word is applied to the larger animals, as lions, tigers, hawks, vultures, &c. rather than to insects; yet an insect feeding on other insects may be called an *animal of prey*.

PREY, *v. i.* To prey on or upon, is to rob; to plunder; to pillage.

2. To feed by violence, or to seize and devour. The wolf *preys* on sheep; the hawk *preys* on chickens.

3. To corrode; to waste gradually; to cause to pine away. *Grief preys* on the body and spirits; envy and jealousy *prey* on the heart.

Language is too faint to show His rage of love; it *preys* upon his life; He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies. *Addison.*

PRAYER, *n.* He or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer.

PREYING, *pp.* Plundering; corroding; wasting gradually.

PRICE, *n.* [*Fr. prix*; *It. prezzo*; *Sp. precio*; *Arm. pris*; *D. prijs*; *G. preis*; *Dan. pris*; *W. pris* or *prid*; *prisivau*, to value, to appraise; *pridiave*, to give a price, value or equivalent, to pawn, to ransom; *L. pretium*. See *Praise*.]

1. The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market. A man often sets a *price* on goods which he cannot obtain, and often takes less than the *price* set.

2. The sum or equivalent given for an article sold; as the *price* paid for a house, an ox or a watch.

3. The current value or rate paid for any species of goods; as the market *price* of wheat.

4. Value; estimation; excellence; worth.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her *price* is far above rubies. *Prov. xxxi.*

5. Reward; recompense.

That vice may merit; 'tis the price of toil; The knave deserves it when he tills the soil. *Page.*

The *price* of redemption, is the atonement of Jesus Christ. *1 Cor. vi.*

A *price* in the hands of a God, the valuable offers of salvation, which he neglects. *Prov. xvii.*

PRICE, *v. t.* To pay for. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. To set a price on. [*See Prize*.]

PRICELESS, *a.* Invaluable; too valuable to admit of a price.

2. Without value; worthless or unusable. *J. Barlow.*

PRICK, *v. t.* [*Sax. prician*; *D. prieken*; *Dan. prikker*; *Sw. pricka*; *Ir. priccam*.]

1. To pierce with a sharp pointed instrument or substance; as, to *prick* one with a pin, a needle, a thorn or the like.
2. To erect a pointed thing, or with an accumulated point; applied chiefly to the ears, and primarily to the pointed ears of an animal. The horse *pricks* his ears, or *pricks up* his ears.
3. To fix by the point; as, to *prick* a knife into a board. *Newton.*
4. To hang on a point.
The cooks *prick* a slice on a prong of iron. *Saunders.*
5. To designate by a puncture or mark.
Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs, and are fit, set out of the bill. *Bacon.*
6. To spur; to goad; to incite; sometimes with *on* or *off*.
My duty *pricks* me *on* to utter that which no worldly good should draw from me. *Shak.*
But how if honor *prick* me *off*. *Shak.*
7. To affect with sharp pain; to sting with remorse.
When they heard this, they were *pricked* in their hearts. Acts ii. Ps. lxxiii.
8. To make acid or pungent to the taste; as, wine is *pricked*. *Hudibras.*
9. To write a musical composition with the proper notes on a scale.
10. In *seamen's language*, to run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail.
Mar. Diet.
To *prick* a *chart*, is to trace a ship's course on a chart.
- PRICK**, *n.* 1. To become acid; as, cider *pricks* in the rays of the sun.
2. To dress one's self for show.
3. To come upon the spur; to shoot along.
Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*
4. To aim at a point, mark or place.
Hackins.
- PRICK**, *n.* [Sax. *pricca*; Sw. *prick* or *preka*; *tand-preka*, a tooth pick; *Ir. prisoen*.] 1. A slender pointed instrument or substance, which is hard enough to pierce the skin; a goad; a spur.
It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*. Acts ix.
2. Sharp stinging pain; remorse. *Shak.*
3. A spot or mark at which archers aim. *Carew.*
4. A point; a fixed place. *Spenser.*
5. A puncture or place entered by a point. *Brown.*
6. The print of a hare on the ground.
7. In *seamen's language*, a small roll; as a *prick* of spun yarn; a *prick* of tobacco.
- PRICKED**, *ppr.* Pierced with a sharp point; spurred; goaded; stung with pain; rendered acid or pungent; marked; designated.
- PRICKER**, *n.* A sharp pointed instrument. *Mozon.*
2. To colloquial use, a prickle.
3. A light horseman. [Not in use.] *Hayward.*
- PRICKET**, *n.* A buck in his second year. *Manswood.*
- PRICKING**, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point; goading; affecting with pungent pain; making or becoming acid.
- PRICKING**, *n.* A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked.
- PRICKLE**, *n.* In *botany*, a small pointed shoot or sharp process, growing from the

- back* only, and thus distinguished from the *thorn*, which grows from the *wood* of a plant. Thus the rose, the bramble, the gooseberry and the barberry are armed with *prickles*. *Martyn.*
2. A sharp pointed process of an animal.
- PRICK-LE-BACK**, *n.* A small fish, so named from the prickles on its back; the stickle-back. *Diet. Nat. Hist.*
- PRICK-LINESS**, *n.* [from *prickly*.] The state of having many prickles.
- PRICK-LOUSE**, *n.* A low word in contempt for a taylor. *L'Estrange.*
- PRICK LY**, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; as a *prickly* shrub. *Martyn.*
- PRICK-MADAM**, *n.* A species of house-leek. *Johnson.*
- PRICK-PUNCH**, *n.* A piece of tempered steel with a round point, to prick a round mark on gold iron. *Mozon.*
- PRICK-SONG**, *n.* A song set to music, or a variegated song; in distinction from a plain song. *Shak. Bale.*
- PRICK-WOOD**, *n.* A tree of the genus *Euonymus*. *Fam. of Plants.*
- PRIDE**, *n.* [Sax. *pryt*, *pryde*; *D. prat*, *proud*.] 1. Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, accomplishments, rank or elevation in office, which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others.
Mutual *pride* looks down on industry. *T. Davies.*
Pride goeth before destruction. Prov. xvi.
Pride that dines on vanity, sups on contempt.
All *pride* is abject and mean. *Johnson.*
Those that walk in *pride* he is able to abase. Dan. iv.
2. Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation.
That hardly we escap'd the *pride* of France. *Franklin.*
3. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth.
The honest *pride* of conscious virtue. *Smith.*
4. Elevation; loftiness.
A talcon tow'ring in her *pride* of place. *Shak.*
5. Decoration; ornament; beauty displayed.
Whose lofty trees, yched with summer's *pride*.
Be his this sword *pride*. *Spenser.*
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. *Pope.*
6. Splendid show; ostentation.
In this array, the war of either side
Through Athens pass'd with military *pride*. *Dryden.*
7. That of which men are proud; that which excites boasting.
I will cut off the *pride* of the Philistines. Zech. ii. Zeph. iii.
8. Excitement of the sexual appetite in a female beast. *Shak.*
9. Proud persons. Ps. xxxvi.
- PRIDE**, *t. l.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to *pride* one's self, to indulge pride; to take pride; to value one's self; to gratify self-esteem. They *pride themselves* in their wealth, dress or equipage. He *prides himself* in his achievements.

- PRIDEFUL**, *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful. *Richardson.*
- PRIDELESS**, *a.* Destitute of pride; without pride. *Chaucer.*
- PRIDING**, *ppr.* Indulging pride or self-esteem; taking pride; valuing one's self.
- PRIDINGLY**, *adv.* With pride; in pride of heart. *Barrow.*
- PRIDE**, supposed to be so written for *prived*. *Tusser.*
- PRIDE**, for *pry*, obsolete. *Chaucer.*
- PRIDER**, *n.* [from *pry*.] One who inquires narrowly; one who searches and scrutinizes.
- PRIEST**, *n.* [Sax. *preost*; *D. G. priester*; *Dan. prest*; *Fr. pretre*; *It. prete*; from *L. praestes*, a chief, one that presides; *pra.*, before, and *sto*, to stand, or *sisto*, or *Gr. istetai*. This is probably the origin of the word. In Persic, *پرستش* parastash is worship; *پرستيدان* parastidan, to worship, to adore.]
1. A man who officiates in sacred offices. Among *pagans*, priests were persons whose appropriate business was to offer sacrifices and perform other sacred rites of religion. In primitive ages, the fathers of families, princes and kings were priests. Thus Cain and Abel, Noah, Abraham, Melchizedek, Job, Isaac and Jacob offered their own sacrifices. In the days of Moses, the office of priest was restricted to the tribe of Levi, and the priesthood consisted of three orders, the high priest, the priests, and the Levites, and the office was made hereditary in the family of Aaron.
Every *pride* taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins. Heb. v.
2. In the *modera church*, a person who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; a man in orders or licensed to preach the gospel; a presbyter. In its most general sense, the word includes archbishops, bishops, patriarchs, and all subordinate orders of the clergy, duly approved and licensed according to the forms and rules of each respective denomination of christians; as all these orders "are ordained for men in things pertaining to God." But in Great Britain, the word is understood to denote the subordinate orders of the clergy, above a deacon and below a bishop. In the United States, the word denotes any licensed minister of the gospel.
- PRIEST-CRAFT**, *n.* [priest and craft.] The stratagems and frauds of priests; fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others. *Pope. Spectator.*
- PRIESTESS**, *n.* A female among pagans, who officiated in sacred rites. *Addison. Swift.*
- PRIESTHOOD**, *n.* The office or character of a priest. *Whitgift.*
2. The order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order composed of priests. *Dryden*

PRIESTLIKE, *a.* Resembling a priest, or that which belongs to priests. *Shak.*

PRIESTLIHNESS, *n.* The appearance and manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY, *a.* Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal; as the *priestly* office.

BECOMING A PRIEST; as *priestly* sobriety and purity of life.

PRIESTRIDDEN, *a.* [*priest* and *ridden*. See *Ride*.] Managed or governed by priests. *Swift.*

PRIEVE, *for* *prove*. *Spenser.*

PRIG, *n.* (*G. frech*, bold, saucy, impudent.)

1. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow. *Adison. Swift.*

2. A thief.

PRIG, *v. i.* To haggle about the price of a commodity. *Glas. Ramsay's Poems.*

PRIG, *v. t.* To fish or steal.

PRILL, *n.* A hirt or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

PRIM, *a.* [*Russ. primo* or *priano*, in a right line, directly; *primæ*, straight, direct, true, just. See *Prime*.]

Properly, straight; erect; hence, formal; precise; affectively nice. *Swift.*

PRIM, *v. t.* To deck with great nicety; and to form with affected preciseness.

PRIMACY, *n.* [*It. primacia*; *Fr. primatie*; *Sp. primacia*; from *L. primatus*, from *primus*, first. See *Prime*.]

1. The chief ecclesiastical station or dignity; the office or dignity of an archbishop. *Clarendon.*

2. Excellency; supremacy. *Barrow.*

PRIMAGE, *n.* In *commerce*, a small duty payable to the master and mariners of a ship. *Encyc.*

PRIMAL, *a.* [See *Prime*.] First. [*Not in use*.] *Shak.*

PRIMARILY, *adv.* [from *primary*.] In the first place; originally; in the first intention.

The word *emperor* *primarily* signifies a general or military commander in chief. In diseases, the physician is to attend to the part *primarily* affected.

PRIMARINESS, *n.* The state of being first in time, in act or intention. *Norris.*

PRIMARY, *a.* [*L. primarius*. See *Prime*.]

1. First in order of time; original; as the church of Christ in its *primary* institution. *Pearson.*

These I call original or *primary* qualities of body. *Locke.*

2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal. Our ancestors considered the education of youth of *primary* importance.

3. Elemental; intended to teach youth the first rudiments; as *primary* schools.

4. Radical; original; as the *primary* sense of a word.

Primary planets, are those which revolve about the sun, in distinction from the *secondary planets*, which revolve about the primary.

Primary qualities of bodies, are such as are original and inseparable from them.

PRIMATE, *n.* [*It. primato*; *Fr. primat*; *Low L. primas*. See *Prime*.]

The chief ecclesiastical in the church; an archbishop. *Encyc. Swift.*

PRIMATESHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an archbishop.

PRIMATEVAL, *a.* Pertaining to a primate. *D'Inville. Trans.*

PRIMATEVAL, *a.* Pertaining to a primate. *Barrow.*

PRIME, *a.* [*L. primus*; *Sax. Goth. frum*, beginning, origin; *Goth. frumst*, first. *Dan. frem*, forward, straight on; *fremmer*, to forward or promote; *Sw. fram, främja*; *W. priu*, first; *prinitive*, to grow up, to increase, to prosper; *Ir. primh*, first, and *reannain*, beginning. See *Class. Rm. No. 3. 7. 9.*]

1. First in order of time; original; as *prime* fathers; *prime* creation. *Shak.*

In this sense, the use of the word is nearly superseded by *primitive*, except in the phrase, *prime* cost.

2. First in rank, degree or dignity; as *prime* minister.

3. First in excellence; as *prime* wheat; cloth of a *prime* quality. Humidity and resignation are *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

4. Early; blooming.

His stary helio unback'd, showed him *prime* in manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

5. First in value or importance.

Prime number, in arithmetic, a number which is divisible only by unity, as 5. 7. 11. *Encyc.*

Prime figure, in geometry, a figure which cannot be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, &c.

PRIME, *n.* The first opening of day; the dawn; the morning.

Early and late it rung, at evening and at *prime*. *Spenser.*

2. The beginning; the early days. *Milton.*

In the *very prime* of the world. *Hooker.*

3. The spring of the year. *Waller.*

Hop waits upon the flowery *prime*.

4. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength or beauty.

That ope the golden *prime* of this sweet *prime*. *Shak.*

The *prime* of youth. *Dryden.*

5. The best part.

Give him always of the *prime*. *Swift.*

6. The utmost perfection.

The plants—would have been all in *prime*. *Woodward.*

7. In the *Romish church*, the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds. *Encyc.*

8. In *fencing*, the first of the chief guards. *Encyc.*

9. In *chemistry*, *primes* are numbers employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination.

Primes duly arranged in a table, constitute a scale of chemical equivalents. They also express the ratios of the weights of atoms, according to the atomic theory.

Prime of the moon, the new moon, when it first appears after the change. *Encyc.*

Prime vertical, the vertical circle which passes through the poles of the meridian, or the east and west points of the horizon.

Dials projected on the plane of this circle, are called *prime vertical* or north and south dials. *Encyc.*

PRIME, *v. t.* To put powder in the pan of a musket or other fire-arm; or to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge. *Encyc.*

2. To lay on the first color in painting. *Encyc.*

PRIME, *v. i.* To serve for the charge of a gun. *Beaumont.*

PRIMED, *pp.* Having powder in the pan; having the first color in painting.

PRIMELY, *adv.* At first; originally; primarily. *South.*

2. Most excellently.

PRIMENESS, *n.* The state of being first.

2. Supreme excellence. [*Little used in either sense*.]

PRIMER, *a.* First; original. [*Not in use*.] *Drayton.*

PRIMER, *n.* A small prayer book for church service, or an office of the virgin Mary.

2. A small elementary book for teaching children to read.

PRIMER-FINE, *n.* In *England*, a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine. *Blackstone.*

PRIMEIRO, *n.* A game at cards. [*Sp.*]

PRIME-SEIZIN, *n.* [*prime* and *seizin*.] In *feudal law*, the right of the king, when a tenant in *capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life; abolished by 12 Car. 2. *Encyc.*

PRIMEVAL, *a.* [*L. primus*, first, and *ævum*, age; *primævus*.]

Original; primitive; as the *primeval* innocence of man; *primeval* day. *Blackmore.*

PRIMEVAL, *a.* Primeval.

PRIMEVAL, *a.* [*L. primigenius*; *primus*, first, and *genus*, kind, or *gignere*, to beget.] First born; original; primary. *Hp. Hall.*

PRIMEVOUS, *a.* [*supra*.] First formed or generated; original; as semi-*primigenous* strata. *Kirwan.*

PRIMING, *pp.* Putting powder in the pan of a fire-arm.

2. Laying on the first color.

PRIMING, *n.* The powder in the pan of a gun, or laid along the channel of a cannon for conveying fire to the charge.

2. Among *painters*, the first color laid on canvas or on a building, &c.

PRIMING-WIRE, *n.* A pointed wire, used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge or for piercing the cartridge. *Encyc.*

PRIMPILAR, *a.* [*L. primpilus*, the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the captain of the vanguard. *Barrow.*

PRIMPILAR, *a.* Being of the first production. *Jansworth.*

PRIMITIVE, *a.* [*It. primitivo*; *Fr. primitif*; *L. primitivus*; from *primus*, first.]

1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; first; as the *primitive* state of Adam; *primitive* innocence; *primitive* ages; the *primitive* church; the *primitive* christian church or institutions; the *primitive* fathers. *White. Tillotson.*

2. Formal; affectively solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times. *Johnson.*

3. Original; primary; radical; not derived; as a *primitive* verb in grammar.

Primitive rocks, in geology, rocks supposed to be the first formed, being irregularly crystallized, and aggregated without a cement.

and containing no organic remains; as granite, gneiss, &c.

PRIMITIVE, *n.* An original word; a word not derived from another.

PRIMITIVELY, *adv.* Originally; at first. *Boyle.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule or ancient practice. *South.*

PRIMITIVENESS, *n.* State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity. *Johnson.*

PRIMITY, *n.* The state of being original. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

PRIMINESS, *n.* [from *prim.*] Affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness.

PRIMOGENIAL, *a.* [*L. primigenius.* See *Primigenial.*]

First born, made or generated; original; primary; constitutive; elemental; as *primogenial light*; *primogenial bodies.* *Boyle.*

PRIMOGENITOR, *n.* [*L. primus, first, and genitor, father.*] The first father or forefather. *Gaydon.*

PRIMOGENITURE, *n.* [*L. primus, first, and genitus, begotten.*]

1. The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children.

2. In *law*, the right which belongs to the eldest son or daughter. Thus in Great Britain, the right of inheriting the estate of the father belongs to the eldest son, and in the royal family, the eldest son of the king is entitled to the throne by *primogeniture*. Among the females, the crown descends by right of *primogeniture* to the eldest daughter only and her issue. *Blackstone.*

Before the revolution, *primogeniture*, in some of the American colonies, entitled the eldest son to a double portion of his father's estate, but this right has been abolished.

PRIMOGENITURESHIP, *n.* The right of eldership.

PRIMORDIAL, *a.* [Fr. from *L. primordialis, primordium*; *primus*, first, and *ordo*, order.]

First in order; original; existing from the beginning. *Boyle.*

PRIMORDIAL, *n.* Origin; first principle or element. *More.*

PRIMORDIAN, *n.* A kind of plum.

PRIMORDIATE, *a.* [See *Primordial.*] Original; existing from the first. *Boyle.*

PRIMP, *v. i.* To be formal or affected. [*Not English, or local.*]

PRIMROSE, *n. s. & z.* [*L. primula veris; primus*, first, and *rose*; literally, the first or an early rose in spring.]

A plant of the genus *Primula*, of several varieties, as the white, the red, the yellow flowered, the cowslip, &c. Shakspeare uses the word for gay or flowery; as the *primrose wavy*.

PRIMY, *a.* Blooming. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRINCE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *Sp. princip*; *L. princeps*; *D. prins*; *G. prinz*; *Arm. princ.*] This word is probably compounded of *primus*, corrupted, as the *Gr. πρῶτος*, and *ceps*, head, Fr. *chef*; or perhaps of the Celtic *breen*, summit, whence *W.*

brenin, king, an exalted one, and *ceps*. Hence *Brennus*, the name of a celebrated

Gaulish commander. In Pers. *پادشاه*

barin signifies lofty, or one elevated in place or office.

1. In a general sense, a sovereign; the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state. Thus when we speak of the *princes of Europe*, we include emperors and kings. Hence, a chief in general; as a *prince of the celestial host*. *Milton.*

2. A sovereign in a certain territory; one who has the government of a particular state or territory, but holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services; as the *princes of the German states*.

3. The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family; as *princes of the blood*. In England, the eldest son of the king is created *prince of Wales*. *Encyc.*

4. The chief of any body of men. *Peachment.*

5. A chief or ruler of either sex. Queen Elizabeth is called by Camden *prince*, but this application is unusual and harsh. *Prince of the senate*, in ancient Rome, was the person first called in the roll of senators. He was always of consular and censorial dignity. *Encyc.*

In Scripture, this name *prince* is given to God, Dan. vii; to Christ, who is called the *prince of peace*, Is. ix; and the *prince of life*, Acts iii.; to the chief of the *prince of the sanctuary*, Is. xliii.; to the Roman emperor, Dan. ix.; to men of superior worth and excellence, Eccles. x.; to nobles, counselors and officers of a kingdom, Is. x.; to the chief men of families or tribes, Num. xvii.; to Satan, who is called the *prince of this world*, John xii; and *prince of the power of the air*, Eph. ii.

PRINCE, *v. i.* To play the prince; to take state. *Shak.*

PRINCEDOM, *n.* *prinsdom.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank or estate of a prince.

Under thee, as head supreme, Thrones, *princedom*s, powers, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

PRINCELIKE, *a.* *prinslike.* Becoming a prince. *Shak.*

PRINCELINESS, *n.* *prinsliness.* [from *princely*.]

The state, manner or dignity of a prince. *Sherwood.*

PRINCELY, *a.* *prinsly.* Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high born; stately; dignified; as a *princely* gentleman; a *princely* youth. *Shak.*

2. Having the rank of prince; as a man of *princely* birth; a *princely* dame. *Sidney Walker.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august; as a *princely* gut; *princely* virtues. *Shak. Walker.*

4. Very large; as a *princely* fortune.

5. Magnificent; rich; as a *princely* entertainment. *Johnson.*

PRINCES' FETHER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Anaranthus*. *Fam. of Plants.*

Prince's metal, a mixture of copper and zinc, in imitation of gold. *Encyc.*

PRINCESS, *n.* A female sovereign, as an empress or queen. *Dryden.*

2. A sovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen. *Johnson.*

3. The daughter of a king. *Shak.*

4. The consort of a prince; as the *princess of Wales*.

PRINCIPAL, *a.* [Fr. from *L. principalis*, from *principis*.]

1. Chief; highest in rank, character or respectability; as the *principal* officers of a government; the *principal* men of a city, town or state. Acts xv. 1 Chron. xxiv.

2. Chief; most important or considerable; as the *principal* topics of debate; the *principal* arguments in a case; the *principal* points of law; the *principal* beams of a building; the *principal* productions of a country.

3. In *law*, a *principal* challenge, is where the cause assigned carries with it *prima facie* evidence of partiality, favor or malice. *Blackstone.*

4. In music, fundamental.

PRINCIPAL, *n.* A chief or head; one who takes the lead; as the *principal* of a faction, an insurrection or mutiny.

2. The president, governor, or chief in authority. We apply the word to the chief instructor of an academy or seminary of learning.

In *law*, the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor. A *principal* in the first degree, is the absolute perpetrator of the crime; a *principal* in the second degree, is one who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done; distinguished from an *accessory*. In treason, all persons concerned are *principals*. *Blackstone.*

4. In commerce, a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; so called in distinction from *interest* or *profits*.

Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means for paying off the *principal*. *Swift.*

5. One primarily engaged; a chief party; in distinction from an *auxiliary*.

We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*

PRINCIPALITY, *n.* [Fr. *principalité*.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power. *Sidney Spenser.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Milton.*

3. The territory of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince; as the *principality of Wales*.

4. Superiority; predominance. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

5. In Scripture, royal state or attire. Jer. xiii.

PRINCIPALLY, *adv.* Chiefly; above all.

They mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*

PRINCIPALNESS, *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

PRINCIPATE, *n.* Principality; supremacy. *Barrow.*

PRINCIPALIA, *n. plu.* [*L. principium.*] First principles. *Ash.*

PRINCIPATION, *n.* [from *L. principium.*] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PRINCIPLE, *n.* [It. *principio*; Fr. *principe*; L. *principium*, beginning.]

1. In a general sense, the cause, source or origin of any thing; that from which a thing proceeds; as the *principle* of motion; the *principles* of action. *Dryden.*
2. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *principle*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Hutton.*

3. Being that produces any thing; operative cause.

The soul of man is an active *principle.*

4. In science, a truth admitted either without proof, or considered as having been before proved. In the former sense, it is synonymous with *axiom*; in the latter, with the phrase, *established principle.*

5. Ground; foundation; that which supports an assertion, an action, or a series of actions or of reasoning. On what *principle* can this be affirmed or denied? He justifies his proceedings on the *principle* of expedience or necessity. He reasons on sound *principles.*

6. A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; as the *principles* of morality, of law, of government, &c.
7. Tenet; that which is believed, whether truth or not, but which serves as a rule of action or the basis of a system; as the *principles* of the Stoics, or of the Epicureans.

8. A *principle of human nature*, is a law of action in human beings; a constitutional propensity common to the human species.

This it is a *principle of human nature* to resent injuries and redress insults.

PRINCIPLE, *n. f.* To establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill; chiefly used in the participle.

Men have been *principled* with an opinion, that they must not consult reason in things of religion. *Locke.*

2. To establish firmly in the mind. *Locke.*

PRINCIPLED, *pp.* Established in opinion or in tenets; firmly fixed in the mind.

PRINC, *n.* [Qu. *prink* or *prim* and

PRINC, *n.* [Qu. *prink* or *prim* and *PRINC*, *n.* *cock.*] A cockcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue; a ludicrous word. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PRINK, *v. f.* [D. *pronken*, to shine, to make a show, to strut; G. *prangen*, to shine, to make a show; *prunken*, id.; Dan. *prænker*, to make a show, to strut; Sw. *prænka*, to make a figure. If *n* is casual, these words are radically the same as Sw. *prænkt*, Dan. *D. prægt*, G. *præcht*, pomp, show, and all coinciding in origin with Ar.

برق baraka, to shine, to adorn. See *Prance* and *Prank.*]

1. To prank; to dress for show.

2. To strut; to put on stately airs.

PRINT, *v. t.* [W. *prindan*, to print; Fr. *imprimer*, *enprimer*; Sp. *imprimir*; It. *imprimere*; from L. *imprimere*; in and *primo*, to press; It. *impruntare*, to print, to importune, and this from *prontare*, to importune, [that is, to press,] from *pronto*, ready, hold, L. *prontus*, that is, pressed or pressing forward. In W. *print* is said by Owen to be from *rhint*, a groove or notch,

and if this is the original word, *print* must be a different word from the Fr. *imprimer*. The Italian unites the L. *primo* and *primo*.] In general, to take or form letters, characters or figures on paper, cloth or other material by impression. Thus letters are taken on paper by impressing it on types blackened with ink. Figures are *printed* on cloth by means of blocks or a cylinder. The rolling press is employed to take prints on impressions from copper-plates. Thus we say, to *print* books, to *print* calico, to *print* tunes, music, likenesses, &c.

2. To mark by pressing one thing on another.

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,

That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he

trod. *Dryden.*

3. To impress any thing so as to leave its form.

Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay—

Roscommon.

4. To form by impression.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh,

nor *print* any marks upon you. *Lev. xix.*

PRINT, *v. i.* To use or practice the art of

typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures and the like.

2. To publish a book. [*Elliptical.*]

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect

to hear no more of that. *Pope.*

PRINT, *n.* A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure or indentation of any form, made by the pressure of one body or thing on another; as the *print* of the tooth or of the nails in flesh; the *print* of the foot in sand or snow; the *print* of a wheel; the *print* of types on paper. Hence,

1. The impressions of types in general, as to form, size, &c.; as a small *print*; a large *print*; a fair *print*.

3. That which impresses its form on any thing; as a butter *print*; a wooden *print*.
4. The representation or figure of any thing made by impression; as the *print* of the face; the *print* of a temple; *prints* of antiquities. *Dryden.*

5. The state of being printed and published. Diffidence sometimes prevents a man from suffering his works to appear in *print*.

I have a ballad in *print.* *Shak.*

6. A single sheet printed for sale; as a newspaper.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled

with the same terms. *Addison.*

7. Formal method. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.* Out of *print*, a phrase which signifies that of a printed and published work, there are no copies for sale, or none for sale by the publisher.

PRINTED, *pp.* Impressed; indented.

PRINTER, *n.* One that prints books, pamphlets or papers.

3. One that stains or prints cloth with figures, as calico.

3. One that impresses letters or figures with copper-plates.

PRINTING, *ppr.* Impressing letters, characters or figures on any thing; inking marks or indentations.

PRINTING, *n.* The art or practice of impressing letters, characters or figures on paper, cloth or other material; the business of a printer; typography.

PRINTING-INK, *n.* Ink used by printers of books.

PRINTING-PAPER, *n.* Paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, &c.; as distinguished from writing-paper, press-paper, wrapping-paper, &c.

PRINTING-PRESS, *n.* A press for the printing of books, &c.

PRINTLESS, *n.* That leaves no print or impression; as *printless* feet. *Milton.*

PRIOR, *a.* [L. comp. Probably the first syllable is contracted from *pris*, *prid*, or some other word, for the Latin has *prisce*, *pristinus*.]

Preceding in the order of time; former; antecedent; anterior; as a *prior* discovery; *prior* obligation. The discovery of the continent of America by Cabot was six or seven weeks *prior* to the discovery of it by Columbus. The discovery of the Labrador coast by Cabot was on the 11th of June, 1499; that of the continent by Columbus, was on the first of August of the same year.

PRIOR, *n.* [Fr. *prieur*; It. *priore*; L. *prior*.]

1. The superior of a convent of monks, or one next in dignity to an abbot. *Priors* are *claustral* or *conventual*. The *conventual* are the same as abbots. A *conventual* prior is one that governs the religious of an abbey or priory in commendam, having his jurisdiction wholly from the abbot. *Encyc.*

2. In some churches, one who presides over others in the same churches. *Jayliffe.*

PRIORATE, *n.* Government by a *prior*. *Warton.*

PRIORESS, *n.* A female superior of a convent of nuns. *Dryden.*

PRIORITY, *n.* The state of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; as *priority* of birth. The *priority* of Homer or Hesiod has been a subject of dispute.

2. Precedence in place or rank. *Shak.* *Priority of debts*, is a superior claim to payment, or to payment before others.

PRIORLY, *adv.* Antecedently. [*A bad word and not used.*] *Geddes.*

PRIORSHIP, *n.* The state or office of *prior*.

PRIORY, *n.* A convent of which a *prior* is the superior; in dignity below an abbey. *Shak.*

2. *Priories* are the churches given to *priors* in *titulum*, or by way of title. *Jayliffe.*

PRISAGE, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, from *priser*, to prize or value.]

A right belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tons of wine from every ship importing twenty tons or more; one before and one behind the mast. This by charter of Edward I. was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called *butrage*, because paid to the king's butler. *Blackstone.*

PRISCILLIANISM, *n.* In church history, one of a sect so denominated from Priscillian, a Spanish, bishop of Avila, who practiced magic, maintained the errors of the Manichees, and held it to be lawful to make false oaths in the support of one's cause and interest. *Encyc.*

PRISM, *n.* [Fr. *prisme*; Low L. Sp. It. *prisma*; Gr. *πρίσμα*, from *πρίω*, to cut with a saw, to press or strain, Russ. *priz.*]
A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

D. Olmsted.

A prism of glass is one bounded by two equal and parallel triangular ends and three plain and well polished sides which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*

PRISMATIC, *a.* Resembling a prism;
PRISMATICAL, *a.* as a prismatic form.

2. Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism; as *prismatic colors*.

3. Pertaining to a prism.

PRISMATICALLY, *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism.

PRISMATOIDAL, *a.* [L. *prisma* and Gr. *εἶδος*.] Having a prismatic form. *Urc.*

PRISMOID, *n.* [L. *prisma* and Gr. *εἶδος*, form.]

A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

PRISMAY, *a.* Pertaining to or like a prism. *Johnson.*

PRISON, *n.* *priz'n.* [Fr. from *pris*, taken from *prendre*, to take, L. *prædo*; Sp. *prisión*; Arn. *prisonau*.]

1. In a general sense, any place of confinement or involuntary restraint; but appropriately, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals committed by process of law; a jail. Originally, a prison, as Lord Coke observes, was only a place of safe custody; but it is now employed as a place of punishment. We have *state-prisons*, for the confinement of criminals by way of punishment.

2. Any place of confinement or restraint.

The tyrant Æolus,
With power imperial curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark prisons binds.

Dryden.

3. In Scripture, a low, obscure, afflicted condition. *Eccles. iv.*

4. The cave where David was confined. *Ps. cxlii.*

5. A state of spiritual bondage. *Xc. liii.*

PRISON, *v.* L. To shut up in a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty.

2. To confine in any manner. *Shak.*

3. To enslave; to enchain. *Milton.*

[This word is proper, but *imprison* is more commonly used.]

PRISON-BASE, *n.* A kind of rural spots; commonly called *prison-bars*. *Sandys.*

PRISONED, *pp.* Imprisoned; confined; restrained.

PRISONER, *n.* One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant.

2. A person under arrest or in custody of the sheriff, whether in prison or not; as a *prisoner at the bar* of a court.

3. A captive; one taken by an enemy in war.

4. One whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.

PRISON-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which prisoners are confined; a jail. *Judges xvi.* *Shak.*

PRISONING, *ppr.* Confining; imprisoning.

PRISONMENT, *n.* Confinement in a prison; imprisonment.

[The latter is commonly used.]

Shak.

PRISTINE, *a.* [L. *pristinus*. See *Prize* and *Pre.*]

First; original; primitive; as the *pristine* state of innocence; the *pristine* manners of a people; the *pristine* constitution of things. *Newton.*

PRIThee, a corruption of *pray thee*, as I *prithe*; but it is generally used without the pronoun, *prithe*.

PRIVACY, *n.* [from *private*.] A state of being in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy.

2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement.

3. Privacy. [Not used.] [See *Privacy*.]

Rare.

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie.

Arbuthnot.

4. Taciturnity. [Not used.] *Ainsworth.*

5. Secrecy; concealment of what is said or done.

PRIVADO, *n.* [Sp.] A secret friend. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

PRIVATE, *a.* [L. *privatus*, from *privus*, to bereave, properly to strip or separate; *privus*, singular, several, peculiar to one's self, that is, separate; It. *privare*, Sp. *privar*, Fr. *priver*, to deprive. *Privo* is probably from the root of *bereave*, Sax. *beræfan* or *gerefanian*, from *reafian*, to strip, to spoil, L. *rapio*, *diripio*, *eripio*; *privo* for *perivo* or *berivo*; W. *rhaf*, a snatching; *rehtiate*, to snatch. See *Rip*, *Reap* and *Strip*.]

1. Properly, separate; unconnected with others; hence, peculiar to one's self; belonging to or concerning an individual only; as a man's *private* opinion, business, or concerns; *private* property; the king's *private* purse; a man's *private* expenses. Charge the money to my *private* account in the company's books.

2. Peculiar to a number in a joint concern, to a company or body politic; as the *private* interest of a family, of a company of a state; opposed to *public*, or to the general interest of nations.

3. Sequestered from company or observation; secret; secluded; as a *private cell*; a *private* room or apartment; *private prayer*.

4. Not publicly known; not open; as a *private* negotiation.

5. Not invested with public office or employment; as a *private* man or citizen; *private* life.

A *private* person may arrest a felon. *Blackstone.*

6. Individual; personal; in contradistinction from *public* or *national*; as *private* interest.

Private way, in law, is a way or passage in which a man has an interest and right, though the ground may belong to another person. In common language, a *private* way may be a secret way, one not known or public.

A *private act* or *statute*, is one which operates on an individual or company only; opposed to a *general law*, which operates on the whole community.

A *private* *usage* or *wrong*, is one which affects an individual. *Blackstone.*

In *private*, secretly; not openly or publicly. *Scripture.*

PRIVATE, *n.* A secret message; particularly business. [Unusual.] *Shak. B. Jonson.*

2. A common soldier.

PRIVATEER, *n.* [from *private*.] A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by a private man or by individuals, at their own expense, to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war. Such a ship must be licensed or commissioned by government, or it is a pirate.

PRIVATEER, *v.* To cruise in a commissioned private ship against an enemy, for seizing their ships or annoying their commerce.

PRIVATELY, *adv.* In a secret manner; not openly or publicly.

2. In a manner affecting an individual or company. He is not *privately* benefited.

PRIVATENESS, *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

2. Retirement; seclusion from company or society. *Walton.*

3. The state of an individual in the rank of common citizens, or not invested with office.

PRIVATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *privatio*, from *privus*. See *Private*.]

1. The state of being deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort. He endures his *privations* with wonderful fortitude.

2. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality. The garrison was compelled by *privation* to surrender.

For what is this contagious sin of kind
But a *privation* of that grace within? *Davies.*

3. Absence, in general. Darkness is a *privation* of light. *Encyc.*

4. The act of the mind in separating a thing from something appendant. *Johnson.*

5. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon.*

[But in this sense, *deprivation* is now used. See *Deprivation*.]

PRIVATIVE, *a.* Causing privation.

2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things, what *negative* is in propositions; as *privative* blessings, safeguard, liberty and integrity. *Taylor.*

PRIVATIVE, *n.* That of which the essence and darkness are *privatives*. *Bacon.*

2. In grammar, a prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as *a*, in Greek; *οσος*, unjust; *a* and *οξ*; *ua* and in English, as *unwise*, *inhumane*. The word may also be applied to suffixes, as *less*, in *harmless*.

PRIVATIVELY, *adv.* By the absence of something.

2. Negatively.

The duty of the new covenant is set down first *privatively*. [Unusual.] *Hammond.*

PRIVATIVENESS, *n.* Notation of the absence of something. [Little used.]

PRIVET, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ligustrum*. The *evergreen privet* is the genus *Rhamnus*. *Mock privet* is of the genus *Phillyrea*. *Fam. of Plants.*

PRIVILEGE, n. [Fr. from *L. privilegium*; *privus*, separate, private, and *lex*, law; originally a private law, some public act that regarded an individual.]

1. A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company or society, beyond the common advantages of other citizens. A privilege may be a particular right granted by law or held by custom, or it may be an exemption from some burden to which others are subject. The nobles of Great Britain have the *privilege* of being triable by their peers only. Members of parliament and of our legislatures have the *privilege* of exemption from arrests in certain cases. The powers of a banking company are *privileges* granted by the legislature.

He pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman. *Kettlewell.*

The *privilege* of birthright was a double portion. *Locke.*

2. Any peculiar benefit or advantage, right or immunity, not common to others of the human race. Thus we speak of national *privileges*, and civil and political *privileges*, which we enjoy above other nations. We have ecclesiastical and religious *privileges* secured to us by our constitutions of government. *Personal privileges* are attached to the person; as those of ambassadors, peers, members of legislatures, &c. *Real privileges* are attached to place; as the *privileges* of the king's palace in England.

3. Advantage; favor; benefit. A nation despicable by its weakness, forfeits even the *privilege* of being neutral. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

Writ of privilege, is a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit. *Blackstone.*

PRIVILEGE, v. t. To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; as, to *privilege* representatives from arrest; to *privilege* the officers and students of a college from military duty.

2. To exempt from censure or danger. This place doth *privilege* me. *Daniel.*

PRIVILEGED, pp. Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity. The clergy in Great Britain were formerly a *privileged* body of men. No person is *privileged* from arrest for indictable crimes.

PRIVILEGING, ppr. Investing with a peculiar right or immunity.

PRIVILY, adv. [from *privy*.] Privately; secretly.

—False teachers among you, who shall *privily* bring in damnable heresies. 2 Pet. ii.

PRIVITY, n. [Fr. *privat*. See *Private* and *Privy*.] Privacy; secrecy; confidence.

I will to you, in *privy*, discover the drift of my purpose. [Little used.] *Spenser.*

2. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privy* of the prince of Orange. *Swift.*

But it is usual to say, "a thing is done with his *privy* and consent," in which phrase, *privy* signifies merely private knowledge.

3. *Privies*, in the plural, secret parts; the parts which modesty requires to be concealed.

PRIVY, a. [Fr. *privé*; *L. privus*. See *Private*.]

1. Private; pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public; as the *privy* purse; the *privy* cofler of a king. *Blackstone.*

2. Secret; clandestine; not open or public; as a *privy* attempt to kill one.

3. Private; appropriated to retirement; not shown; not open for the admission of company; as a *privy* chamber. *Ezek. xxi.*

4. Privately knowing; admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction.

He would rather lose half of his kingdom than be *privy* to such a secret. *Swift.*

Myself an one made *privy* to the plot. *Shak.*

His wife also being *privy* to it. Acts v.

5. Admitted to secrets of state. The *privy* council of a king consists of a number of distinguished persons selected by him to assist him in the administration of the government. *Blackstone.*

A *privy verdict*, is one given to the judge out of court, which is of no force unless afterward affirmed by a public verdict in court. *Blackstone.*

PRIVY, n. in law, a partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing; as a *privy* in blood. *Privies* are of four kinds; *privies* in blood, as the heir to his father; *privies* in representation, as executors and administrators to the deceased; *privies* in estate, as he in reversion and he in remainder; donor and donee; lessor and lessee; *privy* in tenure, as the lord in escheat. *Encyc.*

2. A necessary house. *Privy chamber*, in Great Britain, the private apartment in a royal residence or mansion. Gentlemen of the *privy chamber* are servants of the king, who are to wait and attend on him and the queen at court, in their diversions, &c. They are forty eight in number, under the lord chamberlain. *Encyc.*

PRIVY-COUNSELOR, n. A member of the privy council.

The *privy*-counselors are made by the king's nomination without patent or grant. *Blackstone.*

PRIVY-SEAL, n. In England, the

PRIVY-SIGNET, n. seal which the king uses previously in grants, &c. which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in matters of subordinate consequence, which do not require the great seal.

2. *Privy-seal*, is used elliptically for the principal secretary of state, or person entrusted with the *privy*-seal.

The king's sign manual is the warrant to the *privy*-seal, who makes out a writ or warrant thereon to the chancery. The sign manual is the warrant to the *privy*-seal, and the *privy*-seal is the warrant to the great seal. *Blackstone.*

PRIZE, n. [Fr. *prise*, from *pris*, taken; *Sap. Port. presa*; *G. preis*; *D. pris*; *Dan. pris*; *Sw. pris*. See *Praise* and *Price*.] Literally, that which is taken; hence,

1. That which is taken from an enemy in

war; any species of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder; or that which is taken in combat, particularly a ship. A privateer takes an enemy's ship as a *prize*. They make *prize* of all the property of the enemy.

2. That which is taken from another; that which is deemed a valuable acquisition.

Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes,

Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize*. *Pope.*

3. That which is obtained or offered as the reward of contest.

—I will never wrestle for *prize*. *Shak.*

I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the *prize*. *Dryden.*

4. The reward gained by any performance. *Dryden.*

5. In colloquial language, any valuable thing gained.

6. The money drawn by a lottery ticket; opposed to *blank*.

PRIZE, v. t. [Fr. *prendre*, from *pris*, price, *L. pretium*; *n. t. apprezare*; *Fr. apprezier*.] English analogy requires that the compound should be conformed to the orthography of this word, and written *apprise*.]

1. To set or estimate the value of; to rate; as, to *prize* the goods specified in an invoice.

Life I *prize* not a straw. *Shak.*

2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem.

I *prize* your person, but your crown disdain. *Dryden.*

PRIZED, pp. Rated; valued; esteemed.

PRIZE-FIGHTER, n. One that fights publicly for a reward. *Pope.*

PRIZE, n. One that estimates or sets the value of a thing. *Shak.*

PRIZING, ppr. Rating; valuing; esteeming.

PRO, a Latin and Greek preposition, signifying *for, before, forth*, is probably contracted from *proda*, coinciding with *It. proda*, a prow, *prude*, brave; having the primary sense of moving forward. See *Prodigal*.

In the phrase, *pro* and *con*, that is, *pro* and *contra*, it answers to the English *for*; *pro* and *against*.

Proior. In composition, *pro* denotes *fore, forth, forward*.

PROA, n. Flying prow, a vessel used in the south seas, with the head and stern exactly alike, but with the sides differently formed. That which is intended for the lee side is flat, the other rounding. To prevent oversetting, the vessel is furnished with a frame extended from the windward side, called an *rigger*. *Encyc.*

PROBABILITY, n. [Fr. *probabilité*; *L. probabilitas*. See *Probable*.]

1. Likelihood; appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive it as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt. It therefore falls short of moral certainty, but produces what is called *opinion*.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the interconnection of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*

Demonstration produces cause and certain knowledge; proof produces belief, and probable opinion.

2. Any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth. In this sense, the word admits of the plural number.

The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of probabilities.

PROBABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. probabilis*, from *probo*, to prove. See *Prove*.]

1. Likely; having more evidence than the contrary, or evidence which inclines the mind to believe, but leaves some room for doubt.

That is accounted probable, which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it.

I do not say that the principles of religion are merely probable; I have before asserted that they to be morally certain.

2. That renders something probable; as probable evidence, or probable presumption.

3. That may be proved. [Not in use.]

PROBABLY, *adv.* Likely; in likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality; as, the story is probably true; the account is probably correct.

Disaguably between what may possibly, and what will probably be done.

PROBANG, *n.* [See *Probe*.] In surgery, an instrument of whalebone and sponge, for removing obstructions in the throat or esophagus.

A flexible piece of whalebone, with sponge fixed to the end.

PROBATE, *n.* [*L. probatus*, *probo*, to prove.]

1. The probate of a will or testament is the proving of its genuineness and validity, or the exhibition of the will to the proper officer, with the witnesses if necessary, and the process of determining its validity, and the registry of it, and such other proceedings as the laws prescribe, as preliminary to the execution of it by the executor.

2. The right or jurisdiction of proving wills.

In England, the spiritual court has the probate of wills. In the United States, the probate of wills belongs to a court of civil jurisdiction established by law, usually to a single judge, called a judge of probate, or a surrogate.

3. Proof. [Not in use.]

PROBATION, *n.* [*L. probatio*.] The act of proving; proof.

1. Trial; examination; any proceeding designed to ascertain truth; in universities, the examination of a student, as to his qualifications for a degree.

2. In a monastic sense, trial or the year of novitiate, which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his virtue and his ability to bear the severities of the rule.

Moral trial; the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and being qualified for a happier state.

Probation will end with the present life.

3. In America, the trial of a clergyman's qualifications as a minister of the gospel, preparatory to his settlement. We say, a man is preaching on probation.

6. In general, trial for proof, or satisfactory evidence, or the time of trial.

PROBATIONARY, *a.* Serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, *n.* One who is on trial, or in a state to give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state.

While yet a young probationer, And candidate for heaven.

2. A novice.

3. In Scotland, a student in divinity, who, producing a certificate of a professor in an university of his good morals and qualifications, is admitted to several trials, and on acquitting himself well, is licensed to preach.

PROBATIONERSHIP, *n.* The state of being a probationer; novitiate.

PROBATIONSHIP, *n.* A state of probation; novitiate; probation.

PROBATIVE, *a.* Serving for trial or proof.

PROBATOR, *n.* [L.] An examiner; an approver.

2. In law, an accuser.

PROBATORY, *a.* Serving for trial.

2. Serving for proof.

3. Relating to proof.

Probatum est, [L. it is proved,] an expression subjoined to a receipt for the cure of a disease, denoting that it has been tried or proved.

PROBE, *n.* [from *L. probo*; Fr. *eprouvette*, a probe; G. *probe*, *probirung*; Russ. *probirnyia*, to pierce. The primary sense is to thrust, to drive, from straining, exertion of force.]

A surgeon's instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer or cavity, or the direction of a sinus, or for searching for stones in the bladder and the like.

PROBE, *v. t.* To examine a wound, ulcer or some cavity of the body, by the use of an instrument thrust into the part.

2. To search to the bottom; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances.

PROBE-SCISSORS, *n.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end.

PROBITY, *n.* [*L. probitas*, from *probo*, to prove; *It. probità*; Fr. *probité*.]

Primarily, tried virtue or integrity, or approved actions; but in general, strict honesty; sincerity; veracity; integrity in principle, or strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice. Probity of mind or conduct is best evinced by probity of conduct in social dealings, particularly in adhering to strict integrity in the observance and performance of rights called imperfect, which public laws do not reach and cannot enforce.

PROBLEMA, *n.* [Fr. *probleme*; L. *It. Sp. problema*; Gr. *πρόβλημα*, from *πρόβω*, to throw forward; *πρὸ* and *βάλλω*, to throw. *L. pello*.] A question proposed.

1. In logic, a proposition that appears neither absolutely true nor false, and consequently may be asserted either in the affirmative or negative.

2. In geometry, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required, as to divide a line or an angle, to let fall a perpendicular, &c.

3. In general, any question involving doubt or uncertainty, and requiring some operation, experiment or further evidence for its solution.

The problem is, whether a strong and constant belief that a thing will be, helps any thing to the effecting of the thing.

PROBLEMATICAL, *a.* Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

Diligent inquiries into problematikal guilt, leave a gate wide open to informers.

PROBLEMATICALLY, *adv.* Doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

PROBLEMATIZE, *v. t.* To propose problems. [Ill formed and not used.]

PROBOSCIS, *n.* [L. from the Gr. *πρόβωσις*; *πρὸ*, before, and *βῶσις*, to feed or graze.]

The snout or trunk of an elephant and of other animals, particularly of insects. The proboscis of an elephant is a flexible muscular pipe or canal of about 8 feet in length, and is properly the extension of the nose. This is the instrument with which he takes food and carries it to his mouth. The proboscis of insects is used to suck blood from animals, or juice from plants.

PROCACIOSUS, *a.* [*L. procaex*; *pro*, forward, and perhaps the root of *It. cacciare*, Sp. *cazar*, to chase, that is, to push forward.] Pert; petulant; saucy.

PROCACITY, *n.* [*L. procaecitas*.] Impudence; petulance.

PROCATARCTIC, *a.* [Gr. *προκαταρκτηκος*; *πρὸ*, *κατά* and *ἀρχος*, to begin.]

In medicine, pre-existing or predisposing; remote; as procatartical causes of a disease, in distinction from immediate or exciting causes. Thus heat may be the procatartical, and extreme fatigue the immediate or exciting cause of a fever.

PROCATARXIS, *n.* [Gr. *supra*.] The predisposing cause of a disease.

PROCEDURE, *n.* [Fr. See *Proceed*.] The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress; process; operation; series of actions; as the procedure of the soul in certain actions. But it is more generally applied to persons; as, this is a strange procedure in a public body. The notions of physical causes are more generally denominated operations.

2. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.

3. That which proceeds from something; produce. [Not in use.]

PROCEED, *v. i.* [Fr. Sp. Port. *proceder*; *PROCEDE*, *v. t.* [Fr. Sp. Port. *proceder*; *procedo*; *pro*, forward, and *cedo*, to move. The more correct orthography is *procede*, in analogy with *procede*, *concede*, *recede*, *proceed*.]

1. To move, pass or go forward from one place to another; *applied to persons or things.* A man *proceeds* on his journey; a ship *proceeds* on her voyage.

This word thus used implies that the motion, journey or voyage had been previously commenced, and to *proceed* is then to *renew* or *continue* the motion or progress.

2. To pass from one point, stage or topic to another. The preacher *proceeds* from one division of his subject, and the advocate from one argument, to another.

3. To issue or come as from a source or fountain. Light *proceeds* from the sun; vice *proceeds* from a depraved heart; virtuous affections *proceed* from God.

4. To come from a person or place. Christ says, "I *proceeded* forth and came from God." John vii.

5. To prosecute any design. He that *proceeds* on other principles in his inquiry into any sciences, posts himself in a party. *Locke.*

6. To be transacted or carried on. He will, after his sour fashion, tell you, What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. [Not now in use.] *Shaks.*

7. To make progress; to advance. *Milton.*

8. To begin and carry on a series of actions or measures. The attorney was at a loss in what manner to *proceed* against the offender. In this sense, the word is often followed by *against*.

9. To transact; to act; to carry on methodically.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*.
Milton.

10. To have a course. This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Ayliffe.*

11. To issue; to be produced or propagated. From my loins thou shalt *proceed*. *Milton.*

12. To be produced by an effectual cause. All created things *proceed* from God. *Milton.*

PROCEEDER, *n.* One who goes forward, or who makes a progress. *Bacon.*

PROCEEDING, *ppr.* Moving forward; passing on; issuing; transacting; carrying on.

PROCEEDING, *n.* Process or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; transaction; in the plural, a course of measures or conduct; course of dealing with others. We speak of a legal or an illegal *proceeding*, a cautious *proceeding*, a violent *proceeding*.

In the plural, the *proceedings* of the legislature have been wise and salutary. It is our duty to acquiesce cheerfully in all God's *proceedings* towards us.

In *law*, the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of an action is denominated *proceedings*. [See *Process*.]

PROCEEDS, *n.* *pl.* Issue; rent; produce; as the *proceeds* of an estate.

2. In *commerce*, the sum, amount or value of goods sold or converted into money. The consignee was directed to sell the cargo and vest the *proceeds* in coffee. The *proceeds* of the goods sold amounted to little more than the prime cost and charges.

PROCELEUSMATIC, *a.* [Gr. $\piροκελευστικος$; $\piρο$ and $\kappaελευσμα$, mandate, incitement.]

Inciting; animating; encouraging. This epithet is given to a metrical foot in poetry, consisting of four short syllables.

Johnson.

PROCEPTION, *n.* Preception. [Ill formed and not in use.] *K. Charles.*

PROCERITY, *n.* [L. *proceritas*, from *procerus*, tall.] Tallness; highth of stature. [Little used.] *Addison.*

PROCESS, *n.* [Fr. *procis*; L. *processus*, from *procedo*. See *Proceed*.]

1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; tendency; as the *process* of man's desire. *Hooker.*

2. Proceedings; gradual progress; course; as the *process* of a war. *Dryden.*

3. Operations; experiment; series of actions or experiments; as a chemical *process*.

4. Series of motions or changes in growth, decay, &c. in physical bodies; as the *process* of vegetation or of mineralization; the *process* of decomposition.

5. Course; continual flux or passage; as the *process* of time. *Milton. Boyle.*

6. Methodical management; series of measures or proceedings.

The *process* of the great day—is described by our Savior. *Atison.*

7. In *law*, the whole course of proceedings, in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit. *Original process* is the means taken to compel the defendant to appear in court. *Misc process* is that which issues, pending the suit, upon some collateral or interlocutory matter. *Final process* is the process of execution. *Blackstone.*

8. In *anatomy*, any protuberance, eminence or projecting part of a bone. *Encyc. Cære.*

PROCESSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *processio*. See *Process*.]

1. The act of proceeding or issuing. *Pearson.*

2. A train of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity; as a *procession* of clergy and people in the Romish church; a triumphal *procession*; a funeral *procession*.

His all his train

Follow'd in bright *procession*. *Milton.*

PROCESSIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession. *Saurin, Trans.*

PROCESSIONAL, *n.* A book relating to processions of the Romish church. *Gregory.*

PROCESSIONARY, *a.* Consisting in procession; as *processionary* service. *Hooker.*

PROCHEIN, *a.* *pro'she'n*. [Fr. *prochain*; L. *proximus*.]

Next; nearest; used in the law phrase, *prochein any*, the next friend, any person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his rights. *Blackstone.*

PROCHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. $\piροχρονομια$, to precede in time; $\piρο$, before, and $\chiρονος$, time.]

An antedating; the dating of an event before the time it happened; hence, an error in chronology. *Gregory.*

PROCIDENCE, *n.* [L. *procidencia*; *proci'do*, to fall down.]

A falling down; a prolapsus; as of the isthmus rectum. *Cæc. Parr.*

PROCIDIOUS, *a.* That falls from its place. *Jones.*

PROCLIN'T, *n.* [L. *proclin'to*; *proclin'go*, to prepare, that is, to gird.]

Complete preparation for action. [Little used.] *Milton.*

PROCLAIM, *v. t.* [L. *proclamo*; *pro* and *clamo*, to cry out. See *Claim*.]

1. To promulgate; to announce; to publish; as, to *proclaim* a fast; to *proclaim* a feast. Lev. xxiii. 1 Kings xxi.

He hath sent me to *proclaim* liberty to the captives. *Prov. xx.*

2. To denounce; to give official notice of. *Heralds* were formerly employed to *proclaim* war.

3. To declare with honor; as, to *proclaim* the name of the Lord, that is, to declare his perfections. Ex. xxxiii.

4. To utter openly; to make public. Some profigate wretches openly *proclaim* their atheism.

Most men will *proclaim* every one his own goodness. *Prov. xx.*

5. To outlaw by public denunciation. I heard myself *proclaimed*. *Shak.*

PROCLAIMED, *pp.* Published officially; promulgated; made publicly known.

PROCLAIMER, *n.* One who publishes by authority; one that announces or makes publicly known. *Milton.*

PROCLAIMING, *ppr.* Publishing officially; denouncing; promulgating; making publicly known.

PROCLAMATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *proclamo*, from *proclamo*.]

1. Publication by authority; official notice given to the public.

King Assa made a *proclamation* throughout all Judah. 1 Kings xv.

2. In England, a declaration of the king's will, openly published.

Proclamations are a branch of the king's prerogative, and are binding on the subject. *Encyc.*

3. The declaration of any supreme magistrate publicly made known; as the *proclamation* of the governor appointing a day of thanksgiving.

4. The paper containing an official notice to a people. The sheriff receives and distributes the governor's *proclamations*. *New England.*

PROCLIVE, *a.* Proclivous. [Not used.]

PROCLIVITY, *n.* [L. *proclivitas*, *proclivus*; *pro* and *clivus*, a cliff.]

1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency.

The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Readiness; facility of learning. It is his such a dextrous *proclivity*, that his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Watton.*

PROCLIVOUS, *a.* [L. *proclivus*, *proclivus*, supra.]

Inclined; tending by nature. *Diel.*

PROCONSUL, *n.* [L. *pro, for*, and *consul*.]

A Roman magistrate sent to govern a

province with consular authority. The proconsuls were appointed from the body of the senate, and their authority expired at the end of a year from their appointment. *Encyc.*

PROCONSULAR, a. Pertaining to a proconsul: as *proconsular powers*.

2. Under the government of a proconsul: as a *proconsular province*.

PROCONSULSHIP, n. The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

PROCRAS'TINATE, v. t. [*L. procrastinor; pro and crastinus; cras, to-morrow.*]

To put off from day to day; to delay; to defer to a future time; as, to *procrastinate* repentance.

PROCRAS'TINATE, v. i. To delay; to be dilatory.

I procrastinate more than I did twenty years ago. *Swift.*

PROCRAS'TINATED, pp. Delayed; deferred.

PROCRAS'TINATING, ppr. Delaying; putting off to a future time.

PROCRAS'TINATION, n. [*L. procrastinatio.*]

A putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

PROCRAS'TINATOR, n. One that defers the performance of any thing to a future time.

PROCREANT, a. [*L. procreans.* See *Procreate.*]

Generating; producing; productive; fruitful. *Shak.*

PROCREATE, v. t. [*L. procreo; pro and creo, to create.*]

1. To beget; to generate and produce; to engender; *used properly of animals.*

2. To produce; *used of plants, but hardly allowable.* *Blackmore.*

PROCREATED, pp. Begotten; generated.

PROCREATING, ppr. Begetting; generating; as young.

PROCREATION, n. [*Fr. from L. procreatio.*]

The act of begetting; generation and production of young. *South.*

PROCREATIVE, a. Generative; having the power to beget. *Hale.*

PROCREATIVENESS, n. The power of generating. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCREATOR, n. One that begets; a generator; a father or sire.

PROCTOR, n. [*contracted from L. procurator, from procurare; pro and curare.*]

1. In a general sense, one who is employed to manage the affairs of another.

2. *Appropriately,* a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, as in the court of admiralty, or in a spiritual court. *Swift.*

3. The magistrate of a university. *Walter.*

PROCTOR, v. t. To manage; a *cant word.* *Shak.*

PROCTORAGE, n. Management; in contempt. *Milton.*

PROCTORICAL, a. Belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial.

PROCTORSHIP, n. The office or dignity of the proctor of a university. *Clarendon.*

PROCUMBENT, a. [*L. procumbens, pro-cumbo; pro and cubo, to lie down.*] Lying down or on the face; prone.

2. In botany, trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots; as a *procumbent stem.* *Martin.*

PROCURABLE, a. [*from procurare.*] That may be procured; obtainable. *Bayle.*

PROCURACY, n. [*from L. procurare.*] The management of any thing. [*Not used.*]

PROCURATION, n. [*L. procuratio.* See *Procurare.*]

1. The act of procuring. [*Procurement is generally used.*]

2. The management of another's affairs.

3. The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another. *Encyc.*

4. A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of promotions; called also *prory.* *Todd.*

PROCURATOR, n. The manager of another's affairs. [*See Proctor.*]

Shak. Taylor.

PROCURATORIAL, a. Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*

PROCURATORSHIP, n. The office of a procurator. *Pearson.*

PROCURATORY, a. Tending to procurement.

PROCURE, v. t. [*Fr. procurer; It. procurare; Sp. procurar; L. procurare; pro and curare, the sense of the English word.* In the sense of *manage*, it is never used.]

1. To get; to gain; to obtain; as by request, loan, effort, labor or purchase. We *procure* favors by request; we *procure* money by borrowing; we *procure* food by cultivating the earth; offices are *procured* by solicitation or favor; we *procure* titles to estate by purchase. It is used of things of temporary possession more generally than *acquire*. We do not say, we *acquired* favor, we *acquired* money by borrowing, but we *procured*.

2. To persuade; to prevail on.

3. To cause; to bring about; to effect; to contrive and effect.

4. To cause to come on; to bring on.

5. We no other pains endure Than those that we ourselves *procure.* *Dryden.*

6. To draw to; to attract; to gain. Modesty *procures* love and respect.

PROCURER, v. t. To pimp.

PROCURE, pp. Obtained; caused to be done; effected; brought on.

PROCUREMENT, n. The act of procuring or obtaining; attainment.

2. A cause to be effected.

3. They think it done By her *procurement.* *Dryden.*

PROCURER, n. One that procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done.

2. A pimp; a pander. *Walton.*

PROCURES, n. A bawd. *South.*

PROCURING, ppr. Getting; gaining; obtaining. *Spectator.*

2. Causing to come or to lie done.

3. a. That causes to come; bringing on. Sin is the *procuring* cause of all our woes.

PRODIGAL, a. [*Fr. prodigie; Sp. It. prodigio; from L. prodigus, from prodigo, to drive forth, to lavish.* The last component part of the word is *ago*, to drive; the first I suppose to be *prod*, the original word, afterward contracted to *pro*. See *Pro*. The Welsh *bradgu*, a *prodigal*, if from the Latin, is doubtless of the same origin; but Owen deduces this from *brad*, a breaking, treachery, treason, and this coincides with *Dan. bryder*, to break. See *Brittle*.]

1. Given to extravagant expenditures; expending money or other things without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful; not frugal or economical; as a *prodigal man*; the *prodigal son*. A man may be *prodigal* of his strength, of his health, of his life or blood, as well as of his money.

2. Profuse; lavish; expended to excess or without necessity; as *prodigal* expenses.

3. Very liberal; profuse. Nature is *prodigal* of her bounties.

PRODIGAL, n. One that expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift. *Dryden.*

PRODIGALITY, n. [*Fr. prodigalité; It. prodigalità; Sp. prodigalidad.*]

1. Extravagance in the expenditure of what one possesses, particularly of money; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. It is opposed to *frugality, economy, and parsimony*.

2. By the Roman law a man of *notorious prodigality* was treated as *non compos*. The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit. *Dryden.*

3. Profuse liberality.

PRODIGALIZE, v. t. To extravagance in expenditures. [*Not used.*] *Shrewood.*

PRODIGALLY, adv. With profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully; as an estate *prodigally* dissipated.

2. With liberal abundance; profusely.

3. Nature not bootless now, but lavish grows, Our paths with flow'rs she *prodigally* strows. *Dryden.*

PRODIGIOUS, a. [*Sp. It. prodigioso; Fr. prodigieux; L. prodigiousus. See Prodigy.*]

1. Very great; huge; enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c.; as a mountain of *prodigious* size or altitude; a *prodigious* mass or quantity of water; an ocean or plain of *prodigious* extent. Hence,

2. Wonderful; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; monstrous; portentous.

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky. *Rowe.*

3. *Prodigious* to relate. *Dryden.*

PRODIGIOUSLY, adv. Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly; as a number *prodigiously* great. *Ray.*

2. Very much; extremely; *in familiar language.* He was *prodigiously* pleased.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, n. Enormousness of size; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment. *Hall.*

PRODIGY, n. [*L. prodigium, from prodigo, to shoot out, drive out, properly to spread to a great extent.*]

1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of

nature, and so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; as a *prodigious* learning.

2. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent. Thus eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed *prodigious*.

3. A monster; an animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature. *B. Jonson.*

PRODIGE, *n.* [L. *prodigio*, from *prodo*, to betray; supposed to be compounded of *pro* and *do*, to give. But in W. *bradu* is to betray.]

Treachery; treason. *Ainsworth.*

PRODIGER, *n.* [L.] A traitor. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

PRODIGIOUS, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. [Not in use.] *Daniel.*

2. Apt to make discoveries or disclosures. [Not in use.] *Holton.*

PRODIGIOUSLY, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious. *Milton.*

PRODIGE, *n.* [Gr. *πρόδομος*; *pro* and *δομα*, to run.] [Not in use.] *Coles.*

PRODUCE, *v. t.* [L. *produco*; *pro* and *duco*, to lead or draw; Sax. *teogan*, *teon*, to tug; It. *produttore*, *produrre*; Sp. *producir*; Fr. *produire*.]

1. To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice; as, to *produce* a witness or evidence in court.

2. To exhibit to the public.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world. *Swerft.*

3. To bring forth; to bear; as plants or the soil. Trees *produce* fruit; the earth *produces* trees and grass; wheat *produces* an abundance of food.

4. To bear; to generate and bring forth; as young. The seas *produce* fish in abundance.

They—
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*

5. To cause; to effect; to bring into existence. Small causes sometimes *produce* great effects. The clouds *produce* rain. The painter *produces* a picture or a landscape. The sculptor *produces* a statue. Vice *produces* misery.

6. To raise; to bring into being. The farmer *produces* grain enough for his family.

7. To make; to bring into being or form. The manufacturer *produces* excellent wares.

8. To yield or furnish. Money *produces* interest; capital *produces* profit. The commerce of the country *produces* a revenue to government.

9. In general, to bring into existence or into view.

10. To draw out in length; to extend; as a line *produced* from A to B. *Geometry.*

PRODUCE, *n.* That which is produced, brought forth or yielded; product; as the *produce* of a farm; the *produce* of trees; the *produce* of a country; the *produce* of a manufacture; the *produce* of the sea; the *produce* of a tax; the *produce* of a mine. But when we speak of something formed by an individual artisan or genius, we call it a *production*.

PRODUCED, *pp.* Brought into life, being or view; yielded.

PRODUCTION, *n.* Production. [Not used.] *Milton.*

PRODUCENT, *n.* One that exhibits or offers to view or notice. [Not much used.] *Alyffe.*

PRODUCER, *n.* One that generates; one that produces. *Locke.* Suckling.

PRODUCIBILITY, *n.* The power of producing. [Not used.] *Barrow.*

PRODUCIBLE, *a.* [It. *producibile*, *producibile*.]

1. That may be brought into being; that may be generated or made; as *producibile* metals. *Boyle.*

2. That may be brought into view or notice; that may be exhibited. *Hammond.*

PRODUCIBLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being producible; as the *producibility* of salts. *Boyle.*

PRODUCING, *pp.* Generating; bringing into existence or notice.

PRODUCT, *n.* [L. *productus*, from *produco*; Fr. *produit*.]

1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals; as the *product* of land; the *products* of the season.

2. That which is formed or produced by labor or by mental application; as the *products* of manufactures, of commerce or of art; the *products* of great and wise men. In the latter sense, *production* is now generally used.

In general, *products* comprehends whatever is produced or made; as when we speak of the *products* of a country exported.

The *product* of the impost and excise. *Belknap, v. Homp.*

3. Effect; result; something consequential.

These are the *product* of those ill matched marriages. *Milton.*

4. In *arithmetic*, the amount of two or more numbers multiplied. Thus $5 \times 7 = 35$, the *product*. *Product* results from *multiplication*, as *sum* does from *addition*.

5. In *geometry*, the factum of two or more lines.

PRODUCTILE, *a.* That may be extended in length.

PRODUCTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *productio*.]

1. The act or process of producing, bringing forth or exhibiting to view.

2. That which is produced or made; as the *productions* of the earth, comprehending all vegetables and fruits; the *productions* of art, as manufactures of every kind, paintings, sculpture, &c.; the *productions* of intellect or genius, as poems and prose compositions.

PRODUCTION, *a.* [It. *produttore*; Sp. *productivo*.]

1. Having the power of producing; as, *productive* labor is that which increases the number or amount of products; opposed to *unproductive* labor. The labor of the farmer and mechanic is *productive*; the labor of officers and professional men is *unproductive* to the state. A tree which bears fruit, and the land which bears grass or grain, is *productive*.

2. Fertile; producing good crops. We often denote by this word that land or plants yield large *products*.

3. Producing; bringing into being; causing

to exist; efficient; as an age *productive* of great men; a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements.

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit. *Spectator.*

And kindly with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*

PRODUCTIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being productive; as the *productiveness* of land or labor.

PROEM, *n.* [Fr. *proème*; It. Sp. *proemio*; L. *proemium*; Gr. *προομιος*; *pro*, before, and *ομιω*, to say, to say.]

Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing. *Swift.* *Milton.*

PROEM, *v. t.* To preface. [Not used.] *South.*

PROEMIAL, *a.* Introductory; prefatory; preliminary. *Hammond.* *Johnson.*

PROFANATION, *n.* [Gr. from *προφάνεια*, to fall before.]

In *chronology*, the lunar equation or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too soon. *Cyc.*

PROFANATION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *profanazione*; *profane*; Sp. *profanacion*; from L. *profano*. See *Profane*.]

1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; as the *profanation* of the sabbath by sports, amusements or unnecessary labor; the *profanation* of a sanctuary; the *profanation* of the name of God by swearing, jesting, &c.

2. The act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

"*Twere profanation* of our joys
To tell the lady our love. *Dannc.*

PROFANE, *a.* [L. *profanus*; *pro* and *fanius*, a temple; It. Sp. *profano*; Fr. *profane*.]

1. Irreverent to any thing sacred; *applied* to persons. A man is *profane* when he takes the name of God in vain, or treats sacred things with abuse and irreverence.

2. Irreverent; proceeding from a contempt of sacred things, or implying it; as *profane* words or language; *profane* swearing.

3. Not sacred; secular; relating to secular things; as *profane* history.

4. Polluted; not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

5. Not purified or holy; allowed for common use; as a *profane* place. Ezek. xlii. and xlvi.

6. Obscene; heathenish; tending to bring reproach on religion; as *profane* fables. 1 Tim. iv.

Profane is used chiefly in Scripture in opposition to *holy*, or qualified ceremonially for sacred services.

PROFANE, *v. t.* To violate any thing sacred, or treat it with abuse, irreverence, obloquy or contempt; as, to *profane* the name of God; to *profane* the sabbath; to *profane* the Scriptures or the ordinances of God. *Deight.*

2. To pollute; to defile; to apply to temporal uses; to use as base or common. Ezek. xxiv.

3. To violate. Mal. ii.

4. To pollute; to debase. Lev. xxi.
5. To put to a wrong use. *Shak.*
PROFANED, *pp.* Violated; treated with irreverence or abuse; applied to common uses; polluted.

PROFANELY, *adv.* With irreverence to sacred things or names.
The character of God *profanely* impeached.

2. With abuse or contempt for any thing venerable.
That proud scholar—speaks of Homer too *profanely*. *Brome.*

PROFANENESS, *n.* Irreverence of sacred things; particularly, the use of language which implies irreverence towards God; the taking of God's name in vain.
Dryden. Alcebury. Deight.

Profaneness in men is vulgar and odious; in females, is shocking and detestable.
PROFANER, *n.* One who by words or actions, treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language.

2. A polluter; a defiler; as a *profaner* of the temple. *Hooker.*

PROFANING, *ppr.* Violating; treating with irreverence; polluting.

PROFANITY, *n.* Profaneness, which see.
In a revel of debauchery, amid the bisk interchange of *profanity* and folly, religion might appear a dumb, unsocial intruder. *Zuchowiner.*

PROFECTION, *n.* [*L. profectio.*] A going forward; advance; progression. [*Vit. in use.*] *Brown.*

PROFERT, *n.* [*L. 3d. person of profert.*] In law, the exhibition of a record or paper in open court.

PROFESS, *v. t.* [*It. professare; Sp. professar; Fr. professer; L. professus, profector; pro and fater.*]
1. To make open declaration of; to avow or acknowledge.
Let no man who *professes* himself a christian, keep so heathenish a family as not to see God be daily worshipped in it. *Decy of Picty.*
They *profess* that they know God, but in works they deny him. *Tit. i.*

2. To declare in strong terms.
Then will I *profess* to them, I never knew you. *Mat. viii.*

3. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration.
To your *professing* bosoms I commit him. *Shak.*

4. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, for inviting employment; as, to *profess* one's self a physician; he *professes* surgery.

PROFESS, *v. i.* To declare friendship. [*Vit. in use.*] *Shak.*

PROFESS'ED, } Openly declared.
PROFEST, } *pp.* avowed or acknowledged; as a *professed* foe; a *professed* tyrant; a *professed* christian; a *professed* atheist.

PROFESS'EDLY, *adv.* By profession; by open declaration or avowal.
I could not grant too much to men—*professedly* my subjects. *K. Charles.*

England I travelled over, *professedly* searching all places as I passed along. *Woodward.*

PROFESS'ING, *ppr.* Openly declaring; avowing; acknowledging.

PROFESS'ION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. professio.*]
1. Open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief; as *professions* of friendship or sincerity; as a *profession* of faith or religion.

The *professions* of princes, when a crown is the bait, are a slender security. *Latet.*

The Indians quickly perceive the coincidence or the contradiction between *professions* and conduct, and their confidence or distrust follows of course. *J. Morse.*

2. The business which one *professes* to understand and to follow for subsistence; calling; vocation; employment; as the *learned professions*. We speak of the *profession* of a clergyman, of a lawyer, and of a physician or surgeon; the *profession* of lecturer on chemistry or mineralogy. But the word is not applied to an occupation merely mechanical.

3. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling. We speak of practices honorable or disgraceful to a *profession*.

4. Among the Romanists, the entering into a religious order, by which a person offers himself to God by a vow of inviolable obedience, clergy and poverty. *Encyc.*

PROFESS'IONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a profession or to a calling; as *professional* studies, pursuits, duties, engagements; *professional* character or skill.

PROFESS'IONALLY, *adv.* By profession or declaration. He is *professionally* a friend to religion.

2. By calling; as one employed *professionally*.

PROFESS'OR, *n.* [*L.*] One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or opinions; particularly, one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ, and thus unites himself to the visible church. *Bacon. Hammond.*

2. One that publicly teaches any science or branch of learning; particularly, an officer in a university, college or other seminary, whose business is to read lectures or instruct students in a particular branch of learning; as a *professor* of theology or mathematics.

PROFESS'ORIAL, *a.* [*L. professorius.*] Pertaining to a professor; as the *professorial* chair. *Enfield.*

PROFESS'ORSHIP, *n.* The office of a professor or public teacher of the sciences. *Walton.*

PROFESS'ORY, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.

PROFESS'ER, *v. t.* [*L. profert; pro and fero, to bear; It. professere, profiterre; Sp. profert; Fr. profiter.*]
1. To offer for acceptance; as, to *profess* a gift; to *profess* services; to *profess* friendship.

2. To essay or attempt of one's own accord.
None
So hardy as to *profess* or accept
Alone the dreadful voyage. *Milton.*

PROFESS'ER, *n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another; as *professers* of peace or friendship.

He made a *profess*er to lay down his commission of command in the army. *Clarendon.*

2. Essay; attempt. *Bacon.*

PROFESS'ERED, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.

PROFESS'ER, *n.* One who offers any thing for acceptance.

PROFESS'ERING, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.

PROF'ICIENCY, } *n.* [*from L. proficiens.*
PROF'ICIENCY, } *n.* [*from proficio, to advance forward; pro and facio, to make.*]
Advance in the acquisition of any art, sci-

ence or knowledge; improvement; progression in knowledge. Students are examined that they may manifest their *proficiency* in their studies or in knowledge.

PROF'ICIENT, *n.* One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science or branch of learning; as a *proficient* in a trade or occupation; a *proficient* in mathematics, in anatomy, in music, &c.

PROF'ICUOUS, *a.* [*L. proficusus, proficio, supra.*]
Profitable; advantageous; useful. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

PROF'ILE, *n.* *profil.* [*Fr. profil; pro and fil. It. profilo; Sp. perfil; per and fil. L. filum, a thread or line.*]

1. Primarily, an outline or contour, in sculpture and painting, a head or portrait represented sidewise or in a side view; the side face or half face; as to draw or appear in *profile*; the *profile* of Pope or Addison.

2. In architecture, the contour or outline of a figure, building or member; also, the draught of a building, representing it as if cut down perpendicularly from the roof to the foundation. *Encyc.*

PROF'ILE, *v. t.* [*Fr. profiler; It. profilare; Sp. perfilar.*]
To draw the outline of a head sidewise; to draw in *profile*; as a building.

PROF'ILED, *pp.* Drawn so as to present a side view.

PROF'ILING, *ppr.* Drawing a portrait so as to represent a side view; drawing an outline. *Encyc.*

PROF'IT, *n.* [*Fr. profit; It. profitto; from L. proficusus, proficio, to profit, literally to proceed forward, to advance; pro and facio.*] The primary sense of *facio* is to urge or drive.]

1. In commerce, the advance in the price of goods sold beyond the cost of purchase. *Vit profit* is the gain made by selling goods at an advanced price, or a price beyond what they had cost the seller, and beyond all costs and charges. *The profit* of the farmer and the manufacturer is the gain made by the sale of produce or manufactures, after deducting the value of the labor, materials, rents and all expenses, together with the interest of the capital employed, whether land, machinery, buildings, instruments or money.

Let no man anticipate uncertain *profits*. *Rambler.*

2. Any gain or pecuniary advantage; as an office of *profit* or honor.

3. Any advantage; any accession of good from labor or exertion; an extensive signification, comprehending the acquisition of any thing valuable, corporeal or intellectual, temporal or spiritual. A person may derive *profit* from exercise, amusements, reading, study, meditation, social intercourse, religious instruction, &c. Every improvement or advance in knowledge is *profit* to a wise man.

PROF'IT, *v. t.* [*It. profitare; Fr. profiter.*]
1. To benefit; to advantage; applied to one's self; to derive some pecuniary interest or some accession of good from any thing; as, to *profit* one's self by a commercial undertaking, or by reading or instruction. In this sense, the verb is generally used

intransitively. *Applied to others, to communicate good to; to advance the interest of.*

Brethren, if I come to you speaking with tongues, what shall I *profit* you? 1 Cor. xiv. Wherein might the strength of their hands *profit* me? Job xxx.

2. To improve; to advance.
It is a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

PROFIT, *v. t.* To gain advantage in pecuniary interest; as, to *profit* by trade or manufactures.

2. To make improvement; to improve; to grow wiser or better; to advance in any thing useful; as, to *profit* by reading or by experience.

She has *profited* by your counsel. *Dryden.*
3. To be of use or advantage; to bring good to.

Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath. *Prov. xi.*

PROFITABLE, *a.* [Fr.] Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; as a *profitable* trade; *profitable* business; as a *profitable* study or profession.

2. Useful; advantageous.
What was so *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the emperor. *Arbutnot.*

PROFITABLENESS, *n.* Gainfulness; as the *profitableness* of trade.

2. Usefulness; advantageousness.

PROFITABLY, *adv.* With gain; gainfully. Our ships are *profitably* employed.

2. Usefully; advantageously; with improvement. Our time may be *profitably* occupied in reading.

PROFITED, *pp.* Benefited; advanced in interest or happiness; improved.
What is a man *profited*, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? *Matt. xvi.*

PROFITING, *ppr.* Gaining interest or advantage; improving.

PROFITING, *n.* Gain; advantage; improvement.

That thy *profiting* may appear to all. 1 Tim. iv.

PROFITLESS, *a.* Void of profit, gain or advantage.

PROFLIGACY, *n.* [See *Profligate*.] A profligate or very vicious course of life; a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in view. *Barrington.*

PROFLIGATE, *a.* [L. *profligatus*, *profligo*, to rout, to ruin; *pro* and *fligo*, to drive or dash. The word then signifies dashed, broken or ruined in morals. See *Flog* and *Afflict*.]

Abandoned to vice; led to principle, virtue or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness; as a *profligate* man or wretch.

Next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we. *Roscommon.*

Make prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debas'd to each obscene and impious use. *Dryden.*

PROFLIGATE, *n.* An abandoned man; a wretch who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue or decency.

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving law to such an empire? *Swift.*

PROFLIGATE, *v. t.* To drive away; a *Latin* signification. [Not used.]

2. To overcome. [Not used.] *Harvey.*

PROFLIGATELY, *adv.* Without principle or shame. *Swift.*

2. In a course of extreme viciousness; as, to spend life *profligately*.

PROFLIGATENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being lost to virtue and decency. *Walker.*

2. An abandoned course of life; extreme viciousness; profligacy.

PROFLIGATION, *n.* Defeat; rout. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

PROFLUENCE, *n.* [L. *profluens*, *profluo*; *pro* and *fluo*, to flow.]

A progress or course. [Not used.] *Wotton.*

PROFLUENT, *a.* Flowing forward; as a *profluent* stream.

PROFOUND, *a.* [Fr. *profond*; It. *profundo*; Sp. *profundo*; L. *profundus*; *pro* and *fundus*, bottom. See *Found*.]

1. Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; as a gulf *profound*. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually deep; that enters deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious to the mind; as a *profound* investigation; *profound* reasoning; a *profound* treatise.

3. Humble; very lowly; submissive; as a *profound* reverence for the Supreme Being. *Dryden.*

4. Penetrating deeply into science or any branch of learning; as a *profound* scholar; or a *profound* mathematician; a *profound* historian.

5. Deep in skill or contrivance.
The revolvers are *profound* to make slaughter. *Hos. v.*

6. Having hidden qualities.
Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop *profound*. *Shak.*

PROFOUND, *n.* The deep; the sea; the ocean; as the vast *profound*. *Dryden.*

2. The abyss. *Milton.*

I travel this *profound*.

PROFOUND, *v. t.* To dive; to penetrate. [Not in use.] *Glanville.*

PROFOUNDLY, *adv.* Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shak.*

2. With deep penetration into science or learning; with deep knowledge or insight; as *profoundly* wise; *profoundly* skilled in music or painting. *Dryden.*

PROFOUNDNESS, *n.* Depth of place.

2. Depth of knowledge or of science. *Hooker.*

PROFUNDITY, *n.* [It. *profondità*; Sp. *profundidad*; from L. *profundus*.] Depth of place, of knowledge or of science. *Milton.*

PROFUSE, *a.* [L. *profusus*, *profundo*, to pour out; *pro* and *fundo*.]

1. Lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; as a *profuse* government; a *profuse* administration. Henry the eighth, a *profuse* king, dissipated the treasures which the parsimony of his father had amassed. A man's friends are generally too *profuse* of praise, and his enemies too sparing.

2. Extravagant; lavish; as *profuse* expenditures. *Milton.*

3. Overabounding; exuberant.

On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers— *Milton.*

O liberty! thou goddess heavenly bright, *Addison.*

Profuse of bliss— *Whitton.*

Profuse ornament in painting, architecture or gardening, as well as in dress or in language, shows a mean or corrupted taste. *Kames.*

PROFUSE, *v. t. s. z.* To pour out. [Little used.] *Armstrong.*

2. To squander. [Little used.] *Steele.*

PROFUSELY, *adv.* Lavishly; prodigally; as an income *profuse* expended.

2. With exuberance; with rich abundance. The earth is *profuse*ly adorned with flowers; ornaments may be too *profuse*ly scattered over a building.

PROFUSENESS, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; extravagant expenditures.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuse*ness. *Atterbury.*

2. Great abundance; profusion; as *profuse*ness of ornaments.

PROFUSION, *n. s. z.* [L. *profusio*.]

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance of expenditures; as, to waste an estate by *profusion*.

What meant thy pompous *progress* through
The empire,
Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles? *Rose.*

2. Lavish effusion.

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of christian blood. *Hayward.*

3. Rich abundance; exuberant plenty. The table contained a *profusion* of dainties.

Our country has a *profusion* of food for man and beast.

The raptur'd eye
The fair *profusion*, yellow autumn, spies. *Thomson.*

PROG, *v. t.* [D. *prochgen*, to beg; Dan. *prokker*, id.; Sw. *pracka*, to make use of shifts; L. *proco*, *procor*.]

1. To shift meanly for provisions; to wander about and seek provisions where they are to be found; to live by beggary tricks. [A low word.]

You are the lion; I have been endeavoring to *prog* for you. *Burke.*

PROG, *n.* Victuals or provisions sought by begging or found by wandering about.

2. Victuals of any kind. [A low word.] *Swift.*

PROG, *n.* One that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

PROGENERATE, *v. t.* [L. *progenero*.] To beget. [Not in use.]

PROGENERATION, *n.* The act of begetting; propagation. [Not used.]

PROGENITOR, *n.* [L. from *progenio*; *pro* and *gigno*, to beget, Gr. γεννω.]

An ancestor in the direct line; a fore-father. Adam was the *progenitor* of the human race.

PROGENITURE, *n.* A begetting or birth. [Little used.]

PROGENY, *n.* [It. *progenie*; L. *progenies*, from *progenior*.]

Offspring; race; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; as the *progeny* of a king; the *progeny* of Adam; the *progeny* of beasts or fowls; a word of general application.

PROGNOSIS, *n.* (Gr. προγνωσις, from προγνωσκω, to know before; and γινωσκω.)

In *medicine*, the art of foretelling the event of a disease; the judgment of the event of a disease by particular symptoms.

Coxe. Hooper.

PROGNOSTIC, *a.* Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms; as the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease; *prognostic* signs.

PROGNOSTIC, *n.* In *medicine*, the judgment formed concerning the event of a disease by means of the symptoms.

Encyc.

2. Something which foreshows; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold.

In *medicine*, a sign or symptom indicating the event of a disease. The appearance of the tongue—is of considerable importance as a *prognostic*.

Parr.

3. A foretelling; prediction.

Steuil.

PROGNOSTICABLE, *a.* That may be foreknown or foretold.

Brown.

PROGNOSTICATE, *v. t.* [from *prognostic*; *it. prognosticare*.]

1. To foreshow; to indicate a future event by present signs. A clear sky at sunset *prognosticates* a fair day.

2. To foretell by means of present signs; to predict.

I neither will nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir his father's fate.

Dryden.

PROGNOSTICATED, *pp.* Foreshown; foretold.

PROGNOSTICATING, *ppr.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PROGNOSTICATION, *n.* The act of foreshowing a future event by present signs.

2. The act of foretelling an event by present signs.

Barnet.

3. A foretoken; previous sign.

Shak.

PROGNOSTICATOR, *n.* A foreknower or foreteller of a future event by present signs.

PROGRAMMA, *n.* [Gr. from *προγραφομαι*, to write previously; and *γραμμα*, to write.] 1. A neatly, a letter sealed with the king's seal.

Encyc.

2. In a *university*, a billet or advertisement to invite persons to an oration.

Encyc.

3. A proclamation or edict posted in a public place.

List of Ch. Wood.

4. That which is written before something else; a preface.

Warton.

PROGRESS, *n.* [Fr. *progrès*; Sp. *progreso*; L. *progressus, progredior*; *pro* and *gradior*, to step or go. See *Grade* and *Degree*.]

1. A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward. A man makes a slow *progress* or a rapid *progress* on a journey; a ship makes slow *progress* against the tide. He watched the *progress* of the army on its march, or the *progress* of a star or comet.

2. A moving forward in growth; increase; as the *progress* of a plant or animal.

3. Advance in business of any kind; as the *progress* of a negotiation; the *progress* of arts.

4. Advance in knowledge; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency. The student is commended for his *progress* in learning; the christian for his *progress* in virtue and piety.

5. Removal; passage from place to place.

From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece.

Danham.

6. A journey of state; a circuit.

Blackstone. Addison.

PROGRESS, *v. i.* To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed.

Let me wipe off this honorable dew
That siverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks.

Shak.

—Although the popular blast
Hath rear'd thy name up to beshide a cloud,
Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun.

Broken Heart, by Ford, vol. 1. p. 303.
Gifford's Est. Lond. 1827

[These authors accent the first syllable, but the accent is now on the second.]

2. To proceed; to continue onward in course.

After the war had *progressed* for some time.

Marshall.

3. To advance; to make improvement.

De Poncauc. Bayard.

PROGRESSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *progressio, progredior*.]

1. The act of moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onwards.

Locke.

2. Intellectual advance; as the *progression* of thought.

Locke.

3. Course; passage.

Shak.

4. In *mathematics*, regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical or geometrical. Continued arithmetical proportion, is when the terms increase or decrease by equal differences. Thus,

2. 4. 6. 8. 10. }
10. 8. 6. 4. 2. } by the difference 2.

Geometrical proportion or progression, is when the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios. Thus,

2. 4. 8. 16. 32. 64. } by a con-
64. 32. 16. 8. 4. 2. } tinal mul-
tiplication or division by 2.

Encyc.

PROGRESSIONAL, *a.* That advances; that is in a state of advance.

Brown.

PROGRESSIVE, *a.* Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; as *progressive* motion or course; opposed to *retrograde*.

Bacon. Ray.

2. Improving. The arts are in a *progressive* state.

PROGRESSIVELY, *adv.* By motion onward; by regular advances.

Hooker.

PROGRESSIVENESS, *n.* The state of moving forward; an advancing; state of improvement; as the *progressiveness* of science, arts or taste.

PROHIBIT, *v. t.* [L. *prohibeo*; *pro* and *habeo*, to hold; *pro. prohiber*; *it. prohibere*; *sp. prohiber*.]

1. To forbid; to interdict by authority; applicable to persons or things, but implying authority or right. God *prohibited* Adam to eat of the fruit of a certain tree. The moral law *prohibits* what is wrong and commands what is right. We *prohibit* a person to do a thing, and we *prohibit* the thing to be done.

2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

Gates of burning adamant,
Bar'd over us, *prohibit* all excess.

Milton.

PROHIBITED, *pp.* Forbid; interdicted; hindered.

PROHIBITER, *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; a forbinder; a interdicter.

PROHIBITING, *ppr.* Forbidding; interdicting; debarring.

PROHIBITION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *prohibitio*.]

1. The act of forbidding or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict.

The law of God in the ten commandments consists mostly of *prohibitions*; — thou shalt not do such a thing.

Tillotson.

2. In *law*, a writ of *prohibition*, is a writ issuing from a superior tribunal, directed to the judges of an inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution of a suit. By ellipsis, *prohibition* is used for the writ itself.

Blackston.

PROHIBITIVE, } *a.* Forbidding; imply-
PROHIBITORY, } ing prohibition.

Barrow. Aglife.

PROIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *proigner*; *pro* and *igne*, vine.] To lop; to trim; to prune.

[See *Prune*.] *B. Janson.*

PROIN, *v. t.* To be employed in pruning.

Obs. Beaucon.

PROJECT, *v. t.* [L. *projicio*; *pro*, forward, and *jacio*, to throw; *it. progettare*; Fr. *projeter*; Sp. *projetar*.]

1. To throw out; to cast or shoot forward.

Th' ascending villas
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide.

Pope.

2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise something to be done; as, to *project* a plan for paying off the national debt; to *project* an expedition to South America; to *project* peace or war.

Milton.

3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing; to delineate.

PROJECT, *v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent; as, the cornice *projects*.

PROJECT, *n.* [Fr. *projet*.] A scheme; a design; something intended or devised; contrivance; as the *project* of a canal from the Hudson to the lakes; all our *projects* of happiness are liable to be frustrated.

2. An idle scheme; a design not practicable; as a man given to *projects*.

PROJECTED, *pp.* Cast out or forward; schemed; devised; delineated.

PROJECTILE, *a.* Impelling forward; as a *projectile* force.

2. Given by impulse; impelled forward; as *projectile* motion.

Brutnot.

PROJECTILE, *n.* A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air.

In mechanical philosophy, is that part which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air.

PROJECTING, *ppr.* Throwing out or forward; shooting out; jutting; scheming; contriving.

PROJECTION, *n.* [L. *projectio*.] The act of throwing or shooting forward.

Brown.

2. A jutting out; extension beyond something else.

3. The act of scheming; plan; scheme; design of something to be executed.

4. Plan; delineation; the representation of something; as the *projection* of the sphere, is a representation of the circles on the surface of the sphere. There are three principal points of *projection*; the *stereographic*, in which the eye is supposed to be placed on the surface of the sphere; the *orthographic*, in which the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance; and the *gnomonic*, in which the eye is placed in the center of the sphere.

Encyc.

In perspective, *projection* denotes the appearance or representation of an object on the perspective plane.

Encyc.

5. In *alchemy*, the casting of a certain powder, called *powder of projection*, into a crucible or other vessel full of some prepared metal or other matter, which is to be thereby transmuted into gold.

Encyc.

PROJECTMENT, *n.* Design; contrivance. [*Little used.*]

Clarendon.

PROJECTOR, *n.* One who forms a scheme or design.

Addison.

2. One who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

Pope.

PROJECTURE, *n.* A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else.

Encyc.

PROLAPSE, *n.* *prolapsus*. [*L. prolapsus, prolabor.*]

A falling down or falling out of some part of the body, as of the uterus or intestines.

Encyc.

PROLAPSE, *v. i.* *prolapsus*. To fall down out; to project too much.

PROLAPSION, *f.* [*See Prolapse.*]

PROLAPSUS, *f.* [*See Prolapse.*]

PROLATE, *v. t.* [*L. prolatum, profero.*] To utter; to pronounce. [*Not used.*]

Huvel.

PROLATE, *a.* [*supra.*] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere. A prolate spheroid is produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its larger diameter.

Encyc.

PROLATION, *n.* [*L. prolatio, from profero.*] Utterance; pronunciation. [*Little used.*]

Ray.

2. Delay; act of deferring. [*Not used.*]

Jinseworth.

3. A method in music of determining the power of semibreves and minims.

Busby.

PROLOGOMENA, *n. plu.* [*Gr. προλογουμενα; προ and λογω, to speak.*]

Preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise.

Walton.

PROLEPISIS, *f.* [*Gr. προλεπισις, from προ- and λησις, to take.*]

1. Anticipation; a figure in rhetoric by which objections are anticipated or prevented.

Brankhall.

2. An error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time; an anachronism.

Theobald.

PROLEPTIC, *f.* Pertaining to PROLEPTICAL, *f.* *lepsis* or anticipation.

2. Previous; antecedent.

Glaville.

3. In *medicine*, anticipating the usual time; applied to a periodical disease, whose

paroxysm returns at an earlier hour at every repetition.

Encyc.

PROLEPTICALLY, *adv.* By way of anticipation.

PROLETARIAN, *a.* [*L. proletarius, from proles, offspring.*] Mean; vile; vulgar.

[Not used.]

PROLETARY, *n.* A common person. [*Not used.*]

Burton.

PROLIFEROUS, *a.* [*infra.*] In botany, prolific; as a *proliferous* flower.

Lee.

A *proliferous* stem is one which puts forth branches only from the center of the top, or which shoots out new branches from the summits of the former ones, as the pine and fir.

Martyn.

A *proliferous* umbel is a compound umbel which has the umbellicae subdivided.

Martyn.

PROLIFIC, *a.* [*It. Sp. prolifico; Fr. prolific, a. a. profifique; L. proles, offspring, and facio, to make.*]

1. Producing young or fruit; fruitful; generative; productive; applied to animals and plants; as a *prolific* female; a *prolific* tree.

2. Productive; having the quality of generating; as a controversy *prolific* of evil consequences; a *prolific* brain.

3. A *prolific* flower, [*prolificus*] in botany, is one which produces a second flower from its own substance, or which has smaller flowers growing out of the principal one. But *proliferous* is commonly used.

Encyc.

PROLIFICACY, *n.* Fruitfulness; great productiveness.

Encyc.

PROLIFICALLY, *adv.* Fruitfully; with great increase.

PROLIFICATION, *n.* [*See Prolific.*] The generation of young or of plants.

Lee.

2. In botany, the production of a second flower from the substance of the first. This is either from the center of a simple flower, or from the side of an aggregate flower.

Encyc.

PROLIFICNESS, *n.* The state of being prolific.

Scott.

PROLIX, *a.* [*L. prolixus; pro and latus, literally drawn out.*]

1. Long; extended to a great length; minute in narration or argument; applied only to discourses, speeches and writings; as a *prolix* oration; a *prolix* poem; a *prolix* sermon.

2. Of long duration. [*Not in use.*]

PROLIXITY, *f.* Great length; minute detail; applied only to discourses and writings. *Prolixity* is not always tedious.

PROLIXLY, *adv.* At great length.

Dryden.

PROLOCUTOR, *n.* [*L. prolocutor; pro and loquor, to speak.*] The speaker or chairman of a convocation.

Swift.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, *n.* The office or station of a prolocutor.

PROLOGIZE, *v. i.* To deliver a prologue. [*Not in use.*]

PROLOGUE, *a. pro'log.* [*Fr. from L. prologus; Gr. προλογος; προ and λογος, discourse.*]

The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance, chiefly the discourse or

poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins.

Encyc.
PROLOGUE, *v. t. pro'log.* [*It. prologare.*]

To introduce with a formal preface.

PROLONG, *v. t.* [*Fr. prolonger; It. prolungare; Sp. prolongar; L. pro and longus. See Long.*]

1. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of. Temperate habits tend to *prolong* life.

2. To lengthen; to draw out in time by delay; to continue.

Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the night.

Dryden.

3. To put off to a distant time.
For I myself an not so well provided
As else I would be, were the day *prolong'd*.

Shak.

4. To extend in space or length.
PROLONG GATE, *v. t.* To extend or lengthen in space; as, to *prolongate* a line.

2. To extend in time. [*Little used.*]

PROLONG GATED, *pp.* Extended in space; continued in length.

PROLONGATING, *ppr.* Lengthening in space.

PROLONGATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of lengthening in time or space; as the *prolongation* of life.

Bacon.

The *prolongation* of a line.

2. Extension of time by delay or postponement; as the *prolongation* of days for payment.

Bacon.

PROLONGED, *pp.* Lengthened in duration or space.

PROLONGER, *n.* He or that which lengthens in time or space.

PROLONGING, *ppr.* Extending in time; continuing in length.

PROLUSION, *n. s. a. z.* [*L. prolusio, pro-ludo; pro and ludo, to play.*]

A prelude; entertainment; diverting performance. [*Little used.*]

PROMENADE, *n.* [*Fr. from promener; pro and mener, to lead.*]

1. A walk for amusement or exercise.

2. A place for walking.

PROMERIT, *v. t.* [*L. promerere, promeritum; pro and merere, to merit.*]

1. To oblige; to confer a favor on.

2. To deserve; to procure by merit.

[This word is little used or not at all.]

PROMETHEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven.

PROMINENCE, *f.* [*L. prominentia, PROMINENTIA, f. n. from promineo; pro and minor, to menace, that is, to shoot forward.*]

A standing out from the surface of something, or that which juts out; protuberance; as the *prominence* of a joint; the *prominence* of a rock or cliff; the *prominence* of the nose. Small hills and knolls are *prominences* on the surface of the earth.

PROMINENT, *a.* [*L. prominens.*] Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief; as a *prominent* figure on a vase.

2. Full; large; as a *prominent* eye.

3. Eminent; distinguished above others; as a *prominent* character.

4. Principal; most visible or striking to the eye; conspicuous. The figure of a man

or of a building holds a prominent place in a picture.

PROMINENTLY, *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously.

PROMISCUOUS, *a.* [*L. promiscuus; pro and miscro*, to mix.]

1. Mixed; consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; confused; undistinguished; as a promiscuous crowd or mass.

A wild where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous shoot. *Pope.*

2. Common; indiscriminate; not restricted to an individual; as promiscuous love or intercourse.

PROMISCUOUSLY, *adv.* In a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately; as men of all classes promiscuously assembled; particles of different earths promiscuously united.

2. Without distinction of kinds.

Like beasts and birds promiscuously they join. *Pope.*

PROMISCUOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being mixed without order or distinction.

PROMISE, *n.* [*L. promissum, from promitto*, to send before or forward; *pro*, and *mitto*, to send; *Fr. promette, promiss, promesse; It. promettere, promessa; Sp. prometer, promesa.*]

1. In a general sense, a declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it, either in honor, conscience or law, to do or forbear a certain act specified; a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made, a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of the act. The promise of a visit to my neighbor, gives him a right to expect it, and I am bound in honor and civility to perform the promise. Of such a promise human laws have no cognizance; but the fulfillment of it is one of the minor moralities, which civility, kindness and strict integrity require to be observed.

2. In law, a declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, in the nature of a covenant, by which the promiser binds himself, and as the case may be, his legal representatives, to do or forbear some act; and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment.

3. A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit; as the promise of a grant of land. A promise may be absolute or conditional; lawful or unlawful; express or implied. An absolute promise must be fulfilled at all events. The obligation to fulfill a conditional promise depends on the performance of the condition. An unlawful promise is not binding, because it is void; for it is incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the laws. An express promise, is one expressed in words or writing. An implied promise, is one which reason and justice dictate. If I hire a man to perform a day's labor, without any declaration that I will pay him, the law presumes a promise on my part that I will give him a reason-

able reward, and will enforce such implied promise.

1. Hopes; expectation, or that which affords expectation of future distinction; as a youth of great promise.

My native country was full of youthful promise.

2. That which is promised; fulfillment or grant of what is promised.

He commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father. *Acts i.*

6. In Scripture, the promise of God is the declaration or assurance which God has given in his word of bestowing blessings on his people. Such assurance resting on the perfect justice, power, benevolence and immutable veracity of God, cannot fail of performance.

The Lord is not slack concerning his promises. *2 Pet. iii.*

PROMISE, *v. t.* To make a declaration to another, which binds the promiser in honor, conscience or law, to do or forbear some act; as, to promise a visit to a friend; to promise a cessation of hostilities; to promise the payment of money.

2. To afford reason to expect; as, the year promises a good harvest.

3. To make declaration or give assurance of some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage to bestow.

The proprietors promised large tracts of land. *Charter of Dartmouth College.*

PROMISE, *v. i.* To assure one by a promise or binding declaration. The man promises fair; let us forgive him.

2. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good. The youth promises to be an eminent man; the wheat promises to be a good crop; the weather promises to be pleasant.

3. In popular use, this verb sometimes threatens or assures of evil. The rogue shall be punished, I promise you.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion? — I fear it, I promise you. *Shak.*

In the latter example, promise is equivalent to declare; "I declare to you."

1. To promise one's self, to be assured or to have strong confidence.

I dare promise myself you will attest the truth of all I have advanced. *Rambler.*

PROMISE-BREACH, *n.* Violation of promise.

PROMISE-BREAKER, *n.* A violator of promises. *Shak.*

PROMISED, *pp.* Engaged by word or writing; stipulated.

PROMISEE, *n.* The person to whom a promise is made. *Encyc.*

PROMISER, *n.* One who promises; one who engages, assures, stipulates or covenants. Fear, says Dryden, is a great promoter. We may say that hope is a very liberal promoter.

The import of a promise, when disputed, is not to be determined by the sense of the promiser, nor by the expectations of the promisee. *Paley. Encyc.*

[*Note.* In law language, promisor is used, but without necessity or advantage.]

PROMISING, *ppr.* Engaging by words or writing; stipulating; assuring.

2. Affording just expectations of good or reasonable ground of hope; as a promising youth; a promising prospect. [*In this*

sense, the word may be a participle or an adjective.]

PROMISSORILY, *adv.* By way of promise.

PROMISSORY, *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forbore.

2. In law, a promissory note is a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money or the delivery of property to another, at or before a time specified, in consideration of value received by the promiser. In England, promissory notes and bills of exchange, being negotiable for the payment of a less sum than twenty shillings, are declared to be void by Stat. 15. *Geo. III.* *Blackstone.*

PROMONTORY, *n.* [*L. promontorium; pro*, forward, and *mons*, a mountain; *Fr. promontoire; It. Sp. promontorio.*]

In geography, a high point of land or rock, projecting into the sea beyond the line of the coast; a head land. It differs from a cape in denoting high land; a cape may be a similar projection of land high or low.

Like one that stands upon a promontory. *Shak.*

If you drink tea on a promontory that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly.

PROMOTE, *v. t.* [*L. promotus, promoveri*, to move forward; *pro* and *moveo*, to move; *It. promuovere; Sp. promover; Fr. promouvoir.*]

1. To forward; to advance; to contribute to the growth, enlargement or excellence of any thing valuable, or to the increase of any thing evil; as, to promote learning, knowledge, virtue or religion; to promote the interests of commerce or agriculture; to promote the arts; to promote civilization or refinement; to promote the propagation of the gospel; to promote vice and disorder.

2. To excite; as, to promote mutiny.

3. To exalt; to elevate; to raise; to prefer in rank or honor.

I will promote thee to very great honors. *Nam. xxii.*

Exalt her, and she shall promote thee. *Prov. iv.*

PROMOTED, *pp.* Advanced; exalted.

PROMOTER, *n.* He or that which forwards, advances or promotes; an encourager; as a promoter of charity. *Atterbury.*

2. One that excites; as a promoter of sedition.

3. An informer; a make-late. *Obs.*

PROMOTING, *ppr.* Forwarding; advancing; exciting; exalting.

PROMOTION, *n.* [*Fr. from promote.*]

1. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; as the promotion of virtue or morals; the promotion of peace or of discord.

2. Exaltation in rank or honor; preferment.

My promotion will be thy destruction. *Milton.*

Promotion cometh neither from the east nor from the west, nor from the south. *Ps. lxxv.*

PROMOTIVE, *a.* Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage. *Hume.*

PROMOVE, *v. t.* To advance. [*Not used.*]

Fill. Suckling.

PROMPT, *a.* [Fr. *prompt*; It. *Sp. pronto*; L. *pronus*, from *prono*.]

1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands.

Very discerning and prompt in giving orders. *Clarendon.*

2. Of a ready disposition; acting with cheerful alacrity; as *prompt* in obedience or compliance.

Tell him
I'm prompt to lay my crown at's feet. *Shak.*

3. Quick; ready; not dilatory; applied to things; as, he manifested a *prompt* obedience; he yielded *prompt* assistance.

When Washington heard the voice of his country in distress, his obedience was *prompt*. *Ames.*

4. Quick; hasty; indicating boldness or forwardness.

And you perhaps too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryden.*

5. Ready; present; told down; as *prompt* payment.

6. Easy; unobstructed. *Watson.*

PROMPT, *v. l.* To incite; to move or excite to action or exertion; to instigate. Insults *prompt* anger or revenge; love *prompts* desire; benevolence *prompts* men to devote their time and services to spread the gospel. Ambition *prompted* Alexander to wish for more worlds to conquer.

2. To assist a speaker when at a loss, by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order, as to *prompt* an actor; or to assist a learner, by suggesting something forgotten or not understood. *Ascham. Shak. Bacon.*

3. To dictate; to suggest to the mind. And whisp'ring angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*

4. To remind. [Not used.] *Brown.*

PROMPTER, *pp.* Inclined; moved to action; instigated; assisted in speaking or learning.

PROMPTER, *n.* One that prompts; one that admonishes or incites to action.

2. One that is placed behind the scenes in a play house, whose business is to assist the speakers when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten; or any person who aids a public speaker when at a loss, by suggesting the next words of his piece. *Pope.*

PROMPTING, *pp.* Inciting; moving to action; aiding a speaker when at a loss for the words of his piece.

PROMPTITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *promptus*; It. *prontitudine*; Sp. *prontitud*.]

1. Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands. In the sudden vicissitudes of a battle, *promptitude* in a commander is one of the most essential qualifications.

2. Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity; as *promptitude* in obedience or compliance.

PROMPTLY, *adv.* Readily; quickly; expectantly; cheerfully. *Taylor.*

PROMPTNESS, *n.* Readiness; quickness of decision or action. The young man answered questions with great *promptness*.

2. Cheerful willingness; alacrity.

3. Activity; briskness; as the *promptness* of animal actions. *Arbutnot.*

PROMPTUARY, *n.* [Fr. *promptuaire*; L. *promptuarium*.]

[That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository. *Woodward.*

PROMPTURE, *n.* Suggestion; incitement. [Not used.] *Shak.*

PROMULGATE, *v. t.* [L. *promulgare*.] To publish; to make known by open declaration; as, to *promulgate* the secrets of a council. It is particularly applied to the publication of laws and the gospel. The moral law was *promulgated* at mount Sinai. The apostles *promulgated* the gospel. Edicts, laws and orders are *promulgated* by circular letters, or through the medium of the public prints.

PROMULGATED, *pp.* Published; made publicly known.

PROMULGATING, *pp.* Publishing.

PROMULGATION, *n.* The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration; as the *promulgation* of the law or of the gospel.

PROMULGATOR, *n.* A publisher; one who makes known or teaches publicly what was before unknown.

PROMULGE, *v. t.* *promulge*. To promulgate; to publish or teach. [Less used than *promulgate*.]

PROMULGED, *pp.* Published.

PROMULGER, *n.* One who publishes or teaches what was before unknown. *Atterbury.*

PROMULGING, *pp.* Publishing.

PRONATION, *n.* [from L. *pronus*, having the face downwards.]

1. Among anatomists, that motion of the radius whereby the palm of the hand is turned downwards; the act of turning the palm downwards; opposed to *supination*. *Encyc. Coxe.*

2. That position of the hand, when the thumb is turned towards the body, and the palm downwards. *Parr.*

PRONATOR, *n.* A muscle of the fore arm which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward; opposed to *supinator*. *Encyc.*

PRONE, *a.* [L. *pronus*.] Bending forward; inclined; not erect. *Milton.*

2. Lying with the face downward; contrary to *supine*. *Brown.*

3. Headlong; precipitous; inclining in descent. *Milton.*

Down thither *prone* in flight.

4. Sloping; declivous; inclined. Since the floods demand
For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land. *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propense; disposed; applied to the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense; as men *prone* to evil, *prone* to strife, *prone* to intemperance, *prone* to deny the truth, *prone* to change.

PRONENESS, *n.* The state of bending downward; as the *proneness* of beasts that look downwards; opposed to the *erectness* of man. *Brown.*

2. The state of lying with the face downwards; contrary to *supineness*.

3. Descend; declivity; as the *proneness* of a hill.

4. Inclination of mind, heart or temper; propension; disposition; as the *proneness* of the Israelites to idolatry; *proneness* to self-gratification or to self-justification;

proneness to comply with temptation;

sometimes in a good sense; as the *proneness* of good men to commiserate want. *Atterbury.*

PRONG, *n.* [Possibly it is formed with *n* casual from the W. *procinne*, to stab, or Scot. *prug*, *brag*; a sharp point.]

1. A sharp pointed instrument.

Pick it on a *prong* of iron. *Sandys.*

2. The tine of a fork or of a similar instrument; as a fork of two or three *prongs*. [This is the sense in which it is used in America.]

PRONG HOE, *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth. *Encyc.*

PRONITY, for *proneness*, is not used. *Morc.*

PRONOMINAL, *a.* [L. *pronomina*. See *Pronoun*.]

Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun. *Loeth.*

PRONOUN, *n.* [Fr. *pronon*; It. *pronome*; Sp. *pronombre*; L. *pronomina*; *pro*, for, and *nomen*, name.]

In grammar, a word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it.

The personal pronouns in English, are *I, thou or you, he, she, we, ye, and they*. The last is used for the name of things, as well as for that of persons. Other words are used for the names of persons, things, sentences, phrases and for adjectives; and when they stand for sentences, phrases and adjectives, they are not strictly *pronouns*, but relatives, substitutes or representatives of such sentences. Thus we say, "the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the court pronounced sentence on him. *This* or *that* gave great joy to the spectators." In these sentences, *this* or *that* represents the whole preceding sentence, which is the proper antecedent.

We also say, "the jury pronounced the man guilty, *this* or *that* or *which* he could not be, for he proved an alibi." In which sentence, *this* or *that* or *which* refers immediately to *guilty*, as its antecedent.

PRONOUNCE, *v. t.* *pronouns*'. [Fr. *prononcer*; It. *pronunciare*; Sp. *pronunciar*; L. *pronunciare*; *pro* and *vincio*.]

1. To speak; to utter articulately. The child is not able to *pronounce* words composed of difficult combinations of letters. Adults rarely learn to *pronounce* correctly a foreign language.

2. To utter formally, officially or solemnly. The court *pronounced* sentence of death on the criminal.

Then Baruch answered them, he *pronounced* all these words to me with his mouth. Jer. xxxvi.

Stemly he *pronounced* d
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; as, to *pronounce* an oration.

4. To speak; to utter, in almost any manner.

5. To declare or affirm. He *pronounced* the book to be a libel; he *pronounced* the act to be a fraud.

PRONOUNCE, *v. t.* *pronouns*'. To speak; to make declaration; to utter an opinion.

How confidently soever men *pronounce* of themselves— *Decay of Piety.*

PRONOUNCEABLE, *a.* *pronouns*'able. That may be pronounced or uttered. *Pinkerton.*

PRONOUNCED, *pp.* Spoken; uttered; declaimed solemnly.

PRONOUNCER, *n.* One who utters or declares.

PRONOUNCING, *ppr.* Speaking; uttering; declaring.

2. *a.* Teaching pronunciation.

PRONUNCIATION, *n.* [*Fr. prononciation, from L. pronuntiatio.*]

1. The act of uttering with articulation; utterance; as the *pronunciation* of syllables or words; distinct or indistinct *pronunciation*.

2. The mode of uttering words or sentences; particularly, the art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; now called *delivery*.

J. Q. Adams.

PRONUNCIATIVE, *a.* Uttering confidently; dogmatical. *Bacon.*

PROOF, *n.* [*Sax. profan, to prove; Sw. prof; proof; Dan. prøve; D. prof; G. probe; W. praw; Fr. prouve; It. prova; Sp. prueba; Russ. proba. See Prove.*]

1. Trial; essay; experiment; any effort, process or operation that ascertains truth or fact. Thus the quality of spirit is ascertained by *proof*; the strength of gunpowder, of fire arms and of cannon is determined by *proof*; the correctness of operations in arithmetic is ascertained by *proof*.

2. In *law* and *logic*, that degree of evidence which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief. *Proof* is derived from personal knowledge, or from the testimony of others, or from conclusive reasoning. *Proof* differs from *demonstration*, which is applicable only to those truths of which the contrary is inconceivable.

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

3. Firmness or hardness that resists impression, or yields not to force; impenetrability of physical bodies; as a wall that is of *proof* against shot.

See *arms of proof.*

Dryden.

4. Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken; as a mind or virtue that is *proof* against the arts of seduction and the assaults of temptation.

5. The *proof of spirits* consists in little bubbles which appear on the top of the liquor after agitation, called the *head*, and by the French, *chapelet*. Hence,

6. The degree of strength in spirit; as high *proof*; first *proof*; second, third or fourth *proof*.

7. In *printing and engraving*, a rough impression of a sheet, taken for correction; *plu. proofs, not proves.*

8. Armor sufficiently firm to resist impression. [*See used.*] *Shak.*

Proof is used elliptically for *of proof*.

I have found thee

Proof against all temptation. *Milton.*

It is sometimes followed by *to*, more generally by *against*.

PROOFLESS, *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved. *Boyle.*

PROP, *v. t.* [*D. Dan. prop, a stopple, Sw. prop; G. p. pfropf, id.; D. proppen; G. pfropfen, to stuff or thrust; Dan. prop-*

per. These are probably the same word differently applied.]

1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against; as, to *prop* a fence or an old building.

2. To support by standing under or against. Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incubent sky. *Pope.*

3. To support; to sustain; in a general sense; as, to *prop* a declining state.

I *prop* myself upon the few supports that are left me. *Pope.*

PROP, *a.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which any thing rests for support; a support; a stay; as a *prop* for vines; a *prop* for an old building. An affectionate child is the *prop* of declining age.

PROPAGABLE, *a.* [*See Propagate.*] That may be continued or multiplied by natural generation or production; applied to animals and vegetables.

2. That may be spread or extended by any means, as tenets, doctrines or principles.

PROPAGANDISM, *n.* [*See Propagate.*] The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles. *Dwight.*

PROPAGANDIST, *n.* A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

Bonaparte selected a body to compose his Sanhedrim of political *propagandists*. *Watsch.*

PROPAGATE, *v. t.* [*L. propagare; It. propagare; G. pfropf, a stopple; pfropfen, to thrust, also to graft. See Prop.*] The Latin noun *propago*, is the English *prop*, and the termination *ago*, as in *cartilage*, &c. The sense of the noun is that which is set or thrust in.]

1. To continue or multiply the kind by generation or successive production; applied to animals and plants; as, to *propagate* a breed of horses or sheep; to *propagate* any species of fruit tree.

2. To spread; to extend; to impel or continue forward in space; as, to *propagate* sound or light.

3. To spread from person to person; to extend; to give birth to, or originate and spread; as, to *propagate* a story or report.

4. To carry from place to place; to extend by planting and establishing in places before destitute; as, to *propagate* the christian religion.

5. To extend; to increase.

Griefs of my own lie heavy in my breast, Which thou wilt *propagate*. *Shak.*

6. To generate; to produce.

Superstitions notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Richardson.*

PROPAGATE, *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants. Wild horses *propagate* in the forests of S. America.

PROPAGATED, *pp.* Continued or multiplied by generation or production of the same kind; spread; extended.

PROPAGATING, *ppr.* Continuing or multiplying the kind by generation or production; spreading and establishing.

PROPAGATION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. propagatio.*]

1. The act of propagating; the continuance or multiplication of the kind by genera-

tion or successive production; as the *propagation* of animals or plants.

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*. *Ray.*

2. The spreading or extension of any thing; as the *propagation* of sound or of reports.

3. The spreading of any thing by planting and establishing in places before destitute; as the *propagation* of the gospel among pagans.

4. A forwarding or promotion.

PROPAGATOR, *n.* One that continues or multiplies his own species by generation.

2. One that continues or multiplies any species of animals or plants.

3. One that spreads or causes to circulate, as a report.

4. One that plants and establishes in a country destitute; as a *propagator* of the gospel.

5. One that plants, originates or extends; one that promotes.

PROPEL, *v. t.* [*L. propello; pro, forward, and pello, to drive.*]

To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force. The wind or steam *propels* ships; balls are *propelled* by the force of gunpowder; and vessels are *propelled* by water or steam; the blood is *propelled* through the arteries and veins by the action of the heart. [*This word is commonly applied to material bodies.*]

PROPELLED, *pp.* Driven forward.

PROPELING, *ppr.* Driving forward.

PROPEND, *v. i.* [*L. propendo; pro, forward, and pendo, to hang.*]

To lean towards; to incline; to be disposed in favor of any thing. [*Little used.*]

Shak.

PROPENSIVE, *n.* [*L. propensivus.*] A leaning towards; inclination; tendency of desire to any thing.

2. Preconsideration; attentive deliberation. [*Little used.*]

Hale.

PROPENDING, *ppr.* Inclining towards.

PROPENSE, *a.* *propensive*. [*L. propensivus.*] Leaning towards; in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, either to good or evil; as women *propense* to holiness. *Hooker.*

PROPENSIVENESS, *n.* [*Fr. propension; L. propensivitas.*]

1. Bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; in a moral sense; disposition to any thing good or evil, particularly to evil; as a *propensity* to sin; the corrupt *propensity* of the will. *Rogers.*

It requires critical nicety to find out the genius or *propensions* of a child. *L'Estrange.*

2. Natural tendency; as the *propension* of bodies to a particular place. *Digby.*

[In a moral sense, *propensity* is now chiefly used.]

PROPER, *a.* [*Fr. propre; It. proprio or proprio; Sp. propio; L. proprius, supposed to be allied to prope, near; W. priuad, proper, appropriate.*]

1. Peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging to a person or thing; not common. That is not *proper*, which is common to many. Every animal has his *proper* instincts and inclinations, appetite, and habits. Every muscle and vessel of the body has its *proper* office. Every art has its *proper* rules. Creation is the *proper* work of an Almighty Being.

2. Natural tendency; as the *propension* of bodies to a particular place. *Digby.*

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2. Natural tendency; as the *propension* of bodies to a particular place. *Digby.*

[In a moral sense, *propensity* is now chiefly used.]

2. Particularly suited to. Every animal lives in his *proper* element.
3. One's own. It may be joined with any possessive pronoun; as *our proper* son.

Shak.

Our proper conceptions.

Now learn the difference at *your proper* cost.

Dryden.

[NOTE. *Oum* is often used in such phrases; "at *your own proper* cost." This is really tautological, but sanctioned by usage, and expressive of emphasis.]

4. Noting an individual; pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; as a *proper* name. *Dublin* is the *proper* name of a city.
5. Fit; suitable; adapted; accommodated. A thin dress is not *proper* for clothing in a cold climate. Stimulants are *proper* remedies for debility. Gravity of manners is very *proper* for persons of advanced age. In Athens, all was pleasure, mirth and play. All *proper* to the spring and sprightly May.
Dryden.
6. Correct; just; as a *proper* word; a *proper* expression.
7. Not figurative. *Burnet.*
8. Well formed; handsome. Moses was a *proper* child. Heb. xi.
9. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. [*Love and not used.*] *Shak.*
10. In vulgar language, very; as *proper* good; *proper* sweet. [This is very improper, as well as vulgar.]
Proper receptacle, in botany, that which supports only a single flower or fructification; *proper perianth* or *involucre*, that which incloses only a single flower; *proper flower* or *corol*, one of the single florets or corollets in an aggregate or compound flower; *proper nectary*, separate from the petals and other parts of the flower. *Martyn.*
PROPERLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; in a proper manner; as a word *properly* applied; a dress *properly* adjusted.
2. In a strict sense.
The miseries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things. *Swift.*
PROPERNESS, *n.* The quality of being proper. [*Little used.*]
2. Tallness. [*Not in use.*]
3. Perfect form; handsomeness.
PROPERTY, *n.* [This seems to be formed directly from *proper*; if not, it is contracted. The Latin is *proprietas*, Fr. *propriété*, from which we have *propriety*.]
1. A peculiar quality of any thing; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it; called by logicians an *essential mode*. Thus color is a *property* of light; extension and figure are *properties* of bodies.
2. An acquired or artificial quality; that which is given by art or bestowed by man. The poem has the *properties* which constitute excellence.
3. Quality; disposition.
It is the *property* of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villainies in others. *South.*
1. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying and disposing of a thing; ownership. In the beginning of the world, the Creator gave to man dominion over the earth, over the fish of the sea and the fowls of the air, and over every living thing. This

is the foundation of man's *property* in the earth and in all its productions. Prior occupancy of land and of wild animals gives to the possessor the *property* of them. The labor of inventing, making or producing any thing constitutes one of the highest and most indefeasible titles to *property*. *Property* is also acquired by inheritance, by gift or by purchase. *Property* is sometimes held in common, yet each man's right is his share in common land or stock is exclusively his own. One man may have the *property* of the soil, and another the right of use, by prescription or by purchase.

5. Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden.*
6. The thing owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether in his possession or not. It is one of the greatest blessings of civil society that the *property* of citizens is well secured.
7. An estate, whether in lands, goods or money; as a man of large *property* or small *property*.
8. An estate; a farm; a plantation. In this sense, which is common in the United States and in the West Indies, the word has a plural.
The still-houses on the sugar plantations, vary in size, according to the fancy of the proprietor or the magnitude of the *property*. *Edwards, W. Indies.*
I shall confine myself to such *properties* as fall within the reach of daily observation. *ib.*
9. Nearness or right. Here I disclaim all my paternal care, Propinquity and *property* of blood. *Shak.*
10. Something useful; an appendage; a theatrical term. I will draw a bill of *properties*. *Shak.*
High pomp and state are useful *properties*. *Dryden.*

11. Propriety. [*Not in use.*]
Literary property, the exclusive right of printing, publishing and making profit by one's own writings. No right or title to a thing can be so perfect as that which is created by a man's own labor and invention. The exclusive right of a man to his literary productions, and to the use of them for his own profit, is entire and perfect, as the faculties employed and labor bestowed are entirely and perfectly his own. On what principle then can a legislature or a court determine that an author can enjoy only a *temporary property* in his own productions? If a man's right to his own productions in writing is as perfect as to the productions of his farm or his shop, how can the former be abridged or limited, while the latter is held without limitation? Why do the productions of manual labor rank higher in the scale of rights or *property*, than the productions of the intellect?

PROPERTY, *v. t.* To invest with qualities, or to take as one's own; to appropriate. [*In aukward word and not used.*] *Shak.*

PROPHANE. [See *Profane*.]

PROPHASIS, *n.* [Gr. *προφασις*, from *προφασμαι*, to foretell.]

In medicine, prognosis; foreknowledge of a disease.

PROPHECY, *n.* [Gr. *προφητεια*, from *προφηςμαι*, to foretell; *προς*, before, and *φημα*, to tell. This ought to be written *prophetia*.]

1. A foretelling; prediction; a declaration of something to come. As God only knows future events with certainty, no being but God or some person informed by him, can utter a real *prophecy*. The *prophecies* recorded in Scripture, when fulfilled, afford most convincing evidence of the divine original of the Scriptures, as those who uttered the *prophecies* could not have foreknown the events predicted without supernatural instruction. 2 Pet. i.
2. In Scripture, a book of prophecies; a history; as the *prophecy* of Ahijah. 2 Chron. ix.
3. Preaching; public interpretation of Scripture; exhortation or instruction. Prov. xxxi.

PROPHESIED, *pp.* Foretold; predicted.

PROPHESIER, *n.* One who predicts events.

PROPHESY, *v. t.* To foretell future events; to predict.

I hate him, for he doth not *prophecy* good concerning me, but evil. 1 Kings xxii.

2. To foretell. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PROPHESY, *n. i.* To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come. Jer. xi.

2. In Scripture, to preach; to instruct in religious doctrines; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to exhort. 1 Cor. xiii. Ezek. xxxvii.

PROPHESYING, *pp.* Foretelling events.

PROPHESYING, *n.* The act of foretelling or of preaching.

PROPHET, *n.* [Gr. *προφητης*; L. *propheta*; Fr. *prophète*.]

One who foretells future events; a predictor; a foreteller.

2. In Scripture, a person illuminated, inspired or instructed by God to announce future events; as Moses, Elijah, David, Isaiah, &c.

3. An interpreter; one that explains or communicates sentiments. Ex. vii.

4. One who pretends to foretell; an impostor; as a false *prophet*. Acts xiii.

School of the prophets, among the Israelites, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified for public teachers. These students were called sons of the *prophets*.

PROPHETESS, *n.* A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events; as Miriam, Huldah, Anna, &c. Ex. xv. Judg. iv. Luke ii.

PROPHETIC, { } a. Containing prophetic writings.

PROPHETICAL, { } cy; foretelling future events; as *prophetic* writings.

2. Unfolding future events; as *prophetic* dreams.

It has of before the thing foretold. And fears are oft *prophetic* of th' event. *Dryden.*

PROPHETICALLY, *adv.* By way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy.

PROPHETIZE, *v. i.* To give prediction. [*Not used.*]

PROPHYLACTIC, { } a. [Gr. *προφυλακτικός*, from *προφυλασσω*, to prevent, to guard against; *προς* and *φύλασσω*, to preserve.]

In *medicine*, preventive; defending from disease.

PROPHYLACTIC, *n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against disease: a preventive.

PROPINATION, *n.* [*L. propinatio, pro-pino; Gr. πρῶ and πρῶν*, to drink.] The act of pledging, or drinking first and then offering the cup to another.

PROPINE, *v. t.* [*L. propino, supra.*] To pledge; to drink first and then offer the cup to another. [Not used.]

2. To expose. [Not used.]

PROPINQUITY, *n.* [*L. propinquitas, from propinquus, near.*]

1. Nearness in place; neighborhood.
2. Nearness in time.
3. Nearness of blood; kindred.

PROPI TIABLE, *a.* [See *Propitiate*.] That may be induced to favor, or that may be made propitious.

PROPI TIATE, *v. t.* [*L. propitio, Qu. pro, and the root of L. pio, Eng. pity.*]

To conciliate; to appease one offended and render him favorable; to make propitious.

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god propitiate and the pest assuage.

PROPI TIATED, *pp.* Appeased and rendered favorable; conciliated.

PROPI TIATING, *ppr.* Conciliating; appeasing the wrath of and rendering favorable.

PROPI TIATION, *n.* *propitia shon.* [*Fr. from propitiate.*]

1. The act of appeasing wrath and conciliating the favor of an offended person; the act of making propitious.
2. In *theology*, the atonement or atoning sacrifice offered to God to assuage his wrath and render him propitious to sinners. Christ is the propitiation for the sins of men. Rom. iii. 1 John ii.

PROPI TIATOR, *n.* One who propitiates.

PROPI TIATORY, *a.* Having the power to make propitious; as a propitiatory sacrifice.

PROPI TIATORY, *n.* Among the Jews, the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold. This was a type of Christ.

PROPI TIOUS, *a.* [*L. propitius.*] Favorable; kind; applied to men.

2. Disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings; applied to God.
3. Favorable; as a propitious season.

PROPI TIOUSLY, *adv.* Favorably; kindly.

PROPI TIOUSNESS, *n.* Kindness; disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive.

2. Favorableness; as the propitiousness of the season or climate.

PRO PLASM, *n.* [*Gr. πρῶ and πρῶν*, a device.] A mold; a matrix.

PRO PLAS TIC, *n.* [*supra.*] The art of making molds for castings.

PRO POLIS, *n.* [*Gr. before the city, or the front of the city.*]

A thick odorous substance having some resemblance to wax and smelling like storax; used by bees to stop the holes and

crevices in their hives to prevent the entrance of cold air. &c. Pliny represents it as the third coat; the first he calls *commotis*; the second *pisoceros*; the third, more solid than the others, he calls *propolis*.

This account of the propolis may not be perfectly correct, as authors do not agree in their descriptions of it.

PROPO NENT, *n.* [*L. proponens; pro and pono, to place.*]

One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

PROPORTION, *n.* [*L. proportio; pro and portio, part or share.* See *Portion*.]

1. The comparative relation of any one thing to another. Let a man's exertions be in proportion to his strength.
2. The identity or similitude of two ratios. *Proportion differs from ratio.* Ratio is the relation which determines the quantity of one thing from the quantity of another, without the intervention of a third. Thus the ratio of 5 and 10 is 2; the ratio of 2 and 16 is 2. *Proportion* is the sameness or likeness of two such relations. Thus 5 is to 10, as 2 to 16, or A is to B, as C is to D; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10, as 2 to 16. Hence we say, such numbers are in *proportion*.
3. In *arithmetic*, a rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth number is found, which bears the same relation to the third as the second does to the first; or a fourth number is found, bearing the same relation to the second as the first does to the third. The former is called *direct*, and the latter, *inverse proportion*.
4. Symmetry; suitable adaptation of one part or thing to another; as the *proportion* of one limb to another in the human body; the *proportion* of the length and breadth of a room to its height.
5. Equal or just share; as, to ascertain the *proportion* of profit to which each partner in a company is entitled.
6. Form; size.
7. The relation between unequal things of the same kind, by which their several parts correspond to each other with an equal augmentation and diminution, as in reducing and enlarging figures.

[This more properly belongs to *ratio*.]

Harmonical or musical proportion, is when, of three numbers, the first is to the third as the difference of the first and second to the difference of the second and third. Thus 2, 3, 6, are in harmonical proportion; for 2 is to 6 as 1 to 3. So also four numbers are harmonical, when the first is to the fourth, as the difference of the first,

and second is to the difference of the third and fourth. Thus, 24, 16, 12, 9, are harmonical; for 24 : 9 :: 8 : 3.

PROPORTION, *n.* [*See Reciprocals, and Reciprocal ratio.*]

PROPORTION, *r. t.* To adjust the comparative relation of one thing or one part to another; as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height, or the thickness of a thing to its length; to *proportion* our expenditures to our income.

In the loss of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to its real value, but to the value our fancies set upon it.

2. To form with symmetry or suitableness, as the parts of the body.

PROPORTIONABLE, *a.* That may be proportioned or made proportional. This is the true sense of the word; but it is erroneously used in the sense of *proportional*, being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; as infantry with a *proportionable* number of horse.

PROPORTIONABLY, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation; as a large body, with limbs *proportionably* large.

PROPORTIONAL, *a.* [*It. proporzionale; Fr. proportionnel.*]

Having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are *proportional*. In *pharmacy*, medicines are compounded of certain *proportional* quantities of ingredients. The velocity of a moving body is *proportional* to the impelling force, when the quantity of matter is given; its momentum is *proportional* to the quantity of matter it contains, when its velocity is given.

Proportional, in *chemistry*, a term employed in the theory of definite proportions, to denote the same as the weight of an atom or a prism. [See *Prime*.]

Proportionals, in *geometry*, are quantities, either linear or numeral, which bear the same ratio or relation to each other.

PROPORTIONALITY, *n.* The quality of being in proportion.

PROPORTIONALLY, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation; as all parts of a building being *proportionally* large.

PROPORTIONATE, *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation: proportional.

The connection between the end and means is *proportionate*.

Punishment should be *proportionate* to the transgression.

PROPORTIONATE, *r. t.* To proportion; to make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation; as, *proportionate* punishments to crimes. [This verb is less used than *proportion*.]

PROPORTIONATELY, *adv.* With due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree.

PROPORTIONATENESS, *n.* The state of being adjusted by due or settled pro-

- 2. Particularly suited to. Every animal lives in his *proper* element.
- 3. One's own. It may be joined with any possessive pronoun; as *our proper* son.

Shak.
Our proper conceit.
Glaucelle.
Now learn the difference at *your proper cost.*
Dryden.

[NOTE. *Omn* is often used in such phrases; as "at *your own proper cost.*" This is really tautological, but sanctioned by usage, and expressive of emphasis.]

- 4. Noting an individual; pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; as a *proper name.* *Dublin* is the *proper name* of a city.
- 5. Fit; suitable; adapted; accommodated. A thin dress is not *proper* for clothing in a cold climate. Stimulants are *proper remedies* for debility. Gravity of manners is very *proper* for persons of advanced age.

In Athens, all was pleasure, mirth and play,
All *proper* to the spring and sprightly May.
Dryden.

- 6. Correct; just; as a *proper word*; a *proper expression.*
- 7. Not figurative. *Burnet.*
- 8. Well formed; handsome. *Moses* was a *proper child.* Heb. xi.
- 9. Tall; lusty; as handsome with bulk. [*Low and not used.*] *Shak.*
- 10. In *vulgar language*, very; as *proper good*; *proper sweet.* [This is very improper, as well as vulgar.]

Proper receptacle, in botany, that which supports only a single flower or fructification; *proper perianth* or *involucre*, that which incloses only a single flower; *proper flower* or *corol*, one of the single florets or corollets in an aggregate or compound flower; *proper nectary*, separate from the petals and other parts of the flower. *Martyn.*
PROPERLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; in a proper manner; as a word *properly* applied; a dress *properly* adjusted.

- 2. In a strict sense.
The miseries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things. *Sivifi.*

PROPERNESS, *n.* The quality of being proper. [*Little used.*]

- 2. Tallness. [*Not in use.*]
- 3. Perfect form; handsomeness.

PROPERTY, *n.* [This seems to be formed directly from *proper*; if not, it is contracted. The Latin is *proprietas*, Fr. *propriété*, from which we have *propriety*.]

- 1. A peculiar quality of any thing; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it; called by logicians an *essential mode*. Thus color is a *property* of light; extension and figure are *properties* of bodies.
- 2. An acquired or artificial quality; that which is given by art or bestowed by man. The poem has the *properties* which constitute excellence.
- 3. Quality; disposition.

It is the *property* of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villainies in others. *South.*

- 1. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying and disposing of a thing; ownership. In the beginning of the world, the Creator gave to man dominion over the earth, over the fish of the sea and the fowls of the air, and over every living thing. This

is the foundation of man's *property* in the earth and in all its productions. Prior occupancy of land and of wild animals gives to the possessor the *property* of them. The labor of inventing, making or producing any thing constitutes one of the highest and most indefeasible titles to *property*. *Property* is also acquired by inheritance, by gift or by purchase. *Property* is sometimes held in common, yet each man's right is his share in common land or stock is exclusively his own. One man may have the *property* of the soil, and another the right of use, by prescription or by purchase.

- 5. Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden.*
- 6. The thing owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether in his possession or not. It is one of the greatest blessings of civil society that the *property* of citizens is well secured.
- 7. An estate, whether in lands, goods or money; as a man of large *property* or small *property*.
- 8. An estate; a farm; a plantation. In this sense, which is common in the United States and in the West Indies, the word has a plural.

The still-houses on the sugar plantations, vary in size, according to the fancy of the proprietor or the magnitude of the *property*.
Edwards, W. Indies.

I shall confine myself to such *properties* as fall within the reach of daily observation. *ib.*

- 3. Nearness or right.
Propriety disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood. *Shak.*
- 10. Something useful; an appendage; a theatrical term.
I will draw a bill of *properties*. *Shak.*
High pomp and state are useful *properties*.
Dryden.

II. PROPRIETY. [*Not in use.*] *Candem.*
Literary property, the exclusive right of printing, publishing and making profit by one's own writings. No right or title to a thing can be so perfect as that which is created by a man's own labor and invention. The exclusive right of a man to his literary productions, and to the use of them for his own profit, is entire and perfect, as the faculties employed and labor bestowed are entirely and perfectly his own. On what principle then can a legislature or a court determine that an author can enjoy only a *temporary property* in his own productions? If a man's right to his own productions in writing is as perfect as to the productions of his farm or his shop, how can the former be abridged or limited, while the latter is held without limitation? Why do the productions of manual labor rank higher in the scale of rights or property, than the productions of the intellect?

PROPERTY, *v. t.* To invest with qualities, or to take as one's own; to appropriate. [*In awkward word and not used.*] *Shak.*

PROPHANE. [*See Profane.*]

PROPHASIS, *n.* [*Gr. προφασις, from προφης, to foretell.*]
In *medicine*, prognosis; foreknowledge of a disease.

PROPHECY, *n.* [*Gr. προφητεια, from προφης, to foretell; προ, before, and φης, to tell.* This ought to be written prophesy.]

- 1. A foretelling; prediction; a declaration of something to come. As God only knows future events with certainty, no being but God or some person informed by him, can utter a real *prophecy*. The *prophecies* recorded in Scripture, when fulfilled, afford most convincing evidence of the divine original of the Scriptures, as those who uttered the *prophecies* could not have foreknown the events predicted without supernatural instruction. 2 Pet. i.
- 2. In Scripture, a book of prophecies; a history; as the *prophecy* of Ahijah. 2 Chron. ix.

3. Preaching; public interpretation of Scripture; exhortation or instruction. Prov. xxxi.

PROPHESIED, *pp.* Foretold; predicted.
PROPHESIER, *n.* One who predicts events.

PROPHESY, *v. t.* To foretell future events; to predict.

I hate him, for he doth not *prophecy* good concerning me, but evil. 1 Kings xxii.

2. To foreknow. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PROPHESY, *v. i.* To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come. Jer. xi.

2. In Scripture, to preach; to instruct in religious doctrines; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to exhort. 1 Cor. xiii. Ezek. xxxvii.

PROPHESYING, *pp.* Foretelling events.
PROPHESYING, *n.* The act of foretelling or of preaching.

PROPHETA, *n.* [*Gr. προφητης; L. propheta;*

Fr. *prophete*.]

- 1. One that foretells future events; a predictor; a foreteller.

2. In Scripture, a person illuminated, inspired or instructed by God to announce future events; as Moses, Elijah, David, Isaiah, &c.

3. An interpreter; one that explains or communicates sentiments. Ex. vii.

4. One who pretends to foretell; an impostor; as a false *prophet*. Acts xiii.

School of the prophets, among the Israelites, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified for public teachers. These students were called *sons of the prophets*.

PROPHETESS, *n.* A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events, as Miriam, Huldah, Anna, &c. Ex. xv. Judg. iv. Luke ii.

PROPHETIC, } *a.* Containing prophetic
PROPHETICAL, } *cy;* foretelling future events; as *prophetic* writings.

2. Unfolding future events; as *prophetic* dreams.

It has of before the thing foretold.
And tears are oft *prophetic* of 'th' event.
Dryden.

PROPHETICALLY, *adv.* By way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy. *Dryden.*

PROPHETIZE, *v. t.* To give prediction. [*Not used.*]

PROPHYLACTIC, } *a.* [*Gr. προφυλακτικος, from προφύλασσω, to prevent, to guard against; προ and φυλασσω, to preserve.*]

In *medicine*, preventive; defending from disease. *Care.*

PROPHYLACTIC, *n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive. *Care.*

PROPINATION, *n.* [*L. propinatio, pro-pino*; Gr. $\pi\rho\omicron$ and $\pi\rho\iota\omicron$, to drink.] The act of pledging, or drinking first and then offering the cup to another. *Falter.*

PROPIANE, *v. t.* [*L. propino, supra.*] To pledge; to drink first and then offer the cup to another. [*Not used.*]

2. To expose. [*Not used.*]

PROPINQUITY, *n.* [*L. propinquitas, from propinquus, near.*]

1. Nearness in place; neighborhood. *Ray.*

2. Nearness in time. *Broun.*

3. Nearness of blood; kindred. *Shak.*

PROPI/TABLE, *a.* [*See Propitiate.*] That may be induced to favor, or that may be made propitious.

PROPI/TATE, *v. t.* [*L. propitio, Qn. pro, and the root of L. pio, Eng. pity.*]

To conciliate; to appease one offended and render him favorable; to make propitious.

Let *gece* Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate* and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

PROPI/TIATED, *pp.* Appeased and rendered favorable; conciliated.

PROPI/TIATING, *ppr.* Conciliating; appeasing the wrath of and rendering favorable.

PROPI/TIATION, *n.* *propitiatio*. [*Fr. : from propitiare.*]

1. The act of appeasing wrath and conciliating the favor of an offended person; the act of making propitious.

2. In *theology*, the atonement or atoning sacrifice offered to God to assuage his wrath and render him propitious to sinners. Christ is the *propitiation* for the sins of men. Rom. iii. 1 John ii.

PROPI/TIA/TOR, *n.* One who propitiates. *Sherwood.*

PROPI/TIATORY, *a.* Having the power to make propitious; as a *propitiatory* sacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

PROPI/TIATORY, *n.* Among the Jews, the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold. This was a type of Christ. *Encyc.*

PROPI/TIOUS, *a.* [*L. propitius.*] Favorable; kind; applied to men.

2. Disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings; applied to God.

3. Favorable; as a *propitious* season.

PROPI/TIOUSLY, *adv.* Favorably; kindly. *Roscommon.*

PROPI/TIOUSNESS, *n.* Kindness; disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to the season or climate. *Temple.*

PROPLASM, *n.* [*Gr. $\pi\rho\omicron$ and $\pi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$, a device.*] A mold; a matrix. *Woodward.*

PROPLASTIC, *n.* [*supra.*] The art of making molds for castings.

PROPOLIS, *n.* [*Gr. before the city, or the front of the city.*]

A thick odorous substance having some resemblance to wax and smelling like storax; used by bees to stop the holes and

crevices in their hives to prevent the entrance of cold air, &c. Pliny represents it as the third coat; the first he calls *comosis*; the second *pisoceros*; the third, more solid than the others, he calls *propolis*. *Phin. Nat. Hist.*

This account of the propolis may not be perfectly correct, as authors do not agree in their descriptions of it.

PROPO/NENT, *n.* [*L. proponens; pro and pono, to place.*]

One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. *Dryden.*

PROPORTION, *n.* [*L. proportio; pro and portio, part or share. See Portion.*]

1. The comparative relation of any one thing to another. Let a man's exertions be in proportion to his strength.

2. The identity or similitude of two ratios. *Proportion* differs from *ratio*. *Ratio* is the relation which determines the quantity of one thing from the quantity of another, without the intervention of a third. Thus the ratio of 5 and 10 is 2; the ratio of 8 and 16 is 2. *Proportion* is the sameness or likeness of two such relations. Thus 5 is to 10, as 8 to 16, or A is to B, as C is to D; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10, as 8 does to 16. Hence we say, such numbers are in *proportion*. *Encyc.*

Proportion, in *mathematics*, an equality of ratios. *Day.*

The term *proportion* is sometimes improperly used for *ratio*. The ratio between two quantities, is expressed by the quotient of one divided by the other: thus, the ratio of 10 to 5 is 2, and the ratio of 16 to 8 is 2. These two equal ratios constitute a *proportion*, which is expressed by saying, 10 is to 5 as 16 is to 8; or more concisely, 10 : 5 :: 16 : 8. [*See Ratio.*]

D. Olmsted.

3. In *arithmetic*, a rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth number is found, which bears the same relation to the third as the second does to the first; or a fourth number is found, bearing the same relation to the second as the first does to the third. The former is called *direct*, and the latter, *inverse proportion*.

4. *Synonymy*; suitable adaptation of one part or thing to another; as the *proportion* of one limb to another in the human body; the *proportion* of the length and breadth of a room to its height.

Harmony, with every grace,
Plays in the fair proportions of her face. *Mrs. Carter.*

5. Equal or just share; as, to ascertain the *proportion* of profit which each partner in a company is entitled.

6. Form; size. [*Little used.*]

7. The relation between unequal things of the same kind, by which their several parts correspond to each other with an equal augmentation and diminution, as in reducing and enlarging figures. *Encyc.*

[This more properly belongs to *ratio*.]

Harmonical or musical proportion, is when, of three numbers, the first is to the third as the difference of the first and second to the difference of the second and third. Thus 2, 3, 6, are in *harmonical proportion*; for 2 is to 6 as 1 to 3. So also first numbers are *harmonical*, when the first is to the fourth, as the difference of the first

and second is to the difference of the third and fourth. Thus, 24, 16, 12, 9, are *harmonical*, for 24 : 9 :: 8 : 3. *Encyc.*

Arithmetical and geometrical proportion. [*See Progression, No. 4.*]

Reciprocal proportion, an equality between a direct and a reciprocal ratio. Thus, 4 : 2 :: 2 : 4. [*See Reciprocals, and Reciprocal ratio.*]

PROPORTION, *v. t.* To adjust the comparative relation of one thing or one part to another; as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height; or the thickness of a thing to its length; to *proportion* our expenditures to our income.

In the loss of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to its real value, but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison.*

2. To form with symmetry or suitableness, as the parts of the body.

PROPORTIONABLE, *a.* That may be proportioned or made proportional. This is the true sense of the word; but it is erroneously used in the sense of *proportional*, being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; as infancy with a *proportionable* number of hours.

PROPORTIONABLY, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation; as a large body, with limbs *proportionably* large.

PROPORTIONAL, *a.* [*It. proporzionale; Fr. proportionnel.*]

Having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice *proportional*. In *pharmacy*, medicines are compounded of certain *proportional* quantities of ingredients. The velocity of a moving body is *proportional* to the impelling force, when the quantity of matter is given; its momentum is *proportional* to the quantity of matter it contains, when its velocity is given.

Proportional, in *chemistry*, a term employed in the theory of definite proportions, to denote the same as the weight of an atom or a prime. [*See Prime.*]

Proportionals, in *geometry*, are quantities, either linear or numeral, which bear the same ratio or relation to each other.

Encyc.

PROPORTIONALITY, *n.* The quality of being in proportion. *Greav.*

PROPORTIONALLY, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation; as all parts of a building being *proportionally* large.

PROPORTIONATE, *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional.

The connection between the end and means is *proportionate*. *Greav.*

Punishment should be *proportionate* to the transgression. *Locke.*

PROPORTIONATE, *v. t.* To proportion; to make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation; as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes. [This verb is less used than *proportion*.]

PROPORTIONATELY, *adv.* With due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree. *Pearson.*

PROPORTIONATENESS, *n.* The state of being adjusted by due or settled pro-

portion or comparative relation; suitability of proportions. *Hale.*

PROPORTIONED, *pp.* Made or adjusted with due proportion or with symmetry of parts.

PROPORTIONING, *ppr.* Making proportional.

PROPORTIONLESS, *a.* Without proportion; without symmetry of parts.

PROPOSAL, *n. s* as *z.* [from *propose*.]

1. That which is offered or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed; as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to offer *proposals* for erecting a building; to make *proposals* of marriage; *proposals* for subscription to a loan or to a literary work.

2. Offer to the mind; as *the proposal* of an agreeable object. *South.*

PROPOSE, *v. t. s* as *z.* [Fr. *proposer*; L. *propono, proposui*; W. *posiave*, to pose, that is, to set; literally to put or throw forward.]

1. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance or adoption; as, to *propose* a bill or resolve to a legislative body; to *propose* terms of peace; to *propose* a question or subject for discussion; to *propose* an alliance by treaty or marriage; to *propose* alterations or amendments in a law.

2. To offer or present for consideration. In learning any thing, as little as possible should be *proposed* to the mind at first. *Watts.* To *propose* to one's self, to intend; to design; to form a design in the mind.

PROPOSE, *v. i.* To lay schemes. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

[*Propose* is often used for *purpose*; as, I *propose* to ride to New York to-morrow. *Purpose* and *propose* are different forms of the same word.]

PROPOSED, *pp.* Offered or presented for consideration, discussion, acceptance or adoption.

PROPOSER, *n.* One that offers any thing for consideration or adoption. *Locke.*

PROPOSING, *ppr.* Offering for consideration, acceptance or adoption.

PROPOSITIO, *n. s* as *z.* [Fr. from L. *propositio*, from *proponit*, *propono*.]

1. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms. The enemy made *propositions* of peace; the *propositions* were not accepted.

2. In *logic*, one of the three parts of a regular argument; the part of an argument in which some quality, negative or positive, is attributed to a subject; as, "snow is white;" "war is fluid;" "vice is not commendable."

3. In *mathematics*, a statement in terms of either a truth to be demonstrated, or an operation to be performed. It is called a *theorem*, when it is something to be proved; and a *problem*, when it is something to be done. *D. Olmsted.*

4. In *oratory*, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; any thing stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.

5. In *poetry*, the first part of a poem; in which the author states the subject or matter of it. Horace recommends modesty and simplicity in the *proposition* of a poem.

PROPOSITIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition; as a *propositional* sense. *Watts.*

PROPOUND, *v. t.* [L. *propono*; *pro* and *pono*, to set, put or place.]

1. To propose; to offer for consideration; as, to *propound* a rule of action. *Watson.*

The existence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of faith. *Pearson.*

2. To offer; to exhibit; to propose; as, to *propound* a question. *Shak.*

3. In *congregational churches*, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church. Persons intending to make public profession of their faith, and thus unite with the church, are *propounded* before the church and congregation; that is, their intention is notified some days previous, for the purpose of giving opportunity to members of the church to object to their admission to such communion, if they see cause.

PROPOUNDED, *pp.* Proposed; offered for consideration.

PROPOUNDER, *n.* One that proposes or offers for consideration.

PROPOUNDING, *ppr.* Proposing; offering for consideration.

PROPPED, *pp.* [from *prop*.] Supported; sustained by something placed under.

PROPPING, *ppr.* Supporting by something beneath.

PROPRECTANT, *n.* Among the *Romans*, a prefect's lieutenant commissioned to do a part of the duty of the prefect. *Encyc.*

PROPRIETOR, *n.* [L. *proprietor*.] Among the *Romans*, a magistrate who, having discharged the office of pretor at home, was sent into a province to command there with his former pretorial authority; also, an officer sent extraordinarily into the provinces to administer justice with the authority of pretor. *Encyc.*

PROPRIETARY, *n.* [Fr. *proprietaire*, from *propriété*.]

1. A proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right. The grantees of Pennsylvania and Maryland and their heirs were called the *proprietarys* of those provinces.

2. In *monasteries*, such monks were called *proprietarys*, as had reserved goods and effects to themselves, notwithstanding their renunciation of all at the time of their profession. *Encyc.*

PROPRIETARY, *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner, or to a proprietary. The governments of Pennsylvania and Maryland were formerly *proprietarys*.

PROPRIETOR, *n.* [from L. *proprietas*, *proprius*.]

An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing whether in possession or not; as the *proprietor* of a farm or of a mill. By the gift of God, man is constituted the *proprietor* of the earth.

PROPRIETRESS, *n.* A female who has the exclusive legal right to a thing. *L'Esrange.*

PROPRIETY, *n.* [Fr. *propriété*; L. *proprietas*, from *proprius*.]

1. Property; peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership. [This primary sense of the word, as used by Locke, Mil-

ton, Dryden, &c. seems now to be nearly or wholly obsolete. See *Property*.]

2. Fitness; suitability; appropriateness; consonance with established principles, rules or customs; justness; accuracy. *Propriety* of conduct, in a moral sense, consists in its conformity to the moral law; *propriety* of behavior, consists in conformity to the established rules of decorum; *propriety* in language, is correctness in the use of words and phrases, according to established usage, which constitutes the rule of speaking and writing. *Shak.*

3. Property state.

PROPT, *v. t.* [Fr. *Propriété*.]

PROPUGN, *v. t. propugne*. [L. *propugno*; *pro* and *pugno*, to fight.]

To contend for; to defend; to vindicate. [Little used.] *Hammond.*

PROPUGNACLE, *n.* [L. *propugnaculum*.]

A fortress. [Not used.] *Hovell.*

PROPUGNATION, *n.* [L. *propugnatio*.]

Defense. [Not used.] *Shak.*

PROPUGNER, *n.* *propugn'er*. A defender; a vindicator.

PROPULSION, *n.* [L. *propulsio*, from *propulso*.]

The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance. *Hall.*

PROPULSE, *v. t. propulse*. [L. *propulso*; *pro* and *pulso*, to strike. See *Propel*.]

To repel; to drive off [Little used.] *Cotgrave.*

PROPULSION, *n.* [L. *propulsus*, *propelle*. See *Propel*.] The act of driving forward. *Bucan.*

Pro rata, [L.] in proportion.

PRORÉ, *n.* [L. *prora*.] The prow or fore part of a ship. [Not in use, except in poetry.] *Pope.*

Pro re nata, [L.] according to exigences or circumstances.

PROROGATION, *n.* [L. *prorogatio*. See *Prorogate*.]

1. Continuance in time or duration; a lengthening or prolongation of time; as the *prorogation* of something already possessed. [This use is uncommon.] *South.*

2. In England, the continuance of parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuance of the session from day to day. This is the established language with respect to the parliament of Great Britain. In the United States, the word is, I believe, rarely or never used; adjournment being used not only in its etymological sense, but for pro rogation also.

PROROGUE, *v. t. prorog*. [Fr. *proroger*; L. *prorogare*; *pro* and *rogare*. The latter word signifies to ask, or to propose; but the primary sense is to reach, to stretch forward; and this is its import in the derivative *prorogare*.]

1. To protract; to prolong. *He prorogued* his government. *Dryden.*

2. To delay; to delay; as, to *prorogue* death. *Shak.*

[In the foregoing senses, the word is now rarely used.]

3. To continue the parliament from one session to another. Parliament is prorogued by the king's authority, either by the lord chancellor in his majesty's presence, or by commission, or by proclamation. *Blackstone.*

PRORUPTION, n. [*L. proruptus, prorumpere*; *pro* and *rumpo*, to burst.] The act of bursting forth; a bursting out. *Brown.*

PROSAIC, *a. s.* as *z.* [*L. prosaicus, from prosa, prose*; *Fr. prosaïque.*] Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; not restricted by numbers; *applied to writings*; as a *prosaic composition.*

PROSAL, *a.* Prosaic. [*Not used.*]

PROSCRIBE, *v. t.* [*L. proscribo*; *pro* and *scribo*, to write.] The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.]

1. To doom to destruction; to put one out of the protection of law, and promise a reward for his head. *Sylla and Marius proscribed each other's adherents.*
2. To put out of the protection of the law. Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, was banished the realm and proscribed. *Spenser.*
3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly.

In the year 325, the Arian doctrines were proscribed and anathematized by the council of Nice. *Waterland.*

4. To censure and condemn as utterly unworthy of reception. *South.*
5. To interdict; as, to *proscribe* the use of ardent spirits.

PROSCRIBED, *pp.* Doomed to destruction; denounced as dangerous, or as unworthy of reception; condemned; banished.

PROSCRIBER, *n.* One that dooms to destruction; one that denounces as dangerous, or as utterly unworthy of reception.

PROSCRIBING, *ppr.* Dooming to destruction; denouncing as unworthy of protection or reception; condemning; banishing.

PROSCRIPTION, *n.* [*L. proscriptio.*] The act of proscribing or dooming to death; among the *Romans*, the public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy. Such were the *proscriptions* of *Sylla* and *Marius*. Under the triumvirate, many of the best Roman citizens fell by *proscription*.

2. A putting out of the protection of law; condemning to exile.
3. Censure and condemnation; utter rejection.

PROSCRIPTIONIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing. *Burke.*

PROSE, *n. s.* as *z.* [*L. It. s. prosa*; *Fr. prose.* *Qu. orient.* פרוז, פרוז, פרוז.]

1. The natural language of man; language loose and unconfined to poetical measure, as opposed to *verse* or *metrical composition.* Things unattuned yet in *prose* or *rhyme.* *Milton.*

2. A prayer used in the Romish church on particular days. *Harmar.*

PROSE, *v. t.* To write in prose. *Milton.*

PROSECUTE, *v. t.* [*L. prosecutus, prosecutus*; *pro* and *sequor*, to follow, *Eng. to seek.* See *Essay.*]

1. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute or accomplish; to continue en-

deavors to obtain or complete; to continue efforts already begun; as, to *prosecute* a science; to *prosecute* an undertaking. The great canal in the state of New York has been *prosecuted* with success.

That which is morally good is to be desired and *prosecuted.* *Withins.*

This word signifies either to *begin* and *carry on*, or simply to *continue* what has been begun. When I say, "I have devised a plan which I have not the courage or means to *prosecute*," the word signifies to *begin* to *execute.* When we say, "the nation began a war which it had not means to *prosecute*," it signifies to *continue* to *carry on.* The latter is the genuine sense of the word, but both are well authorized. We *prosecute* any work of the hands or of the head. We *prosecute* a purpose, an enterprise, a work, studies, inquiries, &c.

2. To seek to obtain by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right in a court of law.

3. To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal; as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass or for a riot. It is applied to civil suits for damages, as well as to criminal suits, but not to suits for debt. We never say, a man *prosecutes* another on a bond or note, or in assumption; but he *prosecutes* his right or claim in an action of debt, detinue, trover or assumption. So we say, a man *prosecutes* another for assault and battery, for a libel or for slander, or for breaking his close. In these cases, *prosecute* signifies to *begin* and to *continue* a suit. The attorney general *prosecutes* offenders in the name of the king or of the state, by information or indictment.

Prosecute differs from *persecute*, as in law it is applied to legal proceedings only, whereas *persecute* implies cruelty, injustice or oppression.

PROSECUTED, *pp.* Pursued, or begun and carried on for execution or accomplishment; a scheme; pursued for redress or punishment in a court of law, as a person; demanded in law, as a right or claim.

PROSECUTING, *ppr.* Pursuing, or beginning and carrying on for accomplishment; pursuing for redress or punishment; suing for, as a right or claim.

PROSECUTION, *n.* The act or process of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind; as the *prosecution* of a scheme, plan, design or undertaking; the *prosecution* of work, or of commerce; the *prosecution* of a work, study, argument or inquiry.

2. The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity, to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong. The *prosecution* of a claim in chancery is very expensive. Malicious *prosecutions* subject the offender to punishment.

3. The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and presenting them to final judgment; as *prosecution* of the crown or of the state by the attorney or solicitor general. *Prosec-*

utions may be by presentment, information or indictment. *Blackstone.*

PROSECUTOR, *n.* One who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan or business.

2. The person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit in a legal tribunal, or one who exhibits criminal charges against an offender. The attorney general is the *prosecutor* for the king or state. *Blackstone.*

PROSELYTE, *n.* [*Fr. proselyte*; *It. proselito*; *Gr. προσηλυτης*; *προς* and *επισημα*, to come; *επισημα*, *επισημα*.]

A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system or party. Thus a Gentile converted to Judaism is a *proselyte*; a pagan converted to christianity is a *proselyte*; and we speak familiarly of *proselytes* to the theories of Brown, of Black, or of Lavoisier. The word primarily refers to converts to some religious creed.

PROSELYTE, *n. t.* To make a convert to some religion, or to some opinion or system. *Macknight.*

PROSELYTISM, *n.* The making of converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system or party.

They were possessed with a spirit of *proselytism* in the most fanatical degree. *Burke.*

2. Conversion to a system or creed.

PROSELYTIZE, to make converts, or to convert, is not well authorized, or not in common use, and is wholly unnecessary.

PROSEMINATION, *n.* [*L. prosemnatus*; *pro* and *semino*, to sow.]

propagation by seed. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

PROSENEAHE, *DRAVA*, *a.* [*Gr. προς, εννα* and *δραβα*.]

In *crystallography*, having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

PROSER, *n. s.* as *z.* [*from prose.*] A writer of prose. *Drayton.*

2. In *cant language*, one who makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.

PROSO DIAL, *a.* [*from prosody.*] Per-

PROSODICAL, *a.* taining to prosody or the quantity and accents of syllables; according to the rules of prosody. *Warton. Ed. Dispens.*

PROSO DIAN, *n.* [*from prosody.*] One skilled in prosody or in the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.

PROSODIST, *n.* [*from prosody.*] One who understands prosody. *Walker.*

PROSODY, *n.* [*Fr. prosodie*; *L. prosodia*; *Gr. προσωδια*; *προς* and *ωδη*, an ode.]

That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification. It includes also the art of adjusting the accent and metrical arrangement of syllables in compositions for the lyre.

PROSOPLEPSY, *n.* [*Gr. προσωπληψια*.] Respect of persons; more particularly, a prenatire opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance. *Maore. Addison.*

PROSOPOLIA, *n.* [*Gr. προσωπολια* and *προςωπια*, person, and *ποια*, to make.]

PROSOPOPY, *n.* [*Gr. προσωποπια*, person, and *ποια*, to make.] A figure in rhetoric by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is

represented as alive and present. It includes *personification*, but is more extensive in its signification. *Eneye.*

PROSPECT, *n.* [*L. prospectus, prospicio, to look forward; pro and specio, to see.*]

1. View of things within the reach of the eye.
Eden and all the coast in prospect lay. *Milton.*

2. View of things to come; intellectual sight; expectation. The good man enjoys the *prospect* of future felicity.

3. That which is presented to the eye; the place and the objects seen. There is a noble *prospect* from the dome of the state house in Boston, a *prospect* diversified with land and water, and every thing that can please the eye.

4. Object of view.
Is a large *prospect.* *Denham.*

5. View delineated or painted; picturesque representation of a landscape. *Reynolds.*

6. Place which affords an extended view. *Milton.*

7. Position of the front of a building; as a *prospect* towards the south or north. *Ezek. xl.*

8. Expectation, or ground of expectation. There is a *prospect* of a good harvest. A man has a *prospect* of preferment; or he has little *prospect* of success. *Washington.*

9. A looking forward; a regard to something future.
Is he a prudent man as to his temporal estate, who lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to or provision for the remaining part of life? [*Little used.*] *Tillotson.*

PROSPECTION, *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants. *Paley.*

PROSPECTIVE, *a.* Looking forward in time; regarding the future; opposed to *retrospective*.
The supporting of Bible societies is one of the points on which the promises, at the time of ordination, had no *prospective* bearing. *W. Jay.*

2. Acting with foresight.
The French king and king of Sweden, are circumspect, industrious and *prospective* to this affair. *Child.*

3. Pertaining to a prospect; viewing at a distance. *Milton.*

4. Furnishing an extensive prospect. *Dwight.*

PROSPECTIVELY, *adv.* With reference to the future.

PROSPECTUS, *n.* [*L.*] The plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it.

PROSPER, *v. t.* [*L. prospero, from prosperus, from the Gr. προσφεινω, to carry to or toward; προς and φεινω, to bear.*]

To favor; to render successful.
All things concur to *prosper* our design. *Dryden.*

PROSPER, *v. i.* To be successful; to succeed.
The Lord made all that he did to *prosper* in his hand. *Gen. xxvix.*

He that covereth his sins, shall not *prosper*. *Prov. xxvii.*

2. To grow or increase; to thrive; to make gain; as, to *prosper* in business. Our agriculture, commerce and manufactures now *prosper*.

PROSPERED, *pp.* Having success; favored.

PROSPERING, *ppr.* Rendering successful; advancing in growth, wealth or any good.

PROSPERITY, *n.* [*L. prosperitas.*] Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired; as the *prosperity* of arts; agricultural or commercial *prosperity*; national *prosperity*. Our disposition to abuse the blessings of providence renders *prosperity* dangerous.
The *prosperity* of fools shall destroy them. *Prov. i.*

PROSPEROUS, *a.* [*L. prosperus.*] Advancing in the pursuit of any thing desirable; making gain or increase; thriving successfully; as a *prosperous* trade; a *prosperous* voyage; a *prosperous* expedition or undertaking; a *prosperous* man, family or nation; a *prosperous* war.
The seed shall be *prosperous*; the vine shall give her fruit. *Zech. viii.*

2. Favorable; favoring success; as a *prosperous* wind. *Denham.*

PROSPEROUSLY, *adv.* With gain or increase; successfully. *Bacon.*

PROSPEROUSNESS, *n.* The state of being successful; prosperity.

PROSPICIENCE, *n.* [*L. prospiciens.*] The act of looking forward. *DiD.*

PROSTRATE, *a.* [*from Gr. προστρεω, to set before.*]

In *anatomy*, the *prostate gland* is a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the beginning of the urethra. It is situated on the under and posterior part of the neck of the bladder, so as to surround the lower side of the urethra. *Eneye. Histar.*

PROSTERNATION, *n.* [*L. prosterno, to pro and sterno.*]

A state of being cast down; dejection; depression. [*Little used.*] *Wieman.*

PROTHESIS, *{ n.* [*Gr.*] In *surgery*, the

PROTHESIS, *{ n.* addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body; as a wooden leg, &c. *Quincy. Coxe.*

PROSTHETIC, *a.* [*Gr. προσθετος.*] Prefixed, as a letter to a word.

PROSTITUTE, *v. t.* [*L. prostitutus; pro and statuo, to set.*]

1. To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness.
Do not *prostitute* thy daughter. *Lev. xix.*

2. To give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to devote to any thing base; to sell to wickedness; as, to *prostitute* talents to the propagation of infidel principles; to *prostitute* the press to the publication of blasphemy.

3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons. *Tillotson.*

PROSTITUTE, *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes.

Made bold by want and *prostitute* for bread. *Prior.*

PROSTITUTE, *n.* A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet. *Dryden.*

2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire.
No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise. *Pope.*

PROSTITUTED, *pp.* Offered to common lewdness; devoted to base purposes.

PROSTITUTING, *ppr.* Offering to indiscriminate lewdness; devoting to infamous uses.

PROSTITUTION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. prostitutus.*]

1. The act or practice of offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men; common lewdness of a female. *Spectator.*

2. The act of setting one's self to sale, or offering one's self to infamous employments; as the *prostitution* of talents or abilities.

PROSTITUTOR, *n.* One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes.

PROSTRATE, *a.* [*L. prostratus, from prosterno, to lay flat; pro and sterno.*]

1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface.
Groveling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*

2. Lying at mercy, as a supplicant. *Shak. Chapman.*

3. Lying in the posture of humility or adoration. *Milton. Pope.*

PROSTRATE, *v. t.* To lay flat; to throw down; as, to *prostrate* the body; to *prostrate* trees or plants.

2. To throw down; to overthrow; to demolish; to ruin; as, to *prostrate* a village; to *prostrate* a government; to *prostrate* law or justice; to *prostrate* the honor of a nation.

3. To *prostrate* one's self, to throw one's self down or to fall in humility or adoration. *Duppa.*

4. To bow in humble reverence.

5. To sink totally; to reduce; as, to *prostrate* strength.

PROSTRATED, *pp.* Laid at length; laid flat; thrown down; destroyed.

PROSTRATING, *ppr.* Laying flat; throwing down; destroying.

PROSTRATION, *n.* The act of throwing down or laying flat; as the *prostration* of the body, of trees or of corn.

2. The act of falling down, or the act of bowing in humility or adoration; primarily, the act of falling on the face, but it is now used for kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship.

3. Great depression; dejection; as a *prostration* of spirits.

4. Great loss of natural strength and vigor; that state of the body in disease in which the system is passive and requires powerful stimulants to excite it into action. *Coxe.*

PROSYLLE, *n.* [*Gr. προσυλλω; προ and συλλω, a collocation.*]

In *architecture*, a range of columns in the front of a temple. *Eneye.*

PROSYLLOGISM, *n.* [*pro and syllogism.*]

A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected that the conclu-

sion of the former is the major or minor of the following. *Watts.*

PROTASIS, *n.* [Gr. *πρωσις*, from *πρωτος*, to present.]

1. A proposition; a maxim. *Johnson.*

2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comic or tragic piece, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on. The protasis might extend to two acts, where it ended, and the epitasis commenced. *Encyc.*

PROTATIC, *a.* [Gr. *πρωτικος*.] Being placed in the beginning; previous. *Dryden.*

PROTEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Proteus; readily assuming different shapes. [See *Proteus*.]

PROTECV, *v. t.* [L. *protectus*, *protego*; *pro* and *tego*, to cover; Gr. *πρω*, with a prefix; *Eng. decl.* See *Deck*.]

To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety; word of general import both in a literal and figurative sense. *Watts protect* a city or garrison; clothing is designed to *protect* the body from cold; arms may *protect* one from an assault; our houses *protect* us from the inclemencies of the weather; the law *protects* our persons and property; the father *protects* his children, and the guardian his ward; a shade *protects* us from extreme heat; a navy *protects* our commerce and our shores; ambassadors are *protected* from arrest.

PROTECTED, *pp.* Covered or defended from injury; preserved in safety.

PROTECTING, *pp.* Shielding from injury; defending; preserving in safety.

PROTECTION, *n.* The act of protecting; defense; shelter from evil; preservation from loss, injury or annoyance. We find *protection* under good laws and an upright administration. How little are men disposed to acknowledge divine *protection*!

2. That which protects or preserves from injury. Let them rise up and help you, and be your *protection*. *Deut. xxvii.*

3. A writing that protects; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation.

4. Exemption. Ambassadors at foreign courts are entitled to *protection* from arrest. Members of parliament, representatives and senators, are entitled to *protection* from arrest during their attendance on the legislature, as are suitors and witnesses attending a court.

Writ of protection, a writ by which the king of Great Britain exempts a person from arrest. *Blackstone.*

PROTECTIVE, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive. *Thomson.*

PROTECTOR, *n.* [Fr. *protecteur*.] One that defends or shields from injury, evil or oppression; a defender; a guardian. The king or sovereign is, or ought to be, the *protector* of the nation; the husband is the *protector* of his wife, and the father of his children.

2. In *England*, one who formerly had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent. Cromwell assumed the title of *lord Protector*.

3. In catholic countries, every nation and every religious order has a *protector* residing at Rome. He is a cardinal, and called *cardinal protector*.

PROTECTORATE, *n.* Government by a protector. *Walpole.*

PROTECTORSHIP, *n.* The office of a protector or regent. *Burnet.*

PROTECTRESS, *n.* A woman or female that protects. *Bacon.*

PROTEND, *v. t.* [L. *protendo*; *pro* and *tendo*, to stretch.]

To hold out; to stretch forth. With his *protended* lance he makes defense. *Dryden.*

PROTENDED, *pp.* Reached or stretched forth. *Midford.*

PROTENDING, *pp.* Stretching forth.

PROTENSE, *n.* *protens'*. Extension. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

PROTERVITY, *n.* [L. *protervitas*, from *protervus*; *pro* and *tervus*, crabbed.] Peevishness; petulance. [Little used.]

PROTEST, *v. i.* [L. *protestor*; *pro* and *testor*, to affirm; It. *protestare*; Fr. *protester*; Sp. *protestar*.]

1. To affirm with solemnity; to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion; as, I *protest* to you, I have no knowledge of the transaction.

2. To make a solemn declaration expressive of opposition; with *against*; as, he *protests against* your votes. *Denham.*

The consciences has power to *protest against* the exorbitancies of the passions. *South.*

3. To make a formal declaration in writing against a public law or measure. It is the privilege of any lord in parliament to *protest against* a law or resolution.

PROTEST, *v. t.* To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation.

Fiercely they oppos'd My journey strange, with clamorous uproar *Protesting* late supreme. *Milton.*

2. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

3. In *commerce*, to *protest a bill of exchange*, is for a notary public, at the request of the payee, to make a formal declaration under hand and seal, against the drawer of the bill, on account of non-acceptance or non-payment, for exchange, cost, commissions, damages and interest; of which act the indorser must be notified within such time as the law or custom prescribes. In like manner, notes of hand given to a banking corporation are *protested* for non-payment.

PROTEST, *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; appropriately, a formal and solemn declaration in writing of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body; as the *protest of lords* in parliament, or a like declaration of dissent of any minority against the proceedings of a majority of a body of men.

2. In *commerce*, a formal declaration made by a notary public, under hand and seal, at the request of the payee or holder of a bill of exchange, for non-acceptance or non-payment of the same, protesting against the drawer and others concerned, for the exchange, charges, damages and interest. This *protest* is written on a copy

of the bill, and notice given to the indorser of the same, by which he becomes liable to pay the amount of the bill, with charges, damages and interest; also, a like declaration against the drawer of a note of hand for non-payment to a banking corporation, and of the master of a vessel against seizure, &c. A *protest* is also a writing attested by a justice of the peace or consul, drawn by the master of a vessel, stating the severity of the voyage by which the ship has suffered, and showing that the damage suffered was not owing to the neglect or misconduct of the master.

PROTESTANT, *a.* Pertaining to those who, at the reformation of religion, protested against a decree of Charles V. and the diet of Spire; pertaining to the adherents of Luther, or others of the reformed churches; as the *protestant religion*.

Addison. Milner.

PROTESTANT, *n.* One of the party who adhered to Luther at the reformation in 1529, and protested, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from a decree of the emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spire, and appealed to a general council. This name was afterwards extended to the followers of Calvin, and *Protestants* is the denomination now given to all who belong to the reformed churches. The king of Prussia has, however, interdicted the use of this name in his dominions.

PROTESTANTISM, *n.* The protestant religion. *South.*

PROTESTANTLY, *adv.* In conformity to the protestants. [A very bad word and not used.] *Milton.*

PROTESTATION, *n.* [Fr. *protest.*]

1. A solemn declaration of a fact, opinion or resolution. *Hooker.*

2. A solemn declaration of dissent; a protest; as the *protestation* of certain noblemen against an order of council. *Clarendon.*

3. In *law*, a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist. The lord may allege the villenage of the plaintiff by way of *protestation*, and thus deny the demand. *Blackstone.*

PROTESTED, *pp.* Solemnly declared or alleged; declared against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PROTESTER, *n.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.

2. One who protests a bill of exchange.

PROTESTING, *pp.* Solemnly declaring or affirming; declaring against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PROTEUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. *Πρωτεύς*.] In *mythology*, a marine deity, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, whose distinguishing characteristic was the faculty of assuming different shapes. Hence we denominate one who easily changes his form or principles, a *Proteus*.

PROTHONOTARIISHIP, *n.* The office of a prothonotary. [A awkward, harsh word and little used.] *Carew.*

PROTHONOTARY, *n.* [Low L. *prothonotarius*; Gr. *πρωτος*, first, and L. *notarius*, a scribe.]

1. Originally, the chief notary; and anciently, the title of the principal notaries of the emperors of Constantinople. Hence,
2. In *England*, an officer in the court of king's bench and common pleas. The prothonotary of the king's bench records all civil actions. In the common pleas, the prothonotaries, of which there are three, enter and enroll all declarations, pleadings, judgments, &c., make out judicial writs and exemplifications of records, enter recognizances, &c. *Encyc.*
3. In the *United States*, a register or clerk of a court. The word however is not applied to any officer, except in particular states.

Apostolical prothonotaries, in the court of Rome, are twelve persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, make informations and proceedings necessary for the canonization of saints, &c. *Encyc.*

PROTOCOL, *n.* [Low L. *protocollum*; Gr. *πρωτος*, first, and *κόλλα*, glue; so called perhaps from the glueing together of pieces of paper, or from the spreading of it on tablets. It was formerly the upper part of a leaf of a book on which the title or name was written.]

1. The original copy of any writing. [*Not now used.*] *Agliff.*
 2. A record or registry.
- PROTOCOLIST**, *n.* In Russia, a register or clerk. *Book.*
- PROTOMARTYR**, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτος*, first, and *μαρτυρ*, martyr.]

1. The first martyr; a term applied to Stephen, the first christian martyr.
2. The first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause. *Dryden.*

PROTOPLAST, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτος*, first, and *πλαστος*, formed.]
The original; the thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated. Thus Adam has been called our *protoplast*. *Eryan. Harvey.*

PROTOPLASTIC, *a.* First formed.

PROTOPOPE, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτος*, first, and *ποπ*.]
Chief pope or imperial confessor, an officer of the holy directing synod, the supreme spiritual court of the Greek church in Russia. *Book, Russ.*

PROTOSULPHATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, the combination of sulphuric acid with a protoxyd.

PROTOTYPÉ, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *πρωτυπος*; *πρωτος*, first, and *τυπος*, type, form, model.]
An original or model after which any thing is formed; the pattern of any thing to be engraved, cast, &c.; exemplar; archetype.

PROTONYD, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτος*, first, and *ονυδ*, acid.]
A substance combined with oxygen in the first degree, or an oxyd formed by the first degree of oxydization. *Thomson.*

PROTONYDIZE, *v. t.* To oxydize in the first degree.

PROTRACT, *v. t.* [*L. protractus*, from *protraho*; *pro* and *traho*, to draw.]

1. To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue; to prolong; as, to *protract* an argument; to *protract* a discussion; to *protract* a war or a negotiation.

2. To delay; to defer; to put off to a distant time; as, to *protract* the decision of a question; to *protract* the final issue.

PROTRACT, *n.* Tediuous continuance.

[*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PROTRACTED, *pp.* Drawn out in time; delayed.

PROTRACTER, *a.* One who protracts or lengthens in time.

PROTRACTING, *pp.* Drawing out or continuing in time; delaying.

PROTRACTION, *n.* The act of drawing out or continuing in time; the act of delaying the termination of a thing; as the *protraction* of a debate.

PROTRACTIVE, *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

He suffers his *protractive* arts. *Dryden.*

PROTRACTOR, *n.* An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper with accuracy and dispatch, and by which the use of the line of chords is superseded. It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular or circular. *Encyc.*

PROTREPICAL, *a.* [Gr. *πρωτρεπειας*, from *πρωτρεπειν*, *πρωτρεπειναι*, to exhort; *πρω* and *τρεπειν*, to turn.]
Hortatory; suasive; intended or adapted to persuade. [*Little used.*] *Ward.*

PROTRUDE, *v. t.* [*L. protrudo*; *pro* and *trudo*, to thrust. See *Thrust*.]

1. To thrust forward; to drive or force along; as food *protruded* from the stomach into the intestine. *Locke.*
2. To thrust out, as from confinement. The contents of the abdomen are *protruded* in hernia.

PROTRUDE, *v. i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

The parts *protrude* beyond the skin. *Bacon.*

PROTRUDED, *pp.* Thrust forward or out.

PROTRUDING, *pp.* Thrusting forward or out.

PROTRUSION, *n.* *s* as *z.* The act of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit; a thrusting or driving; a push. *Locke.*

PROTRUSIVE, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward; as *protrusive* motion. *Darwin.*

PROTUBERANCE, *n.* [*L. protuberans*, *protuber*; *pro* and *tuber*, a puff, bunch or knob.]
A swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob; any thing swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; on the surface of the earth, a hill, knoll or other elevation. *Hald. More.*

Protuberance differs from *projection*, being applied to parts that rise from the surface with a gradual ascent or small angle; whereas a *projection* may be at a right angle with the surface.

PROTUBERANT, *a.* Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface; as a *protuberant* joint; a *protuberant* eye.

PROTUBERATE, *v. i.* [*L. protuber*, *supra*.]
To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin. *Sharp.*

PROTUBERATION, *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface. *Cook.*

PROTUBERATION, *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

PROTUBEROUS, *a.* Protuberant. *Smith.*

PROUD, *a.* [*Sax. prud*; *D. preutsch*, proud, *pruidish*, also *prat*, proud, and *pratten*, to fret. We find in the Italian, *pride* is vainglorious; brave; *prude*, the *prude* of a ship; *prodezza*, prowess; probably of the same family, with the radical sense of swelling, stretching or erecting. See *Prude*.]

1. Having inordinate self-esteem; possessing a high or unreasonable conceit of one's own excellence, either of body or mind. A man may be *proud* of his person, of his talents, of his accomplishments or of his achievements. He may be *proud* of any thing to which he bears some relation. He may be *proud* of his country, his government, his equipage, or of whatever may, by association, gratify his esteem of himself. He may even be *proud* of his religion or of his church. He conceives that any thing excellent or valuable, in which he has a share, or to which he stands related, contributes to his own importance, and this conception excites his opinion of himself. *Proud* is followed by *of*, before the object, *supra*.

2. Arrogant; haughty; supercilious.

A foe so *proud* will not the weaker seek. *Milton.*

3. Daring; presumptuous. By his understanding he smiteth through the *proud*. *Job xxvi.*

4. Lofly of men; grand of person; as a *proud* steed. *Milton.*

5. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent. Storms of stones from the *proud* temple's height. *Dryden.*

6. Ostentatious; grand; as *proud* titles. *Shak.*

7. Splendid; exhibiting grandeur and distinction; exciting pride; as a *proud* day for Rome.

8. Excited by the animal appetite; applied particularly to the female of the canine species. *Sharp.*

9. Fungous; as *proud* flesh.

PROUDLY, *adv.* With an inordinate self-esteem; in a proud manner; haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty airs or mien. *Proudly* he marches on and void of fear. *Pope.*

PROVABLE, *a.* [See *Prove*.] That may be proved.

PROVABLY, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof. *Halest.*

PROVAND, *n.* Provender. [*Not in use.*]

PROVE, *v. t. pro.* [*Sax. profian*; *D. profen*; *G. probiren*; *Dan. prove*; *Sw. profen*; *W. provi*; *Arm. provi*, *provinc*; *L. proba*; *It. provare*; *Sp. probar*, to try; *Fr. éprouver*; *Russ. probuyti*, to prove; *probaviti*, to pierce, to penetrate, to send by force. The primary sense is to strain, to urge by force, or rather to thrust or drive. The word *prove* may be of the same family, from its projection. See *Probe*.]

1. To try; to ascertain some unknown quality or truth by an experiment, or by a test or standard. Thus we *prove* the strength of gunpowder by experiment; we *prove* the strength or solidity of cannon by experiment. We *prove* the contents of a

vessel by comparing it with a standard measure.

2. To evince, establish or ascertain as truth, reality or fact, by testimony or other evidence. The plaintiff in a suit, must *prove* the truth of his declaration; the prosecutor must *prove* his charges against the accused.

3. To evince truth by argument, induction or reasoning; to deduce certain conclusions from propositions that are true or admitted. If it is admitted that every immoral act is dishonorable to a rational being, and that dueling is an immoral act, then it is *proved* by necessary inference, that dueling is dishonorable to a rational being.

4. To ascertain the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to *prove* a will.

5. To experience; to try by suffering or encountering; to gain certain knowledge by the operation of something on ourselves, or by some act of our own.

Let him in arms the power of Turnus *prove*. Dryden.

6. In arithmetic, to show, evince or ascertain the correctness of any operation or result. Thus in subtraction, if the difference between two numbers, added to the lesser number, makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*. In other words, if the sum of the remainder and of the subtrahend, is equal to the minuend, the operation of subtraction is *proved* to be correct.

7. To try; to examine.

Prove your own selves. 2 Cor. xiii.

8. Men *prove* God, when by their provocations they put his patience to trial, Ps. xcv.; or when by obedience they make trial how much he will countenance such conduct, Mal. iii.

PROVE, v. i. To make trial; to essay.

The sons prepare—

To *prove* by arms whose fate it was to reign. Dryden.

2. To be found or to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial; as, a plant or medicine *proves* salutary.

3. To be ascertained by the event or something subsequent; as the report *proves* to be true, or *proves* to be false.

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case *proves* mortal. Arbuthnot.

4. To be found true or correct by the result.

5. To make certain; to show; to evince. This argument *proves* how erroneous is the common opinion.

6. To succeed.

If the experiment *proved* not— Bacon. [Not in use.]

PROVED, pp. Tried; evinced; experienced.

PROVEDITOR, } [It. *proveditore*, from PROVODORÉ, } n. *provodere*, to provide. See Provide.]

A purveyor; one employed to procure supplies for an army.

Proveditor, in Venice and other parts of Italy, is an officer who superintends matters of policy.

PROVENCIAL, a. [Fr. *provençal*.] Encyc. Pertaining to Provence, in France.

PROVENDER, n. [Fr. *proviende*, Provender; Norm. *provender*, a prebendary; *pro-*

viende, a prebend; D. *prove*, a prebend; [qu. G. D. Sw. *proviant*, provisions;] It. *provvianda*, victuals; It. *proviantin*, provender. The Italian *provvianda* is probably composed of *pro* and *vivanda*, victuals, from *vivere*, L. *vivo*, to live, and from *vivanda* the French have *viande*, Eng. *vind* and *vind*. Whether the French *proviende* and Norm. *provender* are from the same source, may be doubted. The German *proviant* may be formed from the L. *provindo*, Sp. *prover*, Port. *prover*. Qu. L. *proventus*. It is said that *provend*, *provender*, originally signified a vessel containing a measure of corn daily given to a horse or other beast. But qu. *v* may be casual in *provender*, as in *messenger*, and the word may be from *provideo*.]

1. Dry food for beasts, usually meal, or a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay. In a more general sense, it may signify dry food of any kind. Swift. Mortimer.

2. Provisions; meat; food. Coxe. [Not used of food for man in New England.]

PROVER, n. One that proves or tries; that which proves.

PROVERB, n. [Fr. *proverbe*; It. *proverbio*; L. *proverbum*; *pro* and *verbum*, a word.]

1. A short sentence often repeated, expressing a well known truth or common fact, ascertained by experience or observation; a maxim of wisdom.

The *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purses, for light gains come often, great gains lose and then.

2. A by-word; a name often repeated; and hence frequently, a reproach or object of contempt. Jer. xxiv.

3. In Scripture, it sometimes signifies a moral sentence or maxim that is enigmatical; a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation. Prov. i.

4. *Proverbs*, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing a great variety of wise maxims, rich in practical truths and excellent rules for the conduct of all classes of men.

PROVERB, v. t. To mention in a proverb. [Not in use.] Milton.

2. To provide with a proverb. [Not in use.] Shak.

PROVERBIAL, a. Mentioned in a proverb; as a *proverbial* cure or remedy.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world. Temple.

2. Comprised in a proverb; used or current as a proverb; as a *proverbial* saying or speech. Pope.

3. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb; as a *proverbial* obscurity. Bacon.

PROVERBIALIST, n. One who speaks proverbs. Langhorne.

PROVERBIALIZE, v. t. To make a proverb; to turn into a proverb, or to use proverbially. [Unusual.] God.

PROVERBIALLY, adv. In a proverb; as, it is *proverbially* said. Bacon.

PROVIDE, v. t. [L. *providio*, literally to see before; *pro* and *vidio*, to see; Fr. *pourvoir*; It. *provvedere*; Sp. *prover*; Port. *prover*.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get, collect or make ready for future use; to prepare.

Abraham said, God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering. Gen. xxii.

Provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in your purses. Matt. x.

Provide things honest in the sight of all men. Rom. xii.

2. To furnish; to supply; followed by *with*.

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided* with corn. Arbuthnot.

Provided of is now obsolete.

3. To stipulate previously. The agreement *provides* that the party shall incur no loss.

4. To make a previous conditional stipulation. [See *Provide*.]

5. To foresee; a *Providism*. [Not in use.] B. Jonson.

6. *Provide*, in a transitive sense, is followed by *against* or *for*. We *provide* warm clothing *against* the inclemencies of the weather; we *provide* necessaries *against* a time of need; or we *provide* warm clothing *for* winter, &c.

PROVIDE, v. i. To procure supplies or means of defense; or to take measures for counteracting or escaping an evil. The sagacity of brutes in *providing* *against* the inclemencies of the weather is wonderful.

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide* for human wants. Burke.

PROVIDED, pp. Procured beforehand; made ready for future use; supplied; furnished; stipulated.

2. Stipulated as a condition, which condition is expressed in the following sentence or words; as, "*provided* that nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any person whatever." This sentence is in the nature of the case absolute, the clause or sentence independent; "*this or that being provided*, which follows;" "*this condition being provided*." The word *being* is understood, and the participle *provided* agrees with the whole sentence absolute, "*This condition being previously stipulated or established*." This and that here refer to the whole member of the sentence.

PROVIDENCE, n. [Fr. from L. *providentia*.]

1. The act of providing or preparing for future use or application.

Providence for war is the best prevention of it. [Not little used.] Bacon.

2. Foresight; timely care; particularly, active foresight, or foresight accompanied with the procurement of what is necessary for future use, or with suitable preparation. How many of the troubles and perplexities of life proceed from want of *providence*!

3. In theology, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures. He that acknowledges a creation and denies a *providence*, involves himself in a palpable contradiction; for the same power which caused a thing to exist is necessary to continue its existence. Some persons admit a *general providence*, but deny a *particular providence*, not considering that a *general providence* consists of *particulars*. A belief in *divine providence*, is a source of great consolation to good men. By *divine providence* is often understood God himself.

4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns or in private economy.

PROVIDENT, *a.* Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; forecasting; cautious; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; as a *provident* man; a *provident* animal.

The parsimonious emmet, *provident* Of future.
Orange is what Augustus was,
Brave, wary, *provident* and bold. *Waller.*

PROVIDENTIAL, *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence; as the *providential* contrivance of things; a *providential* escape from danger. How much are we indebted to God's unceasing *providential* care! *Woodward.*

PROVIDENTIALLY, *adv.* By means of God's providence.
Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons. *Roy.*

PROVIDENTLY, *adv.* With prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

PROVIDER, *n.* One who provides, furnishes or supplies; one that procures what is wanted. *Shak.*

PROVINCE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. provincia*]; usually supposed to be formed from *pro* and *vincio*, to conquer. This is very doubtful, as *provincio* was not used by the Romans.]

1. Among the *Romans*, a country of considerable extent, which being reduced under their dominion, was new-modelled, subjected to the command of an annual governor sent from Rome, and to such taxes and contributions as the Romans saw fit to impose. That part of France next to the Alps, was a Roman *province*, and still bears the name *Provence*. *Encyc.*

2. Among the *moderns*, a country belonging to a kingdom or state, either by conquest or colonization, usually situated at a distance from the kingdom or state, but more or less dependent on it or subject to it. Thus formerly, the English colonies in North America were *provinces* of Great Britain, as Nova Scotia and Canada still are. The *provinces* of the Netherlands formerly belonged to the house of Austria and to Spain.

3. A division of a kingdom or state, of considerable extent. In *England*, a division of the ecclesiastical state under the jurisdiction of an archbishop, of which there are two, the *province* of Canterbury and that of York.

4. A region of country; in a *general sense*; a tract; a large extent.

Over many a tract
Of heaven they march'd, and many a *province*
wide. *Milton.*

They never look abroad into the *provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts.*

5. The proper office or business of a person. It is the *province* of the judge to decide causes between individuals.

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection. *Totter.*

PROVINCIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a province or relating to it; as a *provincial* government; a *provincial* dialect.

2. Appendant to the principal kingdom or state; as *provincial* dominion; *provincial* territory. *Brown.*

3. Not polished; rude; as *provincial* accent or manners. *Dryden.*

4. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical; as a *provincial* synod. *Ayliffe.*

PROVINCIAL, *n.* A spiritual governor. In *catholic countries*, one who has the direction of the several convents of a province. *Encyc.*

2. A person belonging to a province. *Burke.*

PROVINCIALISM, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis. *Marsh.*

PROVINCIALITY, *n.* Peculiarity of language in a province. *Warton.*

PROVINCULATE, *v. t.* To convert into a province. [Unusual.] *Howell.*

PROVINE, *n. i.* [Fr. *proviner*; *pro* and *vigne*, a vine.]

To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation. *Johnson.*

PROVING, *ppr.* Trying; ascertaining; evincing; experiencing.

PROVISION, *n. s. as z.* [Fr. from *L. provisio*, *provisio*. See *Provide*.]

1. The act of providing or making previous preparation.

2. Things provided; preparation; measures taken beforehand, either for security, defense or attack, or for the supply of wants. We make *provision* to defend ourselves from enemies; we make *provision* for war; we make *provision* for a voyage or for erecting a building; we make *provision* for the support of the poor. Government makes *provision* for its friends.

3. Stores provided; stock; as *provision* of victuals; *provision* of materials. *Knolles. South.*

4. Victuals; food; provender; all manner of eatables for man and beast; as *provisions* for the table or for the family; *provisions* for an army. *Milton. Encyc.*

5. Previous stipulation; terms or agreement made, or measures taken for a future exigency.

In the law, no *provision* was made to abolish the barbarous customs of the Irish. *Daries.*

Papal provision, a previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which practice the rightful patron was deprived of his presentation. *Blackstone.*

PROVISION, *v. t.* To supply with victuals or food. The ship was *provisioned* for a voyage of six months. The garrison was well *provisioned*.

PROVISIONAL, *a.* [Fr. *provisioinell*.] Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary; as a *provisional* government or regulation; a *provisional* treaty.

PROVISIONALLY, *adv.* By way of provision; temporarily; for the present exigency. *Locke.*

PROVISIONARY, *a.* Provisional; provided for the occasion; not permanent. *Burke.*

PROVISO, *n. s. as z.* [L. *provisus*, ablative *provisio*, it being provided.]

An article or clause in any statute, agree-

ment, contract, grant or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, &c. The charter of the bank contains a *proviso* that the legislature may repeal it at their pleasure.

PROVISOR, *n.* [Fr. *provisieur*.] In *church affairs*, a person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. Formerly the pope usurped the right of presenting to church livings, and was his practice to nominate persons to benefices by anticipation, or before they became vacant; the person thus nominated was called a *provisor*. In *England*, this practice was restrained by statutes of Richard II. and Henry IV.

More sharp and penal laws were devised against *provisors*; it being enacted that whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any *provisor*, such *provisor* shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision. *Blackstone.*

2. The purveyor, steward or treasurer of a religious house. *Cowd.*

PROVISORY, *a.* Making temporary provision; temporary. *State Papers.*

2. Containing a proviso or condition; conditional.

PROVOCATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. provocatio*. See *Provoke*.]

1. Any thing that excites anger; the cause of resentment. 1 Kings xxi.

Harden not your hearts, as in the *provocation*. Ps. xcvi.

2. The act of exciting anger.

3. An appeal to a court of judge. [*A Latinism, not now used.*] *Ayliffe.*

4. Incitement. [Ad used.] *Hauker.*

PROVOCATIVE, *a.* Exciting; stimulating; tending to awaken or incite appetite or passion.

PROVOCATIVE, *n.* Any thing that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant; as a *provocative* of hunger or of lust. *Addison.*

PROVOCATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being provocative or stimulating.

PROVOKE, *v. t.* [L. *provocoo*, to call forth; *pro* and *voce*, to call; Fr. *provoquer*; It. *provocare*; Sp. *provocar*.]

1. To call into action; to arouse; to excite; as, to *provoke* anger or wrath by offensive words or by injury; to *provoke* war.

2. To make angry; to offend; to incense; to enrage.

Ye fathers, *provoke* not your children to wrath. Eph. vi.

Often *provoked* by the insolence of some of the bishops. *Clarendon.*

3. To excite; to cause; as, to *provoke* perspiration; to *provoke* a smile. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To excite; to stimulate; to increase.

The taste of pleasure *provokes* the appetite, and every successive indulgence of vice which is to form a habit, is easier than the last. *Buckminster.*

5. To challenge.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the ship. *Dryden.*

6. To move; to incite; to stir up; to induce by motives. Rom. x.

Let us consider one another to *provoke* to love and to good works. Heb. x.

7. To incite; to rouse; as, to *provoke* one to anger. Deut. xxxii.
PROVOKE, v. i. To appeal. [*A Latin-ism. not used.*] Dryden.
PROVOKED, pp. Excited; roused; incited; made angry; incensed.
PROVOKER, n. One that excites anger or other passion; one that excites war or sedition.
 2. That which excites, causes or promotes. Shak.
PROVOKING, ppr. Exciting into action; inciting; inducing by motives; making angry.
 2. a. Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion; as *provoking* words; *provoking* treatment.
PROVOKINGLY, adv. In such a manner as to excite anger.
PROVOST, n. [*Sax. profost, profast; Dan. provst; G. provst, provst; Arm. provost; Fr. prevot; Port. Sp. provoste; It. provosto; from the L. propositus, placed before, from propono; pro and pono, to set or place.*]
 In a general sense, a person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief magistrate of a city or Glasgow, answering to the *mayor* of other cities; the *provost* of a college, answering to *president*. In France, formerly, a *provost* was an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes.
 The *grand provost of France*, or of the household, had jurisdiction in the king's house and over its officers.
 The *provost marshal of an army*, is an officer appointed to arrest and secure deserters and other criminals, to hinder the soldiers from pillaging, to indict offenders and see sentence passed on them and executed. He also regulates weights and measures. He has under him a lieutenant and a clerk, an executioner, &c.
 Encey.
 The *provost marshal in the navy*, has charge of prisoners, &c.
 The *provost of the mint*, is a particular judge appointed to apprehend and prosecute false coiners. Encey.
Provost of the king's stables, is an officer who attends at court and holds the king's stirrup when he mounts his horse. Encey.
PROVOSTSHIP, n. The office of a provost. Hakewill.
PROW, n. [*Fr. proue; It. prua and proca; Sp. prua.* These may be from the *L. prora*; but *qu.* is not *proda* the original word, and *prora* a contraction of *prodera*? The primary sense is that which projects or stretches forward.]
 1. The forepart of a ship. Dryden.
 2. In *seaman's language*, the beak or pointed cutwater of a xebec or galley. The upper part is usually furnished with a grating platform. Mar. Dict.
 3. The name of a particular kind of vessel used in the East Indian seas.
PROW, a. Valiant. [*Not in use.*] Spenser.
PROWESS, n. [*Fr. prowess; It. prodezza, from prode, brave, and as a noun, profit, benefit; Sp. proeza.* The primary sense

of the root is to stretch, shoot or advance forward, and hence the sense of profit.]
 Bravery; valor; particularly, military bravery; gallantry; intrepidity in war; fearlessness of danger.
 Men of such *prowess* as not to know fear in themselves. Sidney.
PROWFEST, a. [*superl. of prow.*] Bravest. [*Not in use.*] Spenser.
PROWL, v. l. [I know not the origin of this word, nor from what source it is derived. It may be derived from the root of *stroll, troll*, with a different prefix.] To rove over.
 He *prows* each place, still in new colors deck'd. Sidney.
PROWL, n. i. To rove or wander, particularly for prey, as a wild beast; as a *prowl-ling* wolf. Milton.
 2. To rove and plunder; to prey; to plunder. Tassler.
PROWL, n. A roving for prey; colloquially, something to be seized and devoured.
PROWLER, n. One that roves about for prey. Thomson.
PROWLING, ppr. Wandering about in search of prey or plunder.
PROXIMAL. [*See Proximate.*]
PROXIMATE, a. [*L. superl. proximus; Fr. proche; approacher, to approach; reprocher, to reproach.* The primary sense of the root is to drive or press. See Class Brg.] Nearest; next. A *proximate* cause is that which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the *remote, mediate* or *predisposing* cause. Watts.
PROXIMATELY, adv. Immediately; by immediate relation to or effect on. Bentley.
PROXIME, a. Next; immediately. [*Not used.*] Watts.
PROXIMITY, n. [*Fr. proximité; L. proximitas.*]
 The state of being next; immediate nearness either in place, blood or alliance. The succession to the throne and to estates is usually regulated by *proximity* of blood. Dryden. Swift.
PROXY, n. [*contracted from procuracy, or some word from the root of procure, procurator.*]
 1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for his principal; agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative. None can be familiar by proxy. None can be virtuous or wise by proxy.
 2. The person who is substituted or deputed to act for another. A wise man will not commit important business to a *proxy*, when he can transact it in person. In England, any peer may make another lord of parliament his *proxy* to vote for him in his absence. Blackstone.
 3. In popular use, an election or day of voting for officers of government.
PROXYSHIP, n. The office or agency of a proxy.
PRUCE, n. [*from Prussia.*] Prussian leather. [*Not in use.*] Dryden.
PRUDE, n. [*Fr. prude, wise, discrete, sober, formal, precise; D. preutsch, prudish, and proud; G. spröde, a prude, and shy, cold, reserved, coy, demure, and applied to metals, brittle, friable; Dan. sprödig, eager,*

brittle, harsh, dry, rugged; W. *pruw*, [*pruth*.] prudent, discrete, serious, sad, sorrowful; Goth. *fröds, prudent*; Gr. *φρόνη*, prudence; Goth. *fruthi*, mind, intellect; *fruthyan*, to be wise, to understand. The Goth. *frödig* signifies both wise, prudent, and broken; D. *vroed*, prudent. We see that *prude*, *prudent*, and *proud* are from the same root. The sense of *brittle* would indicate that these words belong to the same family with the Dan. *byrdler*, to break; and the radical elements are the same. The Welsh *pruz* is from tending out or reaching, hence *pruz*, anxiety, a stretching of the mind. The sense of *prude* is probably from stretching, straightness, stiffness; and the sense of *wise* is derivative. *Prudence* is from the same root, implying care, a tension of mind.]
 A woman of great reserve, coyness, affected stiffness of manners and scrupulous nicety.
 Less modest than the speech of *prudes*. Swift.
PRUDENCE, n. [*Fr. from L. prudentia; It. prudenzia; Sp. prudencia. See Prude.*]
 Wisdom applied to practice. Johnson.
 Prudence implies caution in deliberating and consulting on the most suitable means to accomplish valuable purposes, and the exercise of sagacity in discerning and selecting them. Prudence differs from wisdom in this, that prudence implies more caution and reserve than wisdom, or is exercised more in foreseeing and avoiding evil, than in devising and executing that which is good. It is sometimes mere caution or circumspection.
Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due tacens, order, season and method of doing or not doing. Hald.
PRUDENT, a. Cautious; circumspect; practically wise; careful of the consequences of enterprises, measures or actions; cautious not to act when the end is of doubtful utility, or probably impracticable.
 The prudent man looketh well to his going. Prov. xiv.
 A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself. Prov. xxii.
 2. Dictated or directed by prudence; as *prudent* behavior.
 3. Foreseeing by instinct; as the *prudent* crane. Milton.
 4. Frugal; economical; as a *prudent* woman; *prudent* expenditure of money.
 5. Wise; intelligent.
PRUDENTIAL, a. Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence; as *prudential* motives; *prudential* rules.
 2. Superintending the discretionary concerns of a society; as a *prudential* committee. N. England.
PRUDENTIALITY, n. The quality of being prudential; eligibility on principles of prudence. [*Not used.*] Brown.
PRUDENTIALLY, adv. In conformity with prudence; prudently. South.
PRUDENTIALS, n. plu. Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.
 Many stanzas in poetic measures contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. Watts.
 2. The subordinate discretionary concerns

and economy of a company, society or corporation. The board of trustees appoint annually a committee to manage the *prudentials* of the corporation.

N. England.

PRUDENTLY, adv. With prudence; with due caution or circumspection; discretely; wisely; as domestic affairs *prudently* managed; laws *prudently* framed or executed.

2. With frugality; economically; as income *prudently* expended.

PRUDERY, n. [from *prude*.] Affected scrupulousness; excessive nicety in conduct; stiffness; affected reserve or gravity; coyness.

Taller.

PRUDISH, a. [from *prude*.] Affectedly grave; very formal, precise or reserved; as a *prudish* woman; *prudish* manners.

A formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face.

Gorrick.

PRUNE, v. l. [perhaps from Fr. *prunier*, to lay down vine stocks for propagation. If not, I know not its origin.]

1. To lop or cut off the superfluous branches of trees, to make them bear better fruit or grow higher, or to give them a more handsome and regular appearance.

Encyc. Milton.

2. To clear from anything superfluous; to dress; to trim.

His royal bird

Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak.

Shak.

PRUNE, v. i. To dress; to prune; *a ludicrous word.*

Dryden.

PRUNE, n. [Fr. *prune*; It. Sp. *pruna*; L. *prunum*; D. *pruim*. In Latin, *prunus* is a plum tree, Gr. *προυν*, and *prunum*, the fruit.]

A plant or a dried plum. *Bacon.*

PRUNED, pp. Divested of superfluous branches; trimmed.

2. Cleared of what is unsuitable or superfluous.

PRUNEL, n. A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PRUNELLO, n. A kind of stuff of which clergymen's gowns are made. *Pope.*

PRUNELLO, n. [Fr. *prunelle*, from *prune*.] A kind of plum. *Ainsworth.*

PRUNER, n. One that prunes trees or removes what is superfluous.

PRUNIFEROUS, a. [L. *prunus*, *prunio*, a plum, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing plums.

PRUNING, pp. Lopping off superfluous branches; trimming; clearing of what is superfluous.

PRUNING, n. In gardening and agriculture, the lopping off the superfluous branches of trees, either for improving the trees or their fruit.

PRUNING-HOOK, } n. An instrument
PRUNING-KNIFE, } n. used in pruning trees. It is of various forms.

Dryden. Philips.

PRURIENCE, } n. [L. *pruritus*, *prurio*, to
PRURGENCY, } n. itch.]

An itching, longing desire or appetite for any thing.

Sieff.

PRURIENT, a. Itching; uneasy with desire.

Warton.

PRURIGINOUS, a. [L. *pruriginosus*, from *prurio*, an itching, from *prurio*, to itch.] Tending to an itch.

Greenhill.

PRUSSIAN, a. [from *Prussia*.] Pertaining to Prussia.

Prussian blue, a combination of iron with ferrocyanic acid. This is used as a pigment of a beautiful blue color.

PRUSSIATE, n. A salt formed by the union of the prussic acid, or coloring matter of prussian blue, with a salifiable base; as the *prussiate of alumina*.

Lavoisier. Fourcroy.

PRUSSIC, a. The *prussic acid* is a compound of kyanogen or cyanogen, prussic gas and hydrogen, and hence called hydrocyanic acid. It is one of the strongest poisonous known.

PRY, v. i. [a contracted word, the origin of which is not obvious.]

To peep narrowly; to inspect closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity, whether impertinently or not; as to *pry* into the mysteries of nature, or into the secrets of state.

Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies to find the milky way.

Creech.

PRY, n. Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping.

Smart.

PRY, v. l. To raise or attempt to raise with a lever. This is the common popular pronunciation of *prize*, in America. The lever used is also called a *pry*.

PRYING, pp. Inspecting closely; looking into with curiosity.

PRYINGLY, adv. With close inspection or impertinent curiosity.

PRYTANE, } n. [Gr. *πρυτανία*.] In ancient
PRYTANIS, } n. Greece, a president of the senate of five hundred.

Encyc. Anacharsis.

It is to be noted that in words beginning with *Ps* and *Pi*, the letter *p* has no sound.

PSALM, n. s. am. [L. *psalmus*; Gr. *ψαλμος*, from *ψαλλω*, to touch or beat, to sing; Fr. *psaume*; It. Sp. *salmo*.]

A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on a divine subject and in praise of God. The most remarkable psalms are those composed by David and other Jewish saints, a collection of one hundred and fifty of which constitutes a canonical book of the Old Testament, called *Psalms*, or the *book of Psalms*. The word is also applied to sacred songs composed by modern poets, being versifications of the scriptural psalms, or of these with other parts of Scripture, and composed for the use of churches; as the *Psalms* of Tate and Brady, of Watts, &c.

PSALMIST, n. A writer or composer of sacred songs; a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the scriptural psalms.

2. In the church of Rome, a clerk, precentor, singer or leader of music in the church.

PSALMODY, n. The act, practice or art of singing sacred songs. *Psalmody* has always been considered an important part of public worship.

PSALMOGRAPHY, } n. [See *Psalmog-*
PSALMOGRAPHIST, } n. *raphy*.]

A writer of psalms or divine songs and hymns.

PSALMOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. *ψαμος*, psalm, and *γραφω*, to write.]

The act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.

PSALTER, n. [L. *psalterium*; Gr. *ψαλτηριον*; It. Sp. *salterio*; Fr. *psautier*.]

1. The book of Psalms; often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed.

2. In *Romish countries*, a large chaplet or rosary, consisting of a hundred and fifty beads, according to the number of the psalms.

PSALTERY, n. [Gr. *ψαλτηριον*.] An instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known. That which is now used is a flat instrument in form of a trapezium or triangle truncated at the top, strung with thirteen chords of wire, mounted on two bridges at the sides, and struck with a plectrum or crooked stick.

Encyc.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing to him with the *psalter*, and an instrument of ten strings.

Ps. xxxiii.

PSAMMITE, n. [Gr. *ψαμμος*, sand.] A species of micaceous sandstone.

Brongnart.

PSEUDO, Gr. *ψευδος*, false, a prefix signifying false, counterfeit or spurious.

PSEUDO-APOSTLE, n. A false apostle; one who falsely pretends to be an apostle.

PSEUDO-CHINA, n. The false China root, a plant of the genus *Smilax*, found in America.

Encyc.

PSEUDO-GALENA, n. False galena or black jack.

PSEUDOGRAPH, } n. [Gr. *ψευδος*, false,
PSEUDOGRAPHY, } n. and *γραφω*, writing.]

False writing.

Holder.

PSEUDOLOGY, n. [Gr. *ψευδολογία*; *ψευδος*, false, and *λογος*, discourse.]

Falsehood of speech.

Arbuthnot.

PSEUDO-METALLIC, a. *Pseudo-metallic* luster; a luster which is perceptible only when held towards the light; as in minerals.

Phillips.

PSEUDOMORPHOUS, a. [*pseudo* and Gr. *μορφη*, form.]

Not having the true form. A *pseudomorphous* mineral is one which has received its form from some extraneous cause, not from natural crystallization.

PSEUDO-TINEA, n. In *natural history*, the name of a remarkable species of insect or larva, resembling a moth. It feeds on wax, and is a terrible enemy to bees, as it enters the hive and sometimes compels the bees to abandon it, being covered with a coat that is impervious to their stings.

Encyc.

PSEUDO-VOLCANIC, a. Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano.

Cleveland.

PSEUDO-VOLCANO, n. A volcano that emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

Korean.

PSHAW, exclam. An expression of contempt, disdain or dislike.

PSOAS, n. [Gr.] The name of two inside muscles of the loins.

PSORA, n. [Gr.] The itch.

PSYCHOLOGIC, } a. Pertaining to a
PSYCHOLOGICAL, } a. treatise on the soul, or to the study of the soul of man.

Literary Mag.

PSYCHOLOGY, n. [Gr. *ψυχη*, soul, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on the human soul;

or the doctrine of the nature and properties of the soul.

PT ARMIGAN, *n.* A fowl of the genus *Tetrao*, the lagopus or white game. The color of the plumage is a pale brown or ash, elegantly crossed or mottled with dusky spots and minute bars; the belly and wings are white. This fowl is seen on the summits of mountains in the north of England and of Scotland.

P'TISAN, *n. f. an.* [*L. ptisana*; Gr. *πτεσσα*, from *πτεισσω*, to pound.]

A decoction of barley with other ingredients.

P'TOLEMAIC, *a.* [from *Ptolemy*, the geographer and astronomer.]

Pertaining to Ptolemy. The *Ptolemaic* system, in astronomy, is that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the center of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolve around it. This theory was received for ages, but has been rejected for the Copernican system.

P'TYALISM, *n.* [Gr. *πτυαλιος*, a spitting, from *πτυαλλω*, to spit often.]

In medicine, salivation; an unnatural or copious flow of saliva.

P'TYS MAGOGUE, *n.* [Gr. *πτεσσα*, saliva, and *μαγω*, to drive.]

A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva.

PUBERTY, *n.* [*L. pubertas*, from *pubes*.] The age at which persons are capable of procreating and bearing children. This age is different in different climates, but is with us considered to be at fourteen years in males, and twelve in females.

PUBES, *n.* [*L.*] In *botany*, the hairiness of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence.

PUBESCENTE, *n.* [*L. pubescens*, *pubescere*, to shoot, to grow mossy or hairy.]

1. The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty; or the state of puberty.

2. In *botany*, hairiness; shagreen; the hairy or downy substance on plants.

PUBES CENT, *a.* Arriving at puberty.

2. In *botany*, covered with pubescence, such as hair, bristles, beard, down, &c.; as the leaves of plants.

PUBLIC, *a.* [*L. publicus*, from the root of *populus*, people; that is, *people-like*; Sp. *publico*; It. *pubblico*; Fr. *publicque*; W. *publy*, people; *pub*, *pubel*, each, every, every body.]

1. Pertaining to a nation, state or community; extending to a whole people; as a *public* law, which binds the people of a nation or state, as opposed to a *private* statute or resolve, which respects an individual or a corporation only. Thus we say, *public* welfare, *public* good, *public* service, *public* property.

2. Common to many; current or circulated among people of all classes; general; as *public* report; *public* scandal.

3. Open; notorious; exposed to all persons without restriction.

Joseph her husband being a just man, and not willing to make her a *public* example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matt. i.*

4. Regarding the community; directed to the interest of a nation, state or com-

munity; as *public* spirit; *public* mindedness; opposed to *private* or *selfish*.

5. Open for general entertainment; as a *public* house.

6. Open to common use; as a *public* road.

7. In general, *public* expresses something common to mankind at large, to a nation, state, city or town, and is opposed to *private*, which denotes what belongs to an individual, to a family, to a company or corporation.

Public law, is often synonymous with the *law of nations*.

PUBLIC, *n.* The general body of mankind of a nation, state or community; the people, indefinitely.

The *public* is more disposed to censure than to praise.

In this passage, *public* is followed by a verb in the singular number; but being a noun of multitude, it is more generally followed by a plural verb; the *public* are.

In *public*, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secrecy.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn, In *public* seem to triumph, not to mourn.

PUBLICAN, *n.* [*L. publicanus*, from *publicus*.]

1. A collector of toll or tribute. Among the *Romans*, a *publican* was a farmer of the taxes and public revenues, and the inferior officers of this class were deemed oppressive.

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. *Matt. ix.*

2. The keeper of a public house; an innkeeper.

PUBLICA'TION, *n.* [*L. publicatio*, from *publico*, from *publicus*.]

1. The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to a people at large, either by words, writing or printing; proclamation; divulgation; promulgation; as the *publication* of the law at mount Sinai; the *publication* of the gospel; the *publication* of statutes or edicts.

2. The act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. The author consented to the *publication* of his manuscripts.

3. A work printed and published; any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice; as a new *publication*; a monthly *publication*.

PUBLIC-HEARTED, *a.* Public-spirited.

PUBLICIST, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations.

PUBLICITY, *n.* [*Fr. publicite*.] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

PUBLICLY, *adv.* Openly; with exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment; as property *publicly* offered for sale; an opinion *publicly* avowed; a declaration *publicly* made.

2. In the name of the community. A reward is *publicly* offered for the discovery of the longitude, or for finding a northwestern passage to Asia.

PUBLIC-MINDED, *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest. [*Little used*.]

PUBLIC-MINDEDNESS, *n.* A disposition to promote the public weal or advantage. [*Little used*.]

PUBLICNESS, *n.* The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large; as the *publicness* of a sale.

2. State of belonging to the community; as the *publicness* of property.

PUBLIC-SP'IRITED, *a.* Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good; as *public-spirited* men.

2. Dictated by a regard to public good; as a *public-spirited* project or measure.

PUBLIC-SP'IRITEDNESS, *n.* A disposition to advance the public good, or a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest to promote the common weal.

PUBLISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. publier*; Sp. *publicar*; It. *pubblicare*; L. *publico*. See *Public*.]

1. To discover or make known to mankind or to people in general what before was private or unknown; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict. We *publish* a secret, by telling it to people without reserve. Laws are *published* by printing or by proclamation. Christ and his apostles *published* the glad tidings of salvation.

Th' unweari'd sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display;
And *publishes* to every land,
The work of an Almighty hand. *Spectator*.

2. To send a book into the world; or to sell or offer for sale a book, map or print.

3. To utter; to put off or into circulation; as, to *publish* a forged or counterfeit paper.

4. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church; as, to *publish* banns of matrimony. We say also, the persons intending marriage are *published*; that is, their intention of marriage is published.

PUBLISHED, *pp.* Made known to the community; divulged; promulgated; proclaimed.

PUBLISHER, *n.* One who makes known what was before private or unknown; one that divulges, promulgates or proclaims.

2. One who sends a book or writing into the world for common use; one that offers a book, pamphlet, &c., for sale.

3. One who utters, passes or puts into circulation a counterfeit paper.

PUBLISHING, *ppr.* Making known; divulging; promulgating; proclaiming; selling or offering publicly for sale; uttering.

PUBLISMENT, *n.* In *popular usage* in *New England*, a notice of intended marriage.

P'CCOON, *n.* A plant, a species of *Sanguinaria*; the blood-root.

PUCE, *a.* Of a dark brown color. *Qu.*

PUCELAG, *n.* [*Fr.*] A state of virginity. [*Little used*.]

PU'CERON, *n.* [*Fr.* from *puce*, a flea.] The name of a tribe of small insects which are found in great numbers on the bark and

leaves of plants, and live by sucking the sap; the Aphis, vine fretter, or plant louse.

Encyc.

PUCK, *n.* [Ice. Sw. *puka*, a demon; Scot. *puck*.]

A demon; a mischievous spirit. *Shak.*

PUCK-BALL, *f.* [from *puck*.] A kind of mushroom full of dust. *Dict.*

PUCKER, *v. t.* [Sp. *bucka*, a purse, rump, or pucker; *bucke*, a buckle; *buchar*, to hide. *Bucke* signifies also a crop or craw, and the breast; hence perhaps *L. pectus*; Port. *bucko*, the crop, the stomach. Qu. Ir. *fighin*, to weave; *G. fack*. In Gr. *πακα* signifies closely, densely; *πυκα*, to covet. Class Bg. The primary sense is probably to draw, to wrinkle.]

To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate.

His face pale and withered, and his skin puckered in wrinkles. *Spectator.*

It is usually followed by *up*; as, to *pucker up* cloth; but *up* is superfluous. It is a popular word, but not elegant.

PUCKER, *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.

PUCKERED, *pp.* Gathered in folds; wrinkled.

PUCKERING, *pp.* Wrinkling.

PUDDER, *n.* [This is supposed to be the same as *puther*.]

A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle. [*Valgar*.]

PUDDER, *v. t.* To make a tumult or bustle.

PUDDER, *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; vulgarly to *bother*. *Locke.*

PUDDING, *n.* [*W. poten*, what bulges out a paunch, a pudding; Fr. *boudin*, a pudding, from *bouter*, to *put*; Ir. *boidead*; G. Dan. *pudding*; Sw. *pudding*. Class Bd.]

1. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but usually a compound of flour, or meal of maize, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins and called *plum-pudding*.

2. An intestine.

3. An intestine stuffed with meat; &c. now called a sausage.

l. Proverbially, food or victuals.

Eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

PUDDING, *f.* In *seaman's language*, a thick wreath or circle of cordage, tapering from the middle towards the ends, and fastened about the mast below the trusses, to prevent the yards from falling down when the ropes sustaining them are shot away.

PUDDING-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *Mentha*. *Fam. of Plants.*

PUDDING-GROSS, *n.* A plant. *Qu. Johnson.*

PUDDING-PIE, *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*

PUDDING PIPE-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cassia*. *Fam. of Plants.*

PUDDING-SLEEVE, *n.* A sleeve of the full dress clerical gown. *Swift.*

PUDDING-STONE, *n.* Conglomerate; a coarse sandstone composed of silicious pebbles, flint, &c. united by a cement. *Cleveland.*

PUD-DING-TIME, *n.* The time of dinner, pudding being formerly the first dish set on the table, or rather first eaten; a practice not yet obsolete among the common people of New England.

2. The nick of time; critical time. *Hudibras.*

PUD-DLE, *n.* [Ir. *boithlia*; G. *pfütze*.] A small stand of dirty water; a muddy. *Dryden.* *Additional.*

PUD-DLE, *n. t.* To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. To make thick or close.

PUD-DLED, *pp.* Made muddy or foul.

PUDDLING, *pp.* Making muddy or dirty.

PUDDLY, *a.* Muddy; foul; dirty. *Carew.*

PUDDOCK, *f.* [for *paddock* or *parrock*, PUR ROCK, *f.* park.] A small enclosure. [*Provincial in England.*]

PU-DENCY, *n.* [*L. pudens, pudeo*, to blush or be ashamed; Ar. *طابا* *tabada*, to worship, to prostrate one's self, to cast down, to sublate, to be ashamed, or Ch. *תבטל* to blush. Qu. Heb. *טבטל* in a different dialect. The first is the more probable affinity. Class Bd. No. 11. 30.]

Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shak.*

PUDEN-DA, *n. plu.* [L.] The parts of generation.

PUDIC, *a.* [*L. pudicus, modest*.] Pertaining to the parts which modesty requires to be concealed; as the *pudic artery*. *Quincy.*

PUDICITY, *n.* [Fr. *pudicité*; L. *pudicitia*.] Modesty; chastity. *Hovell.*

PUE-FELLOW. [See *Puer-fellow*.]

PUERILE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. puerilis*, from *puer*, a boy.]

Boysish; childish; trifling; as a *puerile amusement*. *Pope.*

PUERILITY, *n.* [Fr. *puerilité*; L. *puerilitas*, from *puer*, a boy.]

1. Childishness; boyishness; the manners or actions of a boy; that which is trifling. *Brown. Dryden.*

2. In *discourse*, a thought or expression which is flat, insipid or childish. *Encyc.*

PUERPERAL, *a.* [*L. puerpera*, a lying-in woman; *puer*, a boy, and *pario*, to bear.] Pertaining to childbirth; as a *puerperal fever*.

PUERPEROUS, *a.* [*L. puerperis*, supra.] Bearing children; lying in.

PUFF, [See *Penet*.]

PUFF, *n.* [*D. pof*; G. *pufl*, a puff, a thump-puff, to cuff, to thump, to buffet; Dan. *pufl*, a puff, blast, buffet; *puflr*, to crack; W. *pufl* and *pufl*.] This is only a dialectical variation of *buff*, *buffet*; It. *bufo*, *buffa*, *buffetto*, *buffa*, whence *buffoon*; Sp. *bufar*, to puff. The radical sense is to drive, to thrust, hence to swell. See *Buffet* and *Buffoon*. The Dutch orthography is precisely the Pers. *پوف* *pufl*, a puff.]

1. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a quick forcible blast; a whiff. *Philips.*

2. A sudden and short blast of wind. *Raleigh.*

3. A fungous ball filled with dust.

4. Any thing light and porous, or something swelled and light; as *puff-paste*. *Vaier.*

5. A substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Jainsworth.*

6. A tumid or exaggerated statement or commendation. *Cibber.*

PUFF, *v. t.* [*G. puflfen*, to puff, to thump, to buffet; *verpuflfen*, to detourize; D. *puflfen*; W. *puflfen*, *puflfen*, to puff; Fr. *puflfer*, to puff, to swell. See the Noun.]

1. To drive air from the mouth in a single and quick blast. *Shak.*

2. To swell the cheeks with air.

3. To blow as an expression of scorn or contempt. It is really to defy heaven, to *puff* at damnation. *South.*

4. To breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion. The ass comes back again, *puffing* and blowing from the chafe. *L'Estrange.*

5. To do or move with hurry, agitation and a tumid, busting appearance. Then came brave glory *puffing* by. *Herbert.*

6. To swell with air; to dilate or inflate. *Boyle.*

PUFF, *v. t.* To drive with a blast of wind or air; as, the north wind *puffs* away the clouds. *Dryden.*

2. To swell; to inflate; to dilate with air; as a bladder *puffed* with air.

3. To swell; to inflate; to blow up; as *puffed* up with pride, vanity or conceit; to *puff* up with praise or flattery. *Dentham. Bacon.*

4. To drive with a blast in scorn or contempt. I *puff* the prostitute away. *Dryden.*

5. To praise with exaggeration; as, to *puff* a pamphlet.

PUFF-BALL, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust, of the genus *Lycoperdon*. *Lee.*

PUFFED, *pp.* Driven out suddenly, as air or breath; blown up; swelled with air; inflated with vanity or pride; praised.

PUFFER, *n.* One that puffs; one that praises with noisy commendation.

PUFFIN, *n.* A water fowl of the genus *Alca* or *auk*.

2. A kind of fish.

3. A kind of fungus with dust; a fuzball.

PUFFIN-APPLE, *n.* A sort of apple so called. *Jainsworth.*

PUFFING, *pp.* Driven out the breath with a single, sudden blast; blowing up; inflating; praising pompously.

PUFFINGLY, *adv.* Tumidly; with swell. 2. With vehemence breathing or shortness of breath.

PUFFY, *a.* Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance; as a *puffy tumor*. *Wiseman.*

2. Tumid; torpid; bombastic; as a *puffy style*. *Dryden.*

PUG, *n.* [Sax. Sw. *piga*, a little girl; Dan. *pige*; W. *bug*, *bugan*; Sp. *puca* or *pugeto*, little; Ir. *bug*, from the root of *puca*, that is, a shoot, as we use *inip*. See *Bagel*.]

The name given to a little animal treated with familiarity, as a monkey, a little dog, &c. *Spectator.*

PUGGERED, for *puckered*, is not in use. *More.*

PUGIL, *exclam.* A word used in contempt or disdain.

PUGIL, *n.* [It. *pugillo*, a handful; Fr. *pugile*; L. *pugillum*, from the root of *pugnare*, the fist; probably coinciding with the Greek *πύγμα*, to make thick, that is, to close or press.]

As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon.*

PUGILISM, *n.* [L. Sp. *pugil*, a champion or prize-fighter, from the Gr. *πυγμαχία*, *πύγμα*, the fist; *μάχη*, with the fist; *πύγμα*, to close or make fast; allied probably to *back*, L. *pingo*. Class Bg.]

The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.

PUGILIST, *n.* A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

PUGILISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

PUGNACIOUS, *a.* [L. *pugnax*, from *pugnare*, a fight; from *pugnus*, the fist. See *Pugil*.]

Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting. *More.*

PUGNACITY, *n.* Inclination to fight or quarrelsome. *Little used.*

PUISNE, *a.* *puîné*. [Fr. *puîs*, since, afterwards, and *né*, born.]

1. In law, younger or inferior in rank; as a chief justice and three *puîsne* justices of the court of common pleas; the *puîsne* barons of the court of exchequer.

2. Later in date. [*Not used.*]

PUISSANCE, *n.* [Fr. from *pouvoir*, to be able; L. *posse*, *possuum*, *potes*, *potest*; Sp. *poter*, *power*, *it. podere*.] Power; strength; might; force. *Milton. Shak.*

PUISSANT, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as a *puissant* prince or emperor. *Milton. Raleigh.*

PUISSANTLY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great strength.

PUKE, *v. i.* [Heb. *קע* to evacuate, to empty, L. *evacu*; or *קעק* to burst forth; Ch. id. and *קעק*. W. *Cyrogri*, to vomit; *cy* is a prefix. *Spew* is probably from the same source; L. *spuo*, for *spuo*, with a prefix. The radical sense is to throw or drive.] To vomit; to eject from the stomach. *Shak.*

PUKE, *n.* A vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting.

PUKE, *a.* Of a color between black and russet. *Shak.*

PUKED, *pp.* Vomited.

PUKER, *n.* A medicine causing vomiting.

PULKING, *pp.* Vomiting.

PULCHRITUDE, *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*, beautiful.]

1. Beauty; handsomeness; grace; comeliness; that quality of form which pleases the eye. *Brown. More.*

2. Moral beauty; those qualities of the mind which good men love and approve. *South.*

PULP, *v. i.* [Fr. *pinuler*. This word belongs probably to the root of *bawl*, *bellows*, L. *pello*.]

1. To pry like a chicken. *Bacon.*

2. To whine; to ery as a complaining child; to whimper.

To speak *puling* like a beggar at hallmas. *Shak.*

PULIC, *n.* A plant. *Jussworth.*

PULICOSUS, *a.* [L. *pulicosus*, from *pulx*, *PULICIOUS*, } *a.* [L. *flea*.] Abounding with fleas. [*Not used.*]

PULING, *pp.* Crying like a chicken; whining.

PULING, *n.* A cry, as of a chicken; a whining. *Bacon.*

PULINGLY, *adv.* With whining or complaining.

PULP, *n.* A plant. *Jussworth.*

PULP, *n.* A Laplander's traveling sled or sleight.

PULL, *v. t.* [Sax. *pullian*; L. *vello*. Qu. Eth. *Πύλλω* *balench*. Class B. No. 7.]

1. To draw; to draw towards one or to make an effort to draw. *Pull* differs from *draw*; we use *draw* when motion follows the effort, and *pull* is used in the same sense; but we may also *pull* forever without drawing or moving the thing. This distinction may not be universal. *Pull* is opposed to *push*.

Then he put forth his hand and took her and *pulled* her in to him into the ark. Gen. viii.

2. To pluck; to gather by drawing or forcing off or out; as, to *pull* fruit; to *pull* flux.

3. To tear; to read; but in this sense followed by some qualifying word or phrase: *To pull in pieces*; to *pull asunder* or *apart*. To *pull in two*, is to separate or tear by violence into two parts.

To pull down, to demolish or to take in pieces by separating the parts; as, to *pull down* a house.

4. To demolish; to subvert; to destroy.

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is easier to *pull down* than to build up. *Howell.*

5. To bring down; to degrade; to humble.

To raise the wretched and *pull down* the proud. *Roscommon.*

To pull off, to separate by pulling; to pluck; also, to take off without force; as, to *pull off* a coat or hat.

To pull out, to draw out; to extract.

To pull up, to pluck up; to tear up by the roots; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to destroy.

PULL, *n.* The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move by drawing towards one. *Swift.*

2. A contest; a struggle. *Corvee.*

3. Pluck; violence suffered. *Shak.*

PULLBACK, *n.* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding.

PULLED, *pp.* Drawn towards one; plucked.

PULLEN, *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen, L. *pullus*. See *Pullet* and *Foal*.] Poultry. [*Not used.*]

PULLER, *n.* One that pulls. *Shak.*

PULLETT, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, dim. from *poule*, a hen; *it. pullo*; L. *pullus*; Gr. *πυλλος*; coinciding with Eng. *foal*.]

A young hen or female of the gallinaceous kind of fowls. *Wiseman.*

PULLEY, *n.* plu. *pulleys*. [Fr. *poulie*; Sp. *pulla*; L. *polus*; Gr. *πυλος*, from *πύλω*, to turn.]

A small wheel turning on a pin in a block, with a furrow or groove in which runs the rope that turns it.

The pulley is one of the mechanical powers. The word is used also in the

general sense of tackle, to denote all parts of the machine for raising weights, of which the pulley forms a part.

PULLICAT, *n.* A kind of silk handkerchief.

PULLING, *pp.* Drawing; making an effort to draw; plucking.

PULLULATE, *v. i.* [L. *pulullo*, from *pulvis*, a shoot.] To germinate; to bud. *Granger.*

PULLULATION, *n.* A germinating or budding; the first shooting of a bud.

PULMONARY, *n.* [L. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, the lungs, from *pello*, *pulsus*, *pulso*, to drive or beat.]

Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as a *pulmonary* disease or consumption; the *pulmonary* artery.

PULMONARY, *n.* [L. *pulmonaria*.] A plant, lungwort. *Jussworth.*

PULMONIC, *a.* [Fr. *pulmonique*, from L. *pulmo*, the lungs.]

Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as a *pulmonic* disease; *pulmonic* consumption.

PULMONIC, *n.* A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

2. One affected by a disease of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

PULP, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*; L. *pulpa*. This is probably allied to L. *puls*, *pulmentum*, Gr. *πυλος*, from softness. Qu. from *pulsus*, beaten.]

1. A soft mass; *in general*.

2. The soft substance within a bone; marrow. *Bacon.*

3. The soft, succulent part of fruit; as the *pulp* of an orange.

4. The aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

PULP, *v. t.* To deprive of the pulp or integument, as the coffee-berry.

The other mode is to *pulp* the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine, a man will *pulp* a bushel in a minute. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

PULPIT, *n.* [L. *pulpitum*, a stage, scaffold, or higher part of a stage; *it. Sp. pulpito*; Fr. *pupitre*.]

1. An elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands. It is called also a *desk*.

2. In the *Roman theater*, the pulpitum was the place where the players performed their parts, lower than the scena and higher than the orchestra. *Encyc.*

3. A movable desk, from which disputants pronounced their dissertations, and authors recited their works. *Encyc.*

PULPIT-ELUQUENCE, } *n.* Eloquence

PULPIT-ORATORY, } *n.* oratory

in delivering sermons.

Pulpitically, in Chesterfield, is not an authorized word.

PULPIT-ORATOR, *n.* An eloquent preacher.

PULPOUS, *a.* [from *pulp*.] Consisting of pulp or resembling it; soft like pap. *Philips.*

PULPOUSNESS, *n.* Softness; the quality of being pulpos.

PULPY, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent; as the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach or cherry. *Roy. Arbuthnot.*

PULS'ATE, v. i. [L. *pulsatus*, *pulso*, to beat, from the root of *pello*, to drive.] To beat, or throb.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to pulsate long after it is taken from the body.

Darwin.

PULS'ATILE, a. [L. *pulsatilis*, from *pulso*, to beat.]

That is or may be struck or beaten; played by beating; as a *pulsatile* instrument of music.

Mus. Dict.

PULSA'TION, n. [L. *pulsatio*, supra.] The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery, in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood. The blood being propelled by the contraction of the heart, causes the arteries to dilate, so as to render each dilatation perceptible to the touch in certain parts of the body, as in the radial artery, &c.

2. In *law*, any touching of another's body willfully or in anger. This constitutes *battery*.

By the Cornelian law, *pulsation* as well as *verberation* is prohibited.

Blackstone.

PULS'ATIVE, a. Beating; throbbing.

Encyc.

PULSA'TOR, n. A beater; a striker.

Dict.

PULS'ATORY, a. Beating; throbbing; as the heart and arteries.

Hutton.

PULSE, n. *puls*. [L. *pulsus*, from *pello*, to drive; Fr. *pouls*.]

1. In *animals*, the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries; more particularly, the sudden dilatation of an artery, caused by the projectile force of the blood, which is perceptible to the touch. Hence we say, to *feel the pulse*. The *pulse* is frequent or rare, quick or slow, equal or unequal, regular or intermitting, hard or soft, strong or weak, &c. The *pulses* of an adult in health, are little more than one pulse to a second; in certain fevers, the number is increased to 90, 100, or even to 140 in a minute.

2. The stroke with which a medium is affected by the motion of light, sound, &c.; oscillation; vibration.

Sir Isaac Newton demonstrates that the velocities of the *pulses* of an elastic fluid medium are in a ratio compounded of half the ratio of the elastic force directly, and half the ratio of the density inversely.

Encyc.

To *feel one's pulse*, metaphorically, to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.

PULSE, v. i. To beat, as the arteries. [*Little used.*]

Roy.

PULSE, v. t. [L. *pulso*.] To drive, as the pulse. [*Little used.*]

PULSE, n. [Qu. from L. *pulsus*, beaten out, as seeds; or Heb. Ch. פולס a bean, from פול to separate.]

The leguminous plants or their seeds; the plants whose pericarp is a legume or pod, as beans, peas, &c.

Milton. Dryden.

PULSIF'IC, a. [*pulse* and *L. factio*, to make.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.

Smith.

PULSION, n. [from L. *pulsus*.] The act of driving forward; in opposition to *suction* or *traction*. [*Little used.*]

More. Bentley.

PULTA'CEOUS, a. [from Gr. *παλτος*, L. *puls*. See *Pulp*.] Macerated; softened; nearly fluid.

Baldock.

PULVERABLE, a. [from L. *pulvis*, dust, probably from *pello*, *pulso*, or its root, that which is beaten fine, or that which is driven. See *Powder*.] That may be reduced to fine powder; capable of being pulverized.

Boyle.

PULVERATE, v. t. To beat or reduce to powder or dust.

[But *pulverize* is generally used.]

PULVERIN, } n. Ashes of barilla.

PULVERINE, } n. Ashes of barilla.

PULVERIZATION, n. [from *pulverize*.] The act of reducing to dust or powder.

PULVERIZE, v. t. [It. *polverizzare*; Fr. *pulveriser*.] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c. Friable substances may be *pulverized* by grinding or beating; but to *pulverize* malleable bodies, other methods must be pursued.

Encyc.

PULVERIZED, pp. Reduced to fine powder.

PULVERIZING, ppr. Reducing to fine powder.

PULVEROUS, a. Consisting of dust or powder; like powder.

PULVERULENCE, n. Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.

PULVERULENT, a. Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery.

2. Admitted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls.

PULVIL, n. A sweet scented powder.

[*Little used.*]

PULVIL, v. t. To sprinkle with a perfumed powder. [*Not used.*]

PUMA, n. A rapacious quadruped of America, of the genus *Felis*.

PUMICE, n. [L. *pumex*, supposed to be from the root of *spuma*, foam; G. *binstein*; D. *puinsteen*.]

A substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, of various colors, gray, white, reddish brown or black; hard, rough and porous; specifically lighter than water, and resembling the slag produced in an iron furnace. It consists of parallel fibers, and is supposed to be asbestos decomposed by the action of fire.

Encyc. Nicholson.

Pumice is of three kinds, glassy, common, and porphyritic.

Ure.

PUMICE-STONE, n. The same as *pumice*.

PUMPE'CEOUS, a. Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice or resembling it.

PUMMEL. [See *Pommel*.]

PUMP, n. [Fr. *pompe*, a pump and *pomp*; D. *pomp*; Dan. *pompe*; Sp. *bombas*, a pump and a bomb. We see that *pump*, *pomp*, and *bomb* are the same word, differently applied by different nations. The L. *bambus* is of the same family, as is the Eng. *bombast*; Ir. *bainnis*, a pump; W. *pump*, a round mass. The primary sense of the root seems to be to swell.]

1. A hydraulic engine for raising water, by exhausting the incumbent air of a tube or pipe, in consequence of which the water rises in the tube by means of the pressure of the air on the surrounding water. There is however a forcing pump in which

the water is raised in the tube by a force applied to a lateral tube, near the bottom of the pump.

2. A shoe with a thin sole.

Suiff.

PUMP, v. i. To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.

PUMP, v. t. To raise with a pump; as, to pump water.

2. To draw out by artful interrogatories; as, to pump out secrets.

3. To examine by artful questions for the purpose of drawing out secrets.

But *pump* not me for politics.

Otway.

Chain-pump, is a chain equipped with a sufficient number of valves at proper distances, which working on two wheels, passes down through one tube and returns through another.

Mar. Dict.

PUMP-BOLTS, n. Two pieces of iron, one used to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon.

Mar. Dict.

PUMP-BRAKE, n. The arm or handle of a pump.

Mar. Dict.

PUMP-DALE, n. A long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship and through the side.

Mar. Dict.

PUMPER, n. The person or the instrument that pumps.

PUMP-GEAR, n. The materials for fitting and repairing pumps.

Mar. Dict.

PUMP-HOOD, n. A semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.

PUMPTION, n. [D. *pompoe*, Sw. *pomp*, a gourd.]

A plant and its fruit, of the genus *Cucurbita*.

PUMPKIN, n. A pompon. [This is the common orthography of the word in the *United States*.]

PUMP-SPEAR, n. The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle.

Mar. Dict.

PUN, n. [Qu. W. *pun*, equal.] An expression in which a word has at once different meanings; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation; a *low species* of wit. Thus a man who had a tall wife named *Experience*, observed that he had, by long *experience*, proved the blessings of a married life.

A *pun* can be no more elegant, than it can be translated.

Addison.

PUN, v. i. To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

Dryden.

PUN, v. t. To persuade by a pun.

Addison.

PUNCH, n. [W. *punc*, a point; Arm. *poncoun*; Fr. *pointon*; Sp. *punzon*; L. *punctum*, *pungo*.]

An instrument of iron or steel, used in several arts for perforating holes in plates of metal, and so contrived as to cut out a piece.

PUNCH, n. [Sp. *ponche*; D. *pons*; G. *punsch*; Dan. *pons*, *ponsh*.]

A drink composed of water sweetened with sugar, with a mixture of lemon juice and spirit.

Encyc. Suiff.

PUNCH, *n.* The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show. [See *Punchinello*.]

PUNCH, *n.* A well set horse with a short back, thin shoulders, broad neck, and well covered with flesh. *Fhr. Dict.*

2. A short fat fellow.

PUNCH, *v. t.* [Sp. *punzar*; W. *puynicio*; L. *pungo*. In this word, *n.* is probably casual, and the root is *Pg.* of the same family as *peg*, *pack*, or *pique*, with the primary sense of driving or thrusting, a point.]

1. To perforate with an iron instrument, either pointed or not; as, to *punch* a hole in a plate of metal. *Wiseman.*

2. In popular usage, to thrust against with something obtuse; as, to *punch* one with the elbow.

PUNCH BÖWL, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drunk.

PUNCHED, *pp.* Perforated with a punch.

PUNCH EON, *n.* [Fr. *poignon*, a bodkin, a punchion.]

1. A small piece of steel, on the end of which is engraved a figure or letter, in creux or relieve, with which impressions are stamped on metal or other substance; used in coinage, in forming the matrices of types, and in various arts. *Encyc.*

2. In *carpentry*, a piece of timber placed upright between two posts, whose bearing is too great; also, a piece of timber set upright under the ridge of a building, wherein the legs of a couple, &c. are joined. *Encyc.*

3. A measure of liquids, or a cask containing usually 130 gallons. Rum or spirits is imported from the West Indies in *punchons*, but these are often called also *hogheads*.

PUNCH ER, *n.* One that punches.

2. A punch or perforating instrument.

PUNCHINELLO, *n.* A punch; a buffoon. *Tatler.*

PUNCHING, *ppr.* Perforating with a punch; driving against.

PUNCHY, *a.* Short and thick, or fat.

PUNCTATE, *a.* [L. *punctus*, *pungo*.]

PUNCTATED, *pp.* Pointed.

1. In *botany*, perforated; full of small holes; having hollow dots scattered over the surface. *Martyn.*

PUNCTIFORM, *a.* [L. *punctum*, point, and *form*.] Having the form of a point. *Ed. Encyc.*

PUNCTILIO, *n.* [Sp. *puntilla*; It. *punctifio*; from L. *punctum*, a point.]

A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony or proceeding; particularly of exactness in forms; as the *punctilios* of a public ceremony. *Milison.*

PUNCTILIOUS, *a.* Very nice or exact in the forms of behavior, ceremony or mutual intercourse; very exact in the observance of rules prescribed by law or custom; sometimes, exact to excess. *Rogers.*

PUNCTILIOUSLY, *adv.* With exactness or great nicety.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, *n.* Exactness in the observance of forms or rules; attentive to nice points of behavior or ceremony.

PUNCTO, *n.* [Sp. It. *punto*; L. *punctum*, from *pungo*, to prick.]

1. Nice point of form or ceremony. *Bacon.*

2. The point in fencing. *Shak.*

PUNCTUAL, *a.* [Fr. *punctuel*; It. *puntuale*; Sp. *puntuat*; from L. *punctum*, a point.]

1. Consisting in a point; as this *punctual* spot. [Little used.] *Milton.*

2. Exact; observant of nice points: punctilious, particularly in observing time, appointments or promises. It is honorable in a man to be *punctual* to appointments, or to appointed hours; it is just to be *punctual* in paying debts.

3. Exact; as a *punctual* correspondence between a prediction and an event.

4. Done at the exact time; as *punctual* payment.

PUNCTUALIST, *n.* One that is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies. *Milton.*

PUNCTUALITY, *n.* Nicely; scrupulous exactness. He served his prince with *punctuality*. *Hovell.*

2. It is now used chiefly in regard to time. He pays his debts with *punctuality*. He is remarkable for the *punctuality* of his attendance.

PUNCTUALLY, *adv.* Nicely; exactly; with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises or rules; as, to attend a meeting *punctually*; to pay debts or rent *punctually*; to observe *punctually* one's engagements.

PUNCTUALNESS, *n.* Exactness; punctuality. *Fulton.*

PUNCTUATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *punctuer*, from L. *punctum*, a point.]

To mark with points; to designate sentences, clauses or other divisions of a writing by points, which mark the proper pauses. *M. Stuart.*

PUNCTUATED, *pp.* Pointed. *Fourcroy.*

1. Having the divisions marked with points.

PUNCTUATING, *ppr.* Marking with points.

PUNCTUATION, *n.* In *grammar*, the act or art of pointing a writing or discourse, or the act or art of marking with points or the divisions of a discourse into sentences and clauses or members of a sentence. Punctuation is performed by four points, the period (.) ; the colon (:) ; the semicolon (;) ; and the comma (,) . The ancients were unacquainted with *punctuation*; they wrote without any distinction of members, periods or words.

PUNCTULATE, *v. t.* [L. *punctulatus*.] To mark with small spots. [Not used.] *Woodward.*

PUNCTURE, *n.* [L. *punctura*; It. *punctura*.]

The act of perforating with a pointed instrument; or a small hole made by it; as the *puncture* of a nail, needle or pin.

A lion may perish by the *puncture* of an asp. *Romber.*

PUNCTURE, *v. t.* To prick; to pierce with a small pointed instrument; as, to *puncture* the skin.

PUNCTURED, *pp.* Pricked; pierced with a sharp point.

PUNCTURING, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point.

PUNDIR, *n.* [In Persic, پند *pand*, learning.] In Hindoostan, a learned Bramin;

one versed in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws and religion of that country.

PUNDLER, *n.* A short and fat woman. [Not used.] *Jinswoth.*

PUN-GAR, *n.* A fish. *Jinswoth.*

PUN-GENCY, *n.* [L. *pungens*, *pungo*, to prick.]

1. The power of pricking or piercing; as the *pungency* of a substance. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That quality of a substance which produces the sensation of pricking, or affecting the taste like minute sharp points; sharpness; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind or excite keen reflections or remorse; as the *pungency* of a discourse.

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness; as the *pungency* of wit or of expressions. *Stillingfleet.*

PUN-GENT, *a.* [L. *pungens*, *pungo*.] Pricking; simulating; as *pungent* dust.

The *pungent* grains of utillating dust. *Pope.*

2. Acrid; affecting the tongue like small sharp points; as the sharp and *pungent* taste of acids. *Newton.*

3. Piercing; sharp; as *pungent* pains; *pungent* grief. *Sieff.*

4. Acrimonious; biting. *Fell.*

PUNIC, *n.* [L. *punica*, pertaining to Carthage or its inhabitants, from *Peni*, the Carthaginians; *qn.* from *Pheni*, as Carthage was settled by Phenicians.] Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous; deceitful; as *punic* faith.

PUNIC, *n.* The ancient language of the Carthaginians, of which Plautus has left a specimen. *Istat. Res.*

PUNICE, *n.* A wall-louse; a bug. [Not in use.] *Jinswoth.*

PUNICEOUS, *a.* [L. *punicus*. See *Urcu*.] Purple. *Dict.*

PUNINESS, *n.* [from *puny*.] Littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

PUNISH, *v. t.* [Arim. *puniçca*; Fr. *punir*, *punissant*; from the root of *pæna*, pain. The primary sense is to press or strain.]

1. To pain; to afflict with pain, loss or calamity for a crime or fault; primarily, to afflict with bodily pain, as to *punish* a thief with pillory or stripes; but the word is applied also to affliction by loss of property, by transportation, banishment, seclusion from society, &c. The laws require murderers to be *punished* with death. Other offenders are to be *punished* with fines, imprisonment, hard labor, &c. God *punishes* men for their sins with calamities personal and national.

2. To chastise; as, a father *punishes* his child for disobedience.

3. To reward with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender; applied to the crime; as, to *punish* murder or theft.

PUNISHABLE, *a.* Worthy of punishment.

2. Liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; applied to persons or offenses; as, a man is *punishable* for robbery or for trespass; a crime is *punishable* by law.

PUNISHABLENESS, *n.* The quality of deserving or being liable to punishment.

PUNISHED, *pp.* Afflicted with pain or evil as the retribution of a crime or offense; chastised.

PUNISHER, *n.* One that inflicts pain, loss or other evil for a crime or offense.

PUNISHING, *ppr.* Afflicting with pain, penalty or suffering of any kind, as the retribution of a crime or offense.

PUNISHMENT, *n.* Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person for a crime or offense, by the authority to which the offender is subject, either by the constitution of God or of civil society. The punishment of the faults and offenses of children by the parent, is by virtue of the right of government with which the parent is invested by God himself. This species of punishment is chastisement or correction. The punishment of crimes against the laws is inflicted by the supreme power of the state in virtue of the right of government, vested in the prince or legislature. The right of punishment belongs only to persons clothed with authority. Pain, loss or evil willfully inflicted on another for his crimes or offenses by a private unauthorized person, is revenge rather than punishment.

Some punishments consist in exile or transportation, others in loss of liberty by imprisonment; some extend to confiscation for forfeiture of lands and goods, others induce a disability of holding offices, of being heirs and the like. Blackstone.

Divine punishments are doubtless designed to secure obedience to divine laws, and uphold the moral order of created intelligent beings.

The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice against whatever pleasure or pain this life can show. Locke.

PUNITION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. punire*, from *punio*.] Punishment. Little used.

PUNITIVE, *a.* [It. *punitivo*.] Awarding or inflicting punishment; that punishes; as punitive law or justice. Hammond.

PUNITORY, *a.* Punishing or tending to punishment.

PUNK, *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet.

PUNNER, *n.* A punster, which see.

PUNNING, *ppr.* [from *pun*.] Using a word at once in different senses.

PUNNING, *n.* The art or practice of using a word as playing on words. Addison.

PUNSTER, *n.* One that puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler; a low wit.

PUNT, *v. i.* To play at basset and other. Addison.

PUNT, *n.* [Sax. *punt*, *L. pons*, a bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat used in calking and repairing ships. Mar. Dict.

PUNTER, *n.* One that plays in basset against the banker or dealer. Encyc.

PUNY, *a.* [contracted from *Fr. punie*, which see.]

1. Properly, young or younger; but in this sense not used.

2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate; small and feeble. This word generally includes the signification of both smallness and

feebleness; as a *puny* animal; a *puny* subject; a *puny* power; a *puny* mind.

Milton. South. Dryden.

PUNY, *n.* A young inexperienced person; a novice. South.

PUP, *v. i.* [This word appears to be radically the same as the *L. pupa*, Eng. *babe*, *W. pob*, the root of *populus*.]

To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

PUP, *n.* A puppy.

PUPA, *n.* [*L. supra*.] In natural history, an insect in that state in which it resembles an infant in swaddling clothes. As some insects in this state have a bright exterior, as if gilded, it has been called *chrysalis* or *aurilia*, from the Gr. χρυσός, and *L. aurum*, gold; but as this gilded appearance belongs to few insects, the term *pupa* is now more generally used.

PUPIL, *n.* [*L. pupilla*, dim. of *pupa*, *pupus*. See *Pup*.]

The apple of the eye; a little aperture in the middle of the iris and uvea of the eye, through which the rays of light pass to the crystalline humor, to be pointed on the retina. Encyc.

PUPIL, *n.* [Fr. *pupille*; *L. pupillus*, dim. of *pupa*, *pupus*. See *Pup*.]

1. A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor. Locke.

2. A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian. Dryden.

3. In the civil law, a boy or girl under the age of puberty, that is, under 14 if a male, and under 12 if a female. Encyc.

PUPILAGE, *n.* The state of being a scholar, or under the care of an instructor for education and discipline. Locke.

2. Wardship; minority. Spencer.

In this latter sense, the Scots use *pupilarity*. Beattie.

PUPILLARY, *a.* [Fr. *pupillaire*; *L. pupillaris*.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward. Johnson.

PUPIVOROUS, *a.* [*pupa* and *L. voro*.] Feeding on the larvae and crysals of insects. S. L. Mitchell.

PUPPET, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*; *L. pupus*. See *Pup*.]

1. A small image in the human form, moved by a wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. Pope.

2. A doll.

3. A word of contempt. Shak.

PUPPETMAN, *n.* The master of a

PUPPETMASTER, *n.* puppet-show. Swift.

PUPPET-PLAYER, *n.* One that manages the motions of puppets. Hales.

PUPPETRY, *n.* Affection. Marston.

PUPPET-SHOW, *n.* A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wires. Swift. Pope.

PUPPY, *n.* [See *Pup*.] A whelp; the young progeny of a bitch or female of the canine species.

2. Applied to persons, a name expressing extreme contempt. Addison.

PUPPY, *v. t.* To bring forth whelps.

PUPPYISM, *n.* Extreme meanness.

2. Extreme affection. Todd.

PUR, *v. i.* To utter a low murmuring continued sound, as a cat.

PUR, *v. t.* To signify by purring. Gray.

PUR, *n.* The low murmuring continued sound of a cat.

PURANA, *n.* Among the Hindoos, a sacred poem or book. Jais. Res.

PURANIC, *a.* Pertaining to the sacred poems of the Hindoos. Jais. Res.

PURBECK-STONE, *n.* A hard sandstone, the cement of which is calcareous. Nicholson.

PUR BLIND, *a.* [said to be from *pure* and *blind*.]

Near sighted or dim sighted; seeing obscurely; as a *purblind* eye; a *purblind* mole. Shak. Drummond.

PURBLINDNESS, *n.* Shortness of sight; near sightedness; dimness of vision.

PURCHASABLE, *a.* [from *purchase*.] That may be bought, purchased or obtained for a consideration.

PURCHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pourchasser*, to seek, to pursue; *pour* and *chasser*, to chase; *it. cacciare*, *Sp. cazar*. This word seems to be considered by Blackstone as formed from the *L. perquisitio*. This is an error. The word is from the root of *chase*; *purchaser* is to pursue to the end an object, and hence to obtain. In law Latin, *purchase*, the noun, was written *purchacua*. The legal use of the word in obtaining

writs, shows best its true origin; to purchase a writ, is to sue out a writ, that is, to seek it out; for *sue*, *seek*, and *L. sequor*, are all of one origin, and synonymous with *chase*. See Blackstone, B. 3. Ch. 18. Spelman *ad voc.*]

1. In its primary and legal sense, to gain, obtain or acquire by any means, except by descent or hereditary right.

2. In common usage, to buy; to obtain property by paying an equivalent in money. It differs from *barter* only in the circumstance, that in purchasing, the price or equivalent given or secured is money; in bartering, the equivalent is given in goods. We purchase lands or goods for ready money or on credit.

3. To obtain by an expense of labor, danger or other sacrifice; as, to purchase favor with flattery.

A world who would not purchase with a bribe? Milton.

4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; as, to purchase out absences with tears and prayer. Shak.

5. To sue out or procure, as a writ.

PURCHASE, *v. i.* In *seaman's language*, to draw in; as, the capstern purchases apace, that is, it draws in the cable apace, it gains it. Encyc.

PURCHASE, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *purchas* or *purchas*.]

1. In law, the act of obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift or any means, except by descent; the acquisition of lands and tenements by a man's own act or agreement. Littleton. Blackstone.

2. In law, the suing out and obtaining a writ.

3. In common usage, the acquisition of the title or property of any thing by rendering an equivalent in money.

It is foolish to buy out money in the purchase of repentance. Franklin

4. That which is purchased; any thing of which the property is obtained by giving an equivalent price in money.

The scrip was complete evidence of his right in the purchase. *Wheaton.*

5. That which is obtained by labor, danger, art, &c.

A beauty waning and distressed widow
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye—
Shak.

6. Formerly, robbery, and the thing stolen. *Chaucer.*

7. Any mechanical power or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

PURCHASED, *pp.* Obtained or acquired by one's own act or agreement.

2. Obtained by paying an equivalent in money.

3. Obtained by labor, danger, art, &c.

PURCHASE-MONEY, *n.* The money paid for any thing bought. *Berkeley.*

PURCHASER, *n.* In law, one who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed or gift, or in any manner other than by descent or inheritance. In this sense, the word is by some authors written *purchaseor*. *Blackstone.*

2. One who obtains or acquires the property of any thing by paying an equivalent in money.

PURCHASING, *ppr.* Buying; obtaining by one's own act or for a price.

PURE, *a.* [L. *purus*; It. Sp. *pur*; Fr. *pur*; W. *pur*; Sax. *pur*; Heb. *ṣ*. The verb *ṣ* signifies to separate, free, clear; a sense taken from driving off. The word varied in orthography, occurs in Ch. Syr. and Ar. See 872 in the Introduction. Class B. No. 7, and 6, 8, 9, 10.]

1. Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; clear; free from mixture; as pure water; pure clay; pure sand; pure air; pure silver or gold. Pure wine is very scarce.

2. Free from moral defilement; without spot; not sullied or tarnished; incorrupt; undebaused by moral turpitude; holy.

Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil.
Hab. i. Prov. xx.

3. Genuine; real; true; incorrupt; unadulterated; as pure religion. James i.

4. Unmixed; separate from any other subject or from every thing foreign; as pure mathematics.

5. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.

No hand of strife is pure, but that which wins. *David.*

6. Not vitiated with improper or corrupt words or phrases; as a pure style of discourse or composition.

7. Disinterested; as pure benevolence.

8. Chaste; as a pure virgin.

9. Free from vice or moral turpitude. Tit. i.

10. Ceremonially clean; unpolluted. Ezra vi.

11. Free from any thing improper; as, his motives are pure.

12. Mere; absolute; that and that only; unconnected with any thing else; as a pure villain. He did that from pure compassion, or pure good nature.

PURE, *v. t.* To purify; to cleanse. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

PURELY, *adv.* In a pure manner; with an entire separation of heterogeneous or foul matter. Is. i.

2. Without any mixture of improper or vicious words or phrases.

3. Innocently; without guilt.

4. Merely; absolutely; without connection with any thing else; completely; totally. The meeting was purely accidental.

PURENESS, *n.* Clearness; an unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter; as the pureness of water or other liquor; the pureness of a metal; the pureness of marriage; the pureness of air.

2. Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt. May we evermore serve thee in holiness and pureness of living. *Com. Prayer.*

3. Simplicity; freedom from mixture or composition.

An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute pureness and simplicity. *Ratleigh.*

4. Freedom from vicious or improper words, phrases or modes of speech; as pureness of style. *Acham.*

Pure villenage, in the feudal law, is a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord; opposed to privileged villenage. *Blackstone.*

PURFILE, *n.* [Fr. *pourfite*; pour and file.]

A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread, called also bobbin work. *Bailey.*

[The thing and the name are obsolete.]

PURFLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pourfler*; It. *profilare*. See *Profile*.]

To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider; as, to purfle with blue and white, or with gold and pearl. *Obs.*

Spenser. Shak. Milton.

PURFLE, } *n.* A border of embroidered work.

2. In heraldry, ermins, peans or furs which compose a bordure. *Encyc.*

PURGAMENT, *n.* [L. *purgamen*.] A cathartic. *Bacon.*

PURGATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *purgatio*. See *Purge*.]

1. The act or operation of cleansing or purifying by separating and carrying off impurities or whatever is superfluous; applied to the body; as, the bowels are cleansed by purgation. So also in pharmacy and in chemistry, medicines, metals and minerals are purified by purgation. *Encyc.*

2. In law, the act of cleansing from a crime, accusation or suspicion of guilt. This was canonical or vulgar. Canonical purgation, prescribed by the canon law, was performed before the bishop or his deputy, and by a jury of twelve clerks. The party accused first made oath to his own innocence, and then the twelve clerks or conjurators swore that they believed he spoke the truth; after which, other witnesses were examined upon oath, on behalf of the prisoner only. Vulgar purgation was performed by the ordeal of fire or water, or by combat. [See *Ordeal*.] *Blackstone.*

PURGATIVE, *a.* [It. *purgativo*; Fr. *purgatif*.]

Having the power of cleansing; usually, having the power of evacuating the bowels; cathartic.

PURGATIVE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the bowels; a cathartic.

PURGATORIAL, } *a.* Pertaining to purgation.

PURGATORY, *a.* [L. *purgatorius*, from *purgo*, to purge.]

Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory. *Burke.*

PURGATORY, *n.* [Fr. *purgatoire*.] Among catholics, a supposed place or state after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offenses committed in this life, as do not merit eternal damnation. After this purgation from the impurities of sin, the souls are supposed to be received into heaven. *Encyc. Stillingfleet.*

PURGE, *v. t. purj.* [L. *purgo*; Fr. *purger*; Sp. *purgar*; It. *purgare*; probably a derivative from the root of *pure*.]

1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign or superfluous; as, to purge the body by evacuation; to purge the Augean stable. It is followed by *away*, *off*, or *off*. We say, to purge away or to purge off filth, and to purge a liquor of its scum.

2. To clear from guilt or moral defilement; as, to purge one of guilt or crime; to purge away sin.

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake.

Ps. lxxxv.

Purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean. Ps. li.

3. To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal.

4. To remove what is offensive; to sweep away impurities. Ezek. xx.

5. To clarify; to defecate; as liquors.

PURGE, *v. i.* To become pure by clarification.

2. To have frequent or preternatural evacuations by stool.

PURGE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the body by stool; a cathartic. *Arbuthnot.*

PURGED, *pp.* Purified; cleansed; evacuated.

PURGER, *n.* A person or thing that purges or cleanses.

2. A cathartic.

PURGING, *ppr.* Cleansing; purifying; carrying off impurities or superfluous matter.

PURGING, *n.* A diarrhea or dysentery; preternatural evacuation by stool; looseness of bowels.

PURIFICATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *purificatio*. See *Purify*.]

1. The act of purifying; the act or operation of separating and removing from any thing that which is heterogeneous or foreign to it; as the purification of liquors or of metals. *Boyle.*

2. In religion, the act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement. Purification by washing or by other means, was common to the Hebrews and to pagans. The Mohammedans use purification as a preparation for devotion. 2 Chron. xxx. Esth. ii. Luke ii.

3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites and inclinations. *Encyc.*

PURIFICATIVE, } Having power to
PURIFICATORY, } *a.* purify; tending to
cleanse.

PURIFIER, *n.* [from *purify*.] That which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner. Fire was held by the ancients to be an excellent purifier.

PURIFORM, *a.* [L. *pus, puris* and *form*.] Like pus; in the form of pus.

PURIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *purifier*; *L. purifico*; *purus*, pure, and *facio*, to make.]
1. To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; as, to purify liquors or metals; to purify the blood; to purify the air.
2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to remove whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services.

Purify yourselves and your captives on the third day, and on the seventh day purify all your raiment. Num. xxxi.

3. To free from guilt or the defilement of sin; as, to purify the heart.
Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify to himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. Tit. ii.

4. To clear from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to purify a language.
PURIFY, *v. t.* To grow or become pure or clear. Liquors will gradually purify.

PURIFYING, *ppr.* Removing foreign or heterogeneous matter; cleansing from pollution; fining; making clear.

PURIFYING, *n.* The act or operation of making pure, or of cleansing from extraneous matter or from pollution.

PURIM, *n.* Among the Jews, the feast of lots, instituted to commemorate their deliverance from the machinations of Haman. Esth. ix.

PURIST, *n.* [Fr. *puriste*.] One excessively nice in the use of words.

PURITAN, *n.* [from *pure*.] A dissenter from the church of England. The puritans were so called in derision, on account of their professing to follow the pure word of God, in opposition to all traditions and human constitutions. *Encyc.*

Hume gives this name to three parties; the political puritans, who maintained the highest principles of civil liberty; the puritans in discipline, who were averse to the ceremonies and government of the episcopal church; and the doctrinal puritans, who rigidly defended the speculative system of the first reformers.

PURITAN, *a.* Pertaining to the puritans, or dissenters from the church of England. *Sanderson.*

PURITANIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the puritans
PURITANICAL, } or their doctrines; rigid; as puritanical notions or opinions; puritanical manners.

PURITANISM, *n.* The notions or practice of puritans. *Montague.*

PURITANIZE, *v. t.* To deliver the notions of puritans. *Montague.*

PURIFY, *n.* [Fr. *purité*; *L. puritas*, from *purus*.]

1. Freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter; as the purity of water,

of wine, of spirit; the purity of drugs; the purity of metals.

2. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt; as the purity of a garment.

The purity of a linen vesture. *Holyday.*

3. Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; as purity of heart or life.

4. Clastity; freedom from contamination by illicit sexual connection. *Shak.*

5. Freedom from any sinister or improper views; as the purity of motives or designs.

6. Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as purity of style or language.

PURL, *n.* [supposed to be contracted from *purfle*. *Qu.*]

1. An embroidered and puckered border. *Johnson. Bacon.*

2. A kind of edging for bone-lace. *Bailey.*

PURL, *n.* A species of malt liquor; ale or beer medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs. *Bailey. Johnson.*

PURL, *n.* Two rounds in knitting.

PURL, *v. i.* [Sw. *porta*; *W. freulau*, to purrl; to ripple; *fraul*, a rippling. It may be allied to *G. brüllen*, *D. brüllen*, Dan. *brøler*, to roar, and to *Eng. frill*, *trill* and *roll*.]

1. To murmur, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions, which occasion a continual series of broken sounds. It is applied only to small streams. Large streams running in like manner, are said to roar. In descriptions of rural scenery, the poets seldom omit a purling brook or stream.
My flowery theme,
A painted mistress or a purling stream. *Pope.*

2. To flow or run with a murmuring sound. Around 'th' adjoining brook that purts along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock. *Thomson.*

PURL, *v. t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

PURL, *n.* A gentle continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water.

PURLIEU, *n.* *pur'lu*. [Fr. *pur*, pure, and *lieu*, place.]

A border; a limit; a certain limited extent or district; originally, the ground near a royal forest, which being severed from it, was made *purten*, that is, pure or free from the forest laws. *Encyc.*

PURLIN, *n.* In architecture, a piece of timber extending from end to end of a building or roof, across and under the rafters, to support them in the middle. *Encyc.*

PURLING, *ppr.* [from *purle*.] Murmuring or gurgling, as a brook.

PURLING, *n.* The continued gentle murmur of a small stream.

PURLOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *pour* and *loin*, far off. See *Eloign*.]

1. Literally, to take or carry away from one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft.

Your butler purloins your liquor. *Arbutnot.*

2. To take by plagiarism; to steal from books or manuscripts. *Dryden.*

PURLOINED, *pp.* Stolen; taken by plagiarism.

PURLOINER, *n.* A thief; a plagiarist.

PURLOINING, *ppr.* Stealing; committing literary theft.

PURLOINING, *n.* Theft; plagiarism.

PUR PARTY, *n.* [Fr. *pour* and *partie*, part.]

In law, a share, part or portion of an estate, which is allotted to a co-parcener by partition. *Cowell.*

PURPLE, *a.* [Fr. *pourpre*; *L. purpuricus*; *Sp. purpuro*; *It. porporino*; *Gr. πορφυρος*, from πορφυρα, *L. purpura*, a shell from which the color was obtained.]

1. Designating a color composed of red and blue blended, much admired, and formerly the Roman emperors wore robes of this color.

2. In poetry, red or livid; dyed with blood. I view a field of blood,
And Tyber rolling with a purple flood. *Dryden.*

PURPLE, *n.* A purple color or dress; hence, imperial government in the Roman empire, as a purple robe was the distinguishing dress of the emperors. *Gibbon.*

2. A cardinalate. *Addison. Hume.*

PURPLE, *v. t.* [L. *purpuro*.] To make purple, or to dye of a red color; as hands purpled with blood.

When moon
Purples the east. *Milton.*

Reclining soft in blissful bowers,
Purpled sweet with springing flowers. *Fenton.*

PURPLES, *n. plu.* Spots of a livid red on the body; livid eruptions which appear in certain malignant diseases; a purple fever.

PURPLISH, *a.* Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*

PURPORT, *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear.]

1. Design or tendency; as the purport of Plato's dialogue. *Norris.*

2. Meaning; import; as the purport of a word or phrase.

PURPORT, *v. t.* To intend; to intend to show. *Bacon.*

2. To mean; to signify.

PURPORTED, *pp.* Designed; intended; meant.

PURPORTING, *ppr.* Designing; intending; importing.

PURPOSE, *n.* [Fr. *propos*; *Sp. It. proposito*; *L. propositum, propono*; *pro*, before, and *pono*, to set or place.]

1. That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure or exertion. We believe the Supreme Being created intelligent beings for some benevolent and glorious purpose, and if so, how glorious and benevolent must be his purpose in the plan of redemption! The ambition of men is generally directed to one of two purposes, or to both; the acquisition of wealth or of power. We build houses for the purpose of shelter; we labor for the purpose of subsistence.

2. Intention; design. This sense, however, is hardly to be distinguished from the former; as purpose always includes the end in view.

Every purpose is established by counsel. Prov. xx.

Being predestinated according to the purpose of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. Eph. i.

3. End; effect; consequence, good or bad. What good *purpose* will this answer? We sometimes labor to no *purpose*. Men often employ their time, talents and money for very evil *purposes*.

To what *purpose* is this waste? *Mat. xxvi.* 4. Instance; example. [*Not in use.*]

5. Conversation. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.* Of *purpose*, on *purpose*, with previous design; with the mind directed to that object. On *purpose* is more generally used, but the true phrase is *of purpose*. PURPOSE, *v. t.* To intend; to design; to resolve; to determine on some end or object to be accomplished.

I have *purposed* it, I will also do it. *Is. xlv.* Eph. iii.

Paul *purposed* in the spirit, when he had passed through Macedonia and Achaia, to go to Jerusalem. *Acts. xix.*

PURPOSED, *pp.* Intended; designed; applied to things.

2. Resolved; having formed a design or resolution; applied to persons.

I am *purposed* that my mouth shall not transgress. *Ps. xvii.*

PURPOSELESS, *a.* Having no effect. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

PURPOSELY, *adv.* By design; intentionally; with premeditation.

In composing this discourse, I *purposely* declined all offensive and displeasing truths.

Atterbury. So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng

By chance go right, they *purposely* go wrong. *Pope.*

PURPRETURE, *n.* [from Fr. *pour* and *prendre*, *pris*, to take.]

In *law*, a nuisance, consisting in an inclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to the public; as a house erected or inclosure made on the king's demesnes, or of a highway, &c.

Blackstone.

PURPRISE, *n.* [Fr. *pourpris*, supra.] A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor. *Bacon.*

PURPURATE, *n.* A compound of purpuric acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*

PURPURE, *n.* In *heraldry*, purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines. *Encyc.*

PURPURIC, *a.* Purpuric acid is produced by the action of nitric acid upon the lithic or uric acid. *Dr. Prout.*

PURR, *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. [*See Pur.*]

PURR, *n.* A sea lark. *Jainsworth.*

PURRE, *n.* Cyderkin or perkin; the liquor made by steeping the gross matter of pressed apples. *Encyc.*

PURRING, *pp.* Murmuring as a cat.

PURSE, *n. purs.* [Fr. *bourse*; It. *borsa*; Sp. *Port. bolsa*; D. *beurs*; G. *börse*; Dan. *börs*; L. *byrsa*, an ox hide; Gr. *βύρα*, id. *Qu.*]

1. A small bag in which money is contained or carried in the pocket. It was formerly made of leather, and is still made of this material by common people. It is usually of silk net-work.

2. A sum of money offered as the prize of winning in a horse race.

3. In *Purkey*, a sum of money, about £50 sterling, or \$222.

4. The public coffers; the treasury; as, to exhaust a nation's *purse*, or the public *purse*.

Long purse, or *heavy purse*, wealth; riches. *Light purse*, or *empty purse*, poverty, or want of resources.

Sword and purse, the military power and wealth of a nation.

PURSE, *v. t.* To put in a purse. *Dryden. Milton.*

2. To contract into folds or wrinkles. Thou didst contract and *purse* thy brow. *Shak.*

PURSED, *pp.* Put in a purse.

2. Contracted into folds or wrinkles.

PURSENET, *n. purs'net.* A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse. *Mortimer.*

PURSE-PRIDE, *n.* Pride of money; insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth. *Hall.*

PURSE-PROUD, *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

PURSER, *n.* In the *navy*, an officer who has charge of the provisions of a ship of war, and attends to their preservation and distribution among the officers and crew. *Mar. Dict.*

PURSINESS, a mistake for *pusiness*. [*See Pussey.*]

PURS-LAIN, *n.* [It. *porcellana*, porcelain and *purslain*; Sp. *porcelaga*, *purslain*, which seems to be green leek, green plant. The Portuguese write very corruptly *bedroega*. The Latin is *portulaca*. *See Leek.*]

A plant of the genus *Portulaca*. The sea *purslain* is the genus *Atriplex*. *The tree sea purslain* is the *Atriplex halimus*. (*See Parslain tree.*) The *water purslain* is of the genus *Peplis*. *Lee.*

PURS-LAIN-TREE, *n.* [L. *halimus*.] A shrub proper for hedges.

PURSUABLE, *a.* [from *pursum*.] That may be pursued, followed or prosecuted. *Sherwood.*

PURSANCE, *n.* [from *pursum*.] A following; prosecution, process or continued exertion to reach or accomplish something; as in *pursumance* of the main design. 2. Consequence; as in *pursumance* of an order from the commander in chief.

PURSANT, *a.* [from *pursum*, or rather from Fr. *poursuivant*.]

Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; hence, agreeable; conformable. *Pursuant* to a former resolution, the house proceeded to appoint the standing committees. This measure was adopted *pursuant* to a former order.

PURSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *poursuivre*; *pour* and *suire*, to follow, L. *sequor*; *prosequor*, or *sequor*. *See Seek.*]

1. To follow; to go or proceed after or in a like direction. The captain *pursued* the same course as former navigators have taken. A subsequent legislature *pursued* the course of their predecessors.

2. To take and proceed in, without following another. Captain Cook *pursued* a new and unexplored course. New circumstances often compel us to *pursue* new expedients and nutrical courses. What course shall we *pursue*?

3. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow with haste; to chase; as, to *pursue* a hare; to *pursue* an enemy.

4. To seek; to use measures to obtain; as, to *pursue* a remedy at law.

5. To prosecute; to continue. A stream proceeds from a lake and *pursues* a southerly course to the ocean.

He that *pursueth* evil, *pursueth* it to his own death. *Prov. xii.*

6. To follow as an example; to imitate. The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*. *Dryden.*

7. To endeavor to attain to; to strive to reach or gain. We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain. *Prior.*

8. To follow with enmity; to persecute. This verb is frequently followed by *after*. *Gen. xxxv.*

PURSÉE, *v. i.* To go on; to proceed; to continue; a *Galicism*.

I have, *pursues* *Cameades*, wondered chivalists should not consider— *Boyle.*

PURSUED, *pp.* Followed; chased; prosecuted; continued.

PURSUER, *n.* One that follows; one that chases; one that follows in haste with a view to overtake. *Shak. Milton.*

PURSURING, *pp.* Following; chasing; hastening after to overtake; prosecuting; proceeding in; continuing.

PURSUITE, *n.* [Fr. *poursuite*.] The act of following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; as the *pursuit* of game; the *pursuit* of an enemy.

2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish or obtain; endeavor to attain to or gain; as the *pursuit* of knowledge; the *pursuit* of happiness or pleasure; the *pursuit* of power, of honor, of distinction, of a phantom.

3. Proceeding; course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end; as mercantile *pursuits*; literary *pursuits*.

4. Prosecution; continuance of endeavor. *Clarendon.*

PURSUIVANT, *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant*.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Spenser. Camden.*

PURSY, a corrupt orthography. [*See Pussey.*]

PURTENANCE, *n.* [from the L. *pertinens*, *pertinere*. *See Appurtenance.*]

Appurtenance; but applied to the pluck of an animal, *Ex. xii.*

PURULENCE, } *n.* [L. *purulentus*, from

PURULENCE, } *n.* *pus, puris*, matter.]

The generation of pus or matter; pus. *Arbuthnot.*

PURULENT, *a.* Consisting of pus or matter; partaking of the nature of pus.

PURVEY, *v. t.* [Fr. *pourvoir*; *pour* and *voir*, to see; L. *providere*; It. *provvedere*; Sp. *proveer*.]

1. To provide; to provide with conveniences. *Dryden.*

2. To procure. *Thomson.*

PURVEY, *v. i.* To purchase provisions; to provide. *Milton.*

PURVEYANCE, *n.* Procurement of provisions or victuals.

2. Provision; victuals provided. *Spenser.*

3. In *English law*, the royal prerogative or right of purveyance, by which the king was authorized to buy provisions and ne-

cessaries for the use of his household at an appraised value, in preference to all his subjects, and even without the consent of the owner; also, the right of impressing horses and carriages, &c.; a right abolished by Stat. 12. Charles II. 24.

PURVEYOR, *n.* One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer.

2. An officer who formerly provided or executed provision for the king's household.

3. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; and a procurer; a pimp; a bawd.

PURVIEW, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *pourceu*, *purvieu*, *purvey*; Fr. *pourceu*, provided, from *pourvoir*. See *Purvey*.]

1. Primarily, a condition or proviso; but in this sense not used.

2. The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the preamble.

3. In modern usage, the limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions.

4. Superintendence. The federal power—is confined to objects of a general nature, more within the *purview* of the United States, than of any particular one.

5. Limit of sphere intended; scope; extent. In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the *purview* of that authority.

PUS, *n.* [L.] The white or yellowish matter generated in ulcers and wounds in the process of healing.

PUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pousser*; D. *puis*, a push; Sw. *påsa*, to swell; W. *pos*, growth, increase; *posian*, to increase, or *pusyan*, to press, to weigh. The sense is to thrust, press or urge. See Class Bz.]

1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; or to endeavor to drive by steady pressure, without striking; opposed to *draw*. We *push* a thing forward by force applied behind it; we *drew* by applying force before it. We may *push* without moving the object.

2. To butt; to strike with the end of the horns; to thrust the points of horns against.

If the ox shall *push* a man-servant or maid-servant—he shall be stoned. Ex. xxxi.

3. To press or urge forward; as, to *push* an objection too far.

He forewarns his care With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear.

4. To urge; to drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honor to the actor. *Spectator*.

5. To enforce; to press; to drive to a conclusion.

We are *pushed* for an answer. *Swift*.

6. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.

To *push* down, to overthrow by pushing or impulse.

PUSH, *v. i.* To make a thrust; as, to *push* with the horns or with a sword.

2. To make an effort.

At length Both sides resolved to *push*, we tried our strength. *Dryden*.

3. To make an attack.

The king of the south shall *push* at him. Dan. xi.

4. To burst out.

To *push* on, to drive or urge forward; to hasten. *Push* on, brave men.

PUSH, *n.* A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing.

2. Any pressure, impulse or force applied; as, to give the ball the first *push*.

3. An assault or attack.

4. A forcible onset; a vigorous effort.

5. Exigence; trial; extremity.

When it comes to the *push*, it is no more than talk. *L'Estrange*.

6. A sudden emergence.

7. A little swelling or pustule; a wheal; a pimple; an eruption.

PUSHED, *pp.* Pressed; urged; driven.

PUSHER, *n.* One that drives forward.

PUSHING, *ppr.* Pressing; driving; urging forward.

2. a. Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving; vigorous.

PUSHPIN, *n.* A child's play in which pins are pushed alternately.

PUSILLANIMITY, *n.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*; L. *pusillanimitas*, pusillitas, small, weak, *animus*, courage.]

Want of that firmness and strength of mind which constitutes courage or fortitude; weakness of spirit; cowardliness; that feebleness of mind which shrinks from trifling or imaginary dangers.

It is obvious to distinguish between an act of *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility.

PUSILLANIMOUS, *a.* [Fr. *pusillanime*; It. *pusillanimo*, supra.]

1. Destitute of that strength and firmness of mind which constitutes courage, bravery and fortitude; being of weak courage; mean spirited; cowardly; applied to persons; as a *pusillanimous* prince.

2. Proceeding from weakness of mind or want of courage; feeble; as *pusillanimous* counsels.

PUSILLANIMOUSLY, *adv.* With want of courage.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, *n.* Pusillanimity; want of courage.

PUSS, *n.* [D. *poes*, puss, a fur tippet, and a kiss; Ir. *pus*, a cat, and the lip.]

1. The fondling name of a cat.

2. The sportsman's name for a hare.

PUSINESS, *n.* [from *pussy*.] A state of being swelled or bloated; inflation; hence, shortness of breath.

PUSISY, *a.* [Fr. *pusseif*, from *pousser*, to push; Sw. *påsa*, to swell or inflate; Ir. *boas*, lust, vanity; allied to *boast*. This word has been written *purisy*, evidently by mistake. We have the word probably from the French *pusseif*, from *pousser*, to push.]

Properly, inflated, swelled; hence, fat, short and thick; and as persons of this make labor in respiration, the word is used for short breathed.

PUSTULATE, *v. t.* [L. *puslulatus*. See *Pustule*.]

To form into pustules or blisters.

PUSTULE, *n.* *pusl'* or *pus'tul'*; the former is the usual pronunciation in America. [Fr. *pustule*; L. *pustula*; from the root of *push*.]

A pimple or wheal; a small push or eruption on the skin.

PUSTULOUS, *a.* [L. *puslulosus*.] Full of pustules or pimples.

PUT, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *put*. [D. *poeten*, to set or plant; *poof*, the foot; Dan. *poder*, to graft; *pode*, a cion; Gr. *φωω*, contracted from *φύω* or *φύωω*, whence *φύωω*, a germ, shoot or twig. We find the same word in the L. *puto*, to prune, that is, to thrust off; also to think or consider, that is, to set in the mind, as we use *suppose*, L. *suppono*. But we see the English sense more distinctly in the compounds, *imputo*, to impute, that is, to *put* to or on; *compute*, to compute, to *put* together. The Welsh *putian*, to poke, to thrust, and *putiane*, to butt, are doubtless the same word. The L. *posui*, from *pono*, is probably a dialectical orthography of the same root. See Class Bd. and Bs. The primary sense is to thrust, throw, drive or send.]

1. To set, lay or place; in a general sense. Thus we say, to *put* the hand to the face; to *put* a book on the shelf; to *put* a horse in the stable; to *put* fire to the fuel; to *put* clothes on the body. God planted a garden and there he *put* Adam.

2. *Put* is applicable to state or condition, as well as to place. *Put* him in a condition to help himself. *Put* the fortress in a state of defense. The apostles were *put* in trust with the gospel. We are often *put* in jeopardy by our own ignorance or rashness. We do not always *put* the best men in office.

3. To repose.

How wilt thou—*put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots; 2 Kings xviii.

4. To *put* into action.

Thank him who *puts* me, loth, to this revenge. *Milton*.

5. To apply; to set to employment.

No man having *put* his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. Luke ix.

6. To throw or introduce suddenly. He had no time to *put* in a word.

7. To consign to letters.

He made a proclamation—and *put* it also in writing. 2 Chron. xxxvi.

8. To oblige; to require.

We are *put* to prove things which can hardly be made plain.

Tillotson.

9. To incite; to instigate; to urge by influence. The appearance of a formidable enemy *put* the king on making vigorous preparations for defense.

This *put* me upon observing the thickness of the glass.

Newton.

10. These wretches *put* us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagances.

Swift.

11. To propose; as, to *put* a question to the witness; to *put* a case in point.

12. To bring into a state of mind or temper.

Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion—

Knoles.

13. To offer; to advance.
I am ashamed to *put* a loose indigested play upon the public—*Dryden*.
14. To cause.
The natural constitutions of men *put* a wide difference between them.
Locke
To put about, to turn; to change the course; to give ship.
To put by, to turn away; to divert.
The design of the evil one is to *put thee* by from thy spiritual employment.
Taylor
A fight *put* by an ague fit.
Greene
2. To thrust aside.
Jonathan had died for being so,
Had not just God *put* by th' unnatural blow.
Cowley
- To put down*, to baffle; to repress; to crush; as, to *put down* a party.
2. To degrade; to deprive of authority, power or place.
3. To bring into disuse.
Sugar bath *put down* the use of honey.
Obs.
Bacon
4. To confute; to silence.
Mark now how a plain tale shall *put you down*.
Shak.
- To put forth*, to propose; to offer; to notice.
Sampson said, I will now *put forth* a riddle to you.
Judges xiv.
2. To extend; to reach; as, to *put forth* the hand.
3. To shoot out; to send out, as a sprout; as, to *put forth* leaves.
4. To exert; to bring into action; as, to *put forth* strength.
5. To publish, as a book.
To put in, to introduce among others; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing.
2. To insert; as, to *put in* a passage or clause; to *put in* a cion.
3. To conduct into a harbor.
To put in fear, to affright; to make fearful.
To put in mind, to remind; to call to remembrance.
- To put in practice*, to use; to exercise; as, to *put in practice* the maxims of the wise man.
- To put into another's hands*, to trust; to commit to the care of.
- To put off*, to divert; to lay aside; as, to *put off* a robe; to *put off* mortality or the mortal body; to *put off* haughty airs.
2. To turn aside from a purpose or demand; to defeat or delay by artifice.
I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistocles hopes to *put me off* with a harangue.
Boyle
This is an unreasonable demand, and we might *put him off* with this answer.
Bentley
3. To delay; to defer; to postpone.
How generally do men *put off* the care of their salvation to future opportunities!
4. To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received; as, to *put off* upon the world some plausible reports or ingenious theory.
5. To discard.
The clothiers all *put off*
The spinsters, carders, fallers, weavers—
Shak.
6. To recommend; to vend; to obtrude.
Bacon
7. To vend; to sell.
8. To pass into other hands; as, to *put off* a counterfeit coin or note.
9. To push from land; as, to *put off* the boat.

- To put on* or *upon*, to impute; to charge; as, to *put one's* own crime or blame on another.
2. To invest with, as clothes or covering; as, to *put on* a cloke.
3. To assume; as, to *put on* a grave countenance; to *put on* a counterfeit appearance.
Mercury—*put on* the shape of a man.
L'Estrange
4. To forward; to promote.
This came handsomely *put on* the peace.
Obs.
Bacon
5. To impose; to inflict.
That which thou *puttest* on me, I will bear.
2 Kings xviii.
- To be put upon*, to be imposed on; to be deceived; *used chiefly in the passive form.*
- To put over*, to refer; to send.
For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I *put you over* to heaven and to my mother.
Shak.
2. To defer; to postpone. The court *put over* the cause to the next term.
To put out, to place at interest; to lend at use. Money *put out* at compound interest, nearly doubles in eleven years.
2. To extinguish; as, to *put out* a candle, lamp or fire; to *put out* the remains of affection.
Addison
3. To send; to emit; to shoot; as a bud or sprout; as, to *put out* leaves.
4. To extend; to reach out; to protrude; as, to *put out* the hand.
5. To drive out; to expel; to dismiss.
When I am *put out* of the stewardship.
Luke xvi.
6. To publish; to make public; as, to *put out* a pamphlet. [*Note vulgar.*]
7. To confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt; as, to *put one out* in reading or speaking.
- To put out the eyes*, to destroy the power of sight; to render blind.
- To put to*, to add; to unite; as, to *put one sum* to another.
2. To refer to; to expose; as, to *put* the fate of the army or nation to a battle; to *put* the safety of the state to hazard.
3. To punish by; to distress by; as, to *put* a man to the rack or torture.
- To put to it*, to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to.
- O gentle lady, do not *put me* to 't.
Shak
- To be put in it*, in the passive form, to have difficulty.
I shall be had *put to it* to bring myself off.
Addison
- To put the hand to*, to apply; to take hold; to begin; to undertake; as, to *put the hand* to the plow. See Deut. xii. 7.
2. To take by theft or wrong; to embezzle.
Then shall an oath of the Lord be between them both, that he hath not *put his hand* to his neighbor's goods. Ex. xxii.
- To put to the sword*, to kill; to slay. *Bacon*
- To put to death*, to kill.
- To put to a stand*, to stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.
- To put to trial*, or *on trial*, to bring before a court and jury for examination and decision.
2. To bring to a test; to try.
- To put together*, to unite in a sum, mass or compound; to add; as, to *put two sums together*; *put together* the ingredients.
2. To unite; to connect. *Put* the two chains together.
3. To place in company or in one society.

- To put trust in*, to confide in; to repose confidence in.
- To put up*, to pass unavenged; to overlook; not to punish or resent; as, to *put up* injuries; to *put up* indignities.
Such national injuries are not to be *put up*, but when the offender is below resentment.
Addison
[I have never heard this phrase used in America. We always say, to *put up with*; we cannot *put up with* such injuries.]
2. To send forth or shoot up, as plants; as, to *put up* mushrooms. *Obs.*
Bacon
3. To expose; to offer publicly; as, to *put up* goods to sale or auction.
4. To start from a cover. *Obs.* *Spectator*
5. To hoard.
Himself never *put up* any of the rent.
Spelman
6. To deposit for preservation; as, to *put up* apples for winter.
7. To pack; to reposit in casks with salt for preservation; as, to *put up* pork, beef or fish.
8. To hide or lay aside. *Put up* that letter.
Shak.
9. To put in a trunk or box; to pack; as, to *put up* clothing for a journey.
- PUT, v. i. To go or move; as, when the air first *puts up*. *Obs.*
Bacon
2. To steer.
His fury thus appeas'd, he *puts* to land.
Dryden
3. To shoot; to germinate.
The sap *puts* downward.
Bacon
- To put forth*, to shoot; to bud; to germinate.
Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth*.
Bacon
2. To leave a port or haven. *Shak.*
- To put in*, to enter a harbor; to sail into port.
2. To offer a claim. A *puts in* for a share of profits.
- To put in for*, to offer one's self; to stand as a candidate for. *Locke*
- To put off*, to leave land.
- To put on*, to urge motion; to drive vehemently.
- To put over*, to sail over or across. *Abbot*
- To put to sea*, to set sail; to begin a voyage; to advance into the ocean. *Dryden*
- To put up*, to take lodgings; to lodge. *W. put up* at the Golden Ball.
2. To offer one's self as a candidate.
L'Estrange
- To put up to*, to advance to. [*Little used.*]
Sieff
- To put up with*, to overlook or suffer without recompense, punishment or resentment; as, to *put up with* an injury or affront.
2. To take without opposition or dissatisfaction; as, to *put up with* bad fare.
- This verb, in all its uses, retains its primary sense, to set, throw, thrust, send, &c.; but its signification is modified in a great variety of ways, by other words standing in connection with it.
- PUT, n. An action of distress; as a forced *put*.
L'Estrange
2. A game at cards.
- PUT, n. [Qu. W. *put*, a short thick person.]
A rustic; a clown.
- PUT, n. [Fr. *putain*; W. *putan*; It. *putta*, *puttano*; Sp. *puta*.] A strumpet; a prostitute.

Put case, for *put the case*, suppose the case to be so; a vulgar or at least inelegant phrase. *Barton.*

P U T A G E, *n.* [See *Put*, a prostitute.] In *law*, prostitution or fornication on the part of a female. *Covell.*

P U T A N I S M, *n.* [Fr. *putanisme*.] Customary lewdness or prostitution of a female.

P U T A T I V E, *a.* [Fr. *putatif*; It. *putativo*; from *L. puto*, to suppose.]

Suggested; reputed; commonly thought or deemed; as the *putative* father of a child.

P U T I D, *a.* [*L. putidus*, from *puteo*, to have an ill smell; *W. puid*.] Mean; base; worthless. *L'Estrange. Taylor.*

P U T I N E S S, *n.* Meanness; villainess.

P U T L O G, *n.* A short piece of timber used in sea-floods. *Mason.*

P U T O F F, *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay. *L'Estrange.*

P U T R E D I N O U S, *a.* [from *L. putredo*, from *putreo*, *putris*.]

Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell. *Floyer.*

P U T R E F A C T I O N, *n.* [Fr. from *L. putrefactio*; *putris*, putrid, and *factio*, to make.] A natural process by which animal and vegetable bodies are disorganized and dissolved, or reduced to their original separate elements. *Putrefaction* is greatly accelerated by heat and moisture.

P U T R E F A C T I V E, *a.* Pertaining to putrefaction; as the *putrefactive* smell or process.

2. Tending to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction. *Brown.*

P U T R E F I E D, *pp.* Dissolved; rotten.

P U T R E F Y, *v. l.* [Fr. *putrefier*; *L. putrefacio*; *putris*, putrid, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To cause to dissolve; to disorganize and reduce to the simple constituent elements, as animal or vegetable bodies; to cause to rot. Heat and moisture soon *putrefy* dead flesh or vegetables.

2. To corrupt; to make foul; as, to *putrefy* the air. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To make morbid, carious or gangrenous; as, to *putrefy* an ulcer or wound. *Wiseman. Temple.*

P U T R E F Y, *v. i.* To dissolve and return to the original distinct elements, as animal and vegetable substances deprived of the living principle; to rot.

P U T R E S C E N C E, *n.* [from *L. putrescens*, *putresca*.]

The state of dissolving, as an animal or vegetable substance; a putrid state. *Brown.*

P U T R E S C E N T, *a.* Becoming putrid; passing from an organized state into the constituent elements. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to the process of putrefaction; as a *putrescent* smell.

P U T R E S C I B L E, *a.* That may be putrefied; liable to become putrid; as *putrescible* substances. *Ramsay. Hist.*

P U T R I D, *a.* [Fr. *putride*; *L. putridus*, from *putris*, *putreo*.]

1. In a state of dissolution or disorganization, as animal and vegetable bodies; corrupt; rotten; as *putrid* flesh.

Indicating a state of dissolution; tending to disorganize the substances composing the body; malignant; as a *putrid* fever.

3. Proceeding from putrefaction or pertaining to it; as a *putrid* scent.

P U T R I D N E S S, *s. n.* The state of being putrid.

P U T R I D I T Y, *s. n.* *trid*; corruption. *Floyer.*

P U T R Y, *a.* Rotten. [*Not used.*] *Morton.*

P U T T E R, *n.* [from *put*.] One who puts or places. *L'Estrange.*

P U T T E R - O N, *n.* An inciter or instigator. *Shak.*

P U T T I N G, *ppr.* [from *put*.] Setting; placing; laying.

P U T T I N G - S T O N E, *n.* In *Scotland*, a stone laid at the gates of great houses for trials of strength. *Johnson. Pope.*

P U T T O G, *n.* A kite. *Spenser.*

P u t t o c - s h r o u d s, probably a mistake for *putt*-*loc-shrouds*.

P U T T Y, *n.* [Sp. Port. *putea*.] A kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting and linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistency of dough; used in fastening glass in sashes and in stopping crevices.

2. A powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel. *Encyc.*

P U Z Z L E, *v. l.* [from the root of *pose*, which see.]

1. To perplex; to embarrass; to put to a stand; to gravel.

A shrewd disputant in those points, is dexterous in *puttling* others. *Morley.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders. *Addison.*

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate. *Puzzled* dia mazes and perplex'd with error. *Addison.*

P U Z Z L E, *v. i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward. *L'Estrange.*

P U Z Z L E, *n.* Perplexity; embarrassment. *Bacon.*

P U Z Z L E D, *pp.* Perplexed; intricate; put to a stand.

P U Z Z L E - H E A D E D, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions. *Johnson.*

P U Z Z L E R, *n.* One that perplexes.

P U Z Z L I N G, *ppr.* Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.

P U Z Z O L A N, *a.* A loose porous volcanic PUZZOLANA, { *n.* A loose porous volcanic substance or stone. *Johnson.*

P Y C N I T E, *n.* [Qu. *Gr. πυκνος*, compact.] A mineral, the shortite of Kirwan, or short-opatz of Jameson. It usually appears in long irregular prisms or cylinders, longitudinally striated, and united in bundles. *Werner. Cleaveland.*

P Y C N O S T I T E, *n.* [Gr. πυκνος, thick, and *στος*, column.]

In *ancient architecture*, a building where the columns stand very close to each other; only one diameter and a half of the column being allowed to each intercolumniation. *Encyc.*

P Y E, *n.* [probably a contracted word, and the same as *pie*, a mass.]

A confused mass; the state of printing types when the sorts are mixed.

P Y E, *n.* A bird. [See *Pie*.]

P Y G A R G, *s. n.* [Gr. πυργαργος.] A fowl of PYG ARGUS, { *n.* the genus Falco, the female of the hen harrier. *Ed. Encyc.*

P Y G M E A N, *a.* Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish. *Milton.*

P Y G M Y, *n.* [Fr. *pygmée*; It. *pigmeo*; *L. pygmaeus*; Gr. πυγμαίος, from *πυγμα*, the fist; as big as the fist.]

A dwarf; a person not exceeding a cubit in height. This appellation was given by the ancients to a fabulous race of beings inhabiting Thrace, who waged war with the cranes and were destroyed. *Encyc.*

P Y L A G O R E, *n.* [Gr. *πυλαγόρας*.] In *ancient Greece*, a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council. *Mifford.*

P Y L O R I C, *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus; as the *pyloric* artery.

P Y L O R U S, *n.* [Gr. *πύλωρος*, from *πύλωρ*, a gate.]

The lower and right orifice of the stomach. *Cocce.*

P Y R A C A N T H, *n.* [Gr. *πυρακάνθος*, fiery thorn.]

A plant; a kind of thorn of the genus *Mespilus*. *Mason. Lec.*

P Y R A L L O L I T E, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ*, fire, *ωλος*; and *λιθος*; alluding to its changes of color before the blowpipe.]

A new mineral found in Finland, massive and in crystals, friable and yielding to the knife. Its color is greenish. *Cleaveland.*

P Y R A M I D, *n.* [Fr. *pyramide*; It. *piramide*; *L. pyramis*; Gr. *πυραμς*.] The origin and composition of this word are not ascertained. It is supposed that the Gr. *πυρ*, fire, *bera* one of its component parts; but *W. fermis* is a pyramid, and a stack of corn.]

A solid body standing on a triangular, square or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top; or in geometry, a solid figure consisting of several triangles, whose bases are all in the same plane, and which have one common vertex. *Encyc.*

The *pyramids* of Egypt may have been erected to the sun, during the prevalence of Sabianism.

A *pyramid* is formed by the meeting of three or more planes at a point termed the apex. *Phillips.*

P Y R A M I D A L, *a.* [Fr. *pyramidal*; It. *pyramidale*.] *Pyramidal*.

P Y R A M I D I C A L, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.

The particles of earth being cubical, those of fire, *pyramidal*. *Enfield on Plato.*

A *pyramidal* rock. *Goldsmith.*

P Y R A M I D I C A L L Y, *adv.* In the form of a pyramid. *Bacon.*

P Y R A M I D O I D, { *n.* [*pyramid* and Gr. *πυραμειδης*, *formis*.]

P Y R A M O I D, { *n.* [*pyramis*, *formis*.]

A solid figure, formed by the rotation of a semi-parabola about its base or greatest ordinate.

P Y R A M I S, *n.* [L.] A pyramid. *Bacon.*

P Y R E, *n.* [L. *pyra*.] A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt. *Pope.*

P Y R E N I T E, *n.* A mineral of a grayish black color, found in the Pyrenees, and considered as a variety of garnet. It occurs in minute rhombic dodecahedrons. *Cleaveland.*

P Y R E T O L O G Y, *n.* [Gr. *πυρετος*, fever, from *πυρ*, fire, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers. *Hooper.*

P Y R G O M, *n.* A mineral, called also *fussaitite*.

PYRIFORM, *a.* [*L. pyrum*, a pear, and *form.*] Having the form of a pear.

PYRITA CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pyrite. [*Gregory.*]
[*See Pyritic.*]

PYRITIC, *n. plu. pyrites.* [*Gr. πυριτες*, from *πυρ*, fire.]

Firestone; a genus of inflammable substances composed of sulphur and iron or other metal; a sulphuret of iron or other metal.

Hence sable coal his massy couch extends,
And stars of gold the sparkling pyrite blends.

Darwin.

[I have anglicized this word, according to Darwin and the French mineralogists; making *pyrites* a regular plural.]

PYRITIC, a. Pertaining to pyrite;
PYRITIC, }
PYRITIC, } a. consisting of or resembling
PYRITIC, } pyrite.

PYRITIFEROUS, *a.* [*pyrite* and *L. fero*, to produce.] Containing or producing pyrite.

PYRITIZE, *v. t.* To convert into pyrite.

Ed. Encyc.

PYRITOLÓGY, *n.* [*pyrite* and *Gr. λογος*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on pyrites. [*Fauquier.*]

PYROGOM, *n.* A variety of diopside.

Ure.

PYROMATRY, *n.* [*Gr. πυρ*, fire, and *ματρηα*, worship.] The worship of fire.

Young.

PYROLIGNEOUS, } [*Gr. πυρ*, fire, and
PYROLIGNIC, } *a. L. ligneus*, from
PYROLIGNOUS, } *lignum*, wood.]

Generated or procured by the distillation of wood; a term applied to the acid obtained by the distillation of wood. [*Chemistry.*]

PYROLIGNITE, *n.* [*supra.*] A salt formed by the combination of pyrologinous acid with another substance.

PYROLITHIC, *a.* [*Gr. πυρ*, fire, and *λιθος*, stone.]

The pyrolithic acid is an acid of recent discovery. It is obtained from the silvery white plates which sublime from uric acid concretions, when distilled in a retort.

PYROLÓGIST, *n.* [*See Pyrology.*] A believer in the doctrine of latent heat.

Black.

PYROLÓGY, *n.* [*Gr. πυρ*, fire, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A treatise on heat; or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible. [*Mitchell.*]

PYROMALATE, *n.* [*See Pyromalic.*] A compound of malic acid and a salifiable base.

Ure.

PYROMALIC, *a.* [*Gr. πυρ*, fire, and *L. malum*, an apple.]

The pyromalic acid is a substance obtained by distillation from the malic acid.

PYROMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. πυρ*, fire, and *μαντεια*, divination.] Divination by fire.

Encyc.

PYROMANTIC, *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

PYROMANTIC, *n.* One who pretends to divine by fire. [*Herbert.*]

PYROMETER, *n.* [*Gr. πυρ*, fire, and *μετρον*, measure.]

1. An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat.

2. An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer; as the *pyrometer of Wedgewood.*

PYROMUCITE, *n.* A combination of pyromucous acid with another substance.

PYROMUCOUS, *a.* [*Gr. πυρ*, fire, and *L. mucus.*]

The pyromucous acid is obtained by the distillation of sugar or other saccharine substance.

PYROPE, *n.* [*Gr. πυροπος*; *πυρ*, fire, and *ωψ*, face.]

A mineral regarded as a variety of garnet, occurring in small masses or grains, never in crystals. Its color is a poppy or blood red, frequently with a tinge of orange.

Brochant. Cleaveland.

PYROPHANE, *n.* [*Gr. πυρ*, fire, and *φανος*, clear.]

A mineral which in its natural state is opaque, but rendered transparent by heat.

Kirwan.

PYROPIFANOUS, *a.* Rendered transparent by heat.

PYROPIHOREOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

PYROPHORUS, *n.* [*Gr. πυρ*, fire, and *φορος*, bearing.]

A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.

Thomson.

PYROPHY'SALITE. [*See Topaz and Phyalite.*]

PYRORHITE, *n.* A mineral little known, resembling orthite, but very different from it, for it burns in the flame of the blowpipe like charcoal; whereas orthite melts. Pyrorthite is in black plates, thin and almost parallel.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

PYRSCOPE, *n.* [*Gr. πυρ*, fire, and *σκοπος*, to view.]

An instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire. [*Leslie.*]

PYROS MALITE, *n.* A mineral of a liver brown color, or pistachio green, occurring in six sided prisms, of a lamellar structure, found in Sweden. [*Phillips.*]

PYROTARTARIC, } *a.* [*Gr. πυρ*, fire,
PYROTARTAROUS, } and *tartar.*]

Denoting an acid obtained by distilling pure tartre of potash.

PYROTARTRITE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of pyrotartarous acid with another substance. [*Hooper.*]

PYROTECHNIC, } *a.* [*Gr. πυρ*, fire,
PYROTECHNICAL, } and *τεχνη*, art.]
Pertaining to fire works or the art of forming them.

PYROTECHNICS, } *n.* [*supra.*] The art
PYROTECHNY, } of making fire
works; or the science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations, in gunnery, rockets, &c.

PYROTECHNIST, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny. [*Stevens.*]

PYROTIC, *a.* [*Gr. πυροω*, to burn.] Cautive. [*See Cautive.*]

PYROTIC, *n.* A caustic medicine.

PYROXENE, *n.* [*Gr. πυρ*, fire, and *ξενος*, a stranger; a guest in fire, unaltered.]

Augite. [*Ure.*]

A species of minerals of the class of stones, which has been named volcanic shori; but it is a family which comprehends many substances of different appearances. It is almost always crystallized, but in complicated forms. [*Dict. Nat. Hist.*]

PYROXENIC, *a.* Pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities. [*Humboldt.*]

PYRRHIC, *n.* [*L. pyrrhicus*; *Gr. πυρραχος*, from *πυρρα*, a nimble dance.]

1. In poetry, a foot consisting of two short syllables.

2. An ancient military dance.

PYRRHONIC, *a.* Pertaining to Pyrrhonism.

PYRRHONISM, *n.* [*from Pyrrho*, the founder of the sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

PYRRHONIST, *n.* A sceptic; one who doubts of every thing.

PYTHAGOREAN, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.

PYTHAGOREAN, } Belonging to the
PYTHAGORIC, } philosophy of Py-
PYTHAGORICAL, } thagoras.

PYTHAGORISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras. [*More.*]

PYTHIAN, *a.* [*from Pythia*, the priestess of Apollo.]

Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.

PYTHONESS, *n.* [*from L. Pytho*, *Gr. πηθω*, a dragon or serpent.]

A sort of witch; also, the female or priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece. [*Miford.*]

PYTHONIC, *a.* Pretending to foretell future events.

PYTHONIST, *n.* A conjurer.

PYX, *n.* [*L. pyxis*; *Gr. πικς*.] The box in which the catholics keep the host.

Cramer.

Q

Q U A

Q U A

Q U A

Q is the seventeenth letter of the English Alphabet; an articulation borrowed from the oriental *koph* or *qaph*, Ch. and Heb. φ , Samaritan φ , Syriac φ , Arabic φ Kaf.

It is supposed to be an articulation more deeply guttural than that of K; indeed it might have been pronounced as we pronounce *qu*; for we observe that in the Latin language; from which the moderns have borrowed the letter, it is always followed by *u*, as it is in English. This letter is not in the Greek alphabet. In our mother tongue, the Anglo Saxon, this letter is not used; but in the place of *qu*, *cu*, or more generally, *co* is used; as in *civic*, quick; *cicn*, queen. This letter is superfluous; for *ku* or *ko*, in English, have precisely the same sounds as *qu*. It is alleged that in expressing *q*, the cheeks are contracted, and the lips put into a canular form, for the passage of the breath; circumstances which distinguish it from *k*. This appears to be a mistake. The position of the organs is entirely owing to the following letter *u*; and *question* and *quest* are pronounced precisely alike, and with the same configuration of the organs. For *qu* in English, the Dutch use *kw*, the Germans *qu*, the Swedes use *kw*. The Gothic has a character which answers to *qu*. It appears then that *q* is precisely *k*, with this difference in use, that *q* is always followed by *u* in English, and *k* is not. *Q* never ends an English word. Its name *cue*, is said to be from the French *queue*, a tail.

As a numeral, *Q* stands for 500, and with a dash, *Q*, for 500,000.

Used as an abbreviation, *Q* stands for *quantity*, or *quantum*; as among physicians, *q. pl.* quantum placed, as much as you please; *q. s.* quantum sufficit, as much as is required, or as is sufficient.

Among mathematicians, *Q. E. D.* stands for *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated; *Q. E. F.* *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.

In the notes of the ancients, *Q.* stands for *Quintus*, or *Quintus*; *Quint.* for *Quintilis*; and *Quas.* for *quæstor*.

In English, *Q.* is an abbreviation for *question*.

QUAB, *n.* [*G. quappe*; *D. keab*; *Dan. quæbe*.]

A fish of Russian rivers, which delights in clear water. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

QUACHITO, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the moon-hen kind, of a fine black color variegated with white. Its voice resembles the crowing of a cock. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

QUACK, *v. i.* [*D. kwacken*, *G. quaken*, *Dan. quæker*, to croak.]

1. To cry like a duck or goose. King.

2. To boast; to bounce; to talk noisily and ostentatiously; as, pretenders to medical skill *quack* of their cures. *Hudibras.*

QUACK, *n.* [from the verb.] A boaster; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess. *Fulton.*

2. A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; an empiric; an ignorant practitioner. *Adisson.*

QUACKERY, *n.* The boastful pretensions or mean practice of an ignoramus, particularly in medicine; empiricism.

QUACKISH, *a.* Like a quack; boasting of skill not possessed; trickish. *Burke.*

QUACKISM, *n.* The practice of quackery. *Ash.*

QUACKLED, } *a.* Almost choked or suffocated.

QUACKENED, } *a.* focated.

QUACK SALVER, *n.* [*Sw. quacksalvare*; *quack* and *salve*.]

One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions; a charlatan. *Brown. Burton.*

QUAD, *a.* [*D. kwad.*] Evil; bad. [*Nld. Gower* used.]

QUADRAGENE, *n.* [*L. quadrageni.*] A papal indulgence multiplying remissions by forties. *Taylor.*

QUADRAGESIMA, *n.* [*L. quadragesimus*, fortieth, from *quatuor*, four.]

Lent; so called because it consists of forty days. *Encyc.*

QUADRAGESIMAL, *a.* [supra.] Belonging to Lent; used in Lent. *Sanderson.*

QUADRAGESIMALS, *n. plu.* [supra.] Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid-lent Sunday.

QUADRANGLE, *n.* [*L. quadratus*, square, from *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, angle.] In geometry, a quadrilateral figure; a square; a figure consisting of four sides and four angles. *Encyc.*

QUADRANGULAR, *a.* [supra.] Square; having four sides and four angles. *Woodward.*

2. In botany, having four prominent angles, as a stem or leaf. *Martyn.*

QUADRANT, *n.* [*L. quadrans*, a fourth.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown.*

2. In geometry, the quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing ninety degrees; also, the space or area included between this arc and two radii drawn from the center to each extremity. *Encyc.*

3. An instrument for taking the altitudes of the sun or stars, of great use in astronomy and navigation. Quadrants are variously made, but they all consist of the quarter of a circle whose limb is divided into ninety degrees; or, as in Hadley's reflecting quadrant, an arc of forty five degrees is made to serve the same purpose as an arc of ninety degrees.

Quadrant of altitude, an appendage of the artificial globe, consisting of a ship of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the

great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is filled to the meridian and movable round to all points of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, &c. *Encyc.*

QUADRANTAL, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to a quadrant; also, included in the fourth part of a circle; as *quadrantal space*.

Derham.

QUADRANTAL, *n.* [supra.] A vessel used by the Romans; originally called *amphora*. It was square and contained 80 pounds of water. *Encyc.*

QUADRAT, *n.* [*L. quadratus*, squared.]

1. In printing, a piece of metal used to fill the void spaces between words, &c. Quadrats are of different sizes; as *inquadrats*, &c.

2. A mathematical instrument, called also a *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows*. *Encyc.*

QUADRATE, *a.* Square; having four equal and parallel sides. *Brown.*

3. Square; equal; exact. *Hovell.*

4. Suited; fitted; applicable; correspondent. *Harvey.*

QUADRATE, *n.* A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Wotton. Milton.*

2. In astronomy, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle; the same as *quartile*. *Diel.*

QUADRATE, *v. i.* [*L. quadro*; *Fr. quadrer*, cadaver.]

To suit; to correspond; to agree with; to be accommodated; followed by *with*.

Aristotle's rules for epic poetry—cannot be supposed to quadrate exactly with modern heroic poems. *Adisson.*

QUADRATIC, *a.* Square; denoting a square or pertaining to it.

Quadratic equation, in algebra, an equation in which the unknown quantity is of two dimensions, or raised to the second power; or one in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square. *Encyc. Bailey.*

QUADRATRIX, *n.* A square or squared figure. *Bailey.*

2. In geometry, a mechanical line by means of which we can find right lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts. *Encyc.*

QUADRATURE, *n.* [*L. quadratura*.] The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square. Thus the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a circle or a triangle, is the *quadrature* of that circle or triangle. *Encyc.*

2. A quadrante; a square. *Milton.*

3. In astronomy, the aspect of the moon when distant from the sun 90 degrees or a quarter of the circle; or when the moon is at an equal distance from the points of conjunction and opposition.

Quadrature of curves, in mathematics, the finding of rectilinear figures containing the same areas as figures bounded by curved lines. *D. Ohnsted.*

QUADRELL, *n.* [It. *quadrello*.] In architecture, a kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth and dried in the shade for two years; so called from being square. *Encyc.*

QUADRENNIAL, *a.* [L. *quadrennium*; *quadra* or *quadrans*, from *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.]

1. Comprising four years; as a *quadrennial* period.

2. Occurring once in four years; as *quadrennial* games.

QUADRENNIALLY, *adv.* Once in four years.

QUADRIBLE, *a.* [L. *quadra*, to square.] That may be squared. *Derham.*

QUADRICAPULAR, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *capula*.]

In botany, having four capsules to a flower; as a *quadrilocular* pericarp. *Martyn.*

QUADRIDECIMAL, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *decem*.]

In crystallography, designating a crystal whose prism or the middle part has four faces and two summits, containing together ten faces.

QUADRIDENTATE, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *dentatus*, toothed.]

In botany, having four teeth on the edge. *Martyn.*

QUADRIFID, *a.* [L. *quadrifidus*; *quadra* and *findo*, to divide.]

In botany, four-cleft, as a *quadrifid* perianth; cut into four segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins, as a *quadrifid* leaf. *Martyn.*

QUADRIFUGOUS, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *jugo*, yoke.]

In botany, pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets; as a *quadrifugous* leaf.

QUADRILATERAL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, side.] Having four sides and four angles.

QUADRILATERAL, *n.* A figure having four sides and four angles; a quadrangular figure. *Encyc.*

QUADRILATERALNESS, *n.* The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Dict.*

QUADRILITERAL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, four, and *litera*, letter.]

Consisting of four letters. *Parkhurst. Asiat. Res.*

QUADRILLE, *n.* *quadril*, or *cadril*. [Fr.]

1. A game played by four persons with 40 cards, being the remainder of the pack after the four tens, nines and eights are discarded. *Encyc.*

2. A kind of dance.

QUADRILOBATE, } *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, four, and *lobes*, Gr. *λοβος*.]

In botany, having four lobes; as a *quadrilobed* leaf. *Martyn.*

QUADRILOCULAR, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *loculus*, a cell.]

Having four cells; four-celled; as a *quadrilocular* pericarp. *Martyn.*

QUADRIN, *n.* [L. *quadrinus*.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. [Not in use.] *Bailey.*

QUADRINO MIAL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *nomen*, name.]

Consisting of four denominations or terms. *Dict.*

QUADRIPARTITE, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *partitus*, divided.]

Divided into four parts, or consisting of four corresponding parts.

QUADRIPARTITELY, *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION, *n.* A division by four or into four parts; or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Dict.*

QUADRIPHYLLOUS, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, four, and Gr. *φυλλον*, leaf.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIREMIS, *n.* [L. *quadrivremis*; *quatuor*, four, and *remus*, oar.]

A galley with four benches of oars or rowers. *Milford.*

QUADRISYLLABLE, *n.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *syllaba*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVE, } In botany, hav-

QUADRIVALVULAR, } *ing* four valves:

four-valved; as a *quadrivalve* pericarp. *Martyn.*

QUADRIVALVES, *n. plu.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *valva*, valve.] A door with four folds or leaves.

QUADRIVIAL, *a.* [L. *quadrivium*; *quatuor*, four, and *via*, way.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADROON, *n.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*.] In Spanish America, the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man; a person quarter-blooded. *Clavigero.*

QUADRICEMAN, *n.* [L. *quadra* and *manus*, hand.]

An animal having four hands or limbs that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey. *Lawrence, Lect.*

QUADRIFRMANOUS, *a.* Having four hands; four-handed. *Lawrence, Lect.*

QUADRINE, *n.* A gritstone with a calcareous cement.

QUADRUPED, *a.* [L. *quadrupes*; *quadra*, *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, foot.] Having four legs and feet.

QUADRUPED, *n.* An animal having four legs and feet, as a horse, an ox, a lion, &c.

QUADRUPLE, *a.* [L. *quadruplus*; *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *placo*, to fold.]

Fourfold; four times told; as, to make *quadruple* re-solution for trespass or theft.

QUADRUPLE, *n.* Four times the sum or number; as, to receive *quadruple* the amount in damages or profits.

QUADRUPPLICATE, *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated; as, a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion.

QUADRUPPLICATE, *v. t.* [L. *quadruplico*; *quatuor* and *placo*, to fold.] To make fourfold; to double twice.

QUADRUPPLICATION, *n.* The act of making fourfold and taking four times the simple sum or amount.

QUADRUPPLY, *adv.* To a fourfold quantity; as, to be *quadruply* recompensed. *Sveif.*

QUERE, [L.] inquire; better written *querere*, which see.

QUESTOR. [See *Questor*.]

QUAFF, *v. t.* [Fr. *coiffer*, to cap or hood; *se coiffer*, to fuddle, or be fuddled, from *coiffe*, a hood. But qu. In the Ethiopic, ከባሪ ስግግር or kwof; is to draw, to draw

out. Ludolf, 407. In Arabic, قَاب is to drink largely, or to devour, as food.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

He *quaffs* the muscadel. *Shak.*

They in communion sweet *Quaff* immortality and joy. *Milton.*

QUAFF, *v. i.* To drink largely or luxuriously. *South. Dryden.*

QUAFFED, *pp.* Drank; swallowed in large draughts.

QUAFFER, *n.* One that quaffs or drinks largely.

QUAFFER, *v. t.* To feel out. [Not in use.] *Drham.*

QUAFFING, *ppr.* Drinking; swallowing draughts.

QUAGGY, *a.* [supposed to be from the root of *quake*.]

Yielding to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft wet earth.

QUAGMIRE, *n.* [that is, *quake-mire*.] Soft wet land, which has a surface firm enough to bear a person, but which shakes or yields under the feet. *Tusser. Shak. Morc.*

QUAHAUG, *n.* *quaw-hog*. In New England, the popular name of a large species of clams or bivaluar shells.

[This name is probably derived from the natives.]

QUAID, *a.* or *pp.* [for *quailed*.] Crushed, subdued, or depressed. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

QUAIL, *v. i.* [Quail, in English, signifies to sink or languish, to curdle, and to crush or quell. The Italian has *quagliare*, to curdle, and the Sax. *cuellan*, to quell, and the D. *kwael* is disease. If these are of one family, the primary sense is to shrink, to withdraw, and transitively, to beat down. In W. *cuil* signifies a flagging or drooping; *cuila*, faint, languid.]

To sink into dejection; to languish; to fail in spirits. [Little used.] *Shak. Knolles.*

2. To fade; to wither. *Obs. Hakevill.*

QUAIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *cailler*; Sp. *cuajar*; Port. *cochar*; It. *quagliare*; to curdle; W. *cuall*, a calf's maw, rennet, chyle, a curd; *cuallu*, to curdle. The sense is to contract.] To curdle; to coagulate; as milk. *Bailey.*

QUAIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cuellan*.] To crush; to depress; to sink; to subdue. [This orthography is obsolete. The word is now written *quell*.] *Spenser.*

QUAIL, *n.* [It. *quaglia*; Fr. *coail*; Arm. *coail*.]

A bird of the genus Tetrao or grouse kind, or according to Latham's arrangement, of the genus Perdix, in which he comprehends the partridge and quail. In New England, the name is applied to a peculiar species of the perdx, which is called *partridge* in the middle states, but it is neither the partridge nor quail of Europe. *Obs.*

QUAILING, *ppr.* Failing; languishing. *Obs.*

QUAILING, *n.* The act of failing in spirit or resolution; decay. *Obs. Shak.*

QUAIL-PIPE, n. A pipe or call for alluring quails into a net; a kind of lethern purse in the shape of a pear, partly filled with horse hair, with a whistle at the end.
Encyc.

QUAINT, a. [Old Fr. *coint*, Arm. *coent*, *coant*, pretty. In Norman French, *coint* is familiar, affable, and *accointé*, is very necessary or familiar. The latter word would lead us to refer *quaint* to the Latin *accinctus*, ready, but Skinner thinks it more probably from *comptus*, neat, well dressed.]

1. Nice; scrupulously and superfluously exact; having petty elegance; as a *quaint* phrase; a *quaint* fashion.
Sidney. Shak.

To show how *quaint* an orator you are.
Shak.

2. Subtil; artful. *Ohs. Chaucer.*

3. Fine-spun; artfully framed. *Shak. Milton.*

4. Affected; as *quaint* fopperies. *Swift.*

5. In common use, odd; fanciful; singular; and so used by Chaucer.

QUAINTLY, adv. Nicely; exactly; with petty neatness or spruceness; as hair more *quaintly* curled.
B. Jonson.

2. Artfully.
Breath his faults so *quaintly*. *Shak.*

3. Ingeniously; with dexterity. *Gay.*
I *quaintly* stole a kiss.

QUAINTNESS, n. Niceness; petty neatness or elegance.
There is a majesty in simplicity, which is far above the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*

2. Oddness; peculiarity.

QUAKE, v. i. [Sax. *ceacian*; G. *quackten*; Eth. ὤφῆν *lywky*, to shake, to agitate.]

1. To shake; to tremble; to be agitated with quick but short motions continually repeated; to shudder. Thus we say, a person *quakes* with fear or terror, or with cold. Heb. xii.

2. To shake with violent convulsions, as well as with trembling; as, the earth *quakes*; the mountains *quake*. Neh. i.

3. To shake, tremble or move, as the earth under the feet; as the *quaking* mud.
Pope.

QUAKE, v. t. To frighten; to throw into agitation. [Not used.] *Shak.*

QUAKE, n. A shake; a trembling; a shuddering; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*

QUAKER, n. One that quakes; but usually, one of the religious sect called *quakers*. This name, *quakers*, is said to have been given to the sect in reproach, on account of some agitations which distinguished them; but it is no longer appropriated to them by way of reproach.

QUAKERISM, n. The peculiar manners, tenets or worship of the quakers.

QUAKERLY, a. Resembling quakers.
Milner. Boswell.

QUAKERY, n. Quakerism.

QUAKING, ppr. Shaking; trembling.

QUAKING, n. A shaking; tremendous agitation; trepidation. Dan. x.

QUAKING-GRASS, n. An herb.
Ainsworth.

QUALIFIABLE, a. [from *qualify*.] That may be qualified; that may be abated or modified.
Barrow.

QUALIFICATION, n. [Fr. See *Qualify*.] 1. Any natural endowment or any acquirement which fits a person for a place, office or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success. Integrity and talents should be considered as indispensable *qualifications* for men entrusted with public affairs; but private interest and party-spirit will often dispense with these and all other *qualifications*.

There is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive.
Burke.

2. Legal power or requisite; as the *qualifications* of electors.

3. Abatement; diminution. *Raleigh.*

4. Modification; restriction; limitation. Words or expressions may be used in a general sense, without any *qualification*.

QUALIFIED, pp. Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified.

Qualified fee, in law, a base fee, or an estate which has a qualification annexed to it, and which ceases with the qualification, as a grant to A and his heirs, *tenants of the manor of Dale*.

Qualified negative, in legislation, the power of negating bills which have passed the two houses of the legislature; a power vested in the president, governor or other officer, but subject to be overruled and defeated by a subsequent vote of the two houses, passed in conformity with the provisions of the constitution.
U. States. W. Smith.

Qualified property, is that which depends on temporary possession, as that in wild animals reclaimed.

QUALIFIEDNESS, n. The state of being qualified or fitted.

QUALIFIER, n. He or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers or restrains.
Junius.

QUALIFY, v. t. [Fr. *qualifier*; It. *qualificare*; Sp. *qualificar*; L. *qualis*, such, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To fit for any place, office, occupation or character; to furnish with the knowledge, skill or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose; as, to *qualify* a man for a judge, for a minister of state or of the gospel, for a general or admiral. Holiness alone can *qualify* men for the society of holy beings.

2. To make capable of any employment or privilege; to furnish with legal power or capacity; as, in England, to *qualify* a man to kill game.

3. To abate; to soften; to diminish; as, to *qualify* the rigor of a statute.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire. But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage. *Shak.*

4. To ease; to assuage.

5. To modify; to restrain; to limit by exceptions; as, to *qualify* words or expressions, or to *qualify* the sense of words or phrases.

6. To modify; to regulate; to vary; as, to *qualify* sounds.

QUALIFYING, ppr. Furnishing with the necessary qualities, properties or accomplishments for a place, station or business;

furnishing with legal power; abating; tempering; modifying; restraining.

QUALITY, n. [L. *qualitas*, from *qualis*, such; Fr. *qualité*; Sp. *calidad*; It. *qualità*; Ir. *caid*.]

1. Property; that which belongs to a body or substance, or can be predicated of it. Qualities are *natural* or *accidental*. Thus whiteness is a *natural quality* of snow; softness is a *natural quality* of wool and fur; hardness is a *natural quality* of metals and wood; figure and dimension are the *natural qualities* of solids; but a particular figure, as a cube, a square or a sphere, is an *accidental* or *adventitious quality*. The fluidity of metals is an *accidental quality*. Essential qualities are such as are necessary to constitute a thing what it is. Sensible qualities are such as are perceptible to the senses, as the light of the sun, the color of cloth, the taste of salt or sugar, &c.

2. Nature, relatively considered; as the *quality* of an action, in regard to right and wrong.

Other creatures have not judgment to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them. *Hobbes.*

3. Virtue or particular power of producing certain effects; as the *qualities* of plants or medicines.

4. Disposition; temper.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shak.*

5. Virtue or vice; as good *qualities*, or bad *qualities*. *Dryden.*

6. Acquirement; accomplishment; as the *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing and fencing. *Clarendon.*

7. Character.

The attorney partakes of both *qualities*, that of a judge of the court, and that of attorney general. *Bacon.*

8. Comparative rank; condition in relation to others; as people of every *quality*.

We obtained acquaintance with many citizens, not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*

9. Superior rank; superiority of birth or station; as persons of *quality*; ladies of *quality*.

10. Persons of high rank, collectively.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my fathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their traveling habits.
Adison.

QUALM, n. *quæm*. [D. *kwaal*, disease; *kwaalyk*, sick; G. *quælen*, to pain or vex.]

In G. *quælen* is steam, vapor, exhalation; D. *kwaal*, id. The Danish *quælm* signifies vapor, steam, fume, exhalation; *quæln*, to rattle, *mit gæver quælm*, it rises in the stomach. The latter is the English word.]

1. A rising in the stomach, as it is commonly called; a fit of nausea, or a disposition or effort of the stomach to eject its contents.

2. A sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea; as *quæls* of heart-sickagony. *Milton.*

For who, without a *quæm*, hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd?
Rowconum.

3. A scruple of conscience, or uneasiness of conscience.

QU ALMISH, *a. quimish.* [supra.] Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor. *Dryden.*

QU'ALMISHNESS, *n.* Nausea.

QUAM OCLIT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ipomoea. *Fam. of Plants.*

QUAN DARY, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty; a state of difficulty or perplexity.

QUAN DARY, *v. t.* To bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty. [*Not used.*]

QUAN TITATIVE, *a.* [See *Quantity.*] Estimable according to quantity. *Taylor.*

QUAN TITIVE, *a.* [See *Quantity.*] Estimable according to quantity. *Digby.*

QUAN TITY, *n.* [Fr. *quantité*; It. *quantità*; Sp. *cantidad*; from L. *quantitas*, from *quantus*, how much, or as much as; Pers. قند chand, how much; قند chandi, quantity.]

1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished.

Cheyne. Johnson.

This definition is defective, and as applicable to many other properties as to quantity. A definition strictly philosophical cannot be given. In common usage, *quantity* is a mass or collection of matter of indeterminate dimensions, but consisting of particles which cannot be distinguished, or which are not customarily distinguished, or which are considered in the aggregate. Thus we say, a *quantity* of earth, a *quantity* of water, a *quantity* of air, of light, of heat, of iron, of wood, of timber, of corn, of paper. But we do not say, a *quantity* of men, or of horses, or of houses; for as these are considered as separate individuals or beings, we call an assemblage of them, a *number* or *multitude*.

2. An indefinite extent of space.

3. A portion or part.

If I were sawed into *quantities*. [*Not in use.*]

4. A large portion; as a medicine taken in *quantities*, that is, in *large quantities*.

5. In *mathematics*, any thing which can be multiplied, divided or measured. *Dry.*

Thus *mathematics* is called the science of quantity. In algebra, quantities are known and unknown. Known quantities are usually represented by the first letters of the alphabet, as *a, b, c*, and unknown quantities are expressed by the last letters, *x, y, z*, &c. Letters thus used to represent quantities are themselves called quantities. A simple quantity is expressed by one term, as *+a*, or *-abc*; a compound is expressed by more terms than one, connected by the signs, *+* plus, or *-* minus, as *a+b*, or *a-b+c*. Quantities which have the sign *+* prefixed, are called *positive* or *affirmative*; those which have the sign *-* prefixed are called *negative*.

6. In *grammar*, the measure of a syllable; that which determines the time in which it is pronounced. *Holder. Encyc.*

7. In *logic*, a category, universal, or predicament; a general conception.

Bailey. Encyc.

8. In *music*, the relative duration of a note or syllable. *Bushy.*

Quantity of matter, in a body, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its magnitude and density. *Bailey.*

Quantity of motion, in a body, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its quantity of matter and its velocity. *Bailey.*

QUANTUM, *n.* [L.] The quantity; the amount.

Quantum meruit, in law, an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve.

Quantum valebat, an action to recover of the defendant for goods sold, as much as they were worth. *Blackstone.*

QUARANTINE, *n.* [It. *quarantina*, forty; Sp. *cuarentena*; Fr. *quarantaine*; from the root of L. *quartus*, fourth, Fr. *carreau*, a square, *carrez*, to square, Arm. *carrea*, to square, W. *cear*, square, Eng. *quart*. See *Quart* and *Square*.]

1. Property, the space of forty days; appropriately, the term of forty days during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the city or place. Hence,

2. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected on the presumption that she may be infected, either for forty days or for any other limited term. It is customary for the proper officers to determine the period of restraint at their discretion, according to circumstances. Hence we hear of a *quarantine* of five days, of ten, of thirty, &c. as well as of forty. We say, a ship performs *quarantine*, or rides at *quarantine*. We also apply the word to persons. The passengers and crew perform *quarantine*.

3. In law, the period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land, has the privilege of remaining in the mansion house.

QUARANTINE, *v. t.* To prohibit from intercourse with a city or its inhabitants; to compel to remain at a distance from shore for forty days, or for other limited period, on account of real or supposed infection; applied to ships, or to persons and goods.

QUARANTINED, *pp.* Restrained from communication with the shore for a limited period; as a ship or its crew and passengers.

QUARANTINING, *ppr.* Prohibiting from intercourse with the port; as a ship or its crew and passengers.

QUARRE, for *quarry*, not in use.

QUARREL, *n.* [W. *ceerl*; Fr. *querelle*; L. It. *querela*; Sp. *querrela* or *queja*; Arm. *qarell*; h. *queror*, to complain, that is, to cry out with a loud voice. Hence we see the primary sense is the same as *brail*. The L. *querer* coincides in elements with the Ir. *gairim*, to call, to hawl, to shout, and *gearan*, a complaint; Sax. *coerian*, to complain or murmur; G. *girren* and *kirren*; D. *kirren* and *korren*; Dan. *kerer*. The latter signifies to complain, to expostulate, and *kerer sig ofre*, to engage, or take heed of a cause which would unite the word with the L. *cura*, *cura*; and in Sax-

on, *cearig* signifies complaining, and careful, solicitous; Heb. Cl. Syr. Ar. سقا *scpa*. Class Gr. No. 49. and see No. 1. 2. 14. 15. 19. 23.]

1. A brawl; a petty fight or scuffle; from its noise and uproar. *Shak.*

2. A dispute; a contest.

On open seas their quarrels they debate.

3. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties. *Hammond.*

4. Cause of dispute.

The king's quarrel is honorable. *Shak.*

5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal or action.

He thought he had a good quarrel to attack him. [*Not used.*]

6. Objection; ill will, or reason to complain; ground of objection or dispute.

Herodias had a quarrel against him. Mark vi.

7. Something peevish, malicious, or disposed to make trouble. [*Not used.*]

QUARREL, *n.* [W. *ceared*, a dart or javelin; a kernel; *cearels*, to dart, to kern, to curdle; from *cear*, a quick rise, a puff; Fr. *carreau*, a bolt. The primary sense is to shoot, throw or drive.]

1. An arrow with a square head. [*Not used unless in poetry.*]

2. A pane of glass; a square. [See *Quarry* and *Square*.]

QUARREL, *v. i.* [Fr. *quereller*. See the *Num.*]

1. To dispute violently or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to scold. How odious to see husband and wife quarrel!

2. To fight; to scuffle; to contend; to squabble; used of two persons or of a small number. It is never used of armies and navies in combat. Children and servants often quarrel about trifles. Tavern-haunters sometimes quarrel over their cups.

3. To fall into variance.

Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shak.*

4. To find fault; to cavil.

I will not quarrel with a slight mistake. *Roscommon.*

Men at enmity with their God, quarrelling with his attributes—quarrelling with the being that made them, and who is constantly doing them good. *Ehph. Steele.*

5. To disagree; to be at variance; not to be in accordance in form or essence.

Some things arise of strange and quarrelling kind, The forepart lion, and a snake behind. *Cowley.*

QUARREL, *v. t.* To quarrel with.

B. Jonson.

2. To compel by a quarrel; as, to quarrel a man out of his estate or rights.

QUARRELER, *n.* One who quarrels, wrangles or fights.

QUARRELING, *ppr.* Disputing with vehemence or loud angry words; scolding; wrangling; fighting; finding fault; disagreeing.

QUARRELING, *n.* [supra.] Contentious; dispute in angry words; breach of concord; a caviling or finding fault; disagreeing.

QUARRELOUS, *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

QUARRELSOME, *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant.

Bacon.

QUARRELSOMELY, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.

Hull.

QUARRELSOMENESS, *n.* Disposition to engage in contention and brawl; petulance.

QUARRIED, *pp.* Dug from a pit or cavern.

QUARRY, *n.* [Fr. *carrière*, for *quarri*; Arm. *id.* See *Quarantine*.]

1. A square; as a quarry of glass. [Not in use.]

Mortimer.

2. An arrow with a square head. [See *Quarrel*.] [Not in use.]

Fairfax.

3. In *falconry*, the game which a hawk is pursuing or has killed. [Perhaps from *L. quaro*, Fr. *querir*, to seek.]

4. Among *hunters*, a part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds.

Encyc.

QUARRY, *n.* [Fr. *carrière*, formerly *Norm. quarryer*. I know not whether the original sense of this word was a pit or mine, from *digging*, or whether the sense was a place for *squaring* stone. The Fr. *carrière* signifies not only a quarry, but a *career*, *course*, *race*, from the *L. curro*, which cannot be from *squaring*. If the sense was a pit, it may be referred to the Heb.

Ch. Eth. *בַּר*, to dig; Ar. *قَوَّر* to dig, to run violently, to leap. If the sense is from *squaring*, see *Square*. See *Class Gr. No. 35. 36. 52. 57. 63*.]

1. A place, cavern or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated from a large mass of rocks. We generally apply the word *mine* to the pit from which are taken metals and coal; from *quarries* are taken stones for building, as marble, freestone, slate, &c.

2. In *Paris*, the *quarries* are a vast cavern under the city, several miles in extent.

QUARRY, *v. i.* To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy. [A *love word* and *not much used*.]

L'Estrange.

QUARRY, *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry; as, to quarry marble.

QUARRYING, *pp.* Digging stones from a quarry.

QUARRYMAN, *n.* A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

QUART, *n.* [Fr. *quart*; *Fr. quart*, from *quart*, a fourth; *L. quartus*; *D. kwart*; *G. Quart*; from *W. cwar*, the root of *square*, or from the root of *G. quæ*, to fit or suit, to square. We see in the Amharic, the ancient dialect of the Ethiopians, *art* is four, and *arten* is fourth, *L. quartus*. Ludolf, *Amh. 57*. This with the Celtic pronunciation, as *guerre* for *war*, becomes *quart*.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

2. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints.

3. A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.

4. A sequence of four cards in the game of rick.

QUARTAN, *a.* *quortan*. [*L. quartanus*, the fourth.]

Designating the fourth; occurring every fourth day; as a *quartan* ague or fever.

QUARTAN, *n.* An intermittent ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy two hours.

2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

QUARTATION, *n.* In *chemistry* and *metallurgy*, the operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of another thing. *Encyc.*

QUARTER, *n.* *quarters*. [Fr. *quart*, *quarters*; *L. kwartus*; *Sax. kwært*; *D. kwartier*; *G. quartier*; *Sw. quart*; *quartid*; *Dan. quart*, *quartel*, *quarter*; *L. quartus*, the fourth part; from *W. cwar*, a square.]

1. The fourth part; as the quarter of an hour or of a mile; one quarter of the expense. Living is a quarter dearer in the city than in the country.

2. In *weight*, the fourth part of a hundred pounds avoirdupois, or of 112lb., that is, 28lb.; as a quarter of sugar.

3. In *dry measure*, the fourth of a tun in weight, or eight bushels; as a quarter of wheat.

4. In *astronomy*, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; as the first quarter after the change or full.

5. A region in the hemisphere or great circle; primarily, one of the four cardinal points; as the four quarters of the globe; but used indifferently for any region or point of compass. From what quarter does the wind blow? Hence,

6. A particular region of a town, city or country; as all quarters of the city; in every quarter of the country of the continent. Hence,

7. Usually in the plural, *quarters*, the place of lodging or temporary residence; appropriately, the place where officers and soldiers lodge, but applied to the lodgings of any temporary resident. He called on the general at his quarters; the place furnished good winter quarters for the troops. I saw the stranger at his quarters.

8. Proper station.

Swift to their several quarters hasten thee—

Milton.

Bacon uses the word in the singular. "Make love keep quarter."

9. On board of ships, *quarters* signifies the stations or places where the officers and men are posted in action. Pipe all hands to quarters.

10. In *military affairs*, the remission or sparing of the life of a captive or an enemy when in one's power; mercy granted by a conqueror to his enemy, when no longer able to defend himself. In desperate encounters, men will sometimes neither ask nor give quarter. The barbarous practice of giving no quarter to soldiers in a fortress taken by assault, is nearly obsolete.

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them quarter for their lives, if they would give up the castle.

Clarendon.

Lambs at the mercy of wolves must expect no quarter.

L'Estrange.

11. Treatment shown to an enemy; indulgence.

To the young, if you give tolerable quarter, you indulge them in idleness and ruin them. [Rarely used.]

Codier.

12. Friendship; amity; concord. [Not in use.]

13. In the slaughter house, one limb of a quadruped by the adjoining parts; or one fourth part of the carcase of a quadruped, including a limb; as a fore quarter, or hind quarter.

14. In the menage, the quarters of a horse's foot are the sides of the coffin, between the toe and the beel. False quarters are a cleft in the horn of the hoof, extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder, one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be quarter-cast.

15. In a siege, quarters are the encampment on one of the principal passages round the place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys.

16. In seminaries of learning, a fourth part of the year, or three months. Tuition and board at twenty five dollars the quarter. This is a moderate quarter bill.

17. The quarter of a ship, is the part of a ship's side which lies towards the stern, or the part between the utmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern, where it is terminated by the quarter-pieces.

18. In heraldry, one of the parts or members of the first division of a coat that is divided into four parts.

On the quarter, in seamen's language, is a point in the horizon considerably abaft the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.

Quarter-bill, among seamen, is a list containing the different stations where the officers and crew are to take post in time of action, and the names of the men assigned to each.

Quarter-cloths, long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

Quarter-deck, that part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the mainmast. But in some kinds of vessels, the quarter-deck does not extend to the mainmast, but is raised above the main deck.

Quarter-gallery, a sort of balcony on the quarters of a ship.

Quarter-raising, narrow milled planks, reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway, serving as a fence to the quarter-deck.

Quarter-master, in an army, an officer whose business is to attend to the quarters for the soldiers, their provisions, fuel, forage, &c.; in the navy, an officer who assists the mates in their duties, in stowing the hold, coiling the cables, attending the stowage, and keeping time by the watch glasses.

Quarter-master-general, in military affairs, is an officer whose duty is to mark the marches and encampments of an army, the haul-quarters, the place for the artillery, and procure supplies of provisions and forage, &c.

Quarter-staff, a long staff borne by foresters and park-keepers, as a badge of office and a weapon.

2. A staff of defense.

Dryden.

Quarter-sessions, in England, a general court held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county, with jurisdiction to try and determine felonies and trespasses; but capital offences are seldom or never tried in this court. *Blackstone.*

Quarter-round, in architecture, the echinus or ovolo.

Quar-quarter, the tent or mansion of the commander in chief of an army.

QUARTER, v. t. To divide into four equal parts.

2. To divide; to separate into parts.

3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments. *Shak.*
The sailors *quarter'd* heaven. *Dryden.*

4. To station soldiers for lodging; as, to *quarter* troops in the city or among the inhabitants, or on the inhabitants.

5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.

They mean this night in Sardis to be *quarter'd*. *Shak.*

6. To die. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

The coat of Beauchamp—*quartered* by the end of Bedford. *Peacock.*

QUARTER, v. i. To lodge; to leave a temporary residence. The general *quarters* at a hotel in Church street.

QUARTERAGE, n. A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*

QUARTER-DAY, n. The day that completes three months, the quarter of a year; the day when quarterly payments are made of rent or interest. *Spectator.*

QUARTERED, pp. Divided into four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts; lodged; stationed for lodging.

QUARTERING, ppr. Dividing into quarters or into distinct parts; stationing for lodgings.

QUARTERING, n. A station. *Mountagu.*

2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers.

3. The division of a shield containing many coats. *Ashmole.*

QUARTERLY, a. Containing or consisting of a fourth part; as *quarterly* seasons.

2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year; as *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* visitation or examination. The secretary requires *quarterly* returns from his officers.

QUARTERLY, adv. Once in a quarter of a year. The returns are made *quarterly*.

QUARTERN, n. The fourth part of a pint; a gill.

QUARTER, n. An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, ninety degrees, or three signs. *Harris. Dryden.*

QUARTO, n. [*L. quartus.*] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves.

QUARTO, a. Denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet makes four leaves.

QUARTZ, n. quartz. [*G. quartz.*] A species of silicious minerals, of various colors, white, gray, reddish, yellowish or brownish; commonly amorphous, and frequently crystallized. The subspecies and varieties are numerous. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

QUARTZ, a. Pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz. [*Quartz* is the regular adjective, and *quartzose* and *quartzous* may be dispensed with.]

QUASS, n. In *Russia*, a drink of common domestic use; being a liquor prepared from pollard, meal and bread, or from meal and malt, by an acid fermentation. *Tooke.*

QUASH, v. t. [*Sax. cwasan; D. kwetsen; G. quetschen; Fr. casser; It. squassare; L. quasso, quatio.* Class Gs. No. 17. 28. 60. 68. and Class Gd. No. 38. 76 See *Squeeze.*]

1. Properly, to beat down or beat in pieces; to crush.

The whales Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels, *quash'd*. *Waller.*

2. To crush; to subdue; as, to *quash* a rebellion. *Addison.*

3. In *law*, to abate, annul, overthrow or make void; as, to *quash* an indictment. He prays judgment of the writ or declaration that the same may be *quashed*. *Blackstone.*

QUASH, v. i. To be shaken with a noise. *Sharp.*

QUASH, n. A species of cucurbit; but in *America* pronounced *squash*; so called probably from its softness. [See the Verb.]

QUASH'ED, ppr. Crushed; subdued; abated.

QUASHING, ppr. Crushing; subduing; abating.

QUASSATION, n. [*L. quassatio.*] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken. *Gayton.*

QUASSIA, n. A plant, or rather a genus of plants of three species, the *amara, sinararoba*, and *excoleta* or *polygama*, natives of South America and of some of the isles of the West Indies, and possessing valuable medicinal qualities. *Encyc.*

QUAT, n. A pustule or pimple. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

QUATER-COUSINS, n. ka'ter-cuzns. [*L. quatuor, four, and consin.*]

Those within the first four degrees of kindred. *Skinner.*

QUATERN, a. [*L. quaterni, four, from quatuor, four.*]

Consisting of four; fourfold; growing by fours; as *quatern* leaves. *Marty.*

QUATERNARY, n. [*L. quaternarius, from quatuor, four.*]

The number four. *Boyle.*

QUATERNARY, a. Consisting of four. *Gregory.*

QUATERNION, n. [*L. quaternio, from quatuor, four.*]

1. The number four. *Milton.*

2. A file of four soldiers. Acts xii.

QUATERNION, v. t. To divide into files or companies. *Milton.*

QUATERNITY, n. [*supra.*] The number four. *Brown.*

QUATRAIN, n. [*Fr. from quatre, L. quatuor, four.*]

A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. *Dryden.*

QUAVE, for quaver, is not used.

QUAVEHIRE, for quagaire, is not used.

QUAVER, v. i. [*W. cwelhaue, to quaver, to trill; Sp. quiebro, a musical shake or trill;*

quiebra, a break, fracture, failure. It coincides in elements with *quibble, quiver, wobble, wobble.* The primary sense is to move, hence to break, applied to motion and sound. See *Quaver* and *Fibrate.*

1. To shake the voice; to utter or form sound with rapid vibrations, as in singing; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice. *Bacon.*

2. To tremble; to vibrate. The finger—moved with a *quavering* motion. *Newton.*

QUAVER, n. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music. *Addison.*

2. A note and measure of time in music, equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve.

QUAVERED, a. or pp. Distributed into quavers. *Hurnar.*

QUAVERER, n. A warbler.

QUAVERING, ppr. Shaking the voice or the sound of an instrument.

QUAVERING, n. The act of shaking the voice, or of making rapid vibrations of sound on an instrument of music.

QUAY, n. ke. [*Fr. quai; D. kaai; Arn. que; Ir. crigh.* If this word is radically the same as *key*, the sense is that which fastens or secures. Class Cg or Gk.]

A key; a mole or wharf, constructed in harbors for securing vessels and receiving goods unladen or to be shipped on board.

QUAY, v. t. To furnish with quays. *J. Barlow.*

QUEACH, n. A thick bushy plot. *Obs.*

QUEACH, v. i. To stir; to move. *Obs.* [See *Quick.*]

QUEACHY, a. [*from queach.*] Shaking; moving, yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground.

The *queachy* fens. *Dryden.*

Godwin's *queachy* sands. *Id.*

[This word is still in use in New England, and if the word is from the root of *quick*, we recognize the application of it in *quicksand.*]

2. **Thick; bushy.** [*Not in use.*] *Cockeram.*

QUEAN, n. [*Sax. cwean or cwen, a woman.* See *Queen.*]

A worthless woman; a slut; a strumpet. [*Not in common use.*] *Dryden. Steif.*

QUEASINESS, n. s as z. [*from queasy.*] Nausea; qualmsiveness; inclination to vomit.

QUEASY, a. s as z. [*allied perhaps to the W. cwady, [Lhuyd.] Corn. huetzka, Arn. chueda or hueda, to vomit.* Class Gs. No. 19. Class Gd. No. 54.]

1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit. *Shak.*

2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate. *Dryden.*

3. Causing nausea; as a *queasy* question. *Shak.*

QUECK, v. i. [*G. quackeln, to quack, to be unsettled, to flinch.*]

To shrink; to flinch. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

QUEEN, n. [*Sax. cwean or cwen, Goth. quins, quens, Dan. quinde, Sw. qvina, a woman; Sans. kanya. Qu. Ir. caine and Gr. qvny.*]

1. The consort of a king; a *queen consort*.

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a *queen-regent*; as Elizabeth, *queen of England*; Mary, *queen of Scotland*.
3. The sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive.

A hive of bees cannot subsist without a *queen*.
Encyc.

Queen of the meadows, meadow sweet, a plant of the genus *Spirea*.
Lec.

QUEEN, *v. i.* To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen. *Shak.*

QUEEN-APPLE, *n.* A kind of apple, so called.
Mortimer.

QUEEN-DOWAGER, *n.* The widow of a king.

QUEEN-GOLD, *n.* A royal duty or revenue belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.

QUEENING, *n.* An apple.
Mortimer.

QUEENLIKE, *a.* Resembling a queen.
Dryden.

QUEENLY, *a.* Like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.

QUEER, *a.* [G. *quer*, cross, oblique, traverse; *querkopf*, a queer fellow; *querlen*, to twirl.] The primary sense is probably to twirl.

Odd; singular; hence, whimsical.
Spectator.

QUEERLY, *adv.* In an odd or singular manner.

QUEERNESS, *n.* Oddity; singularity; particularly, [A familiar, not an elegant word.]

QUEEST, *n.* A ring dove, a species of pigeon.
Todd.

QUENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *quench*.
Gower.

QUELL, *v. t.* [Sax. *quellan*, to kill; Dan. *quell*, to stifle, suffocate, choke, stop, quell, gall, tease, torment, vex; Sw. *quellja*, id.; G. *quelen*.] The primary sense is to stop, to press or force down, and thus cause action or motion to cease.

1. To crush; to subdue; to cause to cease; as, to *quell* an insurrection or sedition.
2. To quiet; to allay; to reduce to peace; as, to *quell* the tumult of the soul.
3. To subdue; to reduce.

This *quell'd* her pride.
Dryden.

QUELL, *v. i.* To die; to abate.
Spenser.

QUELL, *n.* Murder. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

QUELL'ED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued; quieted.

QUELLER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues.
Shak.

QUELL'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; reducing to peace.

QUELQUE-CHOSE, *n.* *keek-shoes*. [Fr. something.]

A trifle; a kickshaw.
Donne.

QUEME, *v. t.* [Sax. *cueman*.] To please. [Obs.] *Spenser.*

QUENCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *cuencan*.] To extinguish; to put out; as, to *quench* flame.

2. To still; to quiet; to repress; as, to *quench* a passion or emotion.
Shak.

3. To allay or extinguish; as, to *quench* thirst.

4. To destroy.
Davies.

5. To check; to stifle; as, to *quench* the spirit. 1 Thess. v.

QUENCH, *v. i.* To cool; to become cool. *Do not think, in time*
She will not *quench*?
[Not in use.] *Shak.*

QUENCHABLE, *a.* That may be quenched or extinguished. *Sherwood.*

QUENCH'ED, *pp.* Extinguished; allayed; repressed.

QUENCH'ER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.

QUENCH'ING, *ppr.* Extinguishing; quieting; stifling; repressing.

QUENCH'LESS, *a.* That cannot be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable; as *quenchless* fire or fury. *Shak. Crashaw.*

QUERCITRON, *n.* [L. *quercus*, an oak.] The bark of the yellow oak, used in dyeing.

QUER'ELLE, *n.* [L. *querela*; Fr. *querelle*.] A complaint to a court. [Not in use. See *Audita querela*.] *Ayliffe.*

QUER'ENT, *n.* [L. *querens, queror*, to complain.]

The complainant; the plaintiff. [Not in use.]

QUER'ENT, *n.* [L. *querens, queror*, to inquire.] An inquirer. [Not much used.] *Aubrey.*

QUERIMONIOUS, *a.* [L. *querimonia*, complaint, from *queror*.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

QUERIMONIOUSLY, *adv.* With complain; querulously.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to complain; a complaining temper.

QUERIST, *n.* [from L. *queror*, to inquire.] One who inquires or asks questions.

QUERK. [See *Quirk*.] *Swift.*

QUERK'EN'ED, *a.* Choked. [Illegitimate]

QUERL, *v. t.* [G. *querlen*.] To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil; as, to *querl* a cord, thread or rope. [This is a legitimate English word, in common use in New England. It may be a dialectical variation of *wirld*, Dan. *hvirel*, and *twirl*.]

QUERN, *n.* [Sax. *cygnr, cawora*; Goth. *quern*; D. *kwern*; Dan. *qern*; Sw. *qvarn*.] Qu. *W. cygnr*, a quick motion, a whirl.

A hand-mill for grinding grain; a mill, the stone of which was turned by hand, used before the invention of windmills and watermills.

QUERPO, *n.* [Sp. *cuervo*, the body, L. *corpus*; Sp. *en cuerpo de camisa*, half dressed, having on a shirt only.] *Shak.*

A waistcoat or garment close to the body.
Dryden.

QUERQUEDULE, *n.* [L. *querquedula*.] An aquatic fowl, a species of teal of the genus *Anas*.
Encyc.

QUERRY, *n.* A groom. [See *Equerry*.]

QUERULOUS, *a.* [L. *querulus*, from *queror*, to complain. See *Querrel*.]

1. Complaining, or habitually complaining; disposed to murmur; as a *querulous* man or people.
Hooker.

2. Expressing complaint; as a *querulous* tone of voice.
Young.

QUERULOUSLY, *adv.* In a complaining manner.

QUERULOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.

QUERRY, *n.* [from L. *quere*, imperative of *quero*; perhaps Ch. Heb. *קרי* to seek, to search, to inquire; *קרי* id.; Ar. *ك*,

karau, to follow, to seek. Class Gr. No. 51. 53. 55. The sense is to press on, to follow, to urge.]

A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved.

I will conclude by proposing some *queries*.
Newton.

QUERY, *v. i.* To ask a question or questions.

Each prompt to *query*, answer and debate.
Pope.

QUERY, *v. t.* To seek; to inquire; as, *query* the sum or amount; *query* the motive or the fact.

2. To examine by questions. *Gayton.*

3. To doubt of.

QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *quite*, for *queste*; L. *quero, quæsto*.] As the letter *r* is rarely changed into *s*, perhaps the L. *quæsti, quæstus*, may be from the root of *quæso*, *W. cristare*, to seek, to endeavor, *cais*, effort

See Class Gr. No. 35.]

1. The act of seeking; search; as, to *rove* in *quest* of game; to go in *quest* of a lost child; in *quest* of property, &c.

2. Inquest; a jury. [Not used.] *Milton. Shak.*

3. Searchers, collectively. [Not used.] *Shak.*

4. Inquiry; examination. [Not used.] *Shak.*

5. Request; desire; solicitation.
God not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an unchar'd hope or passion. *Herbert.*

QUEST, *v. i.* To go in search. [Not used.]

QUEST, *v. t.* To search or seek for.
Herbert.

QUESTANT, *n.* [supra.] A seeker. [Not used.] *Shak.*

QUESTION, *n.* *ques'thun*. [Fr. Sp. *question*; L. *quæstio*. See *Quest*.]

1. The act of asking; an interrogatory; as, to examine by *question* and answer.

2. That which is asked; something proposed which is to be solved by answer. What is the *question*?

3. Inquiry; disposition; discussion.
It is to be put to *question*, whether it is lawful for christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the propagation of the faith.

4. Dispute or subject of debate.
There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews, about purifying John iii.

5. Doubt; controversy; dispute. The story is true beyond all *question*.
This does not bring their truth in *question*.
Locke.

6. Trial; examination; judicial trial or inquiry.
Of the hope and the resurrection of the dead I am called in *question*. Acts xxiii. xxiv.

7. Examination by torture.
Blackstone. Ayliffe.

8. Endeavor; effort; act of seeking. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

9. In logic, a proposition stated by way of interrogation.

In *question*, in debate; in the course of examination or discussion; as, the matter or point in *question*.

QUEST'ION, *v. i.* To ask a question or questions; to inquire by interrogatory or proposition to be answered.
He that *questioneth* much, shall learn much.
Bacon.

2. To debate by interrogatories. *Shak.*
QUEST'ION, *v. t.* To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories; as, to *question* a witness.
 2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of.
 And most we *question* what we most desire.

Prior.
 3. To have no confidence in; to treat as doubtful. If a man is frustrated in his designs, his prudence is *questioned*.
QUESTIONABLE, *a.* That may be questioned; doubtful; uncertain; disputable. The deed is of *questionable* authority.
 It is *questionable* whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *Baker.*

2. Suspicious; liable to be doubted or disputed; liable to suspicion. His veracity is *questionable*.
 Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape, That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*

QUESTIONABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being doubtful, questionable or suspicious.
QUESTIONARY, *a.* Inquiring; asking questions; as *questionary* epistles. *Pope.*
QUEST'IONED, *pp.* Interrogated; examined by questions.
 2. Doubted; disputed.
QUEST'IONER, *n.* One that asks questions; an inquirer.
QUEST'IONING, *pp.* Interrogating; calling in question; doubting.
QUEST'IONIST, *n.* A questioner; an inquirer. *Hall.*

QUESTIONLESS, *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly. *Haleigh.*
QUESTMAN, *n.* A starter of lawsuits or prosecutions. *[Not used.] Bacon.*
QUESTOR, *n.* [*L. questor.* See *Quest* and *Query*.]
 In Roman antiquity, an officer who had the management of the public treasure; and the receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.
QUESTORSHIP, *n.* The office of a questor or Roman treasurer.

2. The term of a questor's office.
QUEST'TRIST, *n.* A seeker; a pursuer. *[Not in use.] Shak.*
QUESTUARY, *a.* Studios of profit. *Brown.*
QUESTUARY, *n.* One employed to collect profits. *Taylor.*

QUEUE. [See *Cue*.]
QUIB, *n.* [*W. cwip*, a flirt, a quirk, or *gwib*, a quack course or turn; *cwipiae*, to move quickly, to whip; as we say, he *whipped* round the corner.]
 A sauciness; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

QUIBBLE, *n.* [It seems to be from the root of *quib*, supra, *W. cwipiae*, to turn or move rapidly, or *gwibiau*, to wander. See *Habble*.]
 1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a cavil; a pretense; as, to answer a sound argument by *quibbles*.
Quirks and *quibbles* have no place in the seat of after truth. *Halls.*

2. A pun; a low conceit.
QUIBBLER, *v. t.* To evade the point in question, or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, caviling or any conceit; to trifle in argument or discourse. *L'Estrange.*

2. To pun.

QUIBLER, *n.* One who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or cavils.
 2. A punster.
QUICK, *v. t.* [*Sax. cwic*, alive; *cwiccian*, to vivify.]
 To stir; to move. *[Not in use.] Spenser.*
QUICK, *a.* [*Sax. cwic*, living, alive; *D. kwik*; *G. quick*; *Dan. quik*; *Sw. quick*. *Qu. W. cig*, *Arm. cig*, flesh. If *q* is a dialectical prefix, as I suppose, this word coincides with the *L. vigeo*, *rego*, and *vig*, *reg*, radical, coincide with *ueg*. Now the Dutch call a wagtail, *kwikstaart*.]
 1. Primarily, alive; living; opposed to *dead* or *unanimated*; as *quick* flesh. *Levi. xiii.*
 The Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the *quick* and the *dead*. *2 Tim. iv.*
 [In this sense, the word is obsolete, except in some compounds or in particular phrases.]
 2. Swift; hasty; done with celerity; as *quick* dispatch.
 3. Speedy; done or occurring in a short time; as a *quick* return of profits.
 Off he to her his charge of *quick* return Repeated. *Milton.*

4. Active; brisk; nimble; prompt; ready. He is remarkably *quick* in his motions. He is a man of *quick* parts.
 5. Moving with rapidity or celerity; as *quick* time in music.
Quick with child, pregnant with a living child. *Blackstone.*
QUICK, *adv.* Nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily; without delay; as, run *quick*; be *quick*.
 If we consider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*
 2. Soon; in a short time; without delay. Go, and return *quick*.
QUICK, *n.* [*Sw. griga*, a heifer; *Dan. qvæg*, cattle; that is, living.]
 1. A living animal. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
 2. The living flesh; sensible parts; as penetrating to the *quick*; stung to the *quick*. *Bacon. Dryden.*
 3. Living shrubs or trees; as a ditch or bank set with *quick*. *Mortimer.*
QUICK, *v. t.* [*Sax. cwiccian*.] To revive; to make alive. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
QUICK, *v. t.* To become alive. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

QUICK-BEAM, *n.* A tree, the wild **QUICKEN-TREE**, *n.* sorb, a species of wild ash. *Mortimer.*
 The *Sorbus aucuparia*, or mountain ash, a species of service tree. *Lee.*
QUICKEN, *v. t.* *quik* *n.* [*Sax. cwiccian*; *Dan. qvæg*.]
 1. Primarily, to make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state. *Rom. iv.*
 Hence flocks and herds, and men and beasts and fowls.
 With breath are *quicken'd*, and attract their souls. *Dryden.*
 2. To make alive in a spiritual sense; to communicate a principle of grace to.
 You hath he *quicken'd*, who were dead in trespasses and sins. *Eph. ii.*
 3. To hasten; to accelerate; as, to *quicken* motion, speed or flight.
 4. To sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate; to incite; as, to *quicken* the appetite or taste; to *quicken* desires. *South. Tatler.*

5. To revive; to cheer; to reinvigorate; to refresh by new supplies of comfort or grace. *Ps. cxix.*
QUICKEN, *v. i.* *quik* *n.* To become alive. The heart is the first part that *quicken*s, and the last that dies. *Roy.*
 2. To move with rapidity or activity. And keener lightning *quicken*s in her eye. *Pope.*

QUICKENED, *pp.* Made alive; revived; vivified; reinvigorated.
 2. Accelerated; hastened.
 3. Stimulated; incited.
QUICKENER, *n.* One who revives, vivifies, or communicates life.
 2. That which reinvigorates.
 3. That which accelerates motion or increases activity. *More.*
QUICKENING, *pp.* Giving life; accelerating; inciting.
QUICK-EYED, *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.
QUICK-GRASS. [See *Quitch-grass*.]
QUICK-LIME, *n.* [See *Lime*.] Any calcareous substance deprived of its fixed or carbonic air, or an earthy substance calcined; as chalk, limestone, oyster-shells, &c.; unslacked lime. Calcareous stones and shells are reduced to quicklime by being subjected for a considerable time to intense heat, which expels the carbonic and aqueous matter.
QUICKLY, *adv.* Speedily; with haste or celerity.
 2. Soon; without delay.
QUICK-MATCH, *n.* [See *Match*.] A combustible preparation formed of cotton strands dipped in a boiling composition of white vinegar, saltpeter and meal powder; used by artillerymen. *Encyc.*
QUICKNESS, *n.* Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity; as the *quickness* of motion. 2. Activity; briskness; promptness; as the *quickness* of the imagination or wit. *Watson. Dryden.*
 3. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility; as *quickness* of sensation. *Locke.*
 4. Sharpness; pungency. *Mortimer.*
QUICK SAND, *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure, loose sand abounding with water. *Dryden.*
 2. Unsolid ground. *Addison.*
QUICK-SCENTED, *a.* Having an acute perception by the nose; of an acute smell.
QUICK SET, *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge. *Evelyn.*
QUICK SET, *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence; as, to *quicks* a ditch. *Mortimer.*
QUICK-SIGHTED, *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; *quick* to see or discern. *Locke. Bradley.*
QUICK-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* Quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern. *Locke.*
QUICK-SILVER, *n.* [that is, living silver, *argentum vivum*, so called from its fluidity.] Mercury, a metal found both native and in the state of ore, in mines, in various parts of the world, and so remarkably fusible as to be congealable only with the intense cold indicated by 32° or 40° below zero, on Fahrenheit's thermometer. It is the heaviest of the metals, next to platinum and gold. It is used in various arts and in medicine.

QUICK/SILVERED, *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver. *Newton.*

QUICK-WITTED, *a.* Having ready wit. *Shak.*

QUID, *n.* A vulgar pronunciation of *quid*, as a *quid* of tobacco.

QUIDAM, *n.* [L.] Somebody. [*Not in use.*]

QUID DANY, *n.* [G. *quitte*, a quince; L. *cydonium*.]

Marmalade; a confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

QUID DATIVE, *a.* Constituting the essence of a thing. *Encyc.*

QUID DIT, *n.* [L. *quidlibet*, or Fr. *quid dit*.] A subtily; an equivocation. [*Not in use.*]

QUID DITY, *n.* [L. *quid*, what.] A barbarous term used in school philosophy for *essence*, that unknown and undefinable something which constitutes its peculiar nature, or answers the question, *quid est?* The essence of a thing constitutes a *late quid*, such a thing as it is, and not another. *Encyc.*

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question. *Camden.*

QUID NENG, *n.* [L. what now.] One who is curious to know every thing that passes; one who knows or pretends to know all occurrences. *Tatler.*

Quid pro quo, [L.] in law, an equivalent; something given or done for another thing; mutual consideration and performance.

QUIESCE, *v. i.* *quiesc.* [L. *quiesco*.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound.

QUIESCENCE, } *n.* [L. *quiescens*, *quiesco*.]
QUIESCENCY, } See *Quiet*.

1. Rest; repose; state of a thing without motion. *Glanville.*

2. Rest of the mind; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion.

3. Silence; the having no sound; as of a letter.

QUIESCENT, *a.* [L. *quiescens*.] Resting; being in a state of repose; still; not moving; as a *quiescent* body or fluid. *Newton.*

2. Not ruffled with passion; unagitated; in the mind.

3. Silent; not sounded; having no sound; as a *quiescent* letter. Sow, mow, with *no quiescent*; say, day, with a *quiescent*.

QUIESCENT, *n.* A silent letter. *M. Stuart.*

QUIET, *a.* [Fr. *quiet*, L. *quietus*, It. *quieto*, quiet; *quietare*, to pacify, and *quietare*, to quiet, and to acquit, to quit; Sp. *quieto*, quiet; *quietar*, to appose; *quedo*, quiet, and *quedar*, to stop, to leave, to quit; Port. *queto*, quiet; *quedo*, a fall, declivity; *quedo*, quiet. *Quiet* and *quit* seem to belong to one radix.]

1. Still; being in a state of rest; not moving. *Judg. xvi.*

2. Still; free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested; as a *quiet* life. *Shak.*

In his days the land was *quiet* ten years. *2 Chron. xiv.*

3. Pen case; not turbulent; not giving offense; but exciting controversy, disorder or trouble; mild; meek; contented.

The ornament of a neck and *quiet* spirit. *1 Pet. iii. 1 Thess. iv.*

4. Calm; not agitated by wind; as a *quiet* sea or atmosphere.

5. Smooth; unruffled. *Shak.*

6. Undisturbed; unmolested; as the *quiet* possession or enjoyment of an estate. *Blackstone.*

7. Not crying; not restless; as a *quiet* child.

QUIFET, *n.* [L. *quies*.] Rest; repose; stillness; the state of a thing not in motion.

2. Tranquility; freedom from disturbance or alarm; civil or political repose. Our country enjoys *quief*.

3. Peace; security. *Judg. xviii.*

QUIFET, *v. t.* To stop motion; to still; to reduce to a state of rest; as, to *quief* corporeal motion. *Locke.*

2. To calm; to appease; to pacify; to lull; to tranquillize; as, to *quief* the soul when agitated; to *quief* the passions; to *quief* the clamors of a nation; to *quief* the disorders of a city or town.

3. To allay; to suppress; as, to *quief* pain or grief.

QUIETED, *pp.* Made still; calmed; pacified.

QUIETER, *n.* The person or thing that quiets.

QUIETING, *ppr.* Reducing to rest or stillness; appeasing; tranquillizing.

QUIETISM, *n.* Peace or tranquility of mind; apathy; dispassion; indisturbance; inaction. In history, *quietism* is the system of the quietists, who maintained that religion consists in the internal rest or recollection of the mind, employed in contemplating God and submitting to his will.

QUIETIST, *n.* One of a sect of mystics, originated by Molino, a Spanish priest, who maintained the principles of quietism. *Encyc.*

QUIETLY, *adv.* In a quiet state; without motion; in a state of rest; as, to lie or sit *quietly*.

2. Without tumult, alarm, dispute or disturbance; peaceably; as, to live *quietly*.

3. Calmly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently. Submit *quietly* to unavoidable evils.

QUIETNESS, *n.* A state of rest; stillness.

2. Calm; tranquility; as the *quietness* of the ocean or atmosphere.

3. Freedom from agitation or emotion; calmness; coolness; as the *quietness* of the mind.

4. Freedom from disturbance, disorder or commotion; peace; tranquility; as the *quietness* of a city or state.

QUIETSOME, *a.* Calm; still; undisturbed. [*Not in use.*]

QUIETUDE, *n.* [Fr.] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquility. *Wotton.*

QUIETUS, *n.* [L.] Rest; repose; death; hence, a final discharge or acquaintance; that which silences chains. *Shak.*

QUILL, *n.* [Fr. *quille*, a reed or quill; Corn. *culan*; L. *calamus*; W. *calav*; probably a shoot.]

1. The large strong feather of a goose or other large fowl; used much for writing-pens. Hence,

2. The instrument of writing; as the proper subject of *this quill*. *Wotton.*

3. The spine or prickle of a porcupine. *Encyc.*

4. A piece of small reed or other hollow plant, on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof of cloth. *Spenser.*

5. The instrument with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments. *Dryden.*

To carry a good quill, to write well.

QUILL, *v. t.* To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds; as a woolen stuff *quilled*.

[In the United States, this word is generally, if not universally, pronounced *quilled*.]

QUILLET, *n.* [L. *quidlibet*, what you please.]

Subtily; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant. [*Not much used.*]

QUILT, *n.* [It. *coltre*; L. *culcita*; Ir. *culcha*, a bed-tick, a bed; Port. Sp. *colcha*; Sp. *colchar*, *acolchar*, to quilt; perhaps from uniting, gathering or holding.]

A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton or other substance between two cloths and sewing them together; as beds covered with magnificent quilts. *Arbuthnot.*

QUILT, *v. t.* To stitch together two pieces of cloth with some soft and warm substance between them; as a *quilted* bed-cover; a *quilted* coat. *Dryden.*

2. To sew in the manner of a quilt.

QUILTED, *pp.* Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft substance between them.

QUILTING, *ppr.* Stitching together, as two cloths, with some soft substance between them.

QUILTING, *n.* The act of forming a quilt.

In *New England*, the act of quilting by a collection of females who bestow their labor gratuitously to aid a female friend, and conclude with an entertainment.

QUINARY, *a.* [L. *quinarus*, from *quinque*, five.] Consisting of five; as a *quinary* number. *Boyle.*

QUINATE, *a.* [from L. *quinque*.] In botany, a *quinate* leaf is a sort of digitate leaf having five leaflets on a petiole. *Martyn. Lec.*

QUINCE, *n.* *quins*. [Fr. *coin* or *coing*; Arm. *aval-coing*, the corned apple or wedge-apple; G. *quille* or *quittenapfel*, which seems to be a different word, and rather allied to the L. *cydonius*.]

The fruit of the *Pyrus cydonia*, so named from *Cydonia*, a town of Crete, famous for abounding with this fruit. One species of this fruit is of an oblong shape, from which probably it has its French name.

QUINCE, } *n.* The tree which pro-
QUINCE-FREE, } duces the quince.

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angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys.

QUINDECAGON, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gonia*, angle.]

In *geometry*, a plain figure with fifteen sides, and fifteen angles. *Encyc.*

QUINDECIMVIR, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, man.]

In *Roman history*, one of a collection or body of fifteen magistrates, whose business was to preside over the sacrifices. *Encyc.*

QUINDECIM VIRATE, *n.* The body of fifteen magistrates, or their office. *Encyc.*

QUININA, *f. n.* In *pharmacy*, a substance

QUININE, *f. n.* prepared from yellow bark (cinchona cordifolia), possessing in a concentrated form, the tonic virtues of the bark, and capable of forming salts with acids. One of these, the sulphate of quinine, is much employed in intermittent fevers and other diseases, where powerful tonics are required.

QUINQUAGESIMA, *n.* [L. *fifty*.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday. *Encyc.*

QUINQUANGULAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, angle.] Having five angles or corners. *Woodw.*

QUINQUARTICULAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *articulus*, article.] Consisting of five articles. [Little used.] *Sanders.*

QUINQUECAPSULAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *capsula*, a little chest.]

In *botany*, having five capsules to a flower; as a *quinquecapsular* pericarp. *Martyn.*

QUINQUEDENTATE, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *dentatus*, toothed; *dens*, tooth.]

In *botany*, five-toothed.

QUINQUEFARIOUS, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and probably Sax. *faran*, to go, Eng. *to fare*, or from the root of *vary*.] In *botany*, opening into five parts. *Lec.*

QUINQUEFID, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *findo*, to split.]

In *botany*, five-cleft; cut into five segments with linear sinuses and straight margins; as a leaf. *Martyn.*

QUINQUEFOLIATE, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *folium*, leaf.] Having five leaves. *Johnson.*

QUINQUELITERAL, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of five letters. *M. Stuart.*

QUINQUELOBATE, *f. a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *lobus*, lobe.]

Five-lobed; divided to the middle into five distinct parts with convex margins. *Martyn.*

QUINQUELOCULAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *loculus*, a cell.]

Five-celled; having five cells; as a pericarp. *Martyn.*

QUINQUENNIAL, *a.* [L. *quinquennalis*, *quinquennis*; *quinque*, five, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years. *Potter.*

QUINQUEPARTITE, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *partitus*, divided.]

1. Divided into five parts almost to the base. *Martyn.*

2. Consisting of two parts.

QUINQUEREM, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *remus*, oar.]

A galley having five seats or rows of oars.

QUINQUEVALVE, *f. a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *valva*, valve.] Having five valves, as a pericarp.

QUINQUEVALVULAR, *f. a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *valva*, valve.] Having five valves, as a pericarp.

QUINQUEVIR, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *vir*, man.] One of an order of five priests in Rome.

QUINSEY, *n. s. s. z.* [corrupted from Fr. *esquinancie*, *esquinancie*; It. *esquinanzia*; Sp. *esquinancia*.]

1. An inflammation of the throat; a species of angina which renders respiration difficult, or intercepts it.

2. An inflammation of the fauces, particularly of the tonsils. *Hooper.*

QUINT, *n.* [from L. *quintus*, fifth, Fr. *quinie*.] A set or sequence of five; as in *piquet*.

QUINTAIN, *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*.] A post with a turning top. *Shak.*

QUINTAL, *n.* [Fr. *quintal*; It. *quintale*; from the root of L. *centum*, a hundred.] A hundred pounds in weight; or a weight of that number of pounds; sometimes written and pronounced *kentle*.

QUINTESENCE, *n.* [L. *quinta* essential, *in essence*.]

In *alchemy*, the fifth or last and highest essence of power in a natural body. Hence,

2. An extract from any thing, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity.

Let there be light, said God; and forthwith light

Ethereal, first of things, *quintessence* pure. Sprung from the deep. *Milton.*

3. In *chemistry*, a preparation consisting of the essential oil of a vegetable substance, mixed and incorporated with spirit of wine.

4. The pure essential part of a thing. *Hakewill.*

I have followed Bailey and Ash and our general usage in the accentuation of this word. Jameson has done the same. The accent on the first syllable is very unnatural. *Encyc.*

QUINTESENTIAL, *a.* Consisting of *quintessence*.

QUINTILE, *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth.] The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72 degrees.

QUINTIN, *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*, W. *quintan*, a lymanal game.]

An upright post on the top of which turned a cross piece, on one end of which was fixed a broad board, and on the other a sand bag. The play was to tilt or ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass without being struck by the sand bag behind. *B. Jonson.*

QUINTUPLE, *a.* [L. *quintuplus*, fivefold; *quintus* and *plico*.]

Fivefold; containing five times the amount. *Grant.*

QUIP, *n.* [W. *crip*, a quick firm or turn; *crip*, to move briskly, to whip; as we say, to *crip* v and a corner in running.]

A smart sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort. *Milton. Shak.*

QUIP, *v. t.* To taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort. *Answorth.*

QUIP, *v. t.* To scoff. *Sidney.*

QUIRE, *n.* [Fr. *choeur*; It. *coro*; L. *chorus*. Gr. *choros*.]

1. A body of singers; a chorus. [See *Chorus* and *Choir*.] *Milton.*

2. The part of a church where the service is sung.

QUIRE, *n.* [Qu. from the root of *chorus*, or from Fr. *cabier*, a sheet of paper, or rather a book of loose sheets.]

A collection of paper consisting of twenty four sheets, each having a single fold.

QUIRE, *v. t.* To sing in concert or chorus. *Shak.*

QUIRISTER, *n.* One that sings in concert; more generally, the leader of a cure, particularly in divine service; a chorister. But in America, this word is little used and vulgar. The word used is *chorister*.

QUIRTATION, *n.* [L. *quiritatio*, from *quiritis*, from *quere*.] A crying for help. [Not used.] *Ep. Hall.*

QUIRK, *n.* [from the root of W. *quyrk*, a sudden start or turn, craft, deceit; *quyrn*, a whirl.]

1. Literally, a turn; a starting from the point or line; hence, an artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; as the quirk of a peevish paroxysm. *L'Estrange.*

2. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm; as a quirk of joy or grief. *Shak.*

3. A smart taunt or retort.

I may chance to have some odd quirks and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shak.*

4. A slight conceit or quibble. *Watts.*

5. A flight of fancy. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

6. An irregular air; as light quirks of music. *Pope.*

7. In *building*, a piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, as to make a court or yard, &c. *Encyc.*

QUIRKISH, *a.* Consisting of quirks, turns, quibbles or artful evasions. *Barrow.*

2. Resembling a quirk

QUIRRELL, *n.* The Indian ferret, an animal of the weasel kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

QUIT, *v. t.* pret. and pp. quit or quitted. [Fr. *quitter*; It. *quitare* and *chitare*; Port. *sp. quitar*; D. *quyten*; G. *quittren*; Dan. *quithor*; Sw. *quitta*; W. *gadu* and *gadaw*; to quit; Ir. *cead*, leave; *cutighim*, to requite. This is the L. *cedo*. The sense of *quit* is to leave, to withdraw from; but the primary sense of the root must have been to move or to send; for to *requite* is to send back. See *Class. Cd.* and *Cs.*]

1. To leave; to depart from, either temporarily or forever. It does not necessarily include the idea of *abandoning*, without a qualifying word. A man *quits* his house for an hour, or for a month. He *quits* his native country on a voyage, or he *quits* it forever; he *quits* an employment with the intention of resuming it.

2. To free; to clear; to liberate; to discharge from.

To quit you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face. [Vearly obsolete.] *Hale.*

3. To carry through; to do or perform something to the end, so that nothing remains; to discharge or perform completely.

Never a worthy prince a day did quit With greater hazard and with more renown. *Daniel.*

4. To *quit one's self*, reciprocally, to clear one's self of incumbent duties by full performance.

Samson hath *quit himself*
Like Samson. *Milton.*
In this sense, *acquit* is generally used.

5. To reply; to require. *Spenser.*
—Enkindle all the sparks of nature
To *quit* this horrid act. *Shak.*
In this sense, *quit* is now rarely used.
We use *require*.

6. To vacate obligation; to release; to free from.
Dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments against us *quit-
ted.* *B. Jonson.*
7. To pay; to discharge; to hence, to free from; as, to *quit* the debt of gratitude. *Milton.*

8. To set free; to release; to absolve; to acquit.
Guiltless I *quit*, guilty I set them free. *Fairfax.*
In this sense, *acquit* is now used.

9. To leave; to give up; to resign; to relinquish; as, to *quit* an office.
10. To pay.
Before that judge that *quits* each soul his hire.
[*Not used.*] *Fairfax.*

11. To forsake; to abandon.
Such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance. *Locke.*
To *quit cost*, to pay; to free from by an equivalent; to reimburse; as, the cultivation of barren land will not always *quit cost*.
To *quit scores*, to make even; to clear mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given. We will *quit scores* [marks of charges] before we part.

Does not the earth *quit scores* with all the elements in her noble fruits? *South.*
QUIT, *a.* Free; clear; discharged from; absolved.
The owner of the ox shall be *quit*. *Ex. xxxi.*
[This word, though primarily a participle, and never placed before its noun, has properly the sense of an adjective.]

Quit tam, [L.] *A qui tam* action, in law, is a popular action, in which a man prosecutes another an offender for the king or state, as well as for himself.

QUITCH-GRASS, *n.* [properly *quick-grass*, probably from its vigorous growth, or the difficulty of eradicating it.]
Dog-grass; a species of grass which roots deeply and is not easily killed.

QUITCLAIM, *v. t.* [*quit* and *claim*.]
To release a claim by deed without covenant of warranty; to convey to another who hath some right in lands or tenements, all one's right, title and interest in the estate, by relinquishing all claim to them. The words used in the instrument are, "A hath renised, released and forever *quitclaimed* all his right, title and interest to a certain estate." *Blackstone.*

QUITCLAIM, *n.* A deed of release; an instrument by which all claims to an estate are relinquished to another without any covenant or warranty, express or implied.

QUITCLAIMED, *pp.* Conveyed by deed.
QUITCLAIMING, *pp.* Conveying by deed of release.

QUITE, *adv.* [from *quit*; that is, primarily, free or clear by complete performance.]
Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly. The work is not *quite* done; the object is *quite* accomplished.

He hath sold us *quite* devoured also our money. *Gen. xxxi.*
The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles.

Spectator.
QUIT-RENT, *n.* [L. *quietus redditus*.] A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quieted or quit from all other service. *Blackstone.*

QUITS, *adv.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation used when mutual demands are adjusted and the parties are even, each quit of the other.

QUIT-TAL, *n.* Return; repayment. *Shak.*
QUIT-TANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. [See *Acquittance*, which is chiefly used.] *Shak.*

2. Recompense; return; repayment. *Shak.*
QUIT-TANCE, *v. t.* To repay. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUITTED, *pp.* Left; relinquished; acquitted.

QUITTER, *n.* One who quits.
2. A deliverer. [*Not in use.*] *Answerth.*
3. Scoria of tin. *Ainsworth.*
QUITTER-BONE, *n.* In *farriery*, a hard round swelling on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, usually on the inside of the foot. *Far. Dict.*

QUIVER, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *couver*, to cover.] A case or sheath for arrows.
Take *thine quiver* and thy bow. *Gen. xxvii.*

QUIVER, *a.* Nimble; active. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUIVER, *v. i.* [D. *huiveren*, to shiver. This word seems to belong to the family of *quaver*, *W. quibano*, to trill, to quiver, *cave*, a whirl or turn, *quivava*, to fly about, to wander, *quapiaw*, to move briskly, *quaypave*, to stir, move, agitate.] *Shak.*

1. To shake or tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver. This word expresses that tremulous motion of the body which proceeds from loss of heat or vigor. Thus persons *quiver* with fear or with cold.

He *quiver'd* with his feet and by far dead. *Dryden.*

And left the limbs still *quiver*ing on the ground. *Addison.*

2. To play or be agitated with a tremulous motion.
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind.

The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze. *Pope.*

QUIVERED, *a.* [from the noun *quiver*.]
1. Furnished with a quiver; as the *quivered* nymph. *Milton.*

2. Shattered as in a quiver.
—Whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear. *Pope.*

QUIVERING, *pp.* Trembling, as with cold or fear; moving with a tremulous agitation.

QUIVERING, *n.* The act of shaking or trembling; agitation; as, to be seized with a *quivering*. *Sidney.*

QUIXOTIC, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

QUIXOTISM, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes.

QUIZ, *n.* [Norm. *quize*, *quize*, sought; Sp. *quizear*; from the root of *question*.] An enigma; a riddle or obscure question.
QUIZ, *v. t.* To puzzle. [A popular, but not an elegant word.]

Quo warranta, in Law Latin, a writ brought before a proper tribunal, to inquire by what warrant a person or corporation exercises certain powers. *Blackstone.*

QUOB, *v. i.* [W. *cuopiau*, to strike.] To move, as the fetus in utero; to throw. [*Local, vulgar, and little used.*]

QUODLIBET, *n.* [L. *what you please*.] A nice point; a subtilty.

QUODLIBETARIAN, *n.* One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

QUODLIBETICAL, *a.* Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.

QUODLIBETICALLY, *adv.* At pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment. *Brown.*

QUOIF, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*.] A cap or hood. [*See Coiff*.]

QUOIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif. [*See Coiff*.] *Addison.*
[*This word may be discarded with advantage.*]

QUOIF FURE, *n.* A head dress. *Addison.*
QUOIL. [*See Coil*, the better word.]

QUOIN, *n.* [Fr. *coin*, a corner; Sp. *cuña*.] *See Coin*.

1. A corner. *Mortimer.*

2. An instrument to raise any thing; a wedge employed to raise cannon to a proper level, and for other purposes. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *architecture*, the corner of a brick or stone wall. *Encyc.*

QUOIT, *n.* [D. *coite*.] A kind of horse shoe to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object in play. In *common practice*, a plain flat stone is used for this purpose.

In some authors, the discus of the ancients, thrown in trials of strength.

QUOIT, *v. i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*

QUOIT, *v. t.* To throw. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

QUOILL, *n.* An animal of New Holland, resembling the polecat. *Dict. Nod. Hist.*

QUONDAM, *used adjectively*. [L.] Having been formerly; former; as a *quondam* king or friend. *Shak.*

QUOOK, *pret. of quake*. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

QUORUM, *n.* [L. *gen. plu. of qui, who*.]

1. A bench of justices, or such a number of officers or members as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; as a *quorum* of the house of representatives. A constitutional *quorum* was not present.

2. A special commission of justices.

QUOTA, *n.* [L. *quotus*; It. Sp. *quota*; Ir. *cod, cota*, a part.]

1. A just part or share; or the share, part or proportion assigned to each. Each state was ordered to furnish its *quota* of troops.

QUOTATION, *n.* [from *quote*.] The act of quoting or citing.

2. The passage quoted or cited; the part of a book or writing named, repeated or introduced as evidence or illustration. *Locke.*

1. The lineage of a family, or continued series of descendants from a parent who is called the stock. A race is the series of descendants indefinitely. Thus all mankind are called the race of Adam; and the Israelites are of the race of Abraham and Jacob. Thus we speak of a race of kings, the race of Clovis or Charlemagne; a race of nobles, &c.

Hence the long race of Alban fathers come.

2. A generation; a family of descendants. A race of youthful and unhandled colts.

3. A particular breed; as a race of mules; a race of horses; a race of sheep.

Of such a race no matter who is king.

4. A root; as race-ginger, ginger in the root or not pulverized.

5. A particular strength or taste of wine; a kind of tartness. [Query, does this belong to this root or to the following?]

RACE, *n.* [D. *ras*; Sw. *resa*, to go; Dan. *rejsa*, a going or course; L. *gradior*, *gressus*, with the prefix *gr*; *ratha*, a running; *reatham*, to run; W. *graz*, a step, from *rhas*, a going; allied to W. *rheid*, a race; *rheids*, to run, to race; allied to Eng. *ride*. See Class R. No. 5, and 9.]

1. A running; a rapid course or motion, either on the feet, on horseback or in a carriage, &c.; particularly, a contest in running; a running in competition for a prize.

The race was one of the exercises of the Grecian games.

I wield the gauntlet and I run the race.

2. Any running with speed. The flight of many birds is swifter than the race of any beast.

3. A progress; a course; a movement or progression of any kind.

My race of glory run. Let us run with patience the race that is set before us.

4. Course; train; process; as the prosecution and race of the war. [Not now used.]

5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; as a mill-race.

6. By way of distinction, a contest in the running of horses; generally in the plural. The races commence in October.

RACE, *v. i.* To run swiftly; to run or contend in running. The animals raced over the ground.

RACE-GINGER, *n.* Ginger in the root or not pulverized.

RACE-HORSE, *n.* A horse bred or kept for running in contest; a horse that runs in competition.

RACEMATION, *n.* [L. *racemus*, a cluster.] 1. A cluster, as of grapes.

2. The cultivation of clusters of grapes.

RACEME, *n.* [L. *racemus*, a bunch of berries.]

In botany, a species of inflorescence, consisting of a peduncle with short lateral branches. It is simple or compound, naked or leafy, &c.

RACEMIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *racemus*, a cluster; and, *fero*, to bear.] Bearing racemes or clusters; as the racemiferous fig-tree.

RACEMOUS, *a.* Growing in racemes or clusters.

RACER, *n.* [from *race*.] A runner; one that contends in a race.

And bad the nimblest racer seize the prize.

RACH, *n.* [Sax. *rac*; D. *brak*; Fr. *braque*.] A setting dog.

RACINESS, *n.* [See *Racy*.] The quality of being racy.

RACK, *n.* [D. *rek*, rack, stretch; *rekker*, to stretch; Sax. *racan*, *racan*, Eng. *to reach*; G. *recken*, to stretch; *reckbank*, a rack. See *Reach* and *Break*. Class Rg. No. 18. 21, 33.]

1. An engine of torture, used for extorting confessions from criminals or suspected persons. The rack is entirely unknown in free countries.

2. Torture; extreme pain; anguish.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject.

3. Any instrument for stretching or extending any thing; as a rack for bending a bow.

4. A grate on which bacon is laid.

5. A wooden frame of open work in which hay is laid for horses and cattle for feeding.

6. The frame of bones of an animal; a skeleton. We say, a rack of bones.

7. A frame of timber on a ship's bowsprit.

RACK, *n.* [Sax. *hracca*, the neck; Gr. *pagis*, the spine; W. *rhae*; D. *krage*, *kragen*, Sw. Dan. *krage*, a collar; Old Eng. *crag*.] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton.

[The two foregoing words are doubtless from one original.]

RACK, *n.* [Sax. *rec*, steam; *racan*, to exhale; D. *rook*, *rooken*; G. *rack*, *rauchen*; Sw. *rik*, *röka*; Dan. *rog*, *roger*. See *Rek*.] Properly, vapor; hence, thin flying broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky.

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the rack—

Ye, the great globe itself, And, like the unsubstantial pageant, faded, Leave not a rack behind.

It is disputed however, whether rack in this passage should not be *reck*.

RACK, *n.* [for *arack*. See *Arack*.] Among the Tartars, a spirituous liquor made of mare's milk which has become sour and is then distilled.

RACK, *v. i.* [Sax. *racan*. See the Noun.] 1. Properly, to steam; to rise, as vapor.

[See *Reck*, which is the word used.] 2. To fly, as vapor or broken clouds.

RACK, *n. f.* [From the noun.] To torture; to stretch or strain on the rack or wheel; as, to rack a criminal or suspected person, to extort a confession of his guilt, or compel him to betray his accomplices.

Dryden.

2. To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish; as *racked* with deep despair.

To harass by exaction.

The landlords there shamefully rack their tenants.

1. To stretch; to strain vehemently; to wrest; as, to rack and stretch Scripture; to rack invention.

The wisest among the heathens racked their wits—

2. To stretch; to extend.

RACK, *v. t.* [Ar. رَاكَ] rauka, to clear, to strain. Class Rg. No. 8.]

To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment; as, to rack cider or wine; to rack off liquor.

RACKED, *pp.* Tortured; tormented; strained; to the utmost.

2. Drawn off, as liquor.

RACKER, *n.* One that tortures or torments; one that racks.

RACKET, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of *crack*, Fr. *cracker*. See *Racket*.]

1. A confused, clattering noise, less loud than *uproar*; applied to the confused sounds of animal voices, or such voices mixed with other sound. We say, the children make a racket; the racket of a flock of fowls.

2. Clamor; noisy talk.

RACKET, *v. i.* To make a confused noise or clamor; to frolic.

RACKET, *n.* [Fr. *raquette*; Sp. *raqueta*; G. *racket*; D. *raket*.]

The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball.

RACKET, *v. t.* To strike as with a racket.

RACKETY, *a.* Making a tumultuous noise.

RACKING, *pp.* Torturing; tormenting; straining; drawing off.

2. *a.* Torturing; excruciating; as a racking pain.

RACKING, *n.* Torture; a stretching on the rack.

2. Torment of the mind; anguish; as the rackings of conscience.

3. The act of stretching cloth on a frame for drying.

4. The act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors.

RACKING-PACE, *n.* The racking-pace of a horse is an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread.

RACK-RENT, *n.* An annual rent of the full value of the tenement or near it.

RACK-RENTED, *a.* Subjected to the payment of rack-rent.

RACK-RENTER, *n.* One that is subjected to pay rack-rent.

RACCOON, *n.* An American quadruped of the genus *Ursus*. It is somewhat larger than a fox, and its fur is deemed valuable next to that of the beaver. This animal lodges in a hollow tree, feeds on vegetables, and its flesh is palatable food. It inhabits North America from Canada to the tropics.

RAC'Y, *a.* [This word, if the sense of it is strong, vigorous, would seem to belong to

the family of Sax. *hæra*, force; *ræsan*, to rush. But the application of it by Cowley in the passage below, seems to indicate its connection with the Sp. Port. *raiz*, root, L. *radix*.

Strong; flavorous; tasting of the soil; as *racy* cider; *racy* wine. *Johnson*.

Rich *racy* verses, in which we
The soil from which they come, taste, smell
and see. *Cowley*.

RAD, the old pret. of read. *Spenser*.

RAD, RED, ROD, an initial or terminating syllable in names, is the D. *raad*, G. *rath*, counsel; as in *Conrad*, powerful in counsel; *Ethelred*, noble counsel.

RADDLE, v. t. [probably from Sax. *wrad*, *wrad* or *worath*, a band or wreath, or from the same root.]

To twist; to wind together. [Not in use.] *Djfoe*.

RADDLE, n. [supra.] A long stick used in hedging; also, a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. *Todd*.

[I believe the two foregoing words are not used in the United States, and probably they are local.]

RAD DOCK, } [from *red*, *ruddy*, which
RUD DOCK, } n. sec.] A bird, the red-breast. *Shak*.

RADIAL, a. [from L. *radius*, a ray, a rod, a spoke. See *Radius* and *Ray*.]

Pertaining to the radius or to the fore arm of the human body; as the *radial* artery or nerve. *Rush*.

The *radial muscles* are two muscles of the fore arm, one of which bends the wrist, the other extends it. *Encyc. Parr*.

Radial curves, in geometry, curves of the spiral kind, which ordinates all terminate in the center of the including circle, and appear like so many semidiameters. *Bailey*.

RADIANCE, } [L. *radians*, *radio*, to
RADIANCY, } n. beam or shoot rays. See *Radius* and *Ray*.]

Properly, brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence in general, brilliant or sparkling luster; vivid brightness; as the *radiance* of the sun.

The Son
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance*
crown'd.
Of majesty divine. *Milton*.

RADIANT, a. Shooting or darting rays of light; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendor; as the *radiant* sun.

Mark what *radiant* state she spreads.
Milton.
Radiant in glittering arms and beamy pride. *Milton*.

RADIANT, n. In optics, the luminous point or object from which light emanates, that falls on a mirror or lens.

RADIANTLY, adv. With beaming brightness; with glittering splendor.

RADIATE, v. t. [L. *radio*. See *Ray*.] To issue in rays, as light; to dart, as beams of brightness; to shine.

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. *Locke*.

2. To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point.

RADIATE, v. t. To enlighten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on. [Usually *irradiate*.] *Heyl*.

RADIATE, a. In botany, a *rayed* or *radiate* corol or flower, is a compound flower consisting of a disk, in which the corollets or florets are tubular and regular, and of a ray, in which the florets are irregular. *Marty*.

Or a flower with several semilobulous florets set round a disk in form of a radiant star. *Encyc*.

RADIATED, pp. Adorned with rays of light. *Addison*.

2. Having crystals diverging from a center. *Mineralogy*.

RADIATING, ppr. Darting rays of light; enlightening; as the *radiating* point in optics.

RADIATION, n. [L. *radiatio*.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light; beamy brightness. *Bacon*.

2. The shooting of any thing from a center, like the diverging rays of light.

RADICAL, a. [Fr. from L. *radicis*, from *radix*, root. See *Root* and *Ray*.]

1. Pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental; as a *radical* truth or error; a *radical* evil; a *radical* difference of opinions or systems.

2. Implanted by nature; native; constitutional; as the *radical* moisture of a body. *Bacon*.

3. Primitive; original; underived; uncompounded; as a *radical* word.

4. Serving to origination.

5. In botany, proceeding immediately from the root; as a *radical* leaf or peduncle. *Marty*.

RADICAL, n. In philology, a primitive word; a *radix*, root, or simple underived uncompounded word.

2. A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the radix.

3. In chemistry, an element, or a simple constituent part of a substance, which is incapable of decomposition. *Parke*.

That which constitutes the distinguishing part of an acid, by its union with oxygen. *Ure*.

Compound radical, is the base of an acid composed of two or more substances. Thus a vegetable acid having a radical composed of hydrogen and carbon, is said to be an acid with a *compound radical*.

Radical quantities, in algebra, quantities whose roots may be accurately expressed in numbers. The term is sometimes extended to all quantities under the radical sign.

Radical sign, the sign $\sqrt{\quad}$ placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted; thus, \sqrt{a} or $\sqrt{a+b}$.

Encyc. *Bailey*.

RADICALITY, n. Origination. *Brown*.

2. A being radical; a quantity which has relation to a root. *Bailey*.

RADICALLY, adv. Originally; at the origin or root; fundamentally; as a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective.

2. Primatively; essentially; originally; without derivation.

These great orb thus *radically* bright.

RADICALNESS, n. The state of being radical or fundamental.

RADICANT, a. [L. *radicans*.] In botany, rooting; as a *radicant* stem or leaf. *Lee*.

RADICATE, v. t. [L. *radicans*, *radico*, from *radix*, root.]

To root; to plant deeply and firmly; as *radicated* opinions; *radicated* knowledge. *Glantville*.

Meditation will *radicate* these seeds—*Hammond*.

RADICATE, }
RADICATED, } pp. or a. Deeply planted.

—Prejudices of a whole race of people *radicated* by a succession of ages. *Burke*.

RADICATION, n. [from *radicate*.] The process of taking root deeply; as the *radication* of habits.

2. In botany, the disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex and the radicles. *Lee*.

RADICLE, n. [L. *radicula*, from *radix*.]

1. That part of the seed of a plant which upon vegetating becomes the root. *Encyc*.

2. The fibrous part of a root, by which the stock or main body of it is terminated. *Marty*.

RADIOMETER, n. [L. *radius*, rod, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

The forestaff, an instrument for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies. *Ash*.

RADISH, n. [Sax. *radic*; D. *radys*; G. *radices*; Corn. *rydhdik*; Ir. *radis*; W. *rhucygy*, from *rhuc*, red. See *Ruddy*.]

A plant of the genus Raphanus, the root of which is eaten raw. *Horseradish* is of the genus Cochlearia. *Water-radish* is of the genus Sisymbrium.

RADIUS, n. [L. *id.* a ray, a rod, a beam, a spoke, that is, a shoot; *radio*, to shine, that is, to dart beams. See *Ray*.]

1. In geometry, a right line drawn or extending from the center of a circle to the periphery, and hence the semidiameter of the circle. In trigonometry, the radius is the whole sine, or sine of 90°.

2. In anatomy, the exterior bone of the fore arm, descending along with the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

3. In botany, a ray; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower, or radiated discous flower. *Marty*.

RADIX, n. [L. a root.] In etymology, a primitive word from which spring other words.

2. In logarithms, the base of any system of logarithms, that number whose logarithm is unity. Thus in Briggs's, or the common system of logarithms, the radix is 10; in Napier's, it is 2.7182818284. All other numbers are considered as some powers or roots of the radix, the exponents of which powers or roots, constitute the logarithms of those numbers respectively.

3. In algebra, radix sometimes denotes the root of a finite expression, from which a series is derived. *Hutton*.

RAFF, v. t. [G. *raffen*, to sweep, to seize or snatch. It seems to be from the root of

to sweep, to seize or snatch.

to sweep, to seize or snatch.

to sweep, to seize or snatch.

to sweep, to seize or snatch.

to sweep, to seize or snatch.

to sweep, to seize or snatch.

to sweep, to seize or snatch.

Sax. *raefian*, L. *rapio*; Ch. Syr. Heb. **רָפָה**, Ar. **جَرَفَ** jarafa, to sweep away; Persic **روفتن** roftan, id.]

To sweep; to snatch, draw or huddle together; to take by a promiscuous sweep. *Obs.*

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together. *Carac.*

R AFF, n. The sweepings of society; the rabble; the mob [*collocuties*.] This is used chiefly in the compound or duplicate, *riff-*

raff. [Pers. **روفتن** roftan, L. *quisquilia*, sweepings.]

2. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble. *Barron.*

RAFFLE, v. i. [Fr. *raffler*, to sweep away, to sweep stakes; D. *ryffelen*; Sp. *rafar*, to *raffe*, and to *strive*, to quarrel, to dispute, and to *rise*, to split a sail; Port. *rafa*, a set of cards of the same color, and a raffle or raffling, also a craggy or steep place; *ri-far*, to neigh, as a mettlesome horse; probably from *rising*, opening with a burst of sound, or as we say, to *rip out* (an oath). The Sp. *rafar*, to strive, is precisely the Heb. **רָפָה**, to strive; Syr. to make a tumult or clamor; all from driving or violence.

See Class Rb. No. 4. 12. 19. Pers. **روفتن** roftan, to sweep, to clean the teeth. See *Raff*.]

To cast dice for a prize, for which each person concerned in the game lays down a stake, or hazards a part of the value; as, to *raffle* for a watch.

RAFFLE, n. A game of chance, or lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, in consideration of the chance of gaining it. The successful thrower of the dice takes or sweeps the whole.

RAFFLER, n. One who raffles.

RAFFLING, *ppr.* The act of throwing dice for a prize staked by a number.

RAFT, n. [In Dan. *raff* is a rack for hay; in Sax. *raffan* is the L. *rapio*, q. d. from floating, sweeping along, or Gr. *παρρα*, to sew, that is, to fasten together, and allied to *rece*; or Gr. *ραφω*, whence *ραφω*, a flooring. [See *Rafter* and *Roof*.] An assemblage of boards, planks or pieces of timber fastened together horizontally and floated down a stream; a float.

RAFT, *pp.* [Sax. *raefian*, to seize, L. *rapio*; *beraffan*, to snatch away, to bereave.] Torn; rent; severed. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

RAFTER, n. [Sax. *rafter*; Gr. *σπαρ*, to cover; *σπαρ*, a roof; Russ. *strop*, a roof.] A roof timber; a piece of timber that extends from the plate of a building to the ridge and serves to support the covering of the roof. *Milton. Pope.*

RAFTERED, a. Built or furnished with rafters.

R AFTY, a. Damp; musty. [*Local.*]

RAG, n. [Sax. *hræod*, torn, *ragged*; *racian*, to rake; Dan. *raget*, to rake; *ragerie*, old clothes; Sw. *raku*, to shave; *ragger*, rough

hair; Gr. *ρακος*, a torn garment; *ρακος*, to tear; *παυα*, a rupture, a rock, a *crag*; *παυω*, to tear asunder; W. *rhuygwate*, to rend; Arm. *roga*, id. The Spanish has the word in the compounds *andrago*, a rag, *andragoso*, ragged; It. *straccia*, a rent, a

rag; *stracciare*, to tear; Ar. **رَجَّ** charaka or garaka, to tear. Class Rg. No. 34.]

1. Any piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn till its texture is destroyed. Linen and cotton rags are the chief materials of paper.

2. Garments worn out; proverbially, mean dress.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags. *Prov. xxiii.*

And virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

3. A fragment of dress. *Hudibras.*

RAG, v. t. [Qu. Sax. *araggi*, to accuse; or from the root of *rage*. The sense is to break or burst forth.] To scold; to rail. [*Local.*]

RAGAMUFFIN, n. [Qu. *rag* and Sp. *mo-far*, to mock, or It. *maffo*, musty.] A paltry fellow; a mean wretch. *Swift.*

RAG-BOLT, n. An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place. *Mar. Dict.*

RAGE, n. [Fr. *rage*, whence *crager*, to engage; Corn. *arrack*; Arm. *araggi*, *arraggi*, to engage. This belongs to the family of *Re*, to break or burst forth. See *Rag*. Perhaps Heb. Ch. Syr. **רָגַף**, to grind or gnash the teeth; in Ar. to burn, to break, to crack, to grind the teeth, to be angry. The radical sense of *burn* is in many cases to rage or be violent. Class Rg. No. 34.]

1. Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures or agitation; anger excited to fury. Passion sometimes rises to *rage*.

Torment and loud lament and furious *rage*. *Milton.*

2. Vehemence or violent exacerbation of any thing painful; as the *rage* of pain; the *rage* of a fever; the *rage* of hunger or thirst. *Pope.*

3. Fury; extreme violence; as the *rage* of a tempest.

4. Enthusiasm; rapture.

Who brought green pomesy to her perfect age, And made that art which was a *rage*. *Cowley.*

5. Extreme eagerness or passion directed to some object; as the *rage* for money.

You purchase pain with all that joy can give, And die of nothing but a *rage* to live. *Pope.*

RAGE, v. i. To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be violently agitated with passion.

At this he is *rag'd*. *Milton.*

2. To be violently and tumultuous.

Why do the heathen *rage*? Ps. ii.

3. To be violently driven or agitated; as the *raging* sea or winds.

4. To ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect; as, the plague *rages* in Cairo.

5. To be driven with impetuosity; to act or move furiously.

The chariots shall *rage* in the streets. *Nab. ii.*

The madding wheels of brazen chariots *rag'd*. *Milton.*

G. To toy wantonly; to sport. [*Not in use.*]

RA'GEFUL, a. Full of rage; violent; furious. *Sidney. Hammond.*

RA'GERY, n. Wantonness. [*Not used.*]

Chaucer.

RAGG, n. Rowley ragg, a species of silicious stone, of a dusky or dark grey color, with shining crystals, of a granular texture, and by exposure to the air acquiring an ochery crust. *Encyc.*

RAGGED, a. [from *rag*] Rent or worn into tatters, or till its texture is broken; as a *ragged* coat; a *ragged* sail.

2. Broken with rough edges; uneven; as a *ragged* rock.

3. Having the appearance of being broken or torn; jagged; rough with sharp or irregular points.

The moon appears, when looked upon through a good glass, rude and *ragged*. *Burnet.*

4. Wearing tattered clothes; as a *ragged* fellow.

5. Rough; ragged.

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep? *Dryden.*

RAGGEDNESS, n. The state of being dressed in tattered clothes.

2. The state of being rough or broken irregularly; as the *raggedness* of a cliff.

RAGING, *ppr.* [from *rage*.] Acting with violence; in fury.

2. a. Furious; impetuous; vehemently driven or agitated; as the *raging* sea or tempest.

RA'GING, n. Fury; violence; impetuosity. *Jonah i.*

RA'INGLY, *adv.* With fury; with violent impetuosity. *Hall.*

RAG'MAN, n. A man who collects or deals in rags, the materials of paper. *Rowtinson.*

RAGMAN'S ROLL, n. A roll or register of the value of benefices in Scotland, made by Ragimund, a legate of the pope, according to which the clergy were afterwards taxed by the court of Rome. [See *Rignarole*.] *Encyc.*

RAGOO', { n. [Fr. *ragout*; Arm. *ragovud*.]

RA'GOUT, { n. A sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; or a high seasoned dish, prepared with fish, flesh, greens and the like, stewed with salt, pepper, cloves, &c. *Encyc.*

RA'GSTONE, n. A stone of the silicious kind, so named from its rough fracture.

It is of a gray color, the texture obscurely laminar or rather fibrous, the laminae consisting of a congeries of grains of a quartz appearance, coarse and rough. It effervesces with acids, and gives fire with steel. It is used for a whetstone without oil or water, for sharpening coarse cutting tools. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

RA'G'WORT, n. A plant of the genus *Senecio*.

RAIL, n. [G. *riegel*, rail, bolt or bar; W. *rhaul*.]

1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts. *Mozon.*

[In New England, this is never called a beam; pieces of timber of the proper size for rails are called *scantling*.]

- In the United States, a piece of timber cleft, hewed or sawed, rough or smooth, inserted in upright posts for fencing. The common rails among farmers, are rough, being used as they are split from the chestnut or other trees. The rails used in fences of boards or pickets round gentlemen's houses and gardens, are usually sawed scantling and often dressed with the plane.
- A bar of wood or iron used for inclosing any place; the piece into which ballusters are inserted.
- A series of posts connected with cross beams, by which a place is inclosed.

Johnson.

In New England we never call this series a rail, but by the general term *railing*. In a picket fence, by the pales or pickets rise above the rails; in a ballustrade, or fence resembling it, the ballusters usually terminate in the rails.

In a ship, a narrow plank nailed for ornament or security on a ship's upper works; also, a curved piece of timber extending from the bows of a ship to the continuation of its stern, to support the knee of the head, &c.

Mar. Dict.

RAIL, *n.* A bird of the genus *Rallus*, consisting of many species. The water rail has a long slender body with short emarginate wings. The birds of this genus inhabit the slimy margins of rivers and ponds covered with marsh plants.

Encyc.

RAIL, *n.* [Sax. *brægle*, *rægle*, from *irigan*, to put on or cover, to rig.] A woman's upper garment; retained in the word *night-trail*, but not used in the United States.

RAIL, *v. t.* To inclose with rails.

Carew. Spectator.

RAIL, *v. i.* [D. *rallen*, to jabber; Sp. *ral-lar*, to grate, to molest; Port. *ralhar*, to swagger, to hector, to huff, to scold. This corresponds nearly with the G. *prallen*, which may be the same word with a prefix, Eng. to *brat*, Fr. *brailier*; Sw. *ralla*, to prate; Fr. *railler*, to rally. In Dan. *driller* signifies to drill and to banter.]

To utter reproaches; to scoff; to use insolent and reproachful language; to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms; followed by *at* or *against*, formerly by *on*.

Shak.

And rail at arts he did not understand.

Dryden.

Lesbia forever on me rails.

Swift.

RAIL-BIRD, *n.* A bird of the genus *Cuculus*.

Encyc.

RAILER, *n.* One who scoffs, insults, censures or reproaches with opprobrious language.

South. Thomson.

RAILING, *ppr.* Clamoring with insulting language; uttering reproachful words.

2. a. Expressing reproach; insulting; as a railing accusation. 2 Pet. iii.

RAILING, *n.* Reproachful or insolent language. 1 Pet. iii.

RAILING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.

RAILING, *n.* A series of rails; a fence.

2. Rails in general; or the scantling for rails.

RAILINGLY, *adv.* With scoffing or insulting language.

RAILLERY, *n.* [Fr. *raillerie*.] Banter; jesting language; good humored pleasantry or slight satire; satirical merriment. Let raileries be without malice or hate.

B. Jonson.

—Stanzas employed on low objects; the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into railery.

Addison.

RAILLEUR, *n.* [Fr.] A banterer; a jester; a mocker. [Not English nor in use.]

Sprat.

RAIMENT, *n.* [for *arrayment*; Norm. *arare*, to array; *arais*, array, apparel. See *Array* and *Ray*.]

1. Clothing in general; vestments; vesture; garments. Gen. xxiv. Dent. viii.

Living, both food and raiment she supplies.

Dryden.

2. A single garment.

[In this sense it is rarely used, and indeed is improper.]

RAIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *hregnan*, *regnan*, *renian*, *rinan*, to rain; Goth. *riġn*, rain; Sax. *racu*, Cimbric, *rockia*, rain; D. G. *regen*, rain; D. *regen*, to rain; Sw. *regn*, to rain; *regna*, to rain; Dan. *regn*, rain; *regner*, to rain; G. *hregnan*, to rain on. It seems that rain is contracted from *regen*. It is the Gr. $\beta\epsilon\tau\alpha$, to rain, to water, which we retain in *brook*, and the Latins, by dropping the prefix, in *rigo*, *irrigo*, to irrigate. The primary sense is to pour out, to drive forth. Ar. $\beta\epsilon\tau$ baraka, coinciding with

Heb. Ch. Syr. $\beta\epsilon\tau$. Class Erg. No. 3.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; used mostly with *it* for a nominative; as, *it rains*; *it will rain*; *it rained*, or *it has rained*.

2. To fall or drop like rain; as, tears *rained* at their eyes.

Milton.

RAIN, *v. t.* To pour or shower down from the upper regions, like rain from the clouds.

Then said the Lord to Moses, behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you. Ex. xvi.

—God shall cast the fury of his wrath upon him, and shall rain it upon him while he is eating. Job xx.

Upon the wicked he shall rain snares, fire and brimstone, and a horrible tempest. Ps. xli.

RAIN, *n.* [Sax. *raġn*, *regn*, *ren*.] The descent of water in drops from the clouds; or the water thus falling. Rain is distinguished from *mist*, by the size of the drops, which are distinctly visible. When water falls in very small drops or particles, we call it *mist*, and *fog* is composed of particles so fine as to be not only indistinguishable, but to float or be suspended in the air.

RAINBAT, *a.* Beaten or injured by the rain. [Not used.]

Hall.

RAINBOW, *n.* A bow, or an arch of a circle, consisting of all the colors formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor, appearing in the part of the hemisphere opposite to the sun. When the sun is at the horizon, the rainbow is a semicircle. The rainbow is called also *iris*.

Newton.

The moon sometimes forms a bow or

arch of light, more faint than that formed by the sun, and called *lunar rainbow*. Similar bows at sea are called *marine rainbows* or *sea bows*.

RAIN-DEER, *n.* [Sax. *hrana*; Basque, *orena* or *orina*.]

The rane, a species of the cervine genus; thus written Spect. No. 406. [See *Rane*.]

RAININESS, *n.* [from *rainy*.] The state of being rainy.

RAIN-WATER, *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds.

RAINY, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery; as *rainy weather*; a *rainy day* or season.

RAISE, *v. l. raise*. [Goth. *raisjan*, *ur-raisjan*, to raise, to rouse, to excite; *ur-raisan*, to raise. This word occurs often in the Gothic version of the gospels, Luke iii. 8. John vi. 40. 44. In Sw. *resa* signifies to go, walk or travel, and to raise; Dan. *rejser*, the same. These verbs appear to be the L. *gradior*, *gressus*, without the prefix; and *gradior* is the Sclenitic $\beta\epsilon\tau$, which has a variety of significations, but in Syriac, to go, to walk, to pass, as in Latin. Whether the Swedish and Danish verbs are from different roots, blended by usage or accident, or whether the different senses have proceeded from one common signification, to move, to open, to stretch, let the reader judge.]

1. To lift; to take up; to heave; to lift from a low or reclining posture; as, to raise a stone or weight; to raise the body in bed.

The angel smote Peter on the side and raised him up. Acts xiii.

2. To set upright; as, to raise a mast.

3. To set up; to erect; to set on its foundations and put together; as, to raise the frame of a house.

4. To build; as, to raise a city, a fort, a wall, &c.

I will raise forts against thee. Is. xlix. Amos ix.

5. To rebuild. They shall raise up the former desolations. Is. li.

6. To form to some height by accumulation; as, to raise a heap of stones. Josh. viii.

7. To make; to produce; to amass; as, to raise a great estate out of small profits.

8. To enlarge; to amplify. Shak.

9. To exalt; to elevate in condition; as, to raise one from a low estate.

10. To exalt; to advance; to promote in rank or honor; as, to raise one to an office of distinction.

This gentleman came to be raised to great titles. Clarendon.

11. To enhance; to increase; as, to raise the value of coin; to raise the price of goods.

12. To increase in current value. The plate pieces of eight were raised three pence in the piece. Temple.

13. To excite; to put in motion or action; as, to raise a tempest or tumult.

He commanded and raised the stormy wind. Ps. evii.

14. To excite to sedition, insurrection, war or tumult; to stir up. Acts xvii.

—Æneas then employs his pains In parts remote to raise the Tuscan swains. Dryden.

15. To rouse; to awake; to stir up.
They shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep. *Job xiv.*
16. To increase in strength; to excite from languor or weakness. The pulse is raised by stimulants, sometimes by venesection.
17. To give beginning of importance to; to elevate into reputation; as, to raise a family.
18. To bring into being.
God vouchsafes to raise another world from him. *Milton.*
19. To bring from a state of death to life.
He was delivered for our offenses, and raised again for our justification. *Rom. iv. 1 Cor. xv.*
20. To call into view from the state of separate spirits; as, to raise a spirit by spells and incantations. *Sandys.*
21. To invent and propagate; to originate; to occasion; as, to raise a report or story.
22. To set up; to excite; to begin by loud utterance; as, to raise a shout or cry. *Dryden.*
23. To utter loudly; to begin to sound or clamor. He raised his voice against the measures of administration.
24. To utter with more strength or elevation; to swell. Let the speaker raise his voice.
25. To collect; to obtain; to bring into a sum or fund. Government raises money by taxes, excise and imposts. Private persons and companies raise money for their enterprises.
26. To levy; to collect; to bring into service; as, to raise troops; to raise an army. *Milton.*
27. To give rise to. *Milton.*
28. To cause to grow; to procure to be produced, bred or propagated; as, to raise wheat, barley, hops, &c.; to raise horses, oxen or sheep. *New England.*
[The English now use *grow* in regard to crops; as, to grow wheat. This verb intransitive has never been used in New England in a transitive sense, until recently some persons have adopted it from the English books. We always use *raise*, but in New England it is never applied to the breeding of the human race, as it is in the southern states.]
29. To cause to swell, heave and become light; as, to raise dough or paste by yeast or leaven. *Spectator.*
Miss Liddy can dance a jig and raise paste.
30. To excite; to animate with fresh vigor; as, to raise the spirits or courage.
31. To ordain; to appoint; or to call to and prepare; to furnish with gifts and qualification suited to a purpose; as, a Scriptural sense.
I will raise them up a prophet from among their brethren. *Deut. xviii.*
For this cause have I raised thee up, to show in thee my power. *Ex. ix. Jude. ii.*
32. To keep in remembrance. *Ruth iv.*
33. To cause to exist by propagation. *Matt. xxii.*
34. To incite; to prompt. *Ezra i.*
35. To increase in intensity or strength; as, to raise the heat of a furnace.
36. In seamen's language, to elevate, as an object by a gradual approach to it; to bring to be seen at a greater angle; opposed to *laying*; as, to raise the land; to raise a point. *Mar. Dict.*

- To raise a purchase, in seamen's language, is to dispose instruments or machines in such a manner as to exert any mechanical force required. *Mar. Dict.*
- To raise a siege, is to remove a besieging army and relinquish an attempt to take the place by that mode of attack, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.
- RAISED, *pp.* Litted; elevated; exalted; promoted; set upright; built; made or enlarged; produced; enhanced; excited; restored to life; levied; collected; roused; invented and propagated; increased.
- RAISER, *n.* One who raises; that which raises; one that builds; one that levies or collects; one that begins, introduces or propagates. *Bacon. Taylor.*
- RAISIN, *n. raisin.* [*Fr. Ir. id.; Arn. rosine, resin; D. rozin; G. rosine, a raisin, and rosinfarbe, crimson, [raisin-color.] Dan. rosin.* In Dan. and Sw. *rosen* signifies the erysipelas. It is evident that the word is from the same root as *red* and *rose*, being named from the color. See *Red* and *Rose*. This word is in some places pronounced corruptly *rezen*. The pronunciation of Sheridan, Perry and Janson accords with that which prevails in the eastern states, which is regular, and which I have followed.]
- A dried grape. Grapes are suffered to remain on the vines till they are perfectly ripe, and then dried in an oven, or by exposure to the heat of the sun. Those dried in the sun are the sweetest. *Hill.*
- RAISING, *ppr.* Lifting; elevating; setting upright; exalting; producing; enhancing; restoring to life; collecting; levying; propagating, &c.
- RAISING, *n.* The act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life.
2. In New England, the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building.
- RAJAH, *l. n.* [*L. rex, regis.*] In India, a RAJA, *l. n.* prince. Some of the rajahs are said to be independent princes; others are tributary to the Mogul. *Encyc.*
- RAJAISHIP, *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah. *Jstat. Res.*
- RAKE, *n.* [*Sax. raca, race; G. rechen; Ir. raec; W. rhacai, rhacan.* See the Verb.] An instrument consisting of a head-piece in which teeth are inserted, and a long handle; used for collecting hay or other light things which are spread over a large surface, or in gardens for breaking and smoothing the earth.
- RAKE, *n.* [*Dan. raket*]; probably from the root of *break*.]
- A loose, disorderly, vicious man; a man addicted to lewdness and other scandalous vices. *Addison. Pope.*
- RAKE, *n.* [*Sax. racam, to reach.*] The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the height of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel. The distance between a perpendicular line from the extremity of stem or stern to the end of the keel, is the length of the rake; one the fore-rake, the other the rake-off.
2. The inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction. *Mar. Dict.*
- RAKE, *v. l.* [*Sax. racian; Sw. raka; Dan. rager, to shave, to rake; Corn. rackan;*

- W. rhacuan; Ir. racam; G. rechen; Fr. rader; Arn. raeda.* The *D. hark, harken*, is our *harrow*, but of the same family, the great family of *break, crack, l. frico.* *Class Rg. No. 34. 38. 47.*
1. Properly, to scrape; to rub or scratch with something rough; as, to rake the ground.
2. To gather with a rake; as, to rake hay or barley.
3. To clear with a rake; to smooth with a rake; as, to rake a bed in a garden; to rake land.
4. To collect or draw together something scattered; to gather by violence; as, to rake together wealth; to rake together slenderous tales; to rake together the rabble of a town.
5. To scour; to search with eagerness all corners of a place.
The statesman rakes the town to find a plot. *Swift.*
6. In the military art, to enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of any thing; particularly in naval engagements, to rake is to cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck. Hence the phrase, to rake a ship fore and aft.
- To rake up, applied to fire, is to cover the fire with ashes.
- RAKE, *v. i.* To scrape; to scratch into for finding something; to search minutely and meanly; as, to rake into a dunghill. *South.*
2. To search with minute inspection into every part.
One is for raking in Chaucer for antiquated words. *Dryden.*
3. To pass with violence or rapidity.
Pas could not stay, but over him did rake. *Sidney.*
4. To seek by raking; as, to rake for oysters with a rake.
5. To lead a dissolute, debauched life. *Shenstone.*
6. To incline from a perpendicular direction; as, a mast rakes aft.
- RAKED, *pp.* Scraped; gathered with a rake; cleaned with a rake; cannonaded fore and aft.
- RAKEHELL, *n.* [*Dan. raket*]; now contracted into *rake*; properly *rakel*.]
A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake.
- RAKEHELLY, *a.* Dissolute; wild. *B. Jonson.*
- RAKER, *n.* One that rakes.
- RAKESHAME, *n.* A vile dissolute wretch. *Milton.*
- RAKING, *ppr.* Scraping; gathering with a rake; cleaning and smoothing with a rake; cannonading in the direction of the length; inclining.
And raking chase-guns through our stems they send. *Dryden.*
2. *a.* That rakes; as, a raking fire or shot.
- RAKING, *n.* The act of using a rake; the act or operation of collecting with a rake, or of cleaning and smoothing with a rake.
2. The space of ground raked at once; or the quantity of hay, &c. collected by one passing the rake.
- RAKISH, *a.* Given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched. *Richardson.*

RAKISHNESS, *n.* Dissolute practices.

RALLY, *v. t.* [Fr. *rallier*. This seems to be a compound of *re, ra, and tier, L. ligo, to unite.*]

1. To reunite; to collect and reduce to order troops dispersed or thrown into confusion.

2. To collect; to unite; as things scattered.

Merbury.

RALLY, *v. t.* [Fr. *rallier*. See *Railery*.] To treat with good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, according to the nature of the case.

Honeycomb rattles me upon a country life.

Adisson.

Strephon had long confess'd his am'rous pain,
Which gay Corinna rallied with disdain.

Gay.

RALLY, *v. i.* To assemble; to unite.

Innumerable parts of matter chanced then to rally together and to form themselves into this new world.

Tillotson.

2. To come back to order.

The Grecians rally and their pow'rs unite.

Dryden.

3. To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

Johnson.

RALLY, *n.* The act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks.

2. Exercise of good humor or satirical merriment.

RAM, *n.* [Sax. *D. ram*; *G. ramus*, but *rammbock*, ram-buck, is used. See the Verb.]

1. The male of the sheep or ovine genus; in some parts of England called a *rup*. In the United States, the word is applied, I believe, to no other male, except in the compound *ram-cat*.

2. In *astronomy*, Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters on the 21st of March, or a constellation of fixed stars in the figure of a ram. It is considered the first of the twelve signs.

3. An engine of war, used formerly for battering and demolishing the walls of cities, called a *battering-ram*. [See *Battering-ram*.]

RAM, *v. t.* [G. *rammen*; *D. rammeijen*; Dan. *rawler*, to ram or drive; *rammer*, to strike, to hit, to touch; *W. rhann, rhenn*, a thrusting, a projection forward. To the same family belong *L. ramus*, a branch, that is, a shoot or thrust, Heb. Ch. *רמה* *ramah*, to throw, to project, Eth. *ረዕዖ* *rami*, to strike; Ar. *رماي* *ramai*, to shoot, to throw or dart. Class Rm. No. 7. 8. 9. See *Cram*.]

1. To thrust or drive with violence; to force in; to drive down or together; as, to ram down a cartridge; to ram piles into the earth.

2. To drive, as with a battering ram.

3. To stuff; to cram.

RAM ADAN, *n.* Among the Mohammedans, a solemn season of fasting.

RAM'AGE, *n.* [*L. ramus*, a branch, whence Fr. *ramage*.]

1. Branches of trees. [Not in use.]

2. The warbling of birds sitting on boughs.

Drunmond.

3. [See *Rammage*.]

RAMBLE, *v. i.* [*It. ramengere*, to ramble, to rove; *Arm. rambreal*, to rave; *W. rheumpie*, to run to an extreme, to be infatu-

ated, and *ramu*, to rise or reach over, to soar. These seem to be allied to *roam*.

romp, rampant; Ar. *رماي* to exceed or go beyond, to depart. Class Rm. No. 5.]

1. To rove; to wander; to walk, ride or sail from place to place, without any determinate object in view; or to visit many places; to rove carelessly or irregularly; as, to ramble about the city; to ramble over the country.

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle rambling fellow.

Swift.

2. To go at large without restraint and without direction.

3. To move without certain direction.

O'er his ample sides, the rambling sprays Luxuriant shoot.

Thomson.

RAMBLE, *n.* A roving; a wandering; a going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion.

Coming home after a short christmas ramble, I found a letter upon my table.

Swift.

RAMBLER, *n.* One that rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

RAMBLING, *ppr.* Roving; wandering; moving or going irregularly.

RAMBLING, *n.* A roving; irregular excursion.

RAMBOOZE, } *n.* A drink made of wine,
RAMBUSE, } ale, eggs and sugar in
winter, or of wine, milk, sugar and rose
water in summer.

Bailey.

RAM E K I N, } *n.* [Fr. *ramequin*.] In
RAM E Q U I N S, } *n.* *cookers*, small slices
of bread covered with a farce of cheese
and eggs.

Bailey.

RAM ENT'S, *n.* [*L. ramenta*, a chip.] Scrapings; shavings. [Not used.]

Diet.

RAM ENT'S, *n.* [*L. ramia*, loose scales on the stems of plants.]

Linne.

RAM ENT'S, *n.* [*L. ramus*, a branch.] In *botany*, belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch.

Lee.

RAMIFICATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. ramus*, a branch.]

1. The process of branching or shooting branches from a stem.

2. A branch; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel; as the ramifications of a family; the ramifications of an artery.

Arbuthnot.

3. A division or subdivision; as the ramifications of a subject or scheme.

4. In *botany*, the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs.

Lee.

5. The production of figures resembling branches.

Encyc.

RAMIFIED, *pp.* Divided into branches.

RAMIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *ramifier*; *L. ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, to make.]

To divide into branches or parts; as, to ramify an art, a subject or scheme.

Boyle.

RAMIFY, *v. i.* To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant.

When the asparagus begins to ramify—

Arbuthnot.

2. To be divided or subdivided; as a main subject or scheme.

RAMIFYING, *ppr.* Shooting into branches or divisions.

RAM ISII, *a.* [Dan. *raam*, bitter, strong scented.]

Rank; strong scented.

Chaucer.

RAM ISINESS, *n.* [from *ram*.] Rankness. a strong scent.

RAMMED, *pp.* [See *Ram*.] Driven forcibly.

RAMMER, *n.* One that rams or drives.

2. An instrument for driving any thing with force; as a *rammer* for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity.

3. A gun-stick; a ramrod; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

RAMMING, *ppr.* Driving with force.

RAMOON, *n.* A tree of America.

RAMOUS, *a.* [*L. ramosus*, from *ramus*, a branch.]

1. In *botany*, branched, as a stem or root; having lateral divisions.

Martyn.

2. Branchy; consisting of branches; full of branches.

Newton. Woodward.

RAMP, *v. i.* [Fr. *ramper*, to creep; *It. rampa*, a paw; *rampare*, to paw; *rampicare*, to creep; *W. rhamp*, a rise or reach over; *rhament*, a rising up, a vaulting or springing; *rhauu*, to reach over, to soar, to vault. See *Ramble* and *Romance*.]

1. To climb, as a plant; to creep up.

Plants furnished with tendrils catch hold, and so ramping on trees, they mount to a great height.

Roy.

2. To spring; to leap; to bound; to prance; to frolic.

They bridle they would champ—
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely
ly ramp.

Spenser.

Spouting the lion ramp'd.

Milton.

[In the latter sense, the word is usually written and pronounced *romp*; the word being originally pronounced with a broad.]

RAMP, *n.* A leap; a spring; a bound.

Milton.

RAMPALIAN, *n.* A mean wretch. [Not in use.]

Shak.

RAMPANCY, *n.* [from *rampant*.] Excessive growth or practice; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance; as the rampancy of vice.

South.

RAMPANT, *a.* [Fr. from *rampar*; Sax. *rempead*, heading. See *Ramp* and *Ramble*.]

1. Overgrowing the usual bounds; rank in growth; exuberant; as *rampant weeds*.

Clarissa.

2. Overleaping restraint; as *rampant vice*.

South.

3. In *heraldry*, applied to the lion, leopard or other beast, *rampant* denotes the animal reared and standing on his hind legs, in the posture of climbing. It differs from *saliant*, which indicates the posture of springing or making a sail.

Encyc.

The lion rampant shakes his brinded mane.

Milton.

RAMPART, *n.* [Fr. *rampart*; *Arm. rampar, ramparsi*; Fr. *se reparrer*, to fence or trench one's self; *It. riparamento*, from *riparare*, to repair, to defend, to stop; *Port. reparo*; *reparar*, to repair, to parry in defense. Hence we see *rampart* is from *L. reparo*; *re* and *paro*. See *Parry* and *Repair*.]

1. In *fortification*, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed into bastions, curtains, &c.

Encyc.

No standards from the hostile ramparts torn.

Prior.

2. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety.

RAM PART, *v. t.* To fortify with ramparts. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RAM PION, *n.* [from *ramp*.] The name of several plants; as the common excellent *rampion*, a species of *Campanula*; the crested *rampion*, a species of *Lobelia*; the horned *rampion*, a species of *Phyteuma*.

Fam. of Plants.
RAM PIRE, *n.* The same as *rampart*; but obsolete.

RAM SONS, *n.* A plant, a species of *Allium*.
Fam. of Plants.

RAN, the *pret. of run*. In old writers, open robbery. *Lambard.*

RANCES CENT, *a.* [*L. ranco*, to be rank.] Becoming rancid or sour. *Encyc.*

RANCH, *v. t.* [corrupted from *wrench*.] To sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion. [*Not used.*]

RAN CID, *a.* [*L. rancidus*, from *ranco*, to be rank. This is the Eng. *rank*, luxuriant in growth.]

Having a rank smell; strong scented; sour; musty; as *rancid oil*. *Arbuthnot.*

RANCIDITY, *s. n.* The quality of being RANCIDNESS, *s. n.* Rancidity; a strong, sour scent, as of old oil.

The rancidity of oils may be analogous to the oxidation of metals. *Ure.*

RAN COR, *n.* [*L. from ranco*, to be rank.]

1. The deepest malignity or spite; deep seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity. [*This is the strongest term for enmity which the English language supplies.*]

It issues from the *rancor* of a villain. *Shak.*
2. Virulence; corruption. *Shak.*

RAN COROUS, *a.* Deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

So flam'd his eyes with rage and *rancorous ire*. *Spenser.*

Rancorous opposition to the gospel of Christ. *Hest.*

RAN COROUSLY, *adv.* With deep malignity or spiteful malice.

RAND, *n.* [*G. D. Dan. rand*, a border, edge, margin, brink; from shooting out, extending.]

A border; edge; margin; as the *rand* of a shoe.

RAN DOM, *n.* [Norm. Sax. *randun*; Fr. *randonné*, a rapid course of water; *randon*, a gushing.]

1. A roving motion or course without direction; hence, want of direction, rule or method; hazard; chance; used in the phrase, *at random*, that is, without a settled point of direction; at hazard.

2. Course; motion; progression; distance of a body thrown; as the furthest *random* of a missile weapon. *Digby.*

RAN DOM, *a.* Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; as a *random* blow.

2. Uttered or done without previous calculation; as a *random* guess.

RAN DOM SHOT, *n.* A shot not directed to a point, or a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above a horizontal line.

Mar. Dict.
RANDY, *a.* Disorderly; riotous. [*Not used or local.*]

RANE, } [*Sax. hrana*; Fr. *renne*;
RANDEER, } *n.* [*Fr. rendir*; G. *renthier*];

Basque, *oreña* or *orina*; so named probably from *running*. The true spelling is *rane*.

A species of deer found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. He has large branched palmed horns, and travels with great speed. Among the Laplanders, he is a substitute for the horse, the cow, the goat and the sheep, as he furnishes food, clothing and the means of conveyance. This animal will draw a sled on the snow more than a hundred miles in a day. *Encyc.*

RAN FORCE, *n.* The ring of a gun next to the vent. *Boileau.*

[I do not find this word in modern books.]

RANG, the old *pret. of ring*. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

RANGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. ranger*; Arn. *renga*; *ranger*; W. *rhencia*, from *rhene*, *range*, rank, which see.]

1. To set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines or ranks; to dispose in the proper order; as, to *range* troops in a body; to *range* men or ships in the order of battle.

2. To dispose in proper classes, orders or divisions; as, to *range* plants and animals in general and species.

3. To dispose in a proper manner; to place in regular method; in a general sense, *Range* and *arrange* are used indifferently in the same sense.

4. To rove over; to pass over. Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake. *Gay.*

[This use is elliptical, over being omitted.]

5. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; as, to *range* the coast, that is, along the coast.

RANGE, *v. i.* To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction.

As a roaring lion and a *-ranging* bear. *Prov. xxviii.*

2. To be placed in order; to be ranked. 'Tis better to be lowly born, And *range* with humble livers in content— *Shak.*

[In this sense, *rank* is now used.]

3. To lie in a particular direction. Which way thy forests *range*— *Dryden.*

We say, the front of a house *ranges* with the line of the street.

4. To sail or pass near or in the direction of; as, to *range* along the coast.

RANGE, *n.* [*Fr. rangée*. See *Rank*.] A row; a rank; things in a line; as a range of buildings; a range of mountains; *ranges* of colors. *Newton.*

A class; an order. The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences— *Hale.*

3. A wandering or roving; excursion. He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

4. Space or room for excursion. A man has not enough *range* of thought— *Addison.*

5. Compass or extent of excursion; space taken in by any thing extended or ranked in order; as the *range* of Newton's thought. No philosopher has embraced a wider *range*.

Far as creation's ample *range* extends. *Pope.*

6. The step of a ladder. [Corrupted in popular language to *rang*.] *Clarendon.*

7. A kitchen grate. *Bacon. Walton.*

8. A holding sieve to sift meal.

9. In *gunnery*, the path of a bullet or bomb, or the line it describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges; or the whole distance which it passes. When a cannon lies horizontally, it is called the right level, or point blank range; when the muzzle is elevated to 45 degrees, it is called the utmost range. To this may be added the ricochet, the rolling or bounding shot, with the piece elevated from three to six degrees. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

RANGED, *pp.* Disposed in a row or line; placed in order; passed in roving; placed in a particular direction.

RANGER, *n.* One that ranges; a rover; a robber. [*Now little used.*]

2. A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.*

3. In *England*, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business is to walk through the forest, watch the deer, prevent trespasses, &c. *Encyc.*

RANGERSHIP, *n.* The office of the keeper of a forest or park.

RANGING, *ppr.* Placing in a row or line; disposing in order, method or classes; roving; passing near and in the direction of.

RANGING, *n.* The act of placing in lines or in order; a roving, &c.

RANK, *n.* [*Fr. rang*; W. *rhenc*; Arn. *reng*; Fr. *rang*, a row or line; It. *rango*, rank, condition; Port. Sp. *rancha*, a mess or set of persons; D. *Dan. G. rang*. In these

words, *n* is probably casual; *R.* (ρ)

to set in order; Heb. Ch. ρ id. Class Rg. No. 13, 47. See also No. 18, 90, 21, 27, 46. The primary sense is probably to

reach, to *stretch*, or to pass, to stretch along. Hence *rank* and *grade* are often synonymous.]

1. A row or line, applied to troops; a line of men standing abreast or side by side, and as opposed to *file*, a line running the length of a company, battalion or regiment. Keep your *ranks*; dress your *ranks*.

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds In *ranks* and squadrons and right forms of war. *Shak.*

2. *Ranks*, in the plural, the order of common soldiers; as, to reduce an officer to the *ranks*.

3. A row; a line of things, or things in a line; as a *rank* of osiers. *Shak.*

4. Degree; grade; in *military affairs*; as the *rank* of captain, colonel or general; the *rank* of vice-admiral.

5. Degree of elevation in civil life or station; the order of elevation or of subordination.

We say, all *ranks* and orders of men; every man's dress and behavior should correspond with his *rank*; the highest and the lowest *ranks* of men or of other intelligent beings.

6. Class; order; division; any portion or number of things to which place, degree or order is assigned. Profligate men, by

their vices, sometimes degrade themselves to the rank of brutes.

7. Degree of dignity, eminence or excellence; as a writer of the first rank; as a lawyer of high rank.

These are all virtues of a meaner rank.

Addison.

8. Dignity; high place or degree in the orders of men; as a man of rank.

Rank and file, the order of common soldiers.

Ten officers and three hundred rank and file fill in the section.

To fill the ranks, to supply the whole number, or a competent number.

To take rank, to enjoy precedence, or to have the right of taking a higher place. In G. Britain, the king's sons take rank of all the other nobles.

RANK, *a.* [Sax. *ranc*, proud, haughty; Sp. *l. rancio*; L. *rancidus*, from *ranceo*, to smell strong. The primary sense of the root is to advance, to shoot forward, to grow luxuriantly, whence the sense of strong, vigorous; W. *rhan*, *rhang*, before; *rhanca*, *rhancau*, to advance, to put forward. This word belongs probably to the same family as the preceding.]

1. Luxuriant in growth; being of vigorous growth; as rank grass; rank weeds.

Seven ears came up upon one stalk, rank and good. Gen. xli.

2. Causing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly; very rich and fertile; as, land is rank.

Mortimer.

3. Strong scented; as rank smelling rue.

Spenser.

4. Rancid; musty; as oil of a rank smell.

5. Inflamed with venereal appetite. Shaks.

6. Strong to the taste; high tasted.

Divers sea fowls taste rank of the fish on which they feed.

Boyle.

7. Ranipant; high grown; raised to a high degree; excessive; as rank pride; rank idolatry.

I do forgive

Thy rankest faults. Shaks.

8. Gross; coarse. Shaks.

9. Strong; clinching. Take rank hold. Hence.

10. Excessive; exceeding the actual value; as a rank modus in law. Blackstone.

To set rank, as the iron of a plane, to set it so as to take off a thick shaving.

Maron.

RANK, *v. t.* To place abreast or in a line.

Milton.

2. To place in a particular class, order or division.

Poets were ranked in the class of philosophers.

Broome.

Herey is ranked with idolatry and witchcraft.

Decay of Piety.

3. To dispose methodically; to place in suitable order.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank your tribes? Milton.

Ranking all things under general and special heads.

Hwatts.

RANK, *v. i.* To be ranged; to be set or disposed; as in a particular degree, class, order or division.

Let that one article rank with the rest.

Shaks.

2. To be placed in a rank or ranks.

Go, rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood.

Tate.

3. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life. He ranks with a major. He ranks with the first class of poets. He ranks high in public estimation.

RANKED, *pp.* Placed in a line; disposed in an order or class; arranged methodically.

RANKER, *n.* One that disposes in ranks; one that arranges.

RANKING, *ppr.* Placing in ranks or lines; arranging; disposing in orders or classes; having a certain rank or grade.

RANKLE, *v. i.* [from *rank*.] To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester; as a rankling wound.

A malady that burns and rankles inward.

Rowe.

2. To become more violent; to be inflamed; to rage; as rankling malice; rankling envy. Jealousy rankles in the breast.

RANKLY, *adv.* With vigorous growth; as, grass or weeds grow rankly.

2. Coarsely; grossly. Shaks.

RANKNESS, *n.* Vigorous growth; luxuriance; exuberance; as the rankness of plants or herbage.

2. Exuberance; excess; extravagance; as the rankness of pride; the rankness of joy.

Shaks.

3. Extraordinary strength.

The crane's pride is in the rankness of her wing.

L' Estrange.

4. Strong taste; as the rankness of flesh or fish.

5. Rancidness; rank smell; as the rankness of oil.

6. Excessiveness; as the rankness of a composition or modus. Blackstone.

RANNEY, *n.* The shrew-mouse. Brown.

RANSACK, *v. t.* [Dan. *randsager*; Sw. *ransaka*; Gaelic, *ransachadh*. *Rand*, in Danish, is edge, margin, Eng. *rand*, and *ran* is rapine. The last syllable coincides with the English verb to sack, to pillage, and in Spanish, this verb which is written *saquear*, signifies to ransack.]

1. To plunder; to pillage completely; to strip by plundering; as, to ransack a house or city.

Dryden.

Their vow is made to ransack Troy. Shaks.

2. To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part. It seems often to convey the sense of opening doors and parcels, and turning over things in search; as, to ransack files of papers.

I ransack the several caverns. Woodward.

3. To violate; to ravish; to deflower; as ransacked chastity. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

RANSACKED, *pp.* Pillaged; searched narrowly.

RANSACKING, *ppr.* Pillaging; searching narrowly.

RANSON, *n.* [Dan. *ranson*; Sw. *ranson*; G. *ranzion*; Norm. *rancon*; Fr. *ranson*; Arm. *ranzon*. In French, the word implies not only redemption, but exaction; but I know not the component parts of the word. Qu. G. *sühne*, atonement.]

1. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; that which procures the release of a prisoner or captive, or of captured property, and restores the

one to liberty and the other to the original owner.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy ransom he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered from pursuing the conquest of Ireland.

Davies.

2. Release from captivity, bondage or the possession of an enemy. They were unable to procure the ransom of the prisoners.

3. In law, a sum paid for the pardon of some great offense and the discharge of the offender; or a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment. Encyc. Blackstone.

4. In Scripture, the price paid for a forfeited life, or for delivery or release from capital punishment.

Then he shall give for the ransom of his life, whatever is laid upon him. Ex. xxi.

5. The price paid for procuring the pardon of sins and the redemption of the sinner from punishment.

Deliver him from going down to the pit; I have found a ransom. Job xxxii.

The Son of man came—to give his life a ransom for many. Mat. xx. Mark x.

RAN SÖM, *v. t.* [Sw. *ransonera*; Dan. *ransonere*; Fr. *ransonner*; Arm. *ransonona*.]

1. To redeem from captivity or punishment by paying an equivalent; applied to persons; as, to ransom prisoners from an enemy.

2. To redeem from the possession of an enemy by paying a price deemed equivalent; applied to goods or property.

3. In Scripture, to redeem from the bondage of sin, and from the punishment to which sinners are subjected by the divine law.

The ransomed of the Lord shall return. Is.

xxxv.

4. To rescue; to deliver. Hos. xiii.

RAN SÖMED, *pp.* Redeemed or rescued from captivity, bondage or punishment by the payment of an equivalent.

RAN SÖMER, *n.* One that redeems.

RAN SÖMING, *ppr.* Redeeming from captivity, bondage or punishment by giving satisfaction to the possessor; rescuing; liberating.

RAN SÖMLESS, *a.* Free from ransom.

Shaks.

RANT, *v. i.* [Heb. Ch. *רן*, Ar. *رنا*, *ranna*,

to cry out, to shout, to sound, groan, murmur; W. *rhonta*, to frisk; to gambol, a sense of the Hebrew also.]

To rave in violent, high sounding or extravagant language, without correspondent dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation; as a ranting preacher.

Look where my ranting host of the garter comes. Shaks.

RANT, *n.* High sounding language without dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; as the rant of fanatics.

This is stical rant, without any foundation in the nature of man, or reason of things.

Attorney.

RANTER, *n.* A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

RANTING, *ppr.* Uttering high sounding words without solid sense; declaiming or preaching with boisterous empty words.

RANTIPOLE, *a.* [from *rant.*] Wild; roving; rakish. [*A low word.*] *Congreve.*

RANTIPOLE, *v. i.* To run about wildly. [*Low.*] *Arbuthnot.*

RANTISM, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters. *Fr. Rant.*

RANTY, *a.* Wild; noisy; boisterous.

RANULA, *n.* [L. *rana*, a frog; *dim.* a little frog.]

A swelling under the tongue, similar to the encysted tumors in different parts of the body. *Coxe.*

RANUNCULUS, *n.* [L. from *rana*, a frog.] In *botany*, crowfoot, a genus of plants of many species, some of them beautiful flowering plants, particularly the Asiatic, or Turkish and Persian ranunculus, which is diversified with many rich colors. *Encyc.*

RAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hrepnan*, *hreppan*, to touch; *repan*, to touch, to seize, L. *rapio*; Sw. *rappa*; Dan. *rappor*, to snatch away; and *rappor sig*, to hasten; *rap*, a stroke; Sw. *rapp*; Fr. *frapper*, to strike. The primary sense of the root is to rush, to drive forward, to fall on, hence both to strike and to seize. That the sense is to drive or rush forward, is evident from L. *rapidus*, *rapid*, from *rapio*. See Class Rb. No. 21, 27, 28, 29.]

To strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock; as, to *rap* on the door.

RAP, *v. t.* To strike with a quick blow; to knock.

With one great peal they *rap* the door. *Prior.*

To *rap out*, to utter with sudden violence; as, to *rap out* an oath. *Addison.* [Sax. *hrepnan*, to cry out, that is, to drive out the voice. This is probably of the same family as the preceding word. In the popular language of the U. States, it is often pronounced *rip*, to *rip out* an oath; L. *crepo*, Fr. *crever*.]

RAP, *v. t.* To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; as *rap* into admiration.

I'm *rap* with joy to see my Marcia's tears.

Rapt into future times the bard began. *Addison.*

Rapt into fury the bard began. *Pope.*

2. To snatch or hurry away. *Addison.*

And *rap* with whirling wheels. *Spenser.*

Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds. *Milton.*

3. To seize by violence. *Dragon.*

4. To exchange; to truck. [*Low and not used.*]

To *rap* and *rend*, to seize and tear or strip; to fall on and plunder; to snatch by violence. They brought off all they could *rap* and *rend*. [See *Rend*.]

RAP, *n.* A quick smart blow; as a *rap* on the knuckles.

RAPACIOUS, *a.* [L. *rapax*, from *rapio*, to seize. See *Rap*.]

1. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force; as a *rapacious* enemy.

Well may thy lord, appeas'd,

Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim. *Milton.*

2. Accustomed to seize for food; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; as a *rapacious* tiger; a *rapacious* fowl.

RAPACIOUSLY, *adv.* By rapine; by violent robbery or seizure.

RAPACIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.

RAPACITY, *n.* [Fr. *rapacité*; L. *rapacitas*, from *rapax*, *rapio*.]

1. Addictedness to plunder; the exercise of plunder; the act or practice of seizing by force; as the *rapacity* of a conquering army; the *rapacity* of pirates; the *rapacity* of a Turkish pasha; the *rapacity* of extortors.

2. Ravenousness; as the *rapacity* of animals.

3. The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice.

RAPÉ, *n.* [L. *rapio*, *rapus*; It. *ratto*; Fr. *rapit*; W. *rhath*, a snatching; *rhebian*, to snatch. See *Rap*.]

1. In a *general sense*, a seizing by violence; also a seizing and carrying away by force, as females. *Milford.*

2. In *law*, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. *Blackstone.*

3. Privation; the act of seizing or taking away. *Chapman.*

And ruin'd orphans of thy *rapes* complain.

4. Something taken or seized and carried away. *Samuys.*

Where now are all my hopes? oh, never more

Shall they revive, nor death her *rapes* restore. *Samuys.*

5. Fruit plucked from the cluster. *Ray.*

6. A division of a county in Sussex, in England; or an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, and containing three or four hundreds. *Blackstone.*

RAPÉ, *n.* [It. *raib*; L. *rapa*, *rapum*; Gr. *ραπα*; D. *raap*; G. *rube*; Sw. *rapva*.]

A plant of the genus *Brassica*, called also cole-rap and cole-seed, and of which the new-er or French turnip is a variety. *Lee. Ed. Encyc.*

The *broom-rap* is of the genus *Orobanchæ*.

RAPEROOF. [See *Rape*.]

RAPSEED, *n.* The seed of the rape, from which oil is expressed.

RAPID, *a.* [L. *rapidus*, from *rapio*, the primary sense of which is to rush.]

1. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; as a *rapid* stream; a *rapid* flight; a *rapid* motion.

Part shun the goal with *rapid* wheels. *Milton.*

2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression; as *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement.

3. Of quick utterance of words; as a *rapid* speaker.

RAPIDITY, *n.* [L. *rapiditas*; Fr. *rapidité*, *supra*.]

1. Swiftness; celerity; velocity; as the *rapidity* of a current; the *rapidity* of motion of any kind.

2. Haste in utterance; as the *rapidity* of speech or pronunciation.

3. Quickness of progression or advance; as the *rapidity* of growth or improvement.

RAPIDLY, *adv.* With great speed, celerity or velocity; swiftly; with quick progression; as, to run *rapidly*; to grow or improve *rapidly*.

2. With quick utterance; as, to speak *rapidly*.

RAPIDNESS, *n.* Swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

RAPIDS, *n. plu.* The part of a river where the current moves with more celerity than the common current. Rapids imply a considerable descent of the earth, but not sufficient to occasion a fall of the water, or what is called a cascade or cataract.

RAPIER, *n.* [Fr. *rapire*; It. *raiper*; from thrusting, driving, or quick motion.] A small sword used only in thrusting. *Shak. Pope.*

RAPIER-FISH, *n.* The sword-fish. *Grew.*

RAPIL, } *n.* Pulverized volcanic sub-

RAPILLO, } stances.

RAPINE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *rapina*; *rapio*, to seize.]

1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force.

2. Violence; force. *Milton.*

RAPINE, *v. t.* To plunder. *Buck.*

RAPPARÉ, *n.* A wild Irish plunderer; so called from *rapery*, a half pike that he carries. *Todd.*

RAPPEE, *n.* A coarse kind of snuff.

RAPPER, *n.* [from *rap*.] One that raps or knocks.

2. The knocker of a door. [*Not in common use.*]

3. An oath or a lie. [*Not in use.*] *Parker.*

RAPPORT, *n.* [Fr. from *re* and *porter*, to bear.] Relation; proportion. [*Not in use.*] *Temple.*

RAPT, *pp.* [from *rap*.] Transported; ravished.

RAPT, *v. t.* To transport or ravish. [*Not legitimate or in use.*] *Chapman.*

RAPTE, *n.* An ecstasy; a trance. *Morton.*

2. Rapidity. [*Not in use.*]

RAPTEUR, *n.* [L. *raptor*.] A ravisher; a raper. *Dryden.*

RAPTURE, *n.* [L. *raptus*, *rapio*.] A seizing by violence. [*Little used.*] *Chapman.*

2. Transport; ecstasy; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure.

Music when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion and advances praise into *rapture*. *Spectator.*

3. Rapidity with violence; as a hurrying along with velocity; as rolling with torren *rapture*. *Milton.*

4. Enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope.*

RAPTURED, *a.* Ravished; transported. *Thomson.*

[But enraptured is generally used.]

RAPTURIST, *n.* An enthusiast. *Spenser.*

RAPTUREOUS, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; as *raptureous* joy, pleasure or delight. *Collier.*

RARE, *a.* [L. *rarus*, thin; Sp. *Port.* It. *raro*; Fr. *rare*; D. *raar*; G. *Dan.* *rar*.]

1. Uncommon; not frequent; as a *rare* event; a *rare* phenomenon.

2. Unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found.

Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight. *Cowley.*

Above the rest I judge one *rare* *rare*. *Dryden.*

3. Thinly scattered.

Those rare and solitary, these in flocks—

4. Thin; porous; not dense; as a rare and attenuate substance.

Water is nineteen times lighter and by consequence nineteen times rarer than gold.

5. [Sax. *hræc*.] Nearly raw; imperfectly roasted or boiled; as rare beef or mutton; eggs roasted rare.

RARESHOW, *n.* [rare and show.] A show carried in a box.

RAREFACTION, *n.* [Fr. See Rarefy.] The act or process of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts and rendering the bodies more rare or porous, by which operation they appear under a larger bulk, or require more room, without an accession of new matter; opposed to condensation; as the rarefaction of air.

RAREFIABLE, *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

RAREFY, *v. t.* [Fr. rarefier; L. rarefacio; rarus, rare, and factio, to make.]

To make thin and porous or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter; opposed to condense.

RAREFY, *v. i.* To become thin and porous.

RAREFYING, *ppr.* Making thin or less dense.

RARELY, *adv.* Seldom; not often; as things rarely seen.

6. Finely; nicely. [Little used.]

RARENESS, *n.* The state of being uncommon; uncommonness; infrequency.

And let the rareness the small gift commend.

7. Value arising from scarcity.

8. Thinness; tenuity; as the rareness of air or vapor.

9. Distance from each other; thinness.

RARERIPE, *a.* [Sax. *aræran*, to excite, to hasten.]

Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

RARERIPE, *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

RARITY, *n.* [Fr. rareté; L. raritas.] Uncommonness; infrequency.

Far from being fond of a flower for its rarity—

2. A thing valued for its scarcity.

I saw three rarities of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows in the place.

3. Thinness; tenuity; opposed to density; as the rarity of air.

RASCAL, *n.* [Sax. *id*. This word is said to signify a lean beast.]

A mean fellow; a scoundrel; in modern usage, a trickish dishonest fellow; a rogue; particularly applied to men and boys guilty of the lesser crimes, and indicating less enormity or guilt than villain.

I have sense to serve my turn in store, And he's a rascal who pretends to more.

2. Mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud. [This is its sense in present usage in America.]

RASCALLY, *a.* Meanly trickish or dishonest; vile.

2. Mean; vile; base; worthless; as a rascally porter.

RASÉ, *v. t. s. as z.* [Fr. raser; Sp. Port. rasar; It. rasare and raschiare; Aru. raza; L. rasus, rado. With these words accord the W. *rathu*, to rub off; *rathell*, a rasp.

Eth. Ω † to rub or wipe. See the verb to row, which is radically the same word. If *g* in *grate* is a prefix, the word is formed on the same radix. Class Rd. No. 10. 13. 17. 25. 35. 38. 42. 56. 58. 61. 62. 64. 81.]

1. To pass along the surface of a thing, with striking or rubbing it at the same time; to graze.

Might not the bullet which rased his cheek have gone into his head? Obs. South.

2. To erase; to scratch or rub out; or to blot out; to cancel.

[In this sense, *erase* is generally used.]

3. To level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy; as, to raze a city.

[In this sense, *raze* is generally used. This orthography, *rase*, may therefore be considered as nearly obsolete; *graze*, *eraze* and *rase* having superseded it.]

RASE, *n.* A cancel; erasure. [Not in use.]

2. A slight wound. [Not in use.]

RASH, *a.* [D. G. *rash*, quick; Sw. Dan. *rask*, id.; Sax. *hrad*, *hræd*, *krath*, quick, hasty, ready, and *hros*, *res*, impetus, force, and *hroscan*, *reosan*, *resan*, to rush. See Ready and Rush. The sense is advancing, pushing forward. Class Rd. No. 5. 9.]

1. Hasty in council or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution, and thus encountering unnecessary hazard; applied to persons; as a rash statesman or minister; as a rash commander.

2. Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection; as rash words; rash measures.

3. Requiring haste; urgent.

I have scarce leisure to salute you, My matter is so rash.

4. Quick; sudden; as rash gunpowder. [Not in use.]

RASH, *n.* Corn so dry as to fall out with handling. [Local.]

RASH, *n.* [It. *rascia*.] Satin.

2. An eruption or efflorescence on the body. [In Italian, *raschia* is the itch.]

RASH, *v. t.* [It. *raschiare*, to scrape or grate; W. *rhasg*, *rhasgyl*, *rhasgylaw*; from the root of *rase*, *graze*.] To slice; to cut into pieces; to divide.

RASHER, *n.* A thin slice of bacon; a thin cut.

RASHLY, *adv.* With precipitation; hastily; without due deliberation.

He that doth any thing rashly, must do it willingly.

So rashly brave, to dare the sword of Thee.

RASHNESS, *n.* Too much haste in resolving or in undertaking a measure; precipitation; inconsiderate readiness or promptness to decide or act, implying disregard of consequences or contempt of

danger; applied to persons. The failure of enterprises is often owing to rashness.

We offend by rashness, which is an affirming or denying before we have sufficiently informed ourselves.

2. The quality of being uttered or done without due deliberation; as the rashness of words or of undertakings.

RASP, *n.* [Sw. D. *rasp*; G. *raspel*; Dan. *raspe*; Fr. *ripe*, for *raspe*; It. Sp. *raspa*. See Rase.]

1. A large rough file; a grater.

2. A raspberry, which see.

RASP, *v. t.* [D. *raspen*; Dan. *rasper*; Sw. *raspa*; It. *raspare*; Sp. *raspar*; Fr. *raiper*; W. *rathell*, in a different dialect. See Rase.]

To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with a rough file; as, to rasp wood to make it smooth; to rasp bones to powder.

RASPARTORY, *n.* A surgeon's rasp.

RASPBERRY, *n.* [from *rasp*, so named from the roughness of the brambles; G. *kratzebeere*, from *kratzen*, to scratch.]

The fruit of a bramble or species of rubus; a berry growing on a prickly plant; as the black raspberry; the red and the white raspberry.

RASPBERRY-BUSH, *n.* The bramble producing raspberries.

RASRUR, *n. s. as z.* [L. *rasura*, from *rado*, *rasus*. See Rase.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing.

2. The mark by which a letter, word or any part of a writing is erased, effaced or obliterated; an erasure.

RAT, *n.* [Sax. *rat*; D. *rat*; G. *ratze*; Fr. *rat*; Aru. *raz*; Sp. *rato*; Port. *id.* rat, and *ratos*, sharp stones in the sea that wear cables; probably named from gnawing, and from the root of L. *rado*.]

A small quadruped of the genus Mus, which infests houses, stores and ships; a troublesome race of animals.

To smell a rat, to be suspicious, to be on the watch from suspicion; as a cat by the scent or noise of a rat.

RA TABLE, *a.* [from *rate*.] That may be rated, or set at a certain value; as a Danish ore *ratable* at two marks.

2. Liable or subjected by law to taxation; as *ratable* estate.

RA TABLE, *adv.* By rate or proportion; proportionally.

RATAFIA, *n.* *ratatfee*. [Sp.] A fine spirituous liquor, prepared from the kernels of several kinds of fruits, particularly of cherries, apricots and peaches.

RATAN, *n.* [Malay, *rotan*; Java, *rottang*.] A small cane, the growth of India.

RAT-CATCHER, *n.* One who makes it his business to catch rats.

RATCH, *n.* In clock work, a sort of wheel having twelve fangs, which serve to lift the detents every hour and thereby cause the clock to strike.

RATCH ET, *n.* In a watch, a small tooth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel, which stops it in winding up.

RATCHIL, *n.* Among miners, fragments of stone.

Kiréan.

RATE, *n.* [Norm. *rate*; *L. ratus, reor*, contracted from *ratio, redor* or *resor*. See *Ratio* and *Reason*.]

1. The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; as silver valued at the *rate* of six shillings and eight pence the ounce.

The *rate* and standard of wit was different then from what it is in these days. *South*.

2. Price or amount stated or fixed on any thing. A king may purchase territory at too dear a *rate*. The *rate* of interest is prescribed by law.

3. Settled allowance; as a daily *rate* of provisions. 2 Kings xxv.

4. Degree; comparative highth or value. I am a spirit of no common *rate*. *Shak*.

In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the *rate* and pitch of other men's, in that he was so infinitely merciful. *Clement*.

5. Degree in which any thing is done. The ship sails at the *rate* of seven knots an hour.

Many of the horse could not march at that *rate*, nor come up soon enough. *Clerendon*.

6. Degree of value; price. Wheat in England is often sold at the *rate* of fifty shillings the quarter. Wit may be purchased at too dear a *rate*.

7. A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use, according to its income or value; as parish *rates*; town *rates*; highway *rates*.

8. In the *navy*, the order or class of a ship, according to its magnitude or force. Ships of the first *rate* mount a hundred guns or upwards; those of the second *rate* carry from 90 to 98 guns; those of the third *rate* carry from 64 to 80 guns; those of the fourth *rate* from 50 to 60 guns; those of the fifth *rate* from 32 to 44 guns; those of the sixth *rate* from 20 to 30 guns. Those of the two latter *rates* are called *frigates*.

Mar. Dict.
RATE, *v. t.* To set a certain value on to value at a certain price or degree of excellence.

You seem not high enough your joys to *rate*. *Dryden*.

Instead of *rating* the man by his performance, we too frequently *rate* the performance by the man. *Rambler*.

2. To fix the magnitude, force or order, as of ships. A ship is *rated* in the first class, or as a ship of the line.

RATE, *v. i.* To be set or considered in a class, as a ship. The ship *rates* as a ship of the line.

2. To make an estimate.

RATE, *v. l.* [Sw. *rate* to refuse, to find fault; *ryta*, to roar; to huff; *Ice. reita*, or *G. bereden*, from *den*, to speak, Sax. *radan*. See *Read*.] It is probably allied to *rattle*, and perhaps to *L. rudo*. See *Class Rd. No. 71. 76. Ar.*

To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold; to censure violently.

Go, rate thy minions, proud insulting boy. *Shak*.

An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the street about you, sir. *Shak*.

RATED, *pp.* Set at a certain value; estimated; set in a certain order or rank.

2. Child; reprov'd.

RATER, *n.* One who sets a value on or makes an estimate.

RATH, *n.* [Ir. *rath*, a hill, mount or fortress.] A hill. *Obs.* *Spenser*.

RATH, *a.* [Sax. *rath, rathe, hrath, hrathe, hrad* or *hrad*, quick, hasty; Ir. *rathian*, to grow or be prosperous; from the same root as *ready* and *rash*, from the sense of shooting forward. See *Ready*.]

Early; coming before others, or before the usual time.

Bring the *rath* primrose, that forsaken dies. *Milton*.

We sometimes see the word *rath-ripe*, early ripe, Sax. *rad-ripe*; but it is obsolete or nearly so. In the United States, I believe it is not used at all.

RATH-ER, *adv.* [Sax. *rathor, hrathor*; comp. of *rath*, quick, prompt, hasty, *ready*. So we use *sooner* in an equivalent sense. I would *rathor* go, or *sooner* go. The use is taken from pushing or moving forward. So the Italians use *anzi*, [*L. ante*, before.] "Ma egli disse, anzi, beati coloro ch'odono la parola di Dio, e l'osservano." But he said, yea *rathor*, happy are they that hear the word of God and keep it. *Luke xi.*

1. More readily or willingly; with better liking; with preference or choice.

My soul chooseth strangling and death *rathor* than life. *Job vii.*
Light is come into the world, and men loved darkness *rathor* than light, because their deeds were evil. *John iii.* Ps lxxxiv.

2. In preference; preferably; with better reason. Good is *rathor* to be chosen than evil. See *Acts v.*

3. In a greater degree than otherwise.

He sought throughout the world, but sought in vain.

And no where finding, *rathor* fear'd her slain. *Dryden*.

4. More properly; more correctly speaking. This is an art

Which does mend nature, change it *rathor*; but

The art itself is nature. *Shak*.

5. Noting some degree of contrariety in fact.

She was nothing better, but *rathor* grew worse. *Mark v.* *Matt. xxvii.*

The *rathor*, especially; for better reason; for particular cause.

You are come to me in a happy time, *The rathor* for I have some sport in hand. *Shak*.

Had rathor, is supposed to be a corruption of *would rathor*.

I *had rathor* speak five words with my understanding—1 Cor. xiv.

This phrase may have been originally, 'I'd *rathor*,' for 'I *would rathor*, and the contraction afterwards mistaken for *had*.

Correct speakers and writers generally use *would* in all such phrases; I *would rathor*, I prefer; I desire in preference.

RATHOFFITE, *n.* A mineral brought from Sweden, of the garnet kind. Its color is a dingy brownish black, and it is accompanied with calcareous spar and small crystals of hornblend. *Phillips*.

RATIFICATION, *n.* [Fr. *ratify*.]

1. The act of ratifying; confirmation.

2. The act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another; as the *ratification* of a treaty by the senate of the United States.

RATIFIED, *pp.* Confirmed; sanctioned; made valid.

RATIFIER, *n.* He or that which ratifies or sanctions.

RATIFY, *v. l.* [Fr. *ratifier*; *L. ratum facio*, to make firm.] To confirm; to establish; to settle.

We have *ratified* them the borders of Judaea. 1 Mac.

2. To approve and sanction; to make valid; as, to *ratify* an agreement or treaty.

RATIFYING, *pp.* Confirming; establishing; approving and sanctioning.

RATING, *pp.* [from *rate*.] Setting at a certain value; assigning rank to; estimating.

2. Chiding; reprov'g.

RA'TIO, *n.* *ra'tio*. [*L.* from *ratus, roor*, to think or suppose, to set, confirm or establish. *Reor* is contracted from *redor* or *retor*, and primarily signifies to throw, to thrust, hence to speak, to set in the mind, to think, like *L. suppono*; and *setting* gives the sense of a fixed *rate* or *rule*. See *Reason*.]

Proportion, or the relation of homogeneous things which determines the quantity of one from the quantity of another, without the intervention of a third. *Encycy.*

The relation which one quantity has to another of the same kind, as expressed by the quotient of the one divided by the other. Thus the ratio of 4 to 2 is $\frac{4}{2}$, or 2; and the ratio of 5 to 6 is $\frac{5}{6}$. This is *geometrical* ratio, which is that signified when the term is used without distinction; but *arithmetical* ratio is the difference between two quantities. Thus the arithmetical ratio of 2 to 6 is 4.

Ratio respects magnitudes of the same kind only. One line may be compared with another line, but a line cannot be compared with a superficies, and hence between a line and a superficies there can be no *ratio*. *Encycy.*

RA'TIOCINATE, *v. i.* [*L. ratiocinor*, from *ratio*, *reason*.] To reason; to argue. [*Little used*.]

RATIOCINATION, *n.* [*L. ratiocinatio*.] The act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises. [See *Reasoning*.] *Brown*.

RATIOCINATIVE, *a.* Argumentative; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison; as a *ratiocinative* process. [*A bad word and little used*.] *Hale*.

RA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. ratio*, proportion.]

A portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink and forage, assigned to each soldier in an army for his daily subsistence and for the subsistence of horses. Officers have several *rations* according to their rank or number of attendants. Seamen in the navy also have *rations* of certain articles. *Encycy.*

RATIONAL, *a.* [Fr. *ratiomel*; *It. razionale*; *L. rationalis*.]

1. Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; opposed to *irrational*; as, man is a *rational* being; brutes are not *rational* animals.

It is our duty and happiness to have a *rational* nature. *Law*.

2. Agreeable to reason; opposed to *absurd*; as a *rational* conclusion or inference; *rational* conduct.

3. Agreeable to reason; not extravagant.
 4. Acting in conformity to reason; wise; judicious; as a *rational* man.
RATIONAL, *n.* A rational being.

Young.
RATIONALE, *n.* A detail with reasons; a series of reasons assigned; as Dr. Sparrow's *rationale* of the Common Prayer.
 2. An account or solution of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, &c.
Encyc.
RATIONALIST, *n.* One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.
Bacon.
RATIONALITY, *n.* The power of reasoning.

God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind.
Gov. of the Tongue.
 2. Reasonableness.
 Well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will not bear a rigid examination.
Brown.

RATIONALLY, *adv.* In consistency with reason; reasonably. We *rationaly* expect every man will pursue his own happiness.
RATIONALNESS, *n.* The state of being rational or consistent with reason.

RATLIN, *n.* A small line traversing
RATLINE, *n.* The shrouds of a ship, making the steps of a ladder for ascending to the mast-heads.
Mar. Dict.

RATOON, *n.* [*Sp. retoño; retoñar*, to sprout again.]
 A sprout from the root of the sugar cane, which has been cut.
Edwards, W. Ind.
RATS BANE, [*rat* and *bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenic.
Swift.

RATS BANED, *a.* Poisoned by ratsbane.
Junius.

RAT-TAIL, *n.* In farriery, an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.
Encyc.

RATTEEN, *n.* [*Sp. ratina*, ratteen, and a musk mouse.] A thick woolen stuff quilted or twilled.
RATTINET, *n.* A woollen stuff thinner than ratteen.

RATTLE, *v. i.* [*D. ratelen, rautelen; G. rasseln; Dan. raster; Sw. rassla; Gr. xpraxo, xpraxan*, with a prefix. *Qui. rate.*]
 1. To make a quick sharp noise rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous. When bodies are sonorous, it is called *jingling*. We say, the wheels *rattle* over the pavement.

And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms.
Addison.
 He fagoted his notions as they fell,
 And if their hym'd and *rattl'd*, all was well.
Dryden.

2. To speak eagerly and noisily; to utter words in a clattering manner.
 Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone she spoke.
Dryden.

He rattles it out against popery.
Swift.
RATTLE, *v. t.* To cause to make a rattling sound or a rapid succession of sharp sounds; as, to *rattle* a chain.
Dryden.

2. To stun with noise; to drive with sharp sounds rapidly repeated.
 Sound but another, and another shall,
 As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear.

3. To scold; to rail at clamorously; as, to *rattle* off servants sharply.
Arbutnot.

RATTLE, *n.* A rapid succession of sharp clattering sounds; as the *rattle* of a drum.
Prior.

2. A rapid succession of words sharply uttered; loud rapid talk; clamorous chiding.
 3. An instrument with which a clattering sound is made.
 The rattles of Isis and the cymbals of Braxilea nearly enough resemble each other.
Raleigh.

The rhymes and rattles of the man or boy.
Pope.
 4. A plant of the genus *Pedicularis*, house-wort.
Fam. of Plants.

YELLOW RATTLE, a plant of the genus *Rhinanthus*.
RATTLE-HEADED, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

RATTLE-SNAKE, *n.* A snake that has rattles at the tail, of the genus *Crotalus*. The rattles consist of articulated horny cells, which the animal vibrates in such a manner as to make a rattling sound. The poison of the rattlesnake is deadly.

RATTLE-SNAKE-ROOT, *n.* A plant or root of the genus *Polygala*, and another of the genus *Prenanthes*.
RATTLE-SNAKE-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *Eryngium*.
Fam. of Plants.

RATTLING, *ppr.* Making a quick succession of sharp sounds.
RATTLING, *n.* A rapid succession of sharp sounds. *Nah. iii.*

RAUC'ITY, *n.* [*L. raucus*, hoarse. *Raucus* is the Eng. *rough*, which see.]
 1. Hoarseness; a loud rough sound; as the *raucity* of a trumpet.
Bacon.
 2. Annoying physicians, hoarseness of the human voice.

RAUCOUS, *a.* Hoarse; harsh. [*Vt* in use.]
RAUGHT, the old participle of *reach*. *Obs.*
RAUCHE. [*See Wrench*.]
RAVAGE, *n.* [*Fr. from ravir*, to rob or spoil. *L. rapio*. See Class Rb. No. 18. 19. 26. 27.]

1. Spoil; ruin; waste; destruction by violence, either by men, beasts or physical causes; as the *ravage* of a lion; the *ravages* of fire or tempest; the ravages of an army.
 Would one think 'twere possible for love
 To make such *ravages* in a noble soul.
Addison.

2. Waste; ruin; destruction by decay; as the *ravages* of time.
RAVAGER, *v. t.* [*Fr. ravager*.] To spoil; to plunder; to pillage; to sack.
 Already Cesar
 Has *ravag'd* more than half the globe!
Addison.

2. To lay waste by any violent force; as, a flood or inundation *ravages* the meadows. The shatter'd forest and the *ravag'd* vale.
Thomson.

3. To waste or destroy by eating; as fields *ravaged* by swarms of locusts.
RAVAGED, *pp.* Wasted; destroyed; pillaged.
RAVAGER, *n.* A plunderer; a spoiler; he or that which lays waste.
Swift.

RAVAGING, *ppr.* Plundering; pillaging; laying waste.
RAVE, *v. i.* [*D. raveien*, to rave, Eng. *to revel; Sp. rabiar*; Port. *ravor*; *L. rabio*, to rave, to rage or be furious; *rabies*, rage;

It, *rabia*, whence *arrabbiare*, to enrage; *Fr. raver*, if not a contracted word; *Dan. raver*, to reel. See Class Rb. No. 27. 34.]
 1. To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to be wild.
 When men thus *rave*, we may conclude their brains are turned.
Gov. of the Tongue.

2. To utter furious exclamations; to be furious or raging; as a madman.
 Have I not cause to *rave* and beat my breast?
Addison.

3. To dote; to be unreasonably fond; followed by upon; as, to *rave* upon antiquity. [*Hardly proper*.]
Locke.

RAVE, *n.* The upper side-piece of timber of the body of a cart.
New England.
RAVEL, *v. t. ravel*. [*D. raaffelen* and *ravelen*. See Class Rb. No. 3. 4. 34. This word is used in opposite senses.]

1. To entangle; to entwine together; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.
 What glory's due to him that could divide
 Such *ravel'd* intricacies, has the knot untied?
Waller.

2. To untwist; to unweave or unknot; to disentangle; as, to *ravel* out a twist; to *ravel* out a stocking.
 Sleep, that knits up the *ravel'd* shank of Sleep,
 Care.

3. To hurry or run over in confusion. [*Vt* in use.]
Digby.

RAVEL, *v. i. ravel*. To fall into perplexity and confusion.
 Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
 They *ravel* more, still less resolv'd.
Milton.

2. To work in perplexities; to busy one's self with intricacies; to enter by winding and turning.
 It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times.
Deacy of Piety.

The humor of *raveling* into all these mystical or entangled matters—produced infinite disputes.
Temple.

3. To be unwoven.
Spenser.
 [As far as my observation extends, *ravel*, in the United States, is used only in the second sense above, viz. to unweave, to separate the texture of that which is woven or knit; so that *ravel* and *unweave* are with us always synonymous. Etymology proves this to be the true sense of the word *ravel*.]

RAVELED, *pp.* Twisted together; made intricate; disentangled.

RAVELIN, *n.* [*Fr. id.*; *Sp. rebellin*; Port. *rebelim*; *It. ravelino*.]
 In fortification, a detached work with two faces which make a salient angle, without any flanks, and raised before the counter-scarp of the place. In this it differs from a half moon, which is placed before an angle.
Encyc. Dict.

RAVELING, *ppr.* Twisting or weaving; untwisting; disentangling.

RAVEN, *n. ra'ven*. [*Sax. hrafn, hreftu*, or *rafu*; *G. rabe*; *D. raaf*. *Qui. Heb. צפ*, from its color. But this may be *L. corvus*. The Saxon orthography would indicate that this fowl is named from pilfering; *hreffan, reffan*, to plunder, to rob, *L. rapio*.]

A large fowl of a black color, of the genus *Corvus*.
Encyc.
RAVEN, *v. t. rav'n*. [*G. rauben*; *Dan. raver*; *Sw. ruffa, ruffa*, to rob; *Sax. ruffan*,

hresfan. But it is more nearly allied to Ar.
 راف raffa, to eat much, to pluck off in
 feeding. Class Rh. No. 12. See No. 18. 19.
 34.]

1. To devour with great eagerness; to eat
 with voracity.

Our natures do pursue,
 Like rats that *raven* down their proper bone
 A thirsty evil, and when we drink, we die. *Shak.*
 Like a roaring lion, *ravens* the prey. *Ezek.*

2. To obtain by violence. *Hakeel.*

RAVEN, v. i. *rae'n*. To prey with rapacity.
 Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf. Gen. xix.

RAVEN, n. *rae'n*. Prey; plunder; food ob-
 tained by violence. *Nab. ii.*

2. Rapine; rapacity. *Ray*

RAVENEDE, *ppr.* Devoured with voracity.

RAVENER, n. One that ravens or plun-
 ders. *Gower.*

RAVENING, *ppr.* Preying with rapacity;
 voraciously devouring; as a *ravensing*
 wolf.

RAVENING, n. Eagerness for plunder.
Luke xi.

RAVENOUS, a. Furiously voracious; hun-
 gry even to rage; devouring with rapaci-
 nous eagerness; as a *ravenous* wolf, lion
 or vulture. *Milton.*

2. Eager for prey or gratification; as *raven-*
ously appetite or desire. *Shak.*

RAVENOUSLY, *adv.* With raging voraci-
 vity. *Burnet.*

RAVENOUSNESS, n. Extreme voracity;
 rage for prey; as the *ravenousness* of a
 lion. *Hale.*

RAVEN'S DUCK, n. [*G. ravenstuck*.] A
 species of sail cloth. *Tooke.*

RAVER, n. [from *rave*.] One that raves or
 is furious.

RAVET, n. An insect shaped like a cock-
 chaffer, which infests the West Indies. *Encyc.*

RAVIN. [See *Raven*.]

RAVIN, a. Ravenous. [*Not in use*.]

RAVIN, } n. [*Fr. ravin*, from *ravir*, to
 RAVINE, } *snatch or tear away*.] A long
 deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent
 of water; hence, any long deep hollow or
 pass through mountains, &c.

RAVING, *ppr.* or *e.* Furious with deliri-
 um; mad; distracted.

RAVINGLY, *adv.* With furious wildness
 or frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney.*

RAVISH, v. t. [*Fr. ravir*; *Arm. ravigaz*;
Sax. hresfan; *W. rheibaw*; *L. rapio*.
 See Class Rh. No. 18. 19. 26. 27.]

1. To seize and carry away by violence.
 These hairs which thou dost *ravish* from my
 chin,
 Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shak.*
 This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right.
Dryden.

2. To have carnal knowledge of a woman by
 force and against her consent. *Is. xiii.*
Zech. xiv.

3. To bear away with joy or delight; to de-
 light to ecstasy; to transport.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. *Cant. iv. Prov.*

RAVISHED, *ppr.* Snatched away by vio-
 lence; forced to submit to carnal embrace;
 delighted to ecstasy.

RAVISHER, n. One that takes by violence.
Pope.

2. One that forces a woman to his carnal
 embrace.

3. One that transports with delight.

RAVISHING, *ppr.* Snatching or taking by
 violence; compelling to submit to carnal
 intercourse; delighting to ecstasy.

2. *e.* Delighting to rapture; transporting.

RAVISHING, n. A seizing and carrying
 away by violence.

2. Carnal knowledge by force against con-
 sent.

3. Ecstatic delight; transport.

RAVISHINGLY, *adv.* To extremity of de-
 light. *Chapman.*

RAVISHMENT, n. The act of forcing a
 woman to carnal connection; forcible vi-
 olation of chastity. *Taylor. Dryden.*

2. Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy;
 pleasing violence on the mind or senses.

All things joy with *ravishment*
 Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

3. The act of carrying away; abduction; as
 the *ravishment* of children from their par-
 ents, of a ward from his guardian, or of a
 wife from her husband. *Blackstone.*

RAW, a. [*Sax. hrean*, *rean*; *D. rauer*; *G.*
roh; *Dan. raa*; *Sw. rå*; *L. crudus*; *Sp.*
l. crudo; *Fr. cru*; *Arm. criz or crih*; *W.*
craw, blood; *cri*, raw. In the Teutonic
 dialects, the last radical is lost or sunk to
 w or h, but the Saxon initial h represents
 the L. c. Ar. ارض aradza, to eat or
 corrode. *L. rado*, also to become raw.
 Class Rh. No. 35.]

1. Not altered from its natural state; not
 roasted, boiled or cooked; not subdued by
 heat; as *raw* meat. *Spenser.*

2. Not covered with skin; bare, as flesh.
 If there is quick *raw* flesh in the risings, it is
 an old leprosy. *Lev. xiii.*

3. Sore.
 And all his sinews waxen weak and raw
 Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

4. Immature; unripe; not concocted.
Johnson.

5. Not altered by heat; not cooked or dress-
 ed; being in its natural state; as *raw*
 fruit.

6. Unseasoned; unexperienced; unripe in
 skill; as people while young and *raw*.

So we say, *raw* troops; and new seamen
 are called *raw* hands.

7. New; untried; as a *raw* trick. *Shak.*

8. Bleak; chilly; cold; or rather cold and
 damp; as a *raw* day; a *raw* cold climate.

Once upon a *raw* and gusty day—
 Not distilled; as *raw* water. [*Not used*.]
Bacon.

9. Not spun or twisted; as *raw* silk.

10. Not mixed or adulterated; as *raw* spir-
 its.

11. Bare of flesh.

12. Not tried or melted and strained; as *raw*
 tallow.

13. Not tanned; as *raw* hides.

RAW-BONED, a. Having little flesh on the
 bones. *Shak.*

RAWHHEAD, n. The name of a specter,
 mentioned to frighten children; as *raw-*
head and bloody bones. *Dryden.*

RAWISH, a. Somewhat raw; cool and
 damp. [*Not much used*.] *Marston.*

RAWLY, *adv.* In a raw manner.
 2. Unskillfully; without experience.
 3. Newly. *Shak.*

RAWNESS, n. The state of being raw; un-
 cooked; unaltered by heat; as the *raw-*
ness of flesh.

2. Unskillfulness; state of being inexperi-
 enced; as the *rawness* of seamen or troops.

3. Hasty manner. [*Not legitimate*.] *Shak.*

4. Chillness with dampness.

RAY, n. [*Fr. raie*, *rayon*; *It. razzo*, *raggio*,
radio; *Sp. port. raje*; from *L. radius*;
W. rhaiz; *Ir. riodh*; *Arm. rea*, *roadant*;
Sans. radina. It coincides with *rad* and
raze, from shooting, extending. Hence in
W. rhaiz is a spear, as well as a ray.]

1. A line of light, or the right line supposed
 to be described by a particle of light. A
 collection of parallel rays constitutes a
beam; a collection of diverging or con-
 verging rays, a *penicil*. *D. Olmsted.*

The mixed solar beam contains, 1st. *cal-*
orific rays, producing heat and expansion,
 but not vision and color; 2d. *colorific* rays,
 producing vision and color, but not heat
 nor expansion; 3d. *chemical* rays, produ-
 cing certain effects on the composition of
 bodies, but neither heat, expansion, vision
 or color; 4th. a power producing magnet-
 ism, but whether a distinct or associated
 power, is not determined. It seems to be
 associated with the *violet*, more than with
 the other rays. *Siltman.*

2. Figuratively, a beam of intellectual light.

3. Light; luster.
 The air shiner'd his visual ray. *Milton.*

4. In botany, the outer part or circumference
 of a compound radiate flower. *Martyn.*

5. In ichthyology, a bony or cartilaginous
 ossicle in the fins of fishes, serving to sup-
 port the membrane. *Ainsworth.*

6. A plant, [*lotium*].

7. Ray, for *array*. [*Not in use*.]
Spenser. B. Jonson.

Penicil of rays, a number of rays of light
 issuing from a point and diverging.

RAY, n. [*Fr. raie*; *Sp. raya*; *G. raie*.]
 A fish; a common name for the species of
 the genus *Raja*, including the skate, thorn-
 back, torpedo, sturgeon, &c.

RAY, v. t. To streak; to mark with long
 lines. *Spenser. Shak.*

2. To foul; to beray. [*Not in use*.]
Spenser.

3. To array. [*Not in use*.]

4. To shoot forth. *Thomson.*

RAYLESS, a. Destitute of light; dark; not
 illuminated. *Young.*

RAZE, n. A root. [See *Race-ginger*, under
Race.]

RAZE, v. t. [*Fr. raser*; *L. rasis*, *rado*; *Sp.*
arrasar. See *Racer* and *Erace*.]

1. To subvert from the foundation; to over-
 throw; to destroy; to demolish; as, to
raze a city to the ground.

The royal hand that *raz'd* unhappy Troy.
Dryden.

2. To erase; to efface; to obliterate.

Razing the characters of your renown. *Shak.*

[In this sense, *rase* and *crase* are now used.]

3. To extirpate.

And *rase* their factions and their family. *Shak.*

RAZED, *pp.* Subverted; overthrowing; wholly ruined; erased; extirpated.

RAZED, *n.* A ship of war cut down to a smaller size.

RAZING, *pp.* Subverting; destroying; erasing; extirpating.

RAZOR, *n.* [Fr. *rasoir*; *It. rasoio*; from Fr. *raser*, *L. rasus*, *rado*, to scrape.]

An instrument for shaving off beard or hair.

Razors of a boar, a boar's tusks.

RAZORABLE, *a.* Fit to be shaved. [*Lat. in use.*] *Shak.*

RAZOR-BILL, *n.* An aquatic fowl, the *Alca torda*; also, the *Rhynchops nigra* or cut-water. *Ed. Encyc.*

RAZOR-FISH, *n.* A species of fish with a compressed body.

RAZURE, *n.* [Fr. *rasure*; *L. rasura*, from *rado*.]

The act of erasing or effacing; obliteration. [*See Rauser.*]

RE, *a* prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denotes return, repetition, iteration. It is contracted from *red*, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel, as in *redamo*, *red-*

eo, *redintegrare*; *Ar. راد*, *radda*, to return, restore, bring back, repel, to answer.

Class Rd. No. 1. From the Latin or the original Celtic, the Italians, Spanish and French have their *re*, *ra*, as prefixes. In a few English words, all or most of which, I believe, we receive from the French, it has lost its appropriate signification, as in *rejoice*, *recommend*, *receive*.

REABSORB, *v. t.* [*re* and *absorb*.] To draw in or imbibe again what has been effused, extravasated or thrown off; used of fluids; as, to *reabsorb* chyle, lymph, blood, gas, &c.

2. To swallow up again.

REABSORBED, *pp.* Imbibed again.

REABSORBING, *pp.* Reimbibing.

REABSORPTION, *n.* The act or process of imbibing what has been previously thrown off, effused or extravasated; the swallowing a second time. *Lavoisier.*

REACCESS, *n.* [*re* and *access*.] A second access or approach; a visit renewed. *Hakewill.*

REACH, *v. t.* *Baught*, the ancient prefix, is obsolete. The verb is now regular; *pp. reached*. [*Sax. racan*, *rean*, *reacan* or *hrecan*; *Goth. rakyjan*; *Ir. righim*, *roichim*; *Dan. rekker*; *D. reiken*, *rekken*; *G. reiten*, *recken*; *Sw. räkka*; *Gr. ῥέω*; *It. recare*, to reach, reach or vomit; *L. regio*, to rule or govern, to make right or straight, that is, to strain or stretch, the radical sense. The English sense of *reach* appears in *L. porrigo* and *portio*. We find in the Shemitic languages, *Ch. 𐤓𐤃* to desire, to long for, *Syr. ܪܥܝܢ* and ܪܥܝܢ to desire. This is the Greek ῥέω, to reach, to stretch, the radical sense of de-

siring. The latter Syriac word is the Hebrew *רָכַח* to weave; but the primary sense is to stretch or strain. This verb in Ara-

bic ܪܥܝܢ signifies to send forth a grateful

smell, to breathe fragrance, the root of the *L. fragro*. But the primary sense is the same, to reach, to extend, to shoot forth.

The same word in Ethiopic 𐌪𐌹𐌶𐌹 signifies to conical or condense, to make stiff or rigid. This is the *L. rigico*, *Gr. ῥίγω*, and hence *L. frigio*, whence *frigid*. This also is from stretching or drawing, making tense or rigid. The radical sense of *pp.* is the same, whence *region*, and the

Heb. 𐤒𐤓𐤔 the expanse of heaven or the firmament. The *L. rogo* has the same radical sense, to reach, to urge. See Class Rg. No. 1. 8. 15. 18. 21.]

1. To extend; to stretch; in a general sense; sometimes followed by *out* and *forth*; as, to *reach out* the arm. Hence,

2. To extend; to touch by extending, either the arm alone, or with an instrument in the hand; as, to *reach* a book on the shelf; I cannot *reach* the object with my cane; the seaman *reaches* the bottom of the river with a pole or a line.

3. To strike from a distance. O patron power, thy present aid afford, That I may *reach* the beast. *Dryden.*

4. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to hand. He *reached* [to] me an orange. He *reached* me a full cup. *2 Esdras.*

5. To extend or stretch from a distance. *Reach* hither thy finger—*reach* hither thy hand. *John xx.*

6. To arrive at; to come to. The ship *reached* her port in safety. We *reached* New York on Thursday. The letter *reached* me at seven o'clock.

7. To attain to or arrive at, by effort, labor or study; hence, to gain or obtain. Every artist should attempt to *reach* the point of excellence.

The accounts of the appearances of nature which human penetration can *reach*, come short of its reality. *Cheyne.*

8. To penetrate to. Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they *reach* not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*

9. To extend to so as to include or comprehend in fact or principle. The law *reached* the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*

If these examples of grown men *reach* not the case of children, let them examine. *Locke.*

10. To extend to. Thy desire leads to no excess that *reaches* blame. *Milton.*

11. To extend; to spread abroad. Trees *reach*'d too far their pampred boughs. *Milton.*

12. To take with the hand. Lest therefore now his bolder hand *Reach* also of the tree of life and eat. [*Un-usual.*] *Milton.*

13. To overreach; to deceive. REACH, *v. i.* To be extended. The new world *reaches* quite across the torrid zone. *Boyle.*

The border shall descend, and shall *reach* to the side of the sea of Chimbreth eastward. *Numb. xxvii.*

And behold, a ladder set on the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven. *Gen. xxviii.*

2. To penetrate. Ye have slain them in a rage that *reached* to heaven. *2 Chron. xxviii.*

3. To make efforts to vomit. [*See Retch.*] *Cheyne.*

To *reach after*, to make efforts to attain to or obtain. He would be in a posture of mind, *reaching after* a positive idea of infinity. *Locke.*

REACH, *n.* In a general sense, extension; a stretching; extent. The power of extending to, or of taking by the hand, or by any instrument managed by the hand. The book is not within my *reach*. The bottom of the sea is not within the *reach* of a line or cable.

3. Power of attainment or management, or the limit of power, physical or moral. He used all the means within his *reach*. The causes of phenomena are often beyond the *reach* of human intellect. Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know. *Pope.*

4. Effort of the mind in contrivance or research; contrivance; scheme. —Drawn by others who had deeper *reaches* than themselves to matters which they least intended. *Hayward.*

5. A fetch; an artifice to obtain an advantage. The duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own undehand, to cross the design. *Bacon.*

6. Tendency to distant consequences. Strain not my speech To grosser issues, not to larger *reach* Than to suspicion. *Shak.*

7. Extent. And on the left hand, hell With long *reach* interpos'd. *Milton.*

8. Among *seamen*, the distance between two points on the banks of a river, in which the current flows in a straight course. *Marr. Dict.*

9. An effort to vomit. REACHED, *pp.* Stretched out; extended; touched by extending the arm; attained to; obtained.

REACHER, *n.* One that reaches or extends; one that delivers by extending the arm.

REACHING, *pp.* Stretching out; extending; touching by extension of the arm; attaining to; gaining; making efforts to vomit.

REACT, *v. t.* [*re* and *act*.] To act or perform a second time; as, to *react* a play. The same scenes were *reacted* at Rome.

REACT, *v. i.* To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force. Every elastic body reacts on the body that impels it from its natural state.

2. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.

REACTED, *pp.* Acted or performed a second time.

REACTING, *pp.* Acting again; *physics*, resisting the impulse of another body.

REACTIGN, *n.* In *physics*, counteraction; the resistance made by a body to the action or impulse of another body, which

endeavors to change its state, either of motion or rest. Action and reaction are equal. *Newton. Arithmet.*

2. Any action in resisting other action or power.

READ, n. [*Sax. rad.* See the Verh.]
1. Counsel. [*Obs.*] *Sternhold.*

2. Saying; sentence. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

READ, v. t. The preterite and pp. *read*, is pronounced *red*. [*Sax. rad, rad, read, speech, discourse, counsel, advice, knowledge, benefit, reason; redan, redan,*

to read, to decree, to appoint, to command, to rule or govern, to conjecture, to give or take counsel; *aradan*, to read, to tell, to narrate; *geradan*, to read, to consult; *gerad*, mode, condition or state, reason, ratio or account, knowledge, instruction or learning, and as an adjective or participle, knowing, instructed, *ready*, suited; *gerad been*, to be *ready*, to accord or agree; *gradad*, excited, quick. These significations unite this word with *ready*, which see. *D. rede*, speech, talk, account; *reden*, to speak; *D. rede*, speech; *reden*, reason; *Dan. redt*, account, and *redy*; *G. bereden*, to berate; *rath*, advice, counsel, a council or senate; *rathen*, to advise, to conjecture or guess, to solve a riddle; *D. raad*, counsel, advice; *raaden*, to counsel; *Sw. räd*, *Dan. raad*, counsel; *räda*, *raader*, to counsel, to instruct; *W. rhadh*, straight, right, that is, set right, decision, verdict; *rhetlog*, rhetoric, from *rhadh*; *Dan. ret*, law, justice, right, reason; *Sw. rätt, rätta*, id. *It. rath*, a saying; *radham*, to say, tell, relate; *W. adraez*, to tell or rehearse; *Gr. pio*, for *peho*, to say or tell, to flow; *prop.*, a speaker, a rhetorician; *Goth. radjan*, to speak. The primary sense of *read* is to speak, to utter, that is, to push, drive or advance. This is also the primary sense of *ready*, that is, prompt or advancing, quick. The *Sax. gerad*, *ready*, accords also in elements with the *W. rhadh*, *L. gratia*, the primary sense of which is prompt to favor, advancing towards, free.

The elements of these words are the same as those of *ride* and *L. gradior*, &c. The sense of *reason* is secondary, that which is uttered, said or set forth; hence counsel also. The *Sw. rätta*, *Dan. ret*, if not contracted words, are from the same root. See *Ready*. Class Rd. No. 1. 3. 5. 9. 26.]

1. To utter or pronounce written or printed words, letters or characters in the proper order; to repeat the names or utter the sounds customarily annexed to words, letters or characters; as, to *read* a written or printed discourse; to *read* the letters of an alphabet; to *read* figures; to *read* the notes of music, or to *read* music.
2. To inspect and understand words or characters; to peruse silently; as, to *read* a paper or letter, without uttering the words; to *read* to one's self.
3. To discover or understand by characters, marks or figures; as, to *read* a man's thoughts in his countenance.

To *read* the interior structure of the globe.

Journ. of Science.

An armed course did lie.

In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenser.*

4. To learn by observation.

Those about her.

From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honor. *Shak.*

5. To know fully.

Who is't can *read* a woman? *Shak.*

6. To suppose; to guess. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

7. To advise. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

READ, v. i. To perform the act of reading. So they perform in the book of the Lord distinctly, and gave the sense. *Neh. viii.*

2. To be studious; to practice much reading.

It is sure that Fleury *reads*. *Taylor.*

3. To learn by reading.

I have read of an eastern king who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence. *Siciff.*

4. To tell; to declare. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

READ, pp. *red*. Uttered; pronounced; as written words in the proper order; as, the letter was *read* to the family.

2. Silently perused.

READ, a. *red*. Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned. *Hild* *read* is the phrase commonly used, as *well read* in history; *well read* in the classics.

A poet *well read* in Longinus— *Addison.*

READABLE, a. That may be read; fit to be read. *Hurd.*

READER, n. [from *L. re* and *adepsus*, obtained.]

A regaining; recovery of something lost. [*Not much used.*] *Bacon.*

READER, n. One that reads; any person who pronounces written words; particularly one whose office is to read prayers in a church.

2. By way of distinction, one that reads much; one studious in books.

READERSHIP, n. [See *Read*.] The office of reading prayers in a church. *Siciff.*

READILY, adv. *red'ly*. [See *Ready*.] Quickly; promptly; easily. I *readily* perceive the distinction you make.

2. Cheerfully; without delay or objection; without reluctance. He *readily* granted my request.

READINESS, n. *red'iness*. [from *ready*.]

1. Quickness; promptness; promptitude; facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction; as *readiness* of speech; *readiness* of thought; *readiness* of mind in suggesting an answer; *readiness* of reply.

2. Promptitude; cheerfulness; willingness; alacrity; freedom from reluctance; as, to grant a request or assistance with *readiness*.

They received the word with all *readiness* of mind. *Acts xvii.*

3. A state of preparation; fitness of condition. The troops are in *readiness*.

READING, pp. Pronouncing or perusing written or printed words or characters of a book or writing.

2. Discovering by marks; understanding.

READING, n. The act of reading; perusal.

2. Study of books; as a man of extensive *reading*.

3. A lecture or prelection.

4. Public recital.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*

5. In *criticism*, the manner of reading the manuscripts of ancient authors, where the

words or letters are obscure. No small part of the business of critics is to settle the true *readings*; or real words used by the author; and the various *readings* of different critics are often perplexing.

6. A commentary or gloss on a law, text or passage.

7. In legislation, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it. In Congress and in the state legislatures, a bill must usually have three several *readings* on different days, before it can be passed into a law.

READJOBURN, v. t. [*re* and *adjoin*.] To adjourn a second time.

2. To cite or summon again. [*Not used.*] *Colgrave.*

READJUST, v. t. [*re* and *adjust*.] To settle again; to put in order again what had been discomposed. *Fielding.*

READJUSTED, pp. Adjusted again; re-settled.

READJUSTING, pp. Adjusting again.

READJUSTMENT, n. A second adjustment.

READMISSION, n. [*re* and *admission*.] The act of admitting again what had been excluded; as the *readmission* of fresh air into an exhausted receiver; the *readmission* of a student into a seminary.

Arbuthnot.

READMIT, v. t. [*re* and *admit*.] To admit again.

Whose ear is ever open and his eye

reads meit tax'ce, n. A second adjustment; allowance to enter again.

READOPT, v. t. [*re* and *adopt*.] To adopt again. *Young.*

READORN, v. t. To adorn anew; to decorate a second time. *Blackmore.*

READVERTENCY, n. [*re* and *advergency*.] The act of reviewing. *Norris.*

READY, a. *red'y*. [*Sax. rad, hrad, hrad*, quick, brisk, prompt, ready; *gerad*, prepared, ready, prudent, learned; *hradian*, ge-herdation, to listen, to accelerate, to *readin*, to make ready; *D. redden*, to prepare; *read*, pret. of *ryden*, to ride; *reede*, a road; *berid*, ready; *berid*, to prepare; *gered*, ready; *G. berit*, id.; *bereten*, to prepare, and to ride; *reede*, a road; *Dan. rede*, ready; *reder*, to make the bed, to ride; *rede*, an account; *Sax. rad*, from the root of *read*; *bereder*, to prepare; *rid*, *berider*, to ride; *Sw. reda*, to make ready, to clear or disentangle, *Eng. to rid*; *reede*, ready; *rida*, to ride; *berida*, to prepare; *It. rida*, ready; *redidim*, to prepare, to agree; *Gr. padoe*, easy; *W. rhdru*, to ruu. The primary sense is to go, move, or advance forward, and it seems to be clear that *ready*, *ride*, *read*, *riddle*, are all of one family, and probably from the root of *L. gradior*. See *Read* and *Red*. Class Rd. No. 23.]

1. Quick; prompt; not hesitating; as *ready wit*; a *ready* consent.

2. Quick to receive or comprehend; not slow or dull; as a *ready* apprehension.

3. Quick in action or execution; dextrous; as an artist *ready* in his business; a *ready* writer. *Ps. xlv.*

4. Prompt; not delayed; present in hand. He makes *ready* payment; he pays *ready* money for every thing he buys.

5. Prepared; fitted; furnished with what is necessary, or disposed in a manner suited to the purpose; as a ship *ready* for sea.

My oxen and fiddings are killed, and all things are *ready*. Matt. xxi.

6. Willing; free; cheerful to do or suffer; not backward or reluctant; as a prince always *ready* to grant the reasonable requests of his subjects.

The spirit is *ready*, but the flesh is weak. Matt. xvi.

I am *ready* to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus. Acts xvi.

7. Willing; disposed. Men are generally *ready* to impute blame to others. They are more *ready* to give than to take reproach.

8. Being at the point; near; not distant; about to do or suffer.

A Syrian *ready* to perish was my father. Deut. xxvi. Job xxix. Ps. lxxviii.

9. Being nearest or at hand.

A sapling plied he wrenched from out the ground.

The *readiest* weapon that his fury found.

10. Easy; facile; opportune; short; near, or most convenient; as the Greek *sees*, *paides*.

Sometimes the *readiest* way which a wise man has to conquer, is to flee.

Through the wild desert, not the *readiest* way.

The *readiest* way to be thought mad, is to contend you are not so.

To make *ready*; to prepare; to provide and put in order.

2. An elliptical phrase, for *make things ready*; to make preparations; to prepare.

READY, *adv.* *redy*. In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay.

We ourselves will go *redy* armed before the house of Israel. Num. xxxii.

READY, *n. redy*. For *ready money*.

Lord Stout was not flush in *redy*, either to go to law, or to clear old debts. [*A low word.*]

READY, *v. t. redy*. To dispose in order; to prepare. [*Not in use.*]

REAFFIRM, *v. t. [re and affirm.]* To affirm a second time.

REAFFIRMANCE, *n.* A second confirmation.

REAGENT, *n. [re and agent.]* In chemistry, a substance employed to precipitate another in solution, or to detect the ingredients of a mixture.

Bergman reckons barytic muriate to be one of the most sensible reagents.

REAGGRAVATION, *n. [re and aggravation.]*

In the Romish ecclesiastical law, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication. Before they proceed to fulminate the last excommunication, they publish an aggravation and a reagravation.

REAK, *n.* A rush. [*Not in use.*]

REAL, *a.* [Low L. *realis*; It. *reale*; Sp. *real*; Fr. *real*; from L. *res*, rei, *It. roado*; Fr. *roed*; *res* is of the Class Rsd. from the root of *read*, *redy*, from rushing, driving or falling.

Res, like *thing*, is primarily that which comes, falls out or happens, corresponding with *ereit*, from L. *evadere*.

Res then denotes that which actually

exists. The L. *res* and Eng. *thing* coincide exactly with the Heb. דבר, a word, a thing, an event. See *Read* and *Thing*;

1. Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary; as a description of real life. The author describes a *real* scene or transaction.

2. True; genuine; not artificial, counterfeit or factitious; as *real* Madeira wine; *real* ginger.

3. True; genuine; not affected; not assumed. The woman appears in her *real* character.

4. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humors, that are not greatly capable of the real part of business. [*Little used or obsolete.*]

5. In *law*, pertaining to things fixed, permanent or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as *real* estate, as opposed to *personal* or *movable* property.

Real action, in *law*, is an action which concerns real property.

Real assets, assets consisting in real estate, or lands and tenements descending to an heir, sufficient to answer the charges upon the estate created by the ancestor.

Chattels real, are such chattels as concern or savor of the reality; as a term for years of land, wardships in chivalry, the next presentation to a church, estate by statute-merchant, elegit, &c.

Real composition, is when an agreement is made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged, from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof.

Real presence, in the Romish church, the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ.

REAL, *a.* A scholastic philosopher, REALIST, *a.* *n.* who maintains that things and not words, are the objects of dialectics; opposed to *nominal* or *nominalist*.

REAL, *n.* [Sp.] A small Spanish coin of the value of forty maravedis; but its value is different in different provinces, being from five or six to ten cents, or six pence sterling. It is sometimes written *real*.

REALGAR, *n.* [Fr. *realgar* or *realgal*; Port. *realgar*, red algar.]

A combination of sulphur and arsenic; red sulphure of arsenic. *Realgar* differs from orpiment in having undergone a greater degree of heat. *Chaptal*, *Nicholson*.

REALITY, *n.* [Fr. *realite*.] Actual being or existence of any thing; truth; fact; in distinction from mere appearance.

A man may fancy he understands a critic, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning.

2. Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.

And to *realities* yield all her shows.

3. In the schools, that may exist of itself, or which has a full and absolute being of it-

self, and is not considered as a part of any thing else.

1. In *law*, immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of property; as chattels, which savor of the *reality*. [This word is so written in law, for *reality*.]

REALIZATION, *n.* [from *realize*.] The act of realizing or making real. *Liddoes*.

2. The act of converting money into land.

3. The act of believing or considering as real.

4. The act of bringing into being or act.

REALIZE, *v. t.* [Sp. *realizar*; Fr. *realiser*.] 1. To bring into being or act; as, to *realize* a scheme or project.

We *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain of sand against the globe of earth.

2. To convert money into land, or personal into real estate.

3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider or treat as real. How little do men in full health *realize* their frailty and mortality.

Let the sincere christian *realize* the closing sentiment.

4. To bring home to one's own case or experience; to consider as one's own; to feel in all its force. Who, at his fire side, can *realize* the distress of shipwrecked mariners?

This allusion must have had enhanced strength and beauty to the eye of a nation extensively devoted to a pastoral life, and therefore *realizing* all its fine scenes and the tender emotions to which they gave birth.

5. To bring into actual existence and possession; to render tangible or effective. He never *realized* much profit from his trade or speculations.

REALIZED, *pp.* Brought into actual being; converted into real estate; impressed, received or treated as a reality; felt in its true force; rendered actual, tangible or effective.

REALIZING, *pppr.* Bringing into actual being; converting into real estate; impressing as a reality; feeling as one's own or in its real force; rendering tangible or effective.

2. *a.* That makes real, or that brings home as a reality; as a *realizing* view of eternity.

REALLEDGE, *v. t. reallee*; [*re and alledge.*]

To alledge again.

REALLY, *adv.* With actual existence.

2. In truth; in fact; not in appearance only; as things *really* evil.

The anger of the people is *really* a short fit of madness.

In this sense, it is used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration.

Why *really*, sixty five is somewhat odd.

REALM, *n. relm.* [Fr. *royaume*; It. *reame*; from Fr. *roi*, *It. re*, L. *rex*, king, whence *regalis*, royal.]

1. A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a kingdom; a king's dominions; as the *realm* of England.

2. Kingly government; as the *realm* of bees. [*Unusual.*]

REALTY, *n.* [It. *realta*, from *re*, king, L. *rex*.]

1. Loyalty. [Not in use.] *Milton.*
 2. Reality. [Not in use.] *Marc.*
 3. In law, immobility. [See *Reality*.]
REAM, *n.* [Sax. *ream*, a band; D. *riem*;
 Dan. *rem* or *reem*; Sw. *rem*; W. *rhyem*,
 a bond or tie. The Dutch word signifies
 a strap, thong or girdle, and an oar, *L.*
remus. In Fr. *rame* is a ream and an oar,
 and if the English *ream* and the *L. remus*
 are the same word, the primary sense is a
 shoot, *L. ramus*, a branch, for the shoots of
 trees or shrubs were the first bands used
 by men. See *Grid* and *Withe*. The Italian
 has *risma*, and the Sp. Port. *resma*, a ream,
G. riesz. See Class Rm. No. 7.9.]
 A bundle or package of paper, consisting of
 twenty quires. *Pope.*
REANIMATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *animate*.] To
 revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life;
 as a person dead or apparently dead; as,
 to *reanimate* a drowned person.
 2. To revive the spirits when dull or languid;
 to invigorate; to infuse new life or courage
 into; as, to *reanimate* disheartened troops;
 to *reanimate* drowsy senses or languid spirits.
REANIMATED, *pp.* Restored to life or
 action.
REANIMATING, *ppr.* Restoring life to;
 invigorating with new life and courage.
REANIMATION, *n.* The act of annexing
 again.
REANNEX'ED, *pp.* Annexed or united
 again.
REANNEX'ING, *ppr.* Annexing again;
 reuniting.
REAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *rip*, *hrippe*, *gerip*, harvest;
ripan, to reap; *ripe*, ripe; *rypan*, to rip;
 allied probably to *refugian*, to seize, spoil,
 lay waste, *L. rapio*, *G. rēp*, ripe, *D. rapen*,
 to reap, *ryp*, ripe, *Gr. ἀρπάζω*, a sickle, *ἀρπάζω*,
 to reap, *L. carpa*, Eng. *crop*. See Class
 Rh. No. 18. 26. 27.]
 1. To cut grain with a sickle; as, to *reap*
 wheat or rye.
 When ye *reap* the harvest, thou shalt not
 wholly *reap* the corners of thy field. Lev.
 xix.
 2. To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to *reap*
 a field.
 3. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a re-
 ward, or as the fruit of labor or works;
 in a good or bad sense; as, to *reap* a benefit
 from exertions.
 He that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh
reap corruption. Gal. vi.
 Ye have plowed wickedness; ye have *reap-*
 ed iniquity. Hos. x.
REAP, *v. i.* To perform the act or operation
 of reaping. In New England, farmers
reap in July and August.
 2. To receive the fruit of labor or works.
 They that sow in tears, shall *reap* in joy.
 Ps. cxvii.
REAP'ED, *pp.* Cut with a sickle; received
 as the fruit of labor or works.
REAPER, *n.* One that cuts grain with a
 sickle.

- REAP'ING**, *ppr.* Cutting grain with a
 sickle; receiving as the fruit of labor or
 the reward of works.
REAP'ING-HOOK, *n.* An instrument used
 in reaping; a sickle.
REAPPAREL, *v. t.* [*re* and *apparel*.] To
 clothe again. *Donne.*
REAPPARELED, *pp.* Clothed again.
REAPPARELING, *ppr.* Clothing again.
REAPPEAR, *v. i.* [*re* and *appear*.] To ap-
 pear a second time.
REAPPEARANCE, *n.* A second appear-
 ance.
REAPPEAR'ING, *ppr.* Appearing again.
REAPPLICATION, *n.* [See *Reapply*.] A
 second application.
REAPPLY, *v. t. or i.* [*re* and *apply*.] To
 apply again.
REAPPLY'ING, *ppr.* Applying again.
REAPPOINT, *v. t.* To appoint again.
REAPPOINTMENT, *n.* A second appoint-
 ment.
REAPPORTION, *v. t.* To apportion again.
REAPPORTIONED, *pp.* Apportioned
 again.
REAPPORTIONING, *ppr.* Apportioning
 again.
REAPPORTIONMENT, *n.* A second ap-
 portionment. *Milodon.*
REAR, *n.* [Fr. *arriere*; but this is com-
 pound; Arm. *refr*, *reter*, rear, the seat,
 the fundament; W. *rhév*, something thick,
 a bundle; *rhyeyr*, the fundament. *Rear* is
 contracted from *rever*. Class Rh.]
 1. In a general sense, that which is behind
 or backwards; *appropriately*, the part of
 an army which is behind the other, either
 when standing on parade or when march-
 ing; also, the part of a fleet which is be-
 hind the other. It is opposed to *front* or
vau. Bring up the *rear*.
 2. The last class; the last in order.
 Coins 1 place in the *rear*. *Peacham.*
 In the *rear*, behind the rest; backward, or in
 the last class. In this phrase, *rear* sig-
 nifies the part or place behind.
REAR, *a.* [Sax. *hærv*.] Raw; rare; not
 well roasted or boiled.
 2. [Sax. *araran*, to hasten; *hæran*, to ex-
 cite.] Early. [*J* provincial word.]
REAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *raran*, *reran*, *araran*, to
 erect, to excite, to hasten; *hæran*, to ex-
 cite; Sw. *råra*, to move; Dan. *rårer*, to
 move, stir, shake; *rörig*, quick, lively,
 rising in the stomach.]
 1. To raise.
 Who now shall *rear* you to the sun, or rank
 You tribes? *Milton.*
 2. To lift after a fall.
 In adoration at his feet I fell
 Submit; he *rear'd* me. *Milton.*
 3. To bring up or to raise to maturity, as
 young; as, to *rear* a numerous offspring.
Thomson.
 4. To educate; to instruct.
 He wants a father to protect his youth,
 And *rear* him up to virtue. *Southern.*
 5. To exalt; to elevate.
 Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
 Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind.
Prior.
 6. To rouse; to stir up.
 And seeks the dusky boar to *rear*. *Dryden.*
 7. To raise; to breed; as, cattle.
 8. To achieve; to obtain.
 To *rear* the steps, to ascend; to move up-
 ward. *Milton.*

- REAR-ADMIRAL**. [See *Admiral*.]
REARED, *pp.* Raised; lifted; brought up.
 educated; elevated.
REAR-GUARD, *n.* The body of an army
 that marches in the rear of the main body
 to protect it.
REARING, *ppr.* Raising; educating; ele-
 vating.
REAR-LINE, *n.* The line in the rear of an
 army.
REAR-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hærv*-*mus*.] The
 letter-winged bat. *Shak.* *Abbot.*
REAR-RANK, *n.* The rank of a body of
 troops which is in the rear.
REARWARD, *n.* [from *rear*. See *Re-
 ward*.]
 1. The last troop; the rear-guard.
 2. The end; the tail; the train behind. *Shak.*
 3. The latter part. *Shak.*
REASCEND, *v. i.* [*re* and *ascend*.] To rise,
 mount or climb again. *Milton.* *Spenser.*
REASCEND, *v. t.* To mount or ascend
 again.
 He mounts aloft and *reascends* the skies.
Addison.
REASCENDED, *pp.* Ascended again.
REASCENDING, *ppr.* Ascending again.
REASCENSION, *n.* The act of reascend-
 ing; a reascending.
REASCENDING, *n.* A returning ascent; ac-
 civity. *Cowper.*
REASON, *n. re'zon*. [Fr. *raison*; W. *rhæson*;
 Arm. *reazon*; Fr. *raison*; Sp. *razon*; Port.
razon; It. *ragione*; L. *ratio*; Russ. *raz-*
zom; Goth. *raþjo*, an account, number,
 ratio; *raþjano*, to number; *garathjan*, to
 number or count; *rodjan*, to speak; D.
rede, speech; *reden*, reason, argument;
redakunst, rhetoric; G. *rede*, *reden*;
 Sax. *rad*, *rada*, speech, reason; *razwinan*,
 to reason. We find united the Sax. *rad*,
 speech, *redan*, *redan*, to read, the Greek
ra, to say or speak, whence *rhetoric*, and
 the L. *ratio*, which is from *ratius*, and
 which proves *rear* to be contracted from
rad, *redor*, and all unite with *rad*, *rad-*
ius, &c. Primarily, *reason* is that which
 is uttered. See *Head*. So Gr. *λογος*, from
λέγω.]
 1. That which is thought or which is alled-
 ged in words, as the ground or cause of
 opinion, conclusion or determination. I
 have *reasons* which I may choose not to
 disclose. You ask me my *reasons*. I free-
 ly give my *reasons*. The judge assigns
 good *reasons* for his opinion, *reasons* which
 justify his decision. Hence in general,
 2. The cause, ground, principle or motive
 of anything said or done; that which sup-
 ports or justifies a determination, plan or
 measure.
 Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things; but
 there is a natural and eternal *reason* for that
 goodness and virtue, and against vice and wicked-
 ness. 1 Pet. iii. *Tillotson.*
 3. Efficient cause. He is detained by *rea-*
son of sickness.
 Spirit is thus sown of people, partly by *rea-*
son of its sterility of soil. *Bacon.*
 The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a
 wheel-*reason* is by motion of the next wheel.
Hale.
 4. Final cause.
 Reason, in the English language, is some-
 times taken for true and clear principles; some-

times for clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final cause.

Locke.

5. A faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and good from evil, and which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions.

Encyc.

Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul. Reason's comparing balance rules the whole— That sees immediate good by present sense, Reason the future and the consequence.

Pope.

Reason is the director of man's will.

Hooker.

6. Ratiocination; the exercise of reason. But when by reason she the truth has found—

Davies.

7. Right; justice; that which is dictated or supported by reason. Every man claims to have reason on his side.

I was reasoned on a time

To have reason for my rhyme.

Spenser.

8. Reasonable claim; justice.

God brings good out of evil, and therefore it were but reason we should trust God to govern his own world.

Taylor.

9. Rationale; just account.

This reason did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called catholic.

Pearson.

10. Moderation; moderate demands; claims which reason and justice admit or prescribe.

The most probable way of bringing France to reason, would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies—

Adison.

In reason, in all reason, in justice; with rational ground.

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in reason to doubt of its existence.

Hobson.

- REASON, v. i. [Fr. *raisonner*; Sax. *reswinnan*.]

1. To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises. Brutes do not reason; children reason imperfectly.

2. To argue; to infer conclusions from premises, or to deduce new or unknown propositions from previous propositions which are known or evident. To reason justly is to infer from propositions which are known, admitted or evident, the conclusions which are natural, or which necessarily result from them. Men may reason within themselves; they may reason before a court or legislature; they may reason wrong as well as right.

3. To debate; to confer or inquire by discussion or mutual communication of thoughts, arguments or reasons.

And they reasoned among themselves. Matt. xvi.

To reason with, to argue with; to endeavor to inform, convince or persuade by argument. Reason with a profligate son, and if possible, persuade him of his errors.

2. To discourse; to talk; to take or give an account.

Stand still, that I may reason with you before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the Lord. Obs. 1 Sam. xii.

- REASON, v. t. To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss. I reasoned the matter with my friend.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested and well reasoned in every part, there is beauty in such a theory.

Burnet.

2. To persuade by reasoning or argument; as, to reason one into a belief of truth; to reason one out of his plan; to reason down a passion.

- REASONABLE, a. Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason; as a reasonable being. [In this sense, rational is now generally used.]

2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking or acting rationally or according to the dictates of reason; as, the measure must satisfy all reasonable men.

3. Conformable or agreeable to reason; just; rational.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which does not admit of any reasonable cause of doubting.

Wilkins.

A law may be reasonable in itself, though a man does not allow it.

Sieft.

4. Not immoderate.

Let all things be thought upon.

That may with reasonable wisdom add

More feathers to our wings.

Shak.

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity; moderate; as a reasonable quantity.

Abbot.

6. Not excessive; not unjust; as a reasonable fine: a reasonable sum in damages.

- REASONABLENESS, n. The faculty of reason. [In this sense, little used.]

2. Agreeableness to reason; that state or quality of a thing which reason supports or justifies; as, the reasonableness of our wishes, demands or expectations.

The reasonableness and excellency of charity.

Luc.

3. Conformity to rational principles.

The whole frame and texture of a watch carries in it a reasonableness—the passive impression of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. [Causal.]

Hale.

4. Moderation; as the reasonableness of a demand.

- REASONABLY, adv. In a manner or degree agreeable to reason; in consistency with reason. We may reasonably suppose self-interest to be the governing principle of men.

2. Moderately; in a moderate degree; not fully; in a degree reaching to mediocrity. If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons reasonably perfect in the language—

Hobler.

- REASONER, n. One who reasons or argues; as a fair reasoner; a close reasoner; a logical reasoner.

- REASONING, ppr. Arguing; deducing inferences from premises; debating; discussing.

- REASONING, n. The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; that act or operation of the mind by which new or unknown propositions are deduced from previous ones which are known and evident, or which are admitted or supposed for the sake of argument; argumentation; ratiocination; as fair reasoning; false reasoning; absurd reasoning; strong or weak reasoning. The reasonings of the advocate appeared to the court conclusive.

- REASONLESS, a. Desitute of reason; as a reasonless man or mind.

Shak. Roleigh.

2. Void of reason; not warranted or supported by reason.

This proffer is absurd and reasonless. Shak. REASSEMBLAGE, n. Assemblage a second time.

- REASSEMBLE, v. t. [re and assemble.] To collect again.

Milton.

- REASSEMBLE, v. i. To assemble or convene again.

- REASSEMBLED, pp. Assembled again.

- REASSEMBLING, ppr. Assembling again.

- REASSERT, v. t. [re and assert.] To assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

Let us hope—we may have a body of authors who will reassert our claim to respectability in literature.

Wash.

- REASSERTED, pp. Asserted or maintained anew.

- REASSERTING, ppr. Asserting again; vindicating anew.

- REASSIGN, v. t. [re and assign.] To assign back; to transfer back what has been assigned.

- REASSIMILATE, v. t. [re and assimilate.] To assimilate or cause to resemble anew; to change again into a like or suitable substance.

Encyc.

- REASSIMILATED, pp. Assimilated anew; changed again to a like substance.

- REASSIMILATING, ppr. Assimilating again.

- REASSIMILATION, n. A second or renewed assimilation.

Encyc.

- REASSUME, v. t. [re and assume.] To resume; to take again.

Milton.

- REASSUMED, pp. Resumed; assumed again.

- REASSUMING, ppr. Assuming or taking again.

- REASSUMPTION, n. A resuming; a second assumption.

- REASSURANCE, n. [See Sure and Assurance.]

A second assurance against loss; or the assurance of property by an underwriter, to relieve himself from a risk he has taken.

Blackstone. Park.

- REASSURE, v. t. *reassure* re. [re and assure.]

1. To restore courage to; to free from fear or terror.

They rose with fear,

Till dauntless Pallas reassur'd the rest.

Dryden.

2. To insure a second time against loss, or rather to insure by another what one has already insured; to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk.

- REASSURED, pp. Restored from fear; re-encouraged.

2. Insured against loss by risk taken, as an underwriter.

- REASSURER, n. One who insures the first underwriter.

- REASSURING, ppr. Restoring from fear, terror or depression of courage.

2. Insuring against loss by insurance.

- REASTINESS, n. Rancidness. [Vid in use or local.]

Cutgrave.

- REASTY, a. [Qu. *rusty*.] Covered with a kind of rust and having a rancid taste; applied to dried meat. [Vid in use or local.]

Skelton.

- REATE, n. A kind of long small grass that grows in water and complicates itself. [Vid in use or local.]

Whitton.

- REATTACH, v. t. [re and attach.] To attach a second time.

REATTACHMENT, *n.* A second attachment.

REATTEMPT, *v. t.* [*re* and *attempt*.] To attempt again.

REAVE, *v. t.* [*Sax. reafian*.] To take away by stealth or violence; to deprive. *Obs.* [See *Berave*.] *Shak. Spenser.*

REBAPTISM, *n.* A second baptism.

REBAPTIZATION, *n.* [from *rebaptize*.] A second baptism. *Hooker.*

REBAPTIZE, *v. t.* [*re* and *baptize*.] To baptize a second time. *Milff.*

REBAPTIZED, *pp.* Baptized again.

REBAPTIZING, *pp.* Baptizing a second time.

REBATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. rebatre*; *re* and *battre*; *It. ribattere*.] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness.

He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge.

The keener edge of battle he *rebates*. *Dryden.*

REBATE, *n.* Diminution.

2. In *commerce*, abatement in price; deduction. *Encyc.*

3. In *heraldry*, a diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms.

REBATO, *n.* A sort of ruff. [See *Rebato*.]

REBECCA, *n.* [*Fr. rebec*; *It. ribecca*.] A three stringed fiddle. [Not much used.] *Milton.*

REBEL, *n.* [*Fr. rebelle*, from *L. rebellis*, making war again.]

1. One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, either by openly renouncing the authority of that government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it. A *rebel* differs from an *enemy*, as the latter is one who does not owe allegiance to the government which he attacks. *Num. xvii.*

2. One who willfully violates a law. *Encyc.*

3. One who disobey the king's proclamation; a contemner of the king's laws.

4. A villain who disobeys his lord. *Encyc.*

REBEL, *a.* Rebellious; acting in revolt. *Milton.*

REBEL, *v. i.* [*L. rebello*, to make war again; *re* and *bello*; *W. rhyela*, to make war; *rhy* and *bel*, war.]

1. To revolt; to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance. Subjects may *rebel* by an open renunciation of the authority of the government, without taking arms; but ordinarily, *rebellion* is accompanied by resistance in arms.

We have built you an altar, that ye might *rebel* this day against the Lord. *Josh. xxii. 16.*

2. To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

How could my hand *rebel* against my heart?

How could your heart *rebel* against your reason?

REBELLED, *pp.* or *a.* Rebellious; guilty of rebellion. *Milton.*

REBELLE, *n.* One that rebels. *Dict.*

REBELLING, *n.* *pp.* Renouncing the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; rising in opposition to lawful authority.

REBELLIION, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. rebellio*, among the Romans, rebellion was origin-

ally a revolt or open resistance to their government by nations that had been subdued in war. It was a renewed war.]

1. An open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; or the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt. *Rebellion* differs from *insurrection* and from *mutiny*. *Insurrection* may be a rising in opposition to a particular act or law, without a design to renounce wholly all subjection to the government. *Insurrection* may be, but is not necessarily, *rebellion*. *Mutiny* is an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their officers.

No *sooner* is the standard of *rebellion* displayed, than men of desperate principles resort to it. *Ames.*

2. Open resistance to lawful authority.

Commission of rebellion, in *law*, a commission awarded against a person who treats the king's authority with contempt, in not obeying his proclamation according to his allegiance, and refusing to attend his sovereign when required; in which case, four commissioners are ordered to attach him wherever he may be found. *Blackstone.*

REBELLIOUS, *a.* Engaged in rebellion; renouncing the authority and dominion of the government to which allegiance is due; traitorously resisting government or lawful authority. *Deut. ix. xxi.*

REBELLIOUSLY, *adv.* With design to throw off the authority of legitimate government; in opposition to the government to which one is bound by allegiance; with violent or obstinate disobedience to lawful authority. *Canden.*

REBELLIUNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being rebellious.

REBELLOW, *v. i.* [*re* and *bellow*.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud roaring noise.

The *chave rebellow'd* and the temple shook. *Dryden.*

REBELLING, *pp.* Bellowing in return or in echo.

REBLOSSOM, *v. i.* [*re* and *blossom*.] To blossom again.

REBOATION, *n.* [*L. rebo*; *re* and *bo*.] The return of a loud bellowing sound. [*Not used*.] *Patriek.*

REBOIL, *v. i.* [*L. re* and *bullio*.] To take fire; to be hot. *Elyot.*

REBOUND, *v. i.* [*Fr. rebondir*; *re* and *bondir*.]

To spring back; to start back; to be reverberated by an elastic power resisting force or impulse impressed; as a rebounding echo.

Bodies absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another. *Vretton.*

REBOUND, *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate.

Silencus sung; the vales his voice *rebound*. *Dryden.*

REBOUND, *n.* The act of flying back in resistance of the impulse of another body; resistance.

Put back as from a rock with swift *rebound*. *Dryden.*

REBOUNDING, *pp.* Springing or flying back; reverberating.

REBRACE, *v. t.* [*re* and *brace*.] To brace again. *Gray.*

REBREATH, *v. i.* [*re* and *breath*.] To breathe again.

REBUFF, *n.* [*It. rabbuffo*; *Fr. rebuffade*; *re* and *it. buffa*, *buffare*, *Fr. bouffer*.]

1. Reprehension, or beating back; a quick and sudden resistance.

The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud. *Milton.*

2. Sudden check; defeat.

3. Refusal; rejection of solicitation.

REBUFF, *v. t.* To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check.

REBUILD, *v. t.* [*re* and *build*.] To build

REBUILD, *v. t.* [*re* and *build*.] To build again; to renew a structure; to build or construct what has been demolished; as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf or a city.

REBUILDING, *v. pp.* Building again.

REBUILT, *v. pp.* Built again; reconstructed.

REHPT, *v. pp.* ed.

REBUKABLE, *a.* [from *rebuke*.] Worthy of reprehension. *Shak.*

REBUKE, *v. t.* [*Norm. rebuquer*; *Arm. rebekal*, to reproach. *Qu. Fr. reboucher*, to stop; *re* and *boucher*, to stop. The Italian has *rimbecare*, to repulse or drive back; to *peck*, from *becco*, the beak. The word is a compound of *re* and a root in *Bg*, signifying to drive. See *Pack* and *Impeach*. *Class Bg. No. 20.*]

1. To chide; to reprove; to reprehend for a fault; to check by reproof.

The *rebuke* he tan'd, the penitent he cheer'd,

Not to proud he the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

Thou shalt in any wise *rebuke* thy neighbor.

Lev. xix.

2. To check or restrain.

The Lord *rebuke* thee, O Satan. *Zech. iii. Is. xvii.*

3. To chasten; to punish; to afflict for correction.

O Lord, *rebuke* me not in thine anger. *Ps. vi.*

4. To check; to silence.

Master, *rebuke* thy disciples. *Luke ix.*

5. To check; to heal.

And he stood over her and *rebuked* the fever. *Luke iv.*

6. To restrain; to calm.

He arose and *rebuked* the winds and the sea. *Matt. viii.*

REBUKE, *n.* A chiding; reproof for faults; reprehension.

Why bear you these *rebukes* and answer not? *Shak.*

2. In *Scripture*, chastisement; punishment; affliction for the purpose of restraint and correction. *Ezek. v. Hos. v.*

3. In *low language*, any kind of check.

L'Estrange.

To suffer *rebuke*, to endure the reproach and persecution of men. *Jer. xv.*

To be without *rebuke*, to live without giving cause of reproof or censure; to be blameless.

REBUKED, *pp.* Reproved; reprehended; checked; restrained; punished for faults.

REBUKEFUL, *a.* Containing or abounding with rebukes.

REBUKEFULLY, *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.

REBUKE, *n.* One that rebukes; a chidder; one the chastises or restrains.

REBUKING, *pp.* Chiding; reproof; checking; punishing.

REBULLITION, *n.* [See *Ebullition* and *Boil*.] Act of boiling or effervescing. [*Little used.*] *Watson.*

REBURY, *v. t.* *rebury*. [*re* and *bury*.] To inter again. *Ashmole.*

REBUS, *n.* [L. from *res*, which is of the class *Rd*, *Rs*, and of the same family as *riddle*. See *Riddle*, *Read* and *Real*.]

1. An enigmatical representation of some name, &c. by using figures or pictures instead of words. A gallant in love with a woman named *Rose Hill*, painted on the border of his gown, a rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf and a well, which reads, *Rose Hill I love well.* *Encyc.*

2. A sort of riddle.

3. In some chemical writers, sour milk; sometimes, the ultimate matter of which all bodies are composed. *Encyc.*

4. In heraldry, a coat of arms which bears an allusion to the name of the person; as the three cups, for Butler. *Encyc.*

REBUT, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *rebouter*; Norm. *rebutter*; from the root of *but*, *Fr.* *bouter*, and *bouter*, to put; *bouter*, to put; *It.* *ributare*, to drive back, also to vomit. See *Butt* and *Post*. Class *Bt*.]

To repel; to oppose by argument, plea or countervailing proof. [*It* is used by lawyers in a general sense.]

RÉBUT, *v. i.* To retire back. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. To answer, as a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder. The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; on which the defendant may re-but. *Blackstone.*

REBUTTER, *pp.* Repelled; answered.

REBUTTER, *n.* In law pleadings, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder. *Blackstone.*

If I grant to a tenant to hold without impeachment of waste, and afterward impeach him for waste done, he may debar me of this action by showing my grant, which is a rebutter. *Encyc.*

REBUTTING, *pp.* Repelling; opposing by argument, countervailing allegation or evence.

RECALL, *v. t.* [*re* and *call*.] To call back; to take back; as, to recall words or declarations.

2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; as, to recall a decree.

3. To call back; to revive in memory; as, to recall to mind what has been forgotten. *Broom.*

4. To call back from a place or mission; as, to recall a minister from a foreign court; to recall troops from India.

RECALL, *n.* A calling back; revocation.

2. The power of calling back or revoking. 'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past recall. *Dryden.*

RECALLABLE, *a.* That may be recalled. *Ramsay.*

Delegates recallable at pleasure. *Madison.*

RECALL'ED, *pp.* Called back; revoked.

RECALLING, *pp.* Calling back; revoking.

RECA'NT, *v. t.* [L. *recanto*; *re* and *canto*. See *Cant*.]

To retract; to recall; to contradict a former declaration.

How soon would ease recant
Vows made in pain, as violent as void.

Millon.

RECA'NT, *v. i.* To recall words; to revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said. Convince me I am wrong, and I will recant.

RECA'NTATION, *n.* The act of recalling; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one. *Sidney.*

RECA'NT'ED, *pp.* Recalled; retracted.

RECA'NT'ER, *n.* One that recants. *Shak.*

RECAPACIT'ING, *pp.* Recalling; retracting.

RECAPACITATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *capacitate*.] To qualify again; to confer capacity on again. *Atterbury.*

RECAPACITATED, *pp.* Capacitated again.

RECAPACITATING, *pp.* Conferring capacity again.

RECAPITULATE, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *recapituler*; *It.* *recapitolare*; *re* and *L. capitulum*. See *Capitulate*.]

To repeat the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points or arguments. *Dryden.*

RECAPITULATED, *pp.* Repeated in a summary.

RECAPITULATING, *pp.* Repeating the principal things in a discourse or argument.

RECAPITULATION, *n.* The act of recapitulating.

2. A summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument or essay. *South.*

RECAPITULATORY, *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation. *Garretson.*

RECAPTION, *n.* [L. *re* and *capitio*; *capio*, to take.]

The act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife or children from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them. *Blackstone.*

Writ of recaption, a writ to recover property taken by a second distress, pending a replevin for a former distress for the same real or service. *Blackstone.*

RECAPTOR, *n.* [*re* and *captor*.] One who retakes; one that takes a prize which had been previously taken.

RECAPTURE, *v. t.* To retake; particularly, to retake a prize which had been previously taken. *Du Ponceau.*

RECAPTURED, *pp.* Retaken.

RECAPTURING, *pp.* Retaking, as a prize from the captor.

RECARNIFY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carlify*, from *L. caro*, flesh.]

To convert again into flesh. [*Not much used.*] *Hovell.*

RECARIED, *pp.* Carried back or again.

RECARRY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carry*.] To carry back. *Walton.*

RECARRYING, *pp.* Carrying back.

RECAST, *v. t.* [*re* and *cast*.] To cast again; as, to recast cannon.

2. To throw again. *Florio.*

3. To mold anew. *Burgess.*

4. To compute a second time.

RECAST, *pp.* Cast again; molded anew.

RECASTING, *pp.* Casting again; molding anew.

RECEDE, *v. i.* [L. *recedo*; *re* and *cedo*.]

1. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw. Like the hollow roar

Of tides receding from th' insulated shore. *Dryden.*

All bodies moved circularly, endeavor to recede from the center. *Bentley.*

2. To withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist from; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted; as, to recede from a demand; to recede from terms or propositions.

RECEDE, *v. t.* [*re* and *cede*.] To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor; as, to recede conquered territory.

RECEDED, *pp.* Ceded back; regranted.

RECEEDING, *pp.* Withdrawing; retreating; moving back.

2. Ceding back; regrating.

RECEIPT, *n.* [*re*, *It.* *ricetta*, from the *re* and *It.* *receptus*. This word

ought to follow the analogy of *conceit*, *deceit*, from *L. conceptus*, *deceptus*, and be written without *p*, *receit*.]

1. The act of receiving; as the receipt of a letter.

2. The place of receiving; as the receipt of custom. *Matt. ix.*

3. Reception; as the receipt of blessings or mercies.

4. Reception; welcome; as the kind receipt of a friend. *Obs.*

[In this sense, *reception* is now used.]

5. Recipe; prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicines, &c. *Dryden.* *Arbuthnot.*

6. In commerce, a writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods. A receipt of money may be in part or in full payment of a debt, and it operates as an acquittance or discharge of the debt either in part or in full. A receipt of goods makes the receiver liable to account for the same, according to the nature of the transaction, or the tenor of the writing. It is customary for sheriffs to deliver goods taken in execution, to some person who gives his receipt for them, with a promise to redeliver them to the sheriff at or before the time of sale.

RECEIPT, *v. t.* *receit*. To give a receipt

RECEIT, } *v. t.* *receit*. To give a receipt delivered by a sheriff.

RECEIVABLE, *a.* That may be received.

RECEIVABLENESS, *n.* Capability of being received. *Hillcock.*

RECEIVE, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *recevoir*; *Arm.* *recaff*, *recevi*; *It.* *ricevere*; *Sp.* *recibir*; *Port.* *receber*; *L.* *recipio*; *re* and *capio*, to take.]

1. To take, as a thing offered or sent; to accept. He had the offer of a donation, but he would not receive it.

2. To take as due or as a reward. He received the money on the day it was payable. He received ample compensation.

3. To take or obtain from another in any manner, and either good or evil.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? *Job ii.*

4. To take, as a thing communicated; as, to receive a wound by a shot; to receive a disease by contagion.

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch. *Locke.*

5. To take or obtain intellectually; as, to *receive* an opinion or notion from others.
6. To embrace.
Receive with meekness the engrafted word. James i.
7. To allow; to hold; to retain; as a custom long *received*.
8. To admit.
Thou shalt guide me to thy counsel, and afterward *receive* me to glory. Ps. lxxix.
9. To welcome; to lodge and entertain; as a guest.
They kindled a fire and *received* us every one, because of the present rain and because of the cold. Acts xxviii.
10. To admit into membership or fellowship.
Him that is weak in the faith, *receive* ye. Rom. xiv.
11. To take in or on; to hold; to contain.
The brazen altar was too little to *receive* the burnt-offering. 1 Kings viii.
12. To be endowed with.
We shall *receive* power after that the Holy Spirit has come upon you. Acts i.
13. To take into a place or state.
After the Lord had spoken to them, he was *received* up into heaven. Mark xvi.
14. To take or have as something ascribed; as, to receive praise or blame. Rev. iv. v.
15. To bear with or suffer. 2 Cor. xi.
16. To believe in. John i.
17. To accept or admit officially or in an official character. The minister was *received* by the emperor or court.
18. To take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen. *Blackstone*.
- RECEIVED, *pp.* Taken; accepted; admitted; embraced; entertained; believed.
- RECEIVEDNESS, *n.* General allowance or belief; as the *receivedness* of an opinion. *Boyle*.
- RECEIVER, *n.* One who takes or receives in any manner.
2. An officer appointed to receive public money; a treasurer. *Bacon*.
3. One who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, and incurs the guilt of partaking in the crime. *Blackstone*.
4. A vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation.
5. The vessel of an air pump, for containing the thing on which an experiment is to be made.
6. One who partakes of the sacrament. *Taylor*.
- RECEIVING, *ppr.* Taking; accepting; admitting; embracing; believing; entertaining.
- RECELEBRATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *celebrate*]. To celebrate again. *B. Johnson*.
- RECELEBRATED, *ppr.* Celebrated anew.
- RECELEBRATING, *ppr.* Celebrating anew.
- RECELEBRATION, *n.* A renewed celebration.
- RECENCY, *n.* [*L. recens.*] Newness; new state; late origin; as the *recency* of a wound or tumor.
2. Lateness in time; freshness; as the *recency* of a transaction.
- RECENSURE, *v. t.* [*recens.*] [*L. recensio*; *re* and *censura*]. To review; to revise. *Beatty*.

RECENSION, *n.* [*L. recensio*] Review; examination; enumeration. *Evelyn*.

RECENT, *a.* [*L. recens.*] New; being of late origin or existence.

The ancients believed some parts of Egypt to be recent, and formed by the mud discharged into the sea by the Nile. *Woodward*.

2. Late; modern; as great and worthy men ancient or recent. [*Modern* is now used.] *Bacon*.

3. Fresh; lately received; as *recent news* or intelligence.

4. Late; of late occurrence; as a *recent* event or transaction.

5. Fresh; not long dismissed, released or parted from; as Ulysses, *recent* from the *Popes* storms.

RECENTLY, *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since; as *advice recently* received; a town *recently* built or repaired; an isle *recently* discovered.

RECENITNESS, *n.* Newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence; as the *recenitness* of alluvial land; as the *recenitness* of news or of events.

RECEPTACLE, *n.* [*L. receptaculum*, from *receptus*, *receptio*].

1. A place or vessel into which something is received in which it is contained, as a vat, a tun, a hollow in the earth, &c. The grave is the common *receptacle* of the dead.

2. In *botany*, one of the parts of the fructification; the base by which the other parts of the fructification are connected. A *proper receptacle* belongs to one fructification only; a *common receptacle* connects several florets or distinct fructifications.

The receptacle of the fructification is common both to the flower and the fruit, or it embraces the corol and germ. The receptacle of the flower, is the base to which the parts of the flower, exclusive of the germ, are fixed. The receptacle of the fruit, is the base of the fruit only. The receptacle of the seeds, is the base to which the seeds are fixed. *Martyn*.

3. In *anatomy*, the receptacle of the chyle is situated on the left side of the upper venter of the loins, under the aorta and the vessels of the left kidney. *Encyc.*

RECEPTACULAR, *a.* In *botany*, pertaining to the receptacle or growing on it, as the nectary.

RECEPTARY, *n.* Thing received. [*Not in use.*] *Brown*.

RECEPTIBILITY, *n.* The possibility of receiving. *Glanville*.

[*Qu.* The possibility of being received.]

RECEPTION, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. receptio*]. The act of receiving; in a general sense; as the *reception* of food into the stomach; or of air into the lungs.

2. The state of being received. *Milton*.

3. Admission of any thing sent or communicated; as the *reception* of a letter; the *reception* of sensation or ideas.

4. Readmission.

All hope is lost
Of my *reception* into grace. *Milton*

5. Admission of entrance for holding or containing; as a sheath fitted for the *reception* of a sword; a channel for the *reception* of water.

6. A receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment; entertainment. The guests

were well pleased with their *reception*. Nothing displeases more than a cold *reception*.

7. A receiving officially; as the *reception* of an envoy by a foreign court.

8. Opinion generally admitted.

Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common *reception* countenanced. [*Not in use.*] *Locke*.

9. Recovery. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon*.

RECEPTIVE, *a.* Having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated.

Imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanville*.

RECEPTIVITY, *n.* The state or quality of being receptive. *Foerberg*.

RECEPTORY, *a.* Generally or popularly admitted or received. [*Not in use.*] *Brown*.

RECESS, *n.* [*L. recessus*, from *recedo*. See *Recede*].

1. A withdrawing or retiring; a moving back; as the *recess* of the tides.

2. A withdrawing from public business or notice; retreat; retirement.

My *recess* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *K. Charles*.

And every neighbouring grove
Sacred to soft *recess* and gentle love. *Prior*.

3. Departure. *Glanville*.

4. Place of retirement or secrecy; private abode.

This happy place, our sweet *recess*. *Milton*.

5. State of retirement; as lords in close *recess*. *Milton*.

In the *recess* of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale*.

6. Remission or suspension of business or procedure; as, the house of representatives had a *recess* of half an hour.

7. Privacy; seclusion from the world or from company.

Good verse *recess* and solitude requires. *Dryden*.

8. Secret or abstruse part; as the difficulties and *recesses* of science. *Watts*.

9. A withdrawing from any point; removal to a distance. *Brown*.

10. [*Fr. reces.*] An abstract or registry of the resolutions of the imperial diet. [*Not in use.*] *Ayliffe*.

11. The retiring of the shore of the sea or of a lake from the general line of the shore, forming a bay.

RECESSION, *n.* [*L. recessio*]. The act of withdrawing, retiring or retreating.

2. The act of receding from a claim, or of relaxing a demand. *South*.

3. A cession or granting back; as the *recession* of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

RECHARGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. recharger*; *re* and *charge*]. To charge again.

RECHANGED, *ppr.* Charged again.

RECHARGING, *ppr.* Charging again.

RECHARGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. recharger*; *re* and *charge*].

1. To charge or accuse in return. *Hooker*.

2. To attack again; to attack anew. *Dryden*.

RECHARGED, *ppr.* Accused in return; attacked anew.

RECHARGING, *ppr.* Accusing in return; attacking anew.

RECHE'AT, *n.* [said to be from Old French.]

Among *hunters*, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back from pursuing a counter scent. *Bailey. Shak.*

RECHE'AT, *v. t.* To blow the recheat. *Dryden.*

RECHE'USE, *v. t.* *rechooz'.* To choose a second time.

RECHOSEN, *pp. or a. rechoz'n.* Re-elected; chosen again.

RECIDIVATION, *n.* [L. *recidivus*, from *recido*, to fall back; *re* and *cado*, to fall.]

A falling back; a backsliding. [Not much used.] *Hammond.*

REC'DIVOUS, *a.* [L. *recidivus*.] Subject to backslide. [Little used.]

RECIP'IT, *n. rec'ipy.* [L. imperative of *recipio*, to take.]

A medical prescription; a direction of medicines to be taken by a patient. *Encyc.*

RECIP'IENT, *n.* [L. *recipiens*, *recipio*.] A receiver; the person or thing that receives; he or that to which any thing is communicated.

2. The receiver of a will. *Decay of Piety.*

RECIP'ROCAL, *a.* [L. *reciprocus*; Sp. *it. reciproco*; Fr. *reciproque*.]

1. Acting in vicissitude or return; alternate. Corruption is *reciprocal* to generation. *Bacon.*

2. Mutual; done by each to the other; as *reciprocal* love; *reciprocal* benefits or favors; *reciprocal* duties; *reciprocal* aid.

3. Mutually interchangeable. These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined. *Watts.*

Reciprocal terms, in logic, those terms that have the same signification, and consequently are convertible and may be used for each other. *Encyc.*

Reciprocal quantities, in mathematics, are those which, multiplied together, produce unity. *Encyc.*

Reciprocal figures, in geometry, are those which have the antecedents and consequents of the same ratio in both figures. *Encyc.*

Reciprocal ratio, is the ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities; as, the reciprocal ratio of 4 to 3, is that of 1 to $\frac{3}{4}$.

RECIP'ROCAL, *n.* The *reciprocal* of any quantity, is unity divided by that quantity. Thus the *reciprocal* of 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$.

RECIP'ROCALLY, *adv.* Mutually; interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other and is equally affected by it.

These two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force. *Bentley.*

RECIP'ROCALNESS, *n.* Mutual return; alternativeness. *Decay of Piety.*

RECIP'ROCATE, *v. i.* [L. *reciproco*; Fr. *reciproquer*.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny swath the puffing bellows plies, And draws and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

RECIP'ROCATE, *v. t.* To exchange; to interchange; to give and return mutually; as, to *reciprocate* favors.

RECIP'ROCAT'ED, *ppr.* Mutually given and returned; interchanged.

RECIP'ROCATING, *ppr.* Interchanging; each giving or doing to the other the same thing.

RECIP'ROCVATION, *n.* [L. *reciprocatio*.] 1. Interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; as the *reciprocatio* of kindnesses.

2. Alternation; as the *reciprocatio* of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides. *Brown.*

3. Regular return or alternation of two symptoms or diseases. *Coxe.*

RECIP'ROCVITY, *n.* [Fr. *reciprocvité*.] Reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed. The commissioners offered to negotiate a treaty on principles of *reciprocity*.

RECIP'SION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [L. *recisio*, from *recido*, to cut off; *re* and *cedo*.] The act of cutting off. *Sherrwood.*

RECITAL, *n.* [from *recite*.] Rehearsal; the repetition of the words of another or of a writing; as the *recital* of a deed; the *recital* of testimony. *Encyc.*

2. Narration; a telling of the particulars of an adventure or of a series of events. *Addison.*

3. Enumeration. *Prior.*

RECITATION, *n.* [L. *recitatio*.] Rehearsal; repetition of words. *Hammond. Temple.*

In *colleges* and *schools*, the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

RECIT'ATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *recitativ*; It. *recitativo*.] See *Recite*.

Reciting; rehearsing; pertaining to musical pronunciation. *Dryden.*

RECIT'ATIVE, *n.* A kind of musical pronunciation, such as that in which the several parts of the liturgy are rehearsed in churches, or that of actors on the stage, when they express some action or passion, relate some event or reveal some design. *Encyc.*

In *recitative*, the composer and the performer endeavor to imitate the inflections, accent and emphasis of natural speech. *Busby.*

[Note. The natural and proper English accent of this word is on the second syllable. The foreign accent may well be discarded.]

RECIT'ATIVELY, *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

RECITE, *v. t.* [L. *recito*; *re* and *cito*, to call or name.]

1. To rehearse; to repeat the words of another or of a writing; as, to *recite* the words of an author or of a deed or covenant.

2. In *writing*, to copy; as, the words of a deed are *recited* in the pleading.

3. To tell over; to relate; to narrate; as, to *recite* past events; to *recite* the particulars of a voyage.

4. To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor. 5. To enumerate. *American Scimitaries.*

RECITE, *v. i.* [L. *recito*; *re* and *cito*, to call or name.]

RECITE, *ppr.* Rehearsed; told; repeated; narrated.

RECIT'ER, *n.* One that recites or rehearses; a narrator.

RECITING, *ppr.* Rehearsing; telling; repeating; narrating.

RECK, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan*, *reccan*, to say, to tell, to narrate, to reckon, to care, to rule or govern, *l. rego*.] The primary sense is to strain. *Care* is a straining of the mind. See *Reck* and *Reckon*.]

To *care*; to mind; to rate at much; as we say; to *reckon* much of; followed by *of*. *Obs.*

Thou'st but a lazy loorde, And *recks* much of thy swinke. *Spenser.*

I *reck* as little what beideth me, As much I wish all good beforetime you. *Shak.*

Of night or loneliness it *recks* me not. *Milton.*

RECK, *v. t.* To heed; to regard; to care for.

This son of nine not *recking* danger. *Sidney.*

[This verb is obsolete unless in poetry. We observe the primary sense and application in the phrase, "it *recks* me not," that is, it does not strain or distress me; it does not *reck* my mind. To *reck* danger is a derivative form of expression, and a deviation from the proper sense of the verb.]

RECK'LESS, *a.* Careless; heedless; mindless.

I made the king as *reckless*, as them diligent. *Sidney.*

RECK'LESSNESS, *n.* Heedlessness; carelessness; negligence. *Sidney.*

[These words, formerly disused, have been recently revived.]

RECK'ON, *v. t.* *rek'n.* [Sax. *reca*, *reccan*, to tell, to relate, to *reck* or care, to rule, to reckon; D. *rekenen*, to count or compute; G. *rechnen*, to count, to reckon, to esteem, and *recken*, to stretch, to strain, to *reck*; Sw. *räkna*, to count, to tell; Dan. *regner*, to reckon, to count, to rain. The Saxon word signifies not only to tell or count, but to *reck* or care, and to rule or govern; and the latter signification proves it to be the *l. rego*, *rectus*, whence *regnum*, *regno*, Eng. *right*, *reign*, and hence Sax. *reht*, *räh*, Eng. *right*, G. *recht*, &c.] The primary sense of the root is to strain, and *right* is strained, stretched to a straight line; hence we see that these words all coincide with *reach*, *stretch* and *reck*, and we say, we are *recked* with care. It is probable that *wreck* and *wretched* are from the same root. *Class. Gr. No. 18. 21.*

1. To count; to number; that is, to tell the particulars.

The priest shall *reckon* to him the money, according to the years that remain, even to the year of jubilee, and it shall be abated. *Lev. xviii.*

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church. *Addison.*

2. To esteem; to account; to repute. *Rom. viii.*

For him I *reckon* not in high estate. *Milton.*

3. To repute; to set in the number or rank of.

He was *reckoned* among the transgressors. *Luke xxii.*

4. To assign in an account. *Rom. iv.*

5. To compute; to calculate. *Addison.*

RECK'ON, *v. i.* To reason with one's self and conclude from arguments.

I *reckoned* till morning, that as a lion, so will he break all my bones. *Is. lxxviii.*

2. To charge to account; with *on*.

I call posterity
Into the debt, and reckon on her head.

B. Jonson.

3. To pay a penalty; to be answerable; with *for*.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall reckon for it one day. *Sanderson.*

To *reckon with*, to state an account with another, compare it with his account, ascertain the amount of each and the balance which one owes to the other. In this manner the countrymen of New England who have mutual dealings, *reckon with* each other at the end of each year, or as often as they think fit.

After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and *reckoneth with* them. *Matt. xxv.*

2. To call to punishment.

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon with* them. *Tillotson.*

To *reckon on* or *upon*, to lay stress or dependence on. He *reckons on* the support of his friends.

RECKONED, *pp. rek'nd.* Counted; numbered; esteemed; reputed; computed; set or assigned to in account.

RECKONER, *n. rek'ner.* One who reckons or computes.

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. *Camden.*

RECKONING, *ppr. rek'ning.* Counting; computing; esteeming; repeating; stating an account mutually.

RECKONING, *n.* The act of counting or computing; calculation.

2. An account of time. *Sandys.*

3. A statement of accounts with another; a statement and comparison of accounts mutually for adjustment; as in the proverb, "short reckonings make long friends."

The way to make reckonings even, is to make them often. *South.*

4. The charges or account made by a host. A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning*. *Addison.*

5. Account taken. 2 Kings xxii.

6. Esteem; account; estimation. You make no further *reckoning* of beauty, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sidney.*

7. In *navigation*, an account of the ship's course and distance calculated from the log-board without the aid of celestial observation. This account from the log-board, is called the *dead reckoning*.

Mar. Diet. RECK'ONING-BOOK, *n.* A book in which money received and expended is entered. *Johnson.*

RECLAIM, *v. t.* [*Fr. reclaim; L. reclamo; re and clamo, to call. See Claim.*]

1. To claim back; to demand to have returned. The venter may *reclaim* the goods. *Z. Swift.*

2. To call back from error, wandering or transgression, to the observance of moral rectitude; to reform; to bring back to correct deportment or course of life.

It is the intention of Providence in his various expressions of goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Rogers.*

3. To reduce to the state desired. Much labor is requir'd in trees, to tame their wild disorder, and in ranks *reclaim*. *Dryden.*

4. To call back; to restrain.

Or is her tow'ring flight *reclaim'd*
By seas from Icarus' downfall nam'd?

Prior.

5. To recall; to cry out against. The headstrong horses hurled Octavius along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. *Dryden.*

6. To reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame; to make gentle; to *reclaim* a hawk, an eagle or a wild beast. *Dryden.*

7. To demand or challenge; to make a claim; a *French* use.

8. To recover. *Spenser.*

9. In *ancient customs*, to pursue and recall, as a vassal. *Recall.*

10. To encroach on what has been taken from one; to attempt to recover possession. A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy. *Coze, Switz.*

RECLAIM, *v. i.* To cry out; to explain. *Pope.*

RECLAIMABLE, *a.* That may be reclaimed, reformed or tamed.

RECLAIMANT, *n.* One that opposes, contradicts or remonstrates against. *Waterland.*

RECLAIMED, *pp.* Recalled from a vicious life; reformed; tamed; domesticated; recovered.

RECLAIMING, *ppr.* Recalling to a regular course of life; reforming; recovering; taking; demanding.

RECLAIMATION, *n.* Recovery.

2. Demand; challenge of something to be restored; claim made. *Gallatin.*

RECLINATE, *a.* [*L. reclinatus. See Recline.*]

In *botany*, reclined, as a leaf; bent downwards, so that the point of the leaf is lower than the base. *Martyr.*

A *reclinate* stem is one that bends in an arch towards the earth. *Lee.*

RECLINATION, *n.* The act of leaning or reclining. *They sat reclining.*

RECLINE, *v. t.* [*L. reclino; re and clino, to lean.*]

To lean back; to lean to one side or side-wise; as, to *recline* the head on a pillow, or on the bosom of another, or on the arm.

The mother *reclin'd* her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

RECLINE, *v. i.* To lean; to rest or repose; as, to *recline* on a couch.

RECLINE, *a.* [*L. reclivus.*] Leaning; being in a leaning posture. *They sat recline.*

On the soft downy bank danask'd with flowers. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

RECLINED, *pp.* Inclined back or side-wise.

RECLINING, *ppr.* Leaning back or side-wise; resting; lying.

RECLOSE, *v. l.* *s* as *z.* [*re and close.*] To close or shut again. *Pope.*

RECLOSED, *pp.* Closed again.

RECLOSING, *ppr.* Closing again.

RECLUDE, *v. l.* [*L. recludo; re and cludo, to shut.*] To open. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

RECLUSE, *a.* [*Fr. reclus, from L. reclusus, recludo, but with a signification directly*

Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary; as a *recluse* monk or hermit; a *recluse* life.

I all the life-long day
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse. *Philips.*

RECLUSE, *n.* A person who live in retirement or seclusion from intercourse with the world; as a hermit or monk.

2. A person who confines himself to a cell in a monastery.

RECLUSELY, *adv.* In retirement or seclusion from society.

RECLUSENESS, *n.* Retirement; seclusion from society.

RECLUSION, *n.* *s* as *z.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

RECLUSIVE, *a.* Affording retirement from society. *Shak.*

RECOAGULATION, *n.* [*re and coagulation.*] A second coagulation. *Boyle.*

RECOCT', *n.* [*L. reocctus, reocquo.*] New vamped. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

RECOGNITION, *n.* *reconish* on or *reconish* on. [*L. recognitio.*]

1. Acknowledgment; formal avowal; as the *recognition* of a final concord on a writ of covenant. *Bacon.*

2. Acknowledgment; memorial. *White.*

3. Acknowledgment; solemn avowal by which a thing is owned or declared to belong to, or by which the remembrance of it is revived.

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recognition* in the church of God. *Hooker.*

4. Knowledge confessed or avowed; as the *recognition* of a thing present; memory of it as passed. *Greer.*

RECOGNITOR, *n.* *recon'itor.* One of a jury upon assize. *Blackstone.*

RECOGNIZABLE, *a.* *recon'izable.* [*from recognize.*] That may be recognized or acknowledged. *Orient. Collections.*

RECOGNIZANCE, *n.* *recon'izance.* [*Fr. reconnoissance.*]

1. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession; as the *recognizance* of christians, by which they avow their belief in their religion. *Hooker.*

2. In *law*, an obligation of record which a man enters into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace or pay a debt. This *recognizance* differs from a bond, as it does not create a new debt, but is the acknowledgment of a former debt on record. This is witnessed by the record only, and not by the party's seal.

There is also a *recognizance* in the nature of a statute staple, acknowledged before either of the chief justices or their substitutes, the mayor of the staple at Westminster and the recorder of London, which is to be enrolled and certified into chancery. *Blackstone.*

3. The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize. *Cowell.*

RECOGNIZE, *v. t.* *recon'ize.* [*L. recognoscere; Sp. reconocer; Fr. reconnaître; L. recognosco; re and agnosco, to know.*]

The *g* in these words has properly no sound in English. It is not a part of the root of the word, being written merely to give to

con the French sound of *gn*, or that of the

Spanish *ñ*, and this sound does not properly belong to our language.]

2. To recollect or recover the knowledge of either with an avowal of that knowledge or not. We *recognize* a person at a distance, when we recollect that we have seen him before, or that we have formerly known him. We *recognize* his features or his voice.

Speak, vassal; *recognize* thy sovereign queen. *Harte*

2. To review; to re-examine. *South*

RECOGNIZE, v. i. To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal. A B *recognized* in the sum of twenty pounds.

RECOGNIZED, *pp*. Acknowledged; recollect-ed as known; bound by recognition.

RECOGNIZEE, *n*. *reconizee*. The person to whom a recognition is made. *Blackstone*

RECOGNIZING, *ppr*. Acknowledging; recollecting as known; entering a recognition.

RECOGNIZOR, *n*. *reconizor*. One who enters into a recognition. *Blackstone*

RECOIL, v. i. [Fr. *reculer*, to draw back; *recoil*, a recoil; Arm. *argula*; Fr. *cul*. Sp. *culo*, Arm. *gil*, *guil*, the back part; W. *clinau*, to recede; It. *vinculare*; Sp. *recular*.]

1. To move or start back; to roll back; as, a cannon recoils when fired; waves *recoil* from the shore.

2. To fall back; to retire. *Milton*

3. To rebound; as, the blow *recoils*.

4. To retire; to flow back; as, the blood *recoils* with horror at the sight.

5. To start back; to shrink. Nature *recoils* at the bloody deed.

6. To return. The evil will *recoil* upon his own head.

RECOIL, v. t. To drive back. [*Not used*.]

RECOIL, *n*. A starting or falling back; as the recoil of fire-arms; the recoil of nature or the blood.

RECOILING, *ppr*. Starting or falling back; retiring; shrinking.

RECOILING, *n*. The act of starting or falling back; a shrinking; revolt. *South*

RECOILINGLY, *adv*. With starting back or retrocession.

RECOIN, v. t. [re and coin.] To coin again; as, to *recoin* gold or silver.

RECOINAGE, *n*. The act of coining anew.

2. That which is coined anew.

RECOINED, *pp*. Coined again.

RECOINING, *ppr*. Coining anew.

RECOLLECT, v. t. [re and collect; L. *recollego*, *recollectus*.]

1. To collect again; applied to ideas that have escaped from the memory; to recover or call back ideas to the memory. I *recollected* what was said at a former interview; or I cannot *recollect* what was said.

2. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory. I met a man whom I thought I had seen before, but I could not *recollect* his name, or the place where I had seen him. I do not *recollect* you sir.

3. To recover resolution or composure of mind.

The Tyrian queen

Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man, Then *recollected* stood. *Dryden*

[In this sense, *collected* is more generally used.]

RECOLLECT, v. t. To gather again; to collect what has been scattered; as, to *re-collect* routed troops.

RECOLLECTED, *pp*. Recalled to the memory.

RECOLLECTING, *ppr*. Recovering to the memory.

RECOLLECTION, *n*. The act of recalling to the memory, as ideas that have escaped; or the operation by which ideas are recalled to the memory or revived in the mind. *Recollection* differs from *remembrance*, as it is the consequence of volition, or an effort of the mind to revive ideas; whereas *remembrance* implies no such volition. We often *remember* things without any voluntary effort. *Recollection* is called also *remembrance*.

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollect-ed; remembrance. The events mentioned are not within my *recollection*.

3. In popular language, *recollection* is used as synonymous with *remembrance*.

RECOLLECTIVE, *a*. Having the power of recollecting. *Foster*

RECOLLET, *n*. [Sp. Port. *recoldo*.] A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans.

RECOMBINATION, *n*. Combination of several volitions.

RECOMBINE, v. t. [re and combine.] To combine again.

If we *recombine* these two elastic fluids, *Lavoisier*

RECOMBINED, *pp*. Combined anew.

RECOMBINING, *ppr*. Combining again.

RECOMFORT, v. t. [re and comfort.] To comfort again; to console anew.

Sidney

2. To give new strength. *Bacon*

RECOMFORTED, *pp*. Comforted again.

RECOMFORTING, *ppr*. Comforting again.

RECOMFORTLESS, *a*. Without comfort.

[*Not used*.] *Spenser*

RECOMMENCE, v. t. *recommens'*, [re and commence.] To commence again; to begin anew.

RECOMMENCED, *pp*. Commenced anew.

RECOMMENCING, *ppr*. Beginning again.

RECOMMEND, v. t. [re and commend; Fr. *recommander*.]

1. To praise to another; to offer or commend to another's notice, confidence or kindness by favorable representations.

Mæcenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus. *Dryden*

[In this sense, *commend*, though less common, is the preferable word.]

2. To make acceptable.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends, Succeeds, and ev'n a stranger *recommends*. *Pope*

3. To commit with prayers.

Paul chose Silas and departed, being *recommended* by the brethren to the grace of God. Acts xv.

[*Commend* here is much to be preferred.]

RECOMMENDABLE, *a*. That may be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glauville*

RECOMMENDATION, *n*. The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence or civilities of another. We introduce a friend to a stranger by a *recommendation* of his virtues or accomplishments.

2. That which procures a kind or favorable reception. The best *recommendation* of a man to favor is politeness. Misfortune is a *recommendation* to our pity.

RECOMMENDATORY, *a*. That commends to another; that recommends. *Madison* *Swift*

RECOMMENDED, *pp*. Praised; commended to another.

RECOMMENDER, *n*. One who commends.

RECOMMENDING, *ppr*. Praising to another; commending.

RECOMMIS-SION, v. t. [re and commiss-ion.] To commission again.

Officers whose time of service had expired, were to be *recommissioned*. *Marshall*

RECOMMIS-SIONED, *pp*. Commissioned again.

RECOMMIS-SIONING, *ppr*. Commissioning again.

RECOMMIT, v. t. [re and commit.] To commit again; as, to *recommit* persons to prison. *Clarendon*

2. To refer again to a committee; as, to *re-commit* a bill to the same committee.

RECOMMITMENT, *n*. A second or renewed commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

RECOMMITTED, *pp*. Committed anew; referred again.

RECOMMITTING, *ppr*. Committing again; referring again to a committee.

RECOMMUNICATE, v. i. [re and commun-icate.] To communicate again.

RECOMPACT, v. t. [re and compact.] To join anew. *Repair*

And *recompact* my scatter'd body. *Donne*

RECOMPENSATION, *n*. Recompense. [*Not used*.]

RECOMPENSE, v. t. [Fr. *recompenser*; re and *compenser*.]

1. To compensate; to make return of an equivalent for any thing given, done or suffered; as, to *recompense* a person for services, for fidelity or for sacrifices of time, for loss or damages.

The word is followed by the person or the service. We *recompense* a person for his services, or we *recompense* his kindness. It is usually found more easy to neglect than to *recompense* a favor.

2. To require; to repay; to return an equivalent; in a bad sense.

Recompense to no man evil for evil. Rom. xii.

3. To make an equivalent return in profit or produce. The labor of man is *recompens-ed* by the fruits of the earth.

4. To compensate; to make amends by any thing equivalent.

Nolyman—said he would find occasion for them to *recompense* that disgrace. *Knoles*

5. To make restitution or an equivalent return for. *Nun v*

RECOMPENSE, *n*. An equivalent returned for any thing given, done or suffered;

compensation; reward; amends; as a *recompense* for services, for damages, for loss, &c.

2. Requit; return of evil or suffering or other equivalent; as a punishment.

To me belongeth vengeance and *recompense*.
Deut. xxxii.

And every transgression and disobedience received a just *recompense* of reward. Heb. ii.

RECOMPENSED, *pp.* Rewarded; requited.

REC'OMPENSING, *ppr.* Rewarding; compensating; requiting.

RECOMPLEMENT, *n.* [re and *compilement*.] New compilation or digest; as a *recompilment* of laws. Bacon.

RECOMPOSE, *v. t. s* as *z.* [re and *compose*.]

1. To quiet anew; to compose or tranquilize that which is ruffled or disturbed; as to *recompose* the mind. Taylor.

2. To compose anew; to form or adjust again.

We produced a lovely purple which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure. Boyle.

RECOMPOSED, *pp.* Quieted again after agitation; formed anew; composed a second time.

RECOMPOSING, *ppr.* Rendering tranquil after agitation; forming or adjusting anew.

RECOMPOSITION, *n.* Composition renewed.

RECONCILABLE, *a.* Capable of being reconciled; capable of renewed friendship. The parties are not *reconcilable*.

2. That may be made to agree or be consistent; consistent.

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcilable*. Arbuthnot.

3. Capable of being adjusted; as, the difference between the parties is *reconcilable*.

RECONCILABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being reconcilable; consistency; as the *reconcilableness* of parts of Scripture which apparently disagree.

2. Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony.

RECONCILER, *v. t.* [Fr. *reconcilier*; L. *reconcilio*; *re* and *concilio*; con and *calo*, to call. Gr. *katatao*.] The literal sense is to call back into union;—

1. To conciliate anew; to call back into union and friendship the affections which have been alienated; to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement; as, to *reconcile* men or parties that have been at variance.

Go thy way; first be *reconciled* to thy brother.—Matt. v.

We pray you in Christ's stead, he ye *reconciled* to God. 2 Cor. v. Eph. ii. Col. i.

2. To bring to acquiescence, content or quiet submission; with *to*; as, to *reconcile* one's self to afflictions. It is our duty to be *reconciled* to the dispensations of Providence.

3. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitability; followed by *with* or *to*.

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labor with affairs of state. Locke.

Some figures monstrous and misshap'd appear,
Considered singly, or beheld too near;

Which but proportion'd to their light and place,
Due distance *reconciles* to form and grace.

1. To adjust; to settle; as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels. Pope.

RECONCILED, *pp.* Brought into friendship from a state of disagreement or enmity; made consistent; adjusted.

RECONCILEMENT, *n.* Reconciliation; renewal of friendship. Amosities sometimes make *reconcilement* impracticable.

2. Friendship renewed.

Of anger shall remain, but peace assured
And *reconcilement*. Milton.

RECONCILER, *n.* One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship. Fell.

2. One who discovers the consistence of propositions. Norris.

RECONCILIATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *reconciliatio*.]

1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity.

Reconciliation and friendship with God, truly form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment. S. Miller.

2. In Scripture, the means by which sinners are reconciled and brought into a state of favor with God, after natural estrangement or enmity; the atonement; expiation.

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression and to make an end of sin, and to make *reconciliation* for iniquity. Dan. ix.

3. Agreement of things seemingly opposite, different or inconsistent. Rogers.

RECONCILIATORY, *a.* Able or tending to reconcile. Hall.

RECONCILING, *ppr.* Bringing into favor and friendship after variance; bringing to content or satisfaction; showing to be consistent; adjusting; making to agree.

RECONDENSATION, *n.* The act of recondensing.

RECONDENSE, *v. t.* *recondens*. [re and *condense*.] To condense again. Boyle.

RECONDENSED, *pp.* Condensed anew.

RECONDENSING, *ppr.* Condensing again.

RECONDITE, *a.* [L. *reconditus*, *recondo*; *re* and *condo*, to conceal.]

1. Secret; hidden from the view or intellect; abstruse; as *recondite* causes of things.

2. Profound; dealing in things abstruse; as *recondite* studies.

RECONDITORY, *n.* [supra.] A repository; a store-house or magazine. [Little used.] Jsh.

RECONDUCT, *v. t.* [re and *conduct*.] To conduct back or again.

RECONDUCTED, *pp.* Conducted back or again.

RECONDUCTING, *ppr.* Conducting back or again.

RECONFIRM, *v. t.* [re and *confirm*.] To confirm anew. Clarendon.

RECONJOIN, *v. t.* [re and *conjoin*.] To join or conjoin anew. Boyle.

RECONJOINED, *pp.* Joined again.

RECONJOINING, *ppr.* Joining anew.

RECONNOITER, *v. t.* [Fr. *reconnoître*; *re* and *connoître*, to know.]

To view; to survey; to examine by the eye; particularly in military affairs, to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.

RECONNOIT'ERED, *pp.* Viewed; examined by personal observation.

RECONNOIT'ERING, *ppr.* Viewing; examining by personal observation.

RECONQUER, *v. t.* *reconquer*. [re and *conquer*; Fr. *reconquérir*.]

1. To conquer again; to recover by conquest. Davies.

2. To recover to regain. [A French use.]

RECONQUERED, *pp.* Conquered again; regained.

RECONQUERING, *ppr.* Conquering again; recovering.

RECONSECRATE, *v. t.* [re and *consecrate*.] To consecrate anew.

RECONSECATED, *pp.* Consecrated again.

RECONSECATING, *ppr.* Consecrating again.

RECONSECRATION, *n.* A renewed consecration.

RECONSIDER, *v. t.* [re and *consider*.] To consider again; to turn in the mind again; to review.

2. To annul; to take into consideration a second time and rescind; as, to *reconsider* a motion in a legislative body; to *reconsider* a vote. The vote has been *reconsidered*, that is, rescinded.

RECONSIDERATION, *n.* A renewed consideration or review in the mind.

2. A second consideration; annulment; rescision.

RECONSIDERED, *pp.* Considered again; rescinded.

RECONSIDERING, *ppr.* Considering again; rescinding.

RECONSOLE, *v. t.* To console or comfort again. [Not in use.] Watton.

RECONVENE, *v. t.* [re and *convener*.] To come or call together again.

RECONVENE, *v. i.* To assemble or come together again.

RECONVENED, *pp.* Assembled anew.

RECONVENING, *ppr.* Assembling anew.

RECONVERSION, *n.* [re and *conversion*.] A second conversion. Hecker.

RECONVERT, *v. t.* [re and *convert*.] To convert again.

RECONVERTED, *pp.* Converted again.

RECONVERTING, *ppr.* Converting again.

RECONVEY, *v. t.* [re and *convey*.] To convey back or to its former place; as, to *reconvey* goods.

2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to *reconvey* an estate.

RECONVEYED, *pp.* Conveyed back; transferred to a former owner.

RECONVEYING, *ppr.* Conveying back; transferring to a former owner.

RECORD, *v. t.* [L. *recondo*, to call to mind, to remember, from *re* and *condo*, cordis, the heart or mind; *re*, *recondo*, to remind, also to awake from sleep; Port. to remind, to con a lesson, or get by heart; Fr. *recorder*, to con a lesson, also to record.]

1. To register; to enroll; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of a thing; as, to record the proceedings of a court; to record a deed or lease; to record historical events.

2. To inquire deeply on the mind or memory; to record the sayings of another in the heart. *Locke.*

3. To cause to be remembered.

So ev'n and morn recorded the third day. *Milton.*

4. To recite; to repeat. [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*

5. To call to mind. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RECORD', v. i. To sing or repeat a tune. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RECORD, n. A register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or account of any facts and proceedings, entered in a book for preservation; or the book containing such copy or account; as the records of statutes or of judicial courts; the records of a town or parish. Records are properly the registers of official transactions, made by officers appointed for the purpose, or by the officer whose proceedings are directed by law to be recorded.

2. Authentic memorial; as the records of past ages.

Court of record, is a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial; and their records are the highest evidence of facts, and their truth cannot be called in question.

Debt of record, is a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record, as upon a judgment or a recognizance.

Trial by record, is where a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case, the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible.

RECORDATION, n. [*L. recordatio.*] Remembrance. [*Not in use.*] *Shak. Walton.*

RECORDED, pp. Registered; officially entered in a book or on parchment; imprinted on the memory.

RECORDER, n. A person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions; one who enrolls or records.

2. An officer of a city who is keeper of the rolls or records, or who is invested with judicial powers.

3. Formerly, a kind of flute, flageolet or wind instrument.

The figures of recorders, flutes and pipes are straight; but the recorder hath a less bore and a greater above and below. *Bacon.*

RECORDING, ppr. Registering; enrolling; imprinting on the memory.

RECOUCH', v. i. [*re and couch.*] To retire again to a lodge, as lions. *Wotton.*

RECOUNT', v. t. [*Fr. recouter; Sp. recantar; It. recantare; re and count.*]

To relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars; to rehearse.

Say from these glorious seeds what harvest flows, Recount our blessings, and compare our woes. *Dryden.*

RECOUNTED, ppr. Related or told in detail; recited.

RECOUNTING, ppr. Relating in a series; narrating.

RECOUNTMENT, n. Relation in detail; recital. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

RECUR'D, pp. Recovered or recured. [*Not in use.*]

RECURRE, v. n. [*Fr. recurs; It. ricorso; Sp. recursu; L. recurrus; re and curru, curru, to run.*] Literally, a running back; a return.

1. Return; new attack. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

2. A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection. Children have recourse to their parents for assistance.

3. Application of efforts, art or labor. The general had recourse to stratagem to effect his purpose.

Our last recourse is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

1. Access. [*Little used.*]

2. Frequent passage. *Shak.*

RECOURSE, v. i. To return. [*Not used.*] *Fox.*

RECOURSEFUL, a. Moving alternately. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

RECOVER, v. t. [*Fr. recouurer; It. ricoverare or ricuperare; Sp. Port. recobrar; L. recupero; re and capio, to take.*]

1. To regain; to get or obtain that which was lost; as, to recover stolen goods; to recover a town or territory which an enemy had taken; to recover sight or senses; to recover health or strength after sickness.

David recovered all that the Amalekites had carried away. 1 Sam. xxx.

2. To restore from sickness; as, to recover one from leprosy. 2 Kings v.

3. To revive from apparent death; as, to recover a drowned man.

4. To regain by reparation; to repair the loss of, or to repair an injury done by neglect; as, to recover lost time.

Good men have lapses and fallings to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

5. To regain a former state by liberation from capture or possession.

That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the devil. 2 Tim. ii.

6. To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to recover damages in trespass; to recover debt and cost in a suit at law.

7. To reach; to come to.

The forest is not three leagues off; If we recover that, we're sure enough. *Shak.*

8. To obtain title by judgment in a court of law; as, to recover lands in ejectment or common recovery.

RECOVER, v. i. To regain health after sickness; to grow well; followed by of or from.

Go, inquire of Baalzebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall recover of this disease. 2 Kings i.

2. To regain a former state or condition after misfortune; as, to recover from a state of poverty or depression.

3. To obtain a judgment in law; to succeed in a lawsuit. The plaintiff has recovered in his suit.

RECOVERABLE, a. That may be regained or recovered. Goods lost or sunk in the ocean are not recoverable.

2. That may be restored from sickness.

3. That may be brought back to a former condition.

Is like the sun's, but not like his recoverable. *Shak.*

4. That may be obtained from a debtor or possessor. The debt is recoverable.

RECOVERED, pp. Regained; restored obtained by judicial decision.

RECOVEREE, n. In law, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery. *Blackstone.*

RECOVERING, ppr. Regaining; obtaining in return or by judgment in law; regaining health.

RECOVEROR, n. In law, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery. *Blackstone.*

RECOVERY, n. The act of regaining, retaking or obtaining possession of any thing lost. The crusades were intended for the recovery of the holy land from the Saracens. We offer a reward for the recovery of stolen goods.

2. Restoration from sickness or apparent death. The patient has a slow recovery from a fever. Recovery from a pulmonary affection is seldom to be expected. Directions are given for the recovery of drowned persons.

3. The capacity of being restored to health. The patient is past recovery.

4. The obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit; as the recovery of debt, damages and costs by a plaintiff; the recovery of cost by a defendant; the recovery of land in ejectment.

Common recovery, in law, is a species of assurance by matter of record, or a suit or action, actual or fictitious, by which lands are recovered against the tenant of the freehold; which recovery binds all persons, and vests an absolute fee simple in the recoveror. *Blackstone.*

RECREANT, a. [*Norm. recrant, cowardly, properly crying out, from recier; that is, begging. See Carca.*]

1. Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; hence, cowardly; mean spirited. *Blackstone.*

2. Apostate; false.

Who for so many benefits receiv'd, Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false. *Milton.*

RECREANT, n. One who yields in combat and cries craven; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean spirited, cowardly wretch.

RECREATE, v. t. [*L. recreo; re and creo, to create; Fr. recrer; It. ricreare; Sp. recrear.*]

1. To refresh after toil; to reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; to amuse or divert in weariness.

Painters when they work on white grounds, place before them colors mixed with blue and green, to recreate their eyes. *Dryden.*

2. To obtain a judgment in law; to succeed in a lawsuit. The plaintiff has recovered in his suit. *Taylor.*

2. To gratify; to delight.

These fine fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatic scent. *More.*

3. To relieve; to revive; as, to recreate the lungs with fresh air. *Harvey.*

RECREATE, *v. i.* To take recreation.

RE-CREATE, *v. t.* To create or form anew. On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reinforcing, it was necessary to *re-create* the army. *Marshall.*

RECREATED, *pp.* Refreshed; diverted; amused; gratified.

RE-CREATED, *pp.* Created or formed anew.

RECREATING, *ppr.* Refreshing after toil; reanimating the spirits or strength; diverting; amusing.

RE-CREATING, *ppr.* Creating or forming anew.

RECREATION, *n.* Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion. *South.*

2. Relief from toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress. *Sidney.*

RE-CREATION, *n.* A forming anew.

RECREATIVE, *a.* Refreshing; giving new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting. Choose such sports as are *recreative* and healthful.

Let the music be *recreative*. *Bacon.*

RECREATIVELY, *adv.* With recreation or diversion. *Sherewood.*

RECREATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being refreshing or diverting.

RECREMENT, *n.* [*L. recrementum*; probably *re* and *ceruo*, to secrete.]

Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume; as the *recrement* of ore or of the blood.

RECREMENTAL, } *a.* Drossy; con-

RECREMENTIAL, } *a.* sisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable. *Fourcroy.*

RECRIMINATE, *v. i.* [*Fr. recriminer*; *L. re* and *crimino*, to accuse.]

1. To turn one accusation with another. It is not my business to *recriminate*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To charge an accuser with the like crime.

RECRIMINATE, *v. t.* To accuse in return. *South.*

RECRIMINATING, *ppr.* Returning one accusation with another.

RECRIMINATION, *n.* The return of one accusation with another.

2. *In law*, an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact. *Encyc.*

RECRIMINATOR, *n.* He that accuses the accuser of a like crime.

RECRIMINATORY, *a.* Retorting accusation.

RE-CROSS, *v. t.* To cross a second time. *Washington.*

RE-CROSS-ED, *pp.* Crossed a second time.

RE-CROSS-ING, *ppr.* Crossing a second time.

RECRUDESCENCE, } *n.* [*from L. recrudescens*, } *a.* descends; *re* and *crudescere*, to grow raw; *crudus*, raw.]

RECRUDESCENCY, } *a.* Growing raw, sore or painful again.

RECRUIT, *v. t.* [*Fr. recruter*; *It. reclutare*; *Sp. reclutar*; *Port. reclutar* or *reclutar*; *from the root of Fr. croquer*; *re* and *croire*, to grow, *L. cresco*; *It. ricescere*, to increase.]

1. To repair by fresh supplies any thing

wasted. We say, food *recruits* the flesh; fresh air and exercise *recruit* the spirits. Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their color. *Granville.*

2. To supply with new men any deficiency of troops; as, to *recruit* an army.

RECRUIT, *v. i.* To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c.; as, lean cattle *recruit* in fresh pastures.

2. To gain new supplies of men; to raise new soldiers. *Adisson.*

RECRUIT, *n.* The supply of any thing wanted; chiefly, a new raised soldier to supply the deficiency of an army.

RECRUITED, *pp.* Furnished with new supplies of what is wanted.

RECRUITING, *ppr.* Furnishing with fresh supplies; raising new soldiers for an army.

RECRUITING, *n.* The business of raising new soldiers to supply the loss of men in an army.

RECRUITMENT, *n.* The act or business of raising new supplies of men for an army. *Wadsw.*

RECRYSTALLIZE, *v. i.* To crystallize a second time. *Henry.*

RECTANGLE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. rectangulus*; *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle.]

1. A right angled parallelogram.

2. *In arithmetic*, the product of two lines multiplied into each other. *Bailey.*

RECTANGLED, *a.* Having right angles, or angles of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULAR, *a.* Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wolton.*

RECTANGULARLY, *adv.* With or at right angles. *Brown.*

RECTIFIABLE, *a.* [*from rectify*.] That may be rectified; capable of being corrected or set right; as a *rectifiable* mistake.

RECTIFICATION, *n.* [*Fr. See Rectify*.] 1. The act or operation of correcting, amending or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous; as the *rectification* of errors, mistakes or abuses. *Forbes.*

2. *In chemistry*, the process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation, which separates the grosser parts, as the *rectification* of spirits or sulphuric acid. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

RECTIFIED, *pp.* Corrected; set or made right; refined by repeated distillation or sublimation.

RECTIFIER, *n.* One that corrects or amends. *Bailey.*

2. One who refines a substance by repeated distillations.

3. An instrument that shows the variations of the compass, and rectifies the course of a ship. *Encyc.*

RECTIFY, *v. t.* [*Fr. rectifier*; *It. rettificare*; *Sp. rectificar*; *L. rectus*, right, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make right; to correct that which is wrong, erroneous or false; to amend; as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes or abuses; to *rectify* the will, the judgment, opinions; to *rectify* disorders. *Hooker. Adisson.*

2. *In chemistry*, to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser; as, to *rectify* spirit or wine. *Encyc.*

3. To *rectify* the globe, is to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on the globe to the brass meridian. *Bailey.*

RECTIFYING, *ppr.* Correcting; amending; refining by repeated distillation or sublimation.

RECTILINEAL, } *n.* [*L. rectus*, right, and

RECTILINEAR, } *a.* linear, line.] Right lined; consisting of a right line or of right lines; straight; as a *rectilinear* figure or course; a *rectilinear* side or way. *Newton.*

RECTILINEOUS, *a.* Rectilinear. *Obs.*

RECTITUDE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. rectus*, right, straight; *It. retitudine*; *Sp. rectitud*; literally straightness, but not applied to material things.]

In morality, rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws. Rectitude of *mind* is the disposition to act in conformity to any known standard of right, truth or justice; rectitude of *conduct* is the actual conformity to such standard. *Perfect rectitude* belongs only to the Supreme Being. The more nearly the *rectitude* of men approaches to the standard of the divine law, the more exalted and dignified is their character. Want of *rectitude* is not only sinful, but debasing.

There is a sublimity in conscious *rectitude*—in comparison with which the treasures of earth are not worth naming. *J. Haves.*

RECTUM, *n.* [*Fr. from L. rector*, from *rego*, *rectum*, to rule; *Fr. rector*; *It. rettore*.]

1. A ruler or governor. God is the supreme *rector* of the world. *Hale.*

[*This application of the word is unusual.*] 2. A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, &c.; or the parson of an unimpropriated parish. *Blackstone.*

3. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. The same title was formerly given to the president of a college in New England, but it is now in disuse. In Scotland, it is still the title of the head master of a principal school.

4. The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; and among the Jesuits, the superior of a house that is a seminary or college. *Encyc.*

RECTORAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a rector.

RECTORSHIP, } *n.* The office or rank of a rector. *Shak.*

RECTORY, } *n.* A parish church, parsonage or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes and glebes. *Encyc.*

2. A rector's mansion or parsonage house. *Encyc.*

RECTRESS, } *n.* [*L. retriix*.] A governess.

RECTRIN, } *n.* [*B. Jonson.*]

RECTUM, } *n.* [*L.*] *In anatomy*, the third and last of the large intestines. *Encyc.*

RECUBATION, } *n.* [*L. recubo*; *re* and *cubo*, to lie down.] The act of lying or leaning. [*Little used.*]

RE-CULE, } *v. i.* To recoil. [*Not used.* See *Recoil*.] *Barrel.*

RECUMB, *v. i.* [*L. recumbo*; *re* and *cumbo*, to lie down.] To lean; to recline; to repose. *Allen.*

RECUMBENCE, *n.* [from *L. recumbens*.] The act of reposing or resting in confidence. *Ld. North.*

RECUMBENCY, *n.* The posture of leaning, reclining or lying. *Brown.*

2. Rest; repose; idleness. *Locke.*

RECUMBENT, *a.* [*L. recumbens*.] Leaning; reclining; as the recumbent posture of the Romans at their meals. *Young.*

RECUPERATION, *n.* [*L. recuperatio*.] Recovery, as of any thing lost.

RECUPERATIVE, *adj.* Tending to recovery.

RECUPERATORY, *adj.* Tending to recovery.

RECURRE, *v. i.* [*L. recurreo*; *re* and *curro*, to run; *Fr. recourir*.] To return to the thought or mind.

1. When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will recur in the mind, when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. To resort; to have recourse.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum stans of the schools, they will very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

RECURE, *v. t.* [*re* and *cure*.] To cure; to recover. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RECURE, *n.* Cure; recovery. [*Not in use.*] *Knox.*

RECURRELESS, *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

RECURRENCE, *n.* [See *Recur*.] Recurrence.

RECURRENCEY, *turn*; as the recurrence of error. *Brown.*

2. Resort; the having recourse.

RECURRENT, *a.* [*L. recurrens*.] Returning from time to time; as recurrent pains of a disease. *Harvey.*

2. In *crystallography*, a recurrent crystal is one whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4.

3. In *anatomy*, the recurrent nerve is a branch of the par vagum, given off in the upper part of the thorax, which is reflected and runs up along the trachea to the larynx. *Wistar.*

RECURRENCE, *n.* [*L. recurreo*; *re* and *curro*, to run.] Return. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

RECURRENCE, *v. t.* [*L. recurreo*; *re* and *curro*, to bend.] To bend back.

RECURRENCE, *n.* [*L. recurreo*, supra.] To bend back.

2. Bent outwards; as a recurvee wrinkle, awn, petiole, calyx or eorol. *Martyn.*

RECURRENCE, *n.* A bending or flexure.

RECURRENCE, *n.* ure backwards. *Brown.*

RECURRENCE, *v. t.* recurve'. [*L. recurreo*, supra.] To bend back.

RECURRENCE, *pp.* Bent back or downwards; as a recurvee leaf. *Martyn.*

RECURRENCE, *n.* [*L. recurreo*, bent back, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A fowl whose beak or bill bends upwards, as the avocet.

RECURVOUS, *a.* [*L. recurvus*.] Bent backwards. *Derham.*

RECURVANCY, *n.* Non-conformity. [See *Recusant*.] *Coke.*

RECURVANT, *a. s* as *t.* [*L. recurvens*, *recurvo*, to refuse; *re* and the root of *causa*, signifying to drive. The primary sense is to repel or drive back.] Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church; as a recusant lord. *Clarendon.*

RECURVANT, *n.* [supra.] In English history, a person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion; as a popish recusant, who acknowledges the supremacy of the pope. *Eneye.*

2. One who refuses communion with the church of England; a non-conformist. All that are recusants of holy rites. *Holyday.*

RECUSATION, *n.* [*L. recusatio*.] Refusal.

2. In law, the act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality. [*This practice is now obsolete.*] *Blackstone.*

RECUSE, *v. t. s* as *t.* [*L. recuso*.] To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause. [*The practice and the word are obsolete.*] *Digby.*

RED, *a.* [*Sax. read, read, and read, rade, red, ruddy; D. roth; G. rath; Sw. rudd; Dan. rød; Corn. rydh; Ir. ruadh; Arm. ruydh; W. rhuc, red, ruddy; Sans. rohidā; Russ. rdeyū, to redden; Gr. ερυθρός, red, and* ποδός, a rose, from its color; *Ar. ورد* warada, to be present, to enter, to descend, to come, to invade, to blossom, to stain with a rose color, to bring to be of a red color; deriv. *ورد* a rose, the *Gr. ποδός*; *Ch. 紅* a rose; *Syr.* nearly the same; *Eth. ቀለይ* warad, to descend, to bring down.] These Arabic and Ethiopic words are the *Heb. Ch. ירד* to descend, to bring down, and this is radically the same as *ירד* which is rendered in Hebrew, to descend or come down, to decline, to bring down, to subdue, to have dominion; *Ch.* like senses, and to correct, to chastise, to expand or open, to flow, to plow; *Syr.* to go, to walk, to journey, *L. gradior*, also to correct, to teach; [*qu. L. erudio*.] The Arabic gives the sense of *rose*, which may be from opening, as blossoms, a sense coinciding with the Chaldee; and *red* from the same sense, or from the color of the rose. The Greeks called the Arabian gulf the *Erythraean* or *Red sea*, probably from *Edom* or *Idumea*; improperly applying the meaning of *Edom, red*, to the sea, and this improper application has come down to the present time.] Of a bright color, resembling blood. *Red* is a simple or primary color, but of several different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange red, &c. We say, red color, red cloth, red flame, red eyes, red cheeks, red lead, &c.

Red book of the exchequer, an ancient English record or manuscript containing various treaties relating to the times before the conquest. *Eneye.*

Red men, red people, red children, the aboriginals of America, as distinguished from the whites. *Rivete.*

RED, *n.* A red color; as a brighter color, the best of all the reds. *Newton.*

REDACT, *v. t.* [*L. redactus, redigo*; *re*, red, and *ago*.] To force; to reduce to form. [*Not used.*] *Drummond.*

REDAN, *n.* [written sometimes *redant* and *redens*; said to be contracted from *L. redens*. *Luuij*.] In fortification, a work indented, or formed with salient and re-entering angles, so that one part may flank and defend another. *Luuij. Eneye.*

REDARGUE, *v. t.* [*L. redarguo*; *re*, red, and *arguo*.] To relict. [*Not in use.*] *Haskill.*

REDARGUTION, *n.* [supra.] Relitiation; conviction. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

RED-BERRIED, *a.* Having or bearing red berries; as red-berried shrub cassia. *Miller.*

RED-BIRD, *n.* The popular name of several birds in the U. States, as the *Tanager astiva* or summer red-bird, the *Tanager rubra*, and the Baltimore oriole or haug-nest.

RED BREAST, *n.* A bird so called from the color of its breast, a species of *Motacilla*. In America, this name is given to the robin, so called, a species of *Turdus*.

RED BUD, *n.* A plant or tree of the genus *Cercis*. *Fann. of Plants.*

RED-CHALK, *n.* A kind of clay ironstone; reddle. *Ure.*

RED-COAT, *n.* A name given to a soldier who wears a red coat. *Dryden.*

REDDEN, *v. t.* *red'n*. [from *red*.] To make red. *Dryden.*

REDDEN, *v. i.* *red'n*. To grow or become red.

—The coral *redden* and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

2. To blush. *Applij reddens* at each word you speak. *Pope.*

REDDENDUM, *n.* In law, the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

RED DISH, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red. *Lev. xiii.*

RED DISHNESS, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree. *Boyle.*

REDDIT, *n.* [*L. reddo*, to return.] A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender. *Hawell.*

2. Explanation; representation. *Milton.*

RED DITIVE, *a.* [*L. reddītivus*, from *reddo*.] Returning; answering to an interrogative; a term of grammar. *Johnson.*

RED DILE, *n.* [from *red*.] Red chalk, commonly used as a pigment. It is a mineral of a florid color, but not of a deep red. *Nicholson. Hill.*

REDE, *n.* [*Sax. radl*.] Counsel; advice. *Obs. Shak.*

REDE, *v. t.* To counsel or advise. *Obs. Spenser.*

REDEEM, *v. t.* [*L. redimo*; *red*, *re*, and *edo*, to obtain or purchase.]

1. To purchase back; to ransom; to liberate or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying an equivalent; as, to *redeem* prisoners or captured goods; to *redeem* a pledge.
2. To repurchase what has been sold; to regain possession of a thing alienated, by repaying the value of it to the possessor. If a man [shall] sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold. Lev. xxv.
3. To rescue; to recover; to deliver from. Th' Almighty from the grave
Hath me *redeem'd*. *Sandys.*
Hath Israel O' God, out of all his troubles. Ps. xcv. Deut. vii.
The mass of earth not yet *redeemed* from chaos. *S. S. Smith.*
4. To compensate; to make amends for. It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows. *Shak.*
By lesser ills the greater to *redeem*. *Dryden.*
5. To free by making atonement. Thou hast one daughter
Who *redeems* nature from the general curse. *Shak.*
6. To pay the penalty of. Which of you will be mortal to *redeem* Man's mortal error? *Milton.*
7. To save. He could not have *redeemed* a portion of his time for contemplating the powers of nature. *S. S. Smith.*
8. To perform what has been promised; to make good by performance. He has *redeemed* his pledge or promise.
9. In law, to recall an estate, or to obtain the right to re-enter upon a mortgaged estate by paying to the mortgagee his principal, interest, and expenses or costs. *Blackstone.*
10. In *theology*, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law, by obedience and suffering in the place of the sinner, or by doing and suffering that which is accepted in lieu of the sinner's obedience. Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. Gal. iii. Tit. ii.
11. In *commerce*, to purchase or pay the value in specie, of any promissory note, bill or other evidence of debt, given by the state, by a company or corporation, or by an individual. The credit of a state, a banking company or individuals, is good when they can *redeem* all their stock, notes or bills, at par.
To *redeem* time, is to use more diligence in the improvement of it; to be diligent and active in duty and preparation. Eph. v.
- REDEEMABLE, *a.* That may be redeemed; capable of redemption.
2. That may be purchased or paid for in gold and silver, and brought into the possession of government or the original promiser.
The capital of the debt of the United States may be considered in the light of an annuity *redeemable* at the pleasure of the government. *Hamilton.*
- REDEEMABLENESS, *n.* The state of being redeemable.
- REDEEMED, *pp.* Ransomed; delivered from bondage, distress, penalty, liability,

- or from the possession of another, by paying an equivalent.
- REDEEMER, *n.* One who redeems or ransoms.
2. The Savior of the world, JESUS CHRIST.
- REDEEMING, *pp.* Ransoming; procuring deliverance from captivity, capture, bondage, sin, distress or liability to suffer, by the payment of an equivalent.
- REDELIBERATE, *v. t.* [re and *deliberate*.] To deliberate again.
- REDELIBERATE, *v. t.* To reconsider. [Not in use.]
- REDELIVER, *v. t.* [re and *deliver*.] To deliver back. *Aylife.*
2. To deliver again; to liberate a second time.
- REDELIVERANCE, *n.* A second deliverance.
- REDELIVERED, *pp.* Delivered back; liberated again.
- REDELIVERING, *pp.* Delivering back; liberating again.
- REDELIVERY, *n.* The act of delivering back; also, a second delivery or liberation.
- REDEMAND, *v. t.* [re and *demand*; Fr. *redemander*.] To demand back; to demand again. *Hudson.*
- REDEMAND, *n.* A demanding back again.
- REDEMANDABLE, *a.* That may be demanded back.
- REDEMANDED, *pp.* Demanded back or again.
- REDEMANDING, *pp.* Demanding back or again.
- REDEMISE, *v. t. s.* as *t.* [re and *demise*.] To convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life or a term of years. *Eneye.*
- REDEMISE, *n.* Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it; as the demise and *redemise* of an estate in fee simple, fee tail, or for life or years, by mutual leases. *Eneye.*
- REDEMISED, *pp.* Reconveyed, as an estate.
- REDEMISING, *pp.* Reconveying.
- REDEMPTION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *redenzione*; Sp. *redencion*; from L. *redemptio*. See *Redem*.] 1. Repurchase of captured goods or prisoners; the act of procuring the deliverance of persons or things from the possession and power of captors by the payment of an equivalent; ransom; release; as the *redemption* of prisoners taken in war; the *redemption* of a ship and cargo.
2. Deliverance from bondage, distress, or from liability to any evil or forfeiture, either by money, labor or other means.
3. Repurchase, as of lands alienated. Lev. xxv. Jer. xxxiii.
4. The liberation of an estate from a mortgage; or the purchase of the right to re-enter upon it by paying the principal sum for which it was mortgaged, with interest and cost; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering.
5. Repurchase of notes, bills or other evidence of debt by paying their value in specie to their holders.

6. In *theology*, the purchase of God's favor by the death and sufferings of Christ; the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law by the atonement of Christ. *Dryden. Nelson.*
In whom we have *redemption* through his blood. Eph. i. Col. i.
- REDEMP TIONER, *n.* One who redeems himself, or purchases his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services; or one whose services are sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.
- REDEMP TORY, *a.* Paid for ransom; as Hecctor's *redemptory* price. *Chapman.*
- REDENTED, *a.* Furned like the teeth of a saw; indented.
- REDESCEND, *v. i.* [re and *descend*.] To descend again. *Havell.*
- REDESCENDING, *pp.* Descending again.
- REDEYE, *n.* [red and *eye*.] A fish of a red color, particularly the iris.
- REDGUM, *n.* A disease of new born infants; a eruption of red pimples in early infancy.
- RED-HAIRED, *a.* Having hair of a red or sandy color.
- RED-HOT, *n.* Red with heat; heated to redness; as red-hot iron; red-hot balls.
- REDIENT, *a.* [L. *rediens*, *redo*, to return.] Returning. *E. H. Smith.*
- REDIGEST, *v. t.* To digest or reduce to form a second time. *Kent.*
- REDIGESTED, *pp.* Digested again.
- REDIGESTING, *pp.* Digesting a second time; reducing again to order.
- REDINTEGRATE, *v. t.* [L. *redintegrare*; *red*, *re*, and *integrare*, from *integer*, whole.] To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state. *B. Jonson.*
- REDINTEGRATE, *a.* Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state. *Bacon.*
- REDINTEGRATED, *pp.* Renewed; restored to entireness.
- REDINTEGRATING, *pp.* Restoring to a perfect state.
- REDINTEGRATION, *n.* Renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state. *Decay of Piety.*
2. In *chemistry*, the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution. *Carr.*
- REDISBURSE, *v. t.* *rediburs'*. [re and *disburse*.] To repay or refund. *Spenser.*
- REDISPOSE, *v. t. s.* as *t.* [re and *dispose*.] To dispose or adjust again. *Baxter.*
- REDISPOSED, *pp.* Disposed anew.
- REDISPOSING, *pp.* Disposing or adjusting anew.
- REDISSEIZIN, *n.* [re and *disseizin*.] In law, a writ of *redisseizin*, is a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.
- REDISSEIZOR, *n.* [re and *disseizor*.] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin. *Blackstone.*
- REDISOLVE, *v. t.* *redissolv'*. [re and *dissolve*.] To dissolve again.
- REDISOLVED, *pp.* Dissolved a second time.
- REDISOLVING, *pp.* Dissolving again.

REDISTRIBUTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *distribute*.] To distribute again; to deal back again. *Colgrave.*

REDISTRIBUTED, *pp.* Distributed again or back.

REDISTRIBUTING, *ppr.* Distributing again or back.

REDISTRIBUTION, *n.* A dealing back, or a second distribution.

RED-LEAD, *n.* *red-lead*. [*red* and *lead*.] Minium, or red oxyd of lead, composed of 88 parts of lead and 12 of oxygen.

REDLY, *adv.* With redness. *Colgrave.*

REDNESS, *n.* [*Sax. readness*. See *Red*.] The quality of being red; red color.

REDOLENT, *a.* [*Lat. redolens, redolo*; *red*, *re*, and *oleo*, to smell.] Having or diffusing a sweet scent.

REDOUBLE, *v. t.* *redoubl*. [*re* and *double*.] 1. To repeat in return. 2. To repeat often; as, to *redouble* blows.

REDOUBT, *v. i.* [*re* and *doubt*.] 3. To increase by repeated or continued additions. And Ætna rages with *redoubt*'d heat.

REDOUBLE, *v. i.* *redoubl*. To become twice as much. The argument *redoubles* upon us.

REDOUBLED, *pp.* *redoubld*. Repeated in return; repeated over and over; increased by repeated or continued additions.

REDOUBLING, *ppr.* *redoubling*. Repeating in return; repeating again and again; increasing by repeated or continued additions.

REDOUND, *v. i.* [*It. ridondare*; *L. redundo*; *red*, *re*, and *undo*, to rise or swell, as waves.] 1. To be sent, rolled or driven back. The evil, soon Driven back, *redounded* as a flood on those From whom it springs. *Milton.*

2. To conduce in the consequence; to contribute; to result. The honor done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God, the author of it. *Rogers.*

3. To proceed in the consequence or effect; to result. There will no small use *redound* from them to that manufacture. *Addison.*

REDOUNDING, *ppr.* Conducing; contributing; resulting.

REDOUT, *n.* [*It. ridotto*, a shelter, a retreat; *Sp. reduto*; *Port. reduto*, *reduto* or *redutto*; *Fr. redoute*, *reduit*; *L. reductus*, *reduco*, to bring back; literally a retreat. The usual orthography, *redoubt*, is egregiously erroneous.] In fortification, an outwork; a small square fort without any defense, except in front; used in trenches, lines of circumvallation, contravallation and approach, to defend passages, &c. *Encyc.*

REDOUTABLE, *a.* [*Fr. from redouter*, to fear or dread, *Arn. dongra, doucein*. The common orthography of this word is incorrect.] Formidable; that is to be dreaded; terrible

to foes; as a *redoubtable* hero. Hence the implied sense is valiant. *Pope.*

REDOUTED, *a.* Formidable. [*Not in use.* *Spenser. Shak.*]

REDPOLE, *n.* A bird with a red head or poll, of the genus *Fringilla*.

REDRAFT, *v. t.* [*re* and *draft*.] To draw or draft anew.

REDRAFT, *n.* A second draft or copy.

2. In the *French commercial code*, a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges. *Walsh.*

REDRAFTED, *pp.* Drafted again; transcribed into a new copy.

REDRAFTING, *ppr.* Redrawing; drafting or transcribing again.

REDRAW, *v. t.* [*re* and *draw*.] To draw again. In commerce, to draw a new bill of exchange, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers. *Walsh.*

2. To draw a second draft or copy.

REDRESS, *v. t.* [*Fr. redresser*; *re* and *dress*.] 1. To set right; to amend. In yonder spine of roses, Find what to *redress* till noon. *Milton.* [*In this sense, as applied to material things, rarely used.*]

2. To remedy; to repair; to relieve from, and sometimes to indemnify for; as, to *redress* wrongs; to *redress* injuries; to *redress* grievances. Sovereigns are bound to protect their subjects, and *redress* their grievances.

3. To ease; to relieve; as, she labored to *redress* my pain. *Sidney.* [We use this verb before the person or the thing. We say, to *redress* an injured person, or to *redress* the injury. The latter is most common.]

REDRESS, *n.* Reformation; amendment. For as the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker.* [*This sense is now unusual.*]

2. Relief; remedy; deliverance from wrong, injury or oppression; as the *redress* of grievances. We applied to government, but could obtain no *redress*. There is occasion for *redress* when the cry is universal. *Danceman.*

3. Reparation; indemnification. [This sense is often directly intended or implied in *redress*.]

4. One who gives relief. Of majesty, the refuge and *redress* Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. *Dryden.*

REDRESSED, *pp.* Remedied; set right; relieved; indemnified.

REDRESSER, *n.* One who gives redress.

REDRESSING, *ppr.* Setting right; relieving; indemnifying.

REDRESSIVE, *a.* Affording relief. *Thomson.*

REDRESSLESS, *a.* Without amendment; without relief. *Sherwood.*

REDSEAR, *v. i.* [*red* and *sear*.] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer; a term of workmen. *Mozon.*

REDSHANK, *n.* A bird of the genus *Sceloporus*.

2. A contemptuous appellation for bare legged persons. *Spenser.*

REDSHORT, *a.* [*red* and *short*.] Brittle, or breaking short when red hot, as a metal; a term of workmen.

REDSTART, *a.* [*red* and *start*, *Sax. stercor*, *RedTAIL*, {ⁿ a tail.] A bird of the genus *Motacilla*.

REDSTREAK, *n.* [*red* and *streak*.] A sort of apple, so called from its red streaks. *Mortimer.*

2. Cider pressed from the red streak apples. *Smith.*

REDUCE, *v. t.* [*Lat. reduco*; *re* and *duco*, to lead or bring; *Fr. reduire*; *It. ridurre* or *ridurre*; *Sp. reducir*.] 1. Laterally, to bring back; as, to *reduce* these bloody days again. *Shak.* [*In this sense, not in use.*]

2. To bring to a former state. It were but just And equal to reduce me to my dust. *Milton.*

3. To bring to any state or condition, good or bad; as, to *reduce* civil or ecclesiastical affairs to order; to *reduce* a man to poverty; to *reduce* a state to distress; to *reduce* a substance to powder; to *reduce* a sum to fractions; to *reduce* one to despair.

4. To diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity or value; as, to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* the quantity of any thing; to *reduce* the intensity of heat; to *reduce* the brightness of color or light; to *reduce* a sum or amount; to *reduce* the price of goods.

5. To lower; to degrade; to impair in dignity or excellence. Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten on something belonging to it, to *reduce* it. *Tillotson.*

6. To subdue; to bring into subjection. The Romans *reduced* Spain, Gaul and Britain by their arms.

7. To reclaim to order. *Milton.*

8. To bring, as into a class, order, genus or species; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description; as, to *reduce* animals or vegetables to a class or classes; to *reduce* men to tribes; to *reduce* language to rules.

9. In arithmetic, to change numbers from one denomination into another without altering their value; or to change numbers of one denomination into others of the same value; as, to *reduce* a dollar to a hundred cents, or a hundred cents to a dollar.

10. In algebra, to *reduce* equations, is to clear them of all superfluous quantities, bring them to their lowest terms, and separate the known from the unknown, till at length the unknown quantity only is found on one side and the known ones on the other. *Encyc.*

11. In metallurgy, to bring back metallic substances which have been divested of their form, into their original state of metals. *Encyc.*

12. In surgery, to restore to its proper place or state a dislocated or fractured bone. To *reduce* a figure, design or draught, to make a copy of it larger or smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion. *Encyc.*

REDUCED, *pp.* Brought back; brought to a former state; brought into any state or condition; diminished; subdued; impoverished.

REDUCEMENT, *n.* The act of bringing back; the act of diminishing; the act of subduing; reduction. *Bacon.*

[This word is superseded by reduction.]

REDUCER, *n.* One that reduces. *Sidney.*

REDUCIBLE, *a.* That may be reduced. All the parts of painting are reducible into these mentioned by the author. *Dryden.*

REDUCIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being reducible.

REDUCING, *ppr.* Bringing back; bringing to a former state, or to a different state or form; diminishing; subduing; impoverishing.

REDUCT, *v. t.* [*L. reductus, reduco.*] To reduce. [*Not in use.*] *Wardle.*

REDUCT, *n.* In building, a little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience. *Chambers.*

REDUCTION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. reductio.*]

1. The act of reducing, or state of being reduced; as the reduction of a body to powder; the reduction of things to order.

2. Diminution; as the reduction of the expenses of government; the reduction of the national debt.

3. Conquest; subjugation; as the reduction of a province to the power of a foreign nation.

4. In arithmetic, the bringing of numbers of different denominations into one denomination; as the reduction of pounds, ounces, pennyweights and grains to grains, or the reduction of grains to pounds; the reduction of days and hours to minutes, or of minutes to hours and days. The change of numbers of a higher denomination into a lower, as of pounds into pence or farthings, is called reduction descending; the change of numbers of a lower denomination into a higher, as of cents into dimes, dollars or eagles, is called reduction ascending. Hence the rule for bringing sums of different denominations into one denomination, is called reduction.

5. In algebra, reduction of equations is the clearing of them of all superfluous quantities, bringing them to their lowest terms, and separating the known from the unknown, till the unknown quantity alone is found on one side, and the known ones on the other.

6. Reduction of a figure, map, &c. is the making of a copy of it on a smaller or larger scale, preserving the form and proportions. *Encyc.*

7. In surgery, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place.

8. In metallurgy, the operation of bringing metallic substances which have been changed, or divested of their metallic form, into their natural and original state of metals. This is called also *revivification*. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

REDUCTIVE, *a.* [*Fr. reductif.*] Having the power of reducing. *Brevint.*

REDUCTIVE, *n.* That which has the power of reducing. *Hale.*

REDUCTIVELY, *adv.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond.*

REDUNDANCE, *n.* [*L. redundantia, red-*

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1. Excess or superfluous quantity; superfluity; superabundance; as a *redundancy* of bile. *Labar* throws off *redundancies*. *Addison.*

2. In discourse, superfluity of words. *Encyc.*

REDUNDANT, *a.* Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as a *redundant* quantity of bile or food. *Notwithstanding the redundant oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as fishes.* *Abutnot.*

Redundant words, in writing or discourse, are such as are synonymous with others used, or such as add nothing to the sense or force of the expression.

2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful. *Where an author is redundant, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched.* *Watts.*

3. In music, a *redundant* chord is one which contains a greater number of tones, semitones or lesser intervals, than it does in its natural state, as from *fa to sol sharp*. It is called by some authors, a chord extremely sharp. *Encyc.*

REDUNDANTLY, *adv.* With superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

REDUPLICATE, *v. t.* [*L. reduplico; re*

REDUPLICATE, *v. t.* [*L. reduplico; re*

REDUPLICATE, *a.* Double. *Pearson.*

REDUPLICATION, *n.* The act of doubling. *Digby.*

REDUPLICATIVE, *a.* Double. *Watts.*

RED WING, *n.* [*red and wing.*] A bird of the genus *Turdus*.

REE, *n.* A small Portuguese coin or mone-

REE, *v. t.* [*This belongs to the root of rid,*

To riddle; to sift; that is, to separate or

throw off. [*Not in use or local.*] *Mortimer.*

RE-ECHO, *v. t.* [*re and echo.*] To echo

back; to reverberate again; as, the hills

RE-ECHO, *v. i.* [*supra.*] To echo back;

to return back or be reverberated; as an

echo. *And a loud groan re-echoes from the main.* *Pope.*

RE-ECHO, *n.* The echo of an echo. *Pope.*

RE-ECHOED, *pp.* [*supra.*] Returned, as

sound; reverberated again.

RE-ECHOING, *ppr.* Returning or reverberating an echo.

REECH Y, *a.* [*a mis-spelling of reeky.* See

Reek.]

Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; as a

reek neck. *Shak.*

REED, *n.* [*Sax. hreed, reod; G. rieth; D.*

reed; Goth. *reus; Fr. roseau; Ir. readan;*

probably allied to *rod.*]

1. The common name of many aquatic

plants; most of them large grasses, with

hollow jointed stems, such as the com-

mon reed of the genus *Arundo*, the bam-

boo, &c. The *bur-reed* is of the genus

Spartanium; the *Indian flowering reed*

of the genus *Carina*.

2. A musical pipe; reeds being anciently

used for instruments of music. *Milton.*

3. A little tube through which a hautboy,

bassoon or clarinet is blown.

4. An arrow, as made of a reed headed. *Prior.*

5. Thatch. *West of England.*

REEDDED, *a.* Covered with reeds. *Tusser.*

2. Formed with channels and ridges like

reeds. *REEDEN, a. rec'dn.* Consisting of a reed or

reeds; as *reedden pipes.* *Dryden.*

REEDGRASS, *n.* A plant, bur-reed, of the

genus *Spartanium*.

RE-EDIFICATION, *n.* [*from re-edify.*] Act

or operation of rebuilding; state of being

rebuilt. *D'Anville, Trans.*

RE-EDIFIED, *pp.* Rebuilt.

RE-EDIFY, *v. t.* [*Fr. reedifier; re and ed-*

ify.]

To rebuild; to build again after destruction.

Milton.

RE-EDIFYING, *ppr.* Rebuilding.

REEDLESS, *a.* Destitute of reeds; as *reed-*

less banks. *May.*

REEDMACE, *n.* A plant of the genus

Typha. *Lee.*

REEDY, *a.* Abounding with reeds; as a

reedy pool. *Thomson.*

REEF, *n.* [*D. reef; Dan. riv or rif; Sw.*

ref. These words coincide in orthography

with the verb to reef, and if from this root,

the primary sense is a division. *W. rhit*

and *rhitf.* But in Welsh, *rhef* signifies a

collection or bundle, and thick; *rhevu*, to

thicken in compass; and if from this root,

a reef is a fold, and to reef is to fold.]

A certain portion of a sail between the top

or bottom and a row of eyelet holes, which

is folded or rolled up to contract the sail,

when the violence of the wind renders it

necessary. *Mar. Dict.*

REEF, *n.* [*G. ruff; D. rif, a reef or sand*

bank, a carcass, a skeleton. *Qu. W. rhevu,*

to thicken.]

A chain or range of rocks lying at or near

the surface of the water. *Mar. Dict.*

REEF, *v. t.* [*from the noun.*] To contract

or reduce the extent of, by rolling or

folding a certain portion of it and making

it fast to the yard. *Mar. Dict.*

REEF-BAND, *n.* A piece of canvas sewed

across a sail, to strengthen it in the part

where the eyelet holes are formed.

REEFFED, *pp.* Having a portion of the top

or bottom folded and made fast to the

yard.

REEFFING, *ppr.* Folding and making fast

to the yard, as a portion of a sail.

REEF-LINE, *n.* A small rope formerly used

to reef the courses by being passed

through the holes of the reef spirally. *Mar. Dict.*

REEF-TACKLE, *n.* A tackle upon deck,

communicating with its pendant, and pass-

ing through a block at the top-mast head,

and through a hole in the top-sail-yard-

arm, is attached to a cringle below the

lowest reef; used to pull the skirts of the

top-sails close to the extremities of the

yards to lighten the labor of reefing. *Mar. Dict.*

REEK, *n.* [*Sax. rec; D. rook; G. rauch;*

Sw. rök; Dan. rög.]

1. Vapor; steam.

2. A rick, which see. *Shak.*

REEK, *v. i.* [*Sax. recan, reogan*; *D. roeken, raiken*; *G. rauchen*; *Sw. röka*; *Dan. roger, ryger*, to rook, to smoke; *W. rhogel*, to smell. This may be from the same root as the *L. fragro*, and all coinciding with

the *Ar.* ^ع to diffuse odor. The primary sense is to send out or emit, to extend, to reach. **Class Rg.**

To steam; to exhale; to emit vapor; *applied especially to the vapor of certain moist substances*, rather than to the smoke of burning bodies.

In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd, and on the reeking moisture fed.

Whose blood yet reeks on my avenging sword.

REEKING, *ppr.* Steaming; emitting vapor.

REEKY, *a.* Smoky; soiled with smoke or stenn; foul.

REEL, *n.* [*Sax. hread, reol*. See *Reel*, to stagger.]

1. A frame or machine turning on an axis, and on which yarn is extended for winding, either into skeins, or from skeins on to spools and quills. On a reel also seamen wind their log-lines, &c.

2. A kind of dance.

REEL, *v. t.* To gather yarn from the spindle.

REEL, *v. i.* [*Sw. ragla*. *Qu.* *Class Rg.*, or *Ar.* رعل]

To stagger; to incline or rive in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate.

He with heavy mien oppress,
Reel'd from the palace and retir'd to rest.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man.

RE-ELECT, *v. t.* [*re* and *elect*.] To elect again; as, to re-elect the former governor.

RE-ELECTED, *pp.* Elected again; re-chosen.

RE-ELECTING, *ppr.* Electing again.

RE-ELECTION, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election; as the re-election of a former representative.

RE-ELIGIBILITY, *n.* The capacity of being re-elected to the same office.

RE-ELIGIBLE, *a.* [*re* and *eligible*.] Capable of being elected again to the same office.

RE-EMBARK, *v. t.* [*re* and *embark*.] To embark or put on board again.

RE-EMBARK, *v. i.* To embark or go on board again.

RE-EMBARCA'TION, *n.* A putting on board or a going on board again.

RE-EMBATTLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *embattle*.] To array again for battle; to arrange again in the order of battle.

RE-EMBATTLED, *pp.* Arrayed again for battle.

RE-EMBATTLING, *ppr.* Arranging again in battle array.

RE-EMBODY, *v. t.* [*re* and *embody*.] To embody again.

RE-ENACT, *v. t.* [*re* and *enact*.] To enact again.

RE-ENACTED, *pp.* Enacted again.

RE-ENACTING, *ppr.* Enacting anew; passing again into a law.

RE-ENACTION, *n.* The passing into a law again.

RE-ENACTMENT, *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. *Key.* *Wheaton's Rep.*

RE-ENFORCE, *v. t.* [*re* and *enforce*.] To strengthen with new force, assistance or support, as to re-enforce an argument; but particularly, to strengthen an army or a fort with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships.

RE-ENFORCED, *pp.* Strengthened by additional force, troops or ships.

RE-ENFORCEMENT, *n.* The act of re-enforcing.

2. Additional force; fresh assistance; particularly, additional troops or force to augment the strength of an army or of ships.

3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.

RE-ENFORCING, *ppr.* Strengthening by additional force.

RE-ENGAGE, *v. t.* To engage a second time.

RE-ENGAGE, *v. i.* To engage again; to enlist a second time; to covenant again.

RE-ENJOY, *v. t.* [*re* and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a second time.

RE-ENJOYED, *pp.* Enjoyed again.

RE-ENJOYING, *ppr.* Enjoying anew.

RE-ENJOYMENT, *n.* A second or repeated enjoyment.

RE-ENKINDLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *enkindle*.] To enkindle again; to rekindle.

RE-ENKINDED, *pp.* Enkindled again.

RE-ENKINDLING, *ppr.* Enkindling anew.

RE-ENLIST, *v. t.* To enlist a second time. [*See Re-enlist*.]

RE-ENTER, *v. t.* [*re* and *enter*.] To enter again or anew.

RE-ENTER, *v. i.* To enter anew.

RE-ENTERED, *pp.* Entered again.

RE-ENTERING, *ppr.* Entering anew.

2. Entering in return; as salient and re-entering angles.

RE-ENTHRONE, *v. t.* [*re* and *enthrone*.] To enthrone again; to replace on a throne.

RE-ENTHROWNED, *pp.* Raised again to a throne.

RE-ENTHRONING, *ppr.* Replacing on a throne.

RE-ENTRANCE, *n.* [*re* and *entrance*.] The act of entering again.

REERMOUSE, *n.* [*Sax. hrermuus*.] A rearmouse; a bat.

RE-ESTABLISH, *v. t.* [*re* and *establish*.] To establish anew; to fix or confirm again; as, to re-establish a covenant; to re-establish health.

RE-ESTABLISHED, *pp.* Established or confirmed again.

RE-ESTABLISHER, *n.* One who establishes again.

RE-ESTABLISHING, *ppr.* Establishing anew; confirming again.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, *n.* The act of establishing again; the state of being

re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration.

RE-ESTATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *estate*.] To re-establish. [*Not used*.]

REVEE, *n.* [*Sax. gerefa*; *G. graf*.] A steward. *Obs.*

REVEE, *n.* A bird, the female of the ruff.

REVEE, *v. t.* In *scamen's language*, to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, &c.

RE-EXAMINATION, *n.* A renewed or repeated examination.

RE-EXAMINE, *v. t.* [*re* and *examine*.] To examine anew.

RE-EXAMINED, *pp.* Examined again.

RE-EXAMINING, *ppr.* Examining anew.

RE-EXCHANGE, *n.* [*re* and *exchange*.] A renewed exchange.

2. In commerce, the exchange chargeable on the drafts of a bill of exchange.

The rate of re-exchange is regulated with respect to the drawer, at the course of exchange between the place where the bill of exchange was payable, and the place where it was drawn.

Re-exchanges cannot be cumulated.

RE-EXPORT, *v. t.* [*re* and *export*.] To export again; to export what has been imported. In the United States, a drawback is allowed on commodities re-exported.

RE-EXPORT, *n.* Any commodity re-exported.

RE-EXPORTATION, *n.* The act of exporting what has been imported.

RE-EXPORTED, *pp.* Exported after being imported.

RE-EXPORTING, *ppr.* Exporting what has been imported.

REFECT, *v. t.* [*L. refectus, refectio*; *re* and *facio*, to make.]

To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. [*Not in use*.]

REFECTION, *n.* [*Fr.* *refectio*.]

1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.

2. A spare meal or repast.

REFLECTIVE, *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

REFLECTIVE, *n.* That which refreshes.

REFLECTORY, *n.* [*Fr. reflectoire*.] A room of refreshment; properly, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.

REFEL, *v. t.* [*L. refello*.] To refuse; to disprove; to repress; as, to refel the tricks of a sophister. [*Little used*.]

REFER, *v. t.* [*L. refero*; *re* and *fero*, to bear; *Fr. referer*; *It. referire*; *Sp. Port. referir*.]

1. To direct, leave or deliver over to another person or tribunal for information or decision; as when parties to a suit refer their cause to another court; or the court refers a cause to individuals for examination and report. A person whose opinion is requested, sometimes refers the inquirer to another person or other source of information.

2. To reduce as to the ultimate end. You profess and practice to refer all things to yourself.

3. To reduce; to assign; as to an order, genus or class. Naturalists are sometimes at a loss to know to what class or genus an animal or plant is to be referred.

To refer one's self, to betake; to apply. [*Lit. & the used.*] *Shak.*

REFER, v. i. To respect; to have relation. Many passages of Scripture refer to the peculiar customs of the orientals.

2. To apply, to have recourse; to apply. In suits it is good to refer to some friend of trust. *Bacon.*

3. To allude; to have respect to by intimation without naming. I refer to a well known fact.

REFERABLE, a. That may be referred; capable of being considered in relation to something else. *Marc.*

2. That may be assigned; that may be considered as belonging to or related to.

It is a question among philosophers, whether all the attractions which obtain between bodies, are referable to one general cause. *Nicholson.*

REFERENCE, n. One to whom a thing is referred; particularly, a person appointed by a court to hear, examine and decide a cause between parties, pending before the court, and make report to the court. In New England, a referee differs from an arbitrator, in being appointed by the court to decide in a cause which is depending before that court. An arbitrator is chosen by parties to decide a cause between them.

REFERENCE, n. A sending, dismission or direction to another for information. *Swift.*

2. Relation; respect; view towards.

The christian religion commands sobriety, temperance and moderation, in reference to our appetites and passions. *Tillotson.*

3. Allusion to. In his observations he had no reference to the case which has been stated.

4. In law, the process of assigning a cause depending in court, for a hearing and decision, to persons appointed by the court.

REFERENDARY, n. One to whose decision a cause is referred. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

2. An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions. *Harnar.*

REFERENCE, n. Reference for decision. [*Not used.*] *Laud.*

REF-ER-MENT, v. t. [*re and ferment.*] To ferment again. *Blackmore.*

REFERRED, pp. Dismissed or directed to another; assigned, as to a class, order or cause; assigned by a court to persons appointed to decide.

REFER RIBLE, a. That may be referred; referable. *Bacon.*

REFER RING, pp. Dismissing or directing to another for information; alluding; assigning, as to a class, order, cause, &c.; or assigning to private persons for decision.

RE-FIND, v. t. [*re and find.*] To find again; to experience anew. *Saunders.*

REFINE, v. t. [*Fr. raffiner; It. raffinare; Sp. Port. refinar; re and fine.*]

1. To purify; in a general sense; applied to liquors; to dehydrate; to delectate; to clarify; to separate, as liquor, from all extraneous matter. In this sense, the verb is used with propriety, but it is customary to use *fine*.

2. Applied to metals, to separate the metallic substance from all other matter, whether another metal or alloy, or any earthy sub-

stance; in short, to detach the pure metal from all extraneous matter.

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined. *Zech. xiii.*

3. To purify, as manners, from what is gross, clownish or vulgar; to polish; to make elegant. We expect to see refined manners in courts.

1. To purify, as language, by removing vulgar words and barbarisms.

5. To purify, as taste; to give a nice and delicate perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts.

6. To purify, as the mind or moral principles; to give or implant in the mind a nice perception of truth, justice and propriety in commerce and social intercourse. This nice perception of what is right constitutes rectitude of principle, or moral refinement of mind; and a correspondent practice of social duties, constitutes rectitude of conduct or purity of morals. Hence we speak of a refined mind, refined morals, refined principles.

To refine the heart or soul, to cleanse it from all carnal or evil affections and desires, and implant in it holy or heavenly affections.

REFINE, v. i. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in any thing that constitutes excellence.

Chaucer refined on Boecace and mended his histories. *Dryden.*

Let a lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, how the sense refines! *Page.*

2. To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs, refines. *Judson.*

3. To affect nicety. Men sometimes refine in speculation beyond the limits of practical truth.

He makes another paragraph about our refining in controversy. *Atterbury.*

REFINED, pp. Purified; separated from extraneous matter; assayed, as metals; clarified, as liquors; polished; separated from what is coarse, rude or improper.

REFINEDLY, adv. With affected nicety or elegance. *Dryden.*

REFINEDNESS, n. State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected nicety. *Burton.*

REFINEMENT, n. The act of purifying by separating from a substance all extraneous matter; a clearing from dross, dregs or recrement; as the refinement of metals or liquors.

2. The state of being pure.

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in subtlety and refinement, the more diffusive are they. *Vorriss.*

3. Polish of language; elegance; purity.

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its refinements. *Swift.*

1. Polish of manners; elegance; nice observance of the civilities of social intercourse and of graceful decorum. Refinement of manners is often found in persons of corrupt morals.

5. Purity of taste; nice perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts.

6. Purity of mind and morals; nice perception and observance of rectitude in moral principles and practice.

7. Purity of heart; the state of the heart purified from sensual and evil affections. This refinement is the effect of christian principles.

8. Artificial practice; subtlety; as the refinements of cunning. *Rogers.*

9. Affectation of nicety, or of elegant improvement; as the refinements of reasoning or philosophy.

REFINER, n. One that refines metals or other things. *Bacon.*

2. An improver in purity and elegance; as a refiner of language. *Swift.*

3. An inventor of superfluous subtilities; one who over nice in discrimination, in argument, reasoning, philosophy, &c.

REFINERY, n. The place and apparatus for refining metals.

REFINING, pp. Purifying; separating from alloy or any extraneous matter; polishing; improving in accuracy, delicacy or purity.

REFIT, v. t. [*re and fit.*] To fit or prepare again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay; as, to refit ships of war.

REFITTED, pp. Prepared again; repaired.

REFITTING, pp. Repairing after damage or decay.

REFLECT, v. t. [*L. reflecto; re and flecto.*] To bend; *Fr. réfléchir; It. riflettere.*

To throw back; to return. In the rainbow, the rays of light are reflected as well as refracted.

Bodies close together reflect their own color. *Dryden.*

REFLECT, v. i. To throw back light; to return rays or beams; as a reflecting mirror or gem. *Shak.*

2. To bend back. *Bentley.*

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon the past operations of the mind or upon past events. We reflect with pleasure on a generous or heroic action; we reflect with pain on our follies and vices; we reflect on our former thoughts, meditations and opinions.

4. To consider attentively; to revolve in the mind; to contemplate; as, I will reflect on this subject.

And as I much reflected, much I mourn'd.
Prior.

In every action, reflect upon the end. *Taylor.*

[To reflect on things future, is not strictly possible, yet the word is often used as synonymous with meditate and contemplate.]

5. To bring reproach.

Errors of wives reflect on husband still. *Dryden.*

To reflect on, to cast censure or reproach. I do not reflect in the least on the memory of his late majesty. *Swift.*

REFLECTED, pp. Thrown back; returned; as reflected light.

REFLECTANT, a. Bending or flying back; as the ray descending, and ray reflected. *Digby.*

REFLECTIBLE, a. That may be reflected or thrown back. *Gregory.*

REFLECTING, pp. Throwing back.

2. Turning back, as thoughts upon themselves or upon past events.

3. *Reflecting on*, casting censure or reproach.
REFLECT INGLY, *adv.* With reflection; with censure. *Sieff.*
REFLECTION, *n.* [from *reflect*.] The act of throwing back; as *the reflection of light or colors*. The angle of incidence and the angle of reflection are always equal.
 2. The act of bending back. *Bendley.*
 3. That which is reflected.
 As the sun in water we can bear,
 Yet not the sun, but his reflection there. *Dryden.*
 4. The operation of the mind by which it turns its views back upon itself and its operations; the review or reconsideration of past thoughts, opinions or decisions of the mind, or of past events. *Encyc.*
 5. Thought thrown back on itself, on the past or on the absent as melancholy reflections; delightful reflections.
Job's reflections on his once flourishing estate, at the same time afflicted and encouraged him. *Atterbury.*
 6. The expression of thought.
 7. Attentive consideration; meditation; contemplation.
 This delight grows and improves under thought and reflection. *South.*
 8. Censure; reproach east.
 He died, and oh! no way reflection shed
 Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*
REFLECTIVE, *a.* Throwing back images; as *a reflective mirror*.
 In the reflective stream the sighing bride,
 Viewing her charms impair'd— *Prior.*
 2. Considering the operations of the mind, or things past; as *reflective reason*. *Prior.*
REFLECTOR, *n.* One who reflects or considers. *Boyle.*
 2. That which reflects.
REFLEX, *a.* [L. *reflexus*.] Directed back; as *a reflex act of the soul*, the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. *Hale.*
 2. Designating the parts of a painting illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. *Encyc.*
 3. In botany, bent back; reflected.
REFLEX, *n.* Reflection. [Not used.] *Hooker.*
REFLEX, *v. i.* To reflect. *Shak.*
 2. To bend back; to turn back. [Little used.] *Gregory.*
REFLEXIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being reflexible or capable of being reflected; as *the reflexivity of the rays of light*. *Newton.*
REFLEXIBLE, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.
 The light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and reflexible. *Cheyne.*
REFLEXION. [See *Reflection*.]
REFLEXIVE, *n.* Capacity of being reflected.
REFLEXIVE, *a.* Having respect to something past.
 Assurance reflexive cannot be a divine faith. *Hammond.*
REFLEXIVELY, *adv.* In a direction backward. *Gos. of the Tongue.*
REFLOAT, *v. n.* [re and float.] Reflux; ebb; a flowing back. [Little used.] *Bacon.*
REFLORESCENCE, *n.* [re and florescence.] A blossoming anew.

REFLOURISH, *v. i.* *reflourish*. [re and flourish.] To flourish anew. *Milton.*
REFLOURISHING, *ppr.* Flourishing again.
REFLOW, *v. i.* [re and flow.] To flow back; to ebb.
REFLOWING, *ppr.* Flowing back; ebbing. *Darwin.*
REFLUENTATION, *n.* A flowing back.
REFLUENCE, *n.* [from *refluent*.] A flowing back. *Montague.*
REFLUENT, *a.* [L. *refluens*; re and fluo.] 1. Flowing back; ebbing; as *the reflux tide*.
 2. Flowing back; returning, as a fluid; as *refluent blood*. *Arbutnot.*
REFLUX, *n.* [Fr. from L. *refluxus*.] A flowing back; the returning of a fluid; as the flux and reflux of the tides; the flux and reflux of Euripus. *Brown.*
REFOCILLATE, *v. t.* [It. *refocillare*; Sp. *refocilar*; L. *refocillo*; re and the root of focus.] To refresh; to revive; to give new vigor to. [Little used.] *Abney.*
REFOCILLATION, *n.* The act of refreshing or giving new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment. [Little used.] *Middleton.*
REFOMENT, *v. i.* [re and foment.] To foment anew; to warm or cherish again. *Colgrave.*
 2. To excite anew.
REFOMENTED, *pp.* Fomented or incited anew.
REFOMENTING, *ppr.* Fomenting anew; exciting again.
REFORM, *v. t.* [Fr. *reformar*; L. *reformo*; re and *formo*, to form.] 1. To change from worse to better; to amend; to correct; to restore to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; as *to reform a profligate man*; *to reform corrupt manners or morals*.
 The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age, but that of a good one will not. *Sieff.*
 2. To change from bad to good; to remove that which is bad or corrupt; as, *to reform abuses*; *to reform the vices of the age*.
REFORM, *v. i.* To abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to be amended or corrected. A man of settled habits of vice will seldom reform.
REFORM, *v. t.* [re and form; with the accent on the first syllable.] To form again; to create or shape anew.
REFORM, *n.* Reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt or depraved; as *the reform of parliamentary elections*; *reform of government*.
REFORMATION, *n.* The act of reforming; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of any thing vicious or corrupt; as *the reformation of manners*; *reformation of the age*; *reformation of abuses*.
 Satire lashes vice into reformation. *Dryden.*
 2. *By way of eminence*, the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive purity, begun by Luther, A. D. 1517.
REFORMATION, *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order; as the

re-formation of a column of troops into a hollow square. *Milford.*
REFORMED, *pp.* Corrected; amended; restored to a good state; as *a reformed profligate*; *the reformed church*.
RE-FORMED, *pp.* Formed anew.
REFORMER, *n.* One who effects a reformation or amendment; as *a reformer of manners or of abuses*.
 2. One of those who commenced the reformation of religion from popish corruption; as Luther, Melancthon, Zuinglius and Calvin.
REFORMING, *ppr.* Correcting what is wrong; amending; restoring to a good state.
RE-FORMING, *ppr.* Forming anew.
REFORMIST, *n.* One who is of the reformed religion. *Howell.*
 2. One who proposes or favors a political reform.
REFORMIFICATION, *n.* A fortifying a second time. *Milford.*
REFORTIFY, *v. t.* [re and fortify.] To fortify anew.
REFOSION, *n.* The act of digging up. *Bp. Hall.*
REFOUND, *v. t.* [re and found.] To found or cast anew. *Watson.*
REFRACT, *v. t.* [L. *refractus*, *refringo*; re and *frango*, to break.]
 To break the natural course of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct course. A dense medium *refracts* the rays of light, as they pass into it from a rare medium.
REFRACTARIAS, *n.* A mineral.
REFRACTED, *pp.* Turned from a direct course, as rays of light.
 2. *In botany*, bent back at an acute angle; as *a refracted corol*. *Martyn.*
REFRACTING, *ppr.* Turning from a direct course.
 2. *a.* That turns rays from a direct course; as *a refracting medium*.
REFRACTION, *n.* The deviation of a moving body, chiefly rays of light, from a direct course. This is occasioned by the different densities of the mediums through which light passes.
Refraction out of a rarer medium into a denser, is made towards the perpendicular. *Newton.*
Refraction may be caused by a body's falling obliquely out of one medium into another. *Encyc.*
Refraction double, the separation of a ray of light into two separate parts, by passing through certain transparent mediums, as the Iceland crystal. All crystals, except those whose primitive form is either a cube or a regular octahedron, exhibit double refraction.
REFRACTIVE, *a.* That refracts or has power to refract or turn from a direct course; as *refractive densities*. *Newton.*
REFRACTORINESS, *n.* [from *refractory*.] Perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.
 I never allowed any man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the house. *K. Charles.*
REFRACTORY, *a.* [Fr. *refractaire*; L. *refractorius*, from *refragor*, to resist; re and *frago*, from *frango*.]
 1. Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance;

as a *refractory* child; a *refractory* servant.
Raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and *refractory*. *Shak.*
2. Unmanageable; obstinately unyielding;
as a *refractory* beast.
3. *Applied to metals*, difficult of fusion; not
easily yielding to the force of heat.
REFRACTORY, *n.* A person obstinate in
opposition or disobedience. *Hall.*
2. Obstinate opposition. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*
REFRAGABLE, *a.* [*L. refragor; re and*
frango.]
That may be refuted, that is, broken.
REFRAIN, *v. t.* [*Fr. refrainer; it. rinfrescare;*
L. refrano; re and frano, to curb,
fremam, a rein. See Rein.]
To hold back; to restrain; to keep from
action.
My son—*refrain* thy foot from their path.
Prov. i.
Then Joseph could not *refrain* himself before
all them that stood by. *Gen. xlv.*
REFRAIN, *v. i.* To forbear; to abstain;
to keep one's self from action or inter-
ference.
Refrain from these men and let them alone.
Acts v.
REFRAIN, *n.* [*Fr. refrain.*] The burden
of a song; a kind of musical repetition.
Mason.
REFRAINED, *pp.* Held back; restrained.
REFRAINING, *ppr.* Holding back; for-
bearing.
REFRAME, *v. t.* [*re and frame.*] To frame
again. *Hukeville.*
REFRANGIBILITY, *n.* [*from refrangible.*]
The disposition of rays of light to be refracted
or turned out of a direct course, in
passing out of one transparent body or
medium into another. *Newton.*
REFRANGIBLE, *a.* [*L. re and frango, to*
break.]
Capable of being refracted or turned out of
a direct course in passing from one medi-
um to another; as rays of light. *Locke.*
REFRACTION, *n.* [*See Refrain.*] The act
of restraining. [*Not used.*]
REFRESH, *v. t.* [*Fr. rafraichir; re and*
fraichir, from fraiche, fresh; it. rinfrescare;
Sp. Port. refrescar. See Fresh.]
1. To cool; to allay heat.
A dew coming after a heat refresheth. *Eccles.*
2. To give new strength to; to invigorate;
to relieve after fatigue; as, to *refresh* the
body. A man or a beast is *refreshed* by
food and rest. *Ex. xxiii.*
3. To revive; to reexamine after depression;
to cheer; to enliven.
For they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours.
1 Cor. xvi.
4. To improve by new touches any thing
impaired.
The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes. *Dryden.*
5. To revive what is drooping; as, rain re-
freshes the plants.
REFRESH, *n.* Act of refreshing. [*Not*
used.] *Daniel.*
REFRESHED, *pp.* Cooled; invigorated;
revived; cheered.
REFRESHER, *n.* He or that which re-
freshes, revives or invigorates. *Thomson.*
REFRESHING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooling; invig-
orating; reviving; reanimating.
REFRESHING, *n.* Refreshment; relief
after fatigue or suffering. *Mortimer.*

REFRESHMENT, *n.* Act of refreshing;
or new strength or vigor received after fa-
tigue; relief after suffering; *applied to the*
body.
New life or animation after depression;
applied to the mind or spirits.
3. That which gives fresh strength or vigor,
as food or rest. *South. Spirt.*
REFRET, *n.* The burden of a song. *Daniel.*
REFRIGERANT, *a.* [*Fr. See Refrigerant.*]
Cooling; allaying heat. *Bacon.*
REFRIGERANT, *n.* Among physicians, a
medicine which abates heat and refreshes
the patient.
REFRIGERATE, *v. t.* [*L. refrigero; re*
and frigus, cold.] To cool; to allay the
heat of; to refresh. *Bacon.*
REFRIGERATED, *pp.* Cooled.
REFRIGERATING, *ppr.* Allaying heat;
cooling.
REFRIGERATION, *n.* The act of cool-
ing; the abatement of heat; state of be-
ing cooled. *Bacon.*
REFRIGERATIVE, *a.* Cooling.
REFRIGERATIVE, *n.* A remedy that al-
lays heat.
REFRIGERATORY, *a.* Cooling; miti-
gating heat.
REFRIGERATORY, *n.* In *distillation*, a
vessel filled with cold water, through
which the worm passes; by which means
the vapors are condensed as they pass
through the worm.
2. Any thing internally cooling. *Mortimer.*
REFRIGERUM, *n.* [*L.*] Cooling refresh-
ment; refrigeration. [*Not in use.*] *South.*
REFUG, *pp.* of *reave*. Deprived; bereft. [*Not*
in use.] *Shak.*
2. *pret.* of *reave*. Took away. [*Not in use.*]
Spenser.
REFUG, *n.* A cloak. [*See Rift.*]
REFUGEE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. refugium, refu-*
gio; re and fugio, to flee.]
1. Shelter or protection from danger or dis-
tress.
—Rocks, dens and caves, but I in none of these
Find place or refuge. *Milton.*
We have made lies our refuge. *Is. xxviii.*
—We might have strong consolation, who have
fled for refuge to lay hold on the hope set be-
fore us. *Heb. vi.*
2. That which shelters or protects from
danger, distress or calamity; a strong
hold which protects by its strength, or a
sanctuary which secures safety by its
strength; any place inaccessible to an en-
emy.
The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats.
Ps. civ.
The Lord also will be a refuge for the oppres-
sed. *Ps. ix.*
3. An expedient to secure protection or de-
fense.
This last old man—
Their latest refuge was to send to him. *Shak.*
1. Expedient, in general.
Light must be supplied, among graceful refu-
ges, by terracing any story in danger of dark-
ness. *Wolton.*
Cities of refuge, among the Israelites, certain
cities appointed to secure the safety of
such persons as might commit homicide
without design. Of these there were
three on each side of Jordan. *Josh. xx.*

REFUGE, *v. t.* To shelter; to protect.
REFUGEE, *n.* [*Fr. réfugié.*] One who
flies to a shelter or place of safety. *Dryden.*
2. One who, in times of persecution or polit-
ical commotion, flees to a foreign country
for safety; as the French *refugees*, who
left France after the revocation of the
edict of Nantz, and settled in Flanders and
America; the *refugees* from Hispaniola,
in 1792; and the American *refugees*, who
left their country at the revolution.
REFULGENCE, } *n.* [*L. refulgens, reful-*
REFULGENCY, } *geo; re and fulgeo,*
to shine.] A flood of light; splendor.
REFULGENT, *a.* Casting a bright light;
shining; splendid; as *refulgent* beams;
refulgent light; *refulgent* arms.
A conspicuous and *refulgent* truth. *Boyle.*
REFULGENTLY, *adv.* With a flood of
light; with great brightness.
REFUND, *v. t.* [*L. refundo; re and fundo,*
to pour.] To pour back.
Were the humors of the eye tainted with
any color, they would *refund* that color upon the
object. [*Unusual or obsolete.*] *Ray.*
2. To repay; to return in payment or com-
pensation for what has been taken; to
restore; as, to *refund* money taken wrong-
fully; to *refund* money advanced with in-
terest; to *refund* the amount advanced.
REFUNDED, *pp.* Paid; repaid.
REFUNDING, *ppr.* Pouring back; return-
ing by payment or compensation.
REFUNDABLE, *a.* *s.* as *z.* [*from refund.*]
That may be returned. *Young.*
REFUSAL, *n.* *s.* as *z.* The act of refusing;
denial of any thing demanded, solicited
or offered for acceptance. The first *refu-*
sal is not always proof that the request
will not be ultimately granted.
2. The right of taking in preference to oth-
ers; the choice of taking or refusing; op-
tion; pre-emption. We say, a man has
the *refusal* of a farm or a horse, or the
refusal of an employment. *Num. xx.*
REFUSE, *v. t.* *s.* as *z.* [*Fr. refuser; Aria,*
reusi, reusen; it. rifiutare, rifiutare; Sp.
refusar; Port. refusar; L. recuso; re
and root of causor, to accuse; causa,
cause. The primary sense of *causor* is
to drive, to throw or thrust at, and *recuso* is
to drive back, to repel or repulse, the
sense of *refuse*.]
1. To deny a request, demand, invitation or
command; to decline to do or grant what
is solicited, claimed or commanded.
Thus Edom *refused* to give Israel passage
through his border. *Num. xx.*
2. To decline to accept what is offered; as,
to *refuse* an office; to *refuse* an offer.
If they *refuse* to take the cup at thy hand—
Jer. xxv.
3. To reject; as, to *refuse* instruction or re-
proof. *Prov. x.*
The stone which the builders *refused* is be-
come the head of the corner. *Ps. cxviii.*
[*Note.*—*Refuse* expresses rejection more
strongly than *decline*.]
REFUSE, *n.* *i.* *s.* as *z.* To decline to accept;
not to comply.
Too proud to ask, to humble too *refuse*.
Garth.
REFUSE, *a.* [*Fr. refus, refusal, denial, and*
that which is denied.]
Literally, refused; rejected; hence, worth-
less; of no value; left as unworthy of re-

ception; as the *refuse* parts of stone or timber.

Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters.

REFUSE, *n.* That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter.

Hooker. Bacon. Addison.
REFUSE, *n.* Refusal. *Obs. Fairfax.*
REFUSED, *pp.* Denied; rejected; not accepted.

REFUSER, *n.* One that refuses or rejects.

REFUSING, *ppr.* Denying; declining to accept; rejecting.

REFUTABLE, *a.* [from *refute*.] That may be refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous.

REFUTAL, *n.* Refutation. [*Not used.*]

REFUTATION, *n.* [L. *refutatio*. See *Refute*.]

The act or process of refuting or disproving; the act of proving to be false or erroneous; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine or theory, by argument or countervailing proof.

Bentley.
REFUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *refuter*; *L. refuto*; *re* and *futo*, *obs.* The primary sense of *futo*, is to drive or thrust, to beat back. Class Bd.]

To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute. We say, to *refute* arguments, to *refute* testimony, to *refute* opinions or theories, to *refute* a disputant.

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles, that it is impossible to *refute* such multitudes.

Addison.
REFUTED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false or erroneous.

REFUTER, *n.* One that refutes.

REFUTING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting.

REGAIN, *v. t.* [re and *gain*; Fr. *regagner*.] To gain anew; to recover what has escaped or been lost.

Milton.
REGAINED, *pp.* Recovered; gained anew.

REGAINING, *ppr.* Gaining anew; recovering.

REGAL, *a.* [Fr. from *L. regalis*, from *rex*, Sans. *raja*, connected with *rego*, to govern; Sax. *reca* or *recom*, to say, to rock, to reason, to rule, to direct; the root of *right*, *L. rectus*, Sax. *reht*. See *Reck* and *Reckon*.]

Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as a *regal* title; *regal* authority; *regal* state, pomp or splendor; *regal* power or sway. But we say, a *royal* or *kingly* government, not a *regal* one. We never say, a *regal* territory, *regal* dominions, *regal* army, or *regal* navy. *Regal* expresses what is more personal.

REGAL, *n.* [Fr. *regate*.] A musical instrument.

Bacon.
REGALE, *n.* [Fr. *regale*.] The prerogative of monarchy.

Johnson.
REGALE, *v.* [See the verb, below.] A magnificent entertainment or treat given to ambassadors and other persons of distinction.

Encyc.
REGALE, *v. t.* [Fr. *regaler*; Sp. *regalar*, to regale, to refresh, entertain, caress, cajole, delight, cherish; *regalar*, to enter-

tain one'sself, to take pleasure, also to melt; to be dissolved; Port. *regalar*, to regale, to treat daintily, to delight; It. *regalare*, to present with gifts, to regale, to season. This word is probably a compound of *re* and the root of It. *galloria*, a transport of joy, *gallare*, to exult, *gala*, ornament, Port. *galhofa*, mirth, good cheer, Sp. *galardo*, 3. Fr. *gaillard*, &c. In Russ. *jalyaba* signifies, to regale, to gratify with presents, to visit, &c. The primary sense is to excite, to rouse and be brisk, or to shoot, leap, dart or rush. We probably see the same root in the Eng. *gale*, *gallant*, Gr. *γαλαλας*, Fr. *joli*, Eng. *jolly*, and in many other words.]

To refresh; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify, as the senses; as, to *regale* the taste, the eye or the ear. The birds of the forest *regale* us with their songs.

REGALE, *v. t.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

REGALED, *pp.* Refreshed; entertained; gratified.

REGALMENT, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

REGALIA, *n.* [L. from *rex*, king.] Emblems of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation; as the crown, scepter, &c.

2. In *law*, the rights and prerogatives of a king.

Blackstone.
REGALING, *ppr.* Refreshing; entertaining; gratifying.

REGALITY, *n.* [from *L. regalis*; It. *regalia*; Fr. *royauté*.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

He came partly by the sword and had high courage in all points of *regality*.

Bacon.
REGALLY, *adv.* In a royal manner.

Milton.
REGARD, *v. t.* [Fr. *regarder*; It. *riguardare*; from Fr. *garder*, to guard, keep, defend; It. *guardare*, to guard, to look, view, behold, to beware, to take heed, to discern. The primary sense of *guard* is to drive off or repel, and thus to protect, or to hold, keep, retain; probably the former. To *regard* is to extend or direct the eye to an object, or to hold it in view.

We observe a somewhat similar process of deriving the sense of *looking*, in the It. *scorta*, seen, perceived, prudent, guided, conveyed, wary, crafty, discerning, and as a noun, an abridgment; *scorta*, a guide, an escort, a guard.]

1. To look towards; to point or be directed.

It is a peninsula which *regardeth* the main land.

2. To observe; to notice with some particularity.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed and *regard* him not.

3. To attend to with respect and estimation; to value.

This aspect of mine,
The best *regarded* virtues of your clime.

4. To attend to as a thing that affects our interest or happiness; to fix the mind on as a matter of importance. He does not *regard* the pain he feels. He does not *regard* the loss he has suffered. He *regards* only the interest of the community.

5. To esteem; to hold in respect and affec-

tion. The people *regard* their pastor, and treat him with great kindness. 2 Kings iii.

6. To keep; to observe with religious or solemn attention.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it to the Lord. Rom. xiv.

7. To attend to as something to influence our conduct.

He that *regardeth* the clouds shall not reap. Eccles. xi.

8. To consider seriously; to lay to heart.

They *regard* not the work of the Lord. Is. v.

9. To notice with pity or concern. Deut. xxviii.

10. To notice favorably or with acceptance; to hear and answer.

He will *regard* the prayer of the destitute. Ps. cii.

11. To love and esteem; to practice; as, to *regard* iniquity in the heart. Ps. lxxvi.

12. To respect; to have relation to. The argument does not *regard* the question.

To *regard* the person, to value for outward honor, wealth or power. Matt. xxii.

REGARD, *n.* [Fr. *regard*; It. *riguardo*.] 1. Look; aspect directed to another.

But her with stern *regard* he thus repell'd. [*Warily or quite obsolete*.]

2. Attention of the mind; respect in relation to something. He has no *regard* to the interest of society; his motives are wholly selfish.

3. Respect; esteem; reverence; that view of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or any thing that excites admiration.

With some *regard* to what is just and right
They'll lead their lives.

To him they had *regard*, because of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries.

Acts viii.

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in *regard* of the injury the church received by a number of things then in use.

5. Relation; reference.

To persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, in *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness, in *regard* to their neighbors; and piety towards God.

6. Note; enunciation; account.

Mac Felagh was a man of meanest *regard* among them.

7. Matter demanding notice.

8. Prospect; object of sight. [*Not proper now in use.*]

9. In the *forest laws*, view; inspection.

Court of regard, or *survey of dogs*, a forest court in England, held every third year for the lawing or expedition of mustils, that is, for cutting off the claws and nailing of the fore feet, to prevent them from running after deer.

REGARDABLE, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice.

REGARDANT, *a.* In *law*, a villain *regardant* is one annexed to the manor or land.

2. In *heraldry*, looking behind, as a lion or other beast.

REGARDED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; esteemed; respected.

REGARDER, *n.* One that regards.

In *law*, the *regarder* of the forest is an officer whose business is to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire of all offenses and defaults.

REGARDFUL, *a.* Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of everyious motion made by the Spirit of God on his heart. *South.*

REGARDFULLY, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

2. Respectfully. *Shak.*

REGARDING, *ppr.* Noticing; considering with care; attending to; observing; esteeming; caring for.

2. Respecting; concerning; relating to.

REGARDLESS, *a.* Not looking or attending to; heedless; negligent; careless; as *regardless* of life or of health; *regardless* of danger; *regardless* of consequences.

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat.

2. Not regarded; slighted. *Milton. Spectator.*

REGARDLESSLY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

REGARDLESSNESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence. *Whitlock.*

REGATA, *s.* [It. *regatta*.] In Venice, a match in which many boats are rowed for a prize.

REGATHER, *v. t.* To gather or collect a second time. *B. Trumbull.*

REGATHERED, *pp.* Collected again.

REGATHERING, *ppr.* Gathering a second time.

REGEL, *s.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in Orion's left foot.

REGENT, *n.* [L. *regens*, from *rego*, to govern.]

1. Rule; authority; government. *Hooker.*

2. Vicarious government. *Temple.*

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a viceregent. *Milton.*

4. The body of men entrusted with vicarious government; as a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

REGENERACY, *n.* [See *Regenerate*.] The state of being regenerated. *Hammond.*

REGENERATE, *v. t.* [L. *regenero*; *re* and *genero*. See *Generate*.] To produce.

1. To generate or produce anew; to reproduce.

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*

2. In *theology*, to renew the heart by a change of affections; to change the heart and affections from natural enmity to the love of God; to implant holy affections in the heart. *Scott. Addison.*

REGENERATE, *a.* [L. *regeneratus*.] Reciprocated.

2. Born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state. *Shak.*

REGENERATED, *ppr.* Reproduced.

2. Renewed; born again.

REGENERATENESS, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

REGENERATING, *ppr.* Reproducing.

2. Renovating the nature by the implantation of holy affections in the heart.

REGENERATION, *n.* Reproduction; the act of producing anew.

2. In *theology*, new birth by the grace of God; that change by which the will and natural enmity of man to God and his law

are subdued, and a principle of supreme love to God and his law, or holy affections, are implanted in the heart.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Spirit. Tit. iii.

REGENERATORY, *a.* Renewing; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate. *Faber.*

REGENT, *a.* [L. *regens*, from *rego*, to rule.]

1. Ruling; governing; as a *regent* principle. *Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton. Queen regent*, a queen who governs; opposed to *queen consort*.

REGENT, *n.* A governor; a ruler; in a general sense; as Uriel, *regent* of the sun. *Milton.*

2. One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence or disability of the king. *Encyc.*

3. In *colleges*, a teacher of arts and sciences, having pupils under his care, generally of the lower classes; those who instruct the higher classes being called *professors*. *Encyc.*

4. In *English universities*, a master of arts under five years standing, and a doctor under two. *Encyc.*

5. In the state of *New York*, the member of a corporate body which is invested with the superintendance of all the colleges, academies and schools in the state. This board consists of twenty one members, who are called "the regents of the university of the state of *New York*." They are appointed and removable by the legislature. They have power to grant acts of incorporation for colleges, to visit and inspect all colleges, academies and schools, and to make regulations for governing the same. *Stat. N. York.*

REGENESS, *n.* A protectress of a kingdom. *Colgrave.*

REGENTSHIP, *n.* The power of governing, or the office of a regent. *Shak.*

REGERMINATE, *v. i.* [re and *germinate*.] To germinate again.

Perennial plants *regerminate* several years successively. *Lee.*

REGERMINATING, *ppr.* Germinating anew.

REGERMINATION, *n.* A sprouting or germination anew.

REGEST, *n.* A register. [Not in use.] *Milton.*

REGIBLE, *a.* Governable. [Not in use.] *Dict.*

REGICIDE, *n.* [It. Sp. *regicida*; Fr. *regicide*; L. *rex*, king, and *caedo*, to slay.]

1. A king-killer; one who murders a king. *Dryden.*

2. The killing or murder of a king. *Pope.*

REGIMFN, *n.* [L. from *rego*, to govern.]

1. In *medicine*, the regulation of diet with a view to the preservation or restoration of health; or in a more general sense, the regulation of all the non-naturals for the same purposes. *Encyc.*

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation. *Hume.*

3. In *grammar*, government; that part of syntax or construction, which regulates

the dependency of words, and the alterations which one occasions or requires in another in connection with it; the words governed.

4. Orderly government; system of order.

REGIMENT, *n.* [L. *regimen*.] In *military affairs*, a body of men, either horse, foot or artillery, commanded by a colonel or lieutenant colonel and major, and consisting of a number of companies, usually from eight to ten.

2. Government; mode of ruling; rule; authority; as used by Hooker, Hale and others. [Wholly obsolete.]

REGIMENT, *v. t.* To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers. [A *military use of the word*.] *Washington. Smollet.*

REGIMENTAL, *a.* Belonging to a regiment; as *regimental officers*; *regimental clothing*.

REGIMENTALS, *n. plu.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

REGIMENTED, *pp.* Formed into a regiment; incorporated with a regiment. *Washington.*

REGION, *n. re'jun.* [Fr. Sp. *region*; It. *regione*; L. *regio*; Fr. *crioch* with a prefix; from the root of *reach*, *reach*, L. *rego*.]

1. A tract of land or space of indefinite extent, usually a tract of considerable extent. It is sometimes nearly synonymous with *country*; as all the *region* of Argob. *Deut. iii.*

He had dominion over all the *region* on this side the river. 1 Kings iv.

So we speak of the *airy region*, the ethereal regions, the upper *regions*, the lower *regions*.

2. The inhabitants of a region or district of country. *Matt. iii.*

3. A part of the body; as the *region* of the heart or liver.

4. Place; rank.

He is of too high a *region*. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

REGISTER, *n.* [Fr. *registre*, *registre*; Low L. *registrum*, from *regis*, to set down in writing; *re* and *gero*, to carry. But Spelman considers the word as formed of *re* and Norm. *gister* or *giser*, to lay, and equivalent to *repository*.]

1. A written account or entry of acts, judgments or proceedings, for preserving and conveying to future times an exact knowledge of transactions. The word appropriately denotes an official account of the proceedings of a public body, a prince, a legislature, a court, an incorporated company and the like, and in this use it is synonymous with *record*. But in a lax sense, it signifies any account entered on paper to preserve the remembrance of what is done.

2. The book in which a register or record is kept, as a parish register; also, a list, as the *register* of seamen.

3. [Low L. *registrarius*.] The officer or person whose business is to write or enter in a book accounts of transactions, particularly of the acts and proceedings of courts or other public bodies; as the *register* of a court of probate; a *register* of deeds.

4. In *chemistry* and *the arts*, an aperture with a lid, stopper or sliding plate, in a furnace.

stove, &c. for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.

- The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.
- In *printing*, the correspondence of columns on the opposite sides of the sheet.
- A sliding piece of wood, used as a stop in an organ.

Parish register, a book in which are recorded the baptisms of children and the marriages and burials of the parish.

Register ship, a ship which obtains permission to trade to the Spanish West Indies and is registered before sailing. *Encyc.*
REGISTER, *v. t.* To record; to write in a book for preserving an exact account of facts and proceedings. The Greeks and Romans registered the names of all children born.

2. To enroll; to enter in a list. *Milton.*
REGISTERSHIP, *n.* The office of registering.

REGISTRAR, *n.* An officer in the English universities, who has the keeping of all the public records. *Encyc.*

REGISTRATION, *n.* The act of inserting in a register. *Walsh.*

REGISTRY, *n.* The act of recording or writing in a register.

2. The place where a register is kept.

3. A series of facts recorded. *Temple.*
REGLEMENT, *n.* [Fr.] Regulation. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

REGLET, *n.* [Fr. from *regle*, rule, *L. regula*, rod.]

A ledge of wood exactly planed, used by printers to separate lines and make the work more open.

REGNANT, *a.* [Fr. from *regner*, *L. regno*, to reign.]

1. Reigning; exercising regal authority; as a queen *regnant*. The modern phrase is *queen regent*. *Walton.*

2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power; as *vicies regnant*. We see only *reigning* vices. *Swift.*

REGORGE, *v. t. regorj*. [Fr. *regorger*; *re* and *gorge*.]

1. To vomit up; to eject from the stomach; to throw back or out again. *Haywood.*

2. To swallow again. *Dryden.*

3. To swallow eagerly. *Milton.*

REGRADE, *v. t.* [*L. regredior*; *re* and *gradior*, to go.] To retire; to go back. [*Not used.*] *Hales.*

REGRAFT, *v. t.* [*re* and *graft*.] To graft again. *Bacon.*

REGRAFTED, *pp.* Grafted again.

REGRAFTING, *pp.* Grafting anew.

REGRAUNT, *v. t.* [*re* and *graunt*.] To grant back. *Jay.*

REGRAUNT, *n.* The act of granting back to a former proprietor.

REGRAUNTED, *pp.* Granted back.

REGRAUNTING, *pp.* Granting back.

REGRAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *regraver*, to scratch again, to new-tamp, to *regate*, or drive a huckster's trade; *re* and *graver*, to *grate*, to scratch, to rake.]

1. To offend; to shock. [*Little used.*]

2. To put provisions and sell them again in the same market or fair; a practice which, by raising the price, is a public offense and punishable. *Regrating* differs from *engrossing* and *monopolizing*, which signi-

fy the buying the whole of certain articles, or large quantities, and from *forestalling*, which signifies the purchase of provisions on the way, before they reach the market. *Blackstone.*

REGRAVER, *n.* One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair.

REGRATING, *pp.* Purchasing provisions and selling them in the same market.

REGREET, *v. t.* [*re* and *greet*.] To greet again; to resalute.

REGREET, *n.* A return or exchange of salutation. *Shak.*

REGREETED, *pp.* Greeted again or in return.

REGREETING, *pp.* Greeting again; resaluting.

REGRESS, *n.* [Fr. *regreis*; *L. regressus*, *regredior*.]

1. Passage back; return; as *ingress* and *egress*.

2. The power of returning or passing back. *REGRESS*, *v. t.* To go back; to return to a former place or state. *Brown.*

REGRESSION, *n.* The act of passing back or returning. *Brown.*

REGRESSIVE, *n.* Passing back; returning.

REGRESSIVELY, *adv.* In a backward way or manner; by return. *Johnson.*

REGRET, *n.* [Fr. *regret*; either from the root of *grate*, or more directly from the root of *Sp. Port. gritar*, *It. gridare*, *Sw. gråta*, *Ice. groet*, *Dan. græder*, *Goth. grianan*, *W. grydiare*, to scream or cry out, to utter a rough sound; in some dialects, to weep or lament. *But grate* and *Sp. gritar* are probably of the same family.]

1. Grief; sorrow; pain of mind. We feel *regret* at the loss of friends, *regret* for our own misfortunes, or for the misfortunes of others.

Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant. *Clarendon.*

Her piety itself would blame. *Prior.*

If her regrets should waken thee.

2. Pain of conscience; remorse; as a passionate *regret* at sin. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Dislike; aversion. [*Not proper nor in use.*] *Decay of Piety.*

REGRETT, *v. t.* [Fr. *regretter*.] To grieve at; to lament; to be sorry for; to repent.

Calmly he look'd on either side, and here Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear. *Pope.*

2. To be uneasy at. [*Not proper nor in use.*] *Glenville.*

REGRETFUL, *a.* Full of regret. *Fanshawe.*

REGRETFULLY, *adv.* With regret. *Greenhill.*

REGRETTED, *pp.* Lamented.

REGRETTING, *pp.* Lamenting; grieving at; repenting.

REGUERDON, *n. regerd'on*. [*re* and *Fr. guerdon*, a reward. See *Reward*.]

A reward; a recompense. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

REGUERDON, *v. t. regerd'on*. To reward. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

REGULAR, *a.* [Sp. *id.*; Fr. *regulier*; *L. regularis*, from *regula*, a rule, from *rego*, to rule.]

1. Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law or principle, to a pre-

scribed mode or to established customary forms; as a *regular* epic poem; a *regular* verse in poetry; a *regular* piece of music; *regular* practice of law or medicine; a *regular* plan; a *regular* building.

2. Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; as *regular* in diet; *regular* in attending on divine worship.

3. In *geometry*, a regular figure is one whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, a cube, or an equilateral triangle. Regular figures of more than three or four sides are usually called regular polygons. *Encyc.*

4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline; as a *regular* physician.

5. Methodical; orderly; as a *regular* kind of sensuality or indulgence. *Lawe.*

6. Periodical; as the *regular* return of day and night; a *regular* trade wind or monsoon.

7. Pursued with uniformity or steadiness; as a *regular* trade.

8. Belonging to a monastic order; as *regular* clergy, in distinction from the *secular* clergy.

Regular troops, troops of a permanent army; opposed to *militia*.

REGULAR, *n.* In a *monastery*, one who has taken the vows, and who is bound to follow the rules of the order. *Encyc.*

2. A soldier belonging to a permanent army.

REGULARITY, *n.* Agreeableness to a rule or to established order; as the *regularity* of legal proceedings.

2. Method; certain order. *Regularity* is the life of business.

3. Conformity to certain principles; as the *regularity* of a figure.

4. Steadiness or uniformity in a course; as the *regularity* of the motion of a heavenly body. There is no *regularity* in the vicissitudes of the weather.

REGULARLY, *adv.* In a manner accordant to a rule or established mode; as a physician or lawyer *regularly* admitted to practice; a verse *regularly* formed.

2. In uniform order; at certain intervals or periods; as day and night *regularly* returning.

3. Methodically; in due order; as affairs *regularly* performed.

REGULATE, *v. t.* To adjust by rule, method or established mode; as, to *regulate* weights and measures; to *regulate* the assize of bread; to *regulate* our moral conduct by the laws of God and of society; to *regulate* our manners by the customary forms.

2. To put in good order; as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances.

3. To subject to rules or restrictions; as, to *regulate* trade; to *regulate* diet.

REGULATED, *pp.* Adjusted by rule, method or forms; put in good order; subjected to rules or restrictions.

REGULATING, *pp.* Adjusting by rule, method or forms; reducing to order; subjecting to rules or restrictions.

REGULATION, *n.* The act of regulating or reducing to order. *Ray.*

2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior for the management of some business, or for the government of a company or society.

REJOINED, *pp.* Joined again; reunited.

REJOINING, *pp.* Joining again; answering a plaintiff's replication.

REJOINT, *v. l.* [*re* and *joint*.] To reunite joints. *Barrow.*

REJOLT, *n.* [*re* and *jolt*.] A reacting jolt or shock. [*Not used.*] *South.*

REJOURN, *v. l.* *rejour'n.* [*Fr. rejourner.*] To see *Adjourn*.

To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry. [*Not used.*] *Barlow.*

REJUDGE, *v. t.* *rejudg'* [*re* and *judge*.] To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision. *Rejudge* his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*

REJUDGED, *pp.* Reviewed; judged again.

REJUDGING, *pp.* Judging again.

REJUVENESCENCE, *n.* [*L. re* and *juvenescens*; *Juvenia*, a youth.]

A renewing of youth; the state of being young again. *Paus. Trans.*

REKINDLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *kindle*.] To kindle again; to set on fire anew. *Cheyne.*

2. To inflame again; to rouse anew. *Pope.*

REKINDLED, *pp.* Kindled again; inflamed anew.

REKINDLING, *pp.* Kindling again; inflaming anew.

REL'AD, *pp.* Laid a second time.

RELAND, *v. l.* [*re* and *land*.] To land again; to put on land what had been shipped or embarked. *Judge Sewall.*

RELAND', *v. l.* To go on shore after having embarked.

RELAND'ED, *pp.* Put on shore again.

RELAND'ING, *pp.* Landing again.

RELAPSE, *v. i.* *relaps'* [*L. relapsus*, *relabor*, to slide back; *re* and *labor*, to slide.]

1. To slip or slide back; to return.

2. To fall back; to return to a former state or practice; as, to *relapse* into vice or error after amendment.

3. To fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state; as, to *relapse* into a fever.

RELAPSE, *n.* *relaps'*. A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or of morals; as a *relapse* into a disease from a convalescent state; a *relapse* into a vicious course of life. [*In the sense of a person relapsing, not used.*]

RELAPSER, *n.* One that relapses into vice or error.

RELAPS'ING, *pp.* Sliding or falling back, as into disease or vice.

RELATE, *v. l.* [*L. relatus*, *refero*; *re* and *fero*, to produce.]

1. To tell; to recite; to narrate the particulars of an event; as, to *relate* the story of Priam; to *relate* the adventures of Don Quixote.

2. To bring back; to restore. [*Not in use.*]

3. To ally by connection or kindred. *To relate one's self*, to vent thoughts in words. [*Ill.*]

RELATE, *v. i.* To have reference or respect; to regard. *Locke.*

All negative words *relate* to positive ideas. *Locke.*

RELATED, *pp.* Recited; narrated.

2. a. Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity;

as a person *related* in the first or second degree.

RELATER, *n.* One who tells, recites or narrates; a historian. *Milton. Swift.*

RELATING, *pp.* Telling; reciting; narrating.

2. a. Having relation or reference; concerning.

RELATION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. relatio*, *refero*.]

1. The act of telling; recital; account; narration; narrative of facts; as a historical *relation*. We listened to the *relation* of his adventures.

2. Respect; reference; regard. *I* have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

3. Connection between things; mutual respect, or what one thing is with regard to another; as the *relation* of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of a subject to the supreme authority; the *relation* of husband and wife, or of master and servant; the *relation* of a state of probation to a state of retribution.

4. Kindred; alliance; as the *relation* of parents and children. *Relations* dear, and all the charities *Of father, son and brother, first were known.* *Milton.*

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman. He passed a month with his *relations* in the country.

6. Resemblance of phenomena; analogy. *7. In geometry*, ratio; proportion.

RELATIONAL, *a.* Having relation or kindred. *We* might be tempted to take these two nations *for relational* stems. *Booke.*

RELATIONSHP, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity or other alliance. *Mason.* [*This word is generally tautological and useless.*]

RELATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. relatif*; *L. relativus*.]

1. Having relation; respecting. The arguments may be good, but they are not *relative* to the subject.

2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else. *Every thing* sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endowed with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. *South.*

3. Incident to man in society; as *relative* rights and duties.

4. Particular; positive. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

Relative mode, in music, the mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony. *Encyc.*

Relative terms, in logic, terms which imply relation, as guardian and ward; master and servant; husband and wife.

Relative word, in grammar, a word which constitutes its antecedent, or to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences.

RELATIVE, *n.* A person connected by blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.

Confining our care either to ourselves and *relatives*. *Fell.*

2. That which has relation to something else. *Locke.*

3. In *grammar*, a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent, or to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, which constitutes its antecedent. "He whom I sell lives frugally, who lives by chance." Here *who* is the relative, which represents *he*, the antecedent. "Judas declared him innocent, which he could not be, had he deceived his disciples." *Porteus*. Here which refers to *innocent*, an adjective, as its antecedent. "Another reason that makes me doubt of any innate practical principles, is, that I think there cannot any one moral rule be proposed, whereof a man may not justly demand a reason; which would be perfectly ridiculous and absurd, if they were innate, or so much as self-evident, which every innate principle must needs be." *Locke.*

If we ask the question, what would be ridiculous and absurd, the answer must be, *whereof a man may justly demand a reason*, and this part of the sentence is the antecedent to *which*. *Self-evident* is the antecedent to *which*, near the close of the sentence.

RELATIVELY, *adv.* In relation or respect to something else; not absolutely. *Consider* the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it *relatively*. *Watts.*

RELATIVENESS, *n.* The state of having relation.

RELATOR, *n.* In *law*, one who brings an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. *Blackstone.*

RELAX', *v. l.* [*L. relaxo*; *re* and *laxo*, to slacken; *Fr. relacher*, *relacher*; *L. relaxare*; *Sp. relaxar*. See *Lax*.]

1. To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews; to *relax* the reins in riding.

2. To loosen; to make less close or firm; as, to *relax* the joints. *Milton.*

3. To make less severe or rigorous; to remit or abate in strictness; as, to *relax* a law or rule of justice; to *relax* a demand. *Swift.*

4. To remit or abate in attention, assiduity or labor; as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts.

5. To unbend; to ease; to relieve from close attention; as, conversation *relaxes* the student or the mind.

6. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open; as, medicines *relax* the bowels.

7. To open; to loose. *Milton.*

8. To make languid.

RELAX', *v. i.* To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous. *In others she relax'd again,* *And govern'd with a looser rein.* *Prior.*

2. To remit in close attention. It is useful for the student to *relax* often, and give himself to exercise and amusements.

RELAX', *n.* Relaxation. [*Not used.*] *Filtham.*

RELAXABLE, *a.* That may be remitted. *Barrow.*

RELAXATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. relaxatio.*]

1. The act of slackening or remitting tension; as a relaxation of the muscles, fibers or nerves; a relaxation of the whole system. *Bacon. Encyc. Burnet.*

2. Cessation of restraint.

3. Remission or abatement of rigor; as a relaxation of the law. *Swinf.*

4. Remission of attention or application; as a relaxation of mind, study or business.

5. An opening or loosening.

RELAXATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of relaxing. [See *Latvate.*] *B. Johnson.*

RELAXED, *pp.* Slackened; loosened; remitted or abated in rigor or in closeness; made less vigorous; languid.

RELAXING, *pp.* Slackening; loosening; remitting or abating in rigor, severity or attention; rendering languid.

RELAY, *n.* [Fr. *relais.*] A supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveler may proceed without delay.

2. Hunting dogs kept in readiness at certain places to pursue the game, when the dogs that have been in pursuit are weary.

RELA Y, *v. t.* [re and lay.] To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to relay a pavement. *Smalltt.*

RELAYING, *pp.* Laying a second time.

RELEASE, *v. t.* [This is usually derived from *Fr. relacher*, to slacken, to relax, *It. rilasciare* and *rilasciare*, and these words have the sense of release; but the English word has not the sense of relax, but of ease, from *Fr. laisser*, Eng. *let*, a word that has no connection with relax. So in *G. freilassen*, *D. vrylaten*; free and let. If it is from *relacher*, it has undergone a strange alteration.]

1. To set free from restraint of any kind, either physical or moral; to liberate from prison, confinement or servitude. *Matt. xv. Mark xv.*

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, &c.

3. To free from obligation or penalty; as, to release one from debt, from a promise or covenant.

4. To quit; to let go, as a legal claim; as, to release a debt or forfeiture. *Deut. xv.*

5. To discharge or relinquish a right to lands or tenements, by conveying it to another that has some right or estate in possession, as when the tenant in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession; when one co-parcener releases his right to the other; or the mortgagee releases his claim to the mortgagor.

6. To relax. [Not in use.] *Hooker.*

RELEASE, *n.* Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage.

2. Liberation from care, pain or any burden.

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty or claim of any kind; acquittance.

4. In law, a release or deed of release is a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession; a quitclaim. The efficient words in such an instrument are, "renewed, released, and forever quitclaimed." *Blackstone.*

RELEASED, *pp.* Set free from confinement; freed from obligation or liability; freed from pain; quitclaimed.

RELEASEMENT, *n.* The act of releasing from confinement or obligation. *Milton.*

RELEASER, *n.* One who releases.

RELEASING, *pp.* Liberating from confinement or restraint; freeing from obligation or responsibility, or from pain or other evil; quitclaiming.

RELEGATE, *v. t.* [*L. relego*; re and *lego*, to send.] To banish; to send into exile.

RELEGATED, *pp.* Sent into exile.

RELEGATING, *pp.* Banishing.

RELEGATION, *n.* [*L. relegatio.*] The act of banishment; exile. *Ayliff.*

RELENT, *v. i.* [Fr. *relentir*; Sp. *relentar*; *It. rallentare*; Sp. *abundar*; Port. *abrandar*; and the two latter from *blando*, *L. blandus*, which unites the *L. blandus* with *lentus*. The English is from *re* and *L. lentus*, gentle, pliant, slow, the primary sense of which is soft or yielding. The *L. lentus* is probably of the same family. See *Blind.*]

1. To soften; to become less rigid or hard; to give.

In some houses, sweetsmells will relent more than in others. *Bacon.*

When op'ning buds salute the welcome day,
And earth relenting feels the genial ray.

[This sense of the word is admissible in poetry, but is not in common use.]

2. To grow moist; to deliquesce; applied to salts; as the relenting of the air.

Bacon.
Salt of tartar—placed in a cellar, will begin to relent.

[This sense is not in use.]

3. To become less intense. [Little used.] *Sidney.*

1. To soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion. [This is the usual sense of the word.]

Can you behold
My tears, and not once relent? *Shak.*

RELENT, *v. t.* To slacken.
And oftentimes he would relent his pace *Spenser.*

2. To soften; to mollify. *Obs. Spenser.*

RELENT, *pp.* Dissolved. *Obs. Spenser.*

RELENT, *n.* Remission; stay. *Obs. Spenser.*

RELENTING, *pp.* Softening in temper; becoming more mild or compassionate.

RELENTING, *n.* The act of becoming more mild or compassionate.

RELENTLESS, *a.* Unmoved by pity; unyielding; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; as a prey to relentless despotism.

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
Thus will persist, relentless in his ire. *Dryden.*

Relentless thoughts, in Milton, may signify unrecanted, intently fixed on disquieting objects. *Johnson.*

[This sense of the word is unusual and not to be countenanced.]

RELEASEE, *n.* [See *Release.*] The person to whom a release is executed.

RELEASESSOR, *n.* The person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the releasor and releasee. *Blackstone.*

RELEVANCE, } *n.* [See *Relevant.*] The
RELEVANCY, } state of being relevant; or of affording relief or aid.

2. Pertinence; applicableness.

3. In *Scots law*, sufficiency to infer the conclusion.

RELEVANT, *a.* [Fr. from *L. relever*, to relieve, to advance, to raise; re and *lever*, to raise.]

1. Relieving; lending aid or support. *Poivall.*

2. Pertinent; applicable. The testimony is not relevant to the case. The argument is not relevant to the question. [This is the sense in which the word is now generally used.]

3. Sufficient to support the cause. *Scots Law.*

RELEVATION, *n.* A raising or lifting up. [Not in use.]

RELIANCE, *n.* [from *rely.*] Rest or repose of mind, resulting from a full belief of the veracity or integrity of a person, or of the certainty of a fact; trust; confidence; dependence. We may have perfect reliance on the promises of God; we have reliance on the testimony of witnesses; we place reliance on men of known integrity, or on the strength and stability of government.

RELIC, *n.* [Fr. *relique*; *L. reliquie*, from *relinquo*, to leave; re and *linquo*.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; as the relics of a town; the relics of magnificence; the relics of antiquity. The relics of saints, real or pretended, are held in great veneration by the catholics.

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse. [Usually in the plural.] *Dryden. Pope.*

RELICT, *n.* [*L. relictus*, *relictus*, from *relinquo*, to leave.]

A widow; a woman whose husband is dead. *Sprat. Garth.*

RELIEF, *n.* [Fr. *relief*; *It. rilievo*, *rilievo*, from *rilievare*, to raise, to lift, to remove; Sp. *relieve*, *relievar*; re and *lievar*, to raise.]

1. The removal, in whole or in part, of any evil that afflicts the body or mind; the removal or alleviation of pain, grief, want, care, anxiety, toil or distress, or of any thing oppressive or burdensome, by which some sense is obtained. Rest gives relief to the body when weary; an anodyne gives relief from pain; the sympathy of friends affords some relief to the distressed; a loan of money to a man embarrassed may afford him a temporary relief; medicines which will not cure a disease, sometimes give a partial relief. A complete relief from the troubles of life is never to be expected.

2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief or other evil. *Dryden.*

3. The dismissal of a sentinel from his post, whose place is supplied by another soldier; also, the person who takes his place.

1. In sculpture, &c. the projection or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is of three kinds; high relief [*alto rilievo*]; low relief [*basso rilievo*]; and demi relief [*demi rilievo*]. The difference is in the degree of projection. High relief

is formed from nature, as when a figure projects as much as the life. *Low relief* is when the figure projects but little, as in medals, festoons, foliage, and other ornaments. *Demit relief* is when one half of the figure rises from the plane.

Encyc.

5. In *painting*, the appearance of projection, or the degree of boldness which a figure exhibits to the eye at a distance.

6. In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of taking up the estate which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This relief consisted of horses, arms, money and the like, the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterwards fixed at a certain rate by law. It is not payable, unless the heir at the death of his ancestor had attained to the age of twenty one years. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

7. A remedy, partial or total, for any wrong suffered; redress; indemnification. He applied to chancery, but could get no relief. He petitioned the legislature and obtained relief.

8. The exposure of any thing by the proximity of something else. *Johnson.*

RELIEVER, *n.* [from *relief*.] One who relieves, or places full confidence in.

RELIEVABLE, *a.* Capable of being relieved; that may receive relief. *Hale.*

RELIEVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *relèver*; L. *relievo*. See *RELEVE*.]

1. To free, wholly or partially, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, care, toil, trouble, burden, oppression, or any thing that is considered to be an evil; to ease of any thing that pains the body or distresses the mind. Repose *relieves* the wearied body; a supply of provisions *relieves* a family in want; medicines may *relieve* the sick man, even when they do not cure him. We all desire to be *relieved* from anxiety and from heavy taxes. Law or duty, or both, require that we should *relieve* the poor and destitute.

2. To alleviate or remove; as when we say, to *relieve* pain or distress; to *relieve* the wants of the poor.

3. To dismiss from a post or station, as sentinels, a guard or ships, and station others in their place. Sentinels are generally *relieved* every two hours; a guard is usually *relieved* once in twenty four hours.

4. To right; to ease of any burden, wrong or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses and the like.

5. To abate the inconvenience of any thing by change, or by the interposition of something dissimilar. The moon *relieves* the luster of the sun with a milder light.

The poet must not encumber his poem with too much instances, but sometimes *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison.*

6. To assist; to support.

Parallels or like relations alternately *relieve* each other; when neither will pass *severed*, yet are they pleasurable together. *Brown.*

RELIEVED, *pp.* Freed from pain or other evil; eased or cured; aided; succored; dismissed from watching.

2. Alleviated or removed; as pain or distress.

RELIEVER, *n.* One that relieves; he or that which gives ease.

RELIEVING, *ppr.* Removing pain or distress, or abating the violence of it; easing; curing; assisting; dismissing from a post, as a sentinel; supporting.

RELIEVO, *n.* [It.] Relief; prominence of figures in statuary, architecture, &c.; apparent prominence of figures in painting.

RELIGHT, *v. t. relit'e.* [re and *light*.] To light anew; to illuminate again.

2. To rekindle; to set on fire again.

RELIGHTED, *pp.* Lighted anew; rekindled.

RELIGHTING, *ppr.* Lighting again; rekindling.

RELIGION, *n. religion.* [Fr. *Sp. religion*; It. *religione*; L. *religio*, from *religo*, to bind anew; *re* and *ligo*, to bind. This word seems originally to have signified an oath or vow to the gods, or the obligation of such an oath or vow, which was held very sacred by the Romans.]

1. Religion, in its most comprehensive sense, includes a belief in the being and perfections of God, in the revelation of his will to man, in man's obligation to obey his commands, in a state of reward and punishment, and in man's accountability to God; and also true goodness or piety of life, with the practice of all moral duties. It therefore comprehends theology, as a system of doctrines or principles, as well as practical piety; for the practice of moral duties without a belief in a divine lawgiver, and without reference to his will or commands, is not religion.

2. Religion, as distinct from theology, is godliness or real piety in practice, consisting in the performance of all known duties to God and our fellow men, in obedience to divine command, or from love to God and his law. James 1.

Religion will attend you—as a pleasant and useful companion, in every proper place and every temperate occupation of life.

Buckminster.

3. Religion, as distinct from *virtue*, or *moral-ity*, consists in the performance of the duties we owe directly to God, from a principle of obedience to his will. Hence we often speak of *religion* and *virtue*, as different branches of one system, or the duties of the first and second tables of the law.

Let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without *religion*.

Washington.

4. Any system of faith and worship. In this sense, religion comprehends the belief and worship of pagans and Mohammedans, as well as of christians; any religion consisting in the belief of a superior power or powers governing the world, and in the worship of such power or powers. Thus we speak of the *religion* of the Turks, of the Hindoos, of the Indians, &c. as well as of the christian *religion*. We speak of *false religion*, as well as of *true religion*.

5. The rites of religion; in the plural.

Milton.

RELIGIONARY, *a.* Relating to religion; pious. [Not used.] *Bp. Barlow.*

RELIGIONIST, *n.* A bigot to any religious persuasion. *Sieff.*

RELIGIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *religieux*; L. *religiosus*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to religion; as a *religious* society; a *religious* sect; a *religious* place; *religious* subjects.

2. Pious; godly; loving and reverencing the Supreme Being and obeying his precepts; as a *religious* man.

3. Devoted to the practice of religion; as a *religious* life.

4. Teaching religion; containing religious subjects or the doctrines and precepts of religion, or the discussion of topics of religion; as a *religious* book.

5. Exact; strict; such as religion requires; as a *religious* observance of vows or promises.

6. Engaged by vows to a monastic life; as a *religious* order or fraternity.

7. Appropriated to the performance of sacred or religious duties; as a *religious* house. *Law.*

RELIGIOUS, *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun.

RELIGIOUSLY, *adv.* Piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands. *Dryden.*

2. According to the rites of religion. *Shak.*

3. Reverently; with veneration. *Druppa.*

1. Exactly; strictly; conscientiously; as a vow or promise *religiously* observed.

RELIGIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being religious.

RELINQUISH, *v. t.* [L. *relinquo*; *re* and *linguo*, to leave, to fall or faint; from the same root as *linguo*, *ligno*, to melt or dissolve, *delinquens*, a fainting, *fr. languis*, to melt. Hence the sense is to withdraw or give way; to relinquish is to recede from. It is probably allied to *flag* and *slack*; W. *llac*, *llacine*, to slacken; *llagu*, to flag. Class Lg.]

1. To withdraw from; to leave; to quit. It may be to forsake or abandon, but it does not necessarily express the sense of the latter. A man may *relinquish* an enterprise for a time, or with a design never to resume it. In general, to *relinquish* is to leave without the intention of returning, and equivalent to *for sake*, but is less emphatical than *abandon* and *desert*.

They placed Irish tenants on the lands *relinquished* by the English. *Davies.*

2. To forbear; to withdraw from; as, to *relinquish* the practice of intemperance; to *relinquish* the rites of a church.

Hooker.

3. To give up; to renounce a claim to; as, to *relinquish* a debt.

To *relinquish* back, or lo, to give up; to release; to surrender; as, to *relinquish* a claim to another.

RELINQUISHED, *pp.* Left; quitted; given up.

RELINQUISHER, *n.* One who leaves or quits.

RELINQUISHING, *ppr.* Quitting; leaving; giving up.

RELINQUISHMENT, n. The act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to.

RELINQUARY, n. [Fr. *reliquaire*, from *L. reliquus*.]

A depository for relics; a casket in which relics are kept.

RELINQUIDATE, v. t. [re and liquidate.] To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

RELINQUIDATED, pp. Liquidated again.

RELINQUIDATING, ppr. Liquidating again.

RELISH, n. Taste; or rather, a pleasing taste; that sensation of the organs which is experienced when we take food or drink of an agreeable flavor. Different persons have different *relishes*. *Relish* is often natural, and often the effect of habit.

2. Liking; delight; appetite.
We have such a *relish* for fiction, as to have lost that of wit.

3. Sense; the faculty of perceiving excellence; taste; as a *relish* for fine writing, or a *relish* of fine writing. Addison uses both of and for after *relish*.

4. That which gives pleasure; and the power of pleasing.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid and has lost its *relish*.

5. Cast; manner.
It preserves some *relish* of old writing.

6. Taste; a small quantity just perceptible.
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no *relish* of them.

RELISH, v. t. To give an agreeable taste to.
A sav'ry bit that serv'd to *relish* wine.

2. To like the taste of; as, to *relish* venison.

3. To be gratified with the enjoyment or use of.
He knows how to prize his advantages and to *relish* the honors which he enjoys.

Men of nice palates would not *relish* Aristotle, as dressed up by the schoolmen.

RELISH, v. i. To have a pleasing taste. The greatest dainties do not always *relish*.

2. To give pleasure.
Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discoveries.

3. To have a flavor.
A theory which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature.

RELISHABLE, a. Gustable; having an agreeable taste.

RELISHED, pp. Giving an agreeable taste; received with pleasure.

RELIVE, v. i. reliv'. [re and live.] To live again; to revive.

RELIVE, v. t. reliv'. To recall to life. [Not in use.]

RELOAN, v. t. [re and loan.] To loan again; to lend what has been lent and repaid.

RELOAN, n. A second lending of the same money.

RELOANED, pp. Lended again.

RELOANING, ppr. Lending again.

RELOVE, v. t. [re and love.] To love in return. [Not in use.]

RELUCENT, a. [L. *relucens, relucio*; re and *lucio*, to shine.]

Shining; transparent; clear; pellucid; as a *relucient* stream.

RELUCT', v. i. [L. *reluctor*; re and *luctor*, to struggle.] To strive or struggle against. [Little used.]

RELUCTANCE, } n. [literally a straining

RELUCTANCY, } n. [or striving against.] Unwillingness; great opposition of mind; repugnance; with to or against; as, to undertake a war with *reluctance*. He has a great *reluctance* to this measure.

Bear witness, heav'n, with what *reluctancy* Her helpless innocence I doom to die.

RELUCTANT, a. Striving against; unwilling; much opposed in heart.

Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string.

2. Unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy.

3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance; as *reluctant* obedience.

RELUCTANTLY, adv. With opposition of heart; unwillingly. What is undertaken *reluctantly* is seldom well performed.

RELUCTATE, v. t. To resist; to struggle against.

RELUCTATION, n. Repugnance; resistance.

RELUCTING, ppr. Striving to resist.

RELUME, v. t. [Fr. *ralumer*; L. *re* and *lumen*, light.] To rekindle; to light again.

RELMED, pp. Rekindled; lighted again.

RELMINE, v. t. [It. *raluminare*; L. *re-lumino*; re and *lumen*, light, from *lucio*, to shine.]

1. To light anew; to rekindle.

2. To illuminate again.

RELMINED, pp. Rekindled; illuminated anew.

RELMING, ppr. Kindling or lighting anew.

RELMINING, ppr. Rekindling; enlightening anew.

RELY, v. i. [re and lie, or from the root of lie, lay.]

To rest on something, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence in; to trust in; to depend; with on. We *rely* on the promise of a man who is known to be upright; we *rely* on the veracity or fidelity of a tried friend; a prince *relies* on the affections of his subjects for support, and on the strength of his army for success in war; above all things, we *rely* on the mercy and promises of God. That which is the ground of confidence, is a certainty or full conviction that satisfies the mind and leaves it at rest, or undisturbed by doubt.

Because thou hast *relied* on the king of Syria, and not *relied* on the Lord thy God—2 Chron. xvi.

RELY'ING, ppr. Reposing on something, as the mind; confiding in; trusting in; depending.

REMADE, prcl. and pp. of *remake*.

REMAIN, v. i. [L. *remaneo*; re and *maneo*,

Gr. *μύω, μύω*; Pers. ماندن *mandan*,

and ماندن *mandan*, to remain, to

be left, to delay, to be like, to dismiss, to leave. The sense seems to be to draw out in time, or to be fixed, or to continue. See analogies in *leave*. The sense of likeness may be a drawing.]

1. To continue; to rest or abide in a place for a time indefinite. They *remained* a month in Rome. We *remain* at an inn for a night, for a week, or a longer time.

Remain a widow at thy father's house, till sheah my son be grown. Gen. xxxviii.

2. To be left after others have withdrawn; to rest or abide in the same place when others remove, or are lost, destroyed or taken away.

Noah only *remained* alive, and they that were with him in the ark. Gen. vii.

3. To be left after a part or others have past. Let our *remaining* time or years be employed in active duties.

4. To continue unchanged, or in a particular state. He *remains* stupid; he *remains* in a low state of health.

5. Not to be lost; not to escape; not to be forgotten.

All my wisdom *remained* with me. Eccles. 6. To be left, out of a greater number or quantity. Part of the debt is paid; that which *remains* will be an interest.

That which *remains* over, lay up for you to be kept till the morning. Ex. xlvii.

7. To be left as not included or comprised. There *remains* one argument which has not been considered.

That an elder brother has power over his brethren, *remains* to be proved.

8. To continue in the same state. Childless thou art, childless *remain*.

REMAIN, v. t. To await; to be left to; as, the easier conquest now *remains* thee. [This is elliptical for *remains* to thee. *Remain* is not properly a transitive verb.]

REMAINE, n. That which is left; a corpse; also, abode. [Not used.]

REMAINDER, n. Any thing left after the separation and removal of a part.

In these directions he repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no salt.

The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy.

2. Relies; remains; the corpse of a human being. [Not now used.]

3. That which is left after a part is past; as the *remainder* of the day or week; the *remainder* of the year; the *remainder* of life.

4. The sum that is left after subtraction or after any deduction.

5. In law, an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. A grants land to B for twenty years; *remainder* to D in fee. If a man by deed or will limits his books or furniture to A for life, with *remainder* to B, this *remainder* is good.

Blackstone.

A writ of *formedon in remainder*, is a writ which lies where a man gives lands to another for life or in tail, with remainder to

a third person in tail or in fee, and he who has the particular estate dies without issue heritable, and a stranger intrudes upon him in remainder and keeps him out of possession; in this case, the remainderman shall have his writ of foremedon in the remainder. *Blackstone.*

REMAINDER, *a.* Remaining; refuse; left; as the remainder biscuit; the remainder viands. *Obs.* *Shak.*

REMAINDER-MAN, *n.* In law, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined. *Blackstone.*

REMAINING, *ppr.* Continuing; resting; abiding for an indefinite time; being left after separation and removal of a part, or after loss or destruction, or after a part is passed, as of time.

REMAINS, *n. plu.* That which is left after a part is separated, taken away or destroyed; as the remains of a city or house demolished.

2. A dead body; a corpse. *Popo.*
The singular, *remains*, in the like sense, and in the sense of *abode*, is entirely obsolete. *Shak.*

REMAKE, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *remade.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.

REMAND, *v. t.* [*Fr. remander; L. re and mando.*]

To call or send back him or that which is ordered to a place; as, to *remand* an officer from a distant place; to *remand* an envoy from a foreign court.

REMANDED, *pp.* Called or sent back.

REMANDING, *ppr.* Calling or sending back.

REMANENT, *n.* [*L. remanens.*] The part remaining. [*Little used.*] It is contracted into *remnant.*

REMANENT, *a.* Remaining. [*Little used.*]

REMARK, *n.* [*Fr. remarque; re and mark.*] Notice or observation, particularly notice or observation expressed in words or writing; as the *remarks* of an advocate; the *remarks* made in conversation; the judicious or the uncautious *remarks* of a critic. A *remark* is not always expressed, for we say, a man makes his *remarks* on a preacher's sermon while he is listening to it. In this case the notice is silent, a mere act of the mind.

REMARK, *v. t.* [*Fr. remarquer.*] To observe; to note in the mind; to take notice of without expression. I *remarked* the manner of the speaker; I *remarked* his elegant expressions.

2. To express in words or writing what one thinks or sees; to express observations; as, it is necessary to repeat what has been before *remarked.*

3. To mark; to point out; to distinguish. [*Not in use.*]

The manacles *remark* him. *Milton.*
REMARKABLE, *a.* [*Fr. remarquable.*] Observable; worthy of notice.

'Tis *remarkable* that they
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Prior.*

2. Extraordinary; unusual; that deserves particular notice, or that may excite admiration or wonder; as the *remarkable* preservation of lives in shipwreck. The dark day in May, 1780, was a *remarkable* phenomenon.

REMARKABLENESS, *n.* Observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice.

REMARKABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy of notice; as, the winters of 1825, 1826 and 1828 were *remarkably* free from snow. The winter of 1827 was *remarkable* for a great quantity of snow.
2. In an extraordinary manner.

REMARKED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; expressed in words or writing.

REMARKER, *n.* An observer; one who makes remarks. *Flatts.*

REMARKING, *ppr.* Observing; taking notice of; expressing in words or writing.

REMARKED, *pp.* Married again or a second time.

REMARK'RY, *v. t.* [*re and marry.*] To marry again or a second time. *Yindal.*

REMARK'RYING, *ppr.* Marrying again or a second time.

REMASTICATE, *v. t.* [*re and masticate.*]

To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as in chewing the end.

REMASTICATED, *pp.* Chewed again or repeatedly.

REMASTICATING, *ppr.* Chewing again or over and over.

REMASTICATION, *n.* The act of masticating again or repeatedly.

REMEDIAL, *a.* [*from remedy.*] That may be remedied or cured. The evil is believed to be *remediable.*

REMEDIAL, *a.* [*L. remedialis.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil.

The *remedial* part of law is so necessary a component of the declaratory and directory, that laws without it must be very vague and imperfect. Statutes are declaratory or *remedial.* *Blackstone.*

REMEDIALTE, in the sense of *remedial*, is not in use.

REMEDIED, *pp.* [*from remedy.*] Cured; healed; repaired.

REMEDIES, *n.* [*In modern books, the accent is placed on the first syllable, which would be well if there were no derivatives; but remedilessly, remedilessness, require the accent on the second syllable.*]

1. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate; as a *remediless* disease.

2. Irreparable; as, a loss or damage is *remediless.*

3. Not admitting change or reversal; as a *remediless* doom. *Milton.*

4. Not admitting recovery; as a *remediless* redemption. *South.*

REMEDILESSLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy. *Clarendon.*

REMEDILESSNESS, *n.* Incurableness.

REMEDY, *n.* [*L. remedium; re and medeor,* to heal; *Fr. remède.*]

1. That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; with *for*; as a *remedy* for the gout.

2. That which counteracts an evil of any kind; with *for*, to or *against*; usually with *for.* Civil government is the *remedy* for the evils of natural liberty. What *remedy* is provided for extravagance in dress? The man who shall invent an ef-

fectual *remedy* for intemperance, will deserve every thing from his fellow men.

3. That which cures uneasiness.
Our griefs how swift, our *remedies* how slow. *Prior.*

4. That which repairs loss or disaster; reparation.
In the death of a man there is no *remedy.* *Wisdom.*

REMEDY, *v. t.* [*Fr. remedier.*] To cure; to heal; as, to *remedy* a disease.

2. To cure; to remove, as an evil; as, to *remedy* grief; to *remedy* the evils of a war.

3. To repair; to remove mischief; in a very general sense.

REMEDYSING, *ppr.* Curing; healing; removing; restoring from a bad to a good state.

REMELT', *v. t.* [*re and melt.*] To melt a second time.

REMELTED, *pp.* Melted again.

REMELTING, *ppr.* Melting again.

REMEMBER, *v. t.* [*Norm. remembre; Low L. rememoror; re and memoror.* See *Memoror.*]

1. To have in the mind an idea which had been in the mind before, and which recurs to the mind without effort.
We are said to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it arises in the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea before. *Watts.*

2. When we use effort to recall an idea, we are said to *recollect* it. This distinction is not always observed. Hence *remember* is often used as synonymous with *recollected*, that is, to call to mind. We say, we cannot *remember* a fact, when we mean, we cannot *recollect* it.

Remember the days of old. Deut. xxxii.

3. To bear or keep in mind; to attend to.
Remember what I warn thee; shun to hast. *Milton.*

4. To preserve the memory of; to preserve from being forgotten.

Let them have their wages duly paid,
And something over to *remember* me. *Shak.*

5. To mention. [*Not in use.*] *Jyliff.*

6. To put in mind; to remind; as, to *remember* one of his duty. [*Not in use.*]

7. To think of and consider; to meditate. *Clarendon.*

8. To bear in mind with esteem; or to reward. Eccles. ix.

9. To bear in mind with praise or admiration; to celebrate. 1 Chron. xvi.

10. To bear in mind with favor, care, and regard for the safety or deliverance of any one. Ps. lxxv. Gen. viii. Gen. xix.

11. To bear in mind with intent to reward or punish. 3 John 10. Jer. xxxi.

12. To bear in mind with confidence; to trust in. Ps. xx.

13. To bear in mind with the purpose of assisting or relieving. Gal. ii.

14. To bear in mind with reverence; to obey.

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Eccles. xii.

15. To bear in mind with regard; to keep as sacred; to observe.

Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Ex. xx.

Remember mercy, is to exercise it. Hab. iii.

REMEMBERED, *pp.* Kept in mind; recollected.

REMEMBERER, *n.* One that remembers.

REMEMBERING, *ppr.* Having in mind.

REMEMBRANCE, *n.* [Fr.] The retaining or having in mind an idea which had been present before, or an idea which had been previously received from an object now present, and which recurs to the mind afterwards without the presence of its object. Technically, *remembrance* differs from *reminiscence* and *recollection*, as the former implies that an idea occurs to the mind spontaneously, or without much mental exertion. The latter imply the power or the act of recalling ideas which do not spontaneously recur to the mind.

The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance. Ps. cxli.

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory. Locke.

2. Transmission of a fact from one to another.

Titan
Among the heav'n's th' immortal fact display'd,
Lest the remembrance of his grief should fail.

3. Account preserved; something to assist the memory.

Those proceedings and remembrances are in the Tower. Hale.

4. Memorial.

But remembrance of so brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honors I decreed.

5. A token by which one is kept in the memory.

Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake. Shak.

6. Notice of something absent.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo. Shak.

7. Power of remembering; limit of time within which a fact can be remembered; as when we say, an event took place before our remembrance, or since our remembrance.

8. Honorable memory. [Not in use.]

9. Admonition.

10. Memorandum; a note to help the memory.

REMEMBRANCER, *n.* One that reminds, or revives the remembrance of any thing.

God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is there a remembrancer call our actions to mind. Taylor.

2. An officer in the exchequer of England, whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder. The officers bearing this name were formerly called clerks of the remembrance. Encyc.

REMEMORATE, *v. t.* [L. *rememoratus*, *rememoror*.]

To remember; to revive in the memory. [Not in use.]

REMEMORATION, *n.* Remembrance. [Not in use.]

REMERCIER, *v. t.* [Fr. *remercier*.] To thank. [Not in use.]

REMERCY, *v. t.* [Fr. *remercier*.] To thank. [Not in use.]

REMIGRATE, *v. i.* [L. *remigrare*; *re* and *migrare*, to migrate.]

Vol. II.

To remove back again to a former place or state; to return. [See *Migrate*.] Boyle.

REMIGRATION, *n.* Removal back again; a migration to a former place. Hale.

REMIN, *v. t.* [re and *mind*.] To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of; as, to remind a person of his promise.

2. To bring to notice or consideration. The infirmities of old age remind us of our weakness.

REMINDED, *pp.* Put in mind.

REMINDING, *ppr.* Putting in mind; calling attention to.

REMINISCENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *reminiscens*, *reminiscor*, Gr. *μνησκειν*. See *Memory*.]

1. That faculty of the mind by which ideas formerly received into it, but forgotten, are recalled or revived in the memory. Encyc.

2. Recollection; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the memory. Hale.

REMINISCENTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection. Brown.

REMISS, *v. t.* as *z.* [Fr. *remise*, from *remettre*; L. *remissus*, *remitto*; *re* and *mitto*, to send.]

To give or grant back; to release a claim; to resign or surrender by deed. A B hath remised, released, and forever relinquished to C C, all his right to the manor of Dale. Blackstone.

REMISS, *v. t.* as *z.* [Fr. *remis*, from *remettre*; L. *remissus*, *remitto*; *re* and *mitto*, to send.]

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business, duty or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry.

REMIT, *v. t.* [L. *remitto*, to send back; *re* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *remettre*; It. *rimettere*; Sp. *remittir*.]

1. To relax, as intusity; to make less intense or violent.

So willingly doth God remit his ire. Milton.

2. To forgive; to surrender the right of punishing a crime; as, to remit punishment. Dryden.

3. To pardon, as a fault or crime.

Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted to them. John xx.

4. To give up; to resign.

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be remitted to their prince. Hayward.

5. To refer; as a clause that remitted all to the bishop's discretion. Bacon.

6. To send back.

The prisoner was remitted to the guard. Dryden.

7. To transmit money, bills or other thing in payment for goods received. American merchants remit money, bills of exchange or some species of stock, in payment for British goods.

8. To restore.

In this case, the law remits him to his ancient and more certain right. Blackstone.

REMIT, *v. i.* To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions remit, the vehemence of our speech remits too. Broome.

To be weary, cold or heat remits.

2. To abate in violence for a time, without remission; as, a fever remits at a certain hour every day.

REMITMENT, *n.* The act of remitting to custody.

2. Forgiveness; pardon. Milton.

REMITTAL, *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender; as the remittal of the first fruits. Siefl.

REMITTANCE, *n.* In commerce, the act of transmitting money, bills or the like, to a distant place, in return or payment for goods purchased.

2. The sum or thing remitted in payment.

REMITTED, *pp.* Relaxed; forgiven; pardoned; sent back; referred; given up; transmitted in payment.

REMITTER, *n.* One who remits, or makes remittance for payment.

2. In law, the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession and hath afterwards the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by virtue of which he enters. Blackstone.

3. One that pardons.

REMNANT, *n.* [contracted from *remanent*. See *Remain*.]

1. Residue; that which is left after the separation, removal or destruction of a part.

The remnant that are left of the captivity. Neh. i.

2. That which remains after a part is done, performed, told or passed.

The remnant of my tale is of a length To tire your patience. Dryden.

Where I may think the remnant of my thoughts. Shak.

REMNANT, *a.* Remaining; yet left.

And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of a humble wife. [*Little used.*]

REMOEDEL, *v. t.* [*re* and *model*.] To model or fashion anew.

REMODELED, *pp.* Modeled anew.

REMODELING, *ppr.* Modeling again.

REMOLD, *v. t.* [*re* and *modd.*] To mold or shape anew.

REMOLDED, *pp.* Molded again.

REMODELING, *ppr.* Molding anew. *J. Barlow.*

REMOLTED, *a.* or *pp.* [*re* and *molt*, from *melt*.] Melted again. *Bacon.*

REMONSTRANCE, *n.* [*Fr.* *remonstrance*. See *Remonstrance*.]

1. Show; discovery. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. Expostulation; strong representation of reasons against a measure, either public or private, and when addressed to a public body, a prince or magistrate, it may be accompanied with a petition or supplication for the removal or prevention of some evil or inconvenience. A party aggrieved presents a *remonstrance* to the legislature.

3. Pressing suggestions in opposition to a measure or act; as the *remonstrances* of conscience or of justice. *Rogers.*

4. Expostulatory counsel or advice; reproof. *Encyc.*

REMONSTRANT, *a.* Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act.

REMONSTRANTS, *n.* One who remonstrates. The appellation of *remonstrants* is given to the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort, in 1618. *Encyc.*

REMONSTRATE, *v. i.* [*L.* *remonstrare*; *re* and *monstro*, to show; *Fr.* *remonstrer*. See *Monstrer*.]

1. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure or any course of proceedings; to expostulate. Men *remistrate* by verbal argument, or by a written exposition of reasons.

2. To suggest urgent reasons in opposition to a measure. Conscience *remonstrates* against a profligate life.

REMONSTRATE, *v. t.* To show by a strong representation of reasons.

REMONSTRATING, *ppr.* Urging strong reasons against a measure.

REMONSTRATION, *n.* The act of remonstrating. [*Little used.*]

REMONSTRATOR, *n.* One who remonstrates.

REMORA, *n.* [*L.* from *re* and *moror*, to delay.]

1. Delay; obstacle; hinderance. [*Not in use.*]

2. The sucking fish, a species of *Leheis*, which is said to attach itself to the bottom or side of a ship and retard its motion.

REMORATE, *v. t.* [*L.* *remorare*.] To hinder; to delay. [*Not in use.*]

REMORD, *v. t.* [*L.* *remordere*; *re* and *mordeo*, to gnaw.]

To rebuke; to excite to remorse. [*Not in use.*]

REMORD, *v. i.* To feel remorse. [*Not in use.*]

REMORDENCY, *n.* Compunction; remorse. *Killingbeck.*

REMORSE, *n.* *remors'*. [*L.* *remorsus*, from *remordeo*.]

1. The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed. *Clarendon.*

2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion. *Curse on th' unpard'ning peace, whom tears*

can draw *Dryden.*
[*This sense is nearly or quite obsolete.*]

REMORS'ED, *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction. [*Not used.*]

REMORSEFUL, *a.* *remors'ful*. Full of remorse. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly. [*Not in use.*]

3. Pitiable. [*Not in use.*]

REMORSELESS, *a.* *remors'less*. Uppitying; cruel; insensible to distress; as the *remorseless* doer. *Millon.*

REMORSELESSLY, *adv.* *remors'lessly*. Without remorse. *South.*

REMORSELESSNESS, *n.* *remors'lessness*. Savage cruelty; insensibility to distress. *Beaumont.*

REMOTE, *a.* [*L.* *remotus*, *removeo*; *re* and *moveo*, to move.]

1. Distant in place; not near; as a *remote* country; a *remote* people.

Give me a life *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*

2. Distant in time, past or future: as a *remote* antiquity. Every man is apt to think the time of his dissolution to be *remote*.

3. Distant; not immediate.

It is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

4. Distant; primary; not proximate; as the *remote* causes of a disease.

5. Alton; foreign; not agreeing with; as a proposition *remote* from reason. *Locke.*

6. Abstracted; as the mind placed by thought amongst or *remote* from all bodies. *Locke.*

7. Distant in consanguinity or affinity; as a *remote* kinsman.

8. Slight; inconsiderable; as a *remote* analogy between cases; a *remote* resemblance in form or color.

REMOTELY, *adv.* At a distance in space or time; not nearly.

2. At a distance in consanguinity or affinity.

3. Slightly; in a small degree; as, to be *remotely* affected by an event.

REMOTENESS, *n.* State of being distant in space or time; distance; as the *remoteness* of a kingdom or of a star; the *remoteness* of the deluge from our age; the *remoteness* of a future event, of an evil or of success.

2. Distance in consanguinity or affinity.

3. Distance in operation or efficiency; as the *remoteness* of causes.

4. Slowness; smallness; as *remoteness* of resemblance.

REMOVAL, *n.* The act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance. [*Little used.*]

REMOUNT, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *remonter*; *re* and *monter*.] To mount again; as, to *remount* a horse.

REMOUNT, *v. i.* To mount again; to reascend. *Hoodbeard.*

REMOVABILITY, *n.* The capacity of being removable from an office or station; capacity of being displaced.

REMOVABLE, *a.* [*from remove*.] That may be removed from an office or station.

This curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Hayfield.*

2. That may be removed from one place to another.

REMOVAL, *n.* The act of moving from one place to another for residence; as the *removal* of a family.

2. The act of displacing from an office or post.

3. The act of curing or putting away; as the *removal* of a disease.

4. The state of being removed; change of place. *Locke.*

5. The act of putting an end to; as the *removal* of a grievance.

REMOVABLE, *v. t.* [*L.* *removere*; *re* and *moveo*, to move; *Fr.* *remuer*; *It.* *rimuovere*; *Sp.* *remover*.]

1. To cause to change place; to put from its place in any manner; as, to *remove* a building.

Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbor's landmark. *Deut. xix.*

2. To displace from an office.

3. To take or put away in any manner; to cause to leave a person or thing; to banish or destroy; as, to *remove* a disease or complaint.

Remove sorrow from thine heart. *Eccles. xi.*

4. To carry from one court to another; as, to *remove* a cause or suit by appeal.

5. To take from the present state of being; as, to *remove* one by death.

REMOVE, *v. i.* To change place in any manner.

2. To go from one place to another. *Prior.*

3. To change the place of residence; as, to *remove* from New York to Philadelphia.

[*Note.* The verb *remove*, in most of its applications, is synonymous with *move*, but not in all. Thus we do not apply *remove* to a mere change of posture, without a change of place or the seat of a thing. A man *moves* his head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but he does not *remove* it. *Remove* usually or always denotes a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a regular continued course or motion. We never say, the wind or water or a ship *removes* at a certain rate by the hour; but we say, a ship *is removed* from one place to a harbor to another. *Move* is a generic term, including the sense of *remove*, which is more generally applied to a change from one station or permanent position, stand or seat, to another station.]

REMOVE, *n.* Change of place. *Chapman.*

2. Translation of one to the place of another. *Shak.*

3. State of being removed. *Larke.*

4. Act of moving a man in chess or other game.

5. Departure; a going away. *Waller.*

6. The act of changing place; removal. *Bacon.*

7. A step in any scale of gradation. A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator. *Madison.*

8. Any indefinite distance; as a small or great *remove*. *Rogers.*

9. The act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet. *Swift.*

10. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains. *Johnson.*

1. Susceptibility of being removed. [*Not in use.*] *Glenville.*
REMOVED, *pp.* Changed in place; carried to a distance; displaced from office; placed far off.
2. *a.* Remote; separate from others. *Shak.*
- REMOVEDNESS**, *n.* State of being removed; remoteness. *Shak.*
- REMOVER**, *n.* One that removes; as a remover of landmarks. *Bacon.*
- REMOVING**, *pp.* Changing place; carrying or going from one place to another; displacing; banishing.
- REMUNERABILITY**, *n.* The capacity of being rewarded.
- REMUNERABLE**, *a.* [from *remunerate.*] That may be rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.
- REMUNERATE**, *v. t.* [*L. remunerare; re and munero, from munus, a gift.*] To reward; to recompense; to requite; in a good sense; to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense or other sacrifice; as, to remunerate the troops of an army for their services and sufferings; to remunerate men for labor. The pious sufferer in this life will be remunerated in the life to come.
- REMUNERATED**, *pp.* Rewarded; compensated.
- REMUNERATING**, *pp.* Rewarding; recompensing.
- REMUNERATION**, *n.* Reward; recompense; the act of paying an equivalent for services, loss or sacrifices. *Shak.*
2. The equivalent given for services, loss or sufferings.
- REMUNERATIVE**, *a.* Exercised in rewarding; that bestows rewards; as remunerative justice. *Bayle.*
- REMUNERATORY**, *a.* Affording recompense; rewarding. *Johnson.*
- REMURMUR**, *v. l.* [*L. remurmuro; re and murmur.*] To utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds. *Dryden.*
- The trembling trees in every plain and wood, Her fate remurmur to the silver flood.
- Pope.*
- REMURMUR**, *v. i.* To murmur back; to return or echo in low rumbling sounds. The realms of Mars remurmur'd all around. *Dryden.*
- REMURMURED**, *pp.* Uttered back in murmurs.
- REMURMURING**, *pp.* Uttering back in low sounds.
- RENAL**, *a.* [*L. renalis, from rens, the kidneys.*] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins; as the renal arteries.
- RENARD**, *n.* [*Fr. G. renaeke.*] A fox; a name used in fables, but not in common discourse. *Dryden.*
- RENASCENCY**, *n.* The state of springing or being produced again. *Brown.*
- RENASCENT**, *a.* [*L. renascens, renascor; re and nascor, to be born.*] Springing or rising into being again; reproducing.
- RENASCIBLE**, *a.* That may be reproduced; that may spring again into being.

- RENAVIGATE**, *v. t.* [*re and navigate.*] To navigate again; as, to renavigate the Pacific ocean.
- RENAVIGATED**, *pp.* Navigated again; sailed over anew.
- RENAVIGATING**, *pp.* Navigating again.
- RENCOUNTER**, *n.* [*Fr. rencontre; re and contre; en and contre, against.*] Literally, a meeting of two bodies. Hence,
 1. A meeting in opposition or contest. The jostling chiefs in rude rencounter join. *Glenville.*
2. A casual combat; a sudden contest or fight without premeditation; as between individuals or small parties.
3. A casual action; an engagement between armies or fleets. The confederates should—outnumber the enemy in all rencounters and engagements. *Addison.*
4. Any combat, action or engagement.
- RENCOUNTER**, *v. t.* To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility. [This use is found in some recent publications, but is not common.]
2. To attack hand to hand. *Spenser.*
- RENCOUNTER**, *v. i.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
2. To clash; to come in collision.
3. To skirmish with another. *Johnson.*
- REND**, *v. l. pret. and pp. rend.* [*Sax. rendan, hrendan; Fr. rompre, rompre; W. rhenn; Arn. rance, to divide, and crana, to abridge, whence Eng. cranny, L. crana. Qu. L. cerno, Gr. xpiwo. Class Ru. No. 4. 8. 13. 16.*]
1. To separate any substance into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; as, powder rends a rock in blasting; lightning rends an oak. An eagle from its old foundation rent. *Dryden.*
- I rend my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pope.*
- Neither rend your clothes, lest ye die. *Lev. x.*
2. To separate or part with violence. I will surely rend the kingdom from thee. 1 Kings xi.
- To rend the heart, in Scripture, to have bitter sorrow for sin. Joel ii.
- To rend the heavens, to appear in majesty. Is. lxiv.
- Rend differs somewhat from lacerate. We never say, to lacerate a rock or a kingdom, when we mean to express splitting or division. Lacerate is properly applicable to the tearing off of small pieces of a thing, as to lacerate the body with a whip or scourge; or to the tearing of the flesh or other thing without entire separation.
- RENDER**, *n.* [from *rend.*] One that tears by violence.
- RENDER**, *v. l.* [*Fr. rendre; It. rendere; Sp. rendir; Port. render.* This is probably the *l. reddo, with n. casually inserted.*]
1. To return; to pay back. See that none render evil for evil to any man. 1 Thess. v.
2. To indict, as a retribution. I will render vengeance to my enemies, Deut. xxxii.
3. To give on demand; to give; to assign. The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can render a reason. Prov. xvi.

4. To make or cause to be, by some influence upon a thing, or by some change; as, to render a person more safe or more unsafe; to render him solicitous or cautious; to render a fortress more secure or impregnable; to render a ferocious animal more mild and tractable.
5. To translate, as from one language into another; as, to render Latin into English. We say, to render a word, a sentence, a book, or an author into a different language. *Locke.*
6. To surrender; to yield or give up the command or possession of; as, to render one's self to his enemies. *K. Charles. Clarendon.* [Less used than *surrender.*]
7. To afford; to give for use or benefit. Washington rendered great service to his country.
8. To represent; to exhibit. He did render him the most unnatural That liv'd amongst men. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
- To render back, to return; to restore.
- RENDER**, *n.* A surrender; a giving up. *Shak.*
2. A return; a payment of rent. In those early times, the king's household was supported by specific renders of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the domains. *Buckstons. Shak.*
3. An account given.
- RENDERABLE**, *a.* That may be rendered. *Sherwood.*
- RENDERED**, *pp.* Returned; paid back; given; assigned; made; translated; surrendered; afforded.
- RENDERING**, *pp.* Returning; giving back; assigning; making; translating; surrendering; affording.
- RENDERING**, *n.* Version; translation. *Louth.*
- RENDEZVOUS**, *n.* [*Fr. rendez vous, render yourselves, repair to a place.* This word is anglicized, and may well be pronounced as an English word.]
1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; or the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.
2. A place of meeting, or a sign that draws men together. [Rarely used.] *Bacon.*
3. An assembly; a meeting. [Rarely used.]
- RENDEZVOUS**, *v. t.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops. The place where the Gauls and Briti had rendezvous. *Alfred's Orosius, Trans. B. Trumbull. Hook. Rom. Hist.*
- RENDEZVOUS**, *v. l.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place. *Echard.*
- RENDEZVOUSING**, *pp.* Assembling at a particular place.
- RENDIBLE**, *a.* That may be yielded or surrendered.
2. That may be translated. [*Little used in either sense.*] *Howell.*
- RENDSITION**, *n.* [from *render.*] The act of yielding possession; surrender. *Fairfax. South.*
2. Translation.
- RENEGAD**, } *n.* [*Sp. Port. renegado, from RENEGADO.*] } *renegar, to deny; L. re and nego, to deny; It. rinnego; Fr. renegat; primarily an opostate.*
1. An apostate from the faith. *Addison.*

2. One who deserts to an enemy; a deserter. *Arbathnot.*

3. A vagabond. [*This is the sense in which this word is mostly used in popular language.*]

REN'GE, *v. t.* [L. *renego.*] To deny; to disown. *Obs. Shak.*

REN'GE, *v. i.* To deny. *Obs. Shak.*

RENERVE, *v. t.* *renerv.* [re and nerve.] To nerve again; to give new vigor to.

J. Barlow.

RENERVED, *pp.* Nerved anew.

RENERVING, *ppr.* Giving new vigor to.

RENEW, *v. t.* [L. *renovo; re and novo, or re and novo.*]

1. To renovate; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or depravation; to rebuild; to repair.

Asa renewed the altar of the Lord. 2 Chron. xv.

2. To re-establish; to confirm.

Let us go to Gilgal and renew the kingdom there. 1 Sam. xi.

3. To make again; as, to renew a treaty or covenant.

4. To repeat; as, to renew expressions of friendship; to renew a promise; to renew an attempt.

5. To revive; as, to renew the glories of an ancestor or of a former age. *Shak.*

6. To begin again.

The last great age renews its finish'd course. *Dryden.*

7. To make new; to make fresh or vigorous; as, to renew youth; to renew strength; to renew the face of the earth. Ps. ciii. Is. xl. Ps. civ.

8. In *theology*, to make new; to renovate; to transform; to change from natural enmity to the love of God and his law; to implant holy affections in the heart; to regenerate.

Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind. Rom. xii. Eph. iv.

RENEWABLE, *a.* That may be renewed; as a lease renewable at pleasure. *Scotl.*

RENEWAL, *n.* The act of renewing; the act of forming anew; as the renewal of a treaty.

2. Renovation; regeneration.

3. Revival; restoration to a former or to a good state.

RENEWED, *pp.* Made new again; repaired; re-established; repeated; revived; renovated; regenerated.

RENEWEDNESS, *n.* State of being renewed. *Hammood.*

RENEWER, *n.* One who renews. *Sherwood.*

RENEWING, *ppr.* Making new again; repairing; re-establishing; repeating; reviving; renovating.

2. *a.* Tending or adapted to renovate.

RENEWING, *n.* The act of making new; renewal.

RENIFORM, *a.* [L. *renes*, the kidneys, and *forma*.]

Having the form or shape of the kidneys. *Kirwan.*

RENITENCE, } *n.* [L. *renitens*, renitor, to resist; re and nitior, to struggle or strive.]

1. The resistance of a body to pressure; the effort of matter to resume the place or form from which it has been driven by the

impulse of other matter; the effect of elasticity. *Quincy.*

2. Moral resistance; reluctance.

We find a *renitency* in ourselves to ascribe life and irritability to the cold and motionless fibers of plants. *Darwin.*

RENITENT, *a.* Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. *Ray.*

RENNET, *n.* [G. *rinnen*, to run, to curdle; D. *rinnen*, *runnen*, to curdle or coagulate; Sax. *gerunnen*, coagulated.]

The concentered milk found in the stomach of a sucking quadruped, particularly of the calf. It is also written *rennet*, and this is the preferable orthography. *Eucye.*

RENNET, } *n.* A kind of apple.

RENNETING, } *n.* *Mortimer.*

RENOUCE, *v. t.* *renouens'*. [Fr. *renocer*; L. *renuncio*; re and *nuncio*, to declare, from the root of *nomen*, name.]

1. To disown; to disclaim; to reject; as a title or claim; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to; as, to renounce a title to land or a claim to reparation; to renounce all pretensions to applause.

2. To deny; to cast off; to reject; to disclaim; as an obligation or duty; as, to renounce allegiance.

3. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to forsake; as, to renounce the world and all its cares. *Shak.*

We have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty. 2 Cor. iv.

RENOUCE, *v. i.* *renouens'*. To declare a renunciation.

He of my sons who fails to make it good, By one rebellious act renouces to my blood. *Dryden.*

2. In cards, not to follow suit, when the person has a card of the same sort.

RENOUCE, *n.* *renouens'*. The declining to follow suit, when it can be done.

RENOUCED, *pp.* Disowned; denied; rejected; disclaimed.

RENOUCEMENT, *n.* *renouens'ment.* The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation. *Shak.*

RENOUCER, *n.* One who disowns or disclaims; rejecting.

RENOUCING, *ppr.* Disowning; disclaiming; rejecting.

RENOUCING, *n.* The act of disowning, disclaiming, denying or rejecting.

RENOUATE, *v. t.* [L. *renovo; re and novo*, to make new; *notus*, new.]

To renew; to restore to the first state, or to a good state, after decay, destruction or depravation. It is synonymous with *renew*, except in its fourth definition, supra.

RENOVATED, *pp.* Renewed; made new, fresh or vigorous.

RENOVATING, *ppr.* Renewing.

RENOVATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *renovatio*.]

1. The act of renewing; a making new after decay, destruction or depravation; renewal; as the renovation of the heart by grace.

There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual renovation of the world. *Hambler.*

2. A state of being renewed. *Bacon.*

RENOWN, *n.* [Fr. *renomme*; re and *nommer*, to name.]

Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived

from the extensive praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

RENOWN, *v. t.* To make famous. *Gen. vi. Num. xvi.*

Soft elocution does thy style renouen. *Dryden.*

A bard whom piler'd pastors renouen. *Pope.*

[*This verb is nearly or quite obsolete.*]

RENOUWED, *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities or for grandeur; eminent; as *renouwed* men; a *renouwed* king; a *renouwed* city. *Milton.*

RENOUW EDLY, *adv.* With fame or celebrity.

RENOUWLESS, *a.* Without renown; inglorious.

RENT, *pp.* of *rend*. Torn asunder; split or burst by violence; torn.

RENT, *n.* [from *rend*.] A fissure; a break or breach made by force; as a rent made in the earth, in a rock or in a garment.

2. A schism; a separation; as a rent in the church. *White.*

RENT, *v. t.* To tear. [See *Rend*.]

RENT, *v. i.* To rant. [Not in use.] *Hudibras.*

RENT, *n.* [Fr. *rente*, from *rendre*; It. *rendita*; Sp. *renta*; D. *Dan. G. rente*; Sw. *renta*.]

A sum of money, or a certain amount of other valuable thing, issuing yearly from lands or tenements; a compensation or return, in the nature of an acknowledgment, for the possession of a corporeal inheritance.

RENTS, at common law, are of three kinds; *rent-service*, *rent-charge*, and *rent-seck*.

Rent-service is when some corporeal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; *rent-charge* is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion served in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear; *rent-seck*, dry rent, is rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress. There are also rents of *assize*, certain established rents of freeholders and copy-holders of manors, which cannot be varied; called also *quit-rents*. These when payable in silver, are called *white rents*, in contradistinction to rents reserved in work or the base metals, called *black rents*, or *black mout*. *Rack-rent* is a rent of the full value of the tenement, or near it. *A fee farm rent* is a rent-charge issuing out of an estate in fee, of at least one fourth of the value of the lands at the time of its reservation. *Blackstone.*

RENT, *v. t.* To lease; to grant the possession and enjoyment of lands or tenements for a consideration in the nature of rent. The owner of an estate or house rents it to a tenant for a term of years.

2. To take and hold by lease the possession of land or a tenement, for a consideration in the nature of rent. The tenant rents his estate for a year.

RENT, *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent; as, an estate or a tenement rents for five hundred dollars a year.

RENTABLE, *a.* That may be rented.

RENTAGE, *n.* Rent. [Not used.]

RENTAL, *n.* A schedule or account of rents.

RENT'ED, *pp.* Leased on rent.

RENT'ER, *n.* One who leases an estate; more generally, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent.

RENT'ER, *v. t.* [*Fr. rentraire; L. retraho, retrahere; re and traho, to draw.*]

- To fine-draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.
- In *tapestry*, to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and on this to restore the original pattern or design. *Encyc.*

3. To sew up originally, as a rent.

RENT'ERED, *pp.* Fine-drawn; sewed artfully together.

RENT'ERING, *n.* A fine-drawer.

RENT'ERER, *pp.* Fine-drawing; sewing artfully together.

RENT'ING, *pp.* Leasing on rent; taking on rent.

RENT-ROLL, *n.* [*rent and roll.*] A rental; a list or account of rents or income.

RENUNCIATION, *n.* [*L. renunciatio.*] The act of renouncing; a disowning; rejection. [*See Renounce.*] *Taylor.*

REVERSE, *v. t.* *renverser*. [*Fr. renverser.*] To reverse. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

REVERSE, *a. renverser*. In *heraldry*, inverted; set with the head downward or contrary to the natural posture. *Encyc.*

REVERSEMENT, *n.* *renverserment*. The act of reversing. [*Not in use.*] *Stukely.*

REOBTAIN, *v. t.* [*re and obtain.*] To obtain again.

REOBTAINABLE, *a.* That may be obtained again. *Sherwood.*

REOBTAINED, *pp.* Obtained again.

REOBTAINING, *pp.* Obtaining again.

REORDAIN, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. To oppose again.

REORDAIN, *v. t.* [*re and ordain; Fr. re-ordonner.*]

To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective.

REORDAINED, *pp.* Ordained again.

REORDAINING, *pp.* Ordaining again.

REORDINATION, *n.* A second ordination. *Atterbury.*

REORGANIZATION, *n.* The act of organizing anew; as repeated reorganization of the troops. *Marshall.*

REORGANIZE, *v. t.* [*re and organize.*] To organize anew; to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system; as, to reorganize a society or an army.

REORGANIZED, *pp.* Organized anew.

REORGANIZING, *pp.* Organizing anew.

REPA'CIED, *pp.* Pacified or appeased again.

REPA'CIFY, *v. t.* [*re and pacify.*] To pacify again.

REPA'CIFYING, *pp.* Pacifying again.

REPA'CK, *v. t.* [*re and pack.*] To pack a second time; as, to repack beef or pork.

REPA'CKED, *pp.* Packed again.

REPA'CKER, *n.* One that repacks.

REPA'CKING, *pp.* Packing anew.

REPA'ID, *pp.* of *repay*. Paid back.

REPA'IR, *v. t.* [*Fr. repaier; L. reparo; re and paro, to prepare.* See *Paré.*]

- To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation or partial de-

struction; as, to repair a house, a wall or a ship; to repair roads and bridges. Temperance and diet may repair a broken or enfeebled constitution. Food repairs the daily waste of the body.

- To rebuild a part decayed or destroyed; to fill up; as, to repair a breach.
- To make amends, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for; as, to repair a loss or damage.

REPAIR, *n.* Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation; as, materials are collected for the repair of a church or a city.

REPA'IR, *v. i.* [*Fr. repaier.*] To go to; to betake one's self; to resort; as, to repair to a sanctuary for safety.

Go, mount the winds and to the shades repair. *Popé.*

REPA'IR, *n.* The act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting; abode. *Dryden.*

REPAIRABLE, *a.* That may be repaired; repairable.

REPA'URED, *pp.* Restored to a good or sound state; rebuilt; made good.

REPA'IRER, *n.* One who repairs, restores or makes amends; as the *repaier* of decay. *Dryden.*

REPA'IRING, *pp.* Restoring to a sound state; rebuilding; making amends for loss or injury.

REPA'IR, *a.* [*L. reparatus.*] In *botany*, a repair leaf is one, the rim of which is terminated by angles having sinuses between them, inscribed in the segment of a circle; or which has a bending or waved margin, without any angles; or which is bordered with numerous minute angles and small segments of circles alternately. *Martyn, Lee, Smith.*

REPA'ROUS, *a.* [*supra.*] Bent upwards; convexly crooked. *Brown.*

REPA'RABLE, *a.* [*Fr. from L. reparabilis.* See *Repair.*]

- That may be repaired or restored to a sound or good state; as, a house or wall is *repaurable*.
- That may be retrieved or made good; as, the loss is *repaurable*.
- That may be supplied by an equivalent, as a *repaurable* injury.

REPA'RABLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of restoration to a good state, or of amends, supply or indemnification.

REPA'RATION, *n.* The act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state; as the *reparation* of a bridge or of a highway.

Supply of what is wasted; as the *reparation* of decaying health or strength after disease or exhaustion.

- Amends; indemnification for loss or damage. A loss may be too great for *reparation*.
- Amends; satisfaction for injury.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

REPA'RATIVE, *a.* That repairs; restoring to a sound or good state; that amends defect or makes good. *Taylor.*

REPA'RATIVE, *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends. *Wolton. Kettlewell.*

REPART'EE, *n.* [*Fr. repartie, from repartir, to divide, to share, to reply; re and partir, to divide.*]

A smart, ready and witty reply.

Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the youngster's *repartee*. *Prior.*

REPART'EE, *v. i.* To make smart and witty replies. *Prior.*

REP'ASS, *v. t.* [*Fr. repasser; It. ripassare; re and pass.*]

To pass again; to pass or travel back; as, to repass a bridge or a river; to repass the sea. *Popé.*

REP'ASS, *v. i.* To pass or go back; to move back; as troops passing and *repassing* before our eyes.

REP'ASSED, *pp.* Passed or traveled back.

REP'ASSING, *pp.* Passing back.

REP'AST, *n.* [*Fr. repas, from repaite; L. re and pasco, to feed.*]

- The act of taking food; or the food taken; a meal.

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn. *Milton.*

A *repast* without luxury. *Johnson.*

- Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast*. *Shak.*

REP'AST, *v. t.* To feed; to feast. *Shak.*

REP'ASTURE, *n.* Food; entertainment. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

REP'AY, *v. t.* [*Fr. repayer; re and pay.*]

- To pay back; to refund; as, to repay money borrowed or advanced.
- To make return or requital; in a good or bad sense; as, to repay kindness; to repay an injury.

Benefit which cannot be repaid—are not commonly found to increase affection. *Rambler.*

- To recompense, as for a loss. *Milton.*
- To compensate; as false honor repaid in contempt. *Bacon.*

REP'AYABLE, *a.* That is to be repaid or refunded; as money lent, *repayable* at the end of sixty days.

REP'AYING, *pp.* Paying back; compensating; repaying.

REP'AYMENT, *n.* The act of paying back; reimbursement.

- The money or other thing repaid.

REPEAL, *v. t.* [*Fr. rappier, to recall; re and appeler, l. appello; ad and pello.*]

- To recall. [*Obsolete as it respects persons.*] *Shak.*
- To recall, as a deed, will, law or statute; to revoke; to abrogate by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted; as, the legislature may *repeal* at one session, a law enacted at a preceding one.

REPEAL, *n.* Recall from exile. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

- Revocation; abrogation; as the *repeal* of a statute.

REPEALABILITY, *n.* The quality of being repealable.

REPEALABLE, *a.* Capable of being repealed; revocable by the same power that enacted. It is held as a sound principle, that charters or grants which vest rights in individuals or corporations, are not *repealable* without the consent of the grantees, unless a clause reserving the right is inserted in the act.

REPEALED, *pp.* Revoked; abrogated.

REPEALER, *n.* One that repeats.

REPEALING, *ppr.* Revoking; abrogating.

REPEAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *repetir*; *It. ripetere*; Sp. *repetir*; L. *repeto*; *re* and *peto*, to make at or drive towards. This verb ought to be written *repte*, in analogy with *complete*, and with *repetition*.]

1. To do, make, attempt or utter again; to iterate; as, to repeat an action; to repeat an attempt or exertion; to repeat a word or discourse; to repeat a song; to repeat an argument.

2. To try again.

The danger will repeat.

Dryden.

3. To recite; to rehearse.

He repeated some lines of Virgil. *Waller.*
To repeat signals, in the navy, is to make the same signal which the admiral or commander has made, or to make a signal again.

Mar. Dict.

REPEAT, *n.* In music, a mark directing a part to be repeated in performance.

2. Repetition.

REPEATED, *pp.* Done, attempted or spoken again; recited.

REPEATEDLY, *adv.* More than once; again and again, indefinitely. He has been repeatedly warned of his danger.

REPEATER, *n.* One that repeats; one that recites or rehearses.

2. A watch that strikes the hours at will, by the compression of a spring.

REPEATING, *ppr.* Doing or uttering again.

REPEATION, *n.* [Low L. *repeto*; *re* and *pes*, the foot.] A stepping or going back. [Not in use.]

More.

REPELL, *v. t.* [L. *repello*; *re* and *pello*, to drive.]

1. To drive back; to force to return; to check advance; as, to repel an enemy or an assaulter.

Hippocrene repel'd the hostile tide. *Pope.*
And virtue *repel'd*, though not invade.

Dryden.

2. To resist; to oppose; as, to repel an argument.

REPELL, *v. i.* To act with force in opposition to force impressed. Electricity sometimes attracts and sometimes repels.

2. In medicine, to check an influx to a part of the body.

REPELLED, *pp.* Driven back; resisted.

REPELLENCY, *n.* The principle of repulsion; the quality of a substance which expands or separates particles and enlarges the volume; as the repellency of heat.

Black.

2. The quality that repels, drives back or resists approach; as the repellency of the electric fluid.

3. Repulsive quality. *Forster.*

REPELLENT, *a.* Driving back; able or tending to repel.

REPELLENT, *n.* In medicine, a medicine which drives back morbid humors into the mass of the blood, from which they were nudly secreted; or which prevents such an influx of fluid to a part, as would raise it to a tumor; a discutient.

Encyc.

REPELLER, *n.* He or that which repels.

Quincy. Parr.

REPELLING, *ppr.* Driving back; resisting advance or approach effectually.

REPENT, *a.* [L. *repto*, to creep.] Creeping; a repent root.

REPENT, *v. i.* [Fr. *repentir*; *It. pentire*, *pentirsi*; Sp. *arrepentirse*; L. *re* and *penito*, from *pena*, pain, Gr. *πῶν*. See *Pain*.]

1. To feel pain, sorrow or regret for something done or spoken; as, to repent that we have lost much time in idleness or sensual pleasure; to repent that we have injured or wounded the feelings of a friend. A person repents only of what he himself has done or said.

2. To express sorrow for something past. Enobarbus did before thy face repent.

Shak.

3. To change the mind in consequence of the inconvenience or injury done by past conduct.

Let peradventure the people repent when they see war, and they return. *Ex. xiii.*

4. Applied to the Supreme Being, to change the course of providential dealings. *Gen. vi. 8, 9, 10.*

5. In theology, to sorrow or be pained for sin, as a violation of God's holy law, a dishonor to his character and government, and the foulest ingratitude to a Being of infinite benevolence.

Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. *Luke xiii. Acts iii.*

REPENT, *v. t.* To remember with sorrow; as, to repent rash words; to repent an injury done to a neighbor; to repent follies and vices. [See *Repentance*.]

2. With the reciprocal pronoun. [Fr. *se repentir*.]

No man repented him of his wickedness. *Jer. viii.*

[This form of expression is now obsolete.]

REPENTANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Sorrow for any thing done or said; the pain or grief which a person experiences in consequence of the injury or inconvenience produced by his own conduct.

2. In theology, the pain, regret or affliction which a person feels on account of his past conduct, because it exposes him to punishment. This sorrow proceeding merely from the fear of punishment, is called legal repentance, as being excited by the terrors of legal penalties, and it may exist without an amendment of life.

3. Real penitence; sorrow or deep contrition for sin, as an offense and dishonor to God, a violation of his holy law, and the basest ingratitude towards a Being of infinite benevolence. This is called evangelical repentance, and is accompanied and followed by amendment of life.

Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God. *Hammond.*

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation. *2 Cor. vii. Matt. iii.*

Repentance is the relinquishment of any practice, from conviction that it has offended God. *Johnson.*

REPENTANT, *a.* [Fr.] Sorrowful for past conduct or words.

2. Sorrowful for sin. *Milton.*

3. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin; as repentant tears; repentant wishes; repentant sighs. *Shak. Pope.*

REPENTANT, *n.* One who repents; a penitent.

2. One that expresses sorrow for sin. *Lightfoot.*

REPENTER, *n.* One that repents.

REPENTING, *ppr.* Grieving for what is past; feeling pain or contrition for sin.

REPENTING, *n.* Act of repenting. *Hos. xi.*

REPENTINGLY, *adv.* With repentance.

REPEOPLE, *v. t.* [re and people; Fr. *repeupler*.]

To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people. The world after the flood was repopulated by the descendants of one family.

REPEOPLED, *pp.* Stocked anew with inhabitants.

REPEOPLING, *ppr.* Furnishing again with a stock of inhabitants.

REPEOPLING, *n.* [supra.] The act of furnishing again with inhabitants.

Hale.

REPERCUSS, *v. t.* [L. *repercutio*; *re* and *percutio*; *per* and *quatio*, to shake, to beat.]

To beat back.

Bacon.

REPERCUSSION, *n.* [L. *repercutio*.]

1. The act of driving back; reverberation; as the repercuision of sound.

2. In music, frequent repetition of the same sound. *Encyc.*

REPERCUSSIVE, *a.* Driving back; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate; as *repercussive* rocks.

Pattison.

2. Repellent; as a *repercussive* medicine. [Not in use.]

Bacon.

3. Driven back; reverberated. *Thomson.*

REPERCUSSIVE, *n.* A repellent. *Obs.*

Bacon.

REPERTITIOUS, *a.* [from L. *reperitur*, *reperio*.] Found; gained by finding. [Not in use.]

Dict.

REPERTOIR, *n.* [Fr. *repertoire*; L. *reporitorium*, from *reperio*, to find again; *re* and *aperio*, to uncover.]

1. A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the index of a book, a common-place book, &c.

2. A treasury; a magazine.

REPETEND, *n.* [L. *repetendus*, *repeto*.]

The parts of decimals continually repeated.

REPETITION, *n.* [L. *repetitio*. See *Repeat*.]

1. The act of doing or uttering a second time; iteration of the same act, or of the same words or sounds. *Hooker.*

2. The act of reciting or rehearsing; the act of reading over. *Shak.*

3. Recital. *Chapman.*

4. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

5. In music, the art of repeating, singing or playing the same part a second time. *Encyc.*

6. In rhetoric, reiteration, or a repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

REPETITIONAL, *a.* Containing repeated.

REPETITIONARY, *n.* A citation. [Little used.]

REPINE, *v. i.* [re and pine.] To fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits; with at or against. It is our duty never to repine at the allotments of Providence.

2. To complain discontentedly; to murmur. Multitudes *repine* at the want of that which nothing but idleness hinders them from enjoying. *Bonlder.*
3. To envy. *Jokason.*
- REPINER, *n.* One that repines or murmurs.
- REPINING, *ppr.* Fretting one's self; feeling discontent that preys on the spirits; complaining; murmuring.
2. *a.* Disposed to murmur or complain; as a *repining* temper.
- REPINING, *n.* The act of fretting or feeling discontent of or murmuring. *Burnet.*
- REPININGLY, *adv.* With murmuring or complaint. *Hall.*
- REPLACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *replacer*; *re* and *place*.]
1. To put again in the former place; as, to replace a book. The ead—was replaced in his government. *Bacon.*
2. To put in a new place. *Dryden.*
3. To repay; to refund; as, to replace a sum of money borrowed.
4. To put a competent substitute in the place of another displaced or of something lost. The paper is lost and cannot be replaced.
- REPLACED, *pp.* Put again in a former place; supplied by a substitute. Thus in petrification, the animal or vegetable substance gradually wastes away, and is replaced by silice.
- REPLACEMENT, *n.* The act of replacing.
- REPLACING, *ppr.* Putting again in a former place; supplying the place of with a substitute.
- REPLAIT, *v. t.* [re and *plait*.] To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again. *Dryden.*
- REPLAITED, *pp.* Folded again or often.
- REPLAITING, *ppr.* Folding again or often.
- REPLANT, *v. t.* [Fr. *replanter*; *re* and *plant*.] To plant again. *Bacon.*
- REPLANTABLE, *a.* That may be planted again. *Colgrave.*
- REPLANTATION, *n.* The act of planting again.
- REPLANTED, *pp.* Planted anew.
- REPLANTING, *ppr.* Planting again.
- REPLEAD, *v. t.* [re and *plead*.] To plead again.
- REPLEADER, *n.* In *law*, a second pleading or course of pleadings; or the power of pleading again. Whenever a *repleader* is granted, the pleadings most begin *de novo*. *Blackstone.*
- REPLENISH, *v. t.* [Norm. *replener*, to fill; *il. reimplire*; *il. re* and *plenus*, full.]
1. To fill; to stock with numbers or abundance. The magazines are replenished with corn. The springs are replenished with water. Multiply and replenish the earth. *Gen. i.*
2. To finish; to complete. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
- REPLENISH, *v. i.* To recover former fullness. *Bacon.*
- REPLENISHED, *pp.* Filled; abundantly supplied.
- REPLENISHING, *ppr.* Filling; supplying with abundance.

- REPLETE, *a.* [L. *repletus*; *re* and *pleo*, to fill.] Completely filled; full. His words *replete* with guile. *Milton.*
- REPLETION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *repletio*.]
1. The state of being completely filled; or superabundant fullness. *Bacon.*
2. In *medicine*, fullness of blood; plethora. *Coxe.*
- REPLETIVE, *a.* Filling; replenishing. *Colgrave.*
- REPLEVABLE, *a.* [See *Replevy*.] In *law*, that may be replevied.
- REPLEVIED, *pp.* Taken by a writ of replevin.
- REPLEVIN, *n.* [See *Replevy*.] An action or remedy granted on a distress, by which a person whose cattle or goods are distrained, has them returned to his own possession upon giving security to try the right of taking in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against him, to return the cattle or goods into the possession of the distrainer. *Blackstone.*
2. The writ by which a distress is replevied.
- REPLEVIBLE, *a.* That may be replevied; but little used, being superseded by *replevable*.
- REPLEVY, *v. t.* [re and *pledge*, Norm. *plage* or *ply*, whence in *Law* L. *replevialis* and *replegiare*.]
1. To take back, by a writ for that purpose, cattle or goods that have been distrained, upon giving security to try the right of distraining in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the cattle or goods into the hands of the distrainer. In this case, the person whose goods are distrained becomes the plaintiff, and the person distraining the defendant or avowant. *Blackstone.*
2. To bail.
- REPLEVYING, *ppr.* Retaking a distress. [See *Replevy*.]
- REPLICATION, *n.* [L. *replicatio*. See *Reply*.] An answer; a reply. Particularly,
1. In *law pleadings*, the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea.
2. Return or repercussion of sound. [Not used.] *Shak.*
- REPLIER, *n.* One who answers; he that speaks or writes in return to something spoken or written.
- REPLY, *v. t.* [Fr. *repliquer*; L. *replico*; *re* and *plco*, to fold, that is, to turn or send to; *il. replicare*; Sp. *replacar*. See *Apply*, *Employ* and *Fly*.]
1. To answer; to make a return in words or writing to something said or written by another. O man, who art thou that *replyest* against God? *Rom. ix.*
2. In *law*, to answer a defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff *replies* to the defendant's plea in bar.
- REPLY, *v. t.* To return for an answer. He knows not what to *reply*.
- REPLY, *n.* [Fr. *replique*; *il. replica*.] An answer; that which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another.
2. A book or pamphlet written in answer to another.

- REPLYING, *ppr.* Answering either in words or writing.
- REPOLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *repolir*; *re* and *polish*.] To polish again. *Donne.*
- REPOLISHED, *pp.* Polished again.
- REPOLISHING, *ppr.* Polishing anew.
- REPORT, *v. t.* [Fr. *rapporter*; L. *reporto*, to carry back; *re* and *porto*, to bear.]
1. To bear or bring back an answer, or to relate what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore or investigate; as, a messenger *reports* to his employer what he has seen or ascertained. The committee *reported* the whole number of votes.
2. To give an account of; to relate; to tell. They *reported* his good deeds before me. *Neh. vi.* Acts iv.
3. To tell or relate from one to another; to circulate publicly, as a story; as in the common phrase, it is *reported*. It is *reported* among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel. *Neh. vi.*
- In this form of expression, it refers to the subsequent clause of the sentence; "that thou and the Jews think to rebel, is *reported*."
1. To give an official account or statement; as, the secretary of the treasury *reports* to congress annually the amount of revenue and expenditure.
2. To give an account or statement of cases and decisions in a court of law or chancery.
3. To return, as sound; to give back. *Bacon.*
- To be *reported*, or usually, to be *reported* of, to be well or ill spoken of; to be mentioned with respect or reproach. *Acts vi.* *Rom. iii.*
- REPORT, *v. i.* To make a statement of facts. The committee *will report* at twelve o'clock.
- REPORT, *n.* An account returned; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, or by a person authorized to examine and make return to his employer. From *Thetis* sent as spies to make *report*. *Waller.*
- Rumor; common fame; story circulated. *Report*, though often originating in fact, soon becomes incorrect, and is seldom deserving of credit. When we have no evidence but popular *report*, it is prudent to suspend our opinions in regard to the facts.
3. Repute; public character; as evil *report* and good *report*. *2 Cor. vi.*
- Comelus was of good *report* among the Jews. *Acts x.*
4. Account; story; relation. It was a true *report* that I heard in my own hand of thy acts and of thy wisdom. *1 Kings x.*
5. Sound; noise; as the *report* of a pistol or cannon. *Bacon.*
6. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. The books containing such statements are also called *reports*.
7. An official statement of facts, verbal or written; particularly, a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors; as the *reports* of the heads of departments to congress.

of a master in chancery to the court, or committees to a legislative body and the like.

REPORTED, *pp.* Told, related or stated in answer to inquiry or direction; circulated in popular rumors; reputed; stated officially.

REPORTER, *n.* One that gives an account, verbal or written, official or unofficial.

2. An officer or person who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates.

REPORTING, *pp.* Giving account; relating; presenting statements of facts or of adjudged cases in law.

REPORTINGLY, *adv.* By report or common fame.

REPO'SAL, *n.* *s.* *z.* [from *repose*.] The act of reposing or resting. *Shak.*

REPOSE, *v. t.* *s.* *z.* [Fr. *reposer*; *re* and *poser*, to put; *It. riposare*; *Sp. reposar*; *L. repono, reponi.*]

1. To lay at rest.
—After the fall of battle, to *repose*
Your wearied virtue. *Milton.*

2. To lay; to rest, as the mind, in confidence or trust; as, to *repose* trust or confidence in a person's veracity.

3. To lay up; to deposit; to lodge; as, *reposed* in cliffs. *Woodward.*

4. To place in confidence.

REPOSE, *v. i.* To lie at rest; to sleep.
Within a thicket *reposed*. *Chapman.*

2. To rest in confidence. *1. repose* on the faith and honor of a friend.

3. To lie; to rest; as trap *reposing* on sand.

REPOSE, *n.* [Fr. *repos.*] A lying at rest; sleep; rest; quiet. *Milton. Shak.*

3. Rest of mind; tranquility; freedom from meanness.

4. Cause of rest.
After great lights must be great shadows,
which we call *reposes*. *Dryden.*

5. In *poetry*, a rest; a pause. *Encyc.*

6. In *painting*, harmony of colors, as when nothing glaring appears. *Gilpin.*

REPOSED, *pp.* Laid at rest; placed in confidence.

REPOSEDNESS, *n.* State of being at rest.

REPOSING, *pp.* Laying at rest; placing in confidence; lying at rest; sleeping.

REPOSIT, *v. t.* [L. *repositus, repono.*] To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation.

Others *reposit* their young in holes. *Derham.*

REPOSITED, *pp.* Laid up; deposited for safety or preservation.

REPOSITING, *pp.* Laying up or lodging for safety or preservation.

REPOSITION, *n.* The act of replacing; as the *reposition* of a bone. *Wiseman.*

REPOSITORY, *n.* [L. *repositorium, from repono.*]

A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation. A granary is a *repository* for corn, an arsenal for arms.

The mind or memory is called the *repository* of ideas. *Locke.*

REPOSESS, *v. t.* [L. *re* and *posses.*] To possess again.

Nor shall my father *repossess* the land. *Pope.*

To repossess one's self, to obtain possession again.

REPOSSESS'ED, *pp.* Possessed again.

REPOSSESSING, *pp.* Possessing again; obtaining possession again.

REPOSSESSION, *n.* The act of possessing again; the state of possessing again.

REPOUR, *v. t.* [Fr. and *pour.*] To pour again.

REPREHEND, *v. t.* [L. *reprehendo*; *re* and *prehendo*, to seize; Fr. *reprehendre.*]

1. To chide; to reprove.
Pardon me for *reprehending* thee. *Shak.*

2. To blame; to censure.
I nor advise, nor *reprehend* the choice. *Philips.*

3. To detect of fallacy.
This color will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. [Not in use.] *Bacon.*

4. To accuse; to charge with a fault; with of; as Aristippus, being *reprehended* of luxury. *Bacon.*

REPREHEND'ED, *pp.* Reproved; blamed.

REPREHEND'ER, *n.* One that reprehends; one that blames or reproves.

REPREHEND'ING, *pp.* Reproving; blaming.

REPREHENSIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. reprehensus.*]

Blamable; culpable; censurable; deserving reproof; applied to persons or things; as a *reprehensible* person; *reprehensible* conduct.

REPREHENSIBLENESS, *n.* Blamableness; culpableness.

REPREHENSIBLY, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

REPREHENSION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. reprehensio.*]

Reproof; censure; open blame. Faults not punishable, may deserve *reprehension*.

REPREHENSIVE, *a.* Containing reproof.

REPREHENSORY, *a.* Containing reproof.

REPRESENT, *v. t.* *s.* *z.* [Fr. *représenter*; *L. repræsentō*; *re* and *Low L. præsentō, from præsens, present.*]

1. To show or exhibit by resemblance.
Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac, *representing*
The heavenly fires. *Milton.*

2. To describe; to exhibit to the mind in words.
The managers of the bank at Genoa have been *represented* as a second kind of senate. *Addison.*

3. To exhibit; to show by action; as a tragedy well *represented*. *Johnson.*

4. To personate; to act the character or to fill the place of another in a play; as, to *represent* the character of king Richard.

5. To supply the place of; to act as a substitute for another. The parliament of Great Britain *represents* the nation. The congress of the United States *represents* the people or nation. The senate is considered as *representing* the states in their corporate capacity.

6. To show by arguments, reasoning or statement of facts. The memorial *represent*

sents the situation of the petitioner. *Represent* to your son the danger of an idle life or profligate company.

7. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they *represent*, would have done. *Blackstone.*

REPRESENT'ANCE, *n.* Representation; likeness. [Not used.] *Donne.*

REPRESENTANT, *n.* A representative. [Not in use.] *Folton.*

REPRESENTATION, *n.* The act of representing, describing or showing.

2. That which exhibits by resemblance; image, likeness, picture or statue; as *representations* of God. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Any exhibition of the form or operation of a thing by something resembling it. A map is a *representation* of the world or a part of it. The terrestrial globe is a *representation* of the earth. An orrery is a *representation* of the planets and their revolutions.

4. Exhibition, as of a play on the stage.

5. Exhibition of a character in theatrical performance.

6. Verbal description; statement of arguments or facts in narration, oratory, debate, petition, admonition, &c.; as the *representation* of a historian, of a witness or an advocate.

7. The business of acting as a substitute for another; as the *representation* of a nation in a legislative body.

8. Representatives, as a collective body. It is expedient to have an able *representation* in both houses of congress.

9. Public exhibition.

10. The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance. *Blackstone.*

REPRESENTATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *représentatif.*]

1. Exhibiting a similitude.
They own the liberal sacrifices, though *representative*, to be proper and real. *Atterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another; as a council *representative* of the people. *Swift.*

REPRESENTATIVE, *n.* One that exhibits the likeness of another.

A statue of Rumor, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity. *Addison.*

2. In *legislative* or *other business*, an agent, deputy or substitute who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority. An attorney is the *representative* of his client or employer. A member of the house of commons is the *representative* of his constituents and of the nation. In matters concerning his constituents only, he is supposed to be bound by their instructions, but in the enacting of laws for the nation, he is supposed not to be bound by their instructions, as he acts for the whole nation.

3. In *law*, one that stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, or to a crown.

4. That by which any thing is exhibited or shown.

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be the *representatives* to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

REPRESENTATIVELY, adv. In the character of another; by a representative. *Barrow.*

2. By substitution; by delegation of power. *Sandys.*

REPRESENTATIVENESS, n. The state or quality of being representative.

Dr. Burnet observes that every thought is attended with consciousness and *representativeness.*

REPRESENTED, pp. Shown; exhibited; personated; described; stated; having substitutes.

REPRESENTER, n. One who shows, exhibits or describes.

2. A representative; one that acts by deputation. [*Little used.*] *Swaft.*

REPRESENTING, ppr. Showing; exhibiting; describing; acting in another's character; acting in the place of another.

REPRESENTMENT, n. Representation; image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something. *Taylor. Brown.*

REPRESS, v. t. [*L. repressus, reprimus; re and premo,* to press.]

1. To crush; to quell; to put down; to subdue; to suppress; as, to *repress* sedition or rebellion; to *repress* the first risings of discontent.

2. To check; to restrain. *Such kings*

Favor the innocent, *repress* the bold. *Waller.*

REPRESS', n. The act of subduing. [*Not in use.*]

REPRESS'ED, pp. Crushed; subdued.

REPRESS'ER, n. One that crushes or subdues.

REPRESSING, ppr. Crushing; subduing; checking.

REPRESSION, n. The act of subduing; as the *repression* of tumults. *K. Charles.*

2. Check; restraint.

REPRESS'IVE, a. Having power to crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

REPRIS'AL, n. Respit; reprieve. [*Not in use.*]

REPRIVE, v. t. [I know not the origin of this word, unless it is the French *reprandre, repris.* In Norm. *repraint* is rendered *reproved deductions, and reprises,* deductions and duties yearly paid out of lands.]

1. To respit after sentence of death; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time; as, to *reprive* a criminal for thirty days.

He *reprives* the sinner from time to time. *Rogers.*

2. To grant a respit to; to relieve for a time from any suffering.

Company, though it may *reprive* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure a man from his conscience. *South.*

REPRIVE, n. The temporary suspension of the execution of sentence of death on a criminal. *Clarendon.*

2. Respit; interval of ease or relief.

All that I ask is but a short *reprive*. Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

REPRIVED, pp. Respited; allowed a longer time to live than the sentence of death permits.

REPRIVING, ppr. Respiting; suspending the execution of for a time.

REPRIMAND, v. t. [*Fr. reprimander.* If this word is from *L. reprimus*, it must be formed from the participle *reprimendus.*]

1. To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault.

Gerardus was severely *reprimanded* by Theodosius for traveling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbutnot.*

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence. The court ordered the officer to be *reprimanded.*

REPRIMAND, n. Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public. *Spectator.*

REPRIMANDED, pp. Severely reproofed.

REPRIMANDING, ppr. Reproving severely.

REPRINT', v. t. [*re and print.*] To print again; to print a second or any new edition. *Pope.*

2. To renew the impression of any thing. The business of redemption is—to *reprint* God's image on the soul. *South.*

REPRINT, n. A second or a new edition of a book. *Review of Griesbach.*

REPRINT'ED, pp. Printed anew; impressed again.

REPRINTING, ppr. Printing again; renewing an impression.

REPRIS'AL, n. s as *z.* [*Fr. reprisailles; L. reprisagium; Sp. reprisalia; Fr. reprendre, repris, to retake; re and prendre, L. prendo.*]

1. The seizure or taking of any thing from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken or detained by him.

2. That which is taken from an enemy to indemnify an owner for something of his which the enemy has seized. Reprisals may consist of persons or of goods. Letters of marque and reprisal may be obtained in order to seize the bodies or goods of the subjects of an offending state, until satisfaction shall be made. *Blackstone.*

3. Retaction; a retaking of a man's own goods or any of his family, wife, child or servant, wrongfully taken from him or detained by another. In this case, the owner may retake the goods or persons wherever he finds them. *Blackstone.*

Letters of marque and reprisal, a commission granted by the supreme authority of a state to a subject, empowering him to pass the frontiers [marque,] that is, enter an enemy's territories and capture the goods and persons taken by him.

4. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity. *Fattel.*

REPRIS'AL, n. s as *z.* [*Fr.*] A taking by way of retaliation. *Obs. Dryden.*

REPRIS'ER, v. t. s as *z.* To take again. *Spenser.*

2. To recompense; to pay. *Obs. Grant.*

REPRIZES, n. plu. In law, yearly deductions out of a manor, as rent-charge, rent-*seek, &c.* *Jones.*

REPROACH, v. t. [*Fr. reprocher; L. rēprociare;* from the same root as *prochus,* and *Fr. proche,* near, *L. prox,* in *proximus,*

from a root in Class *Brg,* signifying to thrust or drive; probably *πρ.*]

1. To censure in terms of opprobrium or contempt.

Mezentius with his arid warm'd His fainting friends, *reproach'd* their shameful flight. *Dryden.*

2. To charge with a fault in severe language.

That shame There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

3. To upbraid; to suggest blame for any thing. A man's conscience will *reproach* him for a criminal, mean or unworthy action.

4. To treat with scorn or contempt. *Luke vi.*

REPROACH, n. Censure mingled with contempt or derision; contumelious or opprobrious language towards any person; abusive reflections; as foul-mouthed *reproach.* *Shak.*

2. Shame; infamy; disgrace. Give not this heritage to *reproach.* *Joel ii.*

3. Object of contempt, scorn or derision. Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a *reproach.* *Neh. ii.*

4. That which is the cause of shame or disgrace. *Gen. xxx.*

REPROACHABLE, a. Deserving reproach.

2. Opprobrious; scurrilous. [*Not proper.*]

REPROACHED, pp. Censured in terms of contempt; upbraided.

REPROACHFUL, a. Expressing censure with contempt; scurrilous; opprobrious; as *reproachful* words. *Shak.*

2. Shameful; bringing or casting reproach; infamous; base; vile; as *reproachful* conduct; a *reproachful* life.

REPROACHFULLY, adv. In terms of reproach; opprobriously; scurrilously. *I Tim. v.*

2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.

REPROBATE, a. [*L. reprobatu, reprobo,* to disallow; *re* and *probo,* to prove.]

1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fitness; disallowed; rejected.

Reprobat silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. *Jer. vi.*

2. Abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace.

They profess that they know God, but in works deny him, being abominable and disobedient, and to every good work *reprobate.* *Tit. i.*

3. Abandoned to error, or in apostasy. *2 Tim. iii.*

REPROBATE, n. A person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion.

I acknowledge myself a *reprobate,* a villain, a traitor to the king. *Raleigh.*

REPROBATE, v. t. To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow; to reject. It expresses more than *disapprove* or *disallow.* We *disapprove* of slight faults and improprieties; we *reprobate* what is mean or criminal.

2. In a milder sense, to disallow. Such an answer as this, is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law. *Asyliffe.*

3. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. *Hammond.*

4. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

Drive him out

To reprobate exile. *Southern.*

REPROBATE, *pp.* Disapproved with abhorrence; rejected; abandoned to wickedness or to destruction.

REPROBATENESS, *n.* The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATER, *n.* One that reprobrates.

REPROBATING, *ppr.* Disapproving with extreme dislike; rejecting; abandoning to wickedness or to destruction.

REPROBATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. reprobatio*.]

1. The act of disallowing with detestation, or of expressing extreme dislike.

2. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction.

When a sinner is so hardened as to feel no remorse or misgiving of conscience, it is considered as a sign of *reprobation*. It is considered as a sign of *reprobation*.

3. A condemnatory sentence; rejection. Set a brand of *reprobation* on elipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*

REPROBATIONER, *n.* One who abandons others to eternal destruction. *Southern.*

REPRODUCE, *v. t.* [re and produce.] To produce again; to renew the production of a thing destroyed. Trees are reproduced by new shoots from the roots or stumps; and certain animals, as the polype, are reproduced from cuttings. *Encyc.*

REPRODUCED, *pp.* Produced anew.

REPRODUCER, *n.* One of that which reproduces. *Burke.*

REPRODUCING, *ppr.* Producing anew.

REPRODUCTION, *n.* The act or process of reproducing that which has been destroyed; as the reproduction of plants or animals from cuttings or slips. The reproduction of several parts of lobsters and crabs is one of the greatest curiosities in natural history. *Encyc.*

REPROOF, *n.* [from *reprove*.] Blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension.

Those best can bear *reproof*, who merit praise. *Pope.*

He that hateth *reproof* is brutish. *Prov. xii.*

2. Blame cast; censure directed to a person.

REPROVABLE, *a.* [from *reprove*.] Worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blamable. *Taylor.*

REPROVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reprover*; *L. reprobo*; *re* and *probo*, to prove.]

1. To blame; to censure. I will not *reprove* thee for thy sacrifices—*Ps. l.*

2. To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprehend. *Luke iii.*

3. To blame for; with *of*; as, to *reprove* one of his business. *Cæcilius.*

4. To convince of a fault, or to make it manifest. *John xvi.*

5. To refute; to disprove. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

6. To excite a sense of guilt. The heart or conscience *reproves* us.

7. To manifest silent disapprobation or blame. The vicious cannot bear the presence of the good, whose very looks *reprove* them, and

whose life is a severe, though silent admonition. *Buckminster.*

REPROVED, *pp.* Blamed; reprehended; convinced of a fault.

REPROVER, *n.* One that reproves; he or that which blames. Conscience is a bold reprover. *South.*

REPROVING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

REPRUNE, *v. t.* [re and *prune*.] To prune a second time. *Evelyn.*

REPRUNED, *pp.* Pruned a second time.

REPRUNING, *ppr.* Pruning a second time.

REPTILE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. reptilis*, from *repto*, to creep, *Gr. ἴσχω*; *It. reptile*; *Sp. reptil*. See *Creep*. The primary sense is probably to rub or scrape, or to seize.]

1. Creeping; moving on the belly, or with many small feet.

2. Groveling; low; vulgar; as a *reptile* race or crew; *reptile* vices.

REPTILE, *n.* An animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs, as earth-worms, caterpillars, snakes and the like. *Linne.*

In zoology, the *reptiles* constitute an order of the class Amphibia, including all such as are furnished with limbs or articulated extremities, as tortoises, lizards and frogs.

2. A groveling or very mean person; a term of contempt.

REPUBLIC, *n.* [L. *republica*; *res* and *publica*; public affairs.]

1. A commonwealth; a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people.

In modern usage, it differs from a democracy or democratic state, in which the people exercise the powers of sovereignty in person. Yet the democracies of Greece are often called *republics*.

2. Common interest; the public. [Not in use.] *B. Janson.*

Republic of letters, the collective body of learned men.

REPUBLICAN, *a.* Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth; as a *republican* constitution or government.

2. Consonant to the principles of a republic; as *republican* sentiments or opinions; *republican* manners.

REPUBLICAN, *n.* One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

REPUBLICANISM, *n.* A republican form or system of government.

2. Attachment to a republican form of government. *Burke.*

REPUBLICANIZE, *v. t.* To convert to republican principles; as, to *republicanize* the rising generation. *Ramsay.*

REPUBLICATION, *n.* [re and publication.]

1. A second publication, or a new publication of something before published.

2. A second publication, as of a former will, renewal.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will, revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first. *Blackstone.*

REPUBLISH, *v. t.* [re and publish.] To publish a second time, or to publish a new edition of a work before published.

2. To publish anew.

Unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisee *republishes* his will.

Blackstone.

REPUBLISHED, *pp.* Published anew.

REPUBLISHER, *n.* One who republishes.

REPUBLISHING, *ppr.* Publishing again.

REPUDIABLE, *a.* [from *repudiate*.] That may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

REPUDIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *repudier*; *L. repudio*; *re* and one of the roots in class *BD*, which signifies to send or thrust.] To cast away; to reject; to discard.

Atheists—*repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven. *Bentley.*

2. Appropriately, to put away; to divorce; as a wife.

REPU DIATED, *pp.* Cast off; rejected; discarded; divorced.

REPU DIATING, *ppr.* Casting off; rejecting; divorcing.

REPUDIATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. repudiatio*.] Rejection.

2. Divorce; as the *repudiation* of a wife. *Arbuthnot.*

REPUGN, *n. repugnè.* [L. *repugno*; *re* and *pugno*.]

To oppose; to resist. [Not used.] *Elyot.*

REPUGNANCE, *n.* [Fr. *repugnance*; *It. ripugnanza*; *re. ripugnancia*; from *repugno*, to resist; *re* and *pugno*, to fight.]

1. Opposition of mind; reluctance; unwillingness. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. Opposition or struggle of passions; resistance. *South.*

3. Opposition of principles or qualities; inconsistency; contrariety.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been said is no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

REPUGNANT, *a.* [Fr. from *L. repugnans*.]

1. Opposite; contrary; inconsistent; properly followed by *to*. Every sin is *repugnant* to the will of God. Every thing morally wrong, is *repugnant* both to the honor, as well as to the interest of the offender.

2. Disobedient; not obsequious. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

REPUGNANTLY, *adv.* With opposition; in contradiction. *Proton.*

REPULSATE, *v. i.* [L. *re* and *pullo*, to haul.] To haul again. *Howell.*

REPULLULATION, *n.* The act of budding again.

REPULSE, *n. repuls'.* [L. *repulsus*, from *repello*; *re* and *pello*, to drive.]

1. A being checked in advancing, or driven back by force. The enemy met with a *repulse* and retreated.

2. Refusal; denial. *Bailey.*

REPULSE, *v. t. repuls'.* [L. *repulsus*, *repello*.] To repel; to beat or drive back; as, to *repulse* an assailant or advancing enemy. *Knollys. Milton.*

REPULSED, *pp.* Repelled; driven back.

REPULSER, *n.* One that repulses or drives back. *Sherwood.*

REPULSING, *ppr.* Driving back.

REPULSION, *n.* In *physics*, the power of repelling or driving off; that property of

bodies which causes them to recede from each other or avoid coming in contact.

Encyc.

2. The act of repelling.

REPULSIVE, *a.* Repelling; driving off; or keeping from approach. The repulsive power of the electric fluid is remarkable.

2. Cold; reserved; forbidding; as *repulsive* manners.

REPULSIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

REPULSORY, *a.* Repulsive; driving back.

REPURCHASE, *v. t.* [re and purchase.] To buy again; to buy back; to regain by purchase or exchange. *Halt.*

REPURCHASE, *n.* The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

REPURCHASED, *pp.* Bought back or again; regained by expense; as a throne repurchased with the blood of enemies.

Shak.

REPURCHASING, *ppr.* Buying back or again; regaining by the payment of a price.

REPUTABLE, *a.* [from *repute*.] Being in good repute; held in esteem; as a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct.

It expresses less than *respectable* and *honorable*, denoting the good opinion of men, without distinction or great qualities.

2. Consistent with reputation; not mean or disgraceful. It is evidence of extreme depravity that vice is in any case *reputable*.

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as to defeat one. *Broome.*

REPUTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being reputable.

REPUTABLY, *adv.* With reputation; without disgrace or discredit; as, to fill an office *reputably*.

REPUTATION, *n.* [Fr. *reputatio*.]

1. Good name; the credit, honor or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem. *Reputation* is a valuable species of property or right, which should never be violated. With the loss of *reputation*, a man and especially a woman, loses most of the enjoyments of life.

The best evidence of *reputation* is a man's whole life.

2. Character by report; in a good or bad sense; as, a man has the *reputation* of being rich or poor, or of being a thief.

Adisson.

REPUTE, *v. t.* [L. *reputo*; re and *puto*, to think; Fr. *repute*.]

To think; to account; to hold; to reckon.

The king was *reputed* a prince most prudent.

Shak.

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight? Job xvii.

REPUTE, *n.* Reputation; good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion; as men of *repute*.

2. Character; in a bad sense; as a man held in bad *repute*.

3. Established opinion; as upheld by old *repute*. *Millon.*

REPUTED, *pp.* Reckoned; accounted.

REPUTEDLY, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation. *Barrow.*

REPUTIBLESS, *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful. *Shak.*

REPUTING, *ppr.* Thinking; reckoning; accounting.

REQUEST, *v. t.* [Fr. *requere*; L. *requisitus*, *requiro*; re and *quero*, to seek; It. *richiesta*; Sp. *requesta*. See *Quest*, *Question*.]

1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition.

Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther the queen. Esth. vii.

2. Prayer; the expression of desire to a superior or to the Almighty. Phil. iv.

3. The thing asked for or requested.

I will both hear and grant you your *requests*. *Shak.*

He gave them their *request*; but sent leanness into their soul. Ps. cvi.

4. A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or pursued.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Temple.*

In *request*, in demand; in credit or reputation.

Coriolanus being now in no *request*. *Shak.*

Request expresses less earnestness than *entreaty* and *supplication*, and supposes a right in the person requested to deny or refuse to grant. In this it differs from *demand*.

REQUEST, *v. t.* [Fr. *requier*.] To ask; to solicit; to express desire for.

The weight of the golden ear-rings which he *requested*, was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold. Judges vii.

2. To express desire to; to ask; We *requested* a friend to accompany us.

Court of requests, in England, a court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed his majesty by supplication; abolished by Stat. 16 and 17 Ca. 1. *Encyc.*

2. A court of conscience for the recovery of small debts, held by two aldermen and four commoners, who try causes by the oath of parties and of other witnesses. *Blackstone.*

REQUESTED, *pp.* Asked; desired; solicited.

REQUESTER, *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

REQUESTING, *ppr.* Asking; petitioning.

REQUICKEN, *v. t.* [re and *quicken*.] To reanimate; to give new life to. *Shak.*

REQUICKENED, *pp.* Reanimated.

REQUICKENING, *ppr.* Reanimating; invigorating.

REQUIEM, *n.* [L. in the *Romish church*, a hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of his soul; so called from the first word. *Encyc.*

2. Rest; quiet; peace. [Not in use.]

REQUIRE, *v. t.* [L. *requira*; re and *quero*, to seek; Fr. *Sp. requirir*. See *Query*.]

1. To demand; to ask, as of right and by authority. We *require* a person to do a thing, and we *require* a thing to be done.

Why then doth my lord *require* this thing? 1 Chron. xxi.

2. To claim; to render necessary; as a duty or any thing indispensable; as, the law of God *requires* strict obedience.

3. To ask as a favor; to request.

I was ashamed to *require* of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way. Ezra viii.

[In this sense, the word is rarely used.]

4. To call to account for.

I will *require* my flock at their hand. Ezek. xxxiv.

5. To make necessary; to need; to demand.

The king's business *required* haste. 1 Sam. xxi.

6. To avenge; to take satisfaction for. 1 Sam. xx.

REQUIRED, *pp.* Demanded; needed; necessary.

REQUIREMENT, *n.* Demand; requisition. *Scott. Chalmers.*

This ruler was one of those who believe that they can fill up every *requirement* contained in the rule of righteousness. J. M. Mason.

The Bristol water is of service where the secretions exceed the *requirements* of health. *Encyc.*

REQUIRER, *n.* One who requires.

REQUIRING, *ppr.* Demanding; needing.

REQUISITE, *a. s. as z.* [L. *requisitus*, from *requiro*.]

Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so hopeful that it cannot be dispensed with. Repentance and faith are *requisite* to salvation. Air is *requisite* to support life. Heat is *requisite* to vegetation.

REQUISITE, *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable. Contentment is a *requisite* to a happy life.

God on his part has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to know. *Waker.*

REQUISITELY, *adv.* Necessarily; in a requisite manner. *Boyle.*

REQUISITENESS, *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. *Boyle.*

REQUISITION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *requisizione*. See *Require*.]

Demand; application made as of right. Under the old confederation of the American states, congress often made *requisitions* on the states for money to supply the treasury; but they had no power to enforce their *requisitions*, and the states neglected or partially complied with them. *Hamilton.*

REQUISITIVE, *a.* Expressing or implying demand. *Harris.*

REQUISITORY, *a.* Sought for; demanded. [Little used.]

REQUITAL, *n.* [from *requite*.] Return for any office, good or bad; in a good sense, compensation; recompense; as the *requit* of services; in a bad sense, retaliation or punishment, as the *requit* of evil deeds.

2. Return; reciprocal action.

No merit their aversion can remove, Nor ill *requit*al can efface their love. *Walter.*

REQUIRE, *v. t.* [from *quit*, L. *cedo*; It. *cultigim*, to *requite*; *culteach*, recompense.]

1. To repay either good or evil; in a good sense, to recompense; to return an equivalent in good; to reward.

I also will *requite* you this kindness. 2 Sam. ii. 1 Tim. v.

In a bad sense, to retaliate; to return evil for evil; to punish.

Joseph will certainly *requite* us all the evil which we did to him. Gen. 1.

2. To do or give in return.

He hath *requited* me evil for good. 1 Sam. xxv.

REQUITED, *pp.* Repaid; recompensed; rewarded.

REQUITER, *n.* One who requites.

REQUITTING, *pp.* Recompensing; rewarding; giving in return.

RE'RE-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *Arremus*.] A bat. [See *Arremouse*.]

RE-RESOLVE, *v. t.* *re-resolve*. To resolve a second time.

RE-REWARD, *n.* [rear and ward.] The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rear guard. [The latter orthography is to be preferred.] Num. x. Is. lii.

RESAIL, *v. . or i.* [re and sail.] To sail back. *Popc.*

RESALE, *n.* [re and sale.] A sale at second hand.

2. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.

RESALUTE, *v. t.* [L. *resaluto*; re and salute, to salute; Fr. *resaluer*.]

1. To salute or greet anew. *Milton.*

2. To return a salutation.

RESALUTING, *pp.* Saluting anew.

RESCIND', *v. t.* [L. *rescindere*; re and scindere, to cut; Fr. *rescindre*.]

1. To abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to vacate an act by the enacting authority or by superior authority; as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution or a vote; to *rescind* an edict or decree; to *rescind* a judgment.

2. To cut off. [Not used.]

RESCISSION, *n.* *resciss'ion*. [Fr. *rescision*, from L. *rescissus*.]

1. The act of abrogating, annulling or vacating; as the *rescission* of a law, decree or judgment.

2. A cutting off.

RESCISSORY, *a.* [Fr. *rescisoire*.] Having power to cut off or to abrogate. *Selden.*

RES'GOURS, *n.* in law. [See *Rescue*.]

RESCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *rescribo*; re and scribo, to write.]

1. To write back.

2. To write over again. *Swift.*

RESCRIPT, *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, *rescribo*.]

The answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question. This answer serves as a decision of the question, and is therefore equivalent to an edict or decree. *Encyc.*

RESCRIPTIVELY, *adv.* By rescript. [Unusual.] *Burke.*

RES-CUABLE, *a.* That may be rescued. *Gayton.*

RESCUE, *v. t.* *res'cu*. [Norm. *rescure*, to rescue; *rescous*, retaken, rescued, relieved; Fr. *recouvrer*, *recous*; *ren*, from *recouvrer*, to recover. The Italian *riscautare*, Sp. *rescatar*, Port. *rescatar*, to ransom, to rescue, is compounded of *re* and *calcare*, to get.

The Fr. *recous* is evidently the It. *riscautare*, recovery, *riscoiso*, recovered, from *riscautare*, to redeem, ransom, regain, escape, exact, or recover, contracted in Fr. *recours*, from *re* or *re* and It. *scutere*, to

shake; *scossa*, a shaking; L. *re* and *quatio*.]

To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger or evil; to liberate from actual restraint, or to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to *rescue* a prisoner from an officer; to *rescue* seamen from destruction by shipwreck.

So the people *rescued* Jonathan that he died not. 1 Sam. xiv. xxx. Ps. xxxv.

Cattle taken by distress contrary to law, may be *rescued* by the owner, while on their way to the pound. *Blackstone.*

Estimate the value of one soul *rescued* from eternal guilt and agony, and destined to grow forever in the knowledge and likeness of God.

RESCUE, *n.* [See the Verb.] Deliverance from restraint, violence or danger, by force or by the interference of an agent.

2. In law, *rescuo* or *rescuo*, the forcible retaking of a lawful distress from the distrainor, or from the custody of the law; also, the forcible liberation of a defendant from the custody of the officer, in which cases, the remedy is by writ of *rescuo*. But when the distress is unlawfully taken, the owner may lawfully make *rescuo*.

The *rescuo* of a prisoner from the court, is punished with perpetual imprisonment and forfeiture of goods. *Blackstone.*

RESCUED, *pp.* Delivered from confinement or danger; or forcibly taken from the custody of the law.

RESCUER, *n.* One that rescues or retakes.

RESCUING, *pp.* Liberating from restraint or danger; forcibly taking from the custody of the law.

RESEARCH, *n.* *reserch'*. [Fr. *recherche*.] Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; as *researches* of human wisdom.

RESEARCHER, *v. t.* *reserch'*. [Fr. *rechercher*; re and *chercher*.]

1. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently for the truth.

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own folly. [Unusual.] *Watson.*

2. To search again; to examine anew.

RESEARCHER, *n.* *reserch'er*. One who diligently inquires or examines.

RESEAT, *v. t.* [re and seat.] To seat or set again. *Dryden.*

RESEATED, *pp.* Seated again.

RESEATING, *pp.* Seating again.

RESECATION, *n.* [L. *resectio*, *resco*.] The act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave.*

RESEEK, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *resought*. [re and seek.]

To seek again. *J. Barlowe.*

RESEIZE, *v. t.* [re and seize.] To seize again; to seize a second time. *Spenser.*

2. In law, to take possession of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to *reseize* the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize. *Blackstone.*

RESEIZED, *pp.* Seized again.

RESEIZER, *n.* One who seizes again.

RESEIZING, *pp.* Seizing again.

RESEIZURE, *n.* *res'iz'ure*. A second seizure; the act of seizing again. *Bacon.*

RESELL, *v. t.* To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold. *Wheaton*, v. 4.

RESEMBLABLE, *a.* [See *Resemble*.] That may be compared. [Not in use.] *Gower.*

RESEMBLANCE, *n.* [Fr. *resemblance*. See *Resemble*.]

1. Likeness; similitude, either of external form or of qualities. We observe a *resemblance* between persons, a *resemblance* in shape, a *resemblance* in manners, a *resemblance* in dispositions. Painting and poetry bear a great *resemblance* to each other, as one object of both is to please. *Dryden.*

2. Something similar; similitude; representation.

These sensible things which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual. *Hooker.*

Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair— *Milton.*

RESEMBLE, *v. t.* s as z. [Fr. *ressembler*; It. *rassemblare*; Sp. *asemejar*; Port. *assemelhar*. See *Similar*.]

1. To have the likeness of; to bear the similitude of something, either in form, figure or qualities. One man may *resemble* another in features; he may *resemble* a third person in temper or deportment.

Each one *resembled* the children of a king. *Judges* vii.

2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like something else.

The torrid parts of Africa are *resembled* to a lizzard's skin, the distance of whose spots represents the dispersed situation of the habitations. *Brewster.*

RESEMBLED, *pp.* Likened; compared.

RESEMBLING, *pp.* Having the likeness of; likening; comparing.

RESEND', *v. t.* pret. and pp. *resent*. [re and send.]

To send again; to send back. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

RESENT, *v. t.* s as z. [Fr. *ressentir*, to perceive angry, to have a deep sense of; re and sentir, to perceive, L. *sentio*; It. *risentire*, to resent, to hear again, to respond; Sp. *resentirse*, to resent, also to begin to give way or to fail; *resentimiento*, resentment, a flaw or crack.]

1. To take will; to receive with satisfaction. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at.

Thou with scorn
And anger would'st *resent* the offer'd wrong. *Milton.*

RESENTED, *pp.* Taken ill; being in some measure angry at.

RESETER, *n.* One who resents; one that feels an injury deeply. *Watson.*

2. In the sense of one that takes a thing well. *Obs.*

RESENTFUL, *a.* Easily provoked to anger; of an irritable temper.

RESENTING, *pp.* Taking ill; feeling angry at.

RESENTINGLY, *adv.* With a sense of wrong or affront; with a degree of anger.

2. With deep sense or strong perception. *Morc.*

RESENTIVE, *a.* Easily provoked or irritated; quick to feel an injury or affront.

Thomson.

RESENTMENT, *n.* [*Fr. ressentiment*; *It. risentimento*; *Sp. resentimiento.*]

1. The excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves, or to those who are connected with us; anger. This word usually expresses less excitement than *anger*, though presses much less than *wrath*, *exasperation*, and *indignation*. In this use, *resentment* is not the sense or perception of injury, but the excitement which is the effect of it.

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show?
Dryden.

2. Strong perception of good. [*Not in use.*]
More.

RESERVATION, *n.* *s. as z.* [*Fr. from L. reservatio.*]

1. The act of reserving or keeping back in the mind; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure; as mental reservation.

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

With reservation of a hundred knights.
Shak.

In the United States, a tract of land not sold with the rest, is called a *reservation*.

3. Custody; state of being treasured up or kept in store.
Shak.

4. In *law*, a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not concealed or granted; also, a proviso.

Mental reservation is the withholding of expression or disclosure of something that affects a proposition or statement, and which if disclosed, would materially vary its import.

Mental reservations are the refuge of hypocrites.
Encyc.

RESERVATIVE, *a.* Keeping; reserving.

RESERVATORY, *n.* [*from reserve.*] A place in which things are reserved or kept.
Woodward.

RESERVE, *v. t. rezerv'*. [*Fr. réserver*; *L. reservo*; *re and servo*, to keep.]

1. To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose. The farmer *reserves* his corn, reserving only what is necessary for his family.

Hadst thou seen the treasures of hail, which I have reserved against the day of trouble? Job xxxviii.

2. To keep; to hold; to retain.

Will he reserve his anger for ever? Jer. iii.

3. To lay up and keep for a future time.
2 Pet. ii.

Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours.
Swift.

RESERVE, *v. n. rezerv'*. That which is kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply.
Tillotson.

2. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviations.
Addison.

3. Exception; something withheld.

Is knowledge so de-serv'd?

Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste?
Milton.

4. Exception in favor.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*.
Hogers.

5. Restraint of freedom in words or actions; backwardness; caution in personal behavior. *Reserve* may proceed from modesty, bashfulness, prudence, prudery or sullenness.

My soul surpris'd, and from her sex disjoin'd,
Left all *reserves*, and all the sex behind.
Prior.

6. In *law*, reservation.

In *reserve*, in store; in keeping for other or future use. He has large quantities of wheat in *reserve*. He has evidence or arguments in *reserve*.

Body of *reserve*, in military affairs, the third or last line of an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency.

RESERVED, *pp.* Kept for another or future use; retained.

2. *a.* Restrained from freedom in words or actions; backward in conversation; not free or frank.

To all obliging, yet *reserv'd* to all.
Walsh.
Nothing *reserv'd* or sullen was to see.
Dryden.

RESERVEDLY, *adv.* With reserve; with backwardness; not with openness or frankness.
Woodward.

2. Scrupulously; cautiously; coldly.
Pope.

RESERVE DNESS, *n.* Closeness; want of frankness, openness or freedom. A man may guard himself by that silence and *reserve* which every one may innocently practice.
South.

RESERVER, *n.* One that reserves.

RESERVING, *pp.* Keeping back; keeping for other use or for use at a future time; retaining.

RESERVOIR, *n.* [*Fr.*] A place where any thing is kept in store, particularly a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill-wheel and the like; a cistern; a mill-pond; a basin.

RE/SET, *n.* In *Scots law*, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal.
Encyc.

RE/SETTLE, *v. t.* [*re and settle.*] To settle again.
Swift.

2. To install, as a minister of the gospel.

RE/SETTLE, *v. i.* To settle in the ministry a second time; to be installed.

RE/SETTLED, *pp.* Settled again; installed.

RE/SETTLEMENT, *n.* The act of settling or composing again.

The *resettlement* of my discompos'd soul.
Norris.

2. The state of settling or subsiding again; as the *resettlement* of lees.
Mortimer.

3. A second settlement in the ministry.

RE/SETTLING, *pp.* Settling again; installing.

RESHIP, *v. t.* [*re and ship.*] To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported; as coffee and sugar imported

into New York, and *reshipped* for Hamburg.

RESHIPMENT, *n.* The act of shipping or loading on board of a ship a second time; the shipping for exportation what has been imported.

2. That which is reshipped.

RESHIP/PING, *pp.* Shipped again.

RESHIP/PED, *pp.* Shipping again.

RES/STANCE, *n.* [*See Resistant.*] Residence; abode.
Obs.

RES/STANT, *a.* [*Norm. resiant, resseant, from the L. resisto.*] See *Reside.*]

Resident; dwelling; present in a place.

Obs.

RES/IDE, *v. i. s. as z.* [*Fr. residet*; *L. residet, residet*; *re and sedeo*, to sit, to settle.]

1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time. The peculiar uses of this word are to be noticed. When the word is applied to the natives of a state, or others who dwell in it as permanent citizens, we use it only with reference to the *part* of a city or country in which a man dwells. We do not say generally, that Englishmen *reside* in England, but a particular citizen *resides* in London or York, or at such a house in such a street, in the Strand, &c.

When the word is applied to strangers or travelers, we do not say, a man *resides* in an inn for a night, but he *resided* in London or Oxford a month or a year; or he may *reside* in a foreign country a great part of his life. A man lodges, stays, remains, abides, for a day or very short time, but *reside* implies a longer time, though not definite.

2. To sit to the bottom of liquors; to settle.
Obs.

[In this sense, *subside* is now used.]

RES/IDENCE, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of abiding or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time; as the *residence* of an American in France or Italy for a year.

The confessor had often made considerable *residences* in Normandy.
Hale.

2. The place of abode; a dwelling; a habitation.

Caprea had been—the *residence* of Tiberius for several years.

3. That which falls to the bottom of liquors.
Obs.

1. In the *canon and common law*, the abode of a person or incumbent on his benefice; opposed to *non-residence*.
Blackstone.

RES/IDENT, *a.* [*L. residens*; *Fr. resident.*] Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, but not definite; as a minister *resident* at the court of St. James. A B is now *resident* in South America.

RES/IDENT, *n.* One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. A B is now a *resident* in London.

2. A public minister who resides at a foreign court. It is usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors.

RES/IDENTIARY, *a.* Having residence.
Encyc.

More.

RES/IDENTIARY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

Eccles. Canons.

RES/IDER, *n.* One who resides in a particular place.
Swift.

RESIDING, *ppr.* Dwelling in a place for some continuance of time.

RESIDUAL, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken. *Davy.*

RESIDUARY, *a.* [L. *residuum*. See *Reside*.]

Pertaining to the residue or part remaining; as the *residuary* advantage of an estate.

Ayliffe.

Residuary legatee, in law, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of goods and estate which remains after deducting all the debts and specific legacies.

Blackstone.

RESIDUE, *n.* [Fr. *residu*; L. *residuum*.] That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed or designated.

The locusts shall eat the *residue* of that which has escaped. *Ex. x.*

The *residue* of them will I deliver to the sword. *Jer. xv.*

2. The balance or remainder of a debt or account.

RESIDUUM, *n.* [L.] Residue; that which is left after any process of separation or purification. *Chemistry. Metallurgy.*

2. In *law*, the part of an estate or of goods and chattels remaining after the payment of debts and legacies. *Blackstone.*

RESISTE, *v. t.* [re and *siege*.] To seat again; to restate. *Obs. Spenser.*

RESIGN, *v. t. & i. resist*. [Fr. *resigner*; L. *resignare*; re and *signa*, to sign. The radical sense of *signa* is to send, to drive, hence to set. To *resign* is to send back or send away.]

1. To give up; to give back, as an office or commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender an office or charge in a formal manner; as, a military officer *resigns* his commission; a prince *resigns* his crown.

Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove
His thunder, to the god of love. *Denham.*

2. To withdraw, as a claim. He *resigns* all pretensions to skill.

3. To yield; as, to *resign* the judgment to the direction of others. *Locke.*

4. To yield or give up in confidence. What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* ourselves to the will of God? *Tillotson.*

5. To submit, particularly to Providence.

A firm, yet cautious mind;
Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resign'd*. *Pope.*

6. To submit without resistance or murmur. *Shak.*

RESIGN, *v. t.* To sign again.

RESIGN, *n.* Resignation. *Obs.*

RESIGNATION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim or possession; as the *resignation* of a crown or commission.

2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence; as a blind *resignation* to the authority of other men's opinions. *Locke.*

3. Quiet submission to the will of Providence; submission without discontent, and with entire acquiescence in the divine dispensations. This is *Christian resignation*.

RESIGNED, *ppr.* Given up; surrendered; yielded.

2. *a.* Submissive to the will of God.

RESIGNEDLY, *adv.* With submission.

RESIGNER, *n.* One that resigns.

RESIGNING, *ppr.* Giving up; surrendering; submitting.

RESIGNMENT, *n.* The act of resigning. *Obs.*

RESILAH, *n.* An ancient patriarchal coin. RESILIENCE, } *s* as *z*. [L. *resiliens*, re-
RESILIENCY, } *n.* *silio*; re and *silio*, to spring.]

The act of leaping or springing back, or the act of rebounding; as the *resilience* of a ball or of sound. *Bacon.*

RESILIENT, *a.* [L. *resiliens*.] Leaping or starting back; rebounding.

RESILITION, *n.* [L. *resilio*.] The act of springing back; resilience.

RESIN, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *resine*; L. *It. Sp. resina*; Ir. *roisin*; Gr. *ρῆσιν*, probably from *ρῆσιν*, to flow.]

An inflammable substance, hard when cool, but viscid when heated, exuding in a fluid state from certain kinds of trees, as pine, either spontaneously or by incision. *Resins* are soluble in oils and alcohol, and are said to be nothing but oils concreted by combination with oxygen. *Resins* differ from *gums*, which are vegetable mucilage; and they are less sweet and odorous than balsams. *Encyc. Nicholson. Fourcroy.*

RESINIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *resina* and *fero*, to produce.]

Yielding resin; as a *resiniferous* tree or vessels. *Gregory.*

RESINIFORM, *a.* Having the form of resin. *Cyc.*

RESINO-ELECTRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances. *Ure.*

RESINO-EXTRACTIVE, *a.* Designating extractive matter in which resin predominates.

RESINOUS, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin. *Resinous* substances are combustible.

Resinous electricity, is that electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind. This is generally negative.

RESINOUSLY, *adv.* By means of resin; as *resinously* electrified. *Gregory.*

RESINOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being resinous.

RESIPISCENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *resipisco*, from *resipio*; re and *sapio*, to taste.]

Properly, wisdom derived from severe experience; hence, repentance. [Little used.]

RESIST, *v. t. resist*. [L. *resisto*; re and *sisto*, to stand; Fr. *resister*; Sp. *resistir*; It. *resistere*.]

1. Literally, to stand against; to withstand; hence, to act in opposition, or to oppose. A dam or mound *resists* a current of water *resistently*, by standing unmoved and interrupting its progress. An army *resists* the progress of an enemy *actively*, by encountering and defeating it. We *resist* measures by argument or remonstrance.

Why doth he yet find fault? for who hath *resisted* his will? *Rom. ix.*

2. To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat or frustrate.

Ye do always *resist* the Holy Spirit. *Acts*

3. To baffle; to disappoint.

God *resisteth* the proud, but giveth grace to the humble. *James iv.*

RESIST', *v. i.* To make opposition. *Shak.*
RESIST'ANCE, *n.* The act of resisting; opposition. Resistance is *passive*, as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or *active*, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel or defeat progress or designs.

2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression; that power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse or pressure of another, or which prevents the effect of another power; as the *resistance* of a ball which receives the force of another; the *resistance* of wood to a cutting instrument; the *resistance* of air to the motion of a cannon ball, or of water to the motion of a ship.

RESIST'ANT, *n.* He or that which resists. *Pearson.*

RESISTED, *pp.* Opposed; counteracted; withstood.

RESIST'ER, *n.* One that opposes or withstands.

RESISTIBILITY, *n.* The quality of resisting.

The name body, being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility* together in the same subject—*Locke.*

2. Quality of being resistible; as the *resistibility* of granite. *Hammond.*

RESIST'IBLE, *a.* That may be resisted; as a *resistible* force; *resistible* grace.

RESISTING, *ppr.* Withstanding opposing. *Resisting medium*, a substance which opposes the passage of a body through it.

RESISTIVE, *a.* Having the power to resist. *B. Jonson.*

RESIST'LESS, *a.* That cannot be effectually opposed or withstood; irresistible.

Resistless in her love as in her hate. *Dryden.*

2. That cannot resist; helpless. *Spenser.*

RESIST'LESSLY, *adv.* So as not to be opposed or denied. *Blackwall.*

RESOLD, *pp.* of *resell*. Sold a second time, or sold after being bought.

RESOLUBLE, *a.* *s* as *z*. [re and L. *solubilis*. See *Resolve*.]

That may be melted or dissolved; as bodies *resolvable* by fire.

RESOLUTE, *a.* [Fr. *resolu*; It. *resoluto*.]

The Latin *resolutus* has a different signification. See *Resolve*.]

Having a fixed purpose; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

Edward is at hand,
Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*. *Shak.*

RESOLUTELY, *adv.* With fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance. Persist *resolutely* in a course of virtue.

2. Boldly; firmly.

Such of these facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies. *Swift.*

RESOLUTIONENESS, *n.* Fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

RESOLUTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *resolutio*. See *Resolve*.]

1. The act, operation or process of separating the parts which compose a complex idea or a mixed body; the act of reducing any compound or combination to its component parts; analysis; as the *resolution*

of complex ideas; the *resolution* of any material substance by chemical operations.

2. The act or process of unraveling or disentangling perplexities, or of dissipating obscurity in moral subjects; as the *resolution* of difficult questions in moral science.

3. Dissolution; the natural process of separating the component parts of bodies.

Digby.

4. In music, the resolution of a dissonance, is the carrying of it, according to rule, into a consonance in the subsequent chord.

Encyc.

5. In medicine, the disappearing of any tumor without coming to suppuration; and the dispersing of inflammation.

Encyc. Cæcæ.

6. Fixed purpose or determination of mind; as a *resolution* to reform our lives; a *resolution* to undertake an expedition.

Locke.

7. The effect of fixed purpose; firmness, steadiness or constancy in execution, implying courage.

They who governed the parliament, had the *resolution* to act those monstrous things.

Clarendon.

8. Determination of a cause in a court of justice; as a judicial *resolution*.

[But this word is now seldom used to express the decision of a judicial tribunal. We use *judgment, decision or decree*.]

9. The determination or decision of a legislative body, or a formal proposition offered for legislative determination. We call that a *resolution*, which is reduced to form and offered to a legislative house for consideration, and we call it a *resolution* when adopted. We say, a member moved certain *resolutions*; the house proceeded to consider the *resolutions* offered; they adopted or rejected the *resolutions*.

10. The formal determination of any corporate body, or of any association of individuals; as the *resolutions* of a town or other meeting.

11. In algebra, the resolution of an equation, is the same as reduction; the bringing of the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other, without destroying the equation, by which is found the value of the unknown quantity.

Day's Algebra.

12. Relaxation; a weakening. *Obs. Boven.*

RESOLUTIONER, *n.* One who joins in the declaration of others. [Not in use.]

RESOLUTIVE, *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [Not much used.]

Johnson.

RESOLVABLE, *a.* That may be resolved or reduced to first principles.

RESOLVE, *v. t. resolve'*. [*L. resolvo; re and solvo, to loose; Fr. résoudre; It. risolvere; Sp. resolver.*]

1. To separate the component parts of a compound substance; to reduce to first principles; as, to *resolve* a body into its component or constituent parts; to *resolve* a body into its elements.

2. To separate the parts of a complex idea; to reduce to simple parts; to analyze.

3. To separate the parts of a complicated question; to unravel; to disentangle of perplexities; to remove obscurity by analysis; to clear of difficulties; to explain;

as, to *resolve* questions in moral science; to *resolve* doubts; to *resolve* a riddle.

4. To inform; to free from doubt or perplexity; as, to *resolve* the conscience.

Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are!

5. To settle in an opinion; to make certain. Long since we were *resolved* of your truth, Your faithful service and your toil in war.

6. To confirm; to fix in constancy. Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you.

7. To melt; to dissolve. [Unusual.] *Dryden.*

8. To form or constitute by resolution, vote or determination; as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee of the whole.

9. In music, to resolve a discord or dissonance, is to carry it, according to rule, into a consonance in the subsequent chord.

10. In medicine, to disperse or scatter; to discuss; as inflammation of a tumor.

11. To relax; to lay at ease. *Spenser.*

12. In algebra, to resolve an equation, is bringing all the known quantities to one side of the equation, and the unknown quantity to the other.

RESOLVE, *v. i. resolve'*. To fix in opinion or purpose; to determine in mind. He *resolved* to abandon his vicious course of life.

2. To determine by vote. The legislature *resolved* to receive no petitions after a certain day.

3. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid.

When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates, then *resolves* and turns alkaline.

4. To separate into its component parts, or into distinct principles; as, water *resolves* into vapor; a substance *resolves* into gas.

5. To be settled in opinion.

Let men *resolve* of that as they please. [Unusual.] *Locke.*

RESOLVE, *v. n. resolve'*. Fixed purpose of mind; a settled determination; resolution.

He strait revokes his bold *resolve*. *Dehman.*

2. Legal or official determination; legislative act concerning a private person or corporation, or concerning some private business. Public acts of a legislature respect the state, and to give them validity, the bills for such acts must pass through all the legislative forms. Resolves are usually private acts, and are often passed with less formality. Resolves may also be the acts of a single branch of the legislature; whereas public acts must be passed by a majority of both branches.

Am. Legislatures.

3. The determination of any corporation or association; resolution.

RESOLVED, *pp.* Separated into its component parts; analyzed.

2. Determined in purpose; as, I am *resolved* not to keep company with gamblers. This phrase is properly, "I have *resolved*;" as we say, a person is *deceased*, for *has* deceased; he is *retired*, for *has* retired. In these phrases, the participle is rather an adjective.

3. Determined officially or by vote.

RESOLVEDLY, *adv.* With firmness of purpose.

RESOLVE'DNESS, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution. *Decay of Piety.*

RESOLVENT, *n.* That which has the power of causing solution. In medicine, that which has power to disperse inflammation and prevent the suppuration of tumors; a discutient.

Cæcæ. Encyc.

RESOLVER, *n.* One that resolves or turns a firm purpose.

RESOLVING, *pp.* Separating into component parts; analyzing; removing perplexities or obscurity; discussing, as tumors; determining.

RESOLVING, *n.* The act of determining or forming a fixed purpose; a resolution.

Clarendon.

RES'ONANCE, *n.* s as z. [*L. resonans.*] A resounding; a sound returned from the sides of a hollow instrument of music; reverberated sound or sounds.

Encyc.

2. A sound returned.

RES'ONANT, *a.* [*L. resonans; re and sono, to sound.*] Resounding; returning sound; echoing back.

Milton.

RESORB', *v. t.* [*L. resorbere; re and sorbere, to drink in.*] To swallow up.

RESORB'ENT, *a.* Swallowing up.

Woodhull.

RESORT', *v. i. s as z.* [*Fr. ressortir; re and sortir, to go or come out.*]

1. To have recourse; to apply; to betake. The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels.

2. To go; to repair. The people *resort* to him again. *Mark x. John xvii.*

3. To fall back.

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother. *Obs.*

RESORT', *n.* The act of going to or making application; a betaking one's self; as a *resort* to other means of defense; a *resort* to subtleties for evasion.

2. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her *resort*. *Shak.*

3. Assembly; meeting. *Dryden.*

4. Course; frequent assembling; as a place of *resort*. *Swift.*

5. The place frequented; as, alehouses are the *resorts* of the idle and dissolute.

6. Spring; active power or movement; a *Galicism*. [Not in use.] *Bacon.*

Last *resort*, ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; that from which there is no appeal.

RESORTER, *n.* One that resorts or frequents.

RESORTING, *pp.* Going; having recourse; betaking; frequenting.

RESOUND', *v. t. s as z.* [*L. resonare; re and sono, to sound; Fr. resonner; It. risuonare; Sp. resonar.*] To send back sound; to echo.

And Abdon's cliffs *resounded* the rural lay. *Pope.*

2. To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments.

Milton.

3. To praise; to extol with sounds; to spread the fame of.

The man for wisdom's various arts renowned. Long exercis'd in woes, O muse, *resound*.

RESOUND', *v. i.* To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound; as, common fame *resounds* back to them. *South.*

2. To be much and loudly mentioned. *Milton.*

RE/SOUND, *v. t.* [*re* and *sound*; with the accent on the first syllable.] To sound again. *Jones.*

RE/SOUND', *n. s* as *z.* Return of sound; echo. *Benam.*

RE/SOUND'ED, *pp.* Echoed; returned, as sound; celebrated.

RE/SOUND'ING, *pp.* Echoing; returning, as sound.

RE/SOURCE, *n.* [*Fr. ressource*; *re* and *source*.]

1. Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which a person may resort for assistance, safety or supply; means yet untried; resort. An enterprising man finds resources in his own mind.

Pallas view'd
His foes pursuing and his friends pursu'd,
Used threat'nings mix'd with prayers, his last resource.

2. Resources, in the plural, pecuniary means; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies. Our national resources for carrying on war are abundant. Commerce and manufactures furnish ample resources.

RE/SOURCELESS, *a.* Destitute of resources. [*I word not to be countenanced.*]

RE/SOUP, *v. t.* pret. resouped; *pp.* resouped or resouwn. [*re* and *sow*.] To sow again. *Bacon.*

RE/SOWED, } *pp.* Sown anew.

RE/SPEAK, *v. t.* pret. respoke; *pp.* respoken, respoke. [*re* and *speak*.]

1. To answer; to speak in return; to reply. [*Little used.*]

2. To speak again; to repeat.

RESPECT, *v. t.* [*L. respecto*, or *respectus*, from *respicio*; *re* and *specio*, to view; *I. respicere*; *It. rispettare*; *Sp. respetrar*.]

1. To regard; to have regard to in design or purpose.

In orchards and gardens, we do not so much respect beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees and herbs. *Bacon.*

2. To have regard to, in relation or connection; to relate to. The treaty particularly respects our commerce.

3. To view or consider with some degree of reverence; to esteem as possessed of real worth.

I always loved and respected Sir William. *Swift.*

4. To look towards.

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so respect the south. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

To respect the person, to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

Thou shalt not respect the person of the poor. Lev. xix.

Neither doth God respect any person. 2 Sam. xiv.

RESPECT, *n.* [*L. respectus*; *Fr. respect*.]

1. Regard; attention. *Shak.*

2. That estimation or honor in which men hold the distinguished worth or substantial good qualities of others. It expresses less than reverence and veneration, which regard elders and superiors; whereas respect may regard juniors and inferiors.

Respect regards the qualities of the mind, or the actions which characterize those qualities.

Seen without awe, and serv'd without respect. *Prior.*

3. That department or course of action which proceeds from esteem; regard; due attention; as, to treat a person with respect.

These same men treat the sabbath with little respect. *Viduan.*

4. Good will; favor.

The Lord had respect to Abel and his offering. Gen. iv.

5. Partial regard; undue bias to the prejudice of justice; as the phrase, respect of persons. 1 Pet. i. James ii. Prov. xxiv.

6. Respected character; as persons of the best respect in Rome. *Shak.*

7. Consideration; motive in reference to something.

Whatever secret respects were likely to move them— *Hooker.*

8. Relation; regard; reference; followed by of, but more properly by to.

They believed but one Supreme Deity, which, with respect to the benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tilston.*

RESPECTABILITY, *n.* State or quality of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect.

RESPECTABLE, *a.* [*Fr. It. rispettabile*; *Sp. respetable*.]

1. Possessing the worth or qualities which deserve or command respect; worthy of esteem and honor; as a respectable citizen; respectable company.

No government, any more than an individual, will long be respected, without being truly respectable. *Federalist, Madison.*

2. In popular language, this word is much used to express what is moderate in degree of excellence or in number, but not despicable. We say, a respectable discourse or performance, a respectable audience, a respectable number of citizens convened.

RESPECTABLENESS, *n.* Respectability.

RESPECTABLY, *adv.* With respect; more generally, in a manner to merit respect.

2. Moderately, but in a manner not to be despised.

RESPECTED, *pp.* Held in honorable estimation.

RESPECTER, *n.* One that respects; chiefly used in the phrase, respecter of persons, which signifies a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candor, justice and equity.

I perceive that God is no respecter of persons. Acts v.

RESPECTFUL, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect; as respectful department.

With humble joy and with respectful fear. *Prior.*

RESPECTFULLY, *adv.* With respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation. *Dryden.*

RESPECTFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being respectful.

RESPECTING, *pp.* Regarding; having regard to; relating to. This word, like concerning, has reference to a single word

or to a sentence. In the sentence, "his conduct respecting us is commendable," respecting has reference to conduct. But when we say, "respecting a further appropriation of money, it is to be observed, that the resources of the country are inadequate," respecting has reference to the whole subsequent clause or sentence.

RESPECTIVE, *a.* [*Fr. respectif*; *It. rispettivo*.]

1. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute; as the respective connections of society.

2. Particular; relating to a particular person or thing. Let each man retire to his respective place of abode. The officers were found in their respective quarters; they appeared at the head of their respective regiments. Let each give according to his respective portion.

3. Worthy of respect. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

4. Careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences; as *respective* and wary men. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

RESPECTIVELY, *adv.* As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each. Let each man respectively perform his duty.

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle respectively every one with its kind. *Bacon.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely. *Ralegh.*

3. Partially; with respect to private views. *Obs.*

4. With respect. *Obs.* *Shak.*

RESPECTLESS, *a.* Having no respect; without regard; without reference. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

RESPECTLESSNESS, *n.* The state of having no respect or regard; regardlessness. [*Little used.*] *Shelton.*

RESPERSE, *v. l.* respers'. [*L. respersum*, *respergo*; *re* and *spargo*, to sprinkle.] To sprinkle. [*Barely used.*] *Taylor.*

RESPERSION, *n.* [*L. respersio*.] The act of sprinkling. *Johnson.*

RESPIRABLE, *a.* [from *respire*.] That may be breathed; fit for respiration or for the support of animal life; as *respirable* air. Azotic gas is not respirable.

RESPIRATION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. respiratio*.]

1. The act of breathing; the act of inhaling air into the lungs and again exhaling or expelling it, by which animal life is supported. The respiration of fishes, [for these cannot live long without air,] appears to be performed by the air contained in the water acting on the gills.

2. Relief from toil. *Milton.*

RESPIRATORY, *a.* Serving for respiration; as *respiratory* organs. *Asiat. Res.*

RESPIRE, *v. i.* [*Fr. respirer*; *L. respiro*; *re* and *spiro*, to breathe.]

1. To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life.

2. To catch breath. *Spenser.*

3. To rest; to take rest from toil. *Milton.*

RESPIRE, *v. t.* To exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations. *B. Jonson.*

RESPIRED, *pp.* Breathed; inhaled and exhaled.

RESPIRING, *pp.* Breathing; taking breath.

RES PIT, *n.* [*Fr. respit.*] Pause; temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest.

Some pause and *respit* only I require.

Denham.

2. In *law*, relieve; or temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender.

Milton. Prior.

3. Delay; forbearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt beyond the legal time.

4. The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury, beyond the proper term.

Blackstone.

RES PIT, *v. t.* To relieve by a pause or interval of rest.

To *respit* his day-labor with repast.

Milton.

2. To suspend the execution of a criminal beyond the time limited by the sentence; to delay for a time.

Clarendon.

3. To give delay of appearance at court; as to *respit* a jury.

Blackstone.

RES'PITED, *pp.* Relieved from labor; allowed a temporary suspension of execution.

RES'PITING, *ppr.* Relieving from labor; suspending the execution of a capital offender.

RESPLEN DENCE, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n. \text{ (} L. \text{ } resp\text{lendens,} \\ \text{RESPLEN DENCY, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n. \text{ } resp\text{lendens; re and} \\ \text{splend\text{e}, \text{ to shine.}} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

Brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

So! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full resplendent, heir of all my might.

Milton.

RESPLEN DENT, *a.* [*supra.*] Very bright; shining with brilliant luster.

With royal arras and resplendent gold.

Spenser.

RESPLEN DENTLY, *adv.* With brilliant luster; with great brightness.

RESPLIT, *v. l.* [*re and split.*] To split again.

RESPOND, *v. i.* [*Fr. repandre; It. rispondere; Sp. responder; L. respondeo; re and spondeo,* to promise, that is, to send to. Hence *respondeo* is to send back.]

1. To answer; to reply.

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which *responds* to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe.

Buckminster.

2. To correspond; to suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay.

Broome.

3. To be answerable; to be liable to make payment; as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages.

RESPOND, *v. t.* To answer; to satisfy by payment. The surety was held to *respond* the judgment of court. The goods attached shall be held to *respond* the judgment.

Sedgewick, Mass. Rep.

RESPOND, *n.* A short anthem interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is ended.

Wheatly.

2. An answer. [*Not in use.*]

Ch. Relig. Appeal.

RESPOND'ED, *pp.* Answered; satisfied by payment.

RESPOND'ENT, *a.* Answering; that answers to demand or expectation.

— Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions.

Encon.

RESPOND'ENT, *n.* One that answers in a suit, particularly a chancery suit.

2. In the *schools*, one who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections or overthrow arguments.

Watts.

RESPOND'ING, *ppr.* Answering; corresponding.

RESPONS'AL, *a.* Answerable; responsible. [*Not in use.*]

Heylin.

RESPONS'AL, *n.* Response; answer.

Brevint.

2. One who is responsible. [*Not in use.*]

Barrov.

RESPONSE, *n. respons'*. [*L. responsum.*]

1. An answer or reply; particularly, an oracular answer.

2. The answer of the people or congregation to the priest, in the litany and other parts of divine service.

Addison.

3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

Watts.

4. In the *Romish church*, a kind of anthem sung after the morning lesson.

5. In a *figure*, a repetition of the given subject by another part.

Busby.

RESPONSIBILITY, *n.* [from *respons-* answerable, as for a trust or office, or for a debt.

Burke. Paley.

It is used in the plural; as heavy *responsibilities*.

Johnson's Rep.

2. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

RESPONS'IBLE, *a.* [from *L. responsus, respondeo.*]

1. Liable to account; accountable; answerable; as for a trust reposed, or for a debt.

We are all *responsible* for the talents entrusted to us by our Creator. A guardian is *responsible* for the faithful discharge of his duty to his ward. The surety is *responsible* for the debt of his principal.

2. Able to discharge an obligation; or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt. In taking bail, the officer will ascertain whether the proposed surety is a *responsible* man.

RESPONS'IBLENESS, *n.* State of being liable to answer, repay or account; responsibility.

2. Ability to make payment of an obligation or demand.

RESPON'SION, *n.* [*L. responsio.*] The act of answering. [*Not used.*]

RESPON'SIVE, *a.* Answering; making reply.

2. Correspondent; suited to something else.

The vocal lay *responsive* to the stings.

Pope.

RESPON'SORY, *a.* Containing answer.

RESPON'SORY, *n.* A response; the answer of the people to the priest in the alternate speaking; in church service.

REST, *n.* [*Sax. rest, rest, quiet or a lying down; Dan. G. Sw. rast; D. rust.* The German has also *ruhe*, *Sw. ro, Dan. roe, rest, repose.* In *W. arous, and arusi*, signify to stay, stop, wait. This Teutonic word cannot be the *L. resto*, if the latter is a compound of *re and sto*; but is an original word of the Class *Rd, Res.* See the Verb.]

1. Cessation of motion or action of any kind, and applicable to any body or being; as *rest* from labor; *rest* from mental exer-

tion; *rest* of body or mind. A body is at *rest*, when it ceases to move; the mind is at *rest*, when it ceases to be disturbed or agitated; the sea is never at *rest*. Hence,

2. Quiet; repose; a state free from motion or disturbance; a state of reconciliation to God.

Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find *rest* to your souls.

Matt. xi.

3. Sleep; as, retire to *rest*.

4. Peace; national quiet.

The land had *rest* eighty years. *Judg. iii. Deut. xii.*

5. The final sleep, death.

6. A place of quiet; permanent habitation.

Ye are not as yet come to the *rest*, and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you. *Deut. xii.*

7. Any place of repose.

In dust, our final *rest*, and native home.

Milton.

8. That on which any thing leans or lies for support. 1 Kings vi.

Their vizors clos'd, their lances in the *rest*.

Dryden.

9. In *poetry*, a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.

10. In *philosophy*, the continuance of a body in the same place.

11. Final hope.

Sea fights have been final to the war; but this is, when princes set up their *rest* upon the battle. *Obs.*

Eucon.

12. Cessation from tillage. *Lev. xxv.*

13. The gospel church or new covenant state in which the people of God enjoy repose, and Christ shall be glorified. *Is. xi.*

14. In *music*, a pause; an interval during which the voice is intermitted; also, the mark of such intermission.

REST, *n.* [*Fr. reste, from rester, to remain, L. resto.*]

1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty, and for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that heaven can give.

2. Others; those not included in a proposition or description. [In this sense, *rest* is a noun, but with a singular termination expressing plurality.]

Plato and the *rest* of the philosophers—

Stillingtonfleet.

Arm'd like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears.

Dryden.

The election hath obtained it and the *rest* were blinded. *Rom. xi.*

REST, *v. l.* [*Sax. restan, hrestan, to pause, to cease, to be quiet; D. rusten; G. rasten; Sw. rusta.* See Class *Rd. No. 81. 82.*]

1. To cease from action or motion of any kind; to stop; a word applicable to any body or being, and to any kind of motion.

2. To cease from labor, work or performance.

God *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. *Gen. ii.*

So the people *rested* on the seventh day. *Ex. xvi.*

2. To be quiet or still; to be undisturbed. There *rest*, if any *rest* can harbor there.

Milton.

4. To cease from war; to be at peace.

And the land *rested* from war. *Josh. xi.*

5. To be quiet or tranquil, as the mind; not to be agitated by fear, anxiety or other passion.

6. To lie; to repose; as, *to rest on a bed*.

7. To sleep; to slumber.

Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature rests.

8. To sleep the final sleep; to die or be dead.

Glad I'd lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I should rest.

9. To lean; to recline for support; as, *to rest the arm on a table*. The truth of religion rests on divine testimony.

10. To stand on; to be supported by; as, a column rests on its pedestal.

11. To be satisfied; to acquiesce; as, *to rest on heaven's determination*.

12. To lean; to trust; to rely; as, *to rest on a man's promise*.

13. To continue fixed. Is. li.

14. To terminate; to come to an end. Ezek. xvi.

15. To hang, lie or be fixed.

Over a tent a cloud shall rest by day.

16. To abide; to remain with.

They said, the spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. 2 Kings ii. Eccles. vii.

17. To be calm or composed in mind; to enjoy peace of conscience.

REST, *v. t.* [*Fr. restier.*] To be left; to remain. *Obs.*

REST, *v. l.* To lay at rest; to quiet.

Your quiet lies paid
All needful rites, to rest my wandering shade.

2. To place, as on a support. We rest our cause on the truth of the Scripture.

Her weary head upon your bosom rest.

RESTAGNANT, *a.* [*L. restagnans.*] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current. [*Not much used.*]

RESTAGNATE, *v. t.* [*L. restagno; re and stagno, to stagnate.*]

To stand or remain without flowing.

[This word is superseded by *stagnate*.]

RESTAGNATION, *n.* Stagnation, which see.

RESTANT, *a.* [*L. restans, resto.*] In botany, remaining, as footstalks after the fructification has fallen off.

RESTAURATION, *n.* [*L. restauro.*] Restoration to a former good state.

[The present orthography is *restoration*, which see.]

RESTED, *pp.* Laid on for support.

RESTEM', *v. t.* [*re and stem.*] To force back against the current.

RESTFUL, *a.* [*from rest.*] Quiet; being at rest.

RESTFULLY, *adv.* In a state of rest or quiet.

REST-HARROW, *n.* A plant of the genus *Omnis*.

RESTIF, *a.* [*Fr. retif; It. restivo, restio; from L. resto.*]

1. Unwilling to go, or only running back; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; as a *restif* steed. It seems originally to have been used of horses that would not be driven forward. It is sometimes written *restive*.

All who before him did ascend the throne,
Labor'd to draw three *restive* nations on.

2. Unyielding; as *restif* stubbornness.

3. Being at rest, or less in action.

RESTIF, *n.* A stubborn horse.

RESTIFNESS, *n.* Obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move.

2. Obstinate unwillingness.

RESTINCTION, *n.* [*L. restinctio, restinguo; re and extinguo.*] The act of quenching or extinguishing.

RESTING, *pp.* Ceasing to move or acting; ceasing to be moved or agitated; lying; leaning; standing; depending or relying.

RESTING-PLACE, *n.* A place for rest.

RESTINGUISE, *v. t.* [*L. restinguo; re and extinguo.*] To quench or extinguish.

RESTITUTE, *v. t.* [*L. restituo; re and statuo, to set.*]

To restore to a former state. [*Not used.*]

RESTITUTION, *n.* [*L. restitutio.*] The act of returning or restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived; as, *the restitution of ancient rights to the crown*.

Restitutio is made by restoring a specific thing taken away or lost.

2. The act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage or injury; indemnification.

He restitution to the value makes.

3. The act of recovering a former state or posture. [*Unusual.*]

Restitutio of all things, the putting the world in a holy and happy state. Act. iii.

RES'TITUTOR, *n.* One who makes restitution. [*Little used.*]

RESTIVE, RESTIVENESS. [*See Restif.*]

RESTLESS, *a.* [*from rest; Sax. restleas.*]

1. Unquiet; uneasy; continually moving; as a *restless* child.

2. Being without sleep; uneasy.

Restless he pass'd the remnant of the night.

3. Passed in unquietness; as, the patient has had a *restless* night.

4. Uneasy; unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; as a *restless* prince; *restless* ambition; *restless* passions.

5. Uneasy; turbulent; as *restless* subjects.

6. Unsettled; disposed to wander or to change place or condition.

—Restless at home, and ever prone to range.

RESTLESSLY, *adv.* Without rest; unquietly.

When the mind rests and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another.

RESTLESSNESS, *n.* Uneasiness; unquietness; a state of disturbance or agitation, either of body or mind.

2. Want of sleep or rest; uneasiness.

3. Motion; agitation; as the *restlessness* of the magnetic needle.

RESTORABLE, *a.* [*from restore.*] That may be restored to a former good condition; as *restorable* land.

RESTORAL, *n.* Restitution. [*Not in use.*]

RESTORATION, *n.* [*Fr. restauration; L. restauro.*]

1. The act of replacing in a former state.

Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy restoration.

So we speak of the restoration of a man to his office, or to a good standing in society.

2. Renewal; revival; re-establishment; as the restoration of friendship between enemies; the restoration of peace after war; the restoration of a declining commerce.

3. Recovery; renewal of health and soundness; as restoration from sickness or from insanity.

4. Recovery from a lapse or any bad state; as the restoration of man from apostasy.

5. In *theology*, universal restoration, the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God, to a state of happiness; universal salvation.

6. In *England*, the return of king Charles II. in 1660, and the re-establishment of monarchy.

RESTORATIVE, *a.* That has power to renew strength and vigor.

RESTORATIVE, *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigor, or in recruiting the vital powers.

RESTORE, *v. t.* [*Fr. restaurer; It. restaurare; Sp. Port. restaurar; L. restauro.*]

This is a compound of *re* and the root of *store, story, history*. The primary sense is *to set, to lay or to throw, as in Gr. εἰσπεσ, sohd.*

1. To return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly detained. We restore lost or stolen goods to the owner.

No, therefore restore to the man his wife.

2. To replace; to return; as a person or thing to a former place.

Pharaoh shall restore thee to thy place.

3. To bring back.

The father banish'd virtue shall restore.

4. To bring back or recover from lapse, degeneracy, declension or ruin to its former state.

—Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain the blissful seat.

—Our fortune restored after the severest afflictions.

5. To heal; to cure; to recover from disease.

His hand was restored whole like as the other.

6. To make restitution or satisfaction for a thing taken, by returning something else, or something of different value.

He shall restore five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep. Ex. xxii.

7. To give for satisfaction for pretended wrongs something not taken. Ps. lxxix.

8. To repair; to rebuild; as, *to restore* and to build Jerusalem. Dan. ix.

9. To revive; to resuscitate; to bring back to life.

Whose son he had restored to life. 2 Kings viii.

10. To return or bring back after absence.

Heb. xii.

11. To bring to a sense of sin and amendment of life. Gal. vi.
12. To renew or re-establish after interruption; as, peace is *restored*. Friendship between the parties is *restored*.
13. To recover or renew, as passages of an author obscured or corrupted; as, to *restore* the true reading.
- RESTORE, *v. t.* [re and store.] To store again. The goods taken out were *restored*.
- RESTORED, *pp.* Returned; brought back; retrieved; recovered; cured; renewed; re-established.
- RESTORATION, *n.* The act of restoring; restoration. [Not used.] Bacon.
- RESTORER, *n.* One that restores; one that returns what is lost or unjustly detained; one who repairs or re-establishes.
- RESTORING, *ppr.* Returning what is lost or taken; bringing back; recovering; curing; renewing; repairing; re-establishing.
- RESTRAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *restraine*; *It. restringere*, *restringere*; Sp. *restringir*, *restringer*; L. *restringo*; *re* and *stringo*, to string. The letter *g* appears from the participle to be casual; *stringo*, for *stringo*. Hence *strictus*, *strict*, *stricture*. If the two letters *st* are removed, the word *riigo* coincides exactly, in primary sense, with L. *rego*, *rectus*, *right*, and the root of *reach*, *stretch*, *straight*.]
1. To hold back; to check; to hold from action, proceeding or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle. Thus we *restrain* a horse by a bridle; we *restrain* cattle from wandering by fences; we *restrain* water by dams and dikes; we *restrain* men from crimes and trespasses by laws; we *restrain* young people, when we can, by arguments or counsel; we *restrain* men and their passions; we *restrain* the elements; we attempt to *restrain* vice, but not always with success.
2. To repress; to keep in awe; as, to *restrain* offenders.
3. To suppress; to hinder or repress; as, to *restrain* excess.
4. To abridge; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment; as, to *restrain* one of his pleasure or of his liberty.
5. To limit; to confine.
- Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality is also to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate.
6. To withhold; to forbear.
- Thou *restrainest* prayer before God. Job xv.
- RESTRAINABLE, *a.* Capable of being restrained. Bacon.
- RESTRAINED, *pp.* Held back from advancing or wandering; withheld; repressed; suppressed; abridged; confined.
- RESTRAINEDLY, *adv.* With restraint; with limitation. Hammond.
- RESTRAINER, *n.* He or that which restrains. Bacon.
- RESTRAINING, *ppr.* Holding back from proceeding; checking; repressing; hindering from motion or action; suppressing.
2. A. Abridging; limiting; as a *restraining* statute.

- RESTRAINT, *n.* [from Fr. *restraint*.] 1. The act or operation of holding back or hindering from motion, in any manner; hindrance of the will, or of any action, physical, moral or mental.
2. Abridgment of liberty; as the restraint of a man by imprisonment or by duress.
3. Prohibition. The commands of God should be effectual *restraints* upon our evil passions.
4. Limitation; restriction.
- If all were granted, yet it must be maintained, within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received. Brown.
5. That which restrains, hinders or represses. The laws are *restraints* upon injustice.
- RESTRICT, *v. t.* [L. *restrictus*, from *restringo*. See *Restrict*.] To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds; as, to *restrict* words to a particular meaning; to *restrict* a patient to a certain diet.
- RESTRICTED, *pp.* Limited; confined to bounds.
- RESTRICTING, *ppr.* Confining to limits.
- RESTRICTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *restrictus*.] 1. Limitation; confinement within bounds.
- This is to have the same *restriction* as all other recreations. Gov. of the Tongue.
- Restriction* of words, is the limitation of their signification in a particular manner or degree.
2. Restraint; as *restrictions* on trade.
- RESTRICTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *restrictif*.] Having the quality of limiting or of expressing limitation; as a *restrictive* particle.
3. Imposing restraint; as *restrictive* laws of trade.
4. Sympic. [Not used.] Wiseman.
- RESTRICTIVELY, *adv.* With limitation. Gov. of the Tongue.
- RESTRINGE, *v. t.* *restring'*. [L. *restringo*, supra.] To confine; to contract; to *restringe*.
- RESTRINGENCY, *n.* The quality or power of contracting. Petty.
- RESTRINGENT, *a.* Astringent; syptic.
- RESTRINGENT, *n.* A medicine that operates as an astringent or syptic. Harvey.
- RESTRIVE, *v. i.* [re and strive.] To strive anew. Suckrill.
- RESTY, *a.* The same as *restive* or *restif*, of which it is a contraction.
- RESUBJECT, *n.* [re and subjection.] A second subjection. Bp. Hall.
- RESUBLIMATION, *n.* A second sublimation.
- RESUBLIME, *v. t.* [re and subline.] To subline again; as, to *resublime* mercurial sublimat.
- Newton.
- RESUBLIMED, *pp.* Sublimed a second time.
- RESUBLIMING, *ppr.* Subliming again.
- RESUDATION, *n.* [L. *resudatus*, *resudo*; *re* and *sudo*, to sweat.] The act of sweating again.
- RESULT, *v. i.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *resulter*; L. *resulto*, *salto*; *re* and *salto*, to leap.] To leap back; to rebound.
- The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound— Pope.
2. To proceed, spring or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consulta-

tion or meditation. Evidence *results* from testimony, or from a variety of concurring circumstances; pleasure *results* from friendship; harmony *results* from certain accorances of sounds.

Pleasure and peace naturally result from a holy and good life. Tillotson.

3. To come to a conclusion or determination. The council *resulted* in recommending harmony and peace to the parties.

RESULT, *n.* Resiliency; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return of the *result* of the string. Bacon.

2. Consequence; conclusion; inference effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises or the state of things; as the *result* of reasoning; the *result* of reflection; the *result* of a consultation or council; the *result* of a legislative debate.

3. Consequence or effect.

The misery of sinners will be the natural *result* of their vile affections and criminal indulgences. J. Lathrop.

4. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; as the *result* of an ecclesiastical council.

New England.

RESULTANT, *n.* The act of resulting.

RESULTANT, *n.* In mechanics, a force which is the combined effect of two or more forces, acting in different directions.

RESULTING, *ppr.* Proceeding as a consequence, effect or conclusion of something; coming to a determination.

2. In law, *resulting* use, is a use which returns to him who raised it, after its expiration or during the impossibility of vesting in the person intended.

RESUMABLE, *a. s* as *z*. [from *resume*.] That may be taken back, or that may be taken up again.

RESUME, *v. t. s* as *z*. [L. *resumo*; *re* and *sumo*, to take.]

1. To take back what has been given.

The sun, like this from which our sight we have, Gaz'd on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. Denham.

2. To take back what has been taken away. They *resume* what has been obtained fraudulently. Daines.

3. To take again after absence; as, to *resume* a seat.

Reason *resum'd* her place, and passion fled. Dryden.

4. To take up again after interruption; to begin again; as, to *resume* an argument or discourse. [This is now its most frequent use.]

RESUMED, *pp.* Taken back; taken again; begun again after interruption.

RESUMING, *ppr.* Taking back; taking again; beginning again after interruption.

RESUMMON, *v. t.* To summon or call again.

2. To recall; to recover. Bacon.

RESUMMONED, *pp.* Summoned again; recovered.

RESUMMONING, *ppr.* Recalling; recovering.

RESUMPTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *resump-*

The act of resuming, taking back or taking again; as the *resumption* of a grant.

RESUMPTIVE, *a.* Taking back or again.

RESUPINATE, *a.* [*L. resupinatus, resupinus*; *re* and *supino, supinus*, lying on the back.]

In *botany*, reversed; turned upside down. A *resupinate* corol is when the upper lip faces the ground, and the lower lip the sky. A *resupinate* leaf is when the upper surface becomes the lower, and the contrary; or when the lower disk looks upward.

RESUPINATION, *n.* [*supra*.] The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed, as a corol.

RESUPINE, *a.* Lying on the back.

RESURRECTION, *n. s* as *z*. [*Fr.* from *L. resurrectus, resurgo*; *re* and *surgo*, to rise.]

A rising again; chiefly, the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment. By the *resurrection* of Christ we have assurance of the future *resurrection* of men.

1. *Fr.* In the *resurrection*, they neither marry, nor are given in marriage. *Matt.* xxii.

RESURVEY, *v. t.* [*re* and *survey*.] To survey again or anew; to review. *Shak.*

RESURVEY, *n.* A second survey.

RESURVEYED, *pp.* Surveyed again.

RESURVEYING, *pp.* Surveying anew; reviewing.

RESUSCITATE, *v. t.* [*L. resuscito*; *re* and *suscito*, to raise.]

1. To revive; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants.

2. To reproduce, as a mixed body from its ashes. *Chemistry.*

RESUSCITATED, *pp.* Revived; revived; reproduced.

RESUSCITATING, *pp.* Reviving; revivifying; reproducing.

RESUSCITATION, *n.* The act of reviving from a state of apparent death; the state of being revived. *Pope.*

2. The reproducing of a mixed body from its ashes. *Chemistry.*

RESUSCITATIVE, *a.* Reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

RETAIL, *v. t.* [*Fr. retailer*; *re* and *tail-ler*, to cut; *It. ritagliare*.]

1. To sell in small quantities or parcels, from the sense of cutting or dividing; *opposed to selling by wholesale*; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.

2. To sell at second hand. *Pope.*

3. To tell in broken parts; to tell to many; as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

RETAIL, *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand. *Addison.*

RETAILED, *pp.* Sold in small quantities.

RETAILER, *n.* [*This word, like the RETAILER, is a noun retail*, is often, perhaps generally accented on the first syllable in America.]

One who sells goods by small quantities or parcels.

RETAILING, *pp.* Selling in small quantities.

RETAIN, *v. t.* [*Fr. retenir*; *It. ritenere*; *Sp. retener*; *L. retineo*; *re* and *tenco*, to hold.]

1. To hold or keep in possession; not to lose or part with or dismiss. The memory *retains* ideas which facts or arguments have suggested to the mind.

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge. *Rom. 1.*

2. To keep, as an associate; to keep from departure.

Whom I would have *retained* with me. *Phil. 13.*

3. To keep back; to hold.

An executor may *retain* a debt due to him from the testator. *Addison.*

4. To hold from escape. Some substances *retain* heat much longer than others. Metals readily receive and transmit heat, but do not long *retain* it. Seek cloths that *retain* their color.

5. To keep in pay; to hire.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defense. *Addison.*

6. To engage; to employ by a fee paid; as, to *retain* a counselor.

RETAIN, *v. i.* To belong to; to depend on; as, coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness. *Boyle.*

[Not in use. We now use *pertain*.]

2. To keep; to continue. [*Not in use.*]

RETAINED, *pp.* Held; kept in possession; kept as an associate; kept in pay; kept from escape.

RETAINER, *n.* One who retains; as an executor, who retains a debt due from the testator. *Blackstone.*

2. One who is kept in service; an attendant; as the *retainers* of the ancient princes and nobility.

3. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger on. *Shak.*

4. A servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery. *Encyc. Cowel.*

5. Among *lawyers*, a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor to maintain a cause.

6. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence. *Bacon.*

RETAINING, *pp.* Keeping in possession; keeping as an associate; keeping from escape; hiring; engaging by a fee.

RETAKE, *v. t.* pret. *retook*; pp. *retaken*. [*re* and *take*.] To take again. *Clarendon.*

2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to *retake* a ship or prisoners.

RETAKE, *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. *Kent.*

RETAKE, *pp.* Taking again; taking from a captor.

RETAKE, *n.* A taking again; recapture.

RETALIATE, *v. t.* [*Low L. retaliio*; *re* and *talis*, like.]

To return like for like; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. It is now seldom used except in a bad sense, that is, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* injuries. In war, enemies often *retaliate* the death or inhuman treatment of prisoners, the burning of towns or the plunder of goods.

It is unbecomingly to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon

forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift.*

RETALIATE, *v. i.* To return like for like; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

RETALIATED, *pp.* Returned, as like for like.

RETALIATING, *pp.* Returning, like for like.

RETALIATION, *n.* The return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us; requital of evil. *South.*

2. In a good sense, return of good for good.

God takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation*. *Calamy.*

[This, according to modern usage, is harsh.]

RETALIATORY, *a.* Returning like for like; as *retaliatory* measures; *retaliatory* edicts. *Canning. Walsh.*

RETRARD, *v. t.* [*Fr. retrarder*; *L. retrardo*; *re* and *trardo*, to delay; *trardus*, slow, late. See *Target*.]

1. To diminish the velocity of motion; to hinder; to render more slow in progress; as, to *retrard* the march of an army; to *retrard* the motion of a ship. The resistance of air *retrards* the velocity of a cannon ball. It is opposed to *accelerate*.

2. To delay; to put off; to render more late; as, to *retrard* the attacks of old age; to *retrard* a rupture between nations. My visit was *retrarded* by business.

RETRARD, *v. i.* To stay back. [*Not in use.*]

RETRARDATION, *n.* The act of abating the velocity of motion; hindrance; the act of delaying; as the *retrardation* of the motion of a ship; the *retrardation* of hoary hairs. *Bacon.*

RETRARDED, *pp.* Hindered in motion; delayed.

RETRARDER, *n.* One that retrards, hinders or delays.

RETRARDING, *pp.* Abating the velocity of motion; hindering; delaying.

RETRARDMENT, *n.* The act of retrarding or delaying. *Cartley.*

RETCH, *v. i.* [*Sax. hræcch*; *Dan. ræker*, to reach, to stretch, to reach; to vomit; the same word as *reach*; the present orthography, *retch*, being wholly arbitrary. See *Reach*.]

To make an effort to vomit; to heave; as the stomach; to strain, as in vomiting; properly to *retch*.

RETCHLESS, *careless*, is not in use. [*See Reachless*.]

RETECTOR, *n.* [*L. rectorus*, from *retere*, to uncover; *re* and *tego*, to cover.]

The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed; as the *relection* of the native color of the body. *Boyle.*

RETECT, *n.* That which is retained. *Kirwan.*

RETENTION, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. retentio, retineo*; *re* and *tenco*, to hold.] The act of retaining or keeping.

2. The power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas. *Locke.*

3. In *medicine*, the power of retaining, or that state of contraction in the solid or vascular parts of the body, by which they hold their proper contents and prevent in-

voluntary evacuations; undue retention of some natural discharge.

Encyc. Cyc.

4. The act of withholding; restraint. *Shak.*

5. Custody; confinement. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

RETENTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *retentif*.] Having the power to retain; as a *retentive* memory; the *retentive* faculty; the *retentive* force of the stomach; a body *retentive* of heat or moisture.

RETENTIVENESS, *n.* The quality of retention; as *retentiveness* of memory.

RETICENCE, *n.* [Fr. *reticence*, from L. *reticencia*, *retico*; *re* and *taceo*, to be silent.]

Concealment by silence. In *rhetoric*, apostrophe or suppression; a figure by which a person really speaks of a thing, while he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject. *Encyc.*

RETICLE, *n.* [L. *reticulum*, from *rete*, a net.] A small net.

2. A contrivance to measure the quantity of an eclipse; a kind of micrometer. *Ash.*

RETICULAR, *a.* [supra.] Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices; like a *reticular* body or membrane.

In *anatomy*, the *reticular body*, or *rete mucosum*, is the layer of the skin, intermediate between the cutis and the cuticle, the principal seat of color in man; the *reticular membrane* is the same as the cellular membrane. *Parr.*

RETICULATE, } *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, from
RETICULATED, } *rete*, a net.] Netted; resembling net-work; having distinct veins crossing like net-work; as a *reticulate* cord or petal. *Montg.*

RETICULATION, *n.* Net-work; organization of substances resembling a net. *Darwin.*

RETIFORM, *a.* [L. *retiformis*; *rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices; as the *retiform* coat of the eye. *Ray.*

RETINA, *n.* [L. from *rete*, a net.] In *anatomy*, one of the coats of the eye, being an expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye, where the sense of vision is first received. *Encyc.*

RETINASPHALT, *n.* A bituminous or resinous substance of a yellowish or reddish brown color, found in irregular pieces very light and shining. [See *Retinite*.]

RETINITE, *n.* [Gr. *πρᾶν*, resin.] Pitchstone; stone of fusible pitch, of a resinous appearance, compact, brown, reddish gray, yellowish, blackish or bluish, rarely homogeneous, and often containing crystals of feldspar and scales of mica. It is the pectstein porphyry or obsidian of the Germans. It is called also retinasphalt. *Ure. Cyc.*

RETINUE, *n.* [Fr. *retinue*, from *retinir*, to retain, L. *retino*; *re* and *teneo*, to hold.] The attendants of a prince or distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons. *Dryden.*

RETRADE, *n.* [Fr. from *retirer*, to withdraw; *Sp.* *retirada*, a retreat.] In *fortification*, a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work,

which is to be disputed inch by inch, after the defenses are dismantled. It usually consists of two faces, which make a re-entering angle. *Encyc.*

RETIRE, *v. i.* [Fr. *retirer*; *re* and *tirer*, to draw; *It.* *ritirare*; *Sp.* *retirar*.]

1. To withdraw; to retreat; to go from company or from a public place into privacy; as, to *retire* from the world; to *retire* from notice.

2. To retreat from action or danger; as, to *retire* from battle.

3. To withdraw from a public station. Gen. Washington, in 1795, *retired* to private life.

4. To break up, as a company or assembly. The company *retired* at eleven o'clock.

5. To depart or withdraw for safety or for pleasure. Men *retire* from the town in summer for health and pleasure. But in South Carolina, the planters *retire* from their estates to Charleston, or to an isle near the town.

6. To recede; to fall back. The shore of the sea *retires* in bays and gulfs.

RETIRE, *v. t.* To withdraw; to take away.

He *retired* himself, his wife and children into a forest. *Sidney.*

As when the sun is present all the year,

And never doth *retire* his golden ray. *Danies.*

[This transitive use of *retire* is now obsolete.]

RETIRE, *n.* Retreat; recession; a withdrawing. *Obs.* *Shak.* *Bacon.*

2. Retirement; place of privacy. *Obs.* *Milton.*

RETIRED, *a.* Secluded from much society or from public notice; private. He lives a *retired* life; he has a *retired* situation.

2. Secret; private; as *retired* speculations.

3. Withdrawn. *Locke.*

RETIREDLY, *adv.* In solitude or privacy. *Sherwood.*

RETIREDNESS, *n.* A state of retirement; solitude; privacy or secrecy. *Atterbury.*

RETIREMENT, *n.* The act of withdrawing from company or from public notice or station. *Milton.*

2. The state of being withdrawn; as the *retirement* of the mind from the senses. *Locke.*

3. Private abode; habitation secluded from much society or from public life. Caprea had been the *retirement* of Augustus. *Addison.*

Retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. *Washington.*

4. Private way of life. *Thomson.*

Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books, Progressive virtue and approving heaven.

RETIRING, *ppr.* Withdrawing; retreating; going into seclusion or solitude.

2. *a.* Reserved; not forward or obtrusive; as *retiring* modesty; *retiring* manners.

RETOLD, *prct.* and *pp.* of *retell*; as a story *retold*.

RETORT, *v. t.* [L. *retortus*, *retorqueo*; *re* and *torqueo*, to throw.]

1. To throw back; to reverberate. And they *retort* that heat again *Shak.*

To the first giver.

2. To return an argument, accusation, cen-

sure or incivility; as, to *retort* the charge of vanity.

He pass'd through hostile scorn;
And with *retorted* scorn, his back he turn'd. *Milton.*

3. To bend or curve back; as a *retorted* line. *Bacon.*

RETORT, *v. i.* To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply. He *retorted* upon his adversary with severity.

RETORT, *n.* The return of an argument, charge or incivility in reply; as the *retort* courteous. *Shak.*

2. In *chemistry*, a spherical vessel with its neck bent, in which the receiver is fitted; used in distillation. *Encyc.*

RETORTED, *pp.* Returned; thrown back; bent back.

RETORTER, *n.* One that retorts.

RETORTING, *ppr.* Returning; throwing back.

RETORTION, *n.* The act of retorting. *Spenser.*

RETROSS, *v. t.* [*re* and *toss*.] To toss back. *Pope.*

RETROSSED, *pp.* Tossed back.

RETROSSING, *ppr.* Tossing back.

RETOUCH, *v. t.* [*re* and *touch*.] To improve by new touches; as, to *retouch* a picture or an essay. *Dryden. Pope.*

RETOUCHED, *pp.* *retouch'd.* Touched again; improved by new touches.

RETOUCHING, *ppr.* *retouch'ing.* Improving by new touches.

RETRACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *retracer*; *re* and *tracer*, to trace.]

1. To trace back; to go back in the same path or course; as, to *retrace* one's steps; to *retrace* one's proceedings.

2. To trace back, as a line. Then if the line of Taurus you *retrace*,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

RETRACED, *pp.* Traced back.

RETRACING, *ppr.* Tracing back.

RETRACT, *v. t.* [Fr. *retracter*; Norm. *re-traiter*; L. *retractus*, *retraho*; *re* and *traho*, to draw.]

1. To recall, as a declaration, words or saying; to disavow; to recant; as, to *retract* an accusation, charge or assertion.

I would as freely have *retracted* the charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Shillingfleet.*

2. To take back; to rescind. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

3. To draw back, as claws.

RETRACT, *v. i.* To take back; to unsay; to withdraw concession or declaration.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies, Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

RETRACT, *n.* Among *horsemen*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

RETRACTABLE, *a.* That may be retracted or recalled.

RETRACTAION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *retractatio*.]

The recalling of what has been said; re-contraction; change of opinion declared. *South.*

RETRACTED, *pp.* Recalled; recanted; disavowed.

RETRACTIBLE, *a.* That may be drawn back; retractible. *Journ. of Science.*

RETRACTILE, *a.* Capable of being drawn back.

A walrus with fiery eyes—*retractile* (from external injuries). *Pennant*.
RETRACTING, *ppr.* Recalling; disavowing; recanting.

RETRACTION, *n.* [from *retract*.] The act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done.

Woodward.
 2. Recantation; disavowal of the truth of what has been said; declaration of change of opinion. *Sidney*.

3. Act of withdrawing a claim.
 Other men's insatiable desire of revenge, hath beguiled church and state of the benefit of my retractions or concessions. *K. Charles*.

RETRACTIVE, *a.* Withdrawing; taking from.

RETRACTIVE, *n.* That which withdraws or takes from.

RETRACT, *v.* Retreat. *Obs.* [See *Retreat*.] *Bacon*.

RETRACT, *v.* [It. *ritratto*, from *ritrare*, to draw.] A cast of countenance; a picture. *Obs.* *Spenser*.

RETRACT, *n.* [L. *retrahere*, *retraxi*.] In law, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. *Blackstone*.

RETRACT, *n.* [Fr. *retraite*, from *retraire*; *re* and *traire*, to draw; L. *retractus*, *retrahere*; *re* and *trahere*; It. *ritratta*.]
 1. The act of retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from any place.

But beauty's triumph is well tin'd retreat. *Pope*.

2. Retirement; state of privacy or seclusion from noise, bustle or company.
 Here in the calm still mirror of retreat. *Pope*.

3. Place of retirement or privacy.
 He built his son a house of pleasure—and spared no cost to make it a delicious retreat. *L'Estrange*.

4. Place of safety or security.
 That pleasing shade they sought, a soft retreat
 From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden*.

5. In military affairs, the retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy or from any ground occupied to a greater distance from the enemy, or from an advanced position. A retreat is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a flight. *Encyc.*

6. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement.

7. The beat of the drum at the firing of the evening gun, to warn soldiers to forbear firing and the sentinels to challenge. *Encyc.*

RETREAT, *v. i.* To retire from any position or place.

2. To withdraw to a private abode or to any secluded situation. *Milton*.

3. To retire to a place of safety or security; as, to retreat into a den or into a fort.

4. To move back to a place before occupied; to retire.

The rapid currents drive,
 Towards the retreating sea, their furious tide. *Milton*.

5. To retire from an enemy or from any advanced position.

RETREATED, as a passive participle, though used by Milton, is not good English.

RETRENCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *retrancher*; *re* and *trancher*, to cut; It. *trincea*, a trench; *trincerare*, to intrench; *tranciare*, to carve; W. *traycu*, to cut.]
 1. To cut off; to pare away.
 And thy exuberant parts retrench. *Denham*.
 2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; as, to retrench superfluities or expenses. *Alberbury*.

3. To confine; to limit. [Not proper.] *Addison*.

RETRENCH, *v. i.* To live at less expense.

It is more reputable to retrench than to live embarrassed.

RETRENCHED, *pp.* Cut off; curtailed; diminished.

RETRENCHING, *ppr.* Cutting off; curtailing.

RETRENCHMENT, *n.* [Fr. *retranchement*; Sp. *atrincheramiento*.]
 1. The act of lopping off; the act of removing what is superfluous; as the retrenchment of words or lines in a writing. *Dryden*. *Addison*.

2. The act of curtailing, lessening or abridging; diminution; as the retrenchment of expenses.

3. In military affairs, any work raised to cover a post and fortify it against an enemy; such as fascines, gabions, sandbags and the like. *Encyc.*

Numerous remains of Roman retrenchments, constructed to cover the country—*D'Anville, Trans.*

RETRIBUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *retribuer*, L. *retribuere*; *re* and *tribuere*, to give or bestow.]
 To pay back; to make payment, compensation or reward in return; as, to retribute one for his kindness; to retribute to a criminal what is proportionate to his offense. *Locke*.

RETRIBUTED, *pp.* Paid back; given in return; rewarded.

RETRIBUTER, *n.* One that makes retribution.

RETRIBUTING, *ppr.* Requiring; making retribution; rewarding.

RETRIBUTION, *n.* [Fr.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action; reward; compensation.

In good offices and due retributions, we may not be pinching and niggardly. *Hall*.

2. A gratuity or present given for services in the place of a salary. *Encyc.*

3. The distribution of rewards and punishments at the general judgment.

It is a strong argument for a state of retribution hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Spectator*.

RETRIBUTIVE, } *a.* Repaying; reward-
RETRIBUTORY, } ing for good deeds,
 and punishing for offenses; as *retributive justice*.

RETRIEVABLE, *a.* [from *retrieve*.] That may be retrieved or recovered. *Gray*.

RETRIEVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *retrouver*, to find again; It. *ritrovare*. See *Trover*.]
 1. To recover; to restore from loss or injury to a former good state; as, to retrieve the credit of a nation; to retrieve one's character; to retrieve a decayed fortune.

2. To repair.

Accept my sorrow, and retrieve my fall. *Prior*

3. To regain.
 With late repentance now they would retrieve.

The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden*.

4. To recall; to bring back; as, to retrieve men from their cold trivial conceits. *Berkeley*

RETRIEVE, *n.* A seeking again; a discovery. [Not in use.] *B. Jonson*

RETRIEVED, *pp.* Recovered; repaired; regained; recalled.

RETRIEVING, *ppr.* Recovering; repairing; recalling.

RETROACTION, *n.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *actio*.]
 1. Action returned, or action backwards.

2. Operation on something past or preceding.

RETROACTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *retroactif*; L. *retro*, backward, and *active*.]
 Operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective. *Beddoes*.

A retroactive law or statute, is one which operates to affect, make criminal or punishable, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

RETROACTIVELY, *adv.* By returned action or operation; by operating on something past. *Wharton*.

RETROGRADE, *v. t.* [L. *retro*, back, and *cedo*, to give; Fr. *retroceder*.]
 To cede or grant back; as, to retrocede a territory to a former proprietor.

RETROCEDE, *pp.* Granted back.

RETROCEDING, *ppr.* Ceding back.

RETROCESSION, *n.* A ceding or granting back to a former proprietor. *Am. State Papers*.

2. The act of going back. *Morc.*

RETRODUCTION, *n.* [L. *retroduco*; *retro*, back, and *duco*, to lead.] A leading or bringing back.

RETROFLEX, *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and *flexus*, bent.]
 In botany, bent; in this way and that, or in different directions, usually in a distorted manner; as a *retroflex branch*. *Martyn*.

RETROFRACT, } *a.* [L. *retro*, back,
RETROFRACTED, } and *fractus*, broken.]
 Reduced to hang down as it were by force so as to appear as if broken; as a *retrofract peduncle*. *Martyn*.

Bent back towards its insertion, as if it were broken. *Lee*.

RETROGRADATION, *n.* [Fr. *Sec Retrograde*.]
 1. The act of moving backwards; applied to the apparent motion of the planets. *Ray*.

2. A moving backwards; decline in excellence. *N. Chipman*.

RETROGRADE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *retrogradiar*; *retro*, backwards, and *gradiar*, to go.]
 1. Going or moving backwards. *Bacon*.

2. In astronomy, apparently moving backward and contrary to the succession of the signs, as a planet. *Harris*.

3. Declining from a better to a worse state.

RETROGRADER, *v. i.* [Fr. *retrograder*; L. *retrogradior*; *retro* and *gradior*, to go.]
 To go or move backward. *Bacon*.

RETROGRESION, *n.* The act of going backward.

RETROGRESSIVE, *a.* Going or moving backward; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state.

Geography is at times *retrogressive*.

RETROMINGENT, *n.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *mingo*, to discharge urine.] The act of quality of discharging the contents of the bladder backwards.

RETROMINGENT, *a.* Discharging the urine backwards.

RETROMINGENT, *n.* In zoology, an animal that discharges its urine backwards. The *retromingents* are a division of animals whose characteristic is that they discharge their urine backwards, both male and female.

RETROPULSIVE, *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and *pulsus*, *pello*, to drive.] Driving back; repelling.

RETROSELY, *adv.* *retrosely*. [L. *retrosum*, backward.] In a backward direction; as a stem *retrosely* aculeate.

RETROSPECT, *n.* [L. *retro*, back, and *specio*, to look.]

A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of something past. The *retrospect* of a life well spent affords peace of mind in old age.

RETROSPECTION, *n.* The act of looking back on things past.

2. The faculty of looking back on past things.

RETROSPECTIVE, *a.* Looking back on past events; as a *retrospective* view.

2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past. A penal statute can have no *retrospective* effect or operation.

RETROSPECTIVELY, *adv.* By way of retrospect.

RETROVERSION, *n.* A turning or falling backwards; as the *retroversion* of the uterus.

RETROVERT, *v. t.* To turn back.

RETROVERTED, *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and *verto*, to turn.] Turned back.

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RETROVERTED, *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and *verto*, to turn.] Turned back.

RETROVERTED, *v. t.* To turn back.

Thou to mankind

Be good and friendly still, and oft return.

—Milton.

5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

With the year

Seasons return, but not to me returns

—Milton.

6. To show fresh signs of mercy.

Return, O Lord, deliver my soul. Ps. vi.

To return to God, to return from wickedness, to repent of sin or wandering from duty.

—Scripture.

RETURN, *v. t.* To bring, carry or send back; as, to return a borrowed book; to return a hired horse.

2. To repay; as, to return borrowed money.

3. To give in recompense or requital.

In any wise, return him a trespass-offering.

1 Sam. vi.

4. To give back in reply; as, to return an answer.

5. To tell, relate or communicate.

And Moses returned the words of the people to the Lord. Ex. xiv.

6. To return; to reanimate.

In any wise, reader, you return upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am.

—Dryden.

7. To render an account, usually an official account to a superior. Officers of the army and navy return to the commander the number of men in companies, regiments, &c.; they return the number of men sick or capable of duty; they return the quantity of ammunition, provisions, &c.

8. To render back to a tribunal or to an officer; as, to return a writ or an execution.

9. To report officially; as, an officer returns his proceedings on the back of a writ or process.

10. To send; to transmit; to convey.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and return the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use.

—Clarendon.

RETURN, *n.* The act of coming or going back to the same place.

Takes little journeys and makes quick returns.

—Dryden.

2. The act of sending back; as the return of a borrowed book or of money lent.

3. The act of putting in the former place.

4. Retgression; the act of moving back.

5. The act or process of coming back to a former state; as the return of health.

6. Revolution; a periodical coming to the same point; as the return of the sun to the tropic of Cancer.

7. Periodical renewal; as the return of the seasons or of the year.

8. Repayment; reimbursement in kind or in something equivalent, for money expended or advanced, or for labor. One occupation gives quick returns; in others, the returns are slow. The returns of the cargo were in gold. The farmer has returns in his crops.

9. Profit; advantage.

From these few hours we spend in prayer, the return is great.

—Taylor.

10. Remittance; payment from a distant place.

11. Repayment; retribution; requital.

Is no return due from a grateful breast?

—Dryden.

12. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.

13. Either of the adjoining sides of the front of a house or ground-plot, is called a return side.

—Mason.

14. In law, the rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept or execution, to the proper officer or court; or the certificate of the officer executing it, indorsed. We call the transmission of the writ to the proper officer or court, a return; and we give the same name to the certificate or official account of the officer's service or proceedings. The sheriff or his subordinate officers make return of all writs and precepts. We use the same language for the sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners.

15. A day in bank. The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court, and the sheriff is to bring in the writ and report his proceedings, is called the return of the writ.

16. In military and naval affairs, an official account, report or statement rendered to the commander; as the return of men fit for duty; the return of the number of the sick; the return of provisions, ammunition, &c.

RETURNABLE, *a.* That may be returned or restored.

2. In law, that is legally to be returned, delivered, given or rendered; as a writ or precept returnable at a certain day; a verdict returnable to the court; an attachment returnable to the king's bench.

RETURN-DAY, *n.* The day when the defendant is to appear in court and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings.

RETURNED, *pp.* Restored; given or sent back; repaid; brought or rendered to the proper court or officer.

TURNER, *n.* One who returns; one that repays or remits money.

TURNING, *pp.* Giving, carrying or sending back; coming or going back; making report.

TURNING-OFFICER, *n.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, &c.

TURNLESS, *a.* Admitting no return. [Little used.]

TURNSE, *a.* [L. *retusus*, *retundo*.] In botany, a retuse leaf is one ending in a blunt sinus, or whose apex is blunt. This term is applied also to the seed.

REUNION, *n.* A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord; as a reunion of parts or particles of matter; a reunion of parties or sects.

2. In medicine, union of parts separated by wounds or accidents.

REUNITE, *v. t.* [re and unite.] To unite again; to join after separation.

2. To reconcile after variance.

REUNITED, *v. t.* To be united again; to join and cohere again.

REUNITED, *pp.* United or joined again; reconciled.

REUNITING, *pp.* Uniting again; reconciling.

REUS SITE, *n.* [from *Reus*, the place where it is found.]

A salt found in the form of a mealy efflorescence.

escence, or crystallized in flat six sided prisms, and in acicular crystals. Cyc.

REVE, *n.* [*Sax. gerfa*]. The baif of a franchise or manor. It is usually written *reue*.

REVEAL, *v. t.* [*Fr. reveler*; *L. revelo*; *re* and *velo*, to veil.]

1. To disclose; to discover; to show; to make known something before unknown or concealed; as, to reveal secrets.

2. To disclose, discover or make known from heaven. God has been pleased to reveal his will to man.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. Rom. i.

REVEAL, *n.* A revealing; disclosure. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

REVEALED, *pp.* Disclosed; discovered; made known; laid open.

REVEALER, *n.* One that discloses or makes known.

2. One that brings to view. *Dryden.*
REVEALING, *pp.* Disclosing; discovering; making known.

REVEALMENT, *n.* The act of revealing. [*Little used.*] *South.*

REVEILLE, } [*Fr. reveiller*, to awake]
REVEILLE, } *n.* and *reiller*, to watch; con-
REVELLY, } tracted from *L. vigilo*.
[*See Watch.*]

In military affairs, the beat of drum about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging. *Encyc.*

[This word might well be anglicised *revelly*.]

REVEL, *v. i.* [*D. revelen*, to rave; from the root of *L. rabo, rabio*, to rage, whence *rabies, rabid*; *Dan. rasben*, to howl, to clamor; *Sw. ropa*; allied to *rove, rupic*; *Ir. rioboid*, a spendthrift; *rioboidim*, to riot or revel.]

1. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to carouse; to act the bacchanalian.

Antony, that revels long o' nights. *Shak.*

2. To move playfully or without regularity. REVEL, *n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity. *Shak.*

Some men ruin the fabric of their bodies by incessant revels. *Hambler.*

REVEL, *v. t.* [*L. revello*; *re* and *vello*, to pull.]

To draw back; to retract; to make a revulsion. *Harvey. Friend.*

REVELATION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. revelatus, revelo*. See *Reveal*.]

1. The act of disclosing or discovering to others what was before unknown to them; appropriately, the disclosure or communication of truth to men by God himself, or by his authorized agents, the prophets and apostles.

How that by revelation he made known to me the mystery, as I wrote before in few words. Eph. iii. 2 Cor. xii.

2. That which is revealed; appropriately, the sacred truths which God has communicated to man for his instruction and direction. The revelations of God are contained in the Old and New Testament.

3. The Apocalypse; the last book of the sacred canon, containing the prophecies of St. John.

REVELER, *n.* [*See Revel*.] One who feasts with noisy merriment. *Pop.*

REVELING, *pp.* Feasting with noisy merriment; carousing.

REVELING, *n.* A feasting with noisy merriment; revelry. Gal. v. 1 Pet. iv.

REVEL-ROU, *n.* [*See Rout*.] Tumultuous festivity. *Rocce.*

2. A mob; a rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly. *Milton.*

REVELRY, *n.* Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity.

REVENDICATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. revendiquer*; *re* and *vendiquer*, to claim or challenge, *L. vindico*. See *Vindicate*.]

To reclaim what has been taken away; to claim to have restored what has been seized.

Should some subsequent fortunate revolution deliver it from the conqueror's yoke, it can revindicate them. *Vattel, Trans.*

REVEN DICATED, *pp.* Reclaimed; regained; recovered.

REVEN DICATING, *pp.* Reclaiming; demanding; recovering.

REVEN DICATION, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of reclaiming or demanding the restoration of things taken by an enemy; as by right of postliminium.

The endless disputes which would spring from the revindication of them, have introduced a contrary practice. *Vattel, Trans.*

REVENGE, *v. t. revenj'*. [*Fr. revanche, venger*; *Sp. vengar*; *Port. vingar*; *L. vindex, vindico*; *It. vendicare*. See *Vindicate*.]

1. To inflict pain or injury in return for an injury received.

[*Note.* This word and *avenge* were formerly used as synonymous, and it is so used in the common version of the Scripture, and applied to the Supreme Being. "O Lord—*avenge* me of my persecutors." Jer. xv. In consequence which modern usage has introduced, the application of this word to the Supreme Being appears extremely harsh, irreverent and offensive.

Revenge is now used in an ill sense, for the infliction of pain maliciously or illegally; *avenge* for inflicting just punishment.]

2. According to modern usage, to inflict pain deliberately and maliciously, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, in return for injury, pain or evil received; to wreak vengeance spitefully on one who injures or offends. We say, to *revenge* an injury or insult, or with the reciprocal pronoun, to *revenge ourselves* on an enemy or for an injury, that is, to take vengeance or satisfaction.

3. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy. The gods are just and will *revenge* our cause. *Dryden*

[According to modern usage, *avenge* should here be substituted for *revenge*.]

REVENGE, *n. revenj'*. [*Fr. revanche*; *Arm. revanch*.]

1. The act of injury; the deliberate infliction of pain or injury on a person in return for an injury received from him. *Dryden.*

2. According to modern usage, a malicious or spiteful infliction of pain or injury, contrary to the laws of justice and Christianity, in return for an injury or offense. *Revenge* is dictated by *passion*; *vengeance* by *justice*.

3. The passion which is excited by an injury

done or an affront given; the desire of inflicting pain on one who has done an injury; as, to glut *revenge*.

Revenge, as the word is now understood, is always contrary to the precepts of Christ.

The indulgence of *revenge* tends to make men more savage and cruel. *Kames.*

REVENGE, *ED. pp.* Punished in return for an injury; spitefully punished. The injury is *revenged*.

REVENGEFUL, *a. revenj'ful*. Full of revenge or a desire to inflict pain or evil for injury received; spiteful; malicious; wreaking revenge.

If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive. *Shak.*

2. Vindictive; inflicting punishment. *Shak.*

Never brandish more *revengeful* steel. *Shak.*

REVENGEFULLY, *adv. revenj'fully*. By way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge. *Dryden.*

REVENGEFULNESS, *n. revenj'fulness*. Vindictiveness. *More.*

REVENGELESS, *a. revenj'less*. Unrevenged. *Marston.*

REVENGEMENT, *n. revenj'ment*. Revenge; return of an injury. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

REVENGER, *n.* One who revenges; one who inflicts pain on another spitefully in return for an injury. *Spenser.*

2. One who inflicts just punishment for injuries. [*Less proper.*] *Bentley.*

REVENGING, *pp.* Inflicting pain or evil spitefully for injury or affront received.

2. Vindicating; punishing.

REVENINGLY, *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively. *Shak.*

REVENUE, *n.* [*Fr. revenu*, from *revenir*, to return, *L. revenio*; *re* and *venio*, to come.]

1. In a general sense, the annual rents, profits, interest or issues of any species of property, real or personal, belonging to an individual or to the public. When used of individuals, it is equivalent to income. In modern usage, *income* is applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals, and *revenue* to those of the state. In the latter case, *revenue* is

2. The annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, &c. which a nation or state collects and receives into the treasury for public use.

3. Return; reward; as a rich *revenue* of praise.

4. A fleshy lump on the head of a deer. *Encyc.*

REVERB, *v. t.* To reverberate. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

REVERBERANT, *a.* [*L. reverberans*. See *Reverberate*.]

Returning sound; resounding; driving back. *Shak.*

REVERBERATE, *v. t.* [*L. reverbero*; *re* and *verbero*, to beat.]

1. To return, as sound; to send back; to echo; as, an arch *reverberates* the voice. *Shak.*

2. To send or beat back; to repel; to reflect; as, to *reverberate* rays of light. *Swift.*

3. To send or drive back; to repel from side to side; as flame *reverberated* in a furnace. **REVERBERATE**, v. i. To be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light, or sound.

Howell.

2. To resound.

And even at hand, a drum is ready here'd,
That shall reverberate all as well as thine.

Shak.

REVERBERATE, a. Reverberant.

Shak.

REVERBERATED, pp. Driven back; sent back; driven from side to side.

REVERBERATING, pp. Driving or sending back; reflecting, as light; echoing, as sound.

REVERBERATION, n. [Fr.; from *reverberate*.]

The act of driving or sending back; particularly, the act of reflecting light and heat or repelling sound. Thus we speak of the *reverberation* of the rays of light from an object, the *reverberation* of sound in echoes, or the *reverberation* of heat or flame in a furnace.

REVERBERATORY, a. Returning or driving back; as a *reverberatory* furnace or kiln. *Mozon.*

REVERBERATORY, n. A furnace with a kind of dome that reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, so as to surround it. *Nicholsan.*

REVERE, v. t. [Fr. *revere*; *l. reverere*; *l. reveror*; *re* and *veror*, to fear.]

To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence; to honor in estimation.

Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire—*Addison.*

REVERED, pp. Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REVERENCE, n. [Fr. from *l. reverentia*.] 1. Fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign that the *reverence* of government is lost. *Bacon.*

The fear acceptable to God, is a filial fear, an awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his service and an unwillingness to offend him. *Rogers.*

Reverence is nearly equivalent to *veneration*, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from *awe*, which is an emotion compounded of fear, dread or terror, with admiration of something great, but not necessarily implying love or affection. We feel *reverence* for a parent, and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in *awe* of a tyrant. This distinction may not always be observed.

2. An act of respect or obedience; a bow or courtesy. 2 Sam. ix. *Dryden. Fairfax.*

3. A title of the clergy. *Shak.*

4. A poetical title of a father. *Shak.*

REVERENCE, v. t. To regard with reverence; to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection. We *reverence* superiors for their age, their authority and their virtues. We ought to *reverence* parents and upright judges and magistrates. We ought to *reverence* the Supreme Being, his word and his ordinances.

Those that I *reverence*, those I fear, the wise *Shak.*

They will *reverence* my son. Matt. xxi.

Let the wife see that she *reverence* her husband. Eph. v.

REVERENCED, pp. Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REVERENCER, n. One that regards with reverence. *Swift.*

REVERENCING, pp. Regarding with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REVEREND, a. [Fr. from *l. reverendus*.] 1. Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection; as *reverend* and gracious senators. *Shak.*

A *reverend* sea among them came. *Milton.* [The epithet is, I believe, never applied to the Supreme Being, or to his laws or institutions. In lieu of it we use *venerabile*.]

2. A title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics. We style a clergyman *reverend*; a bishop is styled *right reverend*; an archbishop *most reverend*. The religious in catholic countries, are styled *reverend fathers*; abbesses, prioresses, &c. *reverend mothers*. In Scotland, as in the United States, the clergy are individually styled *reverend*. A synod is styled *very reverend*, and the general assembly *venerabile*. *Encyc.*

REVERENT, a. Expressing reverence, veneration or submission; as *reverent* words or terms; a *reverent* posture in prayer; *reverent* behavior.

2. Submissive; humble; impressed with reverence.

They prostrate fell before him *reverent*. *Milton.*

REVERENTIAL, a. [from *reverence*.] Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it; as *reverential* fear or awe; *reverential* gratitude or esteem.

Religion—consisting in a *reverential* esteem of things sacred. *South.*

REVERENTLY, adv. With reverence, or show of reverence. *Brown.*

REVERENTLY, adv. With reverence; with respectful regard.

Hide him for faults, and do it *reverently*. *Shak.*

2. With veneration; with fear of what is great or terrifying.

So *reverently* men quit the open air,

When thunders speaks the angry Gods abroad. *Dryden.*

REVERER, n. One who reveres or venerates.

REVERIE. [See *Revery*.]

REVERING, pp. Regarding with fear mingled with respect and affection; venerating.

REVERSAL, a. [See *Reverse*.] Intended to reverse; implying reverse. *Barnet.*

REVERSAL, n. [from *reverse*.] A change or overthrowing; as the *reversal* of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is false. So we speak of the *reversal* of an attainer or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void. *Blackstone.*

REVERSE, v. t. *revers'*. [L. *reversus*, *reverse*; *re* and *verso*, to turn.]

1. To turn upside down; as, to *reverse* a pyramid or cone. *Temple.*

2. To overturn; to subvert; as, to *reverse* the state. *Pope.*

3. To turn back; as with swift wheel *reverse*. *Milton.*

4. To turn to the contrary; as, to *reverse* the sense.

—Or affections quite *reverse* the soul. *Pope.*

5. To put each in the place of the other; as, to *reverse* the distinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*

6. In law, to overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to annul; as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence or decree. Judgments are *reversed* by writs of error; and for certain causes, may be *reversed* without such writs.

7. To recall. [Vid in use.] *Spenser.*

REVERSE, v. i. *revers'*. To return. [Vid in use.] *Spenser.*

REVERSE, n. *revers'*. Change; vicissitude; a turn of affairs; in a good sense.

By a strange reverse of things, Justinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, now obtains—*Baker.*

2. Change for the worse; misfortune. By an unexpected *reverse* of circumstances, an affluent man is reduced to poverty.

3. A contrary; an opposite.

The performances to which God has annexed the promises of eternity, are just the *reverse* of all the pursuits of sense. *Rogers.*

4. [Fr. *revers*.] The *reverse* of a medal or coin is the second or back side, opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is impressed. *Encyc.*

REVERSED, pp. Turned side for side or end for end; changed to the contrary.

2. In law, overturned or annulled.

3. a. In botany, respinate; having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower; as a *reversed* corol. *Bigelow.*

REVERS'EDLY, adv. In a reversed manner. *South.*

REVERSELESS, a. *revers'less*. Not to be reversed; irreversible. *Seward.*

REVERS'ELY, adv. *revers'ly*. On the other hand; on the opposite. *Peterson.*

REVERS'IBLE, a. That may be reversed; as a *reversible* judgment or sentence.

REVERS'ING, pp. Turning upside down; subverting; turning the contrary way; annulling.

REVERS'ION, n. [Fr. from *l. reversio*.] 1. In a general sense, a returning; appropriately, in law, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after a particular estate is ended. Hence,

2. The residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of the particular estate granted. Thus when there is a gift in tail, the *reversion* of the fee is, without any special reservation, vested in the donor by act of law. *Blackstone.*

3. Succession; right to future possession or enjoyment.

4. In algebra, reversion of series, a kind of reversed operation of an infinite series. *Encyc.*

REVERS'IONARY, a. Pertaining to a reversion, that is, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate; as a *reversionary* interest or right.

REVERS'IONER, n. The person who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements, after a particular estate granted is determined. *Blackstone.*

REVERT, *v. t.* [L. *revertor*; *re* and *verto*, to turn.]

1. To turn back; to turn to the contrary; to reverse.

Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene.

Prior.

[Instead of *revert*, in this sense, *reverse* is generally used.]

2. To drive or turn back; to reverberate; as a stream *reverted*.

Thomson.

REVERT, *v. i.* To return; to fall back.

2. In law, to return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate. A land granted to a man for life, or to him and his issue male, on his death or failure of issue male, *reverted* to the lord or proprietor.

REVERT, *n.* In music, return; recurrence; antiphony.

Peacham.

REVERTED, *pp.* Reversed; turned back.

REVERTENT, *n.* A medicine which restores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system.

Darwin.

REVERTIBLE, *a.* That may revert or return.

REVERTING, *pp.* Turning back; returning.

REVERTIVE, *a.* Changing; reversing.

Thomson.

REVERY, *n.* [Fr. *réverie*, from *réver*, to dream, to rave, to be light headed. It is often written in English as in French.]

1. Properly, a raving or delirium; but its sense, as generally used, is a loose or irregular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditation; wild, extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination. There are *reveries* and extravagancies which pass through the minds of wise men as well as fools.

Addison.

2. A chimera; a vision.

REVEST, *v. t.* [Fr. *revêtir*; Low L. *revestio*; *re* and *vestio*, to clothe.]

Watson.

1. To clothe again.

2. To reinvest; to vest again with possession or office; as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority.

3. To lay out in something less fleeting than money; as, to *revest* money in stocks.

REVEST, *v. i.* To take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner; as, the title or right *revests* in A, after alienation.

REVEST'ED, *pp.* Clothed again; invested anew.

REVESTIARY, *n.* [Fr. *revestiaire*, from L. *revestio*.]

The place or apartment in a church or temple where the dresses are deposited; now contracted into *vestry*.

Candeen.

REVTMENT, *n.* [Fr. *revêtement*, the lining of a ditch, from *revêtir*, supra.]

In fortification, a strong wall on the outside of a rampart, intended to support the earth.

REVBIBRATE, *v. i.* [Fr. and *vibrate*.] To vibrate back or in return.

REVBIBRATION, *n.* The act of vibrating back.

REVICITUAL, *n.* [L. *re* and *vivo*, *victum*, to live.] Return to life. [Not used.]

Brown.

REVICITUAL, *v. t.* *revitit*. [Fr. and *victual*.] To furnish again with provisions.

Raleigh.

REVICITUALED, *pp.* *revitit*. Furnished with victuals again.

REVICITUALING, *pp.* *revititling*. Supplying again with provisions.

REVIVE, *v. t.* [Fr. and *viv*.] To accede to the proposal of a stake and to overtop it; an old phrase at cards. Obs.

B. Jonson.

REVIVE, *v. t.* To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make a return. Obs.

Trial of the seven Bishops.

REVIEW, *v. t.* *revu*. [Fr. and *revue*; or Fr. *revoir*, *revu*.]

1. To look back on.

Denham.

2. To see again.

I shall review Sicily.

Shak.

3. To view and examine again; to reconsider; to revise; as, to *review* a manuscript. It is said that Virgil was prevented by death from *reviewing* the *Aeneis*.

4. To retrace.

I shall I the long laborious scene review?

Pope.

5. To survey; to inspect; to examine the state of any thing, particularly of troops; as, to *review* a regiment.

REVIEW, *n.* *revu*. [Fr. *revue*, from *revoir* and *voir*, from L. *video*, to see.]

1. A second or repeated view; a re-examination; review; as, a *review* of the works of nature; a *review* of life.

2. Revision; a second examination with a view to amendment or improvement; as an author's *review* of his works.

3. In military affairs, an examination or inspection of troops under arms, by a general or commander, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of their discipline, equipments, &c.

4. In literature, a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks.

5. A periodical pamphlet containing examinations or analyses of new publications; as the *Critical Review*.

Commission of review, a commission granted by the British king to revise the sentence of the court of delegates.

Encyc.

REVIEWED, *pp.* Resurveyed; re-examined; inspected; critically analysed.

REVIEWER, *n.* One that reviews or re-examines; an inspector; one that critically examines a new publication, and communicates his opinion upon its merits.

REVIEWING, *pp.* Looking back on; seeing again; revising; re-examining; inspecting; as an army; critically examining and remarking on.

REVGORATE, *v. t.* [Fr. and *vigor*.] To give new vigor to. [Not in use.]

REVIVLE, *v. t.* [Fr. and *vile*.] *Kirilant* is found in the Norman.]

To reproach; to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language.

She *reviveth* him to his face.

Swift.

Blessed are ye when men shall *revive* you.

Matt. v.

REVIVLE, *n.* Reproach; contumely; contemptuous language. [Not in use.]

Milton.

REVILED, *pp.* Reproached; treated with opprobrious or contemptuous language.

REVILEMENT, *n.* Reproach; contemptuous language.

More.

REVIPLER, *n.* One who reviles another; one who treats another with contemptuous language.

REVLING, *pp.* Reproaching; treating with language of contempt.

REVLING, *n.* The act of reviling or treating with reproachful words. *Is. li.*

REVLINGLY, *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

REVLING'ATE, *v. t.* To vindicate again; to reciliate; to demand and take back what has been lost.

Mifford.

REVISAL, *n.* [from *revise*.] Revision; the art of reviewing and re-examining for correction and improvement; as the *revisal* of a manuscript; the *revisal* of a proof sheet.

REVISE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [L. *revisis*, *reviso*, to revisit; *re* and *viso*, to see, to visit.]

1. To review; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction; as, to *revise* a writing; to *revise* a proof sheet.

Pope.

2. To review, alter and amend; as, to *revise* statutes.

REVISE, *n.* Review; re-examination.

Boyle.

2. Among printers, a second proof sheet; a proof sheet taken after the first correction.

REVISED, *pp.* Reviewed; re-examined for correction.

REVISER, *n.* One that revises or re-examines for correction.

REVISING, *pp.* Reviewing; re-examining for correction.

REVISION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of reviewing; review; re-examination for correction; as the *revision* of a book or writing or of a proof sheet; a *revision* of statutes.

2. Enumeration of inhabitants.

Tooke.

REVISIONAL, { *a.* Pertaining to

REVISIONARY, { *a.* vision.

REVISIT, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *revisiter*; L. *revisito*; *re* and *visito*, from *viso*, to see or visit.] To visit again.

Let the pale sieve *revisit* Thebes.

Pope.

REVISIONATION, *n.* The act of revisiting.

REVISITED, *pp.* Visited again.

REVISITOR, *n.* In *Rome*, one who has taken the number of inhabitants. *Tooke.*

REVIVAL, *n.* [from *revive*.] Return, recall or recovery to life from death or apparent death; as the *revival* of a drowned person.

2. Return or recall to activity from a state of languor; as the *revival* of spirits.

3. Recall, return or recovery from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity or depression; as the *revival* of letters or learning.

4. Renewed and more active attention to religion; as, awakening of men to their spiritual concerns.

REVIVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivre*; L. *revivisco*; *re* and *vivo*, to live.]

1. To return to life; to recover life.

The soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived*. 1 Kings xvii. Rom. xiv.

2. To recover new life or vigor; to be re-annimated after depression.

When he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father *revived*. Gen. xlv.

3. To recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity or depression. Learning *revived* in Europe after the middle ages.

1. In chemistry, to recover its natural state, as a metal.

Sin revives, when the conscience is awakened by a conviction of guilt. Rom. vii.

REVIVED, *v. t.* To bring again to life; to reanimate. Milton.

2. To raise from languor, depression or discouragement; to rouse; as, to *revive* the spirits or courage.

3. To renew; to bring into action after a suspension; as, to *revive* a project or scheme that had been laid aside.

4. To renew in the mind or memory; to recall.

The mind has the power in many cases to revive ideas or perceptions, which it has once had. Locke.

5. To recover from a state of neglect or depression; as, to *revive* letters or learning.

6. To recomfort; to quicken; to refresh with joy or hope.

Willt thou not *revive* us again? Ps. lxxxv.

7. To bring again into notice.

To *revive* the libels born to die. Swift.

8. In *chemistry*, to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state; as, to *revive* a metal after calcination.

REVIVED, *pp.* Brought to life; reanimated; renewed; recovered; quickened; cheered; reduced to a metallic state.

REVIVER, *n.* That which revives; that which invigorates or refreshes; one that redeems from neglect or depression.

REVIVIFICATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier*; L. *re* and *vivifico*; *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.]

To *revive*; to recall or restore to life. [Little used.]

REVIVIFICATION, *n.* Renewal of life; restoration of life; or the act of recalling to life. Spectator.

2. In *chemistry*, the reduction of a metal to its metallic state.

REVIVIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier*.] To recall to life; to reanimate. Stackhouse.

2. To give new life or vigor to.

REVIVING, *ppr.* Bringing to life again; reanimating; renewing; recalling to the memory; recovering from neglect or depression; refreshing with joy or hope; or reducing to a metallic state.

REVIVISCENCE, *n.* Renewal of life; re-

REVIVISCENCY, *n.* turn to life. Burnet.

REVIVISCENT, *a.* Reviving; regaining or restoring life or action. Darwin.

REVIVOR, *n. in law*, the reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of any of the parties. This is done by a bill of *revivor*. Blackstone.

REVOCABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *revocabilis*. See *Revoke*.]

That may be recalled or revoked; that may be repealed or annulled; as a *revocable* edict or grant.

REVOCABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being revocable.

REVOCATE, *v. t.* [L. *revoco*; *re* and *voco*, to call.] To recall; to call back. [Not in use. See *Revoke*.]

REVOCATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *revocatio*.]

1. The act of recalling or calling back; as the *revocation* of Calvin. Hooker.

2. State of being recalled. Howell.

3. Repeal; reversal; as the *revocation* of the edict of Nantz. A law may cease to operate without an express *revocation*. So

we speak of the *revocation* of a will, of a use, of a devise, &c.

REVOKE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revoquer*; L. *revoco*; *re* and *voco*, to call.]

1. To recall; to repeal; to reverse. A law, decree or sentence is *revoked* by the same authority which enacted or passed it. A charter or grant which vests rights in a corporation, cannot be legally *revoked* without the consent of the corporation. A devise may be *revoked* by the deviser, a use by the grantor, and a will by the testator.

2. To check; to repress; as, to *revoke* rage. [Not in use.] Spenser.

3. To draw back.

Sea: are troubled when they do *revoke* Their flowing waves into themselves again. [Unusual.] Davies.

REVOKE, *v. i.* To renounce at cards.

REVOKE, *n.* The act of renouncing at cards.

REVOKE, *pp.* Repealed; reversed.

REVOCATION, *n.* Revocation; reversal. [Little used.] Shak.

REVOKING, *ppr.* Reversing; repealing.

REVOLV', *v. t.* [Fr. *revolver*; L. *revolvare*; *ri* and *volvere*, to turn; from L. *revolveo*; *re* and *volveo*, to turn, Eng. *wallow*.]

1. To fall off or turn from one to another. Shak.

2. To renounce allegiance and subjection to one's prince or state; to reject the authority of a sovereign; as a province or a number of people. *It is not applied to individuals.*

The Edomites *revolted* from under the hand of David. 2 Chron. xxi.

3. To change. [Not in use.] Shak.

4. In *Scripture*, to disclaim allegiance and subjection to God; to reject the government of the King of kings. Is. xxxi.

REVOLT', *v. t.* To turn; to put to flight; to overturn. Burke.

2. To shock; to do violence to; to cause to shrink or turn away with abhorrence; as, to *revolt* the mind or the feelings.

Their honest pride of their purer religion had *revolted* the Babylonians. Milford.

REVOLT', *n.* Desertion; change of sides; more correctly, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government; as the *revolt* of a province of the Roman empire.

2. Gross departure from duty. Shak.

3. In *Scripture*, a rejection of divine government; departure from God; disobedience. Is. lix.

4. A revolt. [Not in use.] Shak.

REVOLTED, *pp.* Having swerved from allegiance or duty. Milton.

2. Shocked; grossly offended.

REVOLTER, *n.* One who changes sides; a deserter. Altery.

2. One who renounces allegiance and subjection to his prince or state.

3. In *Scripture*, one who renounces the authority and laws of God. Jer. vi. Hos. ix.

REVOLTING, *ppr.* Changing sides; deserting.

2. Disclaiming allegiance and subjection to a prince or state.

3. Rejecting the authority of God.

4. *a.* Doing violence, as to the feelings; exciting abhorrence.

REVOLUTE, *a.* [L. *revolutus*, from *revolveo*.]

In *botany*, rolled back or downwards; as *revolute* foliation or leafing, when the sides of the leaves in the bud are rolled spirally back or towards the lower surface; a *revolute* leaf or tendril; a *revolute* corol or valve. Martyn Lec.

REVOLUTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *revolutus*, *revolveo*.]

1. In *physics*, rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion which brings every point of the surface or periphery of a body back to the place at which it began to move; as the *revolution* of a wheel; the diurnal *revolution* of the earth.

2. The motion of a body round any fixed point or center; as the annual *revolution* of the earth or other planet in its orbit round the center of the system.

3. Motion of any thing which brings it to the same point or state; as the *revolution* of day and night or of the seasons.

4. Continued course marked by the regular return of years; as the *revolution* of ages.

5. Space measured by some regular return of a revolving body or of a state of things; as the *revolution* of a day. Dryden.

6. In *politics*, a material or entire change in the constitution of government. Thus the *revolution* in England, in 1688, was produced by the abdication of king James II. the establishment of the house of Orange upon the throne, and the restoration of the constitution to its primitive state. So the *revolutions* in Poland, in the United States of America, and in France, consisted in a change of constitution. We shall rejoice to hear that the Greeks have effected a *revolution*.

7. Motion backward. Milton.

This word is used adjectively, as in the phrase, *revolution principles*.

8. Addison. Smollet.

REVOLUTIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to a revolution in government; as a *revolutionary* war; *revolutionary* crimes or disasters. Burke.

2. Tending to produce a revolution; as *revolutionary* measures.

REVOLUTIONER, *n.* One who is engaged in effecting a revolution; a revolutionist. Ramsay.

2. In England, one who favored the revolution in 1688. Smollet.

REVOLUTIONIST, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government; the favorer of a revolution. Burke. S. S. Smith.

REVOLUTIONIZE, *v. t.* To effect a change in the form of a political constitution; as, to *revolutionize* a government. Ames.

2. To effect an entire change of principles in the gospel, if received in truth, has *revolutionized* his soul. J. M. Mason.

REVOLUTIONIZED, *pp.* Changed in constitutional form and principles.

REVOLUTIONIZING, *ppr.* Changing the form and principles of a constitution.

REVOLVENCY, *n.* State, act or principle of revolving; revolution.

Its own *revolucency* upholds the world. Cooper.

REVOMIT, *v. t.* [re and vomit; Fr. *revomir*.]

To vomit or pour forth again; to reject from the stomach. Hakewell.

REVOMITED, *pp.* Vomited again.

REVOMITING, *ppr.* Vomiting again.

REVULSION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. revulsus, revello*; *re* and *vello*, to pull.]

1. In medicine, the act of turning or diverting a flux of humors or any cause of disease, from one part of the body to another.

2. The act of holding or drawing back.

3. The act of holding or drawing back.

REVULSIVE, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.

REVULSIVE, *n.* That which has the power of diverting humors from one part to another.

2. That which has the power of withdrawing.

REW, *n.* A row. [Not in use. *Spenser.*]

REWARD, *n. t. a. as use.* [Norm. *regarder*, to allow; *regarde*, fees, allowances, perquisites, rewards; *regardez*, awarded.]

In these words there appears to be an alliance with *regard*. But in the Fr. and Norm. *gardon*, a reward, and *gardonneur*, to reward, this alliance does not appear.

So the Italian *guardonare*, to reward, is evidently a compound of the *L. dono* with another word, and apparently with the Sax. *withar*, *G. wider* and *wider*, *D. weder*, answering to *L. re*, denoting return.

The Spanish and Portuguese have the Latin word with a different prefix; *Sp. galardón*, a reward; *galardonar*, to reward; *Port. galardam, galadoar*. The Armoric has *garredon, garredoner*. Reward appears to be from the Norman.]

To give in return, either good or evil.

Thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil. 1 Sam. xxv.

Hence, when good is returned for good, reward signifies to repay, to recompense, to compensate. When evil or suffering is returned for injury or wickedness, reward signifies to punish with just retribution, to take vengeance on, according to the nature of the case.

I will render vengeance to my enemies; and will reward them that hate me. Deut. xxxii.

The Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father, with his angels, and then he shall reward every man according to his works. Matt. xvi.

In the latter passage, reward signifies to render both good and evil.

REWARD, *n.* Recompense, or equivalent return for good done, for kindness, for services and the like. Rewards may consist of money, goods or any return of kindness or happiness.

The laborer is worthy of his reward. 1 Tim. v.

Great is your reward in heaven. Matt. v.

Rewards and punishments presuppose moral agency, and something voluntarily done, well or ill; without which respect, though we may receive good, it is only a benefit and not a reward.

2. The fruit of men's labor or works.

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a reward. Eccles. ix. xxvii.

3. A bribe; a gift to pervert justice. Deut. xviii.

4. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for recovery of any thing lost.

5. Punishment; a just return of evil or suffering for wickedness.

Only with thine eyes shalt thou behold and see the reward of the wicked. Ps. xci.

6. Return in human applause. Matt. vi.

7. Return in joy and comfort. Ps. xix.

REWARDABLE, *a.* That may be rewarded; worthy of recompense.

REWARDABLENESS, *n.* The state of being worthy of reward.

REWARDED, *pp.* Required; recompensed or punished.

REWARDER, *n.* One who rewards; one that requites or recompenses. Heb. xi.

REWARDING, *ppr.* Making an equivalent return for good or evil; requiring; recompensing or punishing.

REWORD, *v. t.* [re and word.] To repeat in the same words. [Not in use.]

REWRITE, *v. t.* To write a second time.

REWRITTEN, *pp.* Written again.

REYS, *n.* The master of an Egyptian bark or ship.

RHABARBARATE, *a.* [See *Rhubarb*.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

RHABDOLÖGY, *n.* [Gr. *ῥαβδος*, a staff or wand, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The act or art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or Napier's bones.

RHABDOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. *ῥαβδος*, a rod, and *μαντεία*, divination.]

Divination by a rod or wand.

RHAPSODIC, *a.* [from *rhapsody*.]

1. Pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody; unconnected.

2. One who recites or sings rhapsodies for a livelihood; or one who makes and repeats verses extempore.

3. Anciently, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets.

RHAPSODY, *n.* [Gr. *ῥαψῳδία*; *ῥαψα*, to sew or unite, and *ῳδῆ*, a song.]

Originally, a discourse in verse, sung or rehearsed by a rhapsodist; or a collection of verses, particularly those of Homer. In modern usage, a collection of passages, thoughts or authorities, composing a new piece, but without necessary dependence or natural connection.

Locke. Watts.

RHABDOMANCY, *n.* Buckthorn, a plant.

RHENISH, *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to Rheims in France; as *Rhenish wine*; as a noun, the wine produced on the hills about Rheims, which is remarkable as a solvent of iron.

RHETICIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Rheti, or to Rhetia, their country; as the *Rhetic Alps*, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons.

RHETOR, *n.* [L. from Gr. *ῥητορ*, an orator or speaker.]

A rhetorician. [Little used.] Hammond.

RHETORIC, *n.* [Gr. *ῥητορικὴ*, from *ῥητορ*, to speak, to flow, contracted from *ῥητορ* and *ῥησά*, Eng. to read. The primary sense is to drive or send. See *Read*.]

1. The art of speaking with propriety, elegance and force.

Locke. Dryden. Encyc.

2. The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms. We speak of the rhetoric of the tongue, and the rhetoric of the heart or eyes.

Sweet silent rhetoric of persuading eyes. Daniel.

RHETORICAL, *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric; as the rhetorical art.

2. Containing the rules of rhetoric; as a rhetorical treatise.

3. Oratorical; as a rhetorical flourish.

RHETORICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of rhetoric; according to the rules of rhetoric; as, to treat a subject rhetorically; a discourse rhetorically delivered.

RHETORICATE, *v. i.* To play the orator. [Not in use.]

RHETORICATION, *n.* Rhetorical amplification. [Not in use.]

RIETORICIAN, *n.* [Fr. *rhetoricien*.] One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking.

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians, who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old. Bacon.

2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.

3. An orator. [Less proper.] Dryden.

RHETORICIAN, *a.* [See the Noun.] Suiting a master of rhetoric. [Not in use.]

RHETORIZE, *v. i.* To play the orator. Blackmore.

RHETORIZE, *v. t.* To represent by a figure of oratory. Milton.

RHEUM, *n.* [Gr. *ῥευμα*, from *ῥεω*, to flow.]

1. An increased and often inflammatory action of the vessels of any organ; but generally applied to the inflammatory action of the mucous glands, attended with increased discharge and an altered state of their excreted fluids. Parr.

2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, &c.; as in catarrh.

RHEUMATIC, *a.* [L. *rheumaticus*; Gr. *ῥευματικός*, from *ῥεω*, rheum, which see.]

Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature; as *rheumatic pains* or affections.

RHEUMATISM, *n.* [L. *rheumatismus*; Gr. *ῥευματισμός*, from *ῥεω*, a watery humor, from *ῥεω*, to flow; the ancients supposing the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humors.]

A painful disease affecting muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c.

Encyc. Parr.

RHEUMY, *a.* [from *rheum*.] Full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum or partaking of its nature.

2. Affected with rheum. Dryden.

3. Abounding with sharp moisture; causing rheum. Shak.

RHIME. [See *Rhyme*.]

RHINO, *n.* A cant word for gold and silver, or money. Wagstaffe.

RHINOCEPHAL, *a.* [from *rhinoceros*.] Pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros. *Tatler*.

RHINOCEROS, *n.* [Fr. *rhinoceros* or *rhinoceros*; *It. Sp. rinoceronte*; *L. rhinoceros*; Gr. *ῥιναξ*, nose-horn; *ῥίς*, the nose, *W. rhyn*, a point, and *κερας*, a horn.]

A genus of quadrupeds of two species, one of which, the *unicorn*, has a single horn growing almost erect from the nose. This animal when full grown, is said to be 12 feet in length. There is another species with two horns, the *bicornis*. They are natives of Asia and Africa. *Encyc.*

RHINOCEROS-BIRD, *n.* A bird of the genus *Buceros*, having a crooked horn on the forehead, joined to the upper mandible.

RHODIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Rhodes, an isle of the Mediterranean; as *Rhodian laws*.

RHODIUM, *n.* A metal recently discovered among grains of crude platinum.

RHODOXYDON, *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον*, a rose, and *ξύδον*, a tree.]

The dwarf rosebay. *Evelyn*.

RHODONITE, *n.* A mineral of a red, reddish, or yellowish white color, and splintery fracture, occurring compact or fibrous in the Hartz, at Stralberg, &c. *Phillips*.

RHOEZITE, *n.* A mineral occurring in concretions, and of a white color.

RHOMB, *n.* [Fr. *rhombe*; *L. rhombus*; Gr. *ῥομβος*, from *ῥομβο*, to turn or whirl round, to wander, to roam or rove; literally, a deviating square.]

In *geometry*, an oblique angled parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse and two acute. It consists of two equal and right cones united at the base. *Greg.*

RHOMBIC, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb. *Grege*.

RHOMBO, *n.* A fish of the turbot kind.

RHOMBOID, *n.* [Gr. *ῥομβος*, rhomb, and *ειδός*, form.]

1. In *geometry*, a figure having some resemblance to a rhomb; or a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular. *Encyc.*

2. *a.* In *anatomy*, the *rhomboid muscle* is a thin, broad and obliquely square fleshy muscle, between the basis of the scapula and the spina dorsi. *Encyc.*

RHOMBOIDAL, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid, or a shape approaching it. *Woodward*.

RHOMB-SPAR, *n.* A mineral of a grayish white, occurring massive, disseminated and crystallized in rhomboids, imbedded in chlorite slate, limestone, &c. It consists chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia. *Ure*.

RHUBARB, *n.* [Pers. *راوند* rawand.]

In *Syr. raioribis*. It seems to be a compound word, rhized *rhabarbarum*.

A plant of the genus *Rheum*, of several species; as the *rhapontic*, or common rhu-

bard; the *palmed*, or true Chinese rhubarb; the *compact* or *Tartarian*; the undulated, or waved-leaved Chinese rhubarb; and the *ribes*, or currant rhubarb of mount Libanus. The root is medicinal and much used as a moderate cathartic.

RHUBARBARINE, *n.* A vegetable substance obtained from rhubarb. *Journal of Science*.

RHUMB, *n.* [from *rhomb*.] In *navigation*, a vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon; in which last sense, *rhumb* is the same as a point of the compass.

RHUMB-LINE, *n.* In *navigation*, a line prolonged from any point of the compass on a nautical chart, except from the four cardinal points.

RHYME, *n.* [Sax. *rim* and *gerim*, number; *RIME*, *n.* *rima*, to number; *ge-riman*, id. *riman* and *ryman*, to give place, to open a way, to unmake room; Sw. *Dan. rim*; *R. rym*; *G. reim*; *W. rhie*; *R. rim* or *reomb*. The Welsh word is rendered also, that divides or separates, and the Sax. *rim* seems to be connected with *room*, from opening, spreading. The deduction of this word from the Greek *ῥυμος*, is a palpable error. The true orthography is *rhyme* or *ryme*; but as *rime* is hoar frost, and *rime* gives the true pronunciation, it may be convenient to continue the present orthography.]

1. In *poetry*, the correspondence of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two verses, one of which succeeds the other immediately, or at no great distance.

For *rhyme* with reason may dispense, And sound has right to govern sense.

Prior.

To constitute this correspondence in single words or in syllables, it is necessary that the *voeel*, and the *final* articulations or consonants, should be the same, or have nearly the same sound. The initial consonants may be different, as in *find* and *mind*, *new* and *drece*, *cause* and *laws*.

2. A harmonical succession of sounds. The youth with songs and *rhyimes*, Some dance, some haud the rope. *Denham*.

3. *Poetry*: *n.* a poem. He knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. *Milton*.

4. A word of sound to answer to another word. *Young*.

Rhyme or *reason*, number or sense. But from that time unto this season, I had neither rhyme nor reason. *Spenser*.

RHYME, *v. i.* To accord in sound. But such his notions as they fell, And if they rhyme'd and rattl'd, all was well. *Dryden*.

2. To make verses. There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side, Who rhyme'd for hire, and patroniz'd for Pope.

RHYME, *v. t.* To put into rhyme. *Wilson*.

RHYMELESS, *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound. *Hall*.

RHYMER, *n.* One who makes rhymes.

RHYMIST, *n.* *a.* versifier; a poor poet.

RHYMSTER, *n.* *Johnson*. *Dryden*.

RHYMIC, *a.* Pertaining to rhyme.

RHYTHM, *n.* [Gr. *ῥυθμος*.] In *music*, **RHYTHMUS**, *n.* variety in the movement as to quickness or slowness, or length and shortness of the notes; or rather the proportion which the parts of the motion have to each other. *Encyc.*

2. Meter or verse; number. *Honell*.

RHYTHMICAL, *a.* [Gr. *ῥυθμικός*; *L. rhythmicus*.]

Having proportion of sound, or one sound proportioned to another; harmonical. *Johnson*.

Duly regulated by cadences, accents and quantities. *Bosby*.

RIAL, *n.* A Spanish coin. [See *Real*.]

RIAL, *n.* [from *royal*.] A royal; a gold coin of the value of ten shillings sterling, formerly current in Britain. *Encyc.*

RIANT, *a.* [Fr. from *rire*, to laugh.] Laughing; exciting laughter. [Not anglicized.] *Buck*.

RIB, *n.* [Sax. *rib* or *rihb*; Ice. *rif*; *G. rippe*; *D. rib*, a rib or rafter; *Sw. ribben*, rib or side bone; *Dan. ribbe* or *ribben*, rib-bone; *Russ. rebro*, a rib or side. This word, like the *L. costa*, signifies side, border, extremity, whence the compound in Sw. *Dan. rib-bone*, that is, side-bone. It may be allied to the *L. ripa*. The sense of *side* is generally from extending.]

1. A bone of animal bodies which forms a part of the frame of the thorax. The ribs in the human-body are twelve on each side, proceeding from the spine to the sternum, or towards it, and serving to inclose and protect the heart and lungs.

2. In *ship building*, a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship.

Ribs of a *parrel*, are short pieces of plank, having holes through which are received the two parts of the parrel-rope. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *botany*, the continuation of the petiole along the middle of a leaf, and from which the veins take their rise. *Martyn*.

4. In *cloth*, a prominent line or rising, like a rib.

5. Something long, thin and narrow; a strip. [W. *ribb*.]

RIB, *v. t.* To furnish with ribs. In *manufactures*, to furnish with rising lines and channels; as, to *rib* cloth; whence we say, *ribbed* cloth.

2. To inclose with ribs. *Shak*.

RIBALD, *n.* [Fr. *ribaud*; *It. ribaldo*, a rogue, and as an adjective, poor, beggarly; *Arm. ribaud*, a fornicator. *Qu. D. rabout*, *rabauze*, a rogue or rascal. According to the Italian, this word is a compound of *ri* or *re*, and *baldo*, bold, or *Sp. baldio*, idle, lazy, vagrant, untold. But the real composition of the word is not ascertained.]

A low, vulgar, brutal wretch; a low fellow.

Shak. *Spenser*. *Pope*.

RIBALD, *a.* Low; base; mean. *Shak*.

RIBALDISH, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry. *Hall*.

RIBALDRY, *n.* [It. *ribalderia*.] Mean, vulgar language; chiefly, obscene language. *Dryden*. *Sirift*.

RIBAN, *n.* In *heraldry*, the eighth part of a bend. *Encyc.*

RIBBED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with ribs; as *ribbed* with steel. *Saunders*.

2. Inclosed as with ribs. *Shak*.

3. Marked or formed with rising lines and channels; as *ribbed cloth*.

RIBIN, *n.* [*W. rhabin*, a row or streak, a dribble; *rhid*, *ib*; *Ir. ruibin*; *Fr. ruban*; *Arm. rubanou*. This word has no connection with *band*, and the common orthography is grossly erroneous.]

1. A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk used for an ornament, as a badge, or for fastening some part of female dress.

Dryden.

2. In *naval architecture*, a long narrow flexible piece of timber, nailed upon the outside of the ribs from the stem to the sternpost, so as to encompass the ship lengthwise; the principal are the floor-rib and the breadth-rib.

Mar. Dict.

RIBIN, *v. t.* To adorn with ribbons.

Beauv.

RIBROAST, *v. t.* [*rib* and *roast*.] To beat soundly; as *a burlesque word*.

Bulter.

RIBROASTED, *pp.* Soundly beaten.

RIBROASTING, *pp.* Beating soundly.

RIBWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Plantago*.

RIC, } as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised, as in *bishoprick*; *Sax. cyne-ric*, king-ric. It is the Gothic *reiki*, dominion, *Sax. rice* or *rie*; from the same root as *La. rego*, to rule, and *region*.

RIC, as a termination of names, denotes rich or powerful, as in *Afric*, *Frederick*, like the Greek *Polygerates* and *Plutarchus*. It is the first syllable of *Richard*; *Sax. ric*, *rice*. [See *Rich*.]

RICE, *n.* [*Fr. riz* or *ris*; *It. riso*; *Sp. Port. arroz*; *G. reis* or *reiss*; *D. ryst*; *Dan. ris*; *L. oryza*; *Gr. ὀρυζα*; *Eth. rez*; *Ar. رز*]

arozon, from the verb *ارز* araza, to be contracted, or to be firmly fixed. The word is common to most of the Asiatics, Persians, Turks, Armenians and Tartars.

A plant of the genus *Oryza*, and its seed. The calyx is a bivalvular uniform glume; the corol bivalvular, nearly equal, and adhering to the seed. There is only one species. This plant is cultivated in all warm climates, and the grain forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants.

In America, it grows chiefly on low moist land, which can be overflowed. It is a light food, and said to be little apt to produce acidity in the stomach. Indeed it seems intended by the wise and benevolent Creator to be the proper food of men in warm climates.

RICE-BIRD, } *n.* A bird of the United States, the *Emberiza oryzivora*; so named from its feeding on rice in the S. States. In New England, it is called *bob-lincoln*.

Wilson.

RICH, *a.* [*Fr. riche*; *Sp. rico*; *It. ricco*; *Sax. ric*, *rice*, *ricca*; *D. ryk*; *G. reich*; *Sw. rik*; *Dan. rig*, *rig*. This word in Saxon signifies great, noble, powerful, as well as rich. It is probable therefore it is connected with *ric*, dominion, *La. rego*, *regnum*, *Eng. reach*, *region*, from *extending*.]

1. Wealthy; opulent; possessing a large portion of land, goods or money, or a larger portion than is common to other

men or to men of like rank. A farmer may be *rich* with property which would not make a nobleman *rich*. An annual income of £500 sterling would make a *rich* vicar, but not a *rich* bishop. Men more willingly acknowledge others to be *richer*, than to be wiser than themselves.

Abram was very *rich* in cattle, in silver and in gold. *Gen. xiii.*

2. Splendid; costly; valuable; rich; sumptuous; as a *rich* dress; a *rich* border; a *rich* silk; *rich* furniture; a *rich* present.

3. Abundant in materials; yielding great quantities of any thing valuable; as a *rich* mine; *rich* ore.

4. Abounding in valuable ingredients or qualities; as a *rich* odor or flavor; *rich* spices.

Waller. Baker.

5. Full of valuable achievements or works. Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action.

Rowe.

6. Fertile; fruitful; capable of producing large crops or quantities; as a *rich* soil; *rich* land; *rich* mold.

Philips.

7. Abundant; large; as a *rich* crop.

8. Abundant; affording abundance; plentiful.

The gorgeous East with *richest* hand Pours on her sons barbaric pearl and gold.

Milton.

9. Full of beautiful scenery; as a *rich* landscape; a *rich* prospect.

10. Abounding with elegant colors; as a *rich* picture.

11. Plentifully stocked; as pastures *rich* in flocks.

12. Strong; vivid; perfect; as a *rich* color.

13. Having something precious; as a grove of *rich* trees.

Milton.

14. Abounding with nutritious qualities; as a *rich* diet.

15. Highly seasoned; as *rich* paste; a *rich* dish of food.

16. Abounding with a variety of delicious food; as a *rich* table or entertainment.

17. Containing abundance beyond wants; as a *rich* treasury.

18. In *music*, full of sweet or harmonious sounds.

19. In *Scripture*, abounding; highly endowed with spiritual gifts; as *rich* in faith.

20. Placing confidence in outward prosperity. *Matt. xix.*

21. Self-righteous; abounding in one's own opinion, with spiritual graces. *Rev. iii.*

Rich in mercy, spoken of God, full of mercy, and ready to bestow good things on sinful men. *Eph. ii. Rom. x.*

The *rich*, used as a noun, denotes a rich man or person, or more frequently in the plural, rich men or persons.

The *rich* hath many friends. *Prov. xiv.*

RICH, *v. t.* To enrich. [*Not used* see *Enrich*.]

Gover.

RICH, *v. t.* To enrich. [*Not used*.]

Shak.

RICHES, *n.* [*Fr. richesse*; *It. ricchezza*; *Sax. rike*. This is in the singular number in fact, but treated as the plural.]

1. Wealth; opulence; affluence; possessions of land, goods or money in abundance.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbors.

Locke.

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.

The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*

3. In *Scripture*, an abundance of spiritual blessings. *Luke xvi.*

The *riches* of God, his fullness of wisdom, power, mercy, grace and glory, *Eph. i. ii.*; or the abundance supplied by his works. *Psa. civ.*

The *riches* of Christ, his abundant fullness of spiritual and eternal blessings for men. *Eph. iii.*

The *riches* of a state or kingdom, consist less in a full treasury than in the productiveness of its soil and manufactures, and in the industry of its inhabitants.

RICHLY, *adv.* With riches; with opulence; with abundance of goods or estate; with ample funds; as a hospital *richly* endowed.

In Belmont is a lady *richly* left. *Shak.*

2. Gaily; splendidly; magnificently; as *richly* dressed; *richly* ornamented.

3. Penteously; abundantly; amply; as, to be *richly* paid for services. The reading of ancient authors will *richly* reward us for the perusal.

4. Truly; really; abundantly; fully; as a Chastisement *richly* deserved. *Aldison.*

RICHNESS, *n.* Opulence; wealth.

Sidney.

2. Finery; splendor. *Johnson.*

3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness; the qualities which render productive; as the *richness* of a soil. *Aldison.*

4. Fullness; abundance; as the *richness* of a treasury.

5. Quality of abounding with something valuable; as the *richness* of a mine or an ore; the *richness* of milk or of cane-juice.

6. Abundance of any ingredient or quality; as the *richness* of spices or of fragrance.

7. Abundance of beautiful scenery; as the *richness* of a landscape or prospect.

8. Abundance of nutritious qualities; as the *richness* of diet.

9. Abundance of high seasoning; as the *richness* of cake.

10. Strength; vividness; or whatever constitutes perfection; as the *richness* of color or coloring.

11. Abundance of imagery or of striking ideas; as *richness* of description.

RICK, *n.* [*Sax. hrec* or *hric*; *Ir. cruch*; *W. crug*, a *rick*, an impost, a heap, a stack, a billock; *crugau*, to heap or pile, to swell, to grow into an impost. It coincides with the *G. ricken*, *D. rug*, the back, *Eng. ridge*.]

A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, but sheltered with a kind of roof.

In America, we usually give this name to a long pile, the round and conical pile being called *stack*. In the north of England, it is said this name is given to small piles of corn in the field. *Mortimer.*

RICKETS, *n.* [*In* technical language, *rachitis*, *Gr. ραχίς*, from *ραχίς*, back or spine, *Eng. rack*, applied to the neck piece of meat; *Sp. raquitto*, the *rickets*. See *Rack* and *Ridge*.]

A disease which affects children, and in which the joints become knotted, and the legs and spine grow crooked. As the child advances in life, the head is enlarg

ed, the thorax is compressed on the sides, and the sternum rises. *Encyc.*

RICKETY, a. Affected with rickets. *Encyc.*

RICKEY, a. feeble in the joints; imperfect.

RICOCHET, n. [Fr. duck and drake.] In gunnery, the firing of guns, mortars or howitzers with small charges, and elevated a few degrees, so as to carry the balls or shells just over the parapet, and cause them to roll along the opposite rampart. This is called ricochet-firing, and the batteries are called ricochet-batteries. *Encyc.*

RID, pret. of ride.

RID, v. t. pret. rid; pp. rid. [Sax. *ahridan*, to free; D. *redden*; G. *reiten* or *erreiten*; Dan. *redder*; allied probably to *W. rhidiane*, to secrete, to drain, that is, to separate or drive off, whence *riddle*. See Class Rd. No. 63, 69.]

1. To free; to deliver; properly, to separate, and thus to deliver or save.

That he might rid him out of their hands. *Gen. xxviii.*

I will rid you out of their bondage. *Ex. vi.*

2. To separate; to drive away.

I will rid evil beasts out of the land. *Lev. xvi.*

[This use is not common.]

3. To free; to clear; to disencumber; as, to rid one of his care. It is not easy to rid the sea of pirates. *B. Jonson.*

Resolv'd at once to rid himself of pain. *Dryden.*

4. To dispatch.

For willingness *rids* away. *Shak.*

5. To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy.

Ah death's men! you have rid this sweet young pince. *Shak.*

RID, pp. or a. Free; clear; as, to be rid of trouble.

To get rid of, to free one's self. *Addison.*

RID DANCE, n. Deliverance; a setting free; as *riddance* from all adversity. *Hooker.*

2. Disencumbrance. *Shak.*

3. The act of clearing away. *Milton.*

Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field. *Lev. xxiii.*

RID DEN, s. } pp. of ride.

RID,

RID DING, ppr. Freeing; clearing; disencumbering.

RID DLE, n. [Sax. *hriddel*; *W. rhidgill*, from *rhidiane*, to secrete, to separate; Corn. *ridder* or *krider*; Arm. *ridell* or *croerz*; Ir. *criathar*, a riddle; *orthathm*, to shake; G. *raethen*, to shake, to riddle; *W. cryda*, to shake; allied to rid and to *cradle*, from driving. See *Cradle*.]

An instrument for cleaning grain, being a large sieve with a perforated bottom, which permits the grain to pass through it, but retains the chaff.

RID DLE, v. t. To separate, as grain from the chaff with a riddle; as, to *riddle* wheat. [Note. The machines now used have nearly superseded the riddle.]

RID DLE, n. [Sax. *radelse*; D. *raadzel*; G. *raethel*; from Sax. *raden*, D. *raden*, G. *rathen*, to counsel or advise, also to guess. See *Read*.]

1. An enigma; something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition. *Judges xiv. Milton.*

2. Any thing ambiguous or puzzling. *Hudibras.*

RID DLE, v. t. To solve; to explain; but we generally use *unriddle*, which is more proper.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can. *Dryden*

RID DLE, v. i. To speak ambiguously, obscurely or enigmatically. *Shak.*

RID DLE, n. One who speaks ambiguously or obscurely. *Horae.*

RID DLINGLY, adv. In the manner of a riddle; secretly. *Donne.*

RIDE, v. i. pret. rode or rid; pp. rid; *W. rhida*, a chariot or vehicle; Hindoo, *ratha*, id.; Sax. *rad*, a riding or a road; Ir. *rothia*, *riadh*, a running; *reathan*, to run; *ridire*, a knight; allied to *ready*, G. *bercit*; *berciten*, to ride, and to get *ready*. See *Ready*. Class Rd. No. 5, and 9.]

1. To be carried on horseback, or on any beast, or in any vehicle. *We ride* on a horse, on a camel, in a coach, chariot, wagon, &c.

2. To be borne on or in a fluid. A ship rides at anchor; the ark rode on the flood; a balloon rides in the air.

He rode on a cherub and did fly; yea, he did fly on the wings of the wind. *Ps. xviii.*

3. To be supported in motion.

On which heaven rides. *Shak.*

4. To practice riding. He rides often for his health.

5. To manage a horse well.

He rode, he fence'd, he mov'd with graceful ease. *Dryden.*

6. To be supported by something subservient; to sit.

On whose foolish honesty

My practices ride easy. *Shak.*

To ride easy, in seaman's language, is when a ship does not labor or feel a great strain on her cables.

To ride hard, is when a ship pitches violently, so as to strain her cables, masts and hull.

To ride out, as a gale, signifies that a ship does not drive during a storm.

RIDE, v. t. To sit on, so as to be carried; as, to ride a horse.

They ride the air in whirlwind. *Milton.*

2. To manage insolently at will; as in priest-ridden.

The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers, coblers and brewers. *Sicgl.*

3. To carry. [Local.]

RIDE, n. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

2. A saddle horse. [Local.] *Graoe.*

3. A road cut in a wood or through a ground for the amusement of riding; a riding.

RIDER, n. One who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle.

2. One who breaks or manages a horse. *Shak.*

3. The matrix of an ore. *Gregory.*

4. An inserted leaf or an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.

5. In ship building, a sort of interior rib fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to

some of the timbers to which they arc bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame. *Mar. Dict.*

RIDGE, n. [Sax. *rie*, *riog*, *hrie*, *hric*, *hric*, the back; Sw. *rygg*; D. *rug*; G. *racken*; Ice. *hriggur*. The Welsh have *rhig*, a notch or groove, and *rhyc*, a trench or furrow between ridges. The Dutch has *recks*, a ridge, chain or series, and the Dan. *rekke* is a row, rank, range, a file, and a *ridge*, from the root of *rekker*, to reach. If connected with the latter word, the primary sense is to draw or stretch. *L. rugo*.]

1. The back or top of the back. *Hudibras.*

2. A long or continued range of hills or mountains; or the upper part of such a range. We say, a long ridge of hills, or the highest ridge. *Milton. Ray.*

3. A steep elevation, eminence or protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct. *Milton.*

4. A long rising land, or a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows. *Ps. lxxv. Mortimer.*

5. The top of the roof of a building. *Mozon.*

6. Any long elevation of land.

7. Ridges of a horse's mouth, are wrinkles or risings of flesh in the roof of the mouth. *Far. Dict.*

RIDGE, v. t. To form a ridge; as bristles that ridge the back of a boar. *Milton.*

2. In tillage, to form into ridges with the plow. The farmers in Connecticut ridge their land for maize, leaving a balk between two ridges.

3. To wrinkle. *Cowper.*

RIDGE, n. } n. The male of any beast

RIDGE, n. } n. half gait. *Encyc.*

RIDGE, n. } n. Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge. *Dryden.*

RIDICULE, n. [Fr. from *L. ridiculus*, from *ridere*, to laugh or laugh at; Fr. *ridre*, to wrinkle, to bend the brow; Arm. *redanna*.]

1. Contemptuous laughter; laughter with some degree of contempt; derision. It expresses less than *scorn*. Ridicule is aimed at what is not only laughable, but improper, absurd or despicable. Sacred subjects should never be treated with *ridicule*. [See *Ludicrous*.]

Ridicule is too rough an entertainment for the polished and refined. It is banished from France, and is losing ground in England. *Kames.*

2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter. It differs from *burlesque*, which may excite laughter without contempt, or it may provoke derision. *Ibid.*

Ridicule and *derision* are not exactly the same, as *derision* is applied to persons only, and *ridicule* to persons or things. *We deride* the man, but *ridicule* the man or his performances.

RIDICULE, v. t. To laugh at with expressions of contempt; to deride.

2. To treat with contemptuous merriment; to expose to contempt or derision by writing.

RIDICULE, a. Ridiculous. [Not in use.]

RIDICULED, pp. Treated with laughter and contempt; derided.

RIDICULER, n. One that ridicules.

Chesterfield.

RIDICULOUS, ppr. Laughing at in contempt; exposing to contempt and derision.

RIDICULOUS, a. [L. *ridiculus*; It. *ridiculous*.]

That may justly excite laughter with contempt; as a *ridiculous dress*; *ridiculous behavior*. A fop and a dandy are *ridiculous* in their dress.

RIDICULOUSLY, adv. In a manner worthy of contemptuous merriment; as a man *ridiculously vain*.

RIDICULOUSNESS, n. The quality of being ridiculous; as the *ridiculousness* of worshipping idols.

RIDING, ppr. [from *ride*.] Passing or traveling on a beast or in a vehicle; floating;

2. a. Employed to travel on any occasion. No suffragan bishop shall have more than one riding apparitor. *Syliff.*

RIDING, n. A road cut in a wood or through a ground, for the diversion of riding therein. *Sidney. Encyc.*

2. [corrupted from *trithing*, third.] One of the three intermediate jurisdictions between a tithing and a hundred, into which the county of York, in England, is divided, anciently under the government of a reeve. *Blackstone.*

RIDING-CLERK, n. In England, one of the six clerks in chancery. *Ash.*

RIDING-COAT, n. A coat for riding on a journey. *Swift.*

RIDING-HABIT, n. A garment worn by females when they ride or travel. *Guardian.*

RIDING-HOOD, n. A hood used by females when they ride; a kind of cloak with a hood.

RIDING-SCHOOL, n. A school or place where the art of riding is taught. It may in some places be called a *riding-house*.

RIDOTTO, n. [It. from L. *reductus*.] A public assembly.

2. A musical entertainment consisting of singing and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join. *Busby.*

RIE. [See *Rye*.]

RIFF, a. [Sax. *ryft*. Qu. Heb. ריף to multiply.]

Prevaling; prevalent. It is used of epidemic diseases.

The plague was then *rief* in Hungary. *Knolles.*

RIFFELY, adv. Prevalently; frequently. It was *riefely* reported that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Knolles.*

RIFFENESS, n. Frequency; prevalence. *Arbuthnot.*

RIFFRAFF, n. [Fr. *riffre*.] G. *raffen*, to sweep; Dan. *rips*, raps.] Sweepings; refuse. *Hall.*

RIFLE, v. l. [Fr. *rifler*, to rifle, to sweep away; allied probably to *friper* and *griveler*; G. *raffen*, to sweep; *riffeln*, to hatch. This is one of the family of *rip*, *rippe*, *reap*, *ruffle*, L. *rapio*, W. *rhobian*, D. *ripen*, to grate, Eng. *rub*, &c.]

1. To seize and bear away by force; to snath away.

Till time shall rifle ev'ry youthful grace. *Pope.*

2. To strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder. You have *riffled* my master. *L'Estrange.*

RIFLE, n. [Dan. *rifle* or *rifle*, the rifle of a gun; *riffblasse*, a rifle gun; G. *reifeln*, to chamber, to rifle. This word belongs to the family of *rip*, *rive*, L. *rapio*, &c. supra. The word means primarily a channel or groove.]

A gun about the usual length and size of a musket, the inside of whose barrel is rifled, that is, grooved, or formed with spiral channels.

RIFLE, v. l. To groove; to channel.

RIFLED, pp. Seized and carried away by violence; pillaged; channelled.

RIFLEMAN, n. A man armed with a rifle.

RIFLER, n. A robber; one that seizes and hears away by violence.

RIFLING, ppr. Plundering; seizing and carrying away by violence; grooving.

RIFT, n. [from *rive*.] A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting. *Milton. Dryden.*

RIFT, v. l. To cleave; to rive; to split; as, to *rift* an oak or a rock. *Milton. Pope.*

RIFT, v. i. To burst open; to split. Timber—not apt to *rift* with ordnance. *Bacon.*

2. To hech; to break wind. [Local.]

RIFTED, pp. Split; rent; cleft.

RIFTING, ppr. Splitting; cleaving; bursting.

RIG, n. [Sax.] A ridge, which see.

RIG, v. l. [Sax. *verigan*, to put on, to cover, whence Sax. *kragle*, a garment, contracted into *raif*, in *night-raif*.]

1. To dress; to put on; when applied to persons, not elegant, but rather a ludicrous word, to express the putting on of a gay, flanneting or unsual dress.

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with a fether in his cap. *L'Estrange.*

2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling.

3. To *rig* a ship, in seamen's language, is to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c. to their respective masts and yards. *Mar. Dict.*

RIG, n. [See the Verb.] Dress; also, bluster.

2. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet. To *run* the *rig*, to play a wanton trick.

To *run* the *rig* upon, to practice a sportive trick on.

RIG, v. i. To play the wanton.

RIGADOON, n. [Fr. *rigodon*.] A gay brisk dance performed by one couple, and said to have been borrowed from Provence in France. *Encyc.*

RIGATION, n. [L. *rigatio*, from *rigo*, Gr. ῥιζω. See *Rota*.]

The act of watering; but irrigation is generally used.

RIGGED, pp. Dressed; furnished with shrouds, stays, &c. as a ship.

RIGGER, n. One that rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.

RIGGING, ppr. Dressing; fitting with shrouds, braces, &c.

RIGGING, n. Dress; tackle; particularly the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c. of a ship. This is of two kinds, *standing rigging*, as the shrouds and stays, and *running rigging*, as such as braces, sheets, halliards, clewlines, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

RIG/GISH, a. Wanton; lewd. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

RIG/GLE, v. i. To move one way and the other. [See *Wriggle*.]

RIGHT, a. rite. [Sax. *riht*, *reht*; D. *reht*; G. *recht*; Dan. *rigtig*; Sw. *ricktig*; It. *retto*; Sp. *recto*; L. *rectus*, from the root of *rego*, properly to strain or stretch, whence *straight*, Sax. *recon*. See Class Rg. No. 18. 46. 47.]

Properly strained; stretched to straightness; hence;

1. Straight. A *right line* in geometry is the shortest line that can be drawn or imagined between two points. A *right line* may be horizontal, perpendicular, or inclined to the plane of the horizon.

2. In morals and religion, just; equitable; accordant to the standard of truth and justice or the will of God. That alone is *right* in the sight of God, which is consonant to his will or law; this being the only perfect standard of truth and justice.

In social and political affairs, that is *right* which is consonant to the laws and customs of a country, provided these laws and customs are not repugnant to the laws of God. A man's intentions may be *right*, though his actions may be wrong in consequence of a defect in judgment.

3. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming. In things indifferent, or which are regulated by no positive law, that is *right* which is best suited to the character, occasion or purpose, or which is fitted to produce some good effect. It is *right* for a rich man to dress himself and his family in expensive clothing, which it would not be *right* for a poor man to purchase. It is *right* for every man to choose his own time for eating or exercise.

Right is a relative term; what may be *right* for one end, may be *wrong* for another.

4. Lawful; as the *right* heir of an estate.

5. True; not erroneous or wrong; according to fact.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, "let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." *Locke.*

6. Correct; passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong.

You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well. *Shak.*

7. Not left; most convenient or dextrous; as the *right* hand, which is generally most strong or most convenient in use.

8. Most favorable or convenient. The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side. *Spectator.*

9. Properly placed, disposed or adjusted; orderly; well regulated.

10. Well performed, as an art or act.

11. Most direct; as the *right* way from London to Oxford.

12. Being on the same side as the right hand; as the *right* side.

13. Being on the right hand of a person whose face is towards the mouth of a river; as the *right* bank of the Hudson.

RIGHT, adv. In a right or straight line; directly.

Let thine eyes look *right* on. *Prov. iv.*

2. According to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; as, to judge *right*.

3. According to any rule of art.
You with strict discipline instructed *right*.
Rosconmon.
4. According to fact or truth; as, to tell a story *right*.
5. In a great degree; or very; as *right* humble; *right* noble; *right* valiant. [*Obscure* or *inelegant*.]
6. It is prefixed to titles; as in *right* honorable; *right* reverend.
- RIGHT**, is used elliptically for *it is right*, *what you say is right*, *it is true*, &c.
- Right*, cries his lordship. *Pope.*
- On the right*, on the side with the right hand.
- RIGHT, n.** Conformity to the will of God, or to his law, the perfect standard of truth and justice. In the literal sense, *right* is a straight line of conduct, and *wrong* a crooked one. *Right* therefore is rectitude or straightness, and perfect rectitude is found only in an infinite Being and his will.
2. Conformity to human laws, or to other human standard of truth, propriety or justice. When laws are definite, *right* and *wrong* are easily ascertained and understood. In arts, there are some principles and rules which determine what is *right*. In many things indifferent, or left without positive law, we are to judge what is *right* by fitness or propriety, by custom, civility or other circumstances.
3. Justice; that which is due or proper; as, to do *right* to any man.
- Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deserv'd, had fortune done him *right*.
Dryden.
4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth or fact.
- Seldom your opinions err,
- Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*
5. Just claim; legal title; and ownership; the legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment. In hereditary monarchies, a *right* to the throne vests in the heir on the decease of the king. A deed vests the *right* of possession in the purchaser of land. *Right* and possession are very different things. We often have occasion to demand and sue for *rights* not in possession.
6. Just claim by courtesy, customs, or the principles of civility and decorum. Every man has a *right* to civil treatment. The magistrate has a *right* to respect.
7. Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative. God, as the author of all things, has a *right* to govern and dispose of them at his pleasure.
8. That which justly belongs to one.
- Born free, he sought his *right*. *Dryden.*
9. Property; interest.
- A subject in his prince may claim a *right*.
Dryden.
10. Just claim; immunity; privilege. All men have a *right* to the secure enjoyment of life, personal safety, liberty and property. We deem the *right* of trial by jury invaluable, particularly in the case of crimes. *Rights* are natural, civil, political, religious, personal, and public.
11. Authority; legal power. We have no *right* to disturb others in the enjoyment of their religious opinions.
12. In the *United States*, a tract of land; or a share or proportion of property, as in a mine or manufactory.

13. The side opposite to the left; as on the *right*. Look to the *right*.
- To rights*, in a direct line; straight. [*Unusual*].
Woodward.
2. Directly; soon.
- To set to rights*, } to put into good order; to
To put to rights, } adjust; to regulate what is
out of order.
- Bill of rights*, a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself.
- Writ of right*, a writ which lies to recover lands in fee simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner. *Blackstone.*
- RIGHT, v. t.** To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; as, to *right* an injured person. *Taylor.*
2. In *scamen's language*, to *right* a ship, is to restore her to an upright position from a careen.
- To right the helm*, to place it in the middle of the ship.
- RIGHT, v. i.** To rise with the masts erect, as a ship.
- RIGHTED, pp.** Relieved from injustice; set upright.
- RIGHTEN, v. t.** [*Sax. gerihtan*.] To do justice to. *Obs.*
- RIGHTEOUS, a. ri'chus.** [*Sax. rihtrise*; *right* and *wise*, manner, as in *otherwise*, *lengthwise*.]
1. Just; accordant to the divine law. *Applied to persons*, it denotes one who is holy in heart, and observant of the divine commands in practice; as a *righteous* man. *Applied to things*, it denotes consonant to the divine will or to justice; as a *righteous* act. It is used chiefly in theology, and applied to God, to his testimonies and to his saints.
- The righteous*, in Scripture, denote the servants of God, the saints.
2. Just; equitable; merited.
- And I thy *righteous* doom will bless.
Dryden.
- RIGHTEOUSLY, adv. ri'chusly.** Justly; in accordance with the laws of justice; equitably; as a criminal *righteously* condemned.
- Thou shalt judge the people *righteously*. *Ps.*
lxvii.
- RIGHTEOUSNESS, n. ri'chusness.** Purity of heart and rectitude of life; conformity of heart and life to the divine law. *Righteousness*, as used in Scripture and theology, in which it is chiefly used, is nearly equivalent to holiness, comprehending holy principles and affections of heart, and conformity of life to the divine law. It includes all we call justice, honesty and virtue, with holy affections; in short, it is true religion.
2. *Applied to God*, the perfection or holiness of his nature; exact rectitude; faithfulness.
3. The active and passive obedience of Christ, by which the law of God is fulfilled. *Dan. ix.*
1. Justice; equity between man and man. *Luke i.*
5. The cause of our justification.
- The Lord our *righteousness*. *Jer. xxiii.*
- RIGHTER, n.** One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.
- RIGHTFUL, a.** Having the right or just claim according to established laws; as

- the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate.
2. Being by right, or by just claim; as a *rightful* lord; *rightful* property; *rightful* judge.
3. Just; consonant to justice; as a *rightful* cause; a *rightful* war. *Prior.*
- RIGHTFULLY, adv.** According to right, law or justice; as a title *rightfully* vested.
- RIGHTFULNESS, n.** Justice; accordance with the rules of right; as the *rightfulness* of a claim to lands or tenements.
2. Moral rectitude.
- But still although we fail of perfect *rightfulness*. [*Not usual*].
Sidney.
- RIGHT-HAND, n.** The hand opposite to the left, usually the strongest, most convenient or dextrous hand, and hence its name in other languages, as well as in ours.
- RIGHTING, pp.** Doing justice to; setting upright.
- RIGHTLY, adv.** According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; as duty *rightly* performed.
2. Properly; fitly; suitably; as a person *rightly* named.
3. According to truth or fact; not erroneously. He has *rightly* conjectured.
4. Honestly; uprightly. *Shak.*
5. Exactly.
- Thou didst not *rightly* see. *Dryden.*
6. Straightly; directly. [*Not in use*].
Ascham.
- RIGHTNESS, n.** Correctness; conformity to truth or to the divine will, which is the standard of moral rectitude. It is important that a man should have such persuasion of the *rightness* of his conscience as to exclude rational doubt. *South.*
2. Straightness; as the *rightness* of a line. *Bacon.*
- RIGID, a.** [*Fr. rigide*; *It. Sp. rigido*; *L. rigidus*, from *rigeo*; *Gr. ρυγος*, to be stiff; *ρυγος*, stiff, whence *L. frigeo, frigidus*; *Eth. ἄγρο*, Heb. יָרַב to be still, to be stiff or rigid. *Class. Rg. No. 3. 27.* The primary sense is probably to strain or extend.]
1. Stiff; not pliant; not easily bent. It is applied to bodies or substances that are naturally soft or flexible, but not fluid. We never say, a *rigid* stone or *rigid* iron, nor do we say, *rigid* ice; but we say, an animal body or limb, when cold, is *rigid*. *Rigid* is then opposed to *flexible*, but expresses less than *inflexible*.
2. Strict in opinion, practice or discipline; severe in temper; opposed to *lax* or *indulgent*; as a *rigid* father or master; a *rigid* officer.
3. Strict; exact; as a *rigid* law or rule; *rigid* discipline; *rigid* criticism.
4. Severely just; as a *rigid* sentence or judgment.
5. Exactly according to the sentence or law; as *rigid* execution.
- RIGIDITY, n.** [*Fr. rigidité*; *L. rigiditas*.]
1. Stiffness; want of pliability; the quality of not being easily bent. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A brittle hardness, as opposed to *ductility*, *malleability* and *softness*. *Encyc.*
3. Stiffness of appearance or manner; want of ease or airy elegance. *Watson.*
- RIGIDLY, adv.** Stiffly; unpliantly.

2. Severely; strictly; exactly; without laxity, indulgence or abatement; as, to judge *rigidly*; to criticize *rigidly*; to execute a law *rigidly*.

RIGIDNESS, *n.* Stiffness of a body; the quality of not being easily bent; as the *rigidity* of a limb or of flesh.

2. Severity of temper; strictness in opinion or practice; but expressing less than *inflexibility*.

RIGIDITY, *n.* [Fr. from *L. regula, rego.*] A flat thin piece of wood, used for picture frames; also used in printing, to regulate the margin, &c.

RIGMAROLE, *n.* A repetition of stories; a succession of stories. *Goldsmit.*

RIG/OLE, *n.* A circle; a diadem. *Shak.*

RIG/OLL, *n.* A musical instrument consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by beads. *Encyc.*

RIG/OR, *n.* [L. from *rigeo*, to be stiff; Fr. *rigueur*.]

1. Stiffness; rigidity; as Gorgonian *rigor*. *Milton.*

2. In *medicine*, a sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever. *Care. Encyc. Parr.*

3. Stiffness of opinion or temper; severity; sternness.

All his *rigor* is turned to grief and pity. *Dehham.*

4. Severity of life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence or mortification. *Fell.*

5. Strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude or indulgence; as the *rigor* of criticism; to execute a law with *rigor*; to enforce moral duties with *rigor*.

6. Violence; fury. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

7. Hardness; solidity. [Unusual.] *Dryden.*

8. Severity; asperity; as the *rigors* of a cold winter.

RIG/OUROS, *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux*.] Severe; allowing no abatement or mitigation; as a *rigorous* officer of justice.

2. Severe; exact; strict; without abatement or relaxation; as a *rigorous* execution of law; as an enforcement of *rigorous* discipline.

3. Exact; strict; scrupulously accurate; as a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.

4. Severe; very cold; as a *rigorous* winter.

RIG/OUROUSLY, *adv.* Severely; without relaxation, abatement or mitigation; as a sentence *rigorously* executed.

2. Strictly; exactly; with scrupulous nicety; rigidly.

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself. *Dryden.*

RIG/OUROUSNESS, *n.* Severity without relaxation or mitigation; exactness. *Ash.*

2. Severity.

RILL, *n.* [In *G. rille, W. rhill*, is a groove, trench, channel, the root of *drill*. In *Sw. strita* is to run or glide; Dan. *ryller*, to ramble.]

A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet. *Milton.*

RILL, *v. i.* To run in a small stream, or in straits. *Prior.*

RILLE/ET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet. *Drayton.*

RIM, *n.* [Sax. *rima* and *reoma*, a rim, a ream; *W. rhim* and *rhimp*, a rim, edge, termination; hence *crimp*, a sharp ridge; *crimpiae*, to form into a ridge, also to pinch. *Rim*, like *ramp, ramble*, is from extending; the extremity. In Russ. *krona* is a border.]

1. The border, edge or margin of a thing; as the *rim* of a kettle or basin; usually applied to things circular or curving.

2. The lower part of the belly or abdomen. *Brown.*

RIM, *v. t.* To put on a rim or hoop at the border.

RIME, *n.* [Sax. *rim*, number; *W. rhie*. This is the more correct orthography, but *rhyme* is commonly used, which see.]

RIME, *n.* [Sax. *krim*; Ice. *hrym*; *D. rym*. The French write this *frimas*, *Arm. frim*; probably allied to *cream*. In *G. it* is *reif*, *D. ryp*.]

White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapor. *Bacon.*

RIME, *n.* [L. *rima*; *Sw. remna*, whence *remna*, to split; perhaps from the root of *rive*.]

A cleft; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. [Not in use.]

RIME, *v. i.* To freeze or congeal into hoar frost.

RIMOSE, *a.* [L. *rimosus*, from *rima*.] In *RIMOSUS*, *a.* *botany*, chinky; abounding with clefts, cracks or chinks; as the bark of trees.

RIM/PLE, *n.* [Sax. *hrympelli*.] A fold or wrinkle. [See *Rample*.]

RIM/PLING, *v. t.* To rumple; to wrinkle.

RIM/PLING, *n.* Undulation.

RIM/Y, *a.* (from *rime*.) Abounding with rime; frosty. *Harvey.*

RIND, *n.* [Sax. *rind* or *hrind*; *G. rinde*; *Gr. rivos*; *W. roen*, skin.] The bark of a plant; the skin or coat of fruit that may be pared or peeled off; also, the inner bark of trees. *Dryden. Milton. Encyc.*

RIND, *v. t.* To bark; to decorticate. [Not in use.]

RIN/DLE, *n.* (from the root of *run*; Dan. *rind*, to flow.) A small water course or gutter. *Ash.*

RING, *n.* [Sax. *ring* or *hring*; *D. ring* or *kring*; *G. D. Sw. ring*, a circle; *Sw. kring*, about, around. This coincides with *ring*, to sound, and with *wring*, to twist; *G. ringen*, to ring or sound, and to wrestle. The sense is to strain or stretch, and is probably not radical. The root then belongs to Class Rg.]

1. A circle, or a circular line, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop. Thus we say of men, they formed themselves into a *ring*, to see a wrestling match. *Rings* of gold were made for the ark. Ex. xxv. *Rings* of gold or other material are worn on the fingers and sometimes in the ears, as ornaments.

2. A circular course.

Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*, Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*

RING, *n.* (from the verb.) A sound; particularly, the sound of metals; as the *ring* of a bell.

2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; or sound continued, re-

peated or reverberated; as the *ring* of acclamations. *Bacon.*

3. A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned. *Prior.*

RING, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *ring*. [Sax. *ringan*, *hringan*; *G. D. ringen*; *Sw. ringa*; *Dan. ringe*.]

To cause to sound, particularly by striking a metallic body; as, to *ring* a bell. This word expresses appropriately the sounding of metals.

RING, *v. t.* (from the noun.) To encircle. *Shak.*

2. To fit with rings, as the fingers, or as a swine's snout. Farmers *ring* swine to prevent their rooting.

And ring these fingers with thy household worms. *Shak.*

RING, *v. i.* To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one. *Dryden.*

2. To practice the art of making music with bells. *Holder.*

3. To sound; to resound.

With sweeter notes each rising temple rung. *Pope.*

4. To utter, as a bell; to sound.

The shadmo beetle with his drowsy hums, Hath rung night's yawning pale. *Shak.*

5. To tinkle; to have the sensation of sound continued.

My ears still ring with noise. *Dryden.*

6. To be filled with report or talk. The whole town rings with his fame.

RING-BOLT, *n.* An iron bolt with an eye to which is fitted a ring of iron. *Mar. Dict.*

RING-BONE, *n.* A callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet. *Fur. Dict.*

RING-DÖVE, *n.* [*G. ringeltaube*.] A species of pigeon, the *Columba palumbus*, the largest of the European species. *Encyc.*

RING-ENT, *a.* [L. *ringor*, to make cry or cause, that is, to wring or twist.]

In *botany*, a ringlet or lactate corol is one which is irregular, monopetalous, with the border usually divided into two parts, called the upper and lower lip; or irregular and gaping, like the mouth of an animal. *Murray. Smith.*

RING-ER, *n.* One who rings. [In the sense of *wringer*, not used.]

RING-ING, *pp.* Causing to sound, as a bell; sounding; fitting with rings.

RING'ING, *n.* The act of sounding or of causing to sound.

RING-LEAD, *v. t.* To conduct. [Little used.]

RING-LEADER, *n.* [*ring* and *leader*.] The leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers and the like. This name is derived from the practice which men associating to oppose law have sometimes adopted, of signing their names to articles of agreement in a *ring*, that no one of their number might be distinguished as the leader.

RING-LET, *n.* [*dim. of ring*.] A small ring. *Pope.*

2. A curl; particularly, a curl of hair.

Hee golden tresses in wanton ringlets wavy'd. *Milton.*

3. A circle.

To dance our *ringlets* in the whistling wind.
Shak.

RING-OUSEL, *n.* A bird of the genus *Turdus*, (*T. torquatus*.) inhabiting the hilly and mountainous parts of G. Britain.
Ed. Encyc.

RING-STREAKED, *a.* [*ring and streak*.] Having circular streaks or lines on the body; as *ring-streaked* goats. Gen. xxx.

RING-TAIL, *n.* [*ring and tail*.] A kind of kite with a whitish tail.
Bailey.

2. A small quadrilateral sail, set on a small mast on a ship's taffrail.

RING-WORM, *n.* [*ring and worm*.] A circular eruption on the skin; a kind of tetter. (*Herpes serpigio*. Sauvages.)
Wiseman. Parr.

RINSE, *v. t.* *rins*. [Sw. *rensa* or *rena*, to cleanse or purify; Dan. *renser*, to cleanse, to purge, to scour; Sax. *D. G. rein*, clean; Fr. *rincer*; Ar. *rinasa*, *rinasin*. Our common people pronounce this word *rens*, retaining their native pronunciation. This is one of a thousand instances in which the purity of our vernacular language has been corrupted by those who have understood French better than their mother tongue.]

1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. But in present usage,

2. To cleanse with a second or repeated application of water, after washing. We distinguish *washing* from *rinsing*. *Washing* is performed by rubbing, or with the use of soap; *rinsing* is performed with clean water, without much rubbing, or the use of soap. Clothes are *rinsed* by dipping and dashing; and vessels are *rinsed* by dashing water on them, or by slight rubbing. A close barrel may be *rinsed*, but cannot well be *washed*.

RINSED, *pp.* (Cleansed with a second water; cleaned.)

RINSE, *n.* One that rinses.

RINSING, *pp.* Cleansing with a second water.

RIOT, *n.* [Norm. *riotti*; It. *riotta*; Fr. *riote*, a brawl or tumult. The *W. broth*, *broth*, connotation may be from the same root with a prefix, which would connect this word with *brudian*, *brudians*, to heat, to boil. The Spanish has *alboroto*, and Port. *alvoroto*, in a like sense. In Danish, *rætt* is to drink hard, to *riot*. The primary sense is probably noise or agitation.]

1. In a general sense, tumult; uproar; hence technically, in law, a riotous assembling of twelve persons or more, and not dispersing upon proclamation.
Blackstone.

The definition of *riot* must depend on the laws. In Connecticut, the assembling of three persons or more, to do an unlawful act by violence against the person or property of another, and not dispersing upon proclamation, is declared to be a riot. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the number necessary to constitute a riot is twelve.

2. Uproar; wild and noisy festivity.
Milton.

3. Excessive and expensive feasting.
Pet. ii.

4. Luxury.

The lamb thy *riot* dooms to heed to-day.
Pope.

To run *riot*, to act or move without control or restraint.
Shakl.

RIOT, *v. i.* [Fr. *rioter*; It. *riottare*.] To revel; to run to excess in feasting, drinking or other sensual indulgences.

2. To luxuriate; to be highly excited.

No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows.
Pope.

3. To banquet; to live in luxury; to enjoy.

How base is the ingratitude which forgets the benefactor, while it is *rioting* on the benefit!
Dwight.

4. To raise an uproar or sedition.
Johnson.

RIOTER, *n.* One who indulges in loose festivity or excessive feasting.

2. In law, one guilty of meeting with others to do an unlawful act, and declining to retire upon proclamation.

RIOTING, *pp.* Reveling; indulging in excessive feasting.

RIOTING, *n.* A reveling.

RIOTISE, *n.* Dissoluteness; luxury. [*Not in use.*]
Spenser.

RIOTOUS, *a.* [It. *riottoso*.] Luxurious; wanton or licentious in festive indulgences; as *riotous* eaters of flesh. Prov. xxiii.

2. Consisting of riot; tumultuous; participating of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious.

3. Guilty of riot; applied to persons.

RIOTOUSLY, *adv.* With excessive or licentious luxury.
Ecclesi.

2. In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; seditiously.

RIOTOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.

RIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *rypan*, *ryppan*, *hryppan*; Sw. *ryfa*; Dan. *river*. This belongs to the great family of Sax. *reagan*, *L. rapio*, *Ir. reabam*, Eng. *reap* and *rive*; allied perhaps to the *L. eripio*, Fr. *crever*.]

1. To separate by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open or off; to tear off or cut by violence; as, to *rip open* a garment by cutting the stitches; to *rip off* the skin of a beast; to *rip open* a sack; to *rip off* the shingles or clapboards of a house; to *rip up* a floor. We never use *lucerate* in these senses, but apply it to a partial tearing of the skin and flesh.

2. To take out or away by cutting or tearing.
Otway.

He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart.
Granville.

3. To tear up for search or disclosure or for alteration; to search to the bottom; with *up*.

You *rip up* the original of Scotland.
Spenser.

They *ripped up* all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion.
Clarendon.

4. To rip out, as an oath. [This seems to be the *D. roepen*, Sax. *hroepan*, to cry out; allied to *L. eripio*, Fr. *crever*.]

RIP, *n.* A tearing; a place torn; laceration.
Addison.

2. A wicker basket to carry fish in.
Cowel.

3. Refuse. [*Not in use or local.*]

RIPLE, *a.* [Sax. *ripe*, *grypp*; *D. ryp*; *G. rief*. The Saxon word signifies harvest, a *reap* or *reaping*; *ripa*, a handful of corn; *ripan*, to reap; *ripan*, to ripen.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth or to the best state; mature; fit for use; as *ripe* fruit; *ripe* corn.

2. Advanced to perfection; matured; as *ripe* judgment, or *ripe* in judgment.

3. Finished; consummate; as a *ripe* scholar.

4. Brought to the point of taking effect; matured; ready; prepared; as things just *ripe* for war.
Addison.

5. Fully qualified by improvement; prepared; as a student *ripe* for the university; a saint *ripe* for heaven.
Fell. Dryden.

6. Resembling the ripeness of fruit; as a *ripe* lip.
Shak.

7. Complete; proper for use.
When time is *ripe*.
Shak.

8. Matured; suppurated; as an abscess or tumor.

RIPLE, *v. t.* To ripen; to grow *ripe*; to be matured. [*Not used.* See *Ripen*.]
Shak.

RIPLE, *v. t.* To mature; to ripen. [*Not used.*]
Shak.

RIPELY, *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time.
Shak.

RIPEN, *v. i.* *ripen*. [Sax. *ripan*; *D. rypen*; *G. reifen*.]

1. To grow *ripe*; to be matured; as grain or fruit. Grain *ripens* best in dry weather.

2. To approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared; as, a project is *ripening* for execution.

RIPEN, *v. t.* *ripen*. To mature; to make *ripe*; as grain or fruit.

2. To mature; to fit or prepare; as, to *ripen* one for heaven.

3. To bring to perfection; as, to *ripen* the judgment.

RIPENESS, *n.* The state of being *ripe* or brought to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity; as the *ripeness* of grain.

2. Full growth.
Time which made them their tame outlive,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give. *Denham.*

3. Perfection; completeness; as the *ripeness* of virtue, wisdom or judgment.

4. Fitness; qualification.
Shak.

5. Complete maturation or supuration, as of an ulcer or abscess.

6. A state of preparation; as the *ripeness* of a project for execution.

RIPHEAN, *a.* An epithet given to certain mountains in the north of Asia, probably signifying snowy mountains.

RIPHER, *n.* In old laws, one who brings

RIPPER, *n.* fish to market in the inland country.
Cowel.

RIPPED, *pp.* Torn or cut off or out; torn open.

RIPPED, *n.* One who tears or cuts open.

RIPPING, *pp.* Cutting or tearing off or open; tearing up.

RIPPING, *n.* A tearing.

2. A discovery. *Olas. Spenser.*

RIPPLE, *v. i.* [In *Dan*, *rippen* is to stir or agitate; in *G.* *riple* is a hatchel; and *riplein*, to hatchel; in Sax. *grifled* is wrinkled. *Ripple* is probably allied to *rip*.]

To fret on the surface; as water when agitated or running over a rough bottom, appears rough and broken, or as if *rippled* or torn.

RIPPLE, *v. t.* [G. *riplein*, to hatchel.] To clean, as flax.
Roy.

2. To agitate the surface of water.

RIPPLE, *n.* The fretting of the surface of water; little curling waves.

2. A large comb or hatchel for cleaning flax.

RIPPLING, *ppr.* Fretting on the surface.

RIPPLING, *n.* The ripple dashing on the shore, or the noise of it. Pennant.

2. The act or method of cleaning flax; a hatching.

RIPPT, *ppr.* for *rippd*.

RIP'TOWELL, *n.* A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn. Bailey. Todd.

RISE, *v. i.* *rise.* pret. *rose*; *pp. risen*; *g.* *ronze, rizen.* [Sax. *arisan*; *D. ryzen*; Goth. *reisan*, in *ur-reisan*, to rise, and *ur-raizyan*, to raise. See *Raise*.]

1. To move or pass upward in any manner; to ascend; as, a fog rises from a river or from low ground; a fish rises in water; fowls rise in the air; clouds rise from the horizon towards the meridian; a balloon rises above the clouds.

2. To get up; to leave the place of sleep or rest; as, to rise from bed.

3. To get up or move from any recumbent to an erect posture; as, to rise after a fall.

4. To get up from a seat; to leave a sitting posture; as, to rise from a sofa or chair.

5. To spring; to grow; as a plant; and hence, to be high or tall. A tree rises to the height of 60 feet.

6. To swell in quantity or extent; to be more elevated; as, a river rises after a rain.

7. To break forth; to appear; as, a boil rises on the skin.

8. To appear above the horizon; to shine; as, the sun or a star rises.

He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good. Matt. v.

9. To begin to exist; to originate; to come into being or notice. Great evils sometimes rise from small imprudences.

10. To be excited; to begin to move or act; as, the wind rose at 12 o'clock.

11. To increase in violence. The wind continued to rise till 3 o'clock.

12. To appear in view; as, to rise up to the reader's view. Addison.

13. To appear in sight; also, to appear more elevated; as in sailing towards a shore, the land rises.

14. To change a station; to leave a place; as, to rise from a siege. Knolles.

15. To spring; to be excited or produced. A thought now rises in my mind.

16. To gain elevation in rank, fortune or public estimation; to be promoted. Men may rise by industry, by merit, by favor, or by intrigue.

Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall.

When the wicked rise, men hide themselves. Prov. xviii.

17. To break forth into public commotions; to make open opposition to government; to assemble and oppose government; or to assemble in arms for attacking another nation. The Greeks have risen against their oppressors.

No more shall nation against nation rise.

18. To be excited or roused into action. Rise up to the battle. Jer. xlix.

19. To make a hostile attack; as when a man riseth against his neighbor. Dent. xxii.

Also, to rebel. 2 Sam. xviii.

20. To increase; to swell; to grow more or greater. A voice, feeble at first, rises to a thunder. The price of goods rises. The heat rises to intensity.

21. To be improved; to recover from depression; as, a family may rise after misfortune to opulence and splendor.

22. To elevate the style or manner; as, to rise in force of expression; to rise in eloquence.

23. To be revived from death.

The dead in Christ shall rise first. 1 Thess. iv.

24. To come by chance. Spenser.

25. To ascend; to be elevated above the level or surface; as, the ground rises gradually one hundred yards. The Andes rise more than 20,000 feet above the level of the ocean; a mountain in Asia is said to rise still higher.

26. To proceed from.

A scepter shall rise out of Israel. Num. xviv. 17. To have its sources in. Rivers rise in lakes, ponds and springs.

28. To be moved, roused, excited, kindled or inflamed, as passion. His wrath rose to rage.

29. To ascend in the diatonic scale; as, to rise a tone or semitone.

30. To amount. The public debt rises to a hundred millions.

31. To close a session. We say, congress will rise on the 4th of March; the legislature or the court will rise on a certain day.

This verb is written also *arise*, which see.

In general, it is indifferent which orthography is used; but custom has, in some cases, established one to the exclusion of the other. Thus we never say, the price of goods *arises*, when we mean *advances*, but we always say, the price *rises*. We never say, the ground *arises* to a certain altitude, and rarely, a man *arises* into an office or station. It is hardly possible to class or define the cases in which usage has established a difference in the orthography of this verb. A knowledge of these cases must be acquired by observation.

RISE, *n.* *rise.* The act of rising, either in a literal or figurative sense; ascent; as the rise of vapor in the air; the rise of mercury in the barometer; the rise of water in a river.

2. The act of springing or mounting from the ground; as the rise of the feet in leaping.

3. Ascent; elevation, or degree of ascent; as the rise of a hill or mountain.

4. Spring; source; origin; as the rise of a stream in a mountain. All sin has its rise in the heart.

5. Any place elevated above the common level; as a rise of land.

6. Appearance above the horizon; as the rise of the sun or a star.

7. Increase; advance; as a rise in the price of wheat.

8. Advance in rank, honor, property or fame. Observe a man after his rise to

office, or a family after its rise from obscurity.

9. Increase of sound on the same key; a swelling of the voice.

10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the diatonic scale; as a rise of a tone or semitone.

11. Increase; augmentation.

12. [D. *rys*; from the verb.] A bough or branch. [Not in use.] Chaucer.

RIS'EN, *pp.* [See *Rise*.]

RIS'IBL, *n.* One that rises; as an early riser.

2. Among joiners, the upright board of a stair.

RISIBL'ITY, *n.* [from *risible*.] The quality of laughing, or of being capable of laughter. *Risibility* is peculiar to the human species.

2. Propensity to laugh.

RIS'IBLE, *a.* [Fr. *risible*; *L.* *risibilis*, from *rideo*, *risi*, to laugh. See *Ridiculous*.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. Man is a risible animal.

2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter.

The description of Falstaff in *Shakespeare*, exhibits a risible scene. *Risible* differs from *ludicrous*, as species from genus; *ludicrous* expressing that which is playful and sportive; *risible*, that which may excite laughter. *Risible* differs from *ridiculous*, as the latter implies something mean or contemptible, and *risible* does not.

RIS'ING, *ppr.* Getting up; ascending; mounting; springing; proceeding from; advancing; swelling; increasing; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death, &c.

2. Increasing in wealth, power or distinction; as a rising state; a rising character.

RIS'ING, *n.* The act of getting up from any recumbent or sitting posture.

2. The act of ascending; as the rising of vapor.

3. The act of closing a session, as of a public body; as the rising of the legislature.

4. The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon.

5. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection. Mark iv.

6. A tumor on the body. Lev. xiii.

7. An assembling in opposition to government; insurrection; sedition or mutiny.

RISK, *n.* [Fr. *risque*; Arm. *riq*; Sp. *riesgo*; Port. *risco*; It. *rischio*, risk, danger, peril; Fr. *risquer*, Arm. *riq*, Sp. *arriesgar*, Port. *arriescar*, to risk. The sense is a pushing forward, a rushing, as in *rash*. Qu. Dai. *drisig*, hold, *rash*; *driater*, to dare; Sw. *drista*, to trust, to be bold, hardly or *rash*. In Portuguese, *risco* signifies not only hazard, but a stroke, a dash, and with painters, delineation; *riscar* signifies to dash or strike out with a pen, to erase. The primary sense then is to throw or dash, or to rush, to drive forward. See *Peril*, *Rash* and *Rush*.]

1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to harm. He, at the risk of his life, saved a drowning man.

2. In commerce, the hazard of loss, either of ship, goods or other property. Hence, *risk* signifies also the degree of hazard or danger; for the premiums of insurance are calculated upon the risk. The underwriters now take risks at a low premium.

To run a risk, is to incur hazard; to encounter danger.

RISK, *v. t.* To hazard; to endanger; to expose to injury or loss; as, to risk goods on board of a ship; to risk one's person in battle; to risk one's fame by a publication; to risk life in defense of rights.

2. To venture; to dare to undertake; as, to risk a battle or combat.

RISK'ED, *pp.* Hazarded; exposed to injury or loss.

RISK'ER, *n.* One who hazards.

RISK'ING, *pp.* Hazarding; exposing to injury or loss.

RISSE, obsolete *pret. of rise.* *B. Jonson.*

RITE, *v. i.* [Fr. *rité*, *rite*; *L. ritus*; *It. Sp. rito*; *Saus. riti*, service.]

The manner of performing divine or solemn service as established by law, precept or custom; formal act of religion, or other solemn duty. The rites of the Israelites were numerous and expensive; and the rites of modern churches are more simple. Funeral rites are very different in different countries. The sacrament is a holy rite.

RITORNEL'LO, *n.* [It. *ritorno*, return, or ritornare, to return.]

In music, a repeat; the burden of a song, or the repetition of a verse or strain.

RITUAL, *a.* [It. *rituale*.] Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; as *ritual service* or sacrifices.

2. Prescribing rites; as the *ritual law*.

RITUAL, *n.* A book containing the rites to be observed, or the manner of performing divine service in a particular church, diocese or the like.

RITUALIST, *n.* One skilled in the ritual.

RITUALLY, *adv.* By rites; or by a particular rite.

RIVAGE, *n.* [Fr. *rive*, bank.] A bank, shore or coast. [Not in use.]

RIVAL, *a.* [L. *rivialis*; Fr. *Sp. rival*; *It. rivale*; *Ir. rioblach*; *Heb. riv* to contend, to strive; *Dan. rives*, to strive; *Sp. rivista*, raffle; *riflar*, to dispute, quarrel or strife, and to split a sail. *Qui. to rive or rip.* See *Riffle*.]

1. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; as *rivals* in love; *rivals* for a crown. Love will not patiently bear a rival.

2. One striving to equal or exceed another in excellence; as two *rivals* in eloquence.

3. An antagonist; a competitor in any pursuit or strife.

RIVAL, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority; as *rival lovers*; *rival claims* or pretensions.

Equal in years and *rival* in renown.

RIVAL, *v. t.* To stand in competition with; to strive to gain the object which another is contending for; as, to *rival* one in love.

2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

To *rival* thunder in its rapid course.

RIVAL, *v. i.* To be competitors. [Not in use.]

RIVALRY, *n.* Rivalry. [Not in use.]

RIVALRY, *n.* [from *rival*.] Competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; as *rivalry* in love; or an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation; as *rivalry* for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

RIVALSHIP, *n.* The state or character of a rival.

2. Strife; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.

RIVE, *v. t.* *pret. rived*; *pp. rived* or *riven*. [Data *river*, to split; *river*, to pluck off or away, to rake; *Sw. rifa*, to pull asunder, to burst or rend, to rake to part; *Ice. rifa*, *Sw. rfsfa*, a chink or crevice; *Fr. crever*, whence *crevasse*, crevice; *Russ. riv*; allied to *L. rumpo*, *rupi*. It may be allied to the family of *L. rapio*, *reap*, *rip*.]

To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force; as, to *rive* timber for rails or shingles with wedges; the *riven oak*; the *riven clouds*.

The scolding winds have *riven* the knotty oaks.

RIVE, *v. i.* To be split or rent asunder.

Freestone *rives*, splits and breaks in any direction.

RIVEL, *v. t.* [Sax. *gerifled*, wrinkled; from the root of *Dan. river*, to draw, to wrest, *Sw. rifa*. This word is obsolete, but *shrived* from the same root, is in use. It may be allied to *ruffle*.]

To contract into wrinkles; to shrink; as *riveted* fruits; *riveted* flowers.

RIVEN, *pp. of rive*. Split; rent or burst asunder.

RIVER, *n.* One who rives or splits.

RIVER, *n.* [Fr. *riviere*; *Arn. rifier*; *Coru. ryvier*; *It. riviera*; from *L. rivus*, *rivulus*; *D. rivier*. The Italian word signifies a river, and a bank or shore, *L. ripa*, *Sp. ribera*.]

1. A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land towards the ocean, a lake or another river. It is larger than a rivulet or brook; but is applied to any stream from the size of a mill-stream to that of the Danube, Maranon and Mississippi. We give this name to large streams which admit the tide and mingle salt water with fresh, as the *rivers* Hudson, Delaware and St. Lawrence.

2. A large stream; copious flow; abundance; as *rivers* of blood; *rivers* of oil.

RIVER-DRAGON, *a.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIVERET, *n.* A small river. [Not in use.]

RIVER-GOD, *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river, as its tutelary divinity; a naiad.

RIVER-HORSE, *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers.

RIVER-WATER, *n.* The water of a river, as distinguished from *rain-water*.

RIVET, *v. t.* [It. *ribadire*; *Port. rebitar*. These are compounds of a verb with *re* for a prefix. The Spanish has *roblar*. The French *river*, and *Arn. rivra* or *riava*, would seem to be the *Heb. rivra* to drive.]

1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets; as, to *rive* two pieces of iron.

2. To clinch; as, to *rive* a pin or bolt.

3. To fasten firmly; to make firm, strong or immovable; as, to *rive* friendship or affection.

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs of Congress.

RIVET, *n.* A pin of iron or other metal with a head, driven through a piece of timber or metal, and the point bent or spread and beat down fast, to prevent its being drawn out; or a pin or bolt clinched at both ends.

RIVETED, *pp.* Clinched; made fast.

RIVETING, *pp.* Clinching; fastening firmly.

RIVULET, *n.* [L. *rivulus*.] A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*, He sought them.

RIXATION, *n.* [L. *rixatio*, from *rixor*, to brawl or quarrel.]

A brawl or quarrel. [Not in use.]

RIX-DOLLAR, *n.* [G. *reichsthaler*; *D. rikshaller*; *Sw. riksdaler*; *Dan. rigsdaler*; the dollar of the realm.]

A silver coin of Germany, Denmark and Sweden, of different value in different places. In Hamburg and some other parts of Germany, its value is the same as the American dollar, or 4-6d. sterling. In other parts of Germany, its value is 3-6d. sterling, or about 7d. cents.

ROACH, *n.* [Sax. *reahche*, *arcco*; *G. roche*; *Dan. rokke*; *Sw. rocka*; *Fr. rouget*, from the root of *rouge*, red.]

A fish of the genus *Cyprinus*, found in fresh water, easily caught and tolerably good for food.

As sound as a *roach*, is a phrase supposed to have been originally, as sound as a *rock*, [Fr. *roche*.]

ROAD, *n.* [Sax. *rad*, *rade*, a ride, a passing or traveling on horseback, a way, a road, corresponding with the *G. reise*, *D. reis*, *Dan. rejse*, *Sw. resa*; but in the sense of a place for anchoring ships, the *Fr. has rade*, *Sp. rada*, *G. D. rede*, *Sw. redd*, *Dan. rede*, *reed*. In the sense of way, the Spanish has *ruta*, *W. rhued*, all connected with *ride*, *W. rhedu*, to run, and *L. gradior*, *W. rhodius*, to walk or go. The Slavonic has *brad*, and the Bohemian *brod*, a way. See *Grade*.]

1. An open way or public passage; ground appropriated for travel, forming a communication between one city, town or place and another. The word is generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street and lane. The military *roads* of the Romans were paved with stone, or formed of gravel or pebbles, and some of them remain to this day entire.

2. A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; sometimes called *roadstead*, that is, a place for riding, meaning at anchor.

3. A journey. [Not used, but we still use *ride* as a noun; as a long *ride*; a short *ride*; the same word differently written.]

4. An inward; incursion of an enemy. [Not in use.]

On the road, passing; traveling.

ROADER, } Among seamen, a vessel

ROADSTER, } riding at anchor in a road or bay.

MOZON,

ROADSTEAD. [See Road.]

ROADWAY, *n.* A highway. [*Etymological.*]

ROAM, *n. i.* [If *m* is radical, this word seems to be connected with *ramble*, *L. ramus*. In *W. rhamu* is to rise over, to soar, to vault; whence *rhamant*, a rising boldly, *romance*; *rhem*, *rhum*, something projecting; *rhim*,

rim, the exterior part of a thing; *Ar. رَام* to exceed, to depart. Class Rtn. No. 5. See also No. 9. and 23.]

To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction. The wolf and the savage roam in the forest.

Daphne roaming through a thorny wood.

ROAM, *v. t.* To range; to wander over; as, to roam the woods; but the phrase is elliptical.

ROAMER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.

ROAMING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving.

ROAMING, *n.* The act of wandering.

ROAN, *n.* [*Fr. rouan.*] A roan horse is one that is of a bay, sorrel or dark color, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed.

Par. Dict.

ROAN-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *Sorbus*, the mountain ash.

ROAR, *v. i.* [*Sax. rarian*, to roar; *W. rhear*, the roaring of the sea.]

1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast; as a roaring bull; a roaring lion.

2. To cry aloud, as in distress.

Roar'd out for anguish.

3. To cry aloud; to bawl; as a child.

4. To cause a loud continued sound. We say, the sea or the wind roars; a company roars in acclamation.

5. To make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar.

ROAR, *n.* A full loud sound of some continuance; the cry of a beast; as the roar of a lion or bull.

2. The loud cry of a child or person in distress.

3. Clamor; outcry of joy or mirth; as a roar of laughter. Ifc set the company in a roar.

4. The loud continued sound of the sea in a storm, or the howling of a tempest.

5. Any loud sound of some continuance; as the roar of a cannon.

ROARER, *n.* One that roars, man or beast.

ROARING, *ppr.* Crying like a bull or lion; uttering a deep loud sound.

ROARING, *n.* The cry of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress. Job iii.; loud continued sound of the billows of the sea or of a tempest. *Is. v.*

ROARY, *a.* Dewy; more properly rosy.

ROAST, *v. t.* [*W. rhostian*; *Ir. rostan*; *Arm. rosta*; *Fr. rôtir*; *It. arrostito*; *D. roosten*; *G. rüsten*; *Sw. rosta*; *Dan. røste*, to roast, and *rist*, a gridiron; *G. rist*.

If the verb is from the noun, the sense is to dress or cook on a gridiron or grate, and *rist*, *rost*, coincide in elements with *L. rastellum*, a rake. If the verb is the root,

the sense probably is to contract or crisp, or to throw or agitate, hence to make rough. The Welsh has also *crasu*, to roast, from *cras*. This coincides with *crisp*.]

1. To cook, dress or prepare meat for the table by exposing it to heat, as on a spit, in a bake-pan, in an oven or the like. We now say, to roast meat on a spit, in a pan, or in a tin oven, &c.; to bake meat in an oven; to broil meat on a gridiron.

2. To prepare for food by exposure to heat; as, to roast apples or potatoes; to roast eggs.

3. To heat to excess; to heat violently.

4. To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to roast coffee.

5. In metallurgy, to dissipate the volatile parts of ore by heat.

6. In common discourse, to jeer; to banter severely.

ROAST, *n.* That which is roasted.

ROAST, *a.* [*for roasted.*] Roasted; as roast beef.

ROAST, *n.* In the phrase, to rule the roast, this word is a corrupt pronunciation of the *G. rath*, counsel, *Dan. D. raad*, *Sw. råd*.

ROASTED, *pp.* Dressed by exposure to heat on a spit.

ROASTER, *n.* One that roasts meat; also, a gridiron.

2. A pig for roasting.

ROASTING, *ppr.* Preparing for the table by exposure to heat on a spit; drying and parching.

2. Bantering with severity.

ROASTING, *n.* A severe teasing or bantering.

ROB, *n.* [*Sp. rob*; *Ar. رَاب* rauba, to be thick.]

The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve.

ROB, *v. t.* [*G. rauben*; *D. rooven*; *Sw. roffa* and *roffa*; *Dan. røver*; *It. rubare*; *Sp. robar*; *Port. roubar*; *Pers. رويون* ro-yo-dan.

This word has the elements of *W. rhab*, a snatching, *Sax. rafaian*, *L. rapio*, *Fr. ravir*. Class Rb. No. 26. 27. 29. 30.]

1. In law, to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly and by putting him in fear; as, to rob a passenger on the road.

2. To seize and carry from any thing by violence and with felonious intent; as, to rob a coach; to rob the mail.

3. To plunder; to strip unlawfully; as, to rob an orchard; to rob a man of his just praise.

4. To take away by oppression or by violence.

Rob not the poor because he is poor. Prov xxii.

5. To take from; to deprive. A large tree robs smaller plants near it of their nourishment.

6. In a loose sense, to steal; to take privately without permission of the owner.

7. To withhold what is due. *Mal. iii.*

ROBALO, *n.* A fish found in Mexico, which affords a most delicate food.

ROBBE, *n.* [*G.*] The sea dog or seal.

ROBBED, *pp.* Deprived feloniously and by violence; plundered; seized and carried away by violence.

ROBBÉ, *n.* In law, one that takes goods or money from the person of another by force or menaces, and with a felonious intent.

2. In a looser sense, one who takes that which he has no right; one who steals, plunders or strips by violence and wrong.

ROBBERY, *n.* In law, the forcible and felonious taking from the person of another any money or goods, putting him in fear, that is, by violence or by menaces of death or personal injury. *Robbery* differs from *theft*, as it is a violent felonious taking from the person or presence of another; whereas *theft* is a felonious taking of goods privately from the person, dwelling, &c. of another. These words should not be confounded.

3. A plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong or oppression.

ROBBING, *ppr.* Feloniously taking from the person of another; putting him in fear; stripping; plundering; taking from another unlawfully or by wrong or oppression.

ROB BINS, } [*rope and bands.*] Short ROPE-BANDS, }² that plaited pieces of rope with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie the upper edges of square sails to their yards.

Mar. Dict.

ROBE, *n.* [*Fr. robe*; *Sp. ropa*; *Port. roupa*; *Ir. roba*; *It. roba*; *Rob*, and goods or estate; *far roba*, to get money; *robone*, a long gown; *robbicaria*, trifles, idle stuff. The Spanish and Portuguese words signify clothing in general, cloth, stuff, wearing apparel, also a loose garment worn over the rest, a gown; *Sp. ropage* is wearing apparel, *drapery*; *ropéria*, the trade of dealers in clothes. In *Sp.* and *Port.* then the word coincides with the *Fr. drap*, *Eng. drapery* and *frillery*. In *Sax.* *roaf* is clothing in general, and spoil, plunder, from *raefian*, to rob. From these facts, let the reader judge whether this word had its origin in *rubbing*, like *wearing* apparel, or from *stripping*, the name being originally given to skins, the primitive clothing of rude nations.]

1. A kind of gown or long loose garment worn over other dress, particularly by persons in elevated stations. The robe is properly a dress of state or dignity, as of princes, judges, priests, &c. See *Ex. xxix. 55. 1 Sam. xxiv. 4. Matt. xxvii. 28.*

2. A splendid female gown or garment. *2 Sam. xiii.*

3. An elegant dress; splendid attire.

4. In *Scripture*, the vesture of purity or righteousness, and of happiness. *Job xxix. Luke xv.*

ROBE, *v. t.* To put on a robe; or to dress with magnificence; to array.

Pope. Thomson.

2. To dress; to invest, as with beauty or elegance; as fields *robbed* with green. Such was his power over the expression of his countenance, that he could in an instant

shake off the sternness of winter, and robe it in the brightest smiles of spring. *Wirt.*
ROBED, *pp.* Dressed with a robe; arrayed with elegance.

ROBERSMAN, } *n.* In the old statutes
ROBERTSMAN, } *n.* of England, a bold stout robber or night thief, said to be so called from *Robinhood*, a famous robber.

ROBERT, } *n.* A plant of the genus
HELB-ROBERT, } *n.* Geranium; stork's
bell. *Fem.* of *Plants.* *Ainsworth.*

ROBERTINE, *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from Robert Flower, the founder, A. D. 1187.

ROBIN, *n.* [*L. rubecula*, from *rubeo*, to be red.]

1. A bird of the genus *Motacilla*, called also *redbreast*. This is the English application of the word.

2. In the *United States*, a bird with a red breast, a species of *Turdus*.

ROBIN-GODFELLOW, *n.* An old domestic goblin. *Deriv.*

ROBORANT, *a.* [*L. roborans*, *roboro*.] Strengthening.

ROBORANT, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; but *roborant* is generally used.

ROBORATION, *n.* [from *L. roboro*, from *robor*, strength.]

A strengthening. [*Little used.*] *Coles.*

ROBOREOUS, *a.* [*L. roboratus*, from *robor*, strength, and an oak.] *Diet.*

Made of oak. [*Little used.*]

ROBUS, *n.* [*L. robustus*, from *robor*, strength.]

1. Strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; vigorous; forceful; as *robust* body; *robust* youth. It implies full flesh and sound health.

2. Sound; vigorous; as *robust* health.

3. Violent; rough; rude.

4. Repeating strength; as *robust* employment. *Locke.*

[NOTE. This is one of the words in which we observe a strong tendency in practice to accentuate the first syllable, as in *access*; and there are many situations of the word in which this is the preferable pronunciation. *Robustus* is extremely vulgar, and in the U. States nearly obsolete.]

ROBUSTNESS, *n.* Strength; vigor, or the condition of the body when it has full firm flesh and sound health. *Arbuthnot.*

ROCAMBOLE, } *n.* [from the French.]
ROK'AMBOLE, } *n.* A sort of wild garlic, the *Allium scorodopravum*, growing naturally in Denmark and Sweden. It has a heart-shaped root at the side of the stalk. *Encyc.*

ROCHE-ALUM, *n.* [Fr. *roche*, a rock. It ought to be written and called *rock-alum*.] *Rock-alum*, a purer kind of alum.

Roche salt, tartare of potash and soda. *Mortimer.*

ROCH-ET, *n.* [Fr. *rochet*; *It. roccetto*, *roccetto*; *Sax. roc*; *G. rock*; *D. rak*. This coincides in origin with *frack*.]

A surplice; the white upper garment of a priest worn while officiating. *Cleveland.*

ROCH-ET, *n.* A fish, the *roach*, which see.

ROCK, *n.* [Fr. *roc* or *roche*; *It. rocca*, a rock, and a distaff; *Sp. roca*; *Port. roca*,

rocha; *Arm. rock*; *Basque, arroca*. Dropping the first letter of *crag*, *rock* would seem to be the same word, and so named from breaking and the consequent roughness, corresponding with *Gr. ραζα*, as

crag does with *crack*; *Ar. خرق* *garaka*,

to burst, crack, tear, *rake*. So *L. rupes*, from the root of *rumpo*, to break or burst. If this is not the origin of *rock*, I know not to what root to assign it. See *Class Rg. No. 34.*

1. A large mass of stony matter, usually compounded of two or more simple minerals, either bedded in the earth or resting on its surface. Sometimes *rocks* compose the principal part of huge mountains; sometimes huge *rocks* lie on the surface of the earth, in detached blocks or masses. Under this term, mineralogists class all mineral substances, coal, gypsum, salt, &c.

2. In *Scripture*, figuratively, defense; means of safety; protection; strength; asylum. The Lord is my *rock*. 2 Sam. xvii.

3. Firmness; a firm or immovable foundation. Ps. xxvii. Matt. vii. and xvi.

4. A species of vultur or condor. *Encyc.*

5. A fabulous bird in the Eastern tales.

ROCK, *n.* [Dan. *rok*; Sw. *rock*; D. *rakken*; G. *rocken*; *It. rocca*; Sp. *rucca*. The latter is rendered a distaff, a winding or twisting, and the fish of a mast or yard. The sense is probably a *rack* or frame.]

A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

ROCK, *v. t.* [Dan. *rakker*, to move, stir, wag, rack, advance; G. *rieken*; Old Fr. *roquier* or *roquer*; Sw. *ragla*, to reel; W. *rhocian*, to rock; *rhoc*, a shooting or moving different ways; *Ar. رَج* to shake,

to tremble, to agitate. This latter verb in Ch. Syr. signifies to desire, to long for, that is, to *reach* or *stretch*, *Gr. ῥαζω*; and it may be a different word.]

1. To move backward and forward, as a body resting on a foundation; as, to *rock* a cradle; to *rock* a chair; to *rock* a mountain. It differs from *shake*, as denoting a slower and more uniform motion, or larger movements. It differs from *swing*, which expresses a vibratory motion of something suspended.

A rising earthquake *rock'd* the ground. *Dryden*

2. To move backwards and forwards in a cradle, chair, &c.; as, to *rock* a child to sleep. *Dryden.*

3. To lull to quiet.

Sleep *rock* thy brain. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

ROCK, *v. i.* To be moved backwards and forwards; to reel.

The *rocking* town
 Supplants their footsteps. *Philips.*

ROCK-ALUM, *n.* The purest kind of alum. [See *ROCK-ALUM*.]

ROCK-BASON, *n.* A cavity or artificial basin cut in a rock for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting the dew or rain for abutions and purifications prescribed by the druidical religion. *Graeber. Encyc.*

ROCK BUTTER, *n.* A subsulphate of alumina, oozing from aluminous rocks. *Cym.*

ROCK-CRYSTAL, *n.* The most perfect variety of silicious earth or quartz; limpid quartz. When purest it is white or colorless, but it is found of a grayish or yellowish white, pale yellow or citrine. Its most usual form is that of hexagonal prisms, surmounted by hexagonal pyramids. *Kirwan. Cleveland.*

ROCK-DOE, *n.* A species of deer. *Grete.*

ROCK-ED, *pp.* [from *rock*, the verb.] Moved one way and the other.

ROCKER, *n.* One who rocks the cradle; also, the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.

ROCKET, *n.* [Dan. *raket*, *rakette*, a rocket, cracker or squib; G. *rackete*; probably from the root of *crack* and *racket*, Fr. *craker*, *craqueter*.]

An artificial fire-work, consisting of a cylindrical case of paper, filled with a composition of combustible ingredients, as niter, charcoal and sulphur. This being tied to a stick and fired, ascends into the air and bursts. *Encyc.*

ROCKET, *n.* [*L. eruca*.] A plant of the genus *Brassica*. There is also the *basard rocket*, of the genus *Reseda*; the *corn rocket* and the *sea rocket*, of the genus *Bunias*; the *marsh rocket*, the *water rocket*, and the *winter rocket*, of the genus *Sisymbrium*; and the *dame's violet* *rocket*, of the genus *Hesperis*. *Fam. of Plants.*

ROCK-FISH, *n.* A species of *Gobius*.

ROCKINESS, *n.* [from *rocky*.] State of abounding with rocks.

ROCKING, *ppr.* Moving backwards and forwards.

ROCK-LESS, *a.* Being without rocks. *Dryden.*

ROCK-OIL, *n.* Another name for petrol or petroleum.

ROCK-PIGEON, *n.* A pigeon that builds her nest on a rock. *Mortimer.*

ROCK-ROSE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cistus*.

ROCK-RUBY, *n.* A name sometimes given to the garnet, when it is of a strong, but not a deep red, and has a cast of blue. *Hill.*

ROCK-SALT, *n.* Fossil or mineral salt; salt dug from the earth; muriate of soda. But in America, this name is sometimes given to salt that comes in large crystals from the West Indies, which salt is formed by evaporation from sea water, in large basins or cavities, on the isles. Hexahedral rock-salt occurs foliated and fibrous. *Ure.*

ROCK-WOOD, *n.* Ligniform asbestos. *Cyc.*

ROCK-WORK, *n.* Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, forming a wall. *Addison.*

ROCK Y, *a.* [from *rock*.] Full of rocks; as a *rocky* mountain; a *rocky* shore.

2. Resembling a rock; as the *rocky* orb of a shield. *Milton.*

3. Very hard; stony; obdurate; insusceptible of impression; as a *rocky* bosom. *Shak.*

ROD, *n.* [Sax. *rod*; Dan. *rode*; D. *roede*, *roe*; G. *ruthe* and *reis*. In Danish, *rod* is a rod; and I suppose *rod*, *rod*, *L. radius*, *ray*, *radix*, root, and Dan. *Sw. rod*, to be of one family. The sense is a shoot, from

extending. The *Russ. prut*, a rod, is probably the same word with a prefix.]

1. The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch, or the stem of a shrub; as a *rod of hazel*, of birch, of oak or hickory. Hence,
2. An instrument of punishment or correction; chastisement.
3. I will chasten him with the *rod of men*. 2 Sam. vii. Prov. x.
4. Discipline; ecclesiastical censures. 1 Cor. iv.
5. A kind of scepter. *Shak.*
6. The *rod and staff* of peace.
7. A pole for angling; something long and slender. *Gay.*
8. An instrument for measuring; but more generally, a measure of length containing five yards, or sixteen feet, and a half; a perch. In many parts of the United States, *rod* is universally used for *pole* or *perch*.
9. In *Scripture*, a staff or wand. 1 Sam. xiv.
10. Support.

The *rod and thy staff*, they comfort me. Ps. xxiii.

9. A shepherd's crook. Lev. xxvii.
10. An instrument for threshing. Is. xxviii.
11. Power; authority. Ps. cxxv.
12. A tribe or race. Ps. lxxv.

Rod of iron, the mighty power of Christ. Rev. xix. Ps. ii.

RODE, *pret. of ride*; also, a cross. [See *Road*.]

RODOMONT, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *rodomonte*, a bully; Ir. *raidhmeis*, silly stories, *rodomontade*; *roithre*, a babbler, a prating fellow; *roithbreach*, silly talk, loquacity, *rhetoric*; from *radham*, to say, tell, relate; *W. adrawt*, The Ir. *radh*, *radham*, are the Sax. *rad*, speech, and *radan*, to read. See *Rend*. The last syllable may be the Fr. *monter*, to mount, and the word then signifies one that speaks loftily. Hence the name of Ariosto's hero.]

A vain boaster. *Herbert.*

RODOMONT, *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

RODOMONTADE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *rodomontata*. See *Rodomont*.]

Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could show that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible. *Dryden.*

RODOMONTADE, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant.

RODOMONTADIST, *n.* A blustering boaster; one that brags or vaunts. *Terry. Todd.*

RÖE, *n.* [Sax. *ra* or *raa*, *raze* or *ROEBUCK*, *n.* *kræge*; G. *reh* and *rehbock* Dan. *ra* or *raabuk*; Sw. *råböck*.]

1. A species of deer, the *Cervus capreolus*, with erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit. This is one of the smallest of the cervine genus, but of elegant shape and remarkably nimble. It prefers a mountainous country, and herds in families. *Encyc.*

Roe, the female of the hart. *Sandys.*

ROE, *n.* (G. *rogen*; Dan. *rogen*, *ravn*; and that which is ejected. So in Dan. *roge* is spittle.)

The seed or spawn of fishes. The roe of the

male is called *soft roe* or *mill*; that of the female, *hard roe* or *spawn*. *Encyc.*

ROE-STONE, *n.* Called also *colite*, which see.

ROGATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *rogatio*; *rogo*, to ask.]

1. Litany; supplication.

He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use. *Hooker.*

2. In *Roman jurisprudence*, the demand by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people.

ROGATION-WEEK, *n.* The second week before Whitsunday, thus called from the three fasts observed therein; viz., on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called *rogation-days*, because of the extraordinary prayers then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of the Holy Thursday. *Dict.*

ROGUE, *n. rog.* (Sax. *arg*, *arg*, idle, stupid, mean; *ergian*, to become dull or torpid; D. G. Sw. Dan. *arg*, evil, crafty, wicked; G. *argos*. Hence Cimbric *argur*, and Eng. *rogue*, by transposition of letters. The word *argu*, in the laws of the Longobards, denotes a cuckold. *Spel. voc. Argu*.)

1. *In law*, a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. Persons of this character were, by the ancient laws of England, to be punished by whipping and having the ear bored with a hot iron. *Encyc. Spenser.*

2. A knave; a dishonest person; applied now, I believe, exclusively to males. This word comprehends thieves and robbers, but is generally applied to such as cheat and defraud in mutual dealings, or to counterfeiters.

The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wise. *Popc.*

3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.

Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed she loves. *Shak.*

4. A wag. *Shak.*

RÖGUE, *v. i. rog.* To wander; to play the vagabond. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

2. To play knavish tricks. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

RÖGUERY, *n.* The life of a vagrant. [*Vau little used.*] *Donne.*

2. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

'Tis no scandal grown, For debt and *roguey* to quit the town. *Dryden.*

3. Waggy; arch tricks; mischievousness.

RÖGUESHIP, *n.* The qualities or prylenage of a *rogue*.

RÖGUISH, *a.* Vagrant; vagabond. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest. [*This is the present sense of the word.*] *Sieff.*

3. Waggyish; wanton; slightly mischievous. *Addison.*

RÖGUISHLY, *adv.* Like a *rogue*; knavishly; wantonly.

RÖGUISHNESS, *n.* The qualities of a *rogue*; knavery; mischievousness.

2. Archness; sly cunning; as the *roguishness* of a look.

RÖGUY, *a.* Knavish; wanton. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

ROIL, *v. t.* [This is the Arm. *roilla*, Fr. *brouiller*, *embrouiller*, It. *broggiare*, *imbrog-*

liare, Sp. *embrollar*, Port. *embrollhar*; primarily to turn or stir, to make intricate, to twist, wrap, involve, hence to mix, confound, perplex, whence Eng. *broil*, Fr. *brouillard*, mist, fog. In English, the prefix or first letter is lost.]

1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment; as, to *roil wine*, *cider* or other liquor in casks or bottles.

2. To excite some degree of anger; to disturb the passion of resentment. [*These senses are in common use in New England, and locally in England.*]

3. To perplex. [*Local in England.*]

ROILED, *pp.* Rendered turbid or foul by disturbing the lees or sediment; angered slightly; disturbed in mind by an offense.

ROILING, *ppr.* Rendering turbid; or exciting the passion of anger.

[*Note.* This word is as legitimate as any in the language.]

ROINT, [See *Aroynt*.]

ROIST, *v. i.* [Ann. *reusta*, to embroil; *v. i.* broil. This word belongs to the root of *rustle*, *brustle*, Sax. *brysan*, to shake, to rush, *W. rhyssine*, to rush, to straiten, to entangle, *rhyssu*, id.]

To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting or turbulent. [*Not in use.*] *Shak. Swift.*

ROISTER, *v. n.* A bold, blustering, *tarboisterer*, *v.* a bold fellow. [*Not in use.*]

ROKY, *a.* [See *Reck*.] Misty; foggy; cloudy. [*Not in use.*]

ROLL, *v. t.* [D. G. *rollen*; Sw. *rolla*; Dan. *ruller*; W. *rollian*; Fr. *rouler*; Arm. *ruilha* and *rohia*; It. *rullare*; Ir. *rolam*. It is usual to consider this word as formed by contraction from the Latin *rotula*, a little wheel, from *rota*, *W. rhod*, a wheel. But it is against all probability that all the nations of Europe have fallen into such a contraction. *Roll* is undoubtedly a primitive root, on which have been formed *troll* and *stroll*.]

1. To move by turning on the surface, or with a circular motion in which all parts of the surface are successively applied to a plane; as, to *roll a barrel* or *punchion*; to *roll a stone* or ball. Sisyphus was condemned to *roll a stone* to the top of a hill, which, when he had done so, *rolled* down again, and thus his punishment was eternal.

2. To revolve; to turn on its axis; as, to *roll a wheel* or a planet.

3. To move in a circular direction.

To dress, to troll the tongue and roll the eye. *Milton.*

4. To wrap round on itself; to form into a circular or cylindrical body; as, to *roll a piece of cloth*; to *roll a sheet of paper*; to *roll parchment*; to *roll tobacco*.

5. To envelop; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like. *Wiseman.*

6. To form by rolling into round masses. *Peucham.*

7. To drive or impel any body with a circular motion, or to drive forward with violence or in a stream. The ocean *rolls* its billows to the shore. A river *rolls* its waters to the ocean.

8. To spread with a roller or rolling pin; as, to *roll paste*.

- 9. To produce a periodical revolution.
Heav'n shone and roll'd her motions.
Milton.
- 10. To press or level with a roller; as, to roll a field.
Roll one's self, to wallow. Mic. i.
ROLL, *v. i.* To move by turning on the surface, or with the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane; as, a ball or a wheel rolls on the earth; a body rolls on an inclined plane.
- 2. To move, turn or run on an axis; as a wheel. [In this sense, *revolve* is more generally used.]
To run on wheels.
And to the rolling chair is bound. *Dryden.*
- 4. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution; as the rolling year. Ages roll away.
- 5. To turn; to move circularly.
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*
- 6. To float in rough water; to be tossed about.
Twice ten tempestuous nights I roll'd—
Pope.
- 7. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions. Waves roll on waves.
- 8. To fluctuate; to move unultimately.
What diff'rent sorrows did within thee roll. *Prior.*
- 9. To be moved with violence; to be hurried.
Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd.
Milton.
- 10. To be formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth rolls well.
- 11. To spread under a roller or rolling pin. The paste rolls well.
- 12. To wallow; to tumble; as, a horse rolls.
- 13. To rock or move from side; as, a ship rolls in a calm.
- 14. To beat a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear.
- ROLL, *n.* The act of rolling, or state of being rolled; as the roll of a ball.
- 2. The thing rolling. *Thomson.*
- 3. A mass made round; something like a ball or cylinder; as a roll of fat; a roll of wool. *Addison. Mortimer.*
- 4. A roller; a cylinder of wood, iron or stone; as a roll to break clouds. *Mortimer.*
- 5. A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form; as a roll of woolen or satin; a roll of lace.
- 6. A cylindrical twist of tobacco.
- 7. An official writing; a list; a register; a catalogue; as a muster-roll; a court-roll.
- 8. The beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear.
- 9. Rolls of court, of parliament, or of any public body, are the parchments on which are engrossed, by the proper officer, the acts and proceedings of that body, and which being kept in rolls, constitute the records of such public body.
- 10. In antiquity, a volume; a book consisting of leaf, bark, paper, skin or other material on which the ancients wrote, and which being kept rolled or folded, was called in Latin *rotamen*, from *volvo*, to roll. Hence,

- 11. A chronicle; history; annals.
Nor names more noble grace the rolls of fame. *B. Trumbull.*
- 12. Part; office; that is, round of duty, like turn. *Obs.*
- ROLLED, *pp.* Moved by turning; formed into a round or cylindrical body; leveled with a roller, as land.
- ROLLER, *n.* That which rolls; that which turns on its own axis; particularly, a cylinder of wood, stone or metal, used in husbandry and the arts. *Rollers* are of various kinds and used for various purposes.
- 2. A bandage; a fillet; properly, a long and broad bandage used in surgery.
- 3. A bird of the magpye kind, about the size of a jay. *Dict. N. Hist.*
A bird of the genus *Ceracias*, found in Europe; called also the *German parrot*. *Ed. Encyc.*
- ROLLING, *pp.* Turning over; revolving; forming into a cylinder or round mass; leveling, as land.
- ROLLING, *n.* The motion of a ship from side to side.
- ROLLING-PIN, *n.* A round piece of wood, tapering at each end, with which paste is molded and reduced to a proper thickness. *Wieman.*
- ROLLING-PRESS, *n.* An engine consisting of two cylinders, by which cloth is calendered, waved and tabbed; also, an engine for taking impressions from copper plates; also, a like engine for drawing plates of metal, &c.
- ROLLY-POOLY, *n.* [said to be roll and pool, or roll, ball and pool.]
A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins. *Arbutnot.*
- ROMAGE, *n.* Bustle; tumultuous search. [See *Rummage*.] *Shak.*
- ROMAL, *n.* *romaul*. A species of silk handkerchief.
- ROMAN, *a.* [L. *Romanus*, from *Roma*, the principal city of the Romans in Italy. *Rome* is the oriental name *Ramah*, elevated, that is, a hill; for fortresses and towns were often placed on hills for security; Heb. Ch. רומא to be high, to raise. Class Rm. No. 3.]
- 1. Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people.
- 2. *Romish*; *popish*; professing the religion of the pope.
- Roman catholic*, as an adjective, denoting the religion professed by the people of Rome and of Italy, at the head of which is the pope or bishop of Rome; as a noun, one who adheres to the papal religion.
- ROMAN, *n.* A native of Rome.
- 2. A citizen of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.
- 3. One of the christian church at Rome to which Paul addressed an epistle, consisting of converts from Judaism or paganism.
- ROMANCE, *n.* *romans*, *romans*. [Fr. *romans*; It. *romanzo*; Sp. *romance*, the common vulgar language of Spain, and *romance*; Port. *id.* any vulgar tongue, and a species of poetry; W. *rhans*, a rising over, a *rhamant*, a rising over, a vaulting or springing, an omen, a figurative expression, *romance*, as an adjective, rising boldly, *romantic*; *rhamantia*, to rise over, to soar, to

- reach to a distance, to divine, to romance, to allegorize; *rhamantia*, to use figurative or high flowy language, &c. The Welsh retains the signification of the oriental word from which *Rome* is derived, and indeed the sense of *romance* is evidently from the primitive sense of the root, rather than from the use of the Roman language. The Welsh use of the word proves also the correctness of the foregoing derivation of *Roma*, and overthrows the fabulous account of the origin of the word from Romulus or Remus. It is probable that this word is story to *ramble*.] A fabulous relation or story of adventures and incidents, designed for the entertainment of readers; a tale of extraordinary adventures, fictitious and often extravagant, usually a tale of love or war, subjects interesting the sensibilities of the heart, or the passions of wonder and curiosity. *Romance* differs from the *novel*, as it treats of great actions and extraordinary adventures; that is, according to the Welsh signification, it vaults or soars beyond the limits of fact and real life, and often of probability.
- The first romances were a monstrous assemblage of histories, in which truth and fiction were blended without probability; a composition of amorous adventures and the extravagant ideas of chivalry. *Encyc.*
- 2. A fiction. *Prior.*
- ROMANCE, *v. i.* *romans*, *romans*. To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories. *Richardson.*
- ROMAN'CE, } One who invents fictitious stories.
- ROMAN'CE, }
L'Estrange.
- 2. A writer of romance. *Aubrey.*
- ROMAN'CE, } *pp.* Inventing and telling fictitious tales; building castles in the air.
- ROMAN'CY, *n.* *Romantic*. [Not proper.]
- ROMANISM, *n.* The tenets of the church of Rome. *Brent.*
- ROMANIST, *n.* An adherent to the papal religion; a Roman catholic. *Encyc.*
- ROMANIZE, *v. t.* To latinize; to fill with Latin words or modes of speech. *Dryden.*
- 2. To convert to the Roman catholic religion, or to papistical opinions.
- ROMANIZE, *v. i.* To conform to *Romish* opinions, customs or modes of speech.
- ROMANIZED, *pp.* Latinized.
- ROMANISH, *n.* The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin.
- ROMAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to romance, or resembling it; wild; fanciful; extravagant; as a *romantic* taste; *romantic* notions; *romantic* expectations; *romantic* zeal.
- 2. Improbable or chimerical; fictitious; as a *romantic* tale.
- 3. Fanciful; wild; full of wild or fantastic scenery; as a *romantic* prospect or landscape; a *romantic* situation.
- ROMAN'TICALLY, *adv.* Wildly; extravagantly. *Pope.*
- ROMAN'TICNESS, *n.* Wildness; extravagance; fancifulness.
- 2. Wildness of scenery.
- ROMANZOVITE, *n.* A recently discovered mineral of the garnet kind, of a

brown or brownish yellow color; named from count Romanoff. *Cleveland.*

ROMPENNY, *n.* [*Rome*, and *Sax. pen-*
ROMIESCOT, } *n.* *romer, scot.*] A tax of
a penny on a house, formerly paid by the
people of England to the church of Rome.

ROMISH, *a.* [from *Rome*.] Belonging
or relating to Rome, or to the religion pro-
fessed by the people of Rome and of the
western empire, of which Rome was the
metropolis; catholic; popish; as the *Rom-*
ish church; is the *Romish* religion, ritual
or ceremonies.

ROMIST, *a.* A papist. *South.*
ROMP, *n.* [a different spelling of *raup*;
W. rham, a rising over; *rhamu*, to reach
over, to soar, to vault. See *Ramp* and
Romance.]

1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous
play. *Addison.*

2. Rude play or frolic.
Romping miss
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust.

ROMPY, *v. i.* To play rudely and boister-
ously; to leap and frisk about in play.
Richardson.

ROMPING, *ppr.* Playing rudely; as a noun,
rude boisterous play.

ROMPISH, *a.* Given to rude play; inclin-
ed to romp.

ROMPISHINESS, *n.* Disposition to be
boisterous play; or the practice of romping.
Steele.

ROMPU, } *n.* [*L. rumpo*, to break.] In
ROMPEE, } *n.* [*heraldry*, an ordinary that
is broken, or a chevron, a bend or the
like, whose upper points are cut off.

Encyc.
RONDEAU, } *n.* [*Fr. rondeau*, from *round*,
RONDO, } *n.* *round*.] A kind of poetry,
commonly consisting of thirteen verses,
of which eight have one rhyme, and five
another. It is divided into three couplets,
and at the end of the second and third,
the beginning of the rondeau is repeated
in an equivocal sense, if possible.

Warton. Trewour.
2. In music, the rondo, vocal or instrumental,
generally consists of three strains, the first
of which closes in the original key, while
each of the others is so constructed in
modulation as to reconduct the ear in an
easy and natural manner to the first strain.
Busby.

3. A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with
the first strain repeated. *Todd.*

RON DLE, *n.* [from *round*.] A round mass.
[*Not in use.*] *Peckham.*

RON DURE, *n.* [*Fr. rondure*.] A round; a
circle. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RONG, *n.* *old pret.* and *pp.* of *ring*, now
ring. *Chaucer.*

RÓNION, *n.* *run'yon*. [*Fr. rognon*, kidney.]
A fat bulky woman. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RONT, *n.* An animal stunted in its growth.
[Now written and pronounced *ront*.]

Spenser.
ROOD, *n.* [a different orthography of *rod*,
which see.]

1. The fourth part of an acre, or forty square
rods. [See *Jerr*.]

2. A pole; a measure of five yards; a rod
or perch. [*Not used in America, and prob-*
ably local in England.]

ROOD, *n.* [*Sax. rode* or *rod*.] The cross;
or an image of Christ, of the virgin Mary
and a saint or St. John, on each side of it.
Shak.

ROOD LOET, *n.* A loft or gallery in a
church on which relics and images were
set to view. *Johnson.*

ROOF, *n.* [*Sax. raf, hrof*; *Gr. οροφη, οροφος*,
from *ορος*, to cover. *Qu. Russ. krof*,
Slav. strop. See the *Ar. Class* *Rb. No.*
12, and *Syr. No. 40*.]

1. The cover or upper part of a house or
other building, consisting of rafters cover-
ed with boards, shingles or tiles, with a
side or sides sloping from the ridge, for
the purpose of carrying off the water that
falls in rain or snow. In Asia, the roofs
of houses are flat or horizontal. The
same name, *roof*, is given to the sloping
covers of huts, cabins and ricks; to the
arches of ovens, furnaces, &c.

2. A vault; an arch; or the interior of a
vault; as the *roof* of heaven.

3. The cover or upper part of the mouth;
of the mouth; the palate.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue
cleave to the roof of my mouth. *Ps. cxxxvii.*

ROOF, *v. t.* To cover with a roof.

I have not seen the remains of any Roman
buildings, that have not been roofed with vaults
or arches. *Addison.*

2. To inclose in a house; to shelter.
Here had we now our country's honor roof'd.
Shak.

ROOFED, *pp.* Furnished or covered with
a roof or arch.

ROOFING, *ppr.* Covering with a roof.

ROOFING, *n.* The materials of which a
roof is composed; or materials for a roof.
Encyc.

ROOFLESS, *a.* [*Sax. roofless*.] Having no
roof; as a *roofless* house.

2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.
Dryden.

ROOFY, *a.* Having roofs.

ROOK, *n.* [*Sax. hroc*; *G. roche*; *Dan. roge*,
runge, a rook; and *krage*, a crow. This
word belongs to the root of *crane*, or is
rather the same word dialectically varied;
Dan. krage; *Sw. kraka*; *G. krahe*;
D. kraai; *L. gruculus*; probably from his
voice; *Ir. grag*, *gragam*. See *Crow* and
Croak.]

1. A fowl of the genus *Corvus*, the fowl
mentioned by Virgil under this name.
This fowl resembles the crow, but differs
from it in not feeding on carrion, but on
insects and grain. In crows also the
nostrils and roof of the bill are clothed with
feathers, but in rooks the same parts are
naked, or have only a few bristly hairs.
The rook is gregarious. *Encyc.*

2. A cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow.
Wycherley.

ROOK, *n.* [*It. rocco*, a bishop's staff; a cro-
zier, a rook at chess.] A common man at
chess. *Encyc.*

ROOK, *v. i.* To cheat; to defraud. *Locke.*

ROOK, *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud by cheat-
ing. *Jubry.*

ROOKERY, *n.* To squat. [See *Ruck*.]

ROOKERY, *n.* A nursery of rooks.
Pope.

2. In *low language*, a brothel.
ROOKY, *a.* Inhabited by rooks; as the
rooky wood. *Shak.*

ROOM, *n.* [*Sax. Dan. Sw. rum*; *D. ruin*;
G. raura; *Goth. runis*, *room*, place; *Ir.*
rum, a floor or room; *G. räumen*, *Sax.*
rumian, *ryman*, to give place, to amplify,
to enlarge; *Sax. rum-gifa*, liberal. It
may be allied to *room*, *ramble*. *Class* *Rm.*
No. 4. 9.]

1. Space; compass; extent of place, great
or small. Let the words occupy as little
room as possible.

2. Space or place unoccupied.

3. Place for reception or admission of any
thing. In this case, there is no *room* for
doubt or for argument.

4. Place of another; stand; as in succession
or substitution. One magistrate or king
comes in the *room* of a former one. We
often place one thing in the *room* of an-
other. *1 Kings xx.*

5. Unoccupied opportunity. The eager pur-
suit of wealth leaves little *room* for serious
reflection.

6. An apartment in a house; any division
separated from the rest by a partition; as
a parlor, drawing *room* or bed-room; also,
an apartment in a ship, as the cook-room,
bread-room, gun-room, &c.

7. A seat. *Luke xiv.*

2. To *make room*, to open a way or passage;
to free from obstructions.

3. To *make room*, to open a space or place for
any thing.

4. To *give room*, to withdraw; to leave space
unoccupied for others to pass or to be seat-
ed.

ROOM, *v. t.* To occupy an apartment; to
lodge; an *academic use* of the word. *A B*
lodges at No. 7.

ROOM'AGE, *n.* [from *room*.] Space; place.
[*Not used.*] *Watson.*

ROOMFUL, *a.* Abounding with rooms.
Donne.

ROOMINESS, *n.* Space; spaciousness;
large extent of space.

Roomth, space, and *roomthy*, spacious, are ill
formed words and not used in the United
States.

ROOMY, *a.* Spacious; wide; large; hav-
ing ample room; as a *roomy* mansion; a
roomy deck. *Dryden.*

ROOST, *n.* [*Sax. hrost*; *D. roest*, *roost*;
roesten, to roost.]

The pole or other support on which fowls
rest at night.

He clapp'd his wings upon his roost.
Dryden.

Roost, in a state for rest and sleep.

ROOST, *v. i.* To sit, rest or sleep, as fowls
on a pole, tree or other thing at night.

2. To lodge, in burlesque.

ROOSTING, *ppr.* Sitting for rest and sleep
at night.

ROOT, *n.* [*Dan. rod*; *Sw. rot*; *L. radix*; *It.*
radice; *Sp. raíz*; *It. radice*; *W. roth*, a
ray or spear, whence *gwarth*, a root. A
root is a shoot, and only a different ap-
plication of *rod*, *L. radicus*.]

1. That part of a plant which enters and fix-
es itself in the earth, and serves to support
the plant in an erect position, while by
means of its fibres it imbibes nutriment
for the stem, branches and fruit.

2. The part of any thing that resembles the

roots of a plant in manner of growth; as the roots of a cancer, of teeth, &c.

3. The bottom or lower part of any thing. Deep to the roots of hell—*Milton*.
Burnet uses root of a mountain, but we now say, base, foot or bottom. See Job xxvii. 9.

4. A plant whose root is esculent or the most useful part; as beets, carrots, &c.

5. The original or cause of any thing. The love of money is the root of all evil. I Tim. vi.

6. The first ancestor. They were the roots out of which sprung two distinct people—*Locke*.

7. In arithmetic and algebra, the root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus 2 is a root of 4, because when multiplied into itself, it exactly produces 4.

8. Means of growth. "He hath no root in himself;" that is, no soil in which grace can grow and flourish. Matt. xiii.

9. In music, the fundamental note of any chord. *Busby*.

Root of bitterness, in Scripture, any error, sin or evil that produces discord or immorality.

To take root, to become planted or fixed; or to be established; to increase and spread.

To take deep root, to be firmly planted or established; to be deeply impressed. *Dryden*.

ROOT, v. i. To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots.

In deep grounds, the weeds root deeper. *Mortimer*.

2. To be firmly fixed; to be established. The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep rooting. *Wisdan*.

3. To sink deep. If any error chanced—to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to root and fasten by concealment. *Fell*.

ROOT, v. t. To plant and fix deep in the earth; used chiefly in the participle; as rooted trees or forests. *Dryden*.

2. To plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably. Let the leading truths of the gospel be deeply rooted in the mind; let holy affections be well rooted in the heart.

3. In Scripture, to be rooted and grounded in Christ, is to be firmly united to him by faith and love, and well established in the belief of his character and doctrines. Eph. iii.

ROOT, v. i. or t. [Sax. *rot*, a snout or proboscis; *rotan*, to dig or root; D. *uraten*, G. *reuten*, Dan. *roder*, Sw. *rota*, to root. This seems to be of the same family as the former word and *rad*, from the use of the snout.]

To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine. Swine root to find worms; they root the ground wherever they come.

To root up or out to eradicate; to extirpate; to remove or destroy root and branch; to exterminate. Dent. xxix. Job xxvii.

ROOT-BRAND, a. Fixed to the earth by roots. *Milton*.

ROOT-BUILT, a. Built of roots. *Shenstone*.

ROOTED, pp. Having its roots planted or fixed in the earth; hence, fixed; deep;

radical; as rooted sorrow; rooted aversion; rooted prejudices.

ROOT'FULLY, adv. Deeply; from the heart. *Shak*.

ROOT'FER, n. One that roots; or one that tears up by the roots.

ROOT-HOUSE, n. A house made of roots. *Dodslcy*.

ROOTING, ppr. Striking or taking root; turning up with the snout.

ROOT-LEAF, n. A leaf growing immediately from the root. *Martyn*.

ROOT-LET, n. A radicle; the fibrous part of a root. *Martyn*.

ROOTY, a. Full of roots; as rooty ground. *Adams*.

ROPALIC, a. [Gr. *ροπαλον*, a club.] Club-formed; increasing or swelling towards the end.

ROPE, n. [Sax. *rap*; Sw. *rep*; Dan. *reab*; W. *rhaf*; Ir. *ropa*, *roibin*.]

1. A large string or line composed of several strands twisted together. It differs from cord, line and string, only in its size; being the name given to all sorts of cordage above an inch in circumference. Indeed the smaller ropes, when used for certain purposes, are called lines.

Ropes are by seamen ranked under two descriptions, cable-laid, and *hauser-laid*; the former composed of nine strands, or three great strands, each consisting of three small ones; the latter made with three strands, each composed of a certain number of rope-yarns. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united; as a rope of onions.

3. Ropes, [Sax. *roppas*,] the intestines of birds. *Lye*.

Rope of sand, proverbially, feeble union or tie; a band easily broken. *Locke*.

ROPE, v. i. To draw out or extend into a filament or thread, by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality. Any glutinous substance will rope considerably before it will part.

ROPE-HAND, [See *Robin*.]

ROPE-DANCER, n. [rope and dancer.] One that walks on a rope suspended. *Aldison*.

ROPE-LADDER, n. A ladder made of ropes.

ROPE-MAKER, n. One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage. [I do not know that *roper* is ever used.]

ROPE-MAKING, n. The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.

ROPERY, n. A place where ropes are made. [Not used in the United States.]

2. A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak*.

ROPE-TRICK, n. A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak*.

ROPE-WALK, n. A long covered walk, or a long building over smooth ground, where ropes are manufactured.

ROPE-YARN, n. Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread. The threads are twisted into strands, and the strands into ropes.

ROPEINESS, a. [from *ropy*.] Stringiness, or aptness to draw out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.

ROPY, a. [from *rope*.] Stringy; adhesive; that may be drawn into a thread; as a

glutinous substance; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as ropy wine; ropy lees.

Dryden. *Philips*.

ROQUELAUR, n. [from Fr.; Dan. *rok-ketor*; G. *rock*, a coat, D. *rok*, Sax. *roce*, whence *frock*, Sp. *roelo*.] Qu. the last syllable, or is the word derived from a duke of this name? A cloke for men.

RORAL, a. [L. *roralis*, from *ros*, dew.] Pertaining to dew or consisting of dew; dewy. *Green*.

RORATION, n. [L. *roratio*.] A falling of dew. [Not used.] *Dict.*

RO'RID, a. [L. *roridus*.] Dewy. *Granger*.

RORIFEROUS, a. [L. *ros*, dew, and *fero*, to produce.] Generating or producing dew. *Fluc*.

RORIFLUENT, a. [L. *ros*, dew, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with dew. [Not used.] *Dict.*

ROSA CEOUS, a. s as z. [L. *rosaceus*.] See *Rose*.

Rose-like; composed of several petals, arranged in a circular form; as a *rosaceous* corol. *Martyn*. *Encyc.*

RO SARY, n. s as z. [L. *rosarium*.] See *Rose*.

1. A bed of roses, or place where roses grow.

2. A chaplet. *Taylor*.

3. A string of beads used by Roman catholics, on which they count their prayers.

ROSASIC, a. The rosacic acid is obtained from the urine of persons affected with intermitting and nervous fevers. *Ure*.

ROSCID, a. [L. *roscidus*, from *ros*, dew.] Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew. [Not used.] *Bacon*.

ROSE, n. s as z. [Fr. *rose*; L. It. *Sp. rosa*; G. Dan. *rose*; D. *roos*, *rooze*; Sw. *ros*; Arn. *rosen*; Ir. *ros* or *rosa*; W. *rhôs*; Gr. *rosos*; from the root of *red*, *ruddy*, W. *rhaz*. See *Red*.]

1. A plant and flower of the genus *Rosa*, of many species and varieties, as the wild, canine or dog-rose, the white rose, the red rose, the cinnamon rose, the eglantine or sweet briar, &c. There are five petals; the calyx is urceolate, numerous, and corneous; the seeds are quinque-, hispid, and fixed to the inside of the calyx. *Encyc.*

2. A knot of ribin in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a shoe. Under the rose, in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.

Rose of Jericho, a plant growing on the plain of Jericho, the *Anastatica hierochuntica*.

ROSE, pret. of rise.

ROSEAL, a. [L. *rosicus*.] Like a rose in smell or color. *Elyot*.

ROSEATE, a. [Fr. *rosat*.] Rosy; full of roses; as *rosente* bowers. *Pope*.

2. Blooming; of a rose color; as *rosente* beauty. *Boyle*.

ROSEBAY, n. A plant, the *Nerium oleander*. The dwarf *rosebay* is the *Rhododendron*. *Lec*.

ROSE'D, a. Crimsoned; flushed. *Shak*.

ROSE-GALL, n. An excrescence on the dog-rose. *Dict.*

ROSE-MALLOW, *n.* A plant of the genus *Alecea*, larger than the common mallow.

Miller.

ROSEMARY, *n.* [*L. rosmarinus*, sea-rose; *rosa* and *marinus*. So in *W. rhos-nari*, and in *fr. both-ros*, sea-rose.] A verticillate plant of the genus *Rosmarinus*, growing naturally in the southern part of France, Spain and Italy. It has a fragrant smell and a warm pungent bitter taste.

Encyc.

ROSE-NOBLE, *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III. and current at 6s. 8d. or according to Johnson, at 16 shillings.

ROSE-QUARTZ, *n.* A subspecies of quartz, rose red or milk white.

ROSE-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Rhodiola*.

ROSET, *n.* [*Fr. rosette*; from *rose*.] A red color used by painters.

Peacham.

ROSE-WATER, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation.

Encyc.

ROSE-WOOD, *n.* A plant or tree of the genus *Aspalathus*, growing in warm climates, from which is obtained the oleum *rhodii*, an agreeable perfume, used in scented pomatum and liniments.

Encyc.

ROSCRUICIAN, *n.* [*L. ros*, dew, and *crux*, cross; *deu*, the most powerful dissolvent of gold, according to these fanatics, and cross, the emblem of light.]

The Roscruicians were a sect or cabal of hermetical philosophers, or rather fanatics, who sprung up in Germany in the fourteenth century, and made great pretensions to science; and among other things, pretended to be masters of the secret of the philosopher's stone.

Encyc.

ROSCRUICIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Roscruicians, or their arts.

Hudibras.

ROSEIL, *n. ro'zhar.* [*Fr.*] A rose bush. [*Not in use.*]

Spenser.

ROSEIN, *n. s. a. z.* [This is only a different orthography of *resin*; *fr. roisin*; *Fr. resin*; *L. resina*. See *Resin*.]

1. Insipated turpentine, a juice of the pine.

Garth.

2. Any insipated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit of wine.

Arbutnot.

ROSEIN, *v. l.* To rub with rosin.

Gay.

RO'SINESS, *n. s. a. z.* The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the color of the rose.

Davenant.

RO'SINY, *a.* Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities.

Temple.

ROSLAND, *n.* [*W. rhos*, peat, or a moor.] Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

ROSPA, *n.* A fish of Mexico, perfectly round, without scales, and good for food.

Charicero.

ROSS, *n.* [*Qu. G. graus*, rubbish.] The rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees.

New England.

ROSS'EL, *n.* Light land. [*Not used in America.*]

Mortimer.

ROSS'ELLY, *a.* Loose; light. [*Not in use.*]

Mortimer.

ROS'ET, *n.* The large ternate bat.

ROS'IGNOLE, *n.* [*Fr. id.*; *It. rosignuolo*.] The nightingale.

Asiat. Res.

ROS'TEL, *n.* [*L. rostellum*, *dim.* of *rostrum*, a beak.]

In *botany*, the descending plane part of the corolla or heart, in the first vegetation of a seed.

Martyn.

ROSTER, *n.* In *military affairs*, a plan or table by which the duty of officers is regulated.

Brit. Mil. Journal.

In *Massachusetts*, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment or battalion, containing under several heads their names, rank, the corps to which they belong, date of commission and place of abode. These are called division rosters, brigade rosters, regimental or battalion rosters.

The word is also used frequently instead of *register*, which comprehends a general list of all the officers of the state, from the commander in chief to the lowest in commission, under the same appropriate heads, with an additional column for noting the alterations which take place.

W. H. Swanner.

ROSTRAL, *a.* [*from L. rostrum*, beak.]

1. Resembling the beak of a ship.

Tatler.

2. Pertaining to the beak.

ROSTRATE, *{ a. [L. rostratus.] In bot-*

ROSTRATED, *{ a. any, beaked; having*

a process resembling the beak of a bird.

Martyn.

2. Furnished or adorned with beaks; as

rostrated galleys.

ROSTRUM, *n.* [*L.*; *W. rhetgyr*, a snout,

or *rhetren*, a pike.]

1. The beak or bill of a bird.

2. The beak or head of a ship.

3. In *ancient Rome*, a scaffold or elevated place in the forum, where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered.

4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver, in the common alambic.

5. A crooked pair of scissors, used by surgeons for dilating wounds.

Coxe. Quincy.

RO'SY, *a.* [*from rose*.] Resembling a rose in color or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; charming.

While blooming youth and gay delight

Sit on thy rosy cheeks content.

Profr.

The rosy morn resigns her light.

Heller.

2. Made in the form of a rose.

B. Jonson.

ROT, *v. i.* [*Sax. rotian*; *D. rotten*; *Sw. róta*;

Dan. raadler.]

To lose the natural cohesion and organization of parts, as animal and vegetable substances; to be decomposed and resolved into its original component parts by the natural process, or the gradual operation of heat and air; to putrefy.

ROT, *v. t.* To make putrid; to cause to be decomposed by the natural operation of air and heat; to bring to corruption.

ROT, *n.* A fatal distemper incident to sheep, usually supposed to be owing to wet seasons and moist pastures. The immediate cause of the mortality of sheep, in this disease, is found to be a great number of small animals, called flukes, (*Plasmodia*) found in the liver, and supposed to be produced from eggs swallowed with their food.

Encyc.

2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.

Philips.

3. Dry rot, in timber, the decay of the wood without the access of water.

ROTA, *n.* [*L. rota*, *W. rhod*, a wheel; allied to *rheda*, to run. See *Rotary*.]

1. An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates, of whom one must be a German, another a Frenchman, and two Spaniards; the other eight are Italians. This is one of the most august tribunals in Rome, taking cognizance of all suits in the territory of the church by appeal, and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial.

2. In *English history*, a club of politicians, who, in the time of Charles I. contemplated an equal government by rotation.

Hudibras

ROTALITE, *n.* A genus of fossil shells.

ROTARY, *a.* [*L. rota*, a wheel, *W. rhod*, *Sp. rueda*, *Port. roda*, *Arm. rod*, *Fr. roue*, *G. D. rad*; Malayán, *rua*, a chariot; allied to *W. rheda*, to run. So *car* is allied to *L. curro*.]

Turning, as a wheel on its axis; as *rotary motion*.

ROTATE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped; monopetalous, spreading flat, without any tube, or expanding into a flat border, with scarcely any tube; as a *rotate corol*.

Martyn.

ROTATED, *a.* [*L. rotatus*.] Turned round, as a wheel.

ROTATION, *n.* [*L. rotatio*, from *roto*, to turn; *rota*, a wheel.]

1. The act of turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body revolving round another body or a distant point. Thus the daily turning of the earth on its axis, is a *rotation*; its annual motion round the sun is a *revolution*.

2. Vicissitude of succession; the course by which officers or others leave their places at certain times and are succeeded by others; applied also to a change of crops.

ROTATIVE, *a.* Turning, as a wheel; rotary. [*Little used.*]

ROTA-TO-PLANE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube; as a *rota-to-plane corol*.

Lec.

ROTA-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] That which gives a circular or rolling motion; a muscle producing a rolling motion.

Care.

ROTATORY, *a.* [*from rotator*.] Turning on an axis, as a wheel; rotary.

2. Going in a circle; following in succession; as *rotatory assemblies*.

Burke.

[This word is often used, probably by mistake, for *rotary*. It may be regularly formed from *rotator*, but not with the exact sense in which it is used. With *rotator* for its original, it would signify causing rather than being in a circular motion. The true word is *rotary*.]

RO'VE, *n.* [*a contraction of crowd*, *W. creth*, *Ir. cruil*.] A kind of violin or harp.

Obs.

ROTF, *n.* [*L. rota*, a wheel, whence *Fr. rotative*.]

Properly, a round of words; frequent repetition of words or sounds, without attending to the signification, or to principles and rules; a practice that impresses words in the memory without an effort of the understanding, and without the aid of

rules. Thus children learn to speak by rote; they often repeat what they hear, till it becomes familiar to them. So we learn to sing by rote, as we hear notes repeated, and soon learn to repeat them ourselves.

ROPE, v. t. To fix in the memory by means of frequent repetition ourselves, or by hearing the repetition of others, without an effort of the understanding to comprehend what is repeated, and without the aid of rules or principles. [*Little use.* *Shak. (ed.)*]

ROPE, v. i. To go out by rotation or succession. [*Little used.* *Grey.*]

ROTHER-BEASTS, n. [*Sax. hryther, a quadruped.*]

Cattle of the bovine genus; called in England black cattle. [*Not used in America.* *Golding.*]

ROTH ER-NAILS, n. [corrupted from rudder-nails.]

Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads, used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*

ROTH OFFITE, n. A variety of greenish, brown or black, found in Sweden. It has a resemblance to melanite, another variety, but differs from it in having a small portion of alumina. *Cyc.*

ROTOCO, n. An eastern weight of 5lbs. *Entick.*

ROTTEX, a. rot'n. [*Sw. ruttén.*] Putrid; carous; decomposed by the natural process of decay; as a rotten plank.

2. Not firm or trusty; unsound; defective in principle; treacherous; deceitful.

3. Defective in substance; not sound or hard. *Knoxles.*

4. Feid; ill smelling. *Shak.*

ROT TENNESS, n. State of being decayed, or putrid; carousness; putrefaction; unsoundness.

ROT TEN-STONE, n. A soft stone or mineral, called also Tripoli, terra Tripolitana, from the country from which it was formerly brought. It is used in all sorts of finer grinding and polishing in the arts, and for cleaning furniture of metallic substances. The rotten-stone of Derbyshire, in England, is a Tripoli mixed with calcareous earth. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

ROTUND, a. [*L. rotundus, probably formed on rota, a wheel, as Jucundus on Jocus.*]

1. Round; circular; spherical. *Addison.*

In botany, circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles; as a rotund leaf.

ROTUNDIFOLI OUS, a. [*L. rotundus, round, and folium, a leaf.*] Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY, n. Roundness; sphericity; circularity; as the rotundity of a globe. *Bentley.*

ROTUND O, n. [*It. rotondo, round.*] A round building; any building that is round both on the outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome. *Encyc.*

ROUCOU, n. rou'cou. A substance used in dyeing; is the same as anotta.

ROUGE, a. rouzh. [*Fr.*] Red. *Darvies.*

ROUGE, n. rouzh. Red paint; a substance used for painting the cheeks.

ROUGE, v. i. [*supra.*] To paint the face, or rather the cheeks.

ROUGE, v. t. [*supra.*] To paint, or tinge with red paint.

ROUGHI, a. ruf. [*Sax. hroog, hroek, hruog, rook, rug, ruh, href, hroef.* *D. ruig, rough, shaggy, whence our rug, ragged; G. rauh, rougih, and rauh, hoarse. L. rucus, L. rauco; Sw. rugg, entangled hair. ruggig, rugged, shaggy; Dan. rog, rug, rye; W. crec and cryg, rough, rugged, hoarse, curling, and crecian, to creak, to scream. Eng. shrick; creg, hoarse, from cryg, or the same word varied. Cryg is from rhug, Eug. rye, that is, rough; [creca, crooked, is probably from the same source.] Sax. raca, raca, a cough; L. ruga, a wrinkle; W. hraci, to grunt or growl; rhec, what is rough, irregular, a grunt; rheciave, to grunt; rhuce, a rug, a rough garment, an exterior coat; rhu, a coat, husk or shell; rhume, a snoring, snorting, or rattling noise. The latter is probably from the same root, from roughness, and this is the Gr. $\rho\upsilon\zeta\alpha$, to snore; Arm. rochat or di-rochat, to snore; Irish, snoring. The Welsh unites rough with creak, shrick, and shrug is formed on the root of L. ruga, a wrinkle, a ridge, *see Ridge.* The primary sense is stretch or strain; but applied to roughness or wrinkling, it is to draw or contract, a straining together.]*

1. Having inequalities, small ridges or points on the surface; not smooth or plane; as a rough board; as a rough stone; rough cloth.

2. Stony; abounding with stones and stumps; as rough land; or simply with stones; as a rough road.

3. Not wrought or polished; as a rough diamond.

4. Thrown into huge waves; violently agitated; as a rough sea.

5. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous; as rough weather.

6. Austere to the taste; harsh; as rough wine.

7. Harsh to the ear; grating; jarring; unharmonious; as rough sounds; rough numbers. *Pope.*

8. Rugged of temper; severe; austere; rude; not mild or courteous.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough. *Shak.*

9. Course in manners; rude.

A stuly botman, rough as seas and wind. *Prior*

10. Harsh; violent; not easy; as a rough remedy. *Clarendon.*

11. Harsh; severe; uncivil; as rough usage. *Locke.*

12. Hard treated; not delicate; as a rough visage. *Dryden.*

13. Terrible; dreadful.

On the rough edge of battle, ere it join'd, Satan advanc'd. *Milton.*

14. Rugged; disordered in appearance or course.

Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves. *Pope*

15. Hairy; shaggy; covered with hairs, bristles and the like.

ROUGH-CAST, v. t. ruf'-cast. [*rough and cast.*]

1. To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction and polish. *Dryden.*

2. To mold without nicety or elegance, or to form with asperities. *Cleveland.*

3. To cover with a mixture of plaster and

shells or pebbles; as, to rough-cast a building.

ROUGH-CAST, n. ruf'-cast. A rude model; the form of a thing in its first rudiments, unfinished. *Digby.*

2. A plaster with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings.

ROUGH-DRAUGHT, n. ruf'-draft. A draught in its rudiments; a draught not perfected; a sketch. *Dryden.*

ROUGH-DRAW, v. t. ruf'-draw. To draw or delineate coarsely. *Dryden.*

ROUGH-DRAWN, pp. ruf'-drawn. Coarsely drawn.

ROUGHEN, v. t. ruf'n. [from rough.] To make rough. *Sieff.*

ROUGHEN, v. i. ruf'n. To grow or become rough. *Thomson.*

ROUGH-FOOTED, a. ruf'-footed. Feather-footed; as a rough-footed dove. *Sherwood.*

ROUGH-HEW, v. t. ruf'-heic. [*rough and hew.*]

1. To hew coarsely without smoothing; as, to rough-hew timber.

2. To give the first form or shape to a thing. There's a divinity that shapes our ends, 'Tough' hew them how we will. *Shak.*

ROUGH-HEWN, pp. or a. ruf'-hewn. Hewed coarsely without smoothing.

2. Rugged; unpolished; of coarse manners; rude.

A rough-hewn seaman. *Bacon.*

3. Unpolished; not nicely finished. *Hovell.*

ROUGHINGS, n. ruf'ings. Grass after mowing or reaping. [*Local.*]

ROUGHLY, adv. ruf'ly. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.

2. Harshly; uncivily; rudely; as, to be treated roughly.

3. Severely; without tenderness; as, to blame too roughly. *Dryden.*

4. Austere to the taste.

5. Boisterously; tempestuously.

6. Harshly to the ear.

7. Violently; not gently.

ROUGHNESS, n. ruf'ness. Unevenness of surface, occasioned by small prominences; asperity of surface; as the roughness of a board, of a floor, or of a rock.

2. Austere to the taste; as the roughness of sloes. *Brown.*

3. Taste of astringency. *Spectator.*

4. Harshness to the ear; as the roughness of sounds. *Sieff.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; harshness; austerity. *Addison.*

6. Coarseness of manners or behavior; rudeness. *Severely breedeth fear; but roughness breedeth hate. Bacon.*

7. Want of delicacy or refinement; as military roughness.

8. Severity; harshness or violence of discipline. *7.*

9. Violence of operation in medicines.

10. Unpolished or unfinished state; as the roughness of a gem or a draught.

11. Inelegance of dress or appearance.

12. Tempestuousness; boisterousness; as of winds or weather.

13. Violent agitation by wind; as the roughness of the sea in a storm.

14. Coarseness of features.

ROUGH-SHOE, a. ruf'-shod. Shod with shoes armed with points; as a rough-shod

horse. [This word is not generally used in America. In New-England, instead of rough-shod, *calked* is used.]

ROUGHT, for *raught*; pret. of *reach*. *Obs.*
Shak.

ROUGH-WORK, v. t. *ruff-work*. [*rough* and *work*.]

To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness or finish. *Maxon.*

ROUGH-WROUGHT, a. [*ruff-rout*. Wrought or done coarsely.]

ROULEAU, n. *roolo'*. [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of guineas in paper. *Popc.*

ROUN, v. i. [G. *runnen*; Sax. *runian*, from *run*, *runa*, mystery; whence *runic*.]

To whisper. *Obs.* *Bret.*

ROUN, v. t. To address in a whisper. *Obs.*
Bret.

ROUNCE, n. *rouns'*. The handle of a printing press.

ROUNCEVAL, n. [from Sp. *Roncesvalles*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.]

A variety of pea, so called. *Tusser.*

ROUND, a. [Fr. *round*; It. Sp. Port. *roonda*, a round; Arm. *roundt*; G. Dan. *Sw. rund*; D. *rond*. Q. *W. cren*, Ir. *crain*, Arm. *cren*.]

1. Cylindrical; circular; spherical or globular. *Round* is applicable to a cylinder as well as to a globe or sphere. We say, the barrel of a musket is *round*; a ball is *round*; a circle is *round*.

2. Full; large; as a *round* sum or price.

3. Full; smooth; flowing; not defective or abrupt.

In his satires, Horace is quick, *round* and pleasant. *Peachment.*

His style, though *round* and comprehensive— *Fell.*

4. Plain; open; candid; fair.

Round dealing is the honor of man's nature. *Escon.*

Let her be *round* with him. *Shak.*

5. Full; quick; brisk; as a *round* trot.

6. Full; plump; bold; positive; as a *round* assertion.

1. *Round number*, is a number that ends with a cypher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder; a complete or full number. It is remarkable that the *W. cant*, a hundred, the *L. centum*, and *Sax. hund*, signify properly a circle, and this use of *round* may have originated in a like idea.

ROUND, n. A circle; a circular thing, or a circle in motion.

With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads. *Shak.*

Knit your hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantastic *round*. *Milton.*

2. Action or performance in a circle, or passing through a series of hands or things, and coming to the point of beginning; or the time of such action.

Women to cards may be compared; we play
A *round* or two; when used, we throw away. *Granville.*

The feast was served; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the martial *round*. *Prior.*

So we say, a *round* of labors or duties.

We run the daily *round*. *Addison.*

3. Rotation in office; succession in vicissitude. *Holiday.*

4. A rundle; the step of a ladder.
All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise. *Dryden.*

5. A walk performed by a guard or an officer round the rampart of a garrison, or among sentinels, to see that the sentinels are faithful and all things safe. Hence the officer and men who perform this duty are called the *rounds*. *Encyc.*

6. A dance; a song; a roundelay, or a species of figure. *Davies.*

7. A general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once. In volleys, it is usual for a company or regiment to fire three *rounds*.

1. *A round of cartridges and balls*, one cartridge to each man; as, to supply a regiment with a single *round* or with twelve *rounds* of cartridges.

ROUND, adv. On all sides.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee *round*. *Luke xix.*

2. Circularly; in a circular form; as, a wheel turns *round*.

3. From one side or party to another; as, to come or turn *round*. Hence these expressions signify to change sides or opinions.

4. Not in a direct line; by a course longer than the direct course. The shortest course is not the best; let us go *round*.

All *round*, in common speech, denotes over the whole place, or in every direction. *Round* about is tautologous.

ROUND, prep. On every side of; as, the people stood *round* him; the sun sheds light *round* the earth. In this sense, *around* is much used, and all is often used to modify the word. They stood *all round* or *around* him.

2. *About*; in a circular course, or in all parts; as, to go *round* the city. He led his guest *round* his fields and garden. He wanders *round* the world.

3. Circularly; about; as, to wind a cable *round* the windlass.

To come or get *round* one, in popular language, is to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception; to circumvent.

ROUND, v. t. To make circular, spherical or cylindrical; as, to *round* a silver coin; to *round* the edges of any thing.

Worms with many feet, that *round* themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass. Th' inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must *round* my brow. *Shak.*

Our little life is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shak.*

3. To form to the arch or figure of the section of a circle.

The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to very great perfection. *Addison.*

4. To move about any thing; as, the sun, in polar regions, *rounds* the horizon. *Milton.*

5. To make full, smooth and flowing; as, to *round* periods in writing. *Swift.*

To *round* in, among scamen, to pull upon a slack rope, which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal. *Mar. Dict.*

ROUND, v. i. To grow or become round. The queen, your mother, *rounds* space. *Shak.*

2. To go round, as a guard.
—They nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*

To *round* to, in sailing, is to turn the head of the ship towards the wind.

ROUND, v. i. [a corruption of *roum*; Sax. *runian*; G. *runnen*.]

To whisper; as, to *round* in the ear. *Obs.*
Bacon.

ROUNDABOUT, a. [*round* and *about*.] Indirect; going round; loose.

Paraphrase is a *roundabout* way of translating. *Felton.*

2. Ample; extensive; as *roundabout* sense. *Locke.*

3. Encircling; encompassing. *Tatler.*

[In any sense, this word is inelegant.]

ROUNDABOUT, n. A large strait coat.

ROUND-EL, } n. [*Fr. rondelle*, from

ROUND-FLAY, } *round*, *round*.]

1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme, and five in another. It is divided into couplets; at the end of the second and third of which, the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense. *Trevoux. Encyc.*

2. [Fr. *rondelle*, a little shield.] A round form or figure. [*Vbt* used.] *Bacon.*

ROUND-ER, n. [See *Rondure*.] Circumference; inclosure. [*Vbt* in use.] *Shak.*

ROUND-HEAD, n. [*round* and *head*.] A name formerly given to a puritan, from the practice which prevailed among the puritans of cropping the hair round. *Spectator.*

ROUND-HEADED, a. Having a round head or top. *Loeth.*

ROUND-HOUSE, n. A constable's prison; the prison to secure persons taken up by the night-watch, till they can be examined by a magistrate. *Encyc.*

2. In a *ship of war*, a certain necessary near the head, for the use of particular officers.

3. In large merchantmen and ships of war, a cabin or apartment in the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof; sometimes called the coach. It is the master's lodging room. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

ROUNDING, ppr. Making round or circular.

2. Making full, flowing and smooth.

ROUNDING, a. Round or roundish; nearly round.

ROUNDING, n. Among seamen, old ropes wound about the part of the cable which lies in the hawse, or athwart the stem, to prevent its chafing.

Rounding is, a pulling upon a slack rope, which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal. *Round-up* is a pulling in like manner, when a tackle hangs in a perpendicular direction. *Mar. Dict.*

ROUNDISH, a. Somewhat round; nearly round; as a *roundish* seed; a *roundish* figure. *Boyle.*

ROUNDISHNESS, n. The state of being roundish.

ROUNDLET, n. A little circle. *Gregory.*

ROUNDLY, *adv.* In a round form or manner.

2. Openly; boldly; without reserve; perceptively.

He affirms every thing *roundly*. *Addison*.

3. Plainly; fully. He gives them *roundly* to understand that their duty is submission.

4. Briskly; with speed.

When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties and master them, and then it may go on *roundly*.

5. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest. *Shak. Davies.*

ROUNDNESS, *n.* The quality of being round, circular, spherical, globular or cylindrical; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; roundness; as the *roundness* of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, &c. *Watts.*

2. Fullness; smoothness of flow; as the *roundness* of a period.

3. Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness; as the *roundness* of an assertion.

ROUND RIDGE, *v. t.* [*round* and *ridge*.] In *hilling*, to form round ridges by plowing. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

ROUND ROBIN, *n.* [*Fr. rond* and *ruban*. *Todd*.]

A written petition, memorial or remonstrance signed by names in a ring or circle. *Furbes.*

ROUNDS, *n. plu.* [*See Round*, *n.* No. 5.]

2. Round-top. [*See Top*.]

ROUSE, *v. t. rous.* [*This word, written also arouse, seems to belong to the family of raise or rush. See Raise. In Sax. hrystan, to shake and to rush; Goth. Brix-gym, to shake.*]

1. To wake from sleep or repose. *Gen. xlix.*

2. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity or inattention. *Addison. Metzbury.*

3. To put into action; to agitate. *Blast'ing winds that rous'd 'em.* *Milton.*

4. To drive a beast from his den or place of rest. *Denham. Pope.*

ROUSE, *v. i.* To awake from sleep or repose. *Morpheus rouses from his bed.* *Pope.*

2. To be excited to thought or action from a state of indolence, sluggishness, languor or inattention.

ROUSE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to pull together upon a cable, &c. without the assistance of tackles or other mechanical power. *Mar. Dict.*

ROUSE, *n. rous.* [*D. roes, a bumper; G. rausch, drunkenness; rauschen, to rush, to rattle.*]

A full glass of liquor; a bumper in honor of a health. *Obs. Shak.*

ROUS'ED, *pp.* Awakened from sleep; excited to thought or action.

ROUS'ER, *n.* One that rouses or excites.

ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Awakening from sleep; exciting; calling into action.

2. *g.* Having power to awaken or excite.

3. Great; violent; as a *rousing* fire. [*Fulgur*.]

ROUT, *n.* [*G. rotte, D. rot, Dan. rode, a set, gang, rabble; Dan. rødder, G. rotten, to combine together, to plot; D. rotten, to as-*

semble, and to rot; W. rhuter, a crowd; Fr. rida, a herd, Qu. from the root of crowd, or from breaking, bursting, noise.]

1. A rabble; a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd; as a *route* of people assembled.

The endless *routes* of wretched thralls.

2. In *late*, a *route* is where three persons or more meet to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, as forcibly to break down fences on a right claimed of common or of way, and make some advances towards it.

3. A select company; a party for gaining.

ROUT, *n.* [*Fr. deroute; It. rotta, a breaking, a defeat, a rout; rotto, broken, defeated; rottura, a rupture; Sp. rota, rotta.* This is a corruption of the *L. ruptus, from rumpo, to break.* *Class Rb.*]

The breaking or defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight. *Milton.*

ROUT, *v. t.* To break the ranks of troops and put them to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion.

The king's horse—*routed* and defeated the whole army. *Clarendon.*

ROUT, *v. i.* To assemble in a clamorous and tumultuous crowd. [*Not in use.*]

ROUT, *n.* [*Fr. rout; Sp. rauta; Arm. roud; W. rhaved, a rout or way; rhodiava, to walk about; Eng. road. See Road.* It belongs to the family of *ride* and *L. gradior*; properly a going or passing.]

The course or way which is traveled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.

Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take. *Gay.*

Route and *road* are not synonymous. We say, to mend or repair a *road*, but not to mend a *route*. We use *road* for a course of passing, and not without reference to the passing of some person or body of men; but *route* is not the road itself.

ROUT, *v. i.* [*Sax. hrutan.*] To snore. *Obs. Chaucer.*

ROUT, *v. t.* [*for rool.*] To turn up the ground with the spout; to search. [*Not in use.*]

ROUTINE, *n. roud'e'n.* [*Fr. from L. rota, a wheel.*]

1. A round of business, amusements or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; particularly, a course of business or official duties, regularly or frequently returning.

2. Any regular habit or practice not accommodated to circumstances.

ROVE, *v. i.* [*Dna. river, to rob; Sw. rövfa.* This corresponds with the *Sax. reafin* and *L. rapio, Fr. ravir.* In *Sw. ströfva, to rove* or wander, appears to be derived from this root. In *D. rooven, G. rauben*, signify to rob.]

To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move or pass without certain direction in any manner, by walking, riding, flying or otherwise.

For who has power to walk, has power to rove. *Arbutnot.*

ROVE, *v. t.* To wander over; as *roving* a field; *roving* the town. This is an ellip-

tical form of expression, for *roving over, through or about* the town.

ROVE, *v. t.* [*Qu. rove.*] To draw a thread, string or cord through an eye or aperture.

ROVER, *n.* A wanderer; one who rambles about.

2. A fickle or inconstant person.

3. A robber or pirate; a freebooter. [*So corsair* is from *L. cursus, curro, to run.*]

It rovers, without any particular aim; at random; as shooting *at rovers*.

[I never heard this expression in the U. States.]

ROVING, *ppr.* Rambling; wandering; passing a cord through an eye.

ROW, *n.* [*Sax. ræva; G. reihe; D. rei.* The Welsh has *rhes*. It is a contracted word, and probably the elements are *Rg*; the same as of *rank*. The primary sense is probably to stretch, to reach. If the elements are *Rd*, it coincides with *rod*; *Sw. rad, a row.*]

A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a file; a rank; a file; as a *row* of trees; a *row* of gems or pearls; a *row* of houses or columns.

Where the bright Scythians in burning *row*.

ROW, *v. t.* [*Sax. rowan, rowean; Sw. ro; Dan. roer; D. roeien;* the latter signifies to row and to gauge; *G. ruder, an oar; rudern, to row; Sax. rother, an oar; Gr. spiroo, spiroo, to row; spiroes, an oar.* If the noun is the primary word, *ruer* and *rother*, an oar, may be from the root of *rod*, *L. radius, or from the root of rado, to rub, grate, sweep.* If the verb is the primary word, the sense is to sweep, to urge, drive, impel. *Class Rd. See Rudder.*]

1. To impel, as a boat or vessel along the surface of water by oars; as, to *row* a boat.

2. To transport by rowing; as, to *row* the captain ashore in his barge.

ROW, *v. i.* To labor with the oar; as, to *row* well; to *row* with oars muffled.

ROWABLE, *a.* Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. [*Not in use.*]

ROWED, *pp.* Driven by oars.

ROWEL, *n.* [*Old Fr. rouelle; G. rädell; Sp. rueda; a small wheel, a rowel; rueda, a wheel; L. rota, W. rhod.* The French *rouelle* is a diminutive of *roue*, contracted from *roda*.]

1. The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.

2. Among *farriers*, a roll of hair or silk, used as an issue on horses, answering to a seton in surgery. *Encyc.*

3. A little flat ring or wheel of plate or iron on horses' bits. *Spenser.*

ROWEL, *v. t.* To insert a rowel in; to pierce the skin and keep open the wound by a rowel. *Mortimer.*

ROWEN, *a.* [*Qu. Heb. ppr.*] to be green, to thrive.]

Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Notes on Tross.*

Turn your cows that give milk into your *rowens*, till snow comes. *Mortimer.*

2. In *New England*, the second growth of grass in a season. We never apply the

word to a field, nor to a growth of corn, after harvest, nor is the word ever used in the plural. The first growth of grass for mowing is called the *first crop*, and the second *razen*.

RÖWER, *n.* One that rows or manages an oar in rowing.

ROWING, *ppr.* Impelling, as a boat by oars.

ROWLEY-RAGG. [See *Ragg*.]

ROW-LOCK, *n.* That part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing.

ROW-PORT, *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels of war, near the surface of the water, for the use of an oar for rowing in a calm.

ROYAL, *a.* [Fr. *royal*; *It. reale*; *Sp. Diet. real*; contracted from *L. regalis*, from *rex*, *king*; See *Reck and Right*.]

1. Kingly; pertaining to a king; regal; as *royal power* or prerogative; a *royal guard*; *royal domains*; the *royal family*.

2. Becoming a king; magnificent; as *royal state*.

3. Noble; illustrious.

How doth that *royal merchant*, good Antonio? *Shak.*

ROY'AL, *n.* A large kind of paper. It is used as a noun or an adjective.

2. Among *seamen*, a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail; sometimes termed the top-gallant-royal.

3. One of the shoots of a stag's head. *Bailey.*

4. In *artillery*, a small mortar.

5. In *England*, one of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, called the *royals*, and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe. *James.*

ROYALISM, *n.* Attachment to the principles or cause of royalty, or to a royal government. *Madison.*

ROYALIST, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.

Where Candish fought, the *royalists* prevailed. *Walker.*

ROYALIZE, *v. t.* To make royal. *Shak.*

ROYALLY, *adv.* In a kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

His body shall be *royally* interr'd. *Dryden.*

ROYALTY, *n.* [Fr. *royauté*; *It. realità*.] 1. Kingship; the character, state or office of a king.

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty. *Holyday.*

2. *Royalities*, plu. emblems of royalty; regulations. *Milton.*

3. Rights of a king; prerogatives. *Encyc.*

ROYNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rogner*.] To bite; to gnaw. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

ROYNIS, *a.* [Fr. *rogneux*, mangy; *Sp. roñoso* or *It. rognoso*.] Mean; paltry; as the *roynish* clown. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

ROY'NELET, *n.* [Fr. *roitelet*, from *roi*, king.] A little king. [Not in use.] *Heylin.*

ROY'TISH, *a.* Wild; irregular. [Not in use.] *Beza.*

RUB, *v. t.* [W. *rhubionis*; D. *reyperen*; G. *reiben*, to rub, to grate, also to rhuaid; *reibe*, to grate. *Qui. L. probrum, exprobrare*; G. *ruben*, to rub. We have the elements of

the word in *scraper*, *scrub*, *L. scribo*, Gr. *γραφο*. Class *Rb.* No. 30.]

1. To move something along the surface of a body with pressure; as, to *rub* the face or arms with the hand; to *rub* the body with flannel. Vessels are scoured or cleaned by *rubbing* them.

2. To wipe; to clean; to scour; but *rub* is a generic term, applicable to friction for every purpose.

3. To touch so as to leave behind something which touches; to spread over; as to *rub* any thing with oil.

4. To polish; to retouch; with *over*.

The whole business of our redemption is to *rub over* the defaced copy of the creation. *South.*

5. To obstruct by collision. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

In popular language, *rub* is used for teasing, fretting, upbraiding, reproaching or vexing with *gibes*, or *sarcasms*.

To *rub down*, to clean by rubbing; to comb or curry, as a horse. *Dryden.*

To *rub off*, to clean any thing by rubbing; to separate by friction; as, to *rub off rust*.

To *rub out*, to erase; to obliterate; as, to *rub out marks* or letters.

2. To remove or separate by friction; as, to *rub out* a stain. *Sidney.*

To *rub upon*, to touch hard.

To *rub up*, to burnish; to polish; to clean.

2. To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action; as, to *rub up* the memory.

RUB, *v. t.* To move along the surface of a body with pressure; as, a wheel *rubs* against the gate-post.

2. To fret; to chafe; as, to *rub upon* a sore. *Dryden.*

3. To move or pass with difficulty; as, to *rub through* woods, as huntsmen; to *rub through* the world. *Chapman. L'Estrange.*

RUB, *n.* The act of rubbing; friction.

2. That which renders motion or progress difficult; collision; hindrance; obstruction.

Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way. *Shak.*

Upon this *rub* the English ambassadors thought fit to demur. *Hayward.*

All sort of *rubs* will be laid in the way. *Davenant.*

3. Inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Shak.*

4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness; pinch.

To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*. *Shak.*

5. Sarcasm; joke; something grating to the feelings.

RUB, *n.* [W. *rub* and *stone*.] A stone.

RUB-STONE, *n.* usually some kind of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone.

RUBBAGE, **RUBBIDGE**, **RUBBLE**, } for *rubbish*, vulgar and not used.

RUBBER, *n.* One that rubs.

2. The instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning. *Swift.*

3. A coarse file, or the rough part of it. *Mozon.*

4. A whetstone; a rubstone.

5. In *gambling*, two games out of three; or the game that decides the contest; or a contest consisting of three games.

India rubber, elastic resin, or caoutchouc, a substance produced from the syringe tree of South America; a substance remarkably pliable and elastic. *Encyc.*

RUB'BLE, *n.* [from *rub*; properly, that which is rubbed off; but not now used in this limited sense.]

1. Fragments of buildings; broken or imperfect pieces of any structure; ruins.

He saw the towns one half in *rubbish* like. *Dryden.*

2. Waste or rejected matter; any thing worthless.

3. Mangled mass; confusion. *Arbutnot.*

RUB'BLE-STONE, *n.* A stone, so called from its being rubbed and worn by water; graywacke. *Woodward.*

RUB'EFACIENT, *a.* [L. *rubefacio*, *infra*.] Making red.

RUB'EFACIENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance or external application which excites redness of the skin.

RUB'ELLITE, *n.* [from *L. rubens*, red.] A silicious mineral of a red color of various shades; the red shorl; siberite. It occurs in accumulated groups of a middle or large size, with straight tubular-like stria. In a red heat, it becomes snow-white and seems to phosphorese. *Kirwan.*

Rubellite is red tourmalin. *Ure. Cyc.*

RUBES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rubescens*, *rubescens*, from *rubere*, to redden or to be red.] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color.

RUB'ICAN, *a.* [Fr. from *L. rubeo*, to be red.]

Rubican color of a horse, is a bay, sorrel or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but the gray or white not predominant there. *For. Diet.*

RUB'ICIF, *n.* [L. *rubeo*, to be red.] A gem or mineral, a variety of ruby of a reddish color, from Brazil. *Nicholson.*

RUB'ICUND, *a.* [L. *rubicundus*.] Inclining to redness.

RUB'IED, *a.* Red as a ruby; as a *rubied lip*; *rubied uectar*. *Milton.*

RUB'IFIC, *a.* [L. *rubere* and *facio*.] Making red; as *rubific rays*.

RUBIFICATION, *n.* The act of making red. *Chemistry.*

RUBIFORM, *a.* [L. *rubere*, red, and *form*.] Having the form of red; as, the *rubiform rays* of the sun are least refrangible. *Newton.*

RUB'IFY, *v. t.* [L. *rubere*, red, and *facio*, to make.] To make red. [Little used.] *Brown.*

RUB'IOUS, *a.* [L. *rubens*.] Red; ruddy. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

RUB'LE, *n.* *roo'le*. [Russ. from *rubbylu*, to cut.]

A silver coin of Russia, of the value of about fifty seven cents, or two shillings and seven pence sterling; in Russia, a hundred *kopekcs*; originally, the fourth part of a *grivna* or pound, which was cut into four equal parts. *Russ. Diet. Tooke.*

RUB'RIC, *n.* [Fr. *rubrique* & *L. It. Sp. rubrica*; from *L. rubeo*, to be red.]

1. In the *Canon law*, a title or article in certain ancient law books; so called because written in red letters. *Encyc.*

2. Directions printed in prayer books.

The *rubric* and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as well as the liturgy itself. *Nelson.*

RUBRIC, *v. t.* To adorn with red.

RUBRIC, *v. t.* a. Red.

RUBRICAL, *a.* Placed in rubrics.

RUBRICATE, *v. t.* [*L. rubricatus.*] To mark or distinguish with red. *Herbert.*

RUBRICATE, *a.* Marked with red.

RUBY, *n.* [*Fr. rubis; Sp. rubi; Prt. rubi; rubim; It. rubino; D. robyn; G. Dan. Sw. rubin; Fr. id.; from L. rubeo, to be red.*]

1. A precious stone; a mineral of a carmine red color, sometimes verging to violet, or intermediate between carmine and hyacinth red; but its parts vary in color, and hence it is called sapphire ruby or orange red, and by some vermeille or rubicel. *Kirwan.*

There are two kinds of ruby, the oriental or corundum, and the spinelle. The latter is distinguishable from the former by its color and crystallization. *Phillips.*

The ruby is next in hardness and value to the diamond, and highly esteemed in jewelry.

2. Redness; red color. *Shak.*

3. Any thing red. *Milton.*

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. [*The ruby is said to be the stone called by Pliny a carbuncle.*]

Ruby of arsenic or sulphur, is the realgar, or red combination of arsenic and sulphur. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

Ruby of zink, is the red blend.

Ruby, the amethystozites of the ancients, is the most valued species of garnet. *Encyc.*

RUBY, *v. t.* To make red. *Pope.*

RUBY, *a.* Of the color of the ruby; red; as *ruby lips*.

RUCK, *v. t.* [*L. rugo, to wrinkle, to fold; ruga, a fold.*]

1. To cover; to bend and set close. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

2. To wrinkle; as, to *ruck up* cloth or a garment.

[In this sense, the word is still used by the common people of New England.]

RUCK, *n.* A wrinkle; a fold; a plait.

RUCTATION, *n.* [*L. ructo, to belch.*] The act of belching wind from the stomach.

RUD, to make red, used by Spenser, in a different spelling of *red*. *Obs.* [*See Rud-dy.*]

RUD, *n.* [*Sax. rude. See Red and Ruddy.*]

1. Redness; blush; also, red ocher.

2. The fish rudd.

RUDD, *n.* [probably from *red, ruddy*.] A fish of the genus *Cyprinus*, with a deep body like the bream, but thicker, a prominent back, and small head. The back is of an olive color; the sides and belly yellow, marked with red; the ventral and anal fins and tail of a deep red color. *Dict. A. Hist.*

RUDDER, *n.* [*G. ruder, an oar and a rudder; Sax. rother, an oar; D. roer, for roeder; Sw. roder; Dan. roer. See Row.*] The oar was the first rudder used by man, and is still the instrument of steering certain boats.

1. In navigation, the instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm

which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom, which enters the water and is attached to the stern-post by hinges, on which it turns. This timber is managed by means of the tiller or wheel. *Mar. Dict.*

2. That which guides or governs the course. For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses. *Hudibras.*

3. A sieve. [*Local. See Riddle.*]

Rudder perch, a small fish with the upper part of the body brown, varied with large round spots of yellow; the belly and sides streaked with lines of white and yellow. This fish is said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic. *Catesby. Pennant.*

RUD DINESS, *n.* [from *ruddy*.] The state of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh color, that degree of redness which characterizes high health; applied chiefly to the complexion or color of the human skin; as the *rudiness* of the cheeks or lips.

RUD DLE, *n.* [*W. rhuzell; from the root of red, ruddy.*]

The name of a species of chalk or red earth, colored by iron. *Woodward.*

RUD DLE-MAN, *n.* One who digs ruddle.

RUD DOC, *n.* [*Sax. rudduc; from the root of red, ruddy.*]

A bird; otherwise called *red-breast*. *Carew.*

RUD DY, *a.* [*Sax. rude, rudy, rood; D. rood; G. roth; W. rhuz; Gr. ῥοδῖος; Sans. rudhira, blood.*] This seems to be a dialectical orthography of *red*, which see.

1. Of a red color; of a lively flesh color, or the color of the human skin in high health. Thus we say, *ruddy cheeks, ruddy lips, a ruddy face* or skin, a *ruddy youth*; and in poetic language, *ruddy fruit*. But the word is chiefly applied to the human skin. *Dryden. Otway.*

2. Of a bright yellow color; as *ruddy gold*. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

RUDE, *a.* [*Fr. rude; It rudo and rozco; Sp. rudo; L. rudis; D. ruw; G. roh, raw, crude; Arm. rust.*] The sense is probably rough, broken, and this word may be applied to *ruw* and *crude*. See *Class Rd. No. 35, 38.*

1. Rough; uneven; rugged; unformed by art; as *rude workmanship*, that is, roughly finished; *rude* and unpolished stones. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Rough; of coarse manners; unpolished; uncivil; clownish; rustic; as a *rude countryman*; *rude behavior*; *rude treatment*; a *rude attack*. *Ruffian, let go that rude uncivil touch.* *Shak.*

3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent; as *rude winds*; the *rude agitation* of the sea. *Boyle.*

4. Violent; fierce; impetuous; as the *rude shock* of arms.

5. Harsh; inclement; as the *rude winter*. *Waller.*

6. Ignorant; untaught; savage; barbarous; as the *rude natives* of America or of New Holland; the *rude ancestors* of the Greeks.

7. Raw; untaught; ignorant; not skilled or practiced; as *rude in speech*; *rude in arms*. *Wolton.*

8. Artless; inelegant; not polished; as a *rude translation* of Virgil. *Dryden.*

RU DELY, *adv.* With roughness; as a mountain *rudely* formed.

2. Violently; fiercely; tumultuously. The door was *rudely* assaulted.

3. In a rude or uncivil manner; as, to be *rudely* accosted.

4. Without exactness or nicety; coarsely; as *work rudely* executed.

I that *am rudely* stamp'd, and want love's majesty
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shak.*

5. Unskillfully.
My muse, though *rudely*, has resign'd
Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*

6. Without elegance.

RU DENESS, *n.* A rough broken state; unevenness; wildness; as the *rudeness* of a mountain, country or landscape.

2. Coarseness of manners; incivility; rusticity; vulgarity.
And kings the *rudeness* of their joy must bear. *Dryden.*

3. Ignorance; unskillfulness.
What he did amiss was rather through *rudeness* and want of judgment— *Hayward.*

4. Artlessness; coarseness; inelegance; as the *rudeness* of a painting or piece of sculpture.

5. Violence; impetuosity; as the *rudeness* of an attack or shock.

6. Violence; storminess; as the *rudeness* of winds or of the season.

RU DENTURE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. rudens, a rope.*]

In *architecture*, the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled. *Boileau.*

RU DERARY, *a.* [*Low L. ruderarivus; from the root of rudo, and indicating the primary sense of rudo to be broken.*] Belonging to rubbish. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

RUDERATION, *n.* [*L. rudratio, from ruder, to pave with broken stones.*]

The act of paving with pebbles or little stones. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

RU DESBY, *n.* An uncivil turbulent fellow. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RUDIMENT, *n.* [*Fr. from L. rudimentum. If connected with rudis, it denotes what is taught, and rudis may be connected with the Goth. rodjan, to speak, Sax. radax, to read. But the real origin is not obvious. It may have been formed from some word in Rd, signifying to shoot or spring.*]

1. A first principle or element; that which is to be first learnt; as the *rudiments* of learning or science. Articulate sounds are the *rudiments* of language; letters or characters are the *rudiments* of written language; the primary rules of any art or science are its *rudiments*. Hence instruction in the *rudiments* of any art or science, constitutes the beginning of education in that art or science.

2. The original of any thing in its first form. Thus in *botany*, the germen, ovary or seed-bud, is the *rudiment* of the fruit yet in embryo; and the seed is the *rudiment* of a new plant. *Martyn.*

Rudiment, in *natural history*, is also an imperfect organ; one which is never fully

formed. Thus the flowers in the genus *Penstemon*, have four stamens and a rudiment of a fifth, (a simple filament without an anther.)

God beholds the first imperfect rudiments of virtue in the soul. *Spectator.*

RUDIMENT, v. t. To furnish with first principles or rules; to ground; to settle in first principles. *Granger.*

RUDIMENT, n. Initial; pertaining to rudiments, or consisting in first principles; as *rudimental essays.* *Spectator.*

RUE, v. t. ru. [*Sax. rœuan, hroewian; W. rhuae, rhuad; D. rouwen, G. reuen,* to repent; *Dan. Sv. ruelse,* contrition. This is the *L. rudo,* to roar, to bray. *Class Rd.*]

To lament; to regret; to grieve for; as, to rue the commission of a crime; to rue the day.

Thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly rues. *Milton.*

RUE, v. i. To have compassion. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

RUE, n. Sorrow; repentance. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RUE, n. ru. [*Sax. rude; D. ruit; G. raulle; Dan. rude; Gr. pœr; L. It. rula; Sp. ruda; Fr. rue; Arm. ry; Ir. ruit, raith; Corn. ryle. Rue* is a cracked word. Qu. from its bitter taste, *grating, roughness.*]

A plant of the genus *Ruta*, of several species. The common garden rue is medicinal, as a stimulant and detergent.

RUEFUL, a. ru'ful. [*rue and full.*] *Woful; mournful; sorrowful; to be lamented.*

Spr them to rueful work. *Shak.*

2. Expressing sorrow. He sigh'd and cast a rueful eye. *Dryden.*

RUEFULLY, adv. Mournfully; sorrowfully. *More.*

RUEFULNESS, n. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUEING, n. Lamentation. *Smith.*

RUELLE, n. ruel. [*Fr. a narrow street from rue, a street.*]

A circle; a private circle or assembly at a private house. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

RUFESCENT, a. [*L. rufescere,* to grow red.] Reddish; tinged with red. *Ed. Encyc.*

RUFF, n. [*Arm. rouffenn,* a wrinkle; *W. rheu,* to thicken.]

1. A piece of plaited linen worn by females around the neck. *Addison.*

2. Something pucker'd or plaited. *Pope.*

3. A small fish, a species of *Perca.* *Walton.*

4. A bird of the genus *Tringa*, with a tuft of feathers around the neck of the male, whence the name. The female is called *reeve.* *Ed. Encyc.*

5. A state of roughness. [*Sax. hroef.*] *Obs. Chapman.*

6. Pride; elevation; as princes in the ruff of all their glory. *L'Estrange.*

7. A particular species of pigeon.

8. At cards, the act of winning the trick by trumping the cards of another suit. [*D. troef, troeven.*]

RUFF, v. t. To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser.*

2. To trump any other suit of cards at whist. [*D. troeven.*]

RUFFIAN, n. [*If this word signifies primarily a robber, it is from the root of rob, Sw. røfva, Dan. røver.* In Scottish, *ruffie*, is a worthless fellow. In *It. ruffiano* is a pimp, *Sp. rufian, Port. rufiana, D. ruffiaan,* id.]

A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cut-throat; a murderer. *Addison.*

RUFFIAN, a. Brutal; savagely boisterous; as *ruffian rage.* *Pope.*

RUFFIAN, v. i. To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult. *Shak.*

RUFFIAN-LIKE, a. Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent; licentious. *Fulke.*

RUFFLE, v. t. [*Belgic, ruffelen,* to wrinkle. *Chaucer* has *riveling*, wrinkling, and *Spelman* cites *ruffura* or *ruffura* from *Bracton*, as signifying in law a breach or laceration of the skin, made by the stroke of a stick.]

1. Properly, to wrinkle; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits or folds. *Addison.*

2. To disorder by disturbing a smooth surface: to make uneven by agitation; as, to ruffle the sea or a lake. *Dryden.*

She smooth'd the ruff'd seas. *Dryden.*

3. To decompose by disturbing a calm surface; to agitate; to disturb; as, to ruffle the mind; to ruffle the passions or the temper. It expresses less than *ret* and *vez.*

4. To throw into disorder or confusion. *D.*

—Where best
He might the ruff'd foe invest. *Hudibras.*

5. To throw together in a disorderly manner. *Chopman.*

1 ruff'd up fall'n leaves in heap. [*Unusual.*]

6. To furnish with ruffles; as, to ruffle a shirt. *Chopman.*

RUFFLE, v. i. To grow rough or turbulent; as, the winds ruffle. *Shak.*

2. To play loosely; to flutter. On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at speed and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. *Bacon.*

They would ruffle with jurors. *Bacon.*

RUFFLE, n. A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom. That at the bosom is sometimes called by the English, a *frill.*

2. Disturbance; agitation; commotion; as, to put the mind or temper in a ruffle.

RUFFLE, n. A particular beat or roll of drum. [*n.* the drum, used on certain occasions in military affairs, as a mark of respect. Lieutenant Generals have three ruffles, as they pass by the regiment, brigades, &c. Major generals have two, and colonels one, &c. *Encyc.*]

RUFFLE, v. t. To beat the ruff or roll of drum. *Encyc.*

RUFFLED, pp. Disturbed; agitated; furnished with ruffles.

RUFFLER, n. A bully; a swaggerer. [*Not in use.*]

RUFFLING, ppr. Disturbing; agitating; furnishing with ruffles.

RUFFLING, n. Commotion; disturbance; agitation.

RUFFLING, n. Beating a roll of the drum. [*ppr.*]

RUFFLING, n. A particular beat or roll of the drum, used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

RUFIOUS, a. [*L. rufus; Sp. rufo; Port. ruivo;* probably from the root of *L. rubeo.*]

Reddish; of a reddish color, or rather of a yellowish red.

RUFTER-HOOD, n. In *falconry*, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG, n. [*D. ruig, G. rauch,* rough, hairy, shaggy; *Sw. rugg,* entangled hair; *ruggig, rugged, shaggy.* This coincides with *Dan. rug, W. rhyg, rye,* that is, *rough;* *W. rhug,* something abounding with points. In *W. brycan* is a rug, a clog, a brogue for the feet, a covering. This belongs to the great family of *rough, L. ruga, ranca.*]

1. A coarse nappy woolen cloth used for a bed cover, and in modern times particularly, for covering the carpet before a fire-place. This name was formerly given to a coarse kind of frieze used for winter garments, and it may be that the poor in some countries still wear it. But in America, I believe the name is applied only to a bed cover for ordinary beds, and to a covering before a fire-place.

2. A rough, woolly or shaggy dog. *RUGGED, a.* [*from the root of rug, rough,* which see.]

1. Rough; full of asperities on the surface; broken into sharp or irregular points or crags, or otherwise uneven; as a rugged mountain; a rugged road.

2. Uneven; not neat or regular. His well proportion'd beard made rough and rugged. *Shak.*

3. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; crabbed; austere. *South.*

4. Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous; as rugged weather; a rugged season.

5. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating; as a rugged verse in poetry; rugged prose. *Dryden.*

6. Sour; surly; frowning; wrinkled; as rugged looks.

7. Violent; rude; boisterous. *Hudibras.*

8. Rough; shaggy; as a rugged beard. *Fairfax.*

9. In *botany*, scabrous; rough with tubercles or stiff points; as a leaf or stem. *Martyn.*

RUGGEDLY, adv. In a rough or rugged manner.

RUGGEDNESS, n. The quality or state of being rugged; roughness; asperity of surface; as the ruggedness of land or of roads.

2. Roughness of temper; harshness; surliness.

3. Coarseness; rudeness of manners. 4. Storminess; boisterousness; as of a season. *Beaman.*

RUG'GOWNED, a. Wearing a coarse gown or rug.

RUG'IN, n. A nappy cloth. [*Not used.*] *Wizeman.*

RUG'INE, n. [*Fr.*] A surgeon's rasp. *Sharp.*

RUG'OUS, a. [*L. rugosus,* from *rugae,* a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles. *Wizeman.*

2. In *botany*, a rugose leaf is when the veins are more contracted than the disk, so that the latter rises into little inequalities, as in sage, primrose, cowslip, &c.

Martyn. Smith.

RUGOSITY, *n.* A state of being wrinkled. [*Little used.*]

RUIN, *n.* [*Fr. ruine*, from *L. Sp. ruinae*; *Fr. ruina* and *ruina*; from *L. ruo*, to fall, to rush down; *W. rheina*, a sudden glide, slip or fall, ruin; *rheo*, something slippery or smooth, ice, frost; *rheu*, to move or be active; *rheb*, a running off; *rhebyg*, a destroyer. Perhaps the latter words are of another family.]

1. Destruction; fall; overthrow; defeat; that change of any thing which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; as the *ruin* of a house; the *ruin* of a ship or an army; the *ruin* of a constitution of government; the *ruin* of health; the *ruin* of commerce; the *ruin* of public or private happiness; the *ruin* of a project.

2. Mischiefs; bane; that which destroys. The errors of young men are the *ruins* of business.

3. *Ruin*, more generally *ruins*, the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or any work of art or other thing; as the *ruins* of Balbec, Palmyra or Persepolis; the *ruins* of a wall; a castle in *ruins*.

The labor of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the *ruins* of an old and vicious character.

4. The decayed or enfeebled remains of a natural object; as, the venerable old man presents a great mind in *ruins*.

5. The cause of destruction. They were the *ruins* of him and of all Israel. 2 Chron. xxviii.

RUIN, *v. t.* [*Fr. ruinaer*]. To demolish; to pull down, burn, or otherwise destroy; as, to *ruin* a city or an edifice.

2. To subvert; to destroy; as, to *ruin* a state or government.

3. To destroy; to bring to an end; as, to *ruin* commerce or manufactures.

4. To destroy in any manner; as, to *ruin* health or happiness; to *ruin* reputation.

5. To contract; to defeat; as, to *ruin* a plan or project.

6. To deprive of felicity or fortune. By their rais'd *ruin* all my fates. *Milton.* Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*

7. To impoverish; as, to be *ruined* by speculation.

The eyes of other people are the eyes that *ruin* us. *Franklin.*

8. To bring to everlasting misery; as, to *ruin* the soul.

RUIN, *v. i.* To fall into ruins. *Milton.* To run to ruin; to fall into decay or be dilapidated.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build, Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell.

3. To be reduced; to be brought to poverty or misery.

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious to their business, we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke.*

[*Note.* This intransitive use of the verb is now unusual.]

RUINATE, *v. t.* To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty. [*This word is ill formed and happily is become obsolete.*]

RUINATION, *n.* Subversion; overthrow; demolition. [*Inelegant and obsolete.*]

RUINED, *pp.* Demolished; destroyed; reduced to poverty; undone.

RUINER, *n.* One that ruins or destroys. *Chapman.*

RUINIFORM, *a.* [*L. ruina* and *form*]. Having the appearance of ruins, or the ruins of houses. Certain minerals are said to be *ruiniform*.

RUINING, *pp.* Demolishing; sulverting; destroying; reducing to poverty; bringing to endless misery.

RUINOUS, *a.* [*L. ruinosus*; *Fr. ruineux*]. 1. Fallen to ruin; entirely decayed; demolished; dilapidated; as an edifice, bridge or wall in a *ruinous* state.

2. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring certain ruin. Who can describe the *ruinous* practice of intemperance?

3. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins; as a *ruinous* heap. *Is. xvii.*

RUINOUSLY, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

RUINOUSNESS, *n.* A ruinous state or quality.

RULE, *n.* [*W. rheol*; *Arm. reol*; *Sax. regol*, *regod*; *Sw. Dan. G. D. regel*; *Fr. regle*; *Sp. regla*; *Port. regoa*, *regra*; *It. regola*; *L. regula*, from *rego*, to govern, that is, to stretch, strain or make straight. I suppose the Welsh *rheol* to be a contracted word.]

1. Government; sway; empire; control; supreme command or authority.

A wise servant shall have *rule* over a son that canst shame. *Prov. xvii.* And his stern *rule* the groaning land obey'd.

2. That which is established as a principle, standard or directory; that by which any thing is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed: that which is settled by authority or custom for guidance and direction. Thus a statute or law is a *rule* of civil conduct; a canon is a *rule* of ecclesiastical government; the precept or command of a father is a *rule* of action or obedience to children; precedents in law are *rules* of decision to judges; maxims and customs furnish rules for regulating our social opinions and manners. The laws of God are *rules* for directing us in life, paramount to all others.

A *rule* which you do not apply, is no *rule* at all. *J. M. Mason.*

3. An instrument by which lines are drawn. A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his *rule*. *South.*

4. Established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life. Every man should have some fixed *rules* for managing his own affairs.

5. In literature, a maxim, canon or precept to be observed in any art or science.

6. In monasteries, corporations or societies, a law or regulation to be observed by the society and its particular members.

7. In courts, rules are the determinations

and orders of court, to be observed by its officers in conducting the business of the court.

8. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result.

9. In *grammar*, an established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words: Thus it is a *rule* in English, that a or *es*, added to a noun in the singular number, forms the plural of that noun; but *man* forms its plural *men*, and is an exception to the *rule*.

Rule of three, is that rule of arithmetic which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth, which shall have the same ratio to the third term, as the second has to the first.

RULE, *v. t.* To govern; to control the will and actions of others, either by arbitrary power and authority, or by established laws. The emperors of the east rule their subjects without the restraints of a constitution. In limited governments, men are *ruled* by known laws.

If a man know not how to *rule* his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God? 1 Tim. iii.

2. To govern the movements of things; to conduct; to manage; to control. That God *rules* the world he has created, is a fundamental article of belief.

3. To manage; to conduct, in almost any manner.

4. To settle as by a rule.

That's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen.

5. To mark with lines by a ruler; as, to *rule* a blank book.

6. To establish by decree or decision; to determine; as a court.

RULE, *v. i.* To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority.

By me princes *rule*. *Prov. viii.* It is often followed by *over*.

They shall *rule over* their oppressors. *Is. xiv.*

We subdue and *rule over* all other creatures.

Ray. RULED, *pp.* Governed; controlled; conducted; managed; established by decision.

RULER, *n.* One that governs, whether emperor, king, pope or governor; any one that exercises supreme power over others.

2. One that makes or executes laws in a limited or free government. Thus legislators and magistrates are called *rulers*.

3. A rule; an instrument of wood or metal with straight edges or sides, by which lines are drawn on paper, parchment or other substance. When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, &c. it is called a *plane scale*. *Encyc.*

RULING, *pp.* Governing; controlling the will and actions of intelligent beings, or the movements of other physical bodies.

2. Marking by a ruler.

3. Deciding; determining.

4. *a.* Predominant; chief; controlling; as a

ruling passion.

RULY, *a.* [*from rule*]. Orderly; easily restrained. [*Not in use.*] [See *Unruly*.]

RUM, *n.* Spirit distilled from cane juice, or the summings of the juice from the boil-

19. To pass, as time.

As fast as our time *runs*, we should be glad in most part of our lives that it *run* much faster.

Addison.

20. To have a legal course; to be attached to; to have legal effect.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid.

Childs.

21. To have a course or direction.

Where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it.

Locke.

Little is the wisdom, where the flight *runs* against all reason.

Shak.

22. To pass in thought, speech or practice; as, to *run* through a series of arguments; to *run* from one topic to another.

Virgil, in his first Georgic, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject.

Addison.

23. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words.

The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account.

Arbutnot.

24. To have a continued tenor or course.

The conversation *ran* on the affairs of the Greeks.

The king's ordinary style *runneth*, "our sovereign lord the king."

Saunders.

25. To be in motion; to speak incessantly. Her tongue *runs* continually.

26. To be busied; to dwell.

When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones.

Swift.

27. To be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome.

Temple.

28. To be received; to have reception, success or continuance. The pamphlet *runs* well among a certain class of people.

29. To proceed in succession.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each side impress'd and glaring in his son.

Pope.

30. To pass from one state or condition to another; as, to *run* into confusion or error; to *run* distracted.

Addison.

31. To proceed in a train of conduct.

You should *run* a certain course.

Shak.

32. To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth* against him.

Bacon.

33. To be generally received.

He was not ignorant what report *run* of himself.

Knolles.

34. To be carried; to extend; to rise; as, debates *run* high.

In popish countries, the power of the clergy *runs* higher.

Ayliffe.

35. To have a track or course.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinns *run* up above the orifice.

Wisceman.

36. To extend; to lie in continued length.

Veins of silver *run* in different directions.

37. To have a certain direction. The line *runs* east and west.

38. To pass in an orbit of any figure. The planets *run* their periodical courses. The comets do not *run* lawless through the regions of space.

39. To tend in growth or progress. Pride is apt to *run* into a contempt of others.

40. To grow exuberantly. Young persons of 10 or 12 years old, soon *run* up to men and women.

If the richness of the ground cause turneps to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting.

Mortimer.

41. To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer *runs*.

42. To reach; to extend to the remembrance of; as, time out of mind, the memory of which *runneth* not to the contrary.

43. To continue in time, before it becomes due and payable; as, a note *runs* thirty days; a note of six months *runs* thirty days to *run*.

44. To continue in effect, force or operation.

The statute may be prevented from *running* — by the act of the creditor.

Hopkinson. Wheaton's Rep.

45. To press with numerous demands of payment; as, to *run* upon a bank.

46. To pass or fall into fault, vice or misfortune; as, to *run* into vice; to *run* into evil practices; to *run* into debt; to *run* into mistakes.

47. To fall or pass by gradual changes; to make a transition; as, colors *run* one into another.

48. To have a general tendency.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments.

Swift.

49. To proceed as on a ground or principle.

Obs.

50. To pass or proceed in conduct or management.

Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign was expelled.

Swift.

51. To creep; to move by creeping or crawling; as, serpents *run* on the ground.

52. To slide; as, a sled or sleigh *runs* on the snow.

53. To dart; to shoot; as a meteor in the sky.

54. To fly; to move in the air; as, the clouds *run* from N. E. to S. W.

55. In *Scripture*, to pursue or practice the duties of religion.

Ye did *run* well; who did hinder you? Gal. v.

56. In *elections*, to have interest or favor; to be supported by votes. The candidate will not *run*, or he will *run* well.

To *run after*, to pursue or follow.

2. To search for; to endeavor to find or obtain; as, to *run after* similes.

Locke.

To *run at*, to attack with the horns, as a bull.

To *run away*, to flee; to escape.

To *run away with*, to hurry without deliberation.

Locke.

2. To convey away; or to assist in escape or elopement.

To *run in*, to enter; to step in.

To *run into*, to enter; as, to *run into* danger.

To *run in trust*, to run in debt; to get credit. [Not in use.]

To *run in with*, to close; to comply; to agree with. [Unusual.]

Baker.

2. To make towards; to near; to sail close to; as, to *run in with* the land; a seaman's phrase.

To *run down a coast*, to sail along it.

To *run on*, to be continued. Their accounts *run on* for a year or two without a settlement.

2. To talk incessantly.

Drayton.

3. To continue a course.

1. To press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on.

To *run over*, to overflow; as, a cup *runs over*; or the liquor *runs over*.

To *run out*, to come to an end; to expire; as, a lease *runs out* at Michaelmas.

2. To spread exuberantly; as, insective animals *run out* into legs.

Hannond.

3. To expatiate; as, to *run out* into beautiful digressions. He *runs out* in praise of Milton.

Addison.

4. To be wasted or exhausted; as, an estate managed without economy, will soon *run out*.

5. To become poor by extravagance.

She had her stock been less, no doubt she must have long ago *run out*.

Dryden.

To *run up*, to rise; to swell; to amount. Accounts of goods credited *run up* very fast.

RUN, v. t. To drive or push; in a general sense. Hence to *run* a sword through the body, is to stab or pierce it.

2. To drive; to force.

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences, by blabbing out his own or others' secrets.

Ray.

Others accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions.

Locke.

3. To cause to be driven.

They *run* the ship aground. Acts xviii.

4. To melt; to fuse.

The purest gold must be *run* and washed.

Felton.

5. To incur; to encounter; to run the risk or hazard of losing one's property. To *run* the danger, is a phrase not now in use.

6. To venture; to hazard.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them.

Clarendon.

7. To smuggle; to import or export without paying the duties required by law; as, to *run* goods.

8. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation; as, to *run* the world back to its first original.

South.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its *punctum saliens*.

Cotlier.

9. To push; to thrust; as, to *run* the hand into the pocket or the bosom; to *run* a nail into the foot.

10. To ascertain and mark by metes and bounds; as, to *run* a line between towns or states.

11. To cause to ply; to maintain in running or passing; as, to *run* a stage coach from London to Bristol; to *run* a line of packets from New Haven to New York.

12. To cause to pass; as, to *run* a rope through a block.

13. To found; to shape, form or make in a mold; to cast; as, to *run* buttons or balls.

To *run down*, in hunting, to chase to weariness; as, to *run down* a stag.

2. In navigation, to *run down* a vessel, is to run against her, end on, and sink her.

Mar. Dict.

3. To crush; to overthrow; to overbear.

Berkley.

To *run hard*, to press with jokes, sarcasm or ridicule.

2. To urge or press importunately.

To run over, to recount in a cursory manner; to narrate hastily; as, to run over the particulars of a story.

2. To consider cursorily.

3. To pass the eye over hastily.

To run out, to thrust or push out; to extend.

2. To waste; to exhaust; as, to run out an estate.

To run through, to expend; to waste; as, to run through an estate.

To run up, to increase; to enlarge by additions. A man who takes goods on credit, is apt to run up his account to a large sum before he is aware of it.

2. To thrust up, as any thing long and slender.

RUN, *n.* The act of running.

2. Course; motion; as the run of humor. *Bacon.*

3. Flow; as a run of verses to please the ear. *Broomer.*

4. Course; process; continued series; as the run of events.

5. Way; will; uncontrolled course. Our family must have their run. *Arbuthnot.*

6. General reception; continued success. It is impossible for detached papers to have a general run or long continuance, if not diversified with humor. *Addison.*

7. Modish or popular clamor; as a violent run against university education. *Swift.*

8. A general or uncommon pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes.

9. The utmost part of a ship's bottom. *Mar. Dict.*

10. The distance sailed by a ship; as, we had a good run.

11. A voyage; also, an agreement among sailors to work a passage from one place to another. *Mar. Dict.*

12. A pair of mill-stones. A mill has two, four or six runs of stones.

13. Prevalence; as, a disease, opinion or fashion has its run.

14. In the middle and southern states of America, a small stream; a brook.

In the long run, [at the long run, not so generally used] signifies the whole process or course of things taken together; in the final result; in the conclusion or end.

The run of mankind, the generality of people.

RUNAGATE, *n.* [Fr. *runagat*.] A fugitive; an apostate; a rebel; a vagabond. *Sidney. Shak.*

RUNAWAY, *n.* [run and away.] One that flies from danger or restraint; one that deserts lawful service; a fugitive. *Shak.*

RUNCATION, *n.* [L. *runcatio*.] A weeding. [Not in use.] *Evelyn.*

RUNCINATE, *a.* [L. *runcinatus*, a saw.] In botany, a runcinate leaf is a sort of pinnatifid leaf, with the lobes convex before and straight behind, like the teeth of a double saw, as in the dandelion. *Martyn.*

Lion toothed; cut into several transverse acute segments, pointing backwards. *Smith.*

RUNDLE, *n.* [from round, G. *rund*.] A round; a step of a ladder. *Duppa.*

2. Something put round an axis; a petriochium; as a cylinder with a rundle about it. *Wilkins.*

RUNDLET, *n.* [from round.] A small RUNLET, ζ *n.* barrel of no certain di-

mensions. It may contain from 3 to 20 gallons. *Encyc.*

RUNE, *n.* [See *Runic*.] The runic letter or character. *Temple.*

RUNER, *n.* A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths. [See *Runic*.] *Temple.*

RUNES, *n. plu.* Gothic poetry or rhymes. *Temple.*

RUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of ring.

RUN, *n.* A floor timber in a ship, whence the end is called a *run-head*; more properly a *floor-head*. *Mar. Dict.*

RUNIC, *n.* [W. *rain*, Ir. *run*, Goth. *runo*, Sax. *run*, a secret or mystery, a letter.] An epithet applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths. [In Russ. *chronogy* is to conceal.]

RUNNEL, *n.* [from run.] A rivulet or small brook. [Not in use.] *Faigfax.*

RUNNER, *n.* [from run.] One that runs; that which runs.

2. A racer. *Dryden.*

3. A messenger. *Swift.*

4. A shooting sprig. In every root there will be one runner, with little buds on it. *Mortimer.*

5. One of the stones of a mill. *Bo.*

6. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

7. A thick rope used to increase the mechanical power of a tackle. *Mar. Dict.*

RUNNET, *n.* [D. *runzel*, from *runnen*, *runnen*, to curdle; G. *runnen*, to curdle, and to run or flow; Sax. *gerunnen*, coagulated. It is sometimes written *runnet*.] The concreted milk found in the stomachs of calves or other sucking quadrupeds. The same name is given to a liquor prepared by steeping the inner membrane of a calf's stomach in water, and to the membrane itself. This is used for coagulating milk, or converting it into curd in the making of cheese. *Encyc.*

RUNNING, *ppr.* Moving or going with rapidity; flowing.

2. *a.* Kept for the race; as a running horse. *Law.*

3. In succession; without any intervening day, year, &c.; as, to visit two days running; to sow land two years running.

4. Discharging pus or other matter; as a running sore.

RUNNING, *n.* The act of running, or passing with speed.

2. That which runs or flows; as the first running of a still or of cider at the mill.

3. The discharge of an ulcer or other sore.

RUNNING-FIGHT, *n.* A battle in which one party flees and the other pursues, but the party fleeing keeps up the contest.

RUNNING-RIGGING, *n.* That part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, &c.; in distinction from standing-rigging.

RUNNING-TITLE, *n.* In printing, the title of a book that is continued from page to page on the upper margin.

RUNNION, *n.* [Fr. *rogner*, to cut, pare or shred.] A paltry scurvy wretch. *Shak.*

RUNT, *n.* [In D. *ruud* is a bull or cow; in Scot. *ruud* is the trunk of a tree, a hardened stem or stalk of a plant, an old withered woman. It may be from D. *ruunen*, to contract. See *Runned*.]

Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species.

Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers and ruts. *Watson.*

RUPPEE, *n.* [Pers. *روپه* *ropah*, silver, and *ropiah* is a thick round piece of money in the Mogul's dominions, value 24 stivers. *Castle*.] A silver coin of the East Indies, of the value of 2s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. sterling; about 52 or 56 cents.

RUPTION, *n.* [L. *ruptio*, *rumpo*, to break.] Breach; a break or bursting open. *Wiseman.*

RUPTURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ruptus*, *rumpo*, to break.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted; as the rupture of the skin; the rupture of a vessel or fiber. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Hernia; a preternatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen.

3. Breach of peace or concord, either between individuals or nations; between nations, open hostility or war. We say, the parties or nations have come to an open rupture.

He knew that policy would disincite Napoleon from a rupture with his family. *E. Everett.*

RUPTURE, *n. t.* To break; to burst; to part by violence; as, to rupture a blood vessel.

RUPTURE, *n. v. i.* To suffer a breach or disruption.

RUPTURED, *pp.* Broken; burst.

RUPTURE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Herniaria*, and another of the genus *Linum*. *Fam. of Plants.*

RUPURING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting.

RURAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *ruralis*, from *rus*, the country.] Pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; suiting the country, or resembling it; as *rural* scenes; a *rural* prospect; a *rural* situation; *rural* music. *Sidney. Thomson.*

RURALIST, *n.* One that leads a rural life. *Craven.*

RURALLY, *adv.* As in the country. *Wakefield.*

RURALNESS, *n.* The quality of being rural. *Dict.*

RURICOLIST, *n.* [L. *ruricola*; *rus*, the country, and *colo*, to inhabit.] An inhabitant of the country. [Not in use.] *Dict.*

RURICENOUS, *a.* [L. *rus*, the country, and *genivus*, to be born.] Born in the country. [Not in use.] *Dict.*

RUSE, *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit. [Not English.] *Ray.*

RUSH, *n.* [Sax. *ries* or *ris*; probably L. *ruscus*. The Swedish corresponding word is *såf*, the Hebrew רֶשֶׁת , usually rendered sea-weed, and applied to the Arabic gulf, Deut. i. l. Numb. xxi. 14. This correspondence deserves notice, as illustrating certain passages in the Scriptures.]

1. A plant of the genus *Juncus*, of many species. The pith of the rush is used in some places for wicks to lamps and rush lights. *Encyc.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthless or of trivial value.

John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*.
Arbutnot.

RUSH, v. i. [*Sax. reosan, hroosan or resan; Sw. rusa; G. rauschen; D. ruischen; Gr. ροῦς.*] The G. has also *brausen*, the Dutch *bruischen*, to rush or roar; *Dan. brusen*, to rush. The Welsh has *brysiaw* and *crystaw*, to rush, to hurry, to hasten; both from *rhy, iaw*, to hurry, to hasten; to rush. We have a rushing; *rhyssiaw*; to rush. We have *ruffle* and *bristle* probably from the same source. The Welsh *brysiaw* seems to be the English *pruss*. See Class *Red*. No. 5. 9. &c.]

1. To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence and tumultuous rapidity; as, armies *rush* to battle; waters *rush* down a precipice; winds *rush* through the forest. We ought never to *rush* into company, much less into a religious assembly.

2. To enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation; as, to *rush* into business or speculation; to *rush* into the ministry. *Sprat.*

RUSH, v. t. To push forward with violence. [*Not used.*]

RUSH, n. A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course; as a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds.

RUSH-CANDLE, n. A small blinking taper made by stripping a rush, except one small strip of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow. *Johnson. Milton.*

RUSHED, a. Abounding with rushes. *Harton.*

RUSHER, n. One who rushes forward. *Whitlock.*

2. One who formerly strewed rushes on the floor at dances. *B. Jonson.*

RUSHINESS, n. [from *rushy*.] The state of abounding with rushes. *Scott.*

RUSHING, *ppr.* Moving forward with impetuosity.

RUSHING, n. A violent driving of any thing; rapid or tumultuous course. Is xviii.

RUSH-LIGHT, n. The light of a rush-candle; a small feeble light.

2. A rush-candle. *Encyc.*

RUSH-LIKE, a. Resembling a rush; weak.

RUSHY, a. Abounding with rushes. *Mortimer.*

2. Made of rushes. *Tickell.*
My rusty couch and fugal fare.

RUSK, n. A kind of light cake. *Goldsmith.*

2. Hard bread for stores. *Raleigh.*

RUSMA, n. A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make their psilthron to take off their hair. *Green.*

RUSS, *n. roos.* [*Sw. ryssa.*] Pertaining to the Russ or Russians. [The native word is *Russ*. We have *Russia* from the south of Europe.]

RUSS, *n. roos.* The language of the Russ or Russians.

RUSSET, a. [*Fr. roux, rousse, red; It. rosso; Sp. rosso, rojo; L. russus.* See *Red* and *Ruddy*.]

1. Of a reddish brown color; as a *russset* mantle.

Our summer such a *russset* livery wears.

2. Coarse; homespun; rustic. *Dryden.*

RUSSET, n. A country dress. *Shak. Dryden.*

RUSSETING, { n. A kind of apple of a russet color and rough skin. [I have never known a pear so called in America, though it seems that in England pears have this name.]

RUSSIAN, *a. roo'shan.* Pertaining to Russia.

RUST, *n. roo'shan.* A native of Russia.

RUSTY, *n.* [*Sax. rust; D. roest; G. Sw. rost; Dan. rust; W. rhed; Gr. ῥωστός;* probably from its color, and allied to *ruddy, red*, as the *L. rubigo* is from *rubeco*. See *Ruddy*.]

1. The oxyd of a metal; a substance composed of oxygen combined with a metal, and forming a rough coat on its surface. All metals except gold are liable to *rust*.
2. Loss of power by inactivity, as metals lose their brightness and smoothness when not used.

3. Any foul matter contracted; as *rust* on corn or salted meat.

4. Foul extraneous matter; as sacred truths cleared from the *rust* of human mixtures.

5. A disease in grain, a kind of dust which gatiers on the stalks and leaves. *Ed. Encyc.*

RUST, v. i. [*Sax. rustian; W. rhydu.*] To contract rust; to be oxydized and contract a roughness on the surface.

Our amors now may *rust*. *Dryden.*

2. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull by inaction. *Dryden.*

3. To gather dust or extraneous matter.

RUST, v. t. To cause to contract rust. *Shak.*

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them.

2. To impair by time and inactivity.

RUSTED, *pp.* Affected with rust.

RUSTIC, { a. [*L. rusticus, from rus, the rusticus, v. i.*]

1. Pertaining to the country; rural; as the *rustic* gods of antiquity. *Encyc.*

2. Rude; unpolished; rough; awkward; as *rustic* manners or behavior.

3. Coarse; plain; simple; as *rustic* entertainment; *rustic* dress.

4. Simple; artless; unadorned. *Pope.*

Rustic work, in a building, is when the stones, &c. in the face of it, are hacked or pecked so as to be rough. *Encyc.*

RUSTIC, n. An inhabitant of the country; a clown.

RUSTICALLY, *adv.* Rudely; coarsely; without refinement or elegance. *Dryden.*

RUSTICALNESS, n. The quality of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement.

RUSTICATE, v. i. [*L. rusticor, from rus.*] To dwell or reside in the country. *Pope.*

RUSTICATE, v. t. To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time. *Spectator.*

RUSTICATED, *pp.* Compelled to reside in the country.

RUSTICATING, *ppr.* Compelling to reside in the country.

RUSTICATION, n. Residence in the country.

2. In universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for some offense, by

compelling him to leave the institution and reside for a time in the country.

RUSTICITY, n. [*L. rusticitas; Fr. rusticite.*]

The qualities of a countryman; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness. *Addison. Woodward.*

RUSTILY, *adv.* In a rusty state. *Sidney.*

RUSTINESS, n. [from *rusty*.] The state of being rusty.

RUSTING, *ppr.* Contracting rust; causing to rust.

RUSTLE, v. i. [*rus'l.* *Sax. hristlan; G. raselsh; Sw. roslla, to rattle.*]

To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves; as a *rustling* silk; *rustling* leaves or trees; *rustling* wings. *Milton.*

He is coming; I hear the straw *rustle*.

RUSTLING, *ppr.* Making the sound of silk cloth when rubbed. *Shak.*

RUSTLING, n. A quick succession of small sounds, as a brushing among dry leaves or straw.

RUSTY, a. Covered or affected with rust; as a *rusty* knife or sword.

2. Dull; impaired by inaction or neglect of use. *Shak.*

3. Surly; morose. *Guardian.*

4. Covered with foul or extraneous matter.

RUT, n. [*Fr. rut; Arn. rut, the verb, ruda, ruten; probably allied to G. retzen, to excite, or Sw. ryta, to bellow.*] The copulation of deer.

RUT, v. i. To rut, as deer.

RUT, n. [*It. rotaia, from L. rota, a wheel.*] The track of a wheel.

RUTA BAG, n. The Swedish turnep.

RUTH, n. [from *rue*.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. *Obs. Fairfax.*

2. Misery; sorrow. *Obs. Spenser.*

RUTHENUS, n. A fish of the genus Accipenser. *Encyc.*

RUTHFUL, a. Rueful; woful; sorrowful. *Obs. Carew.*

2. Merciful. *Obs.*

RUTHFULLY, *adv.* Wofully; sadly. *Obs. Knolles.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Obs. Spenser.*

RUTHLESS, a. Cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others.

Their rage the hostile bands restrain,
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main.

Pope.

RUTHLESSLY, *adv.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

RUTHLESSNESS, n. Want of compassion; insensibility to the distresses of others.

RUTILE, { n. Spheue, an oxyd of titanium, of a dark red color, or of a light or brownish red. It occurs massive, disseminated, membranous, and in crystals. *Cyc.*

RUTILANT, a. [*L. rutilans, rutilo, to shine; perhaps from the root of red, ruddy.*]

Shining. *Dryden.*

RUTILATE, v. i. [*L. rutilo.*] To shine; to emit rays of light. [*Not used.*] *Ure.*

RUTTER, n. [*G. reiter, D. rutter, a rider.* See *Ride*.]

a horseman or trooper. [*Not in use.*]
RUTTERKIN, *n.* A word of contempt; an old crafty fox or beguiler. [*Not in use.*]
RUTHER, *n.* [*Fr. routier*, from *route*]. Direction of the road or course at sea; an old traveler acquainted with roads; an old soldier. [*Not in use.*] *Coltrane.*
RUTTISH, *a.* [from *rut*]. Lustful; blinding. *Shak.*

RUTTLE, for *rattle*, not much used. *Burnet.*
RYAL, *n.* A coin. [See *Rial*.]
RYDER, *n.* A clause added to a bill in parliament. [See *Rider* and *Ride*.]
RYE, *n.* [*Sax. ryge*; *D. rogge*; *G. rocken*; *Dan. rog* or *rug*; *Sw. råg* or *rog*; *W. rygg*]. This word is the English *rough*.
R. An esculent grain of the genus *Secale*, of

a quality inferior to wheat, but a species of grain easily cultivated, and constituting a large portion of bread stuff.
 2. A disease in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*
RYE-GRASS, *n.* A species of strong grass, of the genus *Hordeum*. *Encyc.*
RYOT, *n.* In Hindoostan, a renter of land by a lease which is considered as perpetual, and at a rate fixed by ancient surveys and valuations. *Asiat. Res. Encyc.*

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English Alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and numbered among the semi-vowels. It represents the hissing made by driving the breath between the end of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, just above the upper teeth. It has two uses; one to express a more hissing, as in *sabbath*, *sack*, *sin*, *this*, *thus*; the other a vocal hissing, precisely like that of *s*, as in *music*, *wise*, pronounced *muzic*, *wizic*. It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words, its sound is to be known only by usage. In a few words it is silent, as in *isle* and *viscount*.

In abbreviations, S. stands for *societas*, society, or *socius*, fellow; as F. R. S. fellow of the Royal Society. In medical prescriptions, S. A. signifies *secundum artem*, according to the rules of art.

In the notes of the ancients, S. stands for *Scelus*; SP. for *Spurius*; S. C. for *senatus consultum*; S. P. Q. R. for *senatus populusque Romanus*; S. S. S. for *stratum super stratum*, one layer above another alternately; S. V. B. E. Q. V. for *si vales, bene est, ego quoque vales*.

As a numeral, S. denoted seven. In the Italian music, S. signifies *solo*. In books of navigation and in common usage, S. stands for south; S. E. for south-east; S. W. for south-west; S. S. E. for south-south-east; S. S. W. for south-south-west, &c.

SABAOTH, *n.* [Heb. *שבתות* armies, from *שב* to assemble, to fight. The primary sense is to drive, to urge or crowd.]. Armies; a word used. *Rom. ix. 29.*, James v. 4, "the Lord of Sabaoth."

SABBATA RIAN, *n.* [from *sabbath*]. One who observes the seventh day of the week as the sabbath, instead of the first. A sect of baptists are called *sabbatarians*. They maintain that the Jewish sabbath has not been abrogated. *Encyc.*

SABBATARIAN, *a.* Pertaining to those who keep Saturday, or the seventh day of the week, as the sabbath. *Mountagu.*

SABBATARIANISM, *n.* The tenets of sabbatarians. *Bp. Ward.*

SABBATHI, *n.* [Heb. *שבת* to cease, to rest, as a noun, cessation, rest, L. *sabbatum*];

Ar. *سبوت*]

1. The day which God appointed to be ob-

served by the Jews as a day of rest from all secular labor or employments, and to be kept holy and consecrated to his service and worship. This was originally the seventh day of the week, the day on which God rested from the work of creation; and this day is still observed by the Jews and some christians, as the sabbath. But the christian church very early begun and still continue to observe the first day of the week, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day, by which the work of redemption was completed. Hence it is often called the *Lord's day*. The heathen nations in the north of Europe dedicated this day to the sun, and hence their christian descendants continue to call the day *Sunday*. But in the United States, christians have to a great extent discarded the heathen name, and adopted the Jewish name *sabbath*.

2. Intermision of pain or sorrow; time of rest.
 Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb. *Pope.*

3. The sabbatical year among the Israelites. *Lev. xxv.*

SABBATH-BREAKER, *n.* [*sabbath* and *break*].

One who profanes the sabbath by violating the laws of God or man which enjoin the religious observance of that day.

SABBATH-BREAKING, *n.* A profanation of the sabbath by violating the injunction of the fourth commandment, or the municipal laws of a state which require the observance of that day as holy time. All dancing, sports, amusements and the like are considered as *sabbath-breaking*.

SABBATHLESS, *a.* Without intermission of labor. *Bacon.*

SABBATIC, } *a.* [*Fr. sabbatique*; L. *sabbaticus*]. Pertaining to the sabbath.

2. Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor. *Gregory.*

Sabbatical year, in the Jewish economy, was every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest, or lie without tillage, and the year next following every seventh sabbatical year in succession, that is, every fiftieth year, was the jubilee, which was also a year of rest to the lands, and a year of redemption or release. *Lev. xxv.*

SABBATISM, *n.* Rest; intermission of labor.

SABEAN. [See *Sabian*].

SABEISM, *n.* The same as *Sabianism*.

SABELLIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Sabellius.

SABELLIAN, *n.* A follower of Sabellius, a philosopher of Egypt in the third century, who openly taught that there is one person only in the Godhead, and that the Word and Holy Spirit are only virtues, emanations or functions of the Deity. *Encyc.*

SABELLIANISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of Sabellius. *Horvæ.*

SABER, } *n.* *Sabra*; Arm. *sabrenn*, sci-

SABRE, } *n.* *abla*; Sp. *sable*; D. *sabel*; G.

sabel. Qu. Ar. *سبب* *sabba*, to cut.]

A sword or cimbar with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the hilt, and a little fal-cated or hooked at the point; a faul-hien. *Encyc.*

SABER, *v. t.* To strike, cut or kill with a saber. A small party was surprised at night and almost every man *sabered*.

SABIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Saba, in Ara-

SABEAN, } *a.* *bia*, celebrated for producing aromatic plants.

SABIAN, *a.* [Heb. *שבא* an army or host.] The Sabian worship or religion consisted in the worship of the sun and other heavenly bodies. *Encyc.*

SABIAN, *n.* A worshiper of the sun.

SABIANISM, *n.* That species of idolatry which consisted in worshipping the sun, moon and stars. This idolatry existed in Chaldea or Persia at an early period of the world, and was propagated by the inhabitants who migrated westward into Europe, and continued among our ancestors till they embraced the christian religion.

SABINE, *n.* A plant; usually written *savin*, which see.

SABLE, *n.* [Russ. *sobol*; G. *zobel*; Sw. *Dan. D. sable*; Fr. *zibeline*; It. *zibellino*; Sp. *cebellina*; L. *zoboa* or *zobola*, an ermine. This word and the animal were probably not known to the Greeks and Romans till a late period. Jornandes mentions the sending to Rome, in the 6th century, *saphirinas pelles*, sable skins; and Marco Polo calls them *zibelines* and *zombolines*. Pennant, 1. 93.]

1. A small animal of the weasel kind, the *Mustela zibellina*, found in the northern latitudes of America and Asia. It resembles the martin, but has a longer head and ears. Its hair is cinereous, but black at the tips. This animal burrows in the earth or under trees; in winter and summer subsisting on small animals, and in autumn on berries. The fur is very valuable. *Encyc.*

2. The fur of the sable.

SABLE, *a.* [Fr. Qu. Gr. ζῆλος, darkness. See the Noun.]

Black; dark; used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry; as night with her sable mantle; the sable throne of night.

SABLERE, *n.* [Fr. from *sablé*, sand, *L. sabulum*.]

1. A sand pit. [Not much used.] *Bailey*.

2. In carpentry, a piece of timber as long, but not so thick as a beam. *Bailey*.

SABOT, *n.* [Fr. *sabat*; Sp. *zapato*.] A wooden shoe. [Not English.] *Branhall*.

SABULOSITY, *n.* [from *sabulosus*.] Sandiness; grittiness.

SABULOUS, *a.* [*L. sabulosus*, from *sabulum*, sand.] Sandily; gritty.

SAC, *n.* [Sax. *sac*, *saca*, *sace* or *sacti*, contention. This is the English *sake*, which see.]

L. English law, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes and imposing fines. *Covell*.

SACCADE, *n.* [Fr. *a jerk*.] A sudden violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull; a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. It should be used discretely. *Encyc.*

SACCHARIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. saccharum*, sugar, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing sugar; as *sacchariferous canes*. The maple is a *sacchariferous tree*.

SACCHARINE, *a.* [from Ar. Pers. *sakar*, *L. saccharum*, sugar.]

Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; as a *saccharine taste*; the *saccharine matter of the cane juice*.

SACCHAROLACTIC, *a.* [*L. saccharum*, sugar, and *lac*, milk.]

A term in the new chemistry, denoting an acid obtained from the sugar of milk; now called *muic acid*. *Fourcroy*.

SACCHOLATE, *n.* In chemistry, a salt formed by the union of the saccharolactic acid with a base. *Fourcroy*.

SACERDOTAL, *a.* [*L. sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest. See *Sacerd.*] *Addison*.

Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly; as *sacerdotal dignity*; *sacerdotal functions* or garments; *sacerdotal character*. *Stillingfleet*.

SACHEL, *n.* [*L. sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*; *W. saccell*; *Fr. sachet*.]

A small sack or bag; a bag in which lawyers and children carry papers and books.

SACHEM, *n.* In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes. [See *Siganore*.]

SACK, *n.* [Sax. *sac*, *sac*; *D. zak*, *sek*; *G. sack*; *Dan. sack*; *Sw. säck*; *W. sac*; *Ir. sac*; *Arm. zak*; *Arm. zak*; *Fr. sac*; *It. sacco*; *Sp. saco*, *saca*; *Port. sacco*; *L. sacculus*; *G. saccos*; *Hungarian, sák*; *Slav. shakel*; *Heb. páz*. See the verb *sack*.]

1. A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding and conveying corn, small wares, wool, cotton, hops, and the like. *Gen. xli. Sack of wool*, in England, is 22 stone or 14lb. each, or 306 pounds. In Scotland, it is 24 stone or 16 pounds each, or 384 pounds.

A sack of cotton, contains usually about 360lb. but it may be from 150 to 400 pounds.

Sack of earth, in fortification, is a canvas bag filled with earth, used in making retrenchments in haste. *Encyc.*

2. The measure of three bushels. *Johnson*.

SACK, *n.* [Fr. *sec*, *sèche*, dry.] A species of sweet wine, brought chiefly from the Canary isles. *Encyc. Pr. Diet.*

SACK, *n.* [*L. sagum*, whence *Fr. coqsac*. But the word is Celtic or Teutonic; *W. segan*, a covering, a cliche.]

Among our rude ancestors, a kind of cloak of a square form, worn over the shoulders and body, and fastened in front by a clasp or thorn. It was originally made of skin, afterwards of wool. In modern times, this name has been given to a woman's garment, a gown with loose plaits or the back; but no garment of this kind is now worn, and the word is in disuse. [See *Farro, Strabo, Cluver, Bochart*.]

SACK, *v. t.* To put in a sack or in bags. *Belletron*.

SACK, *v. t.* [Arm. *sacca*; *Ir. sacham*, to attack; *Sp. Port. saquear*, to plunder or pillage; *Sp. to ransack*; *Sp. Port. sacar*, to pull out, extort, dispossess; *It. saccheggiare*, to sack; *Fr. saqueer*, to pillage; *saccede*, a jerk, a sudden pull. From comparing this word and *sack*, a bag, in several languages, it appears that they are both from one root, and that the primary sense is to strain, pull, draw; hence *sack*, a bag, is a tie, that which is tied or drawn together; and *sack*, to pillage, is to pull, to strip, that is, to take away by violence. See *Class Sg. No. 5. 15. 16. 18. 30. 74. 77. &c.*]

To plunder or pillage, as a town or city. Rome was twice taken and *sacked* in the reign of one pope. This word is never, I believe, applied to the robbing of persons, or pillaging of single houses, but to the pillaging of towns and cities; and as towns are usually or often *sacked*, when taken by assault, the word may sometimes include the sense of taking by storm.

The Romans lay under the apprehension of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy.

SACK, *n.* The pillage or plunder of a town or city; or the storm and plunder of a town; as the *sack of Troy*. *Dryden*.

SACKAGE, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging. *Roscoe*.

SACKBUT, *n.* [Sp. *sacabuche*, the tube or pipe of a pump, and a sackbut; *Port. sacabuxa* or *saquebuxo*; *Fr. saquebute*. The Dutch call it *schuif-tronpet*, the *shove-trumpet*, the trumpet that may be drawn out or shortened. *Sack* then is of the same family as the preceding word, signifying to pull or draw. The last syllable is the *L. burzus*.]

A wind instrument of music; a kind of trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required. *Encyc.*

SACK-CLOTH, *n.* [*sack and cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth.

This word is chiefly used in Scripture to denote a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress or mortification.

Guard you with sackcloth and aspen before Aber. 2 Sam. iv. Esth. iv. Job xvi.

SACK-CLOTHED, *n.* Clothed in sackcloth. *Hull*.

SACKED, *pp.* Pillaged; stormed and plundered.

SACKER, *n.* One that takes a town or plunders it.

SACKFUL, *n.* A full sack or bag. *Swift*.

SACKING, *pp.* Taking by assault and plundering or pillaging.

SACKING, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SACKING, *n.* [Sax. *saccung*, from *sac*, *succ*.]

1. Cloth of which sacks or bags are made.

2. The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

SACKLESS, *a.* [Sax. *saccas*, from *sac*, contention, and *leas*, less.]

Quiet; peaceable; not quarrelsome; harmless; innocent. [Local.]

SACK-POSSSET, *n.* [*sack and posset*.] A posset made of sack, milk and some other ingredients. *Swift*.

SACRAMENT, *n.* [Fr. *sacrament*; *It. Sp. sacramento*; from *L. sacramentum*, an oath, from *sacer*, sacred.]

1. Among ancient christian writers, a mystery. [Not in use.]

2. An oath; a ceremony producing an obligation; but not used in this general sense.

3. In present usage, an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; or more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, the head of the christian church, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created, or their obligations to him renewed and ratified. Thus baptism is called a *sacrament*, for by it persons are separated from the world, brought into Christ's visible church, and laid under particular obligations to obey his precepts. The eucharist or communion of the Lord's supper, is also a *sacrament*, for by commemorating the death and dying love of Christ, christians avow their special relation to him, and renew their obligations to be faithful to their divine Master. When we use *sacrament* without any qualifying word, we mean by it,

4. The eucharist or Lord's supper. *Addison*.

SACRAMENT, *v. t.* To bind by an oath. [Not used.] *Laud*.

SACRAMENTAL, *a.* Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it; as *sacramental rites* or elements.

SACRAMENTAL, *n.* That which relates to a sacrament. *Morton*.

SACRAMENTALLY, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament. *Hall*.

SACRAMENTARIAN, *n.* One that differs from the Romish church in regard to the sacraments, or to the Lord's supper; a word applied by the catholics to protestants. *Encyc.*

SACRAMENTARY, *n.* An ancient book of the Romish church, written by pope Gelasius, and revised, corrected and

abridged by St. Gregory, in which were contained all the prayers and ceremonies practiced in the celebration of the sacraments.

2. A sacramentarian; a term of reproach applied by papists to protestants.

Stapleton.
SACRAMENTARY, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a. \text{ Pertaining to} \\ a. \text{ Pertaining to} \end{array} \right.$ SACRAMENTARIAN, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a. \text{ Sacramentarians and to their controversy respecting the eucharist.} \\ a. \text{ Pertaining to} \end{array} \right.$

SACRE. [See *Saker.*]

SACRED, *a.* [Fr. *sacré*; Sp. It. Port. *sacro*; from L. *sacer*, sacred, holy, cursed, damnable; W. *segry*, that keeps apart, from *sig*, that is without access; *segro*, to secrete, to separate. We here see the connection between *sacredness* and *secrecy*. The sense is removed or separated from that which is common, vulgar, polluted, or open, public; and *accursed* is separated from society or the privileges of citizens, rejected, banished.]

1. Holy; pertaining to God or to his worship; separated from common secular uses and consecrated to God and his service; as a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; a *sacred* feast; *sacred* service; *sacred* orders.

2. Proceeding from God and containing religious precepts; as the *sacred* books of the Old and New Testament.

3. Narrating or writing facts respecting God and holy things; as a *sacred* historian.

4. Relating to religion or the worship of God; used for religious purposes; as *sacred* songs; *sacred* music; *sacred* history.

5. Consecrated; dedicated; devoted; with *to*.

A temple *sacred* to the queen of love.

6. Entitled to reverence; venerable. Poet and saint to the alone were given, The two most *sacred* names of earth and heav'n.

7. Inviolable, as if appropriated to a superior being; as *sacred* honor or promise. Secrets of marriage still are *sacred* held.

Dryden.
Sacred majesty. In this title, *sacred* has no definite meaning, or it is blasphemous. *Sacred place*, in the civil law, is that where a deceased person is buried.

SACREDLY, *adv.* Religiously; with due reverence as of something holy or consecrated to God; as, to observe the sabbath *sacredly*; the day is *sacredly* kept.

2. Inviolably; strictly; as, to observe one's word *sacredly*; a secret to be *sacredly* kept.

SACREDNESS, *n.* The state of being sacred, or consecrated to God, to his worship or to religious uses; holiness; sanctity; as the *sacredness* of the sanctuary or its worship; the *sacredness* of the sabbath; the *sacredness* of the clerical office.

2. Inviolableness; as the *sacredness* of marriage vows or of a trust.

SACRIFIC, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a. \text{ [L. } \textit{sacrificus}. See } \\ a. \text{ [L. } \textit{sacrificus}. See } \end{array} \right.$ SACRIFICIAL, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a. \text{ Employed in} \\ a. \text{ Employed in} \end{array} \right.$

SACRIFICABLE, *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice. [Ill formed, harsh and not used.]

SACRIFICANT, *n.* [L. *sacrificans*.] One that offers a sacrifice.

SACRIFICATOR, *n.* [Fr. *sacrificateur*.]

A sacrificer; one that offers a sacrifice. [Not used.]

SACRIFICATORY, *a.* Offering *Sacrifice*.

SACRIFICE, *v. t.* *sacrifice*. [L. *sacrifico*; Fr. *sacrifier*; Sp. *sacrificar*; It. *sacrificare*; L. *sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To offer to God in homage or worship, by killing and consuming, as victims on an altar; to immolate, either as an atonement for sin, or to procure favor, or to express thankfulness; as, to *sacrifice* an ox or a lamb. 2 Sam. vi.

2. To destroy, surrender or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something; as, to *sacrifice* the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. We should never *sacrifice* health to pleasure, nor integrity to fame.

3. To devote with loss.

Condemn'd to *sacrifice* his childish years
To babbling ignorance and to empty fears.

4. To destroy; to kill.

SACRIFICE, *v. i.* To make offerings to God by the slaughter and burning of victims, or of some part of them. Ex. iii.

SACRIFICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sacrificium*.] An offering made to God by killing and burning some animal upon an altar, as an acknowledgment of his power and providence, or to make atonement for sin, appease his wrath or conciliate his favor, or to express thankfulness for his benefits. *Sacrifices* have been common to most nations, and have been offered to false gods, as well as by the Israelites to Jehovah. A *sacrifice* differs from an *oblation*; the latter being an offering of a thing entire or without change, as tithes or first fruits; whereas *sacrifice* implies a destruction or killing, as of a beast. *Sacrifices* are *expiatory*, *impetratory*, and *eucharistical*; that is, atoning for sin, seeking favor, or expressing thanks.

Human sacrifices, the killing and offering of human beings to deities, have been practiced by some barbarous nations.

2. The thing offered to God, or immolated by an act of religion.

My life if thou preserv'st, my life
Thy *sacrifice* shall be.

3. Destruction, surrender or loss made or incurred for gaining some object, or for obliging another; as the *sacrifice* of interest to pleasure, or of pleasure to interest.

4. Anything destroyed.

SACRIFICED, *pp.* Offered to God upon an altar; destroyed, surrendered, or suffered to be lost.

SACRIFICER, *n.* One that sacrifices or immolates.

Dryden.
SACRIFICIAL, *a.* Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice; consisting in sacrifice.

Shak. Taylor.
SACRILEGE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sacrilegium*; *sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, to take or steal.]

The crime of violating or profaning sacred things; or the alienating to laymen or to common purposes what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.

And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With *sacrilege* to dig.

SACRILEGIOUS, *a.* [L. *sacrilegus*.] Violating sacred things; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands.

2. Containing sacrilege; as a *sacrilegious* attempt or act.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, *adv.* With sacrilege; in violation of sacred things; as *sacrilegiously* invading the property of a church.

SACRILEGIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious.

2. Disposition to sacrilege. *Scott.*
SACRILEGIST, *n.* One who is guilty of sacrilege. *Spelman.*

SA CRING, *ppr.* [from Fr. *sacrer*.] Consecrating. [Not in use.] *Temple. Shak.*

SA'CRING-BELL, *n.* A bell rung before the host. *Dict.*

SA'CRIST, *a.* A sacristan; a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books.

SACRISTAN, *n.* [Fr. *sacristain*; It. *sacristano*; Sp. *sacristan*; from L. *sacer*, sacred.] An officer of the church who has the care of the utensils or movables of the church. It is now corrupted into *sexton*.

SACRISTY, *n.* [Fr. *sacristie*; Sp. It. *sacristia*; from L. *sacer*, sacred.]

An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils are kept; now called the *vestry*.

Dryden. Addison.
SACROSANCT, *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus*; *sacer* and *sanctus*, holy.] Sacred; inviolable.

[Not in use.] *More.*

SAD, *a.* [In W. *sad* signifies wise, prudent, sober, permanent. It is probable this word is from the root of *sed*. I have not found the word in the English sense, in any other language.]

1. Sorrowful; affected with grief; cast down with affliction.

Th' angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad*.
Milton.

Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life.

2. Habitually melancholy; gloomy; not gay or cheerful.

See in her cell sad Eloisa spreading. *Pope.*

3. Downcast; gloomy; having the external appearance of sorrow; as a *sad* countenance. *Matt. vi.*

4. Serious; grave; not gay, light or volatile.

Lady Catherine, a *sad* and religious woman. *Bacon.*

5. Afflictive; calamitous; causing sorrow; as a *sad* accident; a *sad* misfortune.

6. Dark colored.

Woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colors. *Mortimer.*

[This sense is, I believe, entirely obsolete.]

7. Bad; vexatious; as a *sad* husband. [Colloquial.] *Addison.*

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand more sad than lump of lead. *Obs. Spenser.*

9. Close; firm; cohesive; opposed to light or friable.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*.
Obs. Mortimer.

[The two latter senses indicate that the primary sense is *sed*, fixed; W. *sadizne*, to make firm.]

SADDEEN, *v. t. sad'n*. To make sad or sorrowful; also, to make melancholy or gloomy. *Pope.*

2. To make dark colored. *Obs.*

3. To make heavy, firm or cohesive. *Mart* is binding, and *saddening of lead* is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer.*

SAD-DENED, *pp.* Made sad or gloomy.

SAD-DENING, *pp.* Making sad or gloomy.

SADDLE, *n. sad'l*. [*Sax. sadel, sadl*; *D. zadel*; *G. sattel*; *Dan. Sw. sadel*; *W. sadell*; *Ir. sadhail*; *Russ. sedlo or sidlo*; from the root of *sit, set, L. sedeo, sedile*.]

1. A seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on. Saddles are variously made, as the common saddle and the hunting saddle, and for females the side-saddle.

2. Among *seamen*, a cleat or block of wood nailed on the lower yard-arms to retain the studding sail-booms in their place. The name is given also to other circular pieces of wood; as the *saddle of the bowsprit*. *Mar. Dict.*

SAD-DLE, *v. l.* To put a saddle on. *Abraham rose early in the morning and saddled his ass.* *Gen. xxii.*

2. To load; to fix a burden on; as, to be *saddled* with the expense of bridges and highways.

SADDLE-BACKED, *a.* Having a low back and an elevated neck and head, as a horse. *Far. Dict.*

SADDLE-BOW, *n.* [*Sax. sadl-boga*.] The bows of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.

SADDLE-MAKER, } *n.* One whose occupa-
SAD-DLER, } tion is to make saddles.

SAD-DUCEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees, a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels. Acts xxiii.

SAD-DUCISM, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees. *More.*

SAD-DLY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; mournfully. *He sadly suffers in their grief.* *Dryden.*

2. In a calamitous or miserable manner. The misfortunes which others experience we may one day *sadly* feel.

3. In a dark color. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

SAD-NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind; as grief and *sadness* at the memory of sin. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance. *Dim sadness did not spare Celestial visages.* *Milton.*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity. Let every thing in a mournful subject have an air of *sadness*.

SAFE, *a.* [*Fr. sauf, sauve*, contracted from *L. salvus*, from *salus*, safety, health.]

1. Free from danger of any kind; as *safe* from enemies; *safe* from disease; *safe* from storms; *safe* from the malice of foes.

2. Free from hurt, injury or damage; as, to walk *safe over* red hot plowshares. We brought the goods *safe* to land.

3. Conferring safety; securing from harm; as a *safe* guide; a *safe* harbor; a *safe* bridge.

4. Not exposing to danger. *Phil. iii.*

5. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm; *a ludicrous meaning.*

—*My, my good lord, safe in a ditch.* *Shak.*

SAFE, *n.* A place of safety; a place for securing provisions from noxious animals.

SAFE, *v. l.* To render safe. [*Not in use.*]

SAFE-CONDUCT, *n.* [*safe and conduct*];

Fr. sauf-conduit.] That which gives a safe passage, either a convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or in a foreign country, or a writing, a pass or warrant of security given to a person by the sovereign of a country to enable him to travel with safety.

SAFE-GUARD, *n.* [*safe and guard*.] He or that which defends or protects; defense; protection.

The sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne. *Granville.*

2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveler.

3. A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign to protect a stranger within his territories; formerly, a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law. *Encyc.*

4. An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback. *Mason.*

SAFE-GUARD, *v. l.* To guard; to protect. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SAFE-KEEPING, *n.* [*safe and keep*.] The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape.

SAFELY, *adv.* In a safe manner; without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences. We may *safely* proceed, or *safely* conclude.

2. Without injury. We passed the river *safely*.

3. Without escape; in close custody; as, to keep a prisoner *safely*.

SAFENESS, *n.* Freedom from danger; as the *safeness* of an experiment.

2. The state of being safe, or of conferring safety; as the *safeness* of a bridge or of a boat.

SAFETY, *n.* Freedom from danger or hazard; as the *safety* of an electrical experiment.

2. Exemption from hurt, injury or loss. We crossed the Atlantic in *safety*.

3. Preservation from escape; close custody; as, to keep a prisoner in *safety*.

4. Preservation from hurt. *Shak.*

SAFETY-VALVE, *n.* A valve by means of which a boiler is preserved from bursting by the force of steam.

SAF-FLOW, } The plant, bastard saff-
SAFFLOWER, } ron, of the genus *Car-*

thamus. *Petty.*
SAFFLOWER, *n.* A deep red fecula separated from orange-colored flowers, particularly those of the *Carthamus tinctorius*; called also *Spanish red* and *China lake*.

Encyc. Ure.
The dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*. *Thomson.*

SAFFRON, *n.* [*W. saffron, saffry*; *Fr. safran*; *Arm. zafran*; *It. zafferano*; *Sp. azufra*; *Port. açafrao*; *D. saffraan*; *G. Sw.*

Dan. saffran; *Turk. zafrani*; *Ar. زعفران* to be yellow, to be empty; the root of *ci-*

pher. The radical sense then is to fail, or to be hollow, or to be exhausted.]

1. A plant of the genus *Crocus*. The *bastard saffron* is of the genus *Carthamus*, and the *meadow saffron* of the genus *Colchicum*.

2. In the *matéria medica*, saffron is formed of the stigma of the *Crocus officinalis*, dried on a kiln and pressed into cakes. *Encyc.*

SAFFRON, *a.* Having the color of saffron flowers; yellow; as a *saffron* face; a *saffron* streamer. *Shak. Dryden.*

SAFFRON, *v. t.* To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild. *Chaucer.*

SAG, *v. l.* [*a different spelling of saug*, which see.]

1. To yield; to give way; to lean or incline from an upright position, or to bend from a horizontal position. Our workmen say, a building *sags* to the north or south; or a beam *sags* by means of its weight.

2. In *sailing*, to incline to the leeward; to make lee way. *Mar. Dict.*

SAG, *v. l.* To cause to bend or give way; to load or burden.

SAGA-CIOUS, *a.* [*L. sagax*, from *sagus*, wise, foreseeing; *saga*, a wise woman; *sugio*, to perceive readily; *Fr. sage, sage-esse*; *Sp. saga, sagax*; *It. saggio*.] The latter signifies wise, prudent, *sage*, and an *sage*, which unites this word with *seal*, and *L. arguer*.]

1. Quick of scent; as a *sagacious* hound; strictly perhaps, following by the scent, which sense is connected with *L. sequor*; with *of*; as *sagacious* of his quarry. *Milton.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in discernment or penetration; as a *sagacious* head; a *sagacious* mind. *Locke.*

I would give more for the criticisms of one *sagacious* enemy, than for those of a score of adulators. *H. Humphrey.*

SAGA-CIOUSLY, *adv.* With quick scent.

2. With quick discernment or penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being sagacious; quickness of scent.

2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment.

SAGACITY, *n.* [*Fr. sagacité*; *L. sagacitas*.]

1. Quickness or acuteness of scent; *applied to animals*.

2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment or penetration; readiness of apprehension; the faculty of readily discerning and distinguishing ideas, and of separating truth from falsehood.

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain. *Locke.*

SAG-AMORE, *n.* Among some tribes of American Indians, a king or chief. [*In Sax. sigara* is a conqueror.]

SAG-APEN, } In *pharmacy*, a gum-
SAGAPENUM, } resin, brought from Persia and the East in granules or in masses. It is a compact substance, heavy, of a reddish color, with small whitish or yellowish specks. It is an attenuant, aperient and discutient. *Encyc.*

SAG-ATHY, *n.* A kind of serge; a slight woollen stuff. *Trotter.*

SAGE, *n.* [*Fr. saugis*; *Ar. saoch*.] A plant of the genus *Salvia*, of several species; as the *officinalis*, or common large sage, of several varieties; the *tomentos* or bal-

samic sage; the *arviculata*, or sage of virtue; and the *pomifera*. *Encyc.*

SAGE, *a.* [Fr. *sage*; It. *saggio*; L. *saga*, *saga*, *sageo*. See *Sageacious*.]

1. Wise; having nice discernment and powers of judging; prudent; grave; as a *sage* counselor.

2. Wise; judicious; proceeding from wisdom; well judged; well adapted to the purpose; as *sage* counsels.

SAGE, *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*. *Milton.*
Grows where immortal *sages* taught. *Pope.*

SA'GELY, *adv.* Wisely; with just discernment and prudence.

SAGE'NE, *n.* A Russian measure of about seven English feet. [See *Sajene*.]

SA'GENESS, *n.* Wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity. *Jackson.*

SAG'ENITE, *n.* Acicular rutile. *Ure.*

SAGITTAL, *a.* [L. *sagittalis*, from *sagitta*, an arrow; that which is thrown or driven, probably from the root of *sag* and *sing*.]

Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; as *sagittal* bars of yellow.

Pennant.
In anatomy, the *sagittal suture* is the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull. *Cole.*

SAGITTARIUS, *n.* [L. an archer.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters in Nov. 22.

SAGITTARY, *n.* [supra.] A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shak.*

SAGITTATE, *a.* In botany, shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular, hollowed at the base, with angles at the hinder part; or with the hinder angles acute, divided by a sinus; applied to the leaf, stipula or anther. *Martyn.*

SA'GO, *n.* A dry medice substance or granulated paste, imported from Java and the Philippine an, or Molucca isles. It is the pith or marrow of a species of palm tree, and much used in medicine as a restorative diet. *Fourcroy.*

SAGOIN', *n.* The *Sagoin* form a division of the genus *Simia*, including such of the monkeys of America as have hairy tails, not prehensile. *Encyc.*

SA'GY, *a.* [from *sage*.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

SAH'LITE, *n.* A mineral named from the mountain *Sahla*, in Westermania, where it was discovered. It is of a light greenish gray color, occurs massive, and composed of coarse granular concretions. It is called also malacolite; a subspecies or variety of azgite. *Thomson. Ure.*

SAIL, *n.* A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no top-gallant-sail, nor mizen-top-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

SAIL, *pret.* and *pp.* of *say*; so written for *sayed*. Declared; uttered; reported.

2. Aforesaid; before mentioned.

SAIL, *n.* [Sux. *G. Sw. segel*; Dan. *sejl*; D. *zeil*; W. *hyel*, a sail, a course, order, state,

journey; *hyelirae*, to set in a course, train or order, to direct, to proceed, to sail, to attack, to hunt. The Welsh appears to be the same word. So *hal* is the L. *sal*, salt.]

1. In navigation, a spread of canvas, or an assemblage of several breadths of canvas, [or some substitute for it,] sewed together with a double seam at the borders, and edged with a cord called the bolt-rope, to be extended on the masts or yards for receiving the impulse of wind by which a ship is driven. The principal sails are the courses or lower sails, the top-sails and top-gallant-sails. *Mar. Dict.*

2. In poetry, wings. *Spenser.*

3. A ship or other vessel; used in the singular for a single ship, or as a collective name for many. We saw a *sail* at the leeward. We saw three *sails* on our star-board quarter. The fleet consists of twenty *sails*.

To lose *sails*, to unfurl them.

To make *sail*, to extend an additional quantity of sail.

To set *sail*, to expand or spread the sails; and hence, to begin a voyage.

To show *sail*, to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.

To strike *sail*, to lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind.

2. To abate show or pomp. [Colloquial.]

Shak.

SAIL, *v. i.* To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water. A ship *sails* from New-York for Liverpool. She *sails* ten knots an hour. She *sails* well close-hauled.

2. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water. We *sailed* from London to Canton.

3. To swim.

—Little dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British *shale*.
Dryden.

4. To set sail; to begin a voyage. We *sailed* from New-York for Havre, June 13, 1824. We *sailed* from Cowes for New-York, May 10, 1825.

5. To swim in the air, as a balloon.

6. To pass smoothly along.

As is a wing'd messenger from heaven,
When he bestrides the hazy pacing clouds,
And *sails* upon the bosom of the air. *Shak.*

7. To fly without striking with the wings.

SAIL, *v. l.* To pass or move upon in a ship, by means of sails.

A thousand ships were mann'd to *sail* the sea.
Dryden.

[This use is elliptical, on or over being omitted.]

2. To fly through.
Sublime she sails
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

SAILABLE, *a.* Navigable; that may be passed by ships. *Catgrave.*

SAIL-BÖRNE, *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails. *J. Barlow.*

SAIL-BROAD, *a.* [See *Broad*.] Spreading like a sail. *Milton.*

SAIL'ED, *pp.* Passed in ships or other water craft.

SAILER, *n.* One that sails; a seaman; usually *sailor*.

2. A ship or other vessel, with reference to

her manner of sailing. Thus we say, a heavy *sailer*; a fast *sailer*; a prime *sailer*. SAILING, *pp.* Moving on water or in air; passing in a ship or other vessel.

SAILING, *n.* The act of moving on water; or the movement of a ship or vessel impelled or wafted along the surface of water by the action of wind on her sails. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Movement through the air, as in a balloon.

3. The act of setting sail or beginning a voyage.

SAIL-LOFT, *n.* A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.

SAIL-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make sails.

2. An officer on board ships of war, whose business is to repair or alter sails. *Mar. Dict.*

SAIL-MAKING, *n.* The art or business of making sails.

SAILOR, *n.* [a more common spelling than *sailer*.]

A mariner; a seaman; one who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels, or one who understands the management of ships in navigation. This word however does not by itself express any particular skill in navigation. It denotes any person who follows the seas, and is chiefly or wholly applied to the common hands. [See *Seaman*.]

SAIL-YARD, *n.* [Sax. *segel-gyrd*.] The yard or spar on which sails are extended. *Dryden.*

SAIM, *n.* [Sax. *scim*; W. *saim*; Fr. *sain-doux*. Qu. *L. sebium*, contracted.] Lard. *Lezard.*

SAIN, for *sayen*, *pp.* of *say*. *Ola. Shak.*

SAINFOIN, } [Fr. *sainfoin*; *saint*, sa-
SANTFOIN, } *n.* cred, and *foin*, hay.] A plant cultivated for fodder, of the genus *Hedysarum*.

SAIN'T, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sanctus*; It. Sp. *santo*.]

1. A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue. It is particularly applied to the apostles and other holy persons mentioned in Scripture. A hypocrite may imitate a *saint*. *Ps. xvi.*

2. One of the blessed in heaven. *Rev. xviii.*

3. The holy angels are called saints, *Deut. xxxiii*, *Jude* 14.

4. One canonized by the church of Rome. *Encyc.*

SAIN'T, *v. l.* To number or enroll among saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.

Over against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker who has been beautiful, though he never *sainted*. *Adison.*

SAIN'T, *v. i.* To act with a show of piety. *Pope.*

SAIN'TED, *pp.* Canonized; enrolled among the saints.

2. *a.* Holy; pious; as, thy father was a most *sainted* king. *Shak.*

3. Sacred; as the gods on *sainted* hills. *Milton.*

SAINTESS, *n.* A female saint. *Fisher.*

SAIN'T JOHN'S BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cerastium*. *Adison.*

SAIN'T JOHN'S WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Hypericum*.

SAINTLIKE, *a.* [*saint* and *like*.] Resembling a saint; as a *saintlike* prince.

2. Smiting a saint; becoming a saint.
Gloss d over only with a *saintlike* show.

SAINTLY, *a.* Like a saint; becoming a holy person; as wrongs with *saintly* patience borne.

SAINT PETER'S WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ascyrum*, and another of the genus *Hypericum*.

SAINT'S BELL, *n.* A small bell rung in churches when the priest repeats the words *sancle, sancle, sancle, Deus sabaoth*, that persons absent might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office.

SAINT-SEEMING, *a.* Having the appearance of a saint.

SAINTESHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

SAJENE, *n.* [written also *sajene*.] Tooke writes it *sjene*.
A Russian measure of length, equal to seven feet English measure.

SAKE, *n.* [Sax. *sac*, *saca*, *sace*, *sacu*, *contention*, *discord*, a *suit* or *action* at law, *cause* in court, hence the privilege which a lord had of taking cognizance of suits in his own manor; *sacan*, to contend, to strive; Goth. *sakan*, to rebuke, chide, upbraid; D. *zaak*, *cause*, *case*, *thing*, *business*, *affair*; G. *sache*, *matter*, *thing*; *ches* *sache* *führen*, to plead one's *cause*; *ursache*, *cause*, *reason*, *motive*; Sw. *sak* and *orsak*, *id.*; Dan. *sag*, *cause*, *thing*, *affair*, *matter*, *case*, *suit*, *action*; Ch. *ṣak* to contend, to strive, to *seek*; Heb. *ṣak* to press or oppress; Ch. to accuse, to criminate. Class Sg. No. 46. 92. The primary sense is to strain, urge, press or drive forward, and this is from the same root as *seek*, *essay* and *L. sequor*, whence we have *purse* and *prosecute*. We have analogous words in *cause*, *thing*, and the *L. res*. Its Saxon sense is no longer in use, that is, *cause*, *action*, *suit*, a *seeking* or demand in court; but we use it in a sense nearly similar, though differently applied.

1. Final *cause*; end; purpose; or rather the purpose of obtaining. I open a window for the *sake* of air, that is, to obtain it, for the purpose of obtaining air. I read for the *sake* of instruction, that is, to obtain it. *Sake* then signifies primarily effort to obtain, and secondarily purpose of obtaining. The hero fights for the *sake* of glory; men labor for the *sake* of subsistence or wealth.

2. Account; regard to any person or thing. I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake. Gen. viii.

SAKER, *n.* [Fr. *thacres*.] A hawk; a species of falcon.

2. A piece of artillery.

SAK ERET, *n.* The male of the saker-hawk.

SAL, *n.* [See *Salt*.] Salt; a word much used in chemistry and pharmacy.

SALABLE, *a.* [from *salt*.] That may be sold; that finds a ready market; being in good demand.

SALABLENESS, *n.* The state of being salable.

SALABLY, *adv.* In a salable manner.

SALACIOUS, *a.* [L. *salar*, from the root of *sal*, salt; the primary sense of which is shooting, penetrating, pungent, coinciding probably with *L. salio*, to leap. *Salacious* then is highly excited, or prompt to leap.] Lustful; lecherous.

SALACIOUSLY, *adv.* Lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

SALACIOUSNESS, } *n.* Lust; lecherousness; }
SALACITY, } strong propensity to venery.

SALAD, *n.* [Fr. *salade*; Arn. *saladene*; It. *insalata*; Sp. *ensalada*, that is literally, salted; D. *salaade*; G. Sw. *salat*; Dan. *salad*.]

Raw herbs, usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil or spices, and eaten for giving a relish to other food.

Leaves eaten raw, are termed *salad*.

SALADING, *n.* Vegetables for salads.

SAL-ALEMBROTH, *n.* A compound nitrate of mercury and ammonia.

SALAM, *n.* [Oriental, peace or safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect. [Not in use.]

SALAMANDER, *n.* [L. Gr. *salamandra*.]

An animal of the genus *Laetra* or *Lizard*, one of the smaller species of the genus, not being more than six or seven inches in length. It has a short cylindrical tail, four toes on the four feet, and a naked body. The skin is furnished with small excrescences like teats, which are full of holes from which oozes a milky liquor that spreads over the skin, forming a kind of transparent varnish. The eyes are placed in the upper part of the head. The color is dark, with a bluish cast on the belly, intermixed with irregular yellow spots. This animal is oviparous, inhabits cold damp places among trees or hedges, avoiding the heat of the sun. The vulgar story of its being able to endure fire, is a mistake.

Salamander's hair or *wool*, a name given to a species of asbestos or mineral flax; I believe no longer used.

SALAMANDRINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire.

Sal ammoniac, muriate of ammonia. The native sal ammoniac is of two kinds, volcanic and chochoidal.

SALARIED, *a.* Enjoying a salary.

SALARY, *n.* [Fr. *salairé*; It. Sp. *salario*; L. *salarium*; said to be from *sal*, salt, which was part of the pay of Roman soldiers.]

The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, as to governors, magistrates, settled clergymen, instructors of seminaries, or other officers, civil or ecclesiastical. When wages are stated or stipulated by the month, week or day, we do not call the compensation *salary*, but *pay* or *wages*; as in the case of military men and laborers.

SALE, *n.* [W. *sal*, a pass, a east or throw, a *sale*; Sax. *salt*, *sale*; *sellan*, *syllan*, *syllan*, *gelydan*, to give, yield, grant, impart, deliver, also to *sell*.] The primary sense of *sell*,

is simply to deliver or cause to pass from one person to another; Sw. *saljö*, Dan. *salger*, to sell.]

1. The act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value. The exchange of one commodity for another is *barter* or *permutation*, and *sale* differs from *barter* only in the nature of the equivalent given.

2. Went; power of selling; market. He went to market, but found no sale for his goods.

3. Auction; public sale to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in market.

4. State of being vena, or of being offered to bribery; as, to set the liberty of a state to *sale*.

5. A wicker basket. [Qu. Sax. *salan*, to bind.]

SALE, *a.* Sold; bought; as opposed to *homemade*. [Colloquial.]

SALEBROS'ITY, *n.* [See *Salebros*.] Roughness or ruggedness of a place or road.

SAL'EBROUS, *a.* [L. *salebrosus*, from *salebra*, a rough place; probably allied to *salio*, to shoot out.] Rough; rugged; uneven. [Little used.]

SAL'EP, *n.* [said to be a Turkish word; written also *salop*, *saloop* and *salch*.] In the *materia medica*, the dried root of a species of orchis; also, a preparation of this root to be used as food.

SALES'MAN, *n.* [*sale* and *man*.] One that sells clothes ready made.

SAL'EWORK, *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done. *This last sense is a satire on man.*

SAL'IC, *a.* [The origin of this word is not ascertained.]

The *Salic law* of France is a fundamental law, by virtue of which males only can inherit the throne.

SALIENT, *a.* [L. *salians*, vulgar, to leap.]

1. Leaping; an epithet in heraldry applied to a lion or other beast, represented in a leaping posture, with his right foot in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from *rampant*.

2. In fortification, projecting; as a *salient* angle. A *salient* angle points outward, and is opposed to a *re-entering* angle, which points inward.

SA LIENT, *a.* [L. *salians*, from *salio*, to leap or shoot out.]

1. Leaping; moving by leaps; as frogs.

2. Beating; throbbing; as the heart of a *Blackmore*.

3. Shooting out or up; springing; darting; as a *salient* sprout.

SALIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or bearing salt; as *saliferous* rock.

SALIFIABLE, *a.* [from *salify*.] Capable of becoming a salt, or of combining with an acid to form a neutral salt. *Salifiable* bases are alkalis, earths and metallic oxids.

SALIFICATION, *n.* The act of salifying.

SALIFIED, *pp.* Formed into a neutral salt by combination with an acid.

SALIFY, *v. t.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, to make.]

To form into a neutral salt, by combining an acid with an alkali, earth or metal.

SALIFYING, *ppr.* Forming into a salt by combination with an acid.

SALIGOT, *n.* [Fr.] A plant, the water thistle.

SALINATION, *n.* [L. *sal*, salt; *salinator*, a salt maker; Fr. *salin*, salt, brinish.]

The act of washing with salt water.

SALINE, } a. [Fr. *salin*, from L. *sal*, salt.] Consisting of salt, or constituting salt; as *saline* particles; *saline* substances.

2. Partaking of the qualities of salt; as a *saline* taste.

SALINE, *n.* [Sp. It. *salina*; Fr. *saline*.] A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth; a name given to the salt springs in the U. States.

SALINIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *sal*, *salinum*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing salt.

SALINIFORM, *a.* [L. *sal*, *salinum*, and *forma*.] Having the form of salt.

SALINO-TERRENE, *a.* [L. *sal*, *salinum*, and *terrenus*, from *terra*, earth.] Denoting a compound of salt and earth.

SALITE, *v. t.* [L. *solio*, from *sal*, salt.] To salt; to impregnate or season with salt. [Little used.]

SALIVA, } a. [L. *saliva*; Ir. *srlte*; W. *ha-sal-ive*, *s*, *h*ia, as if connected with *hál*, salt. The Irish has *slim*, to drop or distill, and *silinda*, saliva.]

The fluid which is secreted by the salivary glands, and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue. It moistens our food also, and by being mixed with it in mastication, promotes digestion. When discharged from the mouth, it is called *spittle*.

SALIVAL, } a. [from *saliva*.] Pertaining to saliva; as *salivary* glands; *salivary* ducts or canals.

SALIVATE, *v. t.* [from *saliva*; Fr. *saliver*.]

To excite an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in a person, usually by mercury; to produce ptyalism in a person. Physicians *salivate* their patients in diseases of the glands, of the liver, in the venereal disease, in yellow fever, &c.

SALIVATED, *pp.* Having an increased secretion of saliva from medicine.

SALIVATING, *ppr.* Exciting increased secretion of saliva.

SALIVATION, *n.* The act or process of promoting ptyalism, or of producing an increased secretion of saliva, for the cure of disease.

SALIVOUS, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva. *Wiseman*.

SALLET, *n.* [Fr. *salade*.] A head-piece or helmet. *Chaucer*.

SALLET, } n. [corrupted from *salad*.]

SALLETING, } n. [Not in use.]

SALLIANCE, *n.* [from *sally*.] An issuing forth. [Not in use.] *Spenser*.

SALLOW, *n.* [Sax. *sah*, *sahig*; Ir. *sail*; Fr. *sault*; It. *salcio*; Sp. *salce*; L. *saliz*;

W. *helig*. Qu. from its color, resembling brine.] A tree of the willow kind, or genus *Salix*.

SALLOW, *a.* [Sax. *salowig*, *seahwe*, from *salh*, L. *salix*, the tree, supra.]

Having a yellowish color; of a pale sickly color, tinged with a dark yellow; as a *sallow* skin.

SALLOWNESS, *n.* A yellowish color; paleness tinged with a dark yellow; as *sallowness* of complexion.

SALLY, *n.* [Fr. *sallite*; It. *salita*; Sp. *salida*; Port. *salida*. See the Verb.] In a general sense, a spring; a darting or shooting. Hence.

1. An issue or rushing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

2. A spring or darting of intellect, fancy or imagination; flight; sprightly exertion. We say, *sallies* of wit, *sallies* of imagination.

3. Excursion from the usual track; range. He who often makes *sallies* into a country, and traverses it up and down, will know it better than one that goes always round in the same track. *Locke*.

4. Act of levity or extravagance; wild gaiety; frolic; a bounding or darting beyond ordinary rules; as a *sally* of youth; a *sally* of levity. *Wolton*. *Swift*.

SALLY, *v. i.* [Fr. *saillir*; Arm. *sailha*; It. *salire*; Sp. *salir*; Port. *salir*, [lost]; L. *salio*. Qu. Gr. ἀλλωμαι, which is allied

to the Ar. $\text{ج}\text{ا}\text{ل}$, or $\text{ج}\text{ا}\text{ل}$ halla, both of which signify to impel, to shoot. See *Solar*, from L. *sol*, W. *haul*, Gr. $\text{η}\text{λι}\text{ος}$.

1. To issue or rush out, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers.

They break the truce, and *sally* out by night. *Dryden*.

2. To issue suddenly; to make a sudden eruption.

SALLYING, *ppr.* Issuing or rushing out.

SALLY-PORT, *n.* In *fortification*, a postern gate, or a passage under ground from the inner to the outer works, such as from the higher flank to the lower, or to the trenches, or to the communication from the middle of the curtain to the ravelin. *Encyc.*

2. A large port on each quarter of a fire-ship for the escape of the men into boats when the train is fired. *Mar. Dict.*

SALMAGUNDI, *n.* [Sp. *salpicón*, corrupted. See *Salpicón*.]

A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper and onions. *Johnson*.

Salmaic, a contraction of *salm ammoniac*.

SALMON, *n.* *salm'on*. [L. *salmo*; Fr. *sau-mon*.]

A fish of the genus *Salmo*, found in all the northern climates of America, Europe and Asia, ascending the rivers for spawning in spring, and penetrating to their head streams. It is a remarkably strong fish, and will even leap over considerable falls which lie in the way of its progress. It has been known to grow to the weight of 75 pounds; more generally it is from 15 to 25 pounds. It furnishes a delicious dish for the table, and is an article of commerce.

SALMON-TROUT, *n.* *salm'on-trout*. A species of trout resembling the salmon in color. *Walton*.

SALOON, *n.* [It. *salone*, from *sal*, hall; Sp. Fr. *salon*. See *Hall*.]

In *architecture*, a lofty spacious hall, vaulted at the top, and usually comprehending two stories, with two ranges of windows. It is a magnificent room in the middle of a building, or at the head of a gallery, &c. It is a state room much used in palaces in Italy for the reception of ambassadors and other visitors. *Encyc.*

SALP, } n. [See *Salp*.]

SALPICON, } n. [Sp. from *salpicar*, to besprinkle; Port. to corn, to powder, to spot; from *sal*, salt.]

Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread. &c. used to stuff legs of veal; called also *salmagundi*. [Believe not used.] *Encyc.*

SALSAMENARIUS, *a.* [L. *salsamentarius*.] Pertaining to salt things. [Not in use.] *Dict.*

SALSIFY, *n.* [Fr. *salsifis*.] Goat's beard, a plant of the genus *Tragopogon*. *Mortimer*.

SALSOACID, *a.* [L. *salsus*, salt, and *acidus*, acid.]

Having a taste compounded of saltness and acuteness. [Little used.] *Floyer*.

SALSUGINOUS, *a.* [from L. *salsugo*, from *sal*, salt.] Saltyish; somewhat salty. *Boyle*.

SALT, *n.* [Sax. *salt*, *sealt*; Goth. Sw. *Dan*. *salt*; G. *salz*; D. *saalt*; Russ. *It. sale*; Fr. *sel*; L. Sp. Port. *sal*; Gr. $\text{α}\text{λ}\text{α}\text{ς}$; W. *halen*; Corn. Arm. *halinan*, from W. *hál*, salt, a pervading substance. The radical sense is probably pungent, and if it is radical, the word belongs to the root of L. *salio*; but this is uncertain.]

1. Common salt is the muriate of soda, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, &c. It is found native in the earth, or it is produced by evaporation and crystallization from water impregnated with saline particles.

2. In *chemistry*, a body compounded of an acid united to some base, which may be either an alkali, an earth, or a metallic oxyd. Accordingly, salts are alkaline, earthy, or metallic. Many compounds of this kind, of which common salt, (muriate of soda,) is the most distinguished, exist in nature; but most of these, together with many others not known in nature, have been formed by the artificial combination of their elements. Their entire number exceeds 2000. When the acid and base mutually saturate each other, so that the individual properties of each are lost, the compound is a *neutral* salt; when the acid predominates, it is a *super* salt; and when the base predominates, it is a *sub* salt. Thus we have a subcarbonate, a carbonate, and a supercarbonate of potash. *D. Olmsted*.

3. Taste; sapor; *salt*.

We have some *salt* of our youth in us. *Shak.*

4. Wit; poignancy; as *Attic salt*.

SALT, *a.* Having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt; as *salt* beef; *salt* water.

2. Abounding with salt; as a *salt* land. *Jer.* xvii.
3. Overflowed with salt water, or impregnated with it; as a salt marsh.
4. Growing on salt marsh or meadows and having the taste of salt; as *salt grass* or hay.
5. Producing salt water; as a *salt spring*.
6. Lecherous; salacious. *Shak.*
- SALT, *n.* The part of a river near the sea, where the water is salt. *Beverly.*
2. A vessel for holding salt.
- SALT, *v. t.* To sprinkle, impregnate or season with salt; as, to *salt* fish, beef or pork.
2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.
- SALT, *v. i.* To deposit salt from a saline substance; as, the brine begins to *salt*. [*Used by manufacturers.*]
- SALT, *n.* [Fr. *saut*, from *saillir*, to leap.] A leap; the act of jumping. [*Vid in use.*] *B. Jonson.*
- SALT'ANT, *a.* [L. *saltans*, from *salto*, to leap.] Leaping; jumping; dancing. *Dict.*
- SALTA'TION, *n.* [L. *saltatio*, from *salto*, to leap.]
1. A leaping or jumping. *Brown.*
2. Beating or palpitation; as the *saltation* of the great artery. *Wiseman.*
- SALT'CAT, *n.* A lump or heap of salt, made at the salt-works, which attracts pigeons. *Martiner.*
- SALT'CELL, *n.* [salt and *cellar*.] A small vessel used for holding salt on the table. *Swift.*
- SALT'ED, *pp.* Sprinkled, seasoned or impregnated with salt.
- SALT'ER, *n.* One who salts; one who gives or applies salt.
2. One that sells salt. *Camden.*
- SALT'ERN, *n.* A salt-work; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation. *Encycy.*
- SALT'IER, *n.* [Fr. *sautoir*, from *sauter*, L. *salto*, to leap.]
- In heraldry, one of the honorable ordinaries, in the form of St. Andrew's cross. *Encycy.*
- SALT'INBANCO, *n.* [Fr. *saltinbanque*; *It. saltare in banco*, to leap on the bench, to mount on the bench.] A mountebank; a quack. [*Vid in use.*] *Brown.*
- SALT'ING, *pp.* Sprinkling, seasoning or impregnating with salt.
- SALT'ING, *n.* The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt.
- SALT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat salt; tintured or impregnated moderately with salt.
- SALT'ISHLY, *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltiness.
- SALT'ISHNESS, *n.* A moderate degree of saltiness.
- SALT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of salt; insipid.
- SALT'LY, *adv.* With taste of salt; in a salt manner.
- SALT'-MINE, *n.* A mine where fossil salt is obtained.
- SALT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being impregnated with salt; as the *saltness* of sea water or of provisions.
2. Taste of salt.

- SALT'-PAN, } A pan, basin or pit where
SALT'-PIT, } salt is obtained or made.
- Bacon. Woodward.*
- SALT'PETER, } [salt and Gr. $\alpha\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$,
SALT'TRE, } stone.] A neutral salt
formed by the nitric acid in combination with potash, and hence denominated nitrate of potash. It is found native in the East Indies, in Spain, in Naples and other places. It is also found on walls sheltered from rain, and it is extracted by lixiviation from the earths under cellars, stables and barns. &c. *Hooper. Lavoisier.*
- SALT'PE'TR'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to salt-peter, or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with salt-peter. *Med. Repos.*
- SALT'S, *n.* The salt water of rivers entering from the ocean. *S. Carolina.*
- SALT'-WATER, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; sea water.
- SALT'-WORK, *n.* A house or place where salt is made.
- SALT'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Salicornia*; jointed glasswort.
- SALUB'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *saluber*, *salubris*, from *salus*. See *Safe*.] Favorable to health; healthful; promoting health; as *salubrious* air or water; a *salubrious* climate.
- SALUB'RIOUSLY, *adv.* So as to promote health. *Burke.*
- SALUB'RITY, *n.* [L. *salubritas*.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness; favorableness to the preservation of health; as the *salubrity* of air, of a country or climate.
- SALUTARINESS, *n.* [See *Salutary*.] The wholesomeness; the quality of contributing to health or safety.
2. The quality of promoting good or prosperity.
- SALUT'ARY, *a.* [Fr. *salutaire*; L. *salutaris*, from *salus*, health.]
1. Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. Diet and exercise are *salutary* to men of sedentary habits.
2. Promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose. The strict discipline of youth has a *salutary* effect on society.
- SALUTA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *salutatio*. See *Salute*.]
- The act of saluting; a greeting; the act of paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions; as in inquiring of persons their welfare, expressing to them kind wishes, bowing, &c. *Luke i.* Mark xii.
- In all public meetings and private addresses, use the forms of *salutation*, reverence and decency usual among the most sober people. *Taglio.*
- SALUTE, *v. t.* [L. *saluto*; *It. salutare*; Sp. *saludar*; Fr. *saluer*; from L. *salus* or *salvus*.]
1. To greet; to hail; to address with expressions of kind wishes.
- If ye *salute* your brethren only, what do ye more than others? *Matt. v.*
2. To please; to gratify. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*
3. To kiss.
4. In *military* and *naval affairs*, to honor some person or nation by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colors, by shouts, &c.

- SALUTE, *n.* The act of expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting. *South. Addison.*
2. A kiss. *Roscommon.*
3. In *military affairs*, a discharge of cannon or small arms in honor of some distinguished personage. A salute is sometimes performed by lowering the colors or beating the drums. The officers also salute each other by bowing their half pikes. *Encycy.*
4. In the *navy*, a testimony of respect or deference rendered by the ships of one nation to the ships of another, or by ships of the same nation to a superior or equal. This is performed by a discharge of cannon, volleys of small arms, striking the colors or top-sails, or by shouts of the seamen mounted on the masts or rigging. When two squadrons meet, the two chiefs only are to exchange *salutes*. *Encycy.*
- SALUT'ED, *pp.* Hailed; greeted.
- SALUT'ER, *n.* One who salutes.
- SALUTIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *salutifer*; *salus*, health, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing health; healthy; as *salutiferous* air. *Dennis.*
- SALVABILITY, *n.* [from *salvabile*.] The possibility of being saved or admitted to everlasting life. *Suanderon.*
- SALVABLE, *a.* [L. *salvus*, safe; *salvo*, to save.] That may be saved, or recovered to everlasting happiness.
- SALVAGE, *n.* [Fr. *salvage*, *sauvage*, from L. *salvus*, *salvo*.]
- In *commerce*, a reward or recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship or goods from loss at sea, either by shipwreck or other means, or by enemies or pirates. *Park.*
- SALVAGE, for *savage*, not used. [See *Savage*.]
- SALVA'TION, *n.* [It. *salvezione*; Sp. *salvacion*; from L. *salvo*, to save.]
1. The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger or great calamity.
2. Appropriately in theology, the redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him everlasting happiness. This is the *great salvation*.
- Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation*. 2 Cor. vii.
3. Deliverance from enemies; victory. *Ex. xiv.*
4. Remission of sins, or saving graces. *Luke xix.*
5. The author of man's salvation. *Ps. xxvii.*
6. A term of praise or benediction. *Rev. xix.*
- SALVATORY, *n.* [Fr. *salvatoire*.] A place where things are preserved; a repository. *Hale.*
- SALVE, *n. sive.* [Sax. *scalf*; from L. *salvare*.]
1. A glutinous composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; when spread on leather or cloth, it is called a *plaster*.
2. Help; remedy. *Hammond.*
- SALVE, *v. t. sive.* To heal by applications or medications. [*Little used.*] *Spenser. Hooker.*
2. To help; to remedy. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

3. To help or remedy by a salvo, excuse or reservation. [*Little used.*]
Hooker. Bacon.
4. To salute. [*Not in use.*]
Spenser.
- SAL/VER, n. A piece of plate with a foot; or a plate on which any thing is presented.
Addison. Pope.
- SALVIF'IC, a. [*L. salve and facio.*] Tending to save or secure safety. [*A bad word and not used.*]
Ch. Reliq. Appeal.
- SALVO, n. [from the *L. salvo jure*, an expression used in reserving rights.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.
 They admit many *salvos*, cautions and reservations.
K. Charles.
- SALV'OR, n. One who saves a ship or goods at sea.
Wheaton's Rep.
- SAMARITAN, a. Pertaining to Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, and after the captivity of those tribes, re-peopled by Cushites from Assyria or Chal-dea.
- Denoting the ancient characters and alphabet used by the Hebrews.
- SAMARITAN, n. An inhabitant of Samaria, or one that belonged to the sect which derived their appellation from that city. The Jews had no dealings with the *Samaritans*.
2. The language of Samaria, a dialect of the Chaldean.
- SAMBO, n. The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.
W. Indies.
- SAME, a. [*Sax. same*; Goth. *sama*, *samo*; Dan. *samme*, *samne*, and *sammen*, together; Sw. *samme*, *samne*; Dan. *samler*, *forsamler*, to collect, to assemble; Sw. *samlra*, *forsamlra*, id.; D. *zaam*, *zamen*, together; *zamenen*, to assemble; G. *sammeln*, id.; Sax. *samod*, *L. simul*, together; Sax. *samianan*, *sennian*, to assemble, to sum; W. *sum*, *sum*, amplitude; *sum*, the state of being together; *semer*, that supports or keeps together, a beam, Eng. *summer*, in building. We observe that the Greek *qua* agrees in signification with the *L. simul* and Sax. *samod*. Ssns. *sam*, together. Shall we suppose then that it has passed into an aspirate in this word, as in *sall*, Gr. *as*, or has the Greek word lost s? The word *same* may be the *L. idem* or *dem*, dialectically varied. The primary sense is to set, to place, to put together. See Ar.
- د م م dhamma, to draw together, to set together, to join, to collect. Class Sm. No. 33. and see No. 43. 44.]
1. Identical; not different or other.
 Thou art the *same*, and thy years shall have no end. Ps. cii.
 The Lord Jesus, the *same* night in which he was betrayed, took bread. 1 Cor. xi.
2. Of the identical kind or species, though not the specific thing. We say, the horse of one country is the *same* animal as the horse of another country. The *same* plants and fruits are produced in the *same* latitudes. We see in men in all countries, the *same* passions and the *same* vices.
 Th' ethereal vigor is in all the *same*.
Dryden.
3. That was mentioned before.
 Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
 Who spends his blood his country to relieve.
Daniel.

4. Equal; exactly similar. One ship will not run the *same* distance as another in the *same* time, and with the *same* wind. Two balls of the *same* size have not always the *same* weight. Two instruments will not always make the *same* sound.
- SAME, adv. [*Sax. sam.*] Together. *Obs.*
Spenser.
- SAM'ENESS, n. Identity; the state of being not different or other; as the *sameness* of an unchangeable being.
2. Near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as a *sameness* of manner; a sameness of sound; the *sameness* of objects in a landscape.
- Samian earth. [*Gr. Samos*, the isle.] The name of a marl of two species, used in medicine as an astringent.
- SAM'IEL, } n. [*Ar. سامون* samon. The SIMOON']
- Ar. سامون signifies to be thin, or to become thin or pale, and to suffer the heat of the simoon, and سامون signifies to poison. This word signifies probably that which is deleterious or destructive.]
 A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows in Arabia.
- SAMITE, n. [*Old Fr.*] A species of silk stuff. *Obs.*
Chaucer.
- SAMLET, n. A little salmon.
Waltan.
- SAMP, n. A species of food composed of maize broken or bruised, boiled and mixed with milk; a dish borrowed from the natives of America, but not much used.
New England.
- SAMP'ANE, n. A kind of vessel used by the Chinese.
Mar. Dict.
- SAMP'HIRE, n. [said to be a corruption of *Saint Pierre*.]
 A plant of the genus *Crithmum*. The golden *sapphire* is of the genus *Luula*.
Fam. of Plants.
- Sapphire grows on rocks near the sea shore, where it is washed by the salt water. It is used for pickling.
Miller.
- SAMPLE, n. [*L. exemplum*; Sp. *Port. exemplo*; It. *esempio*; Fr. *exemple*; Arm. *exempl*; Ir. *sampair*, *samkluach*, from *samhail*, similar.]
1. A specimen; a part of any thing presented for inspection or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole; as a *sample* of cloth or of wheat. Goods are often purchased in market by *samples*.
 I design this as a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss.
Woodward.
2. Example; instance.
Addison.
- SAMPLE, v. t. To show something similar.
Finisworth.
- SAMPLER, n. [*L. exemplar*, supra.] A pattern of work; a specimen; particularly, a piece of needle work by young girls for improvement.
Shak. Pope.
- SAMSON'S-POST, n. In ships, a notched post used instead of a ladder; also, a piece of timber that forms a return for a tackle fall.
Mar. Dict.
- SAN'ABLE, a. [*L. sanabilis*, from *sano*, to heal; *sanus*, sound. See *Sound*.]
 That may be healed or cured; susceptible of remedy.
Morre.

- SANATION, n. [*L. sanatio*, from *sano*, to heal.] The act of healing or curing.
Wiceman.
- SANATIVE, a. [*L. sano*, to heal.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal.
Bacon.
- SANATIVENESS, n. The power of healing.
ing.
- SANCTIFICATE, v. t. To sanctify. [*Not in use.*]
Barrow.
- SANCTIFICATION, n. [Fr. from Low *L. sanctificatio*, from *sanctifico*. See *Sanctify*.]
1. The act of making holy. In an evangelical sense, the act of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified or alienated from sin and the world, and exalted to a supreme love to God.
 God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through *sanctification* of the Spirit and belief of the truth. 2 Thess. ii. 1 Pet. i.
2. The act of consecrating or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.
Stillingfleet.
- SANCTIFIED, pp. Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services.
2. Affectively holy.
Hume.
- SANCTIFIER, n. He that sanctifies or makes holy. In theology, the Holy Spirit is, by way of eminence, denominated the *Sanctifier*.
- SANCTIFY, v. t. [Fr. *sanctifier*; It. *sanctificare*; Sp. *sanctificar*; Low *L. sanctifico*; from *sanctus*, holy, and *facio*, to make.]
1. In a general sense, to cleanse, purify or make holy.
Addison.
2. To separate, set apart or appoint to a holy, sacred or religious use.
 God blessed the seventh day and *sanctified* it. Gen. ii.
- So under the Jewish dispensation, to *sanctify* the altar, the temple, the priests, &c.
3. To purify; to prepare for divine service, and for partaking of holy things. Ex. xix.
4. To separate, ordain and appoint to the work of redemption and the government of the church. John x.
5. To cleanse from corruption; to purify from sin; to make holy by detaching the affections from the world and its defilements, and exalting them to a supreme love to God.
Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. John xvii. Eph. v.
6. To make the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety.
 Those judgments of God are the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me, as to make me repent of that unjust act.
K. Charles.
7. To make free from guilt.
 That holy man, amazed at what he saw,
 Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law.
Dryden.
8. To secure from violation.
 Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line.
Pope.
- To *sanctify* God, to praise and celebrate him as a holy being; to acknowledge and honor his holy majesty, and to reverence his character and laws. Is. viii.
- God *sanctifies* himself or his name, by vindicating his honor from the reproaches of the wicked, and manifesting his glory.
 Ezek. xxxvi.
- SANCTIFYING, pp. Making holy; purifying from the defilements of sin; separating to a holy use.

2. *a.* Tending to sanctify; adapted to increase holiness.

SANCTIMONIOUS, *a.* [*L. sanctimonia, from sanctus, holy.*]

Sauntily; having the appearance of sanctity; as a *sanctimonious* pretence. *L'Estrange.* **SANCTIMONIOUSLY**, *adv.* With sanctimony.

SANCTIMONIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being sanctimonious; sanctity, or the appearance of it; devoutness.

SANCTIMONY, *n.* [*L. sanctimonia.*] Holiness; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity, or the appearance of it. [*Litté used.*] *Shak. Raleigh.*

SANCTION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. sanctio, from sanctus, holy, solemn, established.*]

1. Ratification; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body. A treaty is not valid without the *sanction* of the president and senate.

2. Authority; confirmation derived from testimony, character, influence or custom. The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

3. A law or decree. [*Improp.*] *Denham.*

SANCTION, *v. t.* To ratify; to confirm; to give validity or authority to. *Burke.*

SANCTIONED, *pp.* Ratified; confirmed; authorized.

SANCTIONING, *ppr.* Ratifying; authorizing.

SANCTITUDE, *n.* [*L. sanctus, sanctitudo.*] Holiness; sacredness. *Milton.*

SANCTITY, *n.* [*L. sanctitas.*] Holiness; state of being sacred or holy. God attributes *no sanctity* to place. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; purity; godliness; as the *sanctity* of love; *sanctity* of manners. *Shak. Addison.*

3. Sacredness; solemnity; as the *sanctity* of an oath.

4. A saint or holy being.

About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n— [*Crusal.*] *Milton.*

SANCTUARIZE, *v. t.* [*from sanctuary.*] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. [*A bad word and not used.*] *Shak.*

SANCTUARY, *n.* [*Fr. sanctuaire; It. Sp. santuario; L. sanctuarium, from sanctus, sacred.*]

1. A sacred place; particularly among the Israelites, the most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the *Holy of Holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and that only once a year to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the most sacred part of the tabernacle. *Lev. iv. Heb. ix.*

2. The temple at Jerusalem. 2 *Chron. xx.*

3. A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine service is performed. *Ps. lxxiii.*

Hence *sanctuary* is used for a church.

4. In *catholic churches*, that part of a church where the altar is placed, encompassed with a balustrade. *Encyc.*

5. A place of protection; a sacred asylum. Hence a *sanctuary-man* is one that resorts to a sanctuary for protection.

6. Shelter; protection. *Bacon. Shak.*

Some relics of painting took *sanctuary* under ground. *Dryden.*

SAND, *n.* [*Sax. G. Sw. Dan. sand; D. zand.*]

1. Any mass or collection of fine particles of stone, particularly of fine particles of silicious stone, but not strictly reduced to powder or dust.

That finer matter called *sand*, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

2. *Sands*, in the plural, tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa; as the Lybian *sands*. *Milton.*

SAND, *v. t.* To sprinkle with sand. It is customary among the common people in America, to *sand* their floors with white sand.

2. To drive upon the sand. *Burton.*

SANDAL, *n.* [*Fr. sandale; It. sandalo; Sp. sandalia; L. sandalium; Gr. xaxalio.*] Qu. Syr. {*z san, to shoe. Class Sn. No. 9.*}

1. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot. The Greek and Roman ladies wore sandals made of a rich stuff, ornamented with gold or silver.

2. A shoe or slipper worn by the pope and other Romish prelates when they officiate. A like sandal is worn by several congregations of monks. *Encyc.*

SANDAL, *n.* [*Ar. صندل; Pers. دندل jondul.*]

A kind of wood which grows in the East Indies and on some of the isles of the Pacific. It is of three kinds, the white, the yellow, and the red. The tree which produces the two former is of the genus *Santalum*. It grows to the size of a walnut tree. Its wood has a bitter taste and an aromatic smell. The oriental nations burn it in their houses for the sake of its fragrant odor, and with the powder of it a paste is prepared, with which they anoint their bodies. The white and the yellow sandal-wood are different parts of the same tree; the white is the wood next to the bark; the yellow is the inner part of the tree. The red sandal-wood is obtained from a different tree, the *Pterocarpus santalinus*. It is of a dull red color, has little taste or smell, and is principally used as a coloring drug. *Encyc. Parr.*

SANDARAC, *n.* [*L. sandaraca; Ar. سندرک sandros.*]

1. A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of mastic; obtained from the juniper tree, in which it occupies the place between the bark and the wood. It is used in spreading to prevent ink from sinking or spreading. This is the substance denoted by the Arabic word, and it is also called *varnish*, as it enters into the preparations of varnish. For distinction, this is called *gum sandarac* or *sandarac*. *Fourcroy.*

The sandarach is obtained from the *Thuja orientalis*, (*Thomson*); from the *Juniperus ceticus*, (*Parr*)

2. A native fossil; also, a combination of arsenic and sulphur; orpiment. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

SAND-BAG, *n.* A bag filled with sand; used in fortification.

SAND-BATH, *n.* A bath made by warm sand, with which something is enveloped.

SAND-BLIND, *a.* Having a defect of sight, by means of which small particles appear to fly before the eyes. *Shak.*

SAND-BOX, *n.* A box with a perforated top or cover, for sprinkling paper with sand.

2. A tree or plant of the genus *Hura*. It is said that the pericarp of the fruit will burst in the heat of the day with a loud report, and throw the seeds to a distance. *Fern. of Plants. Miller.*

SANDED, *pp.* Sprinkled with sand; as a *sanded* floor.

2. *a.* Covered with sand; barren. *Mortimer.*

3. Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy color, as a hound. *Shak.*

4. Short sighted.

SAND-EEL, *n.* The ammodyte, a fish that resembles an eel. It seldom exceeds a foot in length; its head is compressed, the upper jaw larger than the lower one, the body cylindrical, with scales hardly perceptible. There is one species only, a native of Europe. It coils with its head in the center, and penetrates into the sand; whence its name in Greek and English. It is delicate food. *Encyc.*

SANDERLING, *n.* A bird of the plover kind. *Carver.*

SANDERS. [*See Sandal.*]

SAN DEVER, *n.* [*Fr. sain de verre, or sandiver; s. saint de verre, of rarer or recrement of glass.*]

Glass-gall; a whitish salt which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion, and floating on the top, is skimmed off. A similar substance is thrown out in eruptions of volcanoes. It is used by gilders of iron, and in the fusion of certain ores. It is said to be good for cleansing the skin, and taken internally, is detergent. *Encyc.*

SAND-FLOOD, *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia. *Bruce.*

SAND-HEAT, *n.* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations.

SANDINESS, *n.* [*from sandiness.*] The state of being sandy; as the *sandiness* of a road.

2. The state of being of a sandy color.

SANDISH, *a.* [*from sand.*] Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact. *Evelyn.*

SANDIX, *n.* A kind of nimum or red lead, made of ceruse, but inferior to the true nimum. *Encyc.*

SAND PIPER, *n.* A bird of the genus *Tringa*.

SAND-STONE, *n.* [*sand and stone.*] Sandstone is, in most cases, composed chiefly of grains of quartz united by a cement, calcareous, marly, argillaceous, or even silicious. The texture of some kinds is loose, of others close; the fracture is granular or earthy. *Cleaveland.*

Sandstones usually consist of the materials of older rocks, as granite, broken up

and comminuted, and afterwards deposited again. *D. Olmsted.*

SANDY-WÖRT, n. A plant.

SANDY, a. [*Sax. sandig.*] Abounding with sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as a *sandy* desert or plain; as a *sandy* road or soil.

2. Consisting of sand; not firm or solid; as a *sandy* foundation.

3. Of the color of sand; of a yellowish red color; as *sandy* hair.

SANE, a. [*L. sanus, Eng. sound; D. gezond; G. gesund.*] This is the *Eng. sound, Sax. san.* See *Sound.*

1. Sound; not disordered or shattered; healthy; as a *sane* body.

2. Sound; not disordered; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind; as a *sane* person; a person of a *sane* mind.

SANG, *pret. of sing.*

SANG FROID, n. [*Fr. cold blood.*] Coolness; freedom from agitation or excitement of mind.

2. Indifference.

SAN GIAC, n. A Turkish governor of a province.

SANGUIFEROUS, a. [*L. sanguifer; sanguis, blood, and ferro, to carry.*] Conveying blood. The *sanguiferous* vessels are the arteries and veins.

SANGUIFICATION, n. [*Fr. from L. sanguis, blood, and facio, to make.*] In the *animal economy*, the production of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SANGUIFIER, n. A producer of blood. *Floyer.*

SANGUIFEROUS, a. [*L. sanguis, blood, and fluo, to flow.*] Floating or running with blood.

SANGUIFY, v. t. To produce blood. *Hale.*

SANGUIFYING, *ppr.* Producing blood.

SANGUINARI, a. [*Fr. sanguinaire; L. sanguinarius, from sanguis, blood.*]

1. Bloody; attended with much bloodshed; murderous; as a *sanguinary* war, contest or battle.

2. Blood thirsty; cruel; eager to shed blood. *Passion—makes us brutal and sanguinary.*

SANGUINARY, n. A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SANGUINE, } a. [*Fr. sanguin; L. sanguis, blood.*]

SANGUIN, } a. *gineus, from sanguis, blood.*

1. Red; having the color of blood; as a *sanguine* color or countenance. *Dryden. Milton.*

2. Abounding with blood; plethoric; as a *sanguine* habit of body.

3. Warm; ardent; as a *sanguine* temper.

4. Confident. He is *sanguine* in his expectations of success.

SANGUINE, n. Blood color. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SANGUINE, v. t. To stain with blood. [*But asanguine is generally used.*]

2. To stain or varnish with a blood color.

SANGUILESS, a. Destitute of blood; pale. [*A bad word and little used.*]

SANGUINELY, adv. Ardently; with confidence of success. *Chesterfield.*

SANGUINENESS, n. Redness; color of blood in the skin; as *sanguineness* of countenance.

2. Fullness of blood; plethoric; as *sanguine*ness of habit.

3. Ardent; heat of temper; confidence. *Decay of Piety.*

SANGUIŒOUS, a. [*L. sanguineus.*]

1. Abounding with blood; plethoric. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Constituting blood. *Brown.*

SANGUINITY, *fr. sanguineus, is not in use.* *Swift.*

SANGUISUGÉ, n. [*L. sanguisuga; sanguis, blood, and sugo, to suck.*]

The blood-sucker; a leech, or horse leech. *Encyc.*

SANHEDRIM, n. [*Low L. synedrion; Gr. συνέδριον; syn, with, together, and δριον, seat.*]

The great council of seventy elders among the Jews, whose jurisdiction extended to all important affairs. They received appeals from inferior tribunals, and had power of life and death. *Encyc.*

SANICLE, n. [*from L. sano, to heal.*]

Self-heal, a plant or genus of plants, the *Sanicula*; also, a plant of the genus *Saxifraga*. The *American bastard sanicle* is of the genus *Mitella*, and the *bear's ear sanicle* of the genus *Cortusa*. *Fam. of Plants.*

SANIDUM, n. A genus of fossils of the class of scuteites, composed of plain flat plates. *Encyc.*

SANIES, n. [*L.*] A thin acrid discharge from wounds or sores; a serous matter, less thick and white than pus. *Core. Encyc.*

SANIOUS, a. [*from sanies.*] Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin; serous; as the *sanious* matter of an ulcer.

2. Running a thin serous matter; as a *sanious* ulcer. *Wiseman.*

SANITY, n. [*L. sanitas. See Sane.*]

Soundness; particularly, a sound state of mind; the state of a mind in the perfect exercise of reason. *Shak.*

SANK, *pret. of sink*, but nearly obsolete.

SANNAH, n. The name of certain kinds of India muslins.

SANS, *prep.* [*Fr.*] Without. *Shak.*

SANSCRIT, n. [*According to H. T. Colebrooke, Sanscrit signifies the polished dialect. It is sometimes written Sanserit, and in other ways. Asiat. Res. 7, 306.*]

The ancient language of Hindoostan, from which are formed all the modern languages or dialects of the great peninsula of India. It is the language of the Bramins, and in this are written the ancient books of the country; but it is now obsolete. It is from the same stock as the ancient Persic, Greek and Latin, and all the present languages of Europe.

SANTER. [*See Saunter.*]

SANT'ON, n. A Turkish priest; a kind of dervis, regarded by the vulgar as a saint. *Herbert.*

SAP, n. [*Sax. sap; D. zap; G. saft; Sw. saft, safte; Dan. saft, save; Fr. seve; Arm. sabr; probably from softness or flowing.*]

ing. Qu. Pers. آب زاب, a flowing.]

1. The juice of plants of any kind, which flows chiefly between the wood and the

bark. From the *sap* of a species of maple, is made sugar of a good quality by evaporation.

2. The albumen of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark. [*A sense in general use in New England.*]

SAP, v. t. [*Fr. soper; It. zappare; Arm. sappa; It. zappa, a spade; zappone, a mattock.*] The primary sense is probably to dig or to trust.]

1. To undermine; to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine. *Swift.*

Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods. *Dryden.*

2. To undermine; to subvert by removing the foundation of Discontent *saps* the foundation of happiness. Intrigue and corruption *sap* the constitution of a free government.

SAP, v. i. To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining. *Encyc.*

Both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tuttle.*

SAP, n. In *sieges*, a trench for undermining; or an approach made to a fortified place by digging or under cover. The single *sap* has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side, and the flying is made with gabions, &c. In all *saps*, traverses are left to cover the men. *Encyc.*

SAPAJO, n. The *sapajos* form a division of the genus *Simia*, including such of the monkeys of America as have prehensile tails. *Encyc.*

SAP-COLOR, n. An expressed vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters, as sap-green, &c. *Parke.*

SAPID, a. [*L. sapidus, from sapio, to taste.*]

Tasteful; tastable; having the power of affecting the organs of taste; as *sapid* water. *Brown. Arbuthnot.*

SAPIDITY, } Taste; tastefulness; sap-

SAPIDNESS, } idness, } a. vor; the quality of affecting the organs of taste; as the *sapidness* of water or fruit. *Boyle.*

SAPIENCE, n. [*Fr. from L. sapientia, from sapio, to taste, to know.*]

Wisdom; sageness; knowledge. *Swift.*

—Null his gratitude and *sapience*
To spare the folks that give him ha' pence.

SAPIENT, a. Wise; sage; discerning. *Milton.*

There the *sapient* king held dalliance.

SAPIENTIAL, a. Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. [*Not much used.*]

SAPLESS, a. [*from sap.*] Destitute of sap; as a *sapless* tree or branch. *Swift. Shak.*

2. Dry; old; husky; as a *sapless* user. *Dryden.*

SAPLING, n. [*from sap.*] A young tree. *Milton.*

Nurse the *saplings* tall.

SAPONACEOUS, a. [*from L. sapo, soap.*]

Sonny; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. *Saponaceous* bodies are often formed by oil and alkali.

SAPONARY, a. Saponaceous.

SAPONIFICATION, n. Conversion into soap.

SAPONIFY, v. t. [*L. sapo, soap, and facio, to make.*]

To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

SAPONULE, *n.* A combination of volatile or essential oil with some base.

SAPOR, *n.* [L.] Taste; savor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste. There is some *sapor* in all aliments.

SAPORIFIC, *a.* [Fr. *saporifique*; from *L. sapor* and *facio*, to make.]

Having the power to produce taste; producing taste.

SAPOROSITY, *n.* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

SAPOROUS, *a.* Having taste; yielding some kind of taste.

SAPOTA, *n.* In *botany*, a tree or plant of the genus *Achras*.

SAPPADIL-O-TREE, } *n.* A tree of the

SAPPADIL-LO-TREE, } genus *Sloanea*.

Fam. of Plants. Lec.

SAPPARE, *n.* A mineral or species of earth, the kyanite; called by Italy, *disthepe*.

SAPPED, *pp.* Undermined; subverted.

SAPPER, *n.* One who saps. In an army, sappers and miners are employed in working at saps, to protect soldiers in their approach to a besieged place, or to undermine the works.

SAPPHIC, *a. sapic.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; as *Sapphic odes*; *Sapphic verse*. The *Sapphic verse* consists of eleven syllables in five feet, of which the first, fourth and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl, in the first three lines of each stanza, with a fourth consisting only of a dactyl and a spondee.

SAPPHIRE, *n.* [*L. sapphirus*; Gr. *σαπφειρος*; from the Ar. *سافيرا* *safira*, to scrape, to shine, to be fair, open, beautiful; Ch. Syr. *Sain*, to scrape, to slave.]
A species of silicious gems or minerals, of several varieties. In hardness it is inferior to the diamond only. Its colors are blue, red, violet, yellow, green, white, or limpid, and one variety is chatoyant, and another asteriated or radiated.

Cleveland.

Sapphire is a subspecies of rhomboidal corundum.

Ure. Jameson.

The original ruby and topaz are sapphires.

Sapphire is employed in jewelry and the arts.

SAPPHIRINE, *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire.

Boyle.

SAPPINESS, *n.* [from *sappy*.] The state or quality of being full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

SAPPY, *a.* [Sax. *sapig*.] Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.

Mortimer.

2. Young; not firm; weak.

When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age.

Hayward.

3. Weak in intellect.

SAPPY, *a.* [Qu. Gr. *σαπια*, to putrefy.] Musty; tainted. [Not in use.]

SARABAND, *n.* [Sp. *sarabanda*; Port. It. *sarabanda*; Fr. *sarabande*.]

A dance and a tune used in Spain, said to be derived from the Saracens.

Sp. Dict. Encyc.

SARACENIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Saracens, inhabitants of Arabia; so called from *sara*, a desert.

2. Denoting the architecture of the Saracens, the modern Gothic.

Johnson.

SARAGOY, *n.* The opossum of the Molucca isles.

SARACAM, *n.* [*L. sarcasmus*; Gr. *σαρκαζω*, to deride or sneer at, primarily to flay or pluck off the skin.]

A keen reproachful expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a taunt; a gibe. Of this we have an example in the remark of the Jews respecting Christ, on the cross, "He saved others, himself he cannot save."

SARCASTIC, } *a.* Bitterly satirical;

SARCASTICAL, } *a.* scornfully severe;

taunting.

What a fierce and *sarcastic* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world!

South.

SARCASTICALLY, *adv.* In a *sarcastic* manner; with scornful satire.

South.

SARACENET, *n.* [Qu. *saracenicum* or *saracen*, silk.] A species of fine thin woven silk.

Dryden.

SARCOCELE, *n.* [Gr. *σαρξ*, flesh, and *κρηνη*, tumor.]

A spurious rupture or hernia, in which the testicle is swelled or indurated, like a scirrhus, or enlarged by a fleshy excrescence much beyond its natural size.

Encyc.

SARCOCOL, } *n.* [Gr. compounded of

SARCOCOLLA, } *n.* *σαρξ*, flesh, and *κολλα*, glue.]

A semi-transparent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light yellow or red color. It is sometimes called a gum resin, as it partakes of the qualities of both gum and resin. It has its name from its use in healing wounds and ulcers.

Encyc.

SARCOLITE, *n.* [flesh-stone.] A substance of a vitreous nature, and of a rose flesh color, found near Vesuvius. The French call it *hydrolite*, water stone.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

Sarcolite is a variety of analcime.

SARCOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to *sarcology*.

SARCOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *σαρξ*, flesh, and *λογος*, discourse.]

That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body, as the muscles, fat, intestines, vessels, &c.

Encyc.

SARCOMA, *n.* [Gr. from *σαρξ*, flesh.] Any fleshy excrescence on an animal body.

Encyc.

SARCOPIHAGOUS, *a.* [See *Sarcophagus*.]

Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating.

Dict.

SARCOPIHAGUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. *σαρκοφαγος*; *σαρξ*, flesh, and *φαγω*, to eat.]

1. A species of stone used among the Greeks in their sculptures, which was so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. It is otherwise called *lapis Isaius*, and said to be found at Assos, a city of Lycia. Hence,

2. A stone coffin or grave in which the ancient deposited bodies which they chose not to burn.

Encyc.

SARCOPHAGY, *n.* [supra.] The practice of eating flesh.

Brown.

SARCOTIC, *a.* [Gr. *σαρξ*, flesh.] In surgery, producing or generating flesh.

SARCOTIC, *n.* A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative.

Cole.

SARDACHATE, *n.* The clouded and spotted agate, of a pale flesh color.

SARDAN, *n.* A fish resembling the hering.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

SARDE, } *n.* A mineral, a variety of

SARDOIN, } carnelian, which displays on its surface a rich reddish brown, but when held between the eye and the light, appears of a deep blood red.

Ure.

SARDEL, } [*L. sardius*; Gr. *σαρδιος*;

SARDINE, } *n.* from *Sardis*, in Asia Minor;

SARDIUS, } now *Sardis*.] A precious stone. One of this kind was set in Aaron's breastplate. Ex. xviii.

SARDONIAN, } *n.* *Sardonian* or *sardoniac*

SARDONIC, } *a.* *laughter*, a convulsive involuntary laughter, so called from the *herba sardonia*, a species of ranunculus, which is said to produce such convulsive motions in the cheeks and lips as are observed during a fit of laughter.

Encyc.

SARDONIC, *a.* Denoting a kind of linen made at Colchis.

Bryant.

SARDONYX, *n.* [*L. sardonyx*, from Gr. *σαρδωνηξ*, from *Sardis*, a city of Asia Minor, and *ονηξ*, a nail; so named, according to Pliny, from the resemblance of its color to the flesh under the nail. Plin. Lib. 37. 6.]

A silicious stone or gem, nearly allied to carnelian. Its color is a reddish yellow, or nearly orange. We are informed that the yellow or orange colored agate, with an undulating surface, is now often called *sardonyx*.

Encyc. Cleveland.

SARGUS, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean, whose body is variegated with brown transverse rings, resembling the variegations of the perch. This is also a name of the garden.

Dict.

SARK, *n.* [Sax. *syrc*.] In Scotland, a shirt.

2. A shark. [Not used.]

SARLAC, *n.* The grunting ox of Tartary.

SARMATIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Sarmatia

SARMATIC, } and its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russian and Poles.

SARMENTOUS, } [*L. sarmentosus*, from

sarmentum, a twig.]

A sarmentous stem, in *botany*, is one that is filiform and almost naked, or having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots, where it strikes root.

Martin.

SARONIC, *a.* Denoting a gulf of Greece between Attica and Sparta.

D'Anville.

SARPLAR, *n.* A sarplur of wool is a sack containing 80 tod; a tod contains two stone of 14 pounds each.

Encyc.

SARPLIER, *n.* [Fr. *serpilliere*.] Canvas, or a packing cloth.

Bailey.

SARASIN, } *n.* A plant, a kind of birth

SARASINE, } wort.

2. A portucullis or herse.

Bailey.

SARSA, } *n.* A plant, a species

SARSAPARILLA, } of *Smilax*, valued in medicine for its mucilaginous and farinaceous or demulcent qualities.

Encyc.

SARSE, *n.* [Qu. *sarsent*, or Fr. *sas*.] A fine sieve; usually written *searse* or *searse*. [Little used.]

SARSE, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To sift through a sarse. [*Little used.*]

SART, *n.* A piece of woodland turned into arable. [*Not used in America.*]

SASH, *n.* [an Arabic word signifying a band.]
1. A belt worn for ornament. Sashes are worn by military officers as badges of distinction, round the waist or over the shoulders. They are usually of silk, variously made and ornamented.
2. The frame of a window in which the lights or panes of glass are set.

She ventures now to lift the sash. *Swift.*
SASHOON, *n.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease.
Answorth.
SAS/SAFRAS, *n.* [L. *saxifraga*; *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break.]
A tree of the genus Laurus, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.
SASSE, *n.* [D. *sas*.] A sluice, canal or lock on a navigable river; a word found in old British statutes. *Todd.*
SAS/SOLIN, } Native boracic acid.
SAS/SOLINE, } *n.* found in saline incrustations on the borders of hot springs near Sasso, in the territory of Florence.
Klaproth. Cyc.

SAS/SOROL, } *n.* A species of pigeon.
SASSOROL/LA, } *n.* called rock pigeon.
Diet. Nat. Hist.

SAS/TRA, *n.* Among the Hindoos, a sacred book; a book containing sacred ordinances. The six great *Sastras*, in the opinion of the Hindoos, contain all knowledge, human and divine. These are the Veda, Upaveda, Vedanga, Purana, Dhermana, and Dersana. *Asiat. Res.*

SAT, *pret. of sit.*
SAT/AN, *n.* [Heb. an adversary.] The grand adversary of man; the devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels.

SAT/ANICAL, } *a.* Having the qualities of Satan; and resembling Satan;
SATANIC, } extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal.
Detest the slander which with a satanic smile, exalts over the character it has ruined. *Dwight.*

SAT/ANICALLY, *adv.* With the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.
Hammond.
SAT/ANISM, *n.* The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.

SAT/ANIST, *n.* A very wicked person. [*Little used.*]

SATCH/EL, *n.* [See *Sachel*.] A little sack or bag.

SATE, *v. t.* [L. *satio*; It. *saziare*; Port. *Sp. saticar*; Fr. *rasasier*; allied to *set*. The primary sense is to stuff, to fill, from crowding, driving.]

To satiate; to satisfy appetite; to glut; to feed beyond natural desire.
While the vultures sate
Their maws with full repast. *Philips.*

SATED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; satiated.
SATELESS, *a.* Insatiable; not capable of being satisfied.

SAT/ELLITE, *n.* [Fr. *li. satellite*; L. *satelles*. (Qu. its alliance to *sat* or *side*.)]

1. A secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round another. In the

solar system, eighteen *satellites* have been discovered. The earth has one, called the moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. *Morse.*

2. A follower; an obsequious attendant or dependant.
SATELLI/TIOUS, *a.* Consisting of satellites. *Cheyne.*

SATIATE, *v. t.* *sat'iate*. [L. *satiatus*, from *satio*. See *Sate*.]
1. To fill; to satisfy appetite or desire; to feed to the full, or to furnish enjoyment to the extent of desire; as, to *satiate* appetite or sense.
2. To fill to the extent of want; as, to *satiate* the earth or plants with water.
3. To glut; to fill beyond natural desire.
He may be *satiated*, but not satisfied. *Norris.*

4. To gratify desire to the utmost.
I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *K. Charles.*

5. To saturate. [*Now unusual.* See *Saturate*.] *Newton.*

SATI/ATE, *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted; followed by *with* or *of*. The former is most common; as *satiated* of applause. [*Unusual.*] *Pope.*

SATI/ATION, *n.* The state of being filled. *Whitaker.*

SATI/ETY, *n.* [Fr. *satiété*; L. *satietas*. See *Sate*.]
Properly, fullness of gratification, either of the appetite or any sensual desire; but usually implies fullness beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing; state of being glutted.

In all pleasures there is *satiety*. *Hakewill.*
—But thy words, with grace divine
Imbu'd, briog to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milton.*

SAT/IN, *n.* [Fr. *satin*; W. *siden*, satin or silk; Sw. *siden*; Port. *Sp. seda*; It. *seta*;
Gr. L. *sindon*; Ch. Heb. *סָדֵן*; Ar. *سَدِين*.]
A species of glossy silk cloth, of a thick close texture.

SAT/INET, *n.* A thin species of satin.
2. A particular kind of woolen cloth.

SAT/IN-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Lunaria.

SAT/IN-SPAR, *n.* A mineral, fibrous limestone. *Ure.*

SAT/IRE, *n.* [Fr. *satire*; Sp. L. *satira*; *sat* named from sharpness, pungency. See *Satyrus*.]

1. A discourse or poem in which wickedness or folly is exposed with severity. It differs from *lampoon* and *pasquinade*, in being general rather than personal. *Johnson.*

2. Severity of remark. It differs from *sarcasm*, in not expressing contempt or scorn.

SAT/IRIC, } *a.* [L. *satiricus*; Fr. *satirique*];
SAT/IRICAL, } *a.* Belonging to satire; conveying satire; or as a *satiric* style.
2. *Genomous*; severe in language. *Beacon.*

SAT/IRICALLY, *adv.* With severity of remark; with invective; with intention to censure.

SAT/IRIST, *n.* One who writes satire.
Whetherly, in his writings, is the sharpest *satirist* of his time. *Granville.*

SAT/IRIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *satiriser*.] To censure with keenness or severity.

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished virtues, as to praise well a man of distinguished vices. *Steuft.*

SAT/IRIZED, *pp.* Severely censured.
SAT/IRIZING, *pp.* Censuring with severity.

SATIS/FACTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *satisfactio*; It. *soddisfazione*. See *Satisfy*.]
1. That state of the mind which results from the full gratification of desire; repose of mind or contentment with present possession and enjoyment. Sensual pleasure affords no permanent *satisfaction*.

2. The act of pleasing or gratifying.
The mind having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of its desires— *Locke.*

3. Repose of the mind on the certainty of any thing; that state which results from relief from suspense, doubt or uncertainty; conviction.

What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shaft.*
4. Gratification; that which pleases.
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The wisely *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden.*

5. That which satisfies; amends; recompense; compensation; indemnification; atonement. *Satisfaction* for damages, must be an equivalent; but *satisfaction* in many cases, may consist in concession or apology.

6. Payment; discharge; as, to receive a sum in full *satisfaction* of a debt; to enter *satisfaction* on record.

SATIS/FACTIVE, *a.* Giving satisfaction. [*Little used or not at all.*] *Brown.*

SATIS/FACT/TORILY, *adv.* In a manner to give satisfaction or content.

2. In a manner to impress conviction or belief. The crime was *satisfactorily* proved.

SATIS/FACT/TORINESS, *n.* The power of satisfying or giving content; as, the *satisfactoriness* of pleasure or enjoyment.

SATIS/FACTORY, *a.* [Fr. *satisfactoire*; Sp. *satisfactorio*.]

1. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; particularly, relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty and enabling it to rest with confidence; as, to give a *satisfactory* account of any remarkable transaction. A judge seeks for *satisfactory* evidence of guilt before he condemns.

2. Making amends, indemnification or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning; as, to make *satisfactory* compensation, or a *satisfactory* apology for an offense.

—A most wise and sufficient means of salvation by the *satisfactory* and meritorious deeds and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderson.*

SATIS/IED, *pp.* Having the desires fully gratified; made content.

SATIS/IFIER, *n.* One that gives satisfaction.

SATIS/FY, *v. t.* [L. *satisfacio*; *satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make; Fr. *satisfaire*; It. *soddisfare*; Sp. *satisfacer*; G. *sutt. D. zat. Dan. sat, filled, satisfied.*]

1. To gratify wants, wishes or desires to the full extent; to supply possession or enjoyment till no more is desired. The de-

mands of hunger may be easily satisfied; but who can satisfy the passion for money or honor?

2. To supply fully what is necessary and demanded by natural laws; as, to satisfy with rain the desolate and waste ground. Job xxxviii.

3. To pay to content; to recompense or indemnify to the full extent of claims; as, to satisfy demands.
He is well paid, that is, well satisfied.

4. To appease by punishment; as, to satisfy rigor.

5. To free from doubt, suspense or uncertainty; to cause the mind to rest in confidence by ascertaining the truth; as, to satisfy one's self by inquiry.

6. To convince. A jury must be satisfied of the guilt of a man, before they can justly condemn him.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid and satisfying.

7. To pay; to discharge; as, to satisfy an execution.

Debts due to the United States are to be first satisfied.

SAT ISFYĀ, v. i. To give content. Earthly good never satisfies.

2. To feed or supply to the full.

3. To make payment. {But the intransitive use of this verb is generally elliptical.}

SAT ISFYING, *ppr.* Giving content; feeding or supplying to the full extent of desire; convincing; paying.

SA'FIVE, *a.* [L. *salvatus*, from *sero*, *salvum* to sow.] Sown in gardens.

SATRAP, *n.* In Persia, an admiral; more generally, the governor of a province.

SATRAPAL, *a.* Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

SATRAPESS, *n.* A female satrap.

SATRAPY, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

SATURABLE, *a.* [See *Saturate*.] That may be saturated; capable of saturation.

SATURANT, *a.* [L. *saturans*.] Saturating; impregnating to the full.

SATURANT, *n.* In medicine, a substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach; an absorbent.

SATURATE, *v. t.* [L. *saturō*, from *satur*, filled; *satio*, to feed to the full. See *Sate*.]

1. To impregnate or unite with, till no more can be received. Thus an acid saturates an alkali, and an alkali saturates an acid, when the solvent can contain no more of the dissolving body.

2. To supply or fill to fullness.

SATURATED, *pp.* Supplied to fullness.

SATURATING, *ppr.* Supplying to fullness.

SATURATION, *n.* In a general sense, a filling or supply to fullness. In chemistry, the union, combination or impregnation of one body with another by natural attraction, affinity or mixture, till the receiving body can contain no more; or solution continued till the solvent can contain no more. The saturation of an alkali by an acid, is by affinity; the saturation of water by salt, is by solution.

SATURDAY, *n.* [Sax. *Sater-dæg*; D. *Saterdag*; Sattur's day.]

The last day of the week; the day next preceding the sabbath.

SATURDAY, *n.* [L. *saturdās*. See *Saturate*.]

Fullness of supply; the state of being saturated. [Little used.]

SATURN, *n.* [L. *Saturnus*.] In mythology, one of the oldest and principal deities, the son of Coelus and Terra, (heaven and earth), and the father of Jupiter. He answers to the Greek *Χρόνος*, Chronos or Time.

In astronomy, one of the planets of the solar system, less in magnitude than Jupiter, but more remote from the sun. Its diameter is seventy nine thousand miles, its mean distance from the sun somewhat more than nine hundred millions of miles, and its year, or periodical revolution round the sun, nearly twenty nine years and a half.

3. In the old chemistry, an appellation given to lead.

4. In heraldry, the black color in blazing the arms of sovereign princes.

SATURNALIAN, *a.* [from L. *saturndia*, feasts of Saturn.]

1. Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honor of Saturn, Dec. 16, 17 or 18, in which men indulged in riot without restraint. Hence,

2. Loose; dissolute; sportive. Burke. SATURNIAN, *a.* In fabulous history, pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the golden age; hence, golden; happy; distinguished for purity, integrity and simplicity.

The Augustus, born to bring Saturnian times.

SATURNINE, *a.* [Fr. *saturnien*, from L. *Saturnus*.]

1. Supposed to be under the influence of Saturn. Hence,

2. Dull; heavy; grave; not readily susceptible of excitement; phlegmatic; as a saturnine person or temper.

SATURNIST, *n.* A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

SATURNITE, *n.* A metallic substance of recent discovery, separated from lead in torrefaction, resembling lead in its color, weight, solubility in acids, &c. but more fusible and brittle; easily scorified and volatilized. Kirwan. Nicholson. Encyc.

SATYR, *n.* [L. *satyrus*; Gr. *σαῦρος*, a monkey, a faun.]

In mythology, a sylvan deity or demi-god, represented as a monster, half man and half goat, having horns on his head, a hairy body, with the feet and tail of a goat. Satyrs are usually found in the train of Bacchus, and have been distinguished for lasciviousness and riot. They have been represented as remarkable for their piercing eyes and keen railery.

SATYRAPHASIS, *n.* [Gr. *σατυραφασις*. We observe in this word a connection with *sature*, in the sense of excitement, pungency.]

Immoderate venereal appetite.

SATYRION, *n.* A plant.

SAUCE, *n.* [Fr. *sauce* or *sauce*, from L. *salsus*, salt, from *sal*; Arm. *saus*; It. *Salsa*.]

1. A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish.

High sauces and rich spices are brought from the Indies.

2. In New England, culinary vegetables and roots eaten with flesh. This application of the word falls in nearly with the definition.

Roots, herbs, vine-fruits, and salad-flowers—they dish up various ways, and find them very delicious sauce to their meats, both roasted and boiled, fresh and salt.

Beverly, *Hist. Virginia*. Sauce consisting of stewed apples, is a great article in some parts of New England; but cranberries make the most delicious sauce. To serve on the same sauce, is to retaliate one injury with another. [Vulgar.]

SAUCE, *v. t.* To accompany meat with something to give it a higher relish.

2. To gratify with rich tastes; as, to sauce the palate.

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or ironically, with any thing bad.

Then fell she to sauce her desires with threatenings.

Thou say'st his meat was *sauced* with thy upbraidings.

4. To treat with bitter, pert or tart language. [Vulgar.]

SAUCE-BOX, *n.* *sauz'-box*. [from *sauce*.] A sauce impudent fellow.

SAUCE-PAN, *n.* *sauz'-pan*. A small pan for sauce, or a small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

SAUCER, *n.* [Fr. *sauciere* or *saussiere*.] A small pan in which sauce is set on a table.

2. A piece of china or other ware, in which a tea cup or coffee cup is set.

SAUCY, *adv.* [from *sauce*.] Impudently; with impertinent boldness; petulantly.

SAUCINESS, *n.* Impudence; impertinent boldness; petulance; contempt of superiors.

SAUCISSE, } *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*, a sausage; SAUCISSON, } *n.* [from *sauce*.]

In mining or gunnery, a long pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of the mine to the entrance of the gallery. To preserve the powder from dampness, it is generally placed in a wooden pipe. It serves to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb-chests, &c.

SAUCY, *a.* [from *sauce*; L. *salsus*, salt or salted. The use of this word leads to the primary sense of salt, which must be shooting forward, penetrating, pungent, for boldness is a shooting forward.]

1. Impudent; bold to excess; rude; transgressing the rules of decorum; treating superiors with contempt. It expresses more than pert; as a saucy boy; a saucy fellow.

2. Expressive of impudence; as a saucy eye; saucy looks.

SAUL, an old spelling of *soal*.

SAUNDERS, [See *Samud* and *Sanders*.]

SAUNTER, *v. i.* *sauter*. To wander about idly; as sauntering from place to place.

Dryden.

2. To loiter; to linger.

This must not run it into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things.

SAUNTERER, *n.* One that wanders about idly.

SAUNTERING, *ppr.* Wandering about lazily or idly; loitering.

SAURIAN, *a.* [Gr. *σαυρα*, a lizard.] Pertaining to lizards; designating an order of reptiles. *Ed. Encyc.*

SAUSAGE, *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*; from *sauce*, L. *salsus*.]

The intestine of an animal stuffed with minced meat seasoned.

SAUSURITE, *n.* A mineral so named from Saussure, the discoverer, of a white gray or green color, found at the foot of mount Rosa. It approaches andalusite.

SAVABLE, *a.* [from *save*.] Capable of being saved. *Chillingworth.*

SAVABLENESS, *n.* Capability of being saved. *Ibn.*

SAVAGE, *a.* [Fr. *sauvage*; Arm. *savach*; It. *selvaggio*; Sp. *salvaje*; from L. *silva*, a wood, or *silvaticus*, an inhabitant of a wood, or *silvaticus*.]

1. Pertaining to the forest; wild; remote from human residence and improvements; uncultivated; as a *savage* wilderness.

Correls and *savage* berries of the wood. *Dryden.*

2. Wild; untamed; as *savage* beasts of prey.

3. Uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; rude; as *savage* life; *savage* manners. *Raleigh.*

What nation since the commencement of the christian era, ever rose from *savage* to civilized without christianity? *E. D. Griffin.*

4. Cruel; barbarous; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; brutal; as a *savage* spirit.

SAVAGE, *n.* A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught, uncivilized or without cultivation of mind or manners. The *savages* of America, when uncorrupted by the vices of civilized men, are remarkable for their hospitality to strangers, and for their truth, fidelity and gratitude to their friends, but implacably cruel and revengeful towards their enemies. From this last trait of the *savage* character, the word came to signify,

2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

3. The name of a genus of fierce voracious flies. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SAVAGE, *v. t.* To make wild, barbarous or cruel. [Not well authorized and little used.] *Thomson.*

SAVAGELY, *adv.* In the manner of a *savage*; cruelly; inhumanly. *Shak.*

SAVAGENESS, *n.* Wildness; an untamed, uncultivated or uncivilized state; barbarism. Hence,

2. Cruelty; barbarousness.

Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shak.*

SAVAGERY, *n.* Wild growth, as of plants. *Shak.*

2. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shak.*

SAVAGISM, *n.* The state of rude uncivilized men; the state of men in their native wildness and rudeness.

S. S. Smith. *Watch.*

The greater part of modern philosophers have declared for the original *saugism* of men. *Encyc.*

SAVANNA, *n.* [In Spanish, *sabana* is a sheet for a bed, or a large plain covered with snow.]

An extensive open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees. *Locke.*

SAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sauver*, from L. *salvo*, It. *salvare*, Sp. *salvar*. As *salve* is used, as *hail* is in English, I suspect this word to be from the root of *heat* or *hail*, the first letter being changed, as in Gr. *ωσ*; W. *halden*, salt. See *Saltd*.]

1. To preserve from injury, destruction or evil of any kind; to rescue from danger; as, to *save* a house from the flames; to *save* a man from drowning; to *save* a family from ruin; to *save* a state from war.

He cried, saying, Lord, *save* me. *Matt. xiv. Gen. xlv.*

2. To preserve from final and everlasting destruction; to rescue from eternal death. Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners. 1 Tim. i.

3. To deliver; to rescue from the power and pollution of sin.

He shall *save* his people from their sins. *Matt. i.*

4. To hinder from being spent or lost; as, to *save* the expense of a new garment. Order in all affairs *saves* time.

5. To prevent. Method in affairs *saves* much perplexity.

6. To reserve or lay by for preservation. Now *save* a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*

7. To spare; to prevent; to hinder from occurrence. Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*

Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryden.*

8. To save; as, to *save* appearances. *Milton.*

9. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose. The ship sailed in time to *save* the tide.

10. To except; to reserve from a general admission or account. Israel burned none of them, *save* Hazor only. *Josh. xi.*

Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes, *save* one. 2 Cor. xi.

[*Save* is here a verb followed by an object. It is the imperative used without a specific nominative; but it is now less frequently used than *except*.]

SAVE, *v. i.* To hinder expense. Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material. *Baron.*

SAVEALL, *n.* [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles. *Joksson.*

SAVED, *pp.* Preserved from evil, injury or destruction; kept frugally; prevented; spared; taken in time.

SAVELLIN, *n.* A fish of the trout kind, having very small scales and a black back. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SAVER, *n.* One that saves, preserves or rescues from evil or destruction; as the *saver* of the country. *Swiff.*

2. One that escapes loss, but without gain. *Dryden.*

3. One that is frugal in expenses; an economist. *Wotton.*

SAVIN, *n.* [Fr. *savinier*; L. Sp. *salvina*.] A tree or shrub of the genus *Juniperus*.

The *savin* of Europe resembles the red cedar of America, and the latter is sometimes called *savin*. *Bigelow.*

SAVING, *ppr.* Preserving from evil or destruction; hindering from waste or loss; sparing; taking or using in time.

2. Excepting.

3. *a.* Frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; economical; parsimonious. But it implies less rigorous economy than *parsimonious*; as a *saving* husbandman or housekeeper.

That saves in returns or receipts the principal or sum employed or expended; that incurs no loss, though not gainful; as a *saving* bargain. The ship has made a *saving* voyage.

2. That secures everlasting salvation; as *saving* grace.

SAVING, *n.* Something kept from being expended or lost.

By reducing the interest of the debt, the nation makes a *saving*.

2. Exception; reservation.

Content not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty. *L'Estrange.*

SAVINGLY, *adv.* With frugality or parsimony.

2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death; as *savingly* converted.

SAVINGNESS, *n.* Frugality; parsimony; caution not to expend money without necessity or use.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation. *Johnson.*

SAVINGS BANK, *n.* A bank in which the savings or earnings of the poor are deposited and put to interest for their benefit.

SAVIOR, *n.* *saviour*. [Fr. *sauveur*.] One that saves or preserves; but properly applied only to Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, who has opened the way to everlasting salvation by his obedience and death, and who is therefore called the *Savior*, by way of distinction, the *Savior* of men, the *Savior* of the world. Gen. Washington may be called the *saver*, but not the *savior* of his country.

SAVOUR, *n.* [Fr. *sauveur*; L. *sapor*; W. *saeyr*; Arm. *saour*; from L. *sapio*, to taste.]

1. Taste or odor; something that perceptibly affects the organs of taste and smell; as the *savor* of an orange or rose; an ill *savor*; a sweet *savor*. *Shak.*

1. I smell sweet *savors*— *Shak.*

In *Scripture*, it usually denotes smell, scent, odor. Lev. xxvi. Eccles. x.

2. The quality which renders a thing valuable; the quality which renders other bodies agreeable to the taste.

If the salt hath lost its *savor*— *Matt. v.*

3. In *Scripture*, character; reputation. Ex. v. 4. Cause; occasion. 2 Cor. ii.

Sweet savor, in *Scripture*, denotes that which renders a thing acceptable to God, or his acceptance. Hence, to *smell a sweet savor*, is to accept the offering or service. Gen. viii.

SAVOR, *v. i.* To have a particular smell or taste.

2. To partake of the quality or nature of; or to have the appearance of. The answers *savor* of a humble spirit; or they *savor* of pride. *Wotton. Milton.*

I have rejected every thing that *savors* of *Addison.*
SAVOR, v. t. To like; to taste or smell with pleasure. *Shak.*

2. To like; to delight in; to favor. *Matt. xvi.*
SAVORILY, adv. [from *savorily*.] With gust or appetite. *Dryden.*

2. With a pleasing relish.
SAVORINESS, n. Pleasing taste or smell; as the *savoriness* of a pinc apple or a peach.

SAVORLESS, a. Destitute of snell or taste; insipid. *Hall.*
SAVORLY, a. Well seasoned; of good taste.

SAVORLY, adv. With a pleasing relish. *Barrow.*

SAVORY, a. [from *savor*.] Pleasing to the organs of snell or taste; as a *savory* odor. *Milton.*

Make me *savory* meat. *Gen. xvii.*
SAVORY, n. [Fr. *savoree*.] A plant of the genus *Saturaia*.

SAVOY, n. A variety of the common cabbage, (*Brassica oleracea*), much cultivated for winter use. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. *SAW, pret. of see.*

SAW, v. t. [Sax. *sagan*; G. *säge*; D. *zaag*; Sw. *säga*; Dan. *sage*; Fr. *sci*; It. *sega*. See the Verb.]

1. A cutting instrument consisting of a blade or thin plate of iron or steel, with one edge dentated or toothed.

2. A saying; proverb; maxim; decree. *Obs.* [See *Say*.]

SAW, v. l. pret. sawed; pp. *sawed* or *sawen*. [G. *sägen*; D. *zaegen*; Sw. *säga*; Dan. *säuger*; Norin. *segur*; It. *segare*, to saw, cut, reap; L. *seco*; Fr. *scier*; allied to *sickle*.]

1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to *saw* timber or marble.

2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to *saw* boards or planks, that is, to *saw* timber into boards or planks.

SAW, v. i. To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man *saws* well.

2. To cut with a saw; as, the mill *saws* fast or well.

3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smooth.

SAW-DUST, n. Dust or small fragments of wood or stone made by the attrition of a saw. *Mortimer.*

SAWED, pp. Cut, divided or formed with a saw.

SAWER, n. One that saws; corrupted into *sawyer*.

SAW-FISH, n. A fish of the genus *Pristis*, which has a long beak or snout, with spines growing like teeth on both edges, and four or five spiracles or breathing holes in the sides of the neck. *Encyc.*

SAW-FLY, n. A genus of flies, (*Teuthredo*), having a serrated sting. *Encyc.*

SAW-PIT, n. A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above. *Mortimer.*

SAW-WORT, n. A plant of the genus *Serratula*, so named from its serrated leaves.

SAW-WREST, n. An instrument used to wrest or turn the teeth of saws a little outwards, that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade.

SAWYER, n. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel.

2. In *America*, a tree which, being undermined by a current of water, and falling into the stream, lies with its branches above water, which are continually raised and depressed by the force of the current, from which circumstance the name is derived. The *sawyers* in the Mississippi render the navigation dangerous, and frequently sink boats which run against them.

SAXIFRAGE, n. [L. *saxifraga*; composed of *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break.] A medicine that has the property of breaking or dissolving the stone in the bladder. But in *botany*, a genus of plants of many species. The *burnet saxifrage* is of the genus *Pimpinella*; the *golden saxifrage* is of the genus *Chrysoclemum*; and the *meadow saxifrage* is of the genus *Peucedanum*.

SAXIFRAGOUS, a. Dissolving the stone. *Brown.*

SAX'ON, n. [Sax. *sear*, a knife, sword or dagger, a *Saxon*.]

1. One of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries. The Welsh still call the English *Saxons*.

2. The language of the Saxons.

SAX'ON, a. Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.

SAXONISM, n. An idiom of the Saxon language. *Warton.*

SAXONIST, n. One versed in the Saxon language.

SAY, v. l. pret. and pp. said, contracted from *sayed*. [Sax. *sagan*, *sacgan*; G. *sagen*; D. *zeggen*; Sw. *säga*; Dan. *siger*; Ch. חָסַד or חָסַד to speak or say. The same

verb in Arabic, *سَأَخ*, signifies to *sink*, Goth. *sigean*. The sense of the root is to throw or thrust. Class Sg. No. 23. Pers. *sachan*, a word, speech.]

1. To speak; to utter in words; as, he *said* nothing; he *said* many things; he *says* not a word. *Say* a good word for me.

It is observable that although this word is radically synonymous with *speak* and *tell*, yet the uses or applications of these words are different. Thus we say, to *speak* an oration, to *tell* a story; but in these phrases, *say* cannot be used. Yet to *say* a lesson is good English, though not very elegant. We never use the phrases, to *say* a sermon or discourse, to *say* an argument, to *say* a speech, to *say* testimony.

A very general use of *say* is to introduce a relation, narration or recital, either of the speaker himself or of something said or done or to be done by another. Thus Adam *said*, this is bone of my bone; Noah *said*, blessed be the Lord God of Shem; If we *say* we have no sin, we deceive ourselves. *Say* to the cities of Judah, behold your God. I cannot say

what I should do in a similar case. *Say* thus precedes a sentence. But it is perhaps impracticable to reduce the peculiar and appropriate uses of *say*, *speak* and *tell*, to general rules. They can be learnt only by observation.

2. To declare. *Gen. xxxvii.*

3. To utter; to pronounce.

Say now Shiloheth. *Judg. xii.*

4. To utter, as a command.

God *said*, let there be light. *Gen. i.*

5. To utter, as a promise. *Luke xviii.*

6. To utter, as a question or answer. *Mark xi.*

7. To affirm; to teach. *Matt. xvii.*

8. To confess. *Luke xvii.*

9. To testify. *Acts xxv.*

10. To argue; to alledge by way of argument.

After all that can be *said* against a thing—

Tillotson.

11. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite; as, to *say* a lesson.

12. To pronounce; to recite without singing. Then shall he *said* or sung as follows.

13. To report; as in the phrases, it is *said*, they *say*.

14. To answer; to utter by way of reply; to tell.

Say, Stella, feel you no content, Reflecting on a life well spent? *Swift.*

[NOTE.—This verb is not properly intransitive. In the phrase, "as when we say, Plato is no fool," the last clause is the object after the verb; that is, "we say what follows." If this verb is properly intransitive in any case, it is in the phrase, "that is to say," but in such cases, the subsequent clause is the object of the verb, being that which is said, uttered or related.]

SAY, n. [Sax. *saga*, *sagu*.] A speech; something said. [In popular use, but not elegant.]

SAY, n. [for *assay*.] A sample. *Obs.*

Sidney.

2. Trial by sample. *Obs.*

SAY, n. [Fr. *ate*.] A thin silk. *Obs.*

SAY, n. In *commerce*, a kind of serge

SAYE, n. Used for linings, shirts, aprons, &c.

Encyc.

SAY'ING, ppr. Uttering in articulated sounds or words; speaking; telling; relating; reciting.

SAY'ING, n. An expression; a sentence uttered; a declaration.

Moses fled at this *saying*. *Acts vii.*

Cicero treasured up the *sayings* of Scævola.

Middleton.

2. A proverbial expression. Many are the *sayings* of the wise. *Milton.*

SCAB, n. [Sax. *scab*, *scel*; G. *schabe*; Sw. *skabb*; Dan. *skab*; L. *scabies*; It. *scabbia*.]

It seems to be connected with L. *scabo*, to rub or scratch; G. *schaben*, to shave, W. *ysgabaw*, to sweep, L. *scaber*, rough, D. *schob*, a scale.]

1. An incrustated substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing.

2. The itch or mange in horses; a disease of sheep.

3. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow. [*Love*.]

Shak.

SCAB BARD, n. The sheath of a sword.

Dryden.

SCAB BARD, v. t. To put in a sheath.

SCABBED, a. [from *scab*.] Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs. *Bacon.*

2. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless. *Dryden*.
 SCAB-BEDNESS, *n.* The state of being scabbed.
 SCAB-BINESS, *n.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.
 SCABBY, *a.* [from *scab*.] Affected with scabs; full of scabs. *Dryden*.
 2. Diseased with the scab or mange; mangy. *Swift*.
 SCABIOUS, *a.* [L. *scabiosus*, from *scabies*, scab.]
 Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; and leprous; as *scabious eruptions*. *Arbuthnot*.
 SCABIOUS, *n.* A plant of the genus *Scabiosa*.
 SCABROUS-ITY, *n.* [L. *scabrositas*, *scabritas*.] Roughness; ruggedness. [Not in use.]
Burton.
 SCABROUS, *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, *scaber*, from *scabies*, scab.]
 1. Rough; rugged; having sharp points. *Arbuthnot*.
 2. Harsh; unmusical. *B. Jonson*.
 SCABROUSNESS, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness.
 SCABWORT, *n.* A plant, a species of *Helium*.
 SCAD, *n.* A fish, the *shad*, which see. *Carew*.
 2. A fish of the genus *Caranx*, (*Scomber trachurus*, Linne.) *Ed. Encyc.*
 SCAP-FOLD, *n.* [Fr. *echafaud*; Arm. *chafod*; Ir. *scafal*; It. *scalfate*; D. *schavot*; G. *schafot*; Dan. *skafot*; perhaps from the root of *shape*, as *form* is used for *bench*. The last syllable is the L. *fala*. In Cornish, *skeral* is a bench or stool, and this word, *schavot*, in Dutch, signifies a tailor's bench, as well as a scaffold.]
 1. Among *builders*, an assemblage or structure of timbers, boards or planks, erected by the wall of a building to support the workmen.
 2. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. *Milton*.
 3. A stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal. *Sidney*.
 SCAP-FOLD, *v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold; to uphold.
 SCAP-FOLDAGE, *n.* A gallery; a hollow floor. *Shak.*
 SCAP-FOLDING, *n.* A frame or structure for support in an elevated place.
 2. That which sustains; a frame; as the *scaffolding* of the body. *Pope*.
 3. Temporary structure for support. *Prior*.
 4. Materials for scaffolds.
 SCALABLE, *a.* That may be scaled.
 SCALADE, *v.* [Fr. *scalade*; Sp. *scalado*;
 SCALADO, } *n.* from L. *scala*, a ladder. See *Scale*.]
 A storm or assault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers enter the place by means of ladders. It is written also *escalade*.
 SCALARY, *a.* Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [Little used.] *Brown*.
 SCALD, *v. l.* [It. *scaldare*; Sp. Port. *escaldar*; Fr. *echauder*, for *eschalder*; Sw. *skolla*; Dan. *skaldar*; Ir. *sgallain*; from the root of L. *calco*, *calda*, *calidus*. I suppose the primary sense of *calco* is to contract, to draw, to make hard.]
 1. To burn or painfully affect and injure by immersion in or contact with a liquor of a

boiling heat, or a heat approaching it; as, to *scald the hand or foot*. We *scald* the part, when the heat of the liquor applied is so violent as to injure the skin and flesh. *Scald* is sometimes used to express the effect of the heat of other substances than liquids.

Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall. *Cowley*

2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat under a fire, or in water or other liquor; as, to *scald meat* or milk.

SCALD, *n.* [supra.] A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by hot liquor.

SCALD, *n.* (Qu. Sax. *scyll*, a shell.) Scab; scurf on the head. *Spenser*.

SCALD, *a.* Scurvey; paltry; poor; as *scald rhymers*. *Shak.*

SCALD, *n.* [Dan. *skialdrer*, to make verses, also a poet. The primary sense is probably to *nake* or to sing. If the latter, we find its affinities in G. *schallen*, D. *schellen*, Sw. *skalla*.]

Among the ancient Scandinavians, a poet whose occupation was to compose poems in honor of distinguished men and their achievements, and to recite and sing them on public occasions. The *scalds* of Denmark and Sweden answered to the bards of the Britons or Celts. *Mallet*.

SCALD-ED, *pp.* Injured by a hot liquor; exposed to boiling heat.

SCALDER, *n.* A scald; a Scandinavian poet.

SCALD-HEAD, *n.* [See *Scald*.] A loathsome affection of the head, in which it is covered with a continuous scab. *Johnson*.

SCALD-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity; composed by scalds. *Warton*.

SCALD-ING, *pp.* Burning or injuring by hot liquor.

2. Exposing to a boiling heat in liquor.

SCALD-ING-HOT, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

SCALE, *n.* [Sax. *scale*, *scæle*; D. *schaal*, a scale, a bowl, saucer or dish, and a shell, uniting the Sax. *scale* and *scell*; G. *schale*, a scale or balance, a dish, bowl, shell, peel or paring; Dan. *skal*, a shell; *skaler*, to shell, peel or pare; *skalle*, a fish scale; Sw. *skal*, a shell; Fr. *ecaille*; *ecaille*, to scale or peel; *scale*, a shell; *ecaler*, to shell; *echelle*, a scale or ladder; It. *scaglia*, the scale of a fish; *scala*, a ladder; L. *id.*, Sp. *escalera*. *Scale*, a shell and a dish, is probably from peeling or paring, that is, separating; but whether a simple or compound word, [*es-cal*, *ex-cal*.] I do not know. If the sense is to strip, it coincides with the Gr. *σκαλω*, to spoil.]

1. The dish of a balance; and hence, the scale itself, or whole instrument; as, to turn the *scale*.

Long time in even scale
 The battle hung. *Milton*
 But in general, we use the plural, *scales*, for the whole instrument.
 The scales are turn'd; her kindness weighs no more
 Now than my vows. *Walter*

2. The sign of the balance or Libra, in the zodiac. *Creech*.

3. The small shell or crust which composes a part of the covering of a fish; and hence, any thin layer or leaf exfoliated or

separated; a thin lamina; as *scales* of iron or of bone. *Sharp*.

The *scales* of fish consist of alternate layers of membrane and phosphate of lime. The *scales* of serpents are composed of a horny membrane, without the calcareous phosphate. *Ure*.

4. A ladder; series of steps; means of ascending. [L. *scala*.] *Addison*.

5. The act of storming a place by mounting the wall on ladders; an *escalade*, or *scalade*. *Milton*.

6. A mathematical instrument of wood or metal, on which are marked lines and figures for the purpose of measuring distances, extent or proportions; as a plain *scale*; a diagonal *scale*.

7. Regular gradation; a series rising by steps or degrees like those of a ladder. Thus we speak of the *scale* of being, in which man occupies a higher rank than brutes, and angels a higher rank than man.

8. Any instrument, figure or scheme, graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions; as a map drawn by a *scale* of half an inch to a league.

9. In music, a gamut; a diagram; or a series of lines and spaces rising one above another, on which notes are placed; or a scale consists of the regular gradations of sounds. A *scale* may be limited to an octave, called by the Greeks a tetrachord, or it may extend to the compass of any voice or instrument. *Encyc.*

10. Any thing graduated or marked with degrees at equal distances.

SCALE, *v. t.* [It. *scalare*, from *scala*, a ladder.]

1. To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; and applied to the walls of a fortified place, to mount in assault or storm.

Of *have I scald*'d the crazy oak. *Spenser*.

2. [from *scale*, a balance.] To measure; to compare; to weigh.

Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Shak.*

3. [from *scale*, the covering of a fish.] To strip or clear of scales; as, to *scale* a fish.

4. To take off in thin lamina or scales.

5. To pare off a surface.

If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even—

6. In the north of England, to spread, as manure or loose substances; also, to disperse; to waste.

7. In gunnery, to clean the inside of a cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of powder. *Mar. Dict.*

SCALE, *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers or laminae.

The old shells of the lobster *scale* off. *Bacon*.

SCAL-ED, *pp.* Ascended by ladders or steps; cleared of scales; pared; scattered.

2. *a.* Having scales like a fish; squamous; as a *scaled* snake. *Shak.*

SCALE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of scales. *S. M. Mitchell*.

SCALE-NE, } *a.* [Gr. *σκαληνος*, oblique,
 SCALE-NOUS, } *a.* unequal, allied probably to *σκαλος*; G. *schel*, *schiel*, D. *schel*, squinting; Dan. *skiler*, to squint.]

A *scale* *triangle*, is one whose sides and angles are unequal.

SCALENE, *n.* A scalene triangle.
SCALINESS, *n.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly; roughness.

SCALING, *ppr.* Ascending by ladders or steps; storming.

2. Stripping of scales.

3. Feeling; paring.

SCALING LADDER, *n.* A ladder made for enabling troops to scale a wall.

SCALL, *n.* [See *Scal* and *Scaldhead*.] Scab; scabbiness; leprosy.

It is a dry scall, even a leprosy on the head. *Liv. xii.*

SCALION, [It. *scalogno*; L. *ascalonia*; Fr. *echalote*, whence our *shalot*; so named probably from its coats, shell, scale.]

A plant of the genus *Allium*; a variety of the common onion, which never forms a bulb at the root. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*

SCALLOP, *n.* [This is from the root of *shell*, scale; coinciding with *scalp*, D. *sculp*, a shell.]

1. A shell fish, or rather a genus of shell fish, called pecten. The shell is bivalvular, the hinge toothless, having a small ovated hollow. The great scallop is rugged and imbricated with scales, grows to a large size, and in some countries is taken and barreled for market. *Encyc.*

2. A recess or curving of the edge of any thing like the segment of a circle; written also *scallop*.

SCALLOP, *v. t.* To mark or cut the edge or border of any thing into segments of circles. *Gray.*

SCALP, *n.* [D. *schelp* or *schulp*, a shell. The German has *hirschschele*, brain-shell. See *Scale*. But qu. the Ch. Syr. Ar. $\pi\pi\pi$ to peel, to bark, and L. *sculp*.]

1. The skin of the top of the head; as a *barless scalp*. *Shak.*

2. The skin of the top of the head cut or torn off. A *scalp* among the Indians of America is a trophy of victory.

SCALP, *v. t.* To deprive of the scalp or integuments of the head. *Sharp.*

SCALPED, *pp.* Deprived of the skin of the head.

SCALPEL, *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, from *sculp*, to scrape.]

In surgery, a knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations. *Encyc.*

SCALPER, *n.* An instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory. *Encyc. Farr.*

SCALPING, *ppr.* Depriving of the skin of the top of the head.

SCALY, *a.* [from *scale*.] Covered or abounding with scales; rough; as a *scaly fish*; the *scaly crocodile*. *Milton.*

2. Resembling scales, lamina or layers.

3. In botany, composed of scales lying over each other, as a *scaly bulb*; having scales scattered over it, as a *scaly stem*.

SCAMBLE, *v. i.* [D. *schommelen*, to stir, to shake.]

1. To stir quick; to be busy; to scamble; to be bold or turbulent. *Shak.*

2. To shift awkwardly. *Mare.*

SCAMBLE, *v. t.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*

SCAMBLER, *n.* A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others. *Stevens.*

SCAMBLING, *ppr.* Stirring; scambling; intruding.

SCAMBLINGLY, *adv.* With turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness.

SCAMMEL, *n.* A bird.

SCAMMONIATE, *a.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony. [Not used.] *Wiseman.*

SCAMMONY, *n.* [L. *scammonia*, from the Persian.] A plant of the genus *Convolv.*

2. A gum resin, obtained from the plant of that name, of a blackish gray color, a strong nauseous smell, and a bitter and very acrid taste. The best scammony comes from Aleppo, in light spongy masses, easily friable. That of Smyrna is black, ponderous, and mixed with extraneous matter. *Fourcroy. Encyc.*

SCAMPER, *v. i.* [D. *schampen*, to slip aside; Fr. *escamper*; It. *scampare*, to escape; to save one's self; *scampo*, safety; *scampare*, to preserve, to fly, to escape; Sp. *escampar*, to clear out a place.]

To run with speed; to hasten escape. *Addison.*

SCAMPERING, *ppr.* Running with speed; hastening in flight.

SCAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *scander*; Sp. *escander*; It. *scandire*, *scandere*, to climb, to scan. The Italian is the L. *ascendo*. See *Ascend*.]

1. To examine with critical care; to scrutinize.

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be scanned and sifted. *Atterbury.*

2. To examine a verse by counting the feet; or according to modern usage, to recite or measure verse by distinguishing the feet in pronunciation. Thus in Latin and Greek, a hexameter verse is resolved into six feet by scanning, and the true quantities are determined.

SCANDAL, *n.* [Fr. *scandale*; It. *scandalo*; Sp. *escandalo*; L. *scandalum*; Gr. *σκάνδαλον*; Ir. *scannall*, slander. In Greek, this word signifies a stumbling-block, something against which a person injures, or which causes him to fall. In Sax. *scanda*, sconde, signifies shame, confusion, dishonor, infamy; D. *schande*, id.; *schandall*, reproach, scandal; G. *schande*, shame; *schänden*, to mar, disgrace, spoil, violate; Dan. *skjænde*, to abuse, defame, &c.; Sans. *schanda* or *ishanda*, scandal. In Arm. *scandal* is a quarrel. The primary sense of the root must be to drive, to thrust, or to strike or cast down.]

1. Offense given by the faults of another.

His hostile organs he enlarg'd
Even to the bill of scandal. *Milton.*

[In this sense, we now generally use *offense*.]

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation.

My known virtue is from scandal free. *Dryden.*

3. Shame; reproach; disgrace. Such is the perverted state of the human mind that some of the most heinous crimes bring little scandal upon the offender.

SCANDAL, *v. t.* To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to blacken character.

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after scandal them. [Little used.] *Shak.*

2. To scandalize; to offend. [Not used.] *Ep. Story.*

SCAN DALIZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *σκάνδαλο*; L. *scandalizo*; Sp. *escandalizar*; It. *scandalizzare*; Fr. *scandaliser*.]

1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we scandalize by using harmless things? *Hooker.*

2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame; as a *scandalizing* libeler. *Addison.*

SCAN DALIZED, *pp.* Offended; defamed; disgraced.

SCAN DALIZING, *ppr.* Giving offense to; disgracing.

SCAN DALOUS, *a.* [It. *scandaloso*; Sp. *escandaloso*; Fr. *scandaloux*; Sw. *skändelig*.] Giving offense.

Nothing scandalous or offensive to any.

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy; as a *scandalous* crime or vice. How perverted must be the mind that considers seduction or dueling less *scandalous* than larceny!

3. Defamatory.

SCAN DALOUSLY, *adv.* Shamefully; in a manner to give offense.

His discourse at table was scandalously unbecoming the dignity of his station.

2. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault; as a critic *scandalously* nice. *Pope.*

SCAN DALOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being scandalous; the quality of giving offense, or of being disgraceful.

Scandalum magnatum, in law, a defamatory speech or writing made or published to the injury of a person of dignity. *Encyc.*

SCAN DENT, *a.* [L. *scandens*, *scando*, to climb.]

Climbing, either with spiral tendrils for its support, or by adhesive fibers, as a stalk; climbing; performing the office of a tendril, as a petiole. *Smith. Bigelow.*

SCAN NED, *pp.* Critically sifted or examined; resolved into feet in recital.

SCAN NING, *ppr.* Critically examining; resolving into feet, as verse.

SCAN SION, *n.* The act of scanning. *Percy.*

SCANT, *v. t.* [Dan. *skaanet*, from *skaaner*, to spare.]

To limit; to straiten; as, to *scant* one in provisions; to *scant* ourselves in the use of necessaries; to *scant* a garment in cloth.

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

SCANT, *v. i.* To fail or become less; as, the wind *scants*.

SCANT, *a.* Not full, large or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; as a *scant* allowance of provisions or water; a *scant* pattern of cloth for a garment.

2. Sparing; parsimonious; cautiously affording.

Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

3. Not fair, free or favorable for a ship's course; as a *scant* wind. *Mar. Dict.*

SCANT, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite. The people—received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty. [Obsolete or vulgar.] *Camden.*

SCANTILY, *adv.* [from *scanty*.] Not fully or plentifully. The troops were *scantily* supplied with flour.

2. Sparingly; niggardly; as, to speak *scantily* of one. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

SCANTINESS, *n.* Narrowness; want of space or compass; as the *scantiness* of our heroic verse. *Dryden.*

2. Want of amplitude, greatness or abundance; limited extent.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself. *South.*

3. Want of fullness; want of sufficiency; as the *scantiness* of supplies.

SCANTLE, *v. t.* To be deficient; to fail. *Dryden.*

SCANTLE, *v. t.* To divide into thin or small pieces; to shiver. *Chesterfield.*

SCANTLET, *n.* [See *Scantling*.] A small pattern; a small quantity. [Not in use.] *Hale.*

SCANTLING, *n.* [Fr. *echantillon*, a pattern; Sp. *echantillon*; Port. *echantilham*.]

1. A pattern; a quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Estrange.*

2. A small quantity; as a *scantling* of wit. *Dryden. Locke.*

3. A certain proportion or quantity. *Shak.*

4. In the *United States*, timber sawed or cut into pieces of a small size, as for studs, rails, &c. This seems to be allied to the *L. scandula*, and it is the sense in which

I have ever heard it used in this country.

5. In *seamen's language*, the dimensions of a piece of timber, with regard to its breadth and thickness. *Mar. Dict.*

SCANTLING, *a.* Not plentiful; small. [Not in use.] *Taylor.*

SCANTLY, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly. *Obs. Camden.*

2. Not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; precipitously; without amplitude.

SCANTNESS, *n.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; smallness; as the *scantness* of our capacities. *Glanville.*

SCANTY, *a.* [from *scant*, and having the same signification.]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude or extent.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*. *Locke.*

Now *scantier* limits the proud arch canoe. *Pope.*

2. Poor; not copious or full; not ample; hardly sufficient; as a *scanty* language; a *scanty* supply of words; a *scanty* supply of bread.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, he too *scanty* of words. *Harris.*

SCAPASIM, *n.* [Gr. *σκαπεω*, to dig or make hollow.]

Among the Persians, a barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals by confining them in a hollow tree till they died. *Bailey.*

SCAPE, *v. t.* To escape; a contracted word, not now used except in poetry, and with a mark of elision. [See *Escape*.]

SCAPE, *n.* An escape. [See *Escape*.]

2. Means of escape; evasion. *Doane.*

3. French; abbreviation; deviation. *Shak.*

4. Loose act of view or lewdness. *Shak.*

[Obsolete in all its senses.]

SCAPE, *n.* [L. *scapus*; probably allied to *scipio*, and the Gr. *σκαπεω*, scepter.]

In botany, a stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth. *Martyn.*

SCAPE-GOAT, *n.* [escape and goat.] In the Jewish ritual, a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle,

where the high priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people,

and putting them on the head of the goat; after which the goat was sent into the wilderness, bearing the iniquities of the people. *Lev. xvi.*

SCAPELESS, *a.* [from *scape*.] In botany, destitute of a scape.

SCAPEMENT, *n.* The method of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum of a clock. *Chambers.*

SCAPITE, *n.* [L. *scapha*.] Fossil remains of the scapha.

SCAPOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *σκαπος*, a rod, and *λίθος*, a stone.]

A mineral which occurs massive, or more commonly in four or eight sided prisms, terminated by four sided pyramids. It takes its name from its long crystals, often marked with deep longitudinal channels, and collected in groups or masses of parallel, diverging or intermingled prisms. It is the radiated, foliated and compact scapolite of Jameson, and the paranthine and Wernerite of Haüy and Brongniart. *Cleveland.*

SCAPULA, *n.* [L.] The shoulder blade. *Cozz.*

SCAPULAR, *a.* [L. *scapularis*.] Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the scapula; as the *scapular* arteries.

SCAPULAR, *n.* [supra.] In anatomy, the name of two pairs of arteries, and of many veins. *Encyc.*

2. In ornithology, a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies along the side of the back. *Encyc.*

SCAPULAR, } *n.* A part of the habit of

SCAPULARY, } *n.* certain religious orders in the Romish church, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth worn over the gown, covering the back and breast, and extending to the feet. This is worn as a badge of peculiar veneration for the virgin Mary. *Encyc.*

SCARR, *n.* [Fr. *escarre*; Arm. *scarr* or *ycarr*; It. *escara*; Gr. *εσκαρη*; Dan. *skar*; probably from the root of *shear*, *share*, to cut, Sax. *scaron*, *scaran*, whence Dan. *skar*, a notch.]

1. A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or an ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed. The soldier is proud of his *scars*.

2. Any mark or injury; a blemish.

The earth had the beauty of youth—and not a wrinkle, *scar* or fracture on its body. *Burnet.*

3. [L. *scarus*; Gr. *σκαπος*.] A fish of the Labrus kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SCAR, *v. t.* To mark with a scar. *Shak.*

SCARAB, } *n.* [L. *scarabeus*, from Gr. *σκαρὰβη*, *εσκαρ*, Sax. *scaram*, firmus, a beetle; an insect of the genus *Scarabeus*, whose wings are cased. [See *Beetle*.]

SCARAMOUCHE, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*; It. *scaramucco*; Sp. *escaramuza*, a skirmish.]

A buffoon in motley dress. *Collier.*

SCARCE, *a.* [It. *scarsa*; D. *schaarsch*. In Arm. *scarz* is short, and perhaps the word is from the root of *shear*, to cut. The Spanish equivalent word is *escaso*, and it is observable that some of our common people pronounce this word *scase*.]

1. Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand.

We say, water is *scarce*, wheat, rye, barley is *scarce*, money is *scarce*, when the quantity is not fully adequate to the demand.

2. Being few in number and scattered; rare; uncommon. Good horses are *scarce*.

The *scarcest* of all is a *Pescenium Niger* on a medalion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE, } *adv.* Hardly; scantily.

SCARCELY, } *adv.* Hardly; scantily. We *scarce*ly think our miseries our foes. *Shak.*

2. Hardly; with difficulty. Slowly he sails, and *scarce*ly stems the tides. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS, } *n.* Smallness of quantity, scarcity, want, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; defect of plenty; penury; as a *scarcity* of grain; a great *scarcity* of beauties; a *scarcity* of lovely women. *Dryden.*

Praise, like gold and diamonds, owes its value to its *scarcity*. *Rambler.*

A *scarcity* of snow would raise a rout in Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency. The value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*. *Collier.*

Root of *scarcity*, the mangold-wurzel, a variety of the white beet; G. *mangold-wurzel*, beet root, corrupted into *mangel-wurzel*; Fr. *racine de disette*, root of want or scarcity. *Ed. Encyc.*

SCARE, *v. t.* [In W. *esgar* is to separate; in It. *scarcere* is to dishearten, from *L. ex* and *car*, heart; but qu.]

To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.

The noise of thy cross-bow Will *scare* the herd, and so thy shot is lost. *Shak.*

To *scare away*, to drive away by frightening.

SCARECROW, *n.* [scarce and *crow*.] Any frightful thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from corn fields; hence, any thing terrifying without danger; a vain terror.

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

2. A fowl of the sea gull kind; the black gull. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Pennant.*

SCARED, *pp.* Frightened; suddenly terrified.

SCAREFIRE, *n.* A fire breaking out so as to frighten people. [Vid *usque*.] *Hulder.*

SCARF, *n. plu. scarfs.* [Fr. *charpe*; It. *ciarpa*; Sax. *scarf*, a fragment or piece; from the root of *shear*.]

Something that hangs loose upon the shoulders; as a piece of cloth.

Put on your hood and *scarf*. *Swift.*

2. To *v. t.* To throw loosely on. *Shak.*

3. To *v. t.* To dress in a loose vesture. *Shak.*

SCARF, *v. t.* [Sw. *skarfa*; Sp. *escarpar*.]

To join; to piece; to unite two pieces of timber at the joints, by letting the end of one into the end of the other, or by laying the two ends together and fastening a third piece to both. *Mar. Dict.*

SCARFSKIN, *n.* [*scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer integument of the body. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICATION, *n.* [*L. scarificatio*. See *Scarify*.]

In *surgery*, the operation of making several incisions in the skin with a lancet or other cutting instrument, particularly the cupping instrument. *Encyc.*

SCARIFICATOR, *n.* An instrument used in scarification.

SCARIFIER, *n.* [*from scarify*.] The person who scarifies.

2. The instrument used for scarifying.

SCARIFY, *v. t.* [*Fr. scarifier*; *L. scarifica*. *Qu. scar.* Gr. *εσχαρά*, and *L. facio*, to make. But the Greek is *εσχαρῶσαι*, from *εσχαρῶς*, a pointed instrument, or a sharp pointed piece of wood.]

To scratch or cut the skin of an animal, or to make small incisions by means of a lancet or cupping instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein. *Encyc.*

SCARIFYING, *ppr.* Making small incisions in the skin with an instrument.

SCARIOUS, *a.* [*Low L. scarvorus*, rough.] In *botany*, tough, thin and semi-transparent, dry and sonorous to the touch; as a perianth. *Mortyn.*

SCARLATINA, *n.* The scarlet fever; called in popular language, the *canker rash*.

SCARLATINOUS, *a.* Of a scarlet color; pertaining to the scarlet fever.

SCARLET, *n.* [*Fr. ecarlate*; *Arm. scarladd*; *It. scarlatto*; *Sp. escarlata*; *Ir. scarlóid*; *W. ysgarlad*, the effusion of a wound, scarlet, from *ysgar*, to separate, [*See Shear*]; *D. scharlaken*; *G. scharlack*; *Dan. skarlagen*. *Qu. Ch. ܫܟܪܐ*, to color, as a derivative, minium; *Ar. ܫܟܪܐ* shakara, to be red.]

1. A beautiful bright red color, brighter than crimson. *Encyc.*

2. Cloth of a scarlet color.

All the household are clothed with *scarlet*. *Prov. xxxi.*

SCARLET, *a.* Of the color called scarlet; of a bright red color; as a *scarlet* cloth, or thread; a *scarlet* lip. *Shak.*

SCARLET-BEAN, *n.* A plant; a red bean. *Mortimer.*

SCARLET-FEVER, *n.* [*scarlatina*.] A disease in which the body is covered with an efflorescence or red color, first appearing about the neck and breast, and accompanied with a sore throat.

SCARLET-OAK, *n.* A species of oak, the *Quercus coccifera*, or *kerneas* oak, producing small glandular excrecences, called *kerneas* or *scarlet* grain. *Encyc.*

SCARMAGE, { peculiar modes of spelling

SCARMOGE, { *skirmish*. [*Not in use*.]

SCARN, *n.* [*Sax. scarnn*.] *Dung*. [*Not in use or local*.]

SCARN-BEE, *n.* A beetle. [*Not in use or local*.]

SCARP, *n.* [*Fr. escarpe*; *It. scarpa*, a scarp, a slope, a slope; *Sp. escarpna*.]

In *fortification*, the interior talus or slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart. *Encyc.*

SCARP, *n.* In *heraldry*, the scarf which military commanders wear for ornament; borne somewhat like a battoon sinister, but broader, and continued to the edges of the field. *Encyc.*

SCARUS, *n.* A fish. [*See Scar*.]

SCARY, *n.* Barren land having only a thin coat of grass upon it. [*Local*.]

SCATCH, *n.* [*Fr. escache*.] A kind of horse-bit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCATHES, *n. plu.* [*Fr. echasses*.] Slides to put the feet in for walking in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE, *n.* [*D. schaats*; *Ice. skid*.] This word may belong to the root of *shoot*, and *L. scateo*.

A wooden shoe furnished with a steel plate for sliding on ice.

SCATE, *v. i.* To slide or move on scates.

SCATE, *n.* [*Sax. scadda*; *L. squatina*, *squatula*.] A fish, a species of ray.

SCATEBROUS, *a.* [*L. scatebra*, a spring; *scateo*, to overflow.] Abounding with springs. *Brit.*

SCATHIN, *v. t.* [*Sax. scathian*, *scathian*, to injure, to damage, to steal; *D. schaden*; *G. schaden*; *Sw. skada*; *Dan. skader*.]

To damage; to waste; to destroy. [*Little used*.] *Milton.*

SCATH, *n.* Damage; injury; waste; harm. [*Little used*.] *Spenser.*

SCATHFUL, *a.* Injurious; harmful; destructive. [*Little used*.] *Shak.*

SCATHLESS, *a.* Without waste or damage. [*Little used*.] *Chaucer.*

SCATTER, *v. t.* [*Sax. scatteran*, to pour out, to disperse; *L. scato*; *Gr. exbas*, to scatter, to discuss, *L. discutio*.] This word may be formed on the root of *discutio*. The primary sense is to drive or throw.

1. To disperse; to dissipate; to separate or remove things to a distance from each other.

From thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth. *Gen. xi.*

I will scatter you among the heathen. *Lev. xxv.*

2. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; as, to *scatter* seed in sowing.

Teach the glad hours to scatter, as they fly, Soft quiet, gentle love and endless joy. *Prior.*

3. To spread or set thinly.

Why should my senses enlarge on Libyan swains, Their scatter'd cottages, and ample plains. *Dryden.*

SCATTER, *v. i.* To be dispersed or dissipated. The clouds scatter after a storm.

2. To be liberal to the poor; to be charitable. *Prov. xi.*

SCATTERED, *ppr.* Dispersed; dissipated; thinly spread; sprinkled or thinly spread over.

2. In *botany*, irregular in position; without any apparent regular order; as *scattered* branches.

SCATTEREDLY, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. [*Not much used*.]

SCATTERING, *ppr.* Dispersing; spreading thinly; sprinkling.

2. *a.* Not united; divided among many; as *scattering* votes.

SCATTERINGLY, *adv.* Loosely; in a dispersed manner; thinly; as habitations *scatteringly* placed over the country.

SCATTERLING, *n.* A vagabond; one that has no fixed habitation or residence. [*Little used*.]

SCATURIENT, *a.* [*L. scaturiens*.] Springing, as the water of a fountain. [*Not used*.] *Dict.*

SCATURIGNOUS, *a.* [*L. scaturigno*.] Abounding with springs. [*Not used*.] *Dict.*

SCAUP, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind. *Encyc.*

SCAVALG, *n.* [*Sax. scavain*, to show.] In ancient customs, a toll or duty exacted of merchant-strangers by mayors, sheriffs, &c. for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts. *Coel.*

SCAVENGER, *n.* [*Sax. scafan*, to scrape, to shave, *G. schaben*, *Sw. skafva*, *Dan. skaver*, *L. scabio*.]

A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city, by scraping or sweeping and carrying off the filth.

SCELERAT, *n.* [*Fr. from L. sceleratus*.] A villain; a criminal. [*Not in use*.] *Cheyne.*

SCENE, *n.* [*Fr. id.*; *L. scena*; *Gr. σκηνή*; *Heb. ܫܟܢܐ* to dwell; *Ch.* to subside, to settle; *Syr.* to come or fall on; *Ar. ܫܟܢܐ*

sakana, to be firm, stable, quiet, to set or establish, to quit or cause to rest. *Class Gu. No. 43. 44.* The Greek word signifies a tent, but or cottage. In *L.* it is an arbor or stage. The primary sense is to set or throw down.]

1. A stage; the theater or place where dramatic pieces and other shows are exhibited. It does not appear that the ancients changed the scenes in different parts of the play. Indeed the original scene for acting was an open plat of ground, shaded or slightly covered. *Encyc.*

2. The whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; or the whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view. Thus we say, the execution of a malefactor is a melancholy scene. The crucifixion of our Saviour was the most solemn scene ever presented to the view of man.

We say also, a scene of sorrow or of rejoicing, a noble scene, a sylvan scene. A charming scene of nature is display'd. *Dryden.*

3. A part of a play; a division of an act. A play is divided into acts, and acts are divided into scenes.

4. So much of an act of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place. *Dryden.*

5. The place represented by the stage. The scene was laid in the king's palace.

6. The curtain or hanging of a theater adapted to the play.

7. The place where any thing is exhibited. The world is a vast scene of strife. *J. M. Mason.*

8. Any remarkable exhibition.

The shepherds, while watching their flocks upon the plains of Bethlehem, were suddenly interrupted by one of the most sublime and surprising scenes which have ever been exhibited on earth. *W. B. Spangue.*

SCENERY, *n.* The appearance of a place, or of the various objects presented to view; or the various objects themselves

as seen together. Thus we may say, the scenery of the landscape presented to the view from mount Holyoke, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, is highly picturesque, and exceeded only by the scenery of Boston and its vicinity, as seen from the State house.

Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural scenery.

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed.

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

4. The paintings representing the scenery of a play.

SCENIC, } a. [L. *scenicus*.] Pertaining to scenery; dramatic; theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHIC, } a. [See Scenography.] Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY, adv. In perspective.

SCENOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. *εστρα*, scene, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

The representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it in all its dimensions as it appears to the eye.

SCENT, n. [Fr. *senteur*, from *sentir*, L. *sentio*, to perceive.]

1. Odor; smell; that substance which issuing from a body, affects the olfactory organs of animals; as the scent of an orange or an apple; the scent of musk. The word is applicable to any odor, agreeable or offensive.

2. The power of smelling; the smell; as a hound of nice scent.

3. Chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track.

He travelled upon the same scent into Ethiopia.

SCENT, v. t. To smell; to perceive by the olfactory organs; as, to scent game, as a hound.

2. To perfume; to imbue or fill with odor, good or bad. Aromatic plants scent the room. Some persons scent garments with musk; others scent their snuff.

SCENTFUL, a. Odorous; yielding much smell.

2. Of quick smell.

SCENTLESS, a. Inodorous; destitute of smell.

SCÉPTER, n. [Fr. *ceptre*; L. *scæptum*; Gr. *εστραβος*, from *εστρα*, to send or thrust; coinciding with L. *scipio*, that is, a shoot or rod.]

1. A staff or baton borne by kings on solemn occasions, as a badge of authority.

Hence,

2. The appropriate ensign of royalty; an ensign of higher antiquity than the crown.

Hence,

3. Royal power or authority; as, to assume the scepter.

The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, till Shiloh come. Gen. xlix.

4. A constellation.

SCÉPTER, v. t. To invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority.

SCÉPTERED, a. Bearing a scepter; as a sceptered prince.

To Britain's queen the scepter'd suppliant bends.

Gold-scepter'd Juno. *Parnell*.

SCÉPTIC, n. [Gr. *εστραβος*, from *εστρα*, to look about, to consider, to speculate; Sax. *scævarian*, to look about, to see, also to show. See *Show*.]

1. One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines. In philosophy, a Pyrrhonist or follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a sect of sceptical philosophers, who maintained that no certain inferences can be drawn from the reports of the senses, and who therefore doubted of every thing.

2. In theology, a person who doubts the existence and perfections of God, or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves the divine original of the christian religion.

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of sceptics.

SCÉPTIC, } a. Doubting; hesitating to SCÉPTICAL, } a. admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of every thing.

2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

The sceptical system subverts the whole foundation of morals.

SCÉPTICALLY, adv. With doubt; in a doubting manner.

SCÉPTICISM, n. [Fr. *septicisme*.] The doctrines and opinions of the Pyrrhonists or sceptical philosophers; universal doubt; the scheme of philosophy which denies the certainty of any knowledge respecting the phenomena of nature.

2. In theology, a doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the christian religion, or of the being, perfections or truth of God.

Irreligious septicism or atheistic profaneness.

Let no despondency or timidity or secret septicism lead any one to doubt whether this blessed prospect will be realized.

SCÉPTICIZE, v. i. To doubt; to pretend to doubt of every thing.

SCHAALSTEIN, } n. A rare mineral, called SCALESTONE, } n. ed also talcspath and tubular spar, occurring in masses composed of thin lamina collected into large prismatic concretions or hexahedral crystals. Its color is grayish or pearly white, tinged with green, yellow or red.

SCIED ULE, n. [L. *schedula*, from *scheda*, a sheet or leaf of paper; Gr. *εστραβος*, to cut or divide; L. *scindo*, for *scido*. The pronunciation ought to follow the analogy of *scheme*, &c.]

1. A small scroll or piece of paper or parchment, containing some writing.

2. A piece of paper or parchment annexed to a larger writing, as to a will, a deed, a lease, &c.

3. A piece of paper or parchment containing an inventory of goods.

SCHÉLÉN, } n. A different name of SCHÉLIUM, } n. tungsten, a hard brittle

metal of a grayish white color, and brilliant. *Dict.*

SCHEMATISM, n. [Gr. *εστραματισμος*, from *εστρα*. See *Scheme*.]

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

2. Particular form or disposition of a thing. [A word not much used.]

SCHEMATIST, n. A projector; one given to forming schemes. [Schemes is more generally used.]

SCHEME, n. [L. *schemata*; Gr. *εστραμα*, from *εστρα*, a contracted word, probably from *εστραβος*, to have or hold.]

1. A plan; a combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system.

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct without forming such a scheme of things as shall take in time and eternity.

2. A project; a contrivance; a plan of something to be done; a design. Thus we say, to form a scheme, to lay a scheme, to contrive a scheme.

The stoical scheme of supplying our wants by leaving off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes.

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

SCHEME, v. t. To plan; to contrive.

SCHEMER, n. One that contrives; a projector; a contriver.

SCHÉMING, ppr. Planning; contriving.

SCHÉMIST, n. A schemer; a projector.

SCHENE, n. [L. *schœnos*; Gr. *εστραβος*.] An Egyptian measure of length, equal to sixty stadia, or about 7½ miles.

SCHÉSIS, n. [Gr. *εστραβος*, from *εστρα*, to have or hold.]

Habitude; general state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things.

SCHILLER-SPAR, u. A mineral containing two subspecies, bronzite and common schiller-spar.

SCHISM, n. *sizm*. [L. *schisma*; Gr. *εστραβος*, from *εστρα*, to divide; L. *scindo*, *scis*, *scando*, D. *schien*, *schieden*, G. *schiden*, to separate, to part.]

1. In a general sense, division or separation; but appropriately, a division or separation in a church or denomination of christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith.

—Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our schisms by charity.

K. Charles.

In Scripture, the word seems to denote a breach of charity, rather than a difference of doctrine.

2. Separation; division among tribes or classes of people.

SCHISMATIC, } a. *sizmatic*, } Per-

SCHISMATICAL, } n. *sizmatical*, } taining to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism; as *schismatical* opinions or proposals.

K. Charles. South.

SCHISMATIC, *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith, on account of a diversity of opinions.

Blackstone. Swift.

SCHISMATICALLY, *adv.* In a schismatic manner; by separation from a church on account of a diversity of opinions.

SCHISMATICALNESS, *n.* The state of being schismatical.

SCHISMATIZE, *v. i.* To commit or practice schism; to make a breach of communion in the church. *Johnson.*

SCHISMLESS, *a.* Free from schism; not affected by schism. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SCHIST [*See Schist.*]

SCHOLAR, *n.* [Low *L. scholaris*, from *schola*, a school; *Gr. σχολη*, leisure, a school; *Fr. eolier*; *D. schooler*; *G. schuler*; *Dan. skolelærnd*.] The Danish word signifies *school-learned*. *See School.*

1. One who learns of a teacher; one who is under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple; hence, any member of a college, academy or school; applicable to the learner of any art, science or branch of literature.

2. A man of letters. *Locke.*
Emphatically used, a man eminent for erudition; a person of high attainments in science or literature.

3. One that learns any thing; as an apt scholar in the school of vice.

4. A learned man of books. *Bacon.*
[But the word *scholar* seldom conveys the idea of a pedant.]

SCHOLARSHIP, *n.* Scholarship. [*Not used.*] *B. Johnson.*

SCHOLAR-LIKE, *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar. *Bacon.*

SCHOLARSHIP, *n.* Learning; attainments in science or literature; as a man of great scholarship. *Pope.*

2. Literary education; as any other house of scholarship. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar; foundation for the support of a student. *Disseverth.*

SCHOLASTIC, *a.* [*L. scholasticus.*]

SCHOLASTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a scholar, to a school, or to schools; as *scholastic* manners or pride; *scholastic* learning.

2. Scholar-like; becoming a scholar; suitable to schools; as *scholastic* precision.

3. Pedantic; formal.

Scholastic divinity, that species of divinity taught in some schools or colleges, which consists in discussing and settling points by reason and argument. It has now fallen into contempt, except in some universities, where the charters require it to be taught. *Encyc.*

SCHOLASTIC, *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools. *Milton.*

SCHOLASTICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of schools; according to the niceties or method of the schools. *Warton.*

SCHOLASTICISM, *n.* The method or subtleties of the schools. *Warton.*
The spirit of the old *scholasticism*, which spurred laborious investigation and slow induction. *J. P. Smith.*

SCHOLIAST, *n.* [*Gr. σχολιαστής.* *See Scholium.*]

A commentator or annotator; one who

writes notes upon the works of another for illustrating his writings. *Dryden.*

SCHOLIAZE, *v. i.* To write notes on an author's works. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

SCHOLICAL, *a.* Scholastic. [*Not in use.*]

SCHOLIUM, *n.* pln. *scholia* or *scholia*. [*L. scholion*; *Gr. σχολιον*, from *σχολη*, leisure, lubrication.]

In *mathematics*, a remark or observation subjected to a demonstration.

SCHOLY, *a.* A scholium. [*Not in use.*]

SCHOLY, *v. i.* To write comments. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

SCHOOL, *n.* [*L. schola*; *Gr. σχολη*, leisure, vacation from business, lubrication at leisure, a place where leisure is enjoyed, a school. The advert signifies at ease, leisurely, slowly, hardly, with labor or difficulty. In *Sax.* *scod* is a crowd, a multitude, a school [shoal] as of fishes, and a school for instruction. So also *scod*, *scod*, a school; but the latter sense, I think, must have been derived from the Latin. *D. school*, an academy and a crowd; *schoolen*, to flock together; *G. schule*, a school for instruction; *D. skole*; *Sw. skola*; *W. ysgol*; *Arn. scol*; *Fr. école*; *I. scuola*; *Sp. escuela*; *Port. escola*; *Sans. schola*. This word seems originally to have denoted leisure, freedom from business, a time given to sports, games or exercises, and afterwards time given to literary studies. The sense of a crowd, collection or shoal, seems to be derivative.]

1. A place or house in which persons are instructed in arts, science, languages or any species of learning; or the pupils assembled for instruction. In American usage, *school* more generally denotes the collective body of pupils in any place of instruction, and under the direction and discipline of one or more teachers. Thus we say, a school consists of fifty pupils. The preceptor has a large school, or a small school. His discipline keeps the school well regulated and quiet.

2. The instruction or exercises of a collection of pupils or students, or the collective body of pupils while engaged in their studies. Thus we say, the school begins or opens at eight o'clock, that is, the pupils at that hour begin their studies. So we say, the teacher is now in school, the school hours are from nine to twelve, and from two to five.

3. The state of instruction. *Set him bedes to school.* *Dryden.*

4. A place of education, or collection of pupils, of any kind; as the schools of the prophets. In modern usage, the word *school* comprehends every place of education, as university, college, academy, common or primary schools, dancing schools, riding schools, &c.; but ordinarily the word is applied to seminaries inferior to universities and colleges.

What is the great community of christians, but one of the innumerable schools in the vast plan, which God has instituted for the education of various intelligences? *Buckminster.*

5. Separate denomination or sect; or a system of doctrine taught by particular teachers, or peculiar to any denomination of christians or philosophers.

Let no man be less confident in his faith— by reason of any difference in the several schools of christians— *Taylor.*

Thus we say, the Socratic school, the Platonic school, the Peripatetic or Ionic school; by which we understand all those who adopted and adhered to a particular system of opinions.

6. The seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics and theology, which were formed in the middle ages, and which were characterized by academical disputations and subtleties of reasoning; or the learned men who were engaged in discussing nice points in metaphysics or theology.

The supreme authority of Aristotle in the schools of theology as well as of philosophy— *Henry.*

Hence, *school divinity* is the divinity which discusses nice points, and proves every thing by argument.

7. Any place of improvement or learning. The world is an excellent school to wise men, but a school of vice to fools.

SCHOOL, *v. t.* To instruct; to train; to educate.

He's gentle, never school'd, yet learn'd. *Shak.*
To teach with superiority; to tutor; to chide and admonish; to reprove.

School your child,
And ask why God's anointed he reviv'd. *Dryden.*

SCHOOL-BOY, *n.* [*See Boy.*] A boy belonging to a school, or one who is learning rudiments. *Swift.*

SCHOOL-DAME, *n.* [*See Dame.*] The female teacher of a school.

SCHOOL-DAY, *n.* [*See Day.*] The age in which youth are sent to school. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

SCHOOL-DISTRICT, *n.* A division of a town or city for establishing and conducting schools. [*U. States.*]

SCHOOLERY, *n.* Something taught; precepts. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

SCHOOL-FELLOW, *n.* [*See Fellow.*] One bred at the same school; an associate in school. *Shak.*

SCHOOL-HOUSE, *n.* [*See House.*] A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction; but applied only to buildings for subordinate schools, not to colleges. In Connecticut and some other states, every town is divided into school-districts, and each district erects its own school-house by a tax on the inhabitants.

SCHOOLING, *ppr.* Instructing; teaching; reproof.

SCHOOLING, *n.* Instruction in school; tuition.

2. Compensation for instruction; price or reward paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.

3. Reproof; reprimand. He gave his son a good schooling. *Shak.*

SCHOOL-MAID, *n.* [*See Maid.*] A girl at school. *Shak.*

SCHOOL-MAN, *n.* [*See Man.*] A man versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity.

Unlearn'd, he knew no schoolman's subtil art. *Pope.*
2. A writer of scholastic divinity or philosophy.
Let subtil schoolmen teach these friends to fight. *Pope.*

- SCHOOLMASTER**, *n.* [See *Master*.] The man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor or preceptor of a school. [*Applied now only or chiefly to the teachers of primary schools.*]
Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Knolles*.
2. He or that which disciplines, instructs and leads.
The law was our *schoolmaster* to bring us to Christ. Gal. iii.
- SCHOOLMISTRESS**, *n.* [See *Mistress*.] A woman who governs and teaches a school. *Gay*.
- SCHOONER**, *n.* [*G. schooner*.] A vessel with two masts, whose main-sail and fore-sail are suspended by gaffs, like a sloop's main-sail, and stretched below by booms. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*
- SCHORL**. [See *Short*.]
- SCIAGRAPHICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.
- SCIAGRAPHY**, *n.* [*Gr. σχιαγραφια; scia, a shadow, and γραφω, to describe.*] The art of sketching or delineating.
2. In *architecture*, the profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure. *Bailey*.
3. In *astronomy*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon or stars; the art of dialing. *Jsh. Bailey*.
- SCIATHERIC**, } *a.* [*Gr. scia, a shadow,*
SCIATHERICAL, } *a.* [*Gr. scia, a shadow,*
] Belonging to a sun-dial. [*Little used.*]
- SCIATHERICALLY**, *adv.* After the manner of a sun-dial. *Gregory*.
- SCIATIC**, } *n.* [*L. sciatica, from Gr.*
SCIATICA, } *a.* [*Gr. sciatica, from sciatica, a pain in the hips, from scizo, the hip, from scizo, the loin.*] Rheumatism in the hip. *Core*.
- SCIATIC**, } *a.* Pertaining to the hip; as
SCIATICAL, } *a.* [*Gr. sciatica, from sciatica, a pain in the hips.*]
- SCIENCE**, *n.* [*Fr. from L. scientia, from scio, to know; Sp. ciencia; It. scienza. Scio is probably a contracted word.*]
1. In a *general sense*, knowledge, or certain knowledge; the comprehension or understanding of truth or facts by the mind. The science of God must be perfect.
2. In *philosophy*, a collection of the general principles or leading truths relating to any subject. *Pure science*, as the mathematics, is built on self-evident truths; but the term science is also applied to other subjects founded on generally acknowledged truths, as *metaphysics*; or on experiment and observation, as *chemistry and natural philosophy*; or even to an assemblage of the general principles of an art, as the science of *agriculture*; the science of *navigation*. *Arts relate to practice*, as painting and sculpture.
A principle in science is a rule in art.
3. Art derived from precepts or built on principles.
Science perfects genius. *Dryden*.
4. Any art or species of knowledge.
No science doth make known the first principles on which it buildeth. *Hooker*.
5. One of the seven liberal branches of knowledge, viz. grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music. *Johnson*.
- [*Note*—Authors have not always been careful to use the terms *art* and *science* with due discrimination and precision. Music is an *art* as well as a *science*. In general, an *art* is that which depends on practice or performance, and *science* that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The theory of music is a *science*; the practice of it an *art*.]
- SCIENT**, *a.* [*L. sciens*.] Skillful. [*Not used.*]
- SCIENTIFIC**, *a.* Producing science. *Cockeram*.
- SCIENTIFIC**, } *a.* [*Fr. scientifique; It.*
SCIENTIFICALLY, } *a.* [*Fr. scientifico; Sp. científico; L. scientia and facio, to make.*]
1. Producing certain knowledge or demonstration; as *scientific evidence*. *South*.
2. According to the rules or principles of science; as a *scientific arrangement of fossils*.
3. Well versed in science; as a *scientific physician*.
- SCIENTIFICALLY**, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge.
It is easier to believe, than to be scientifically instructed. *Locke*.
2. According to the rules or principles of science.
- SCILITIN**, *n.* [See *Spill*.] A white transparent acid substance, extracted from squills by Vogel. *Ure*.
- SCIMITAR**. [See *Cimeter*.]
- SCINK**, *n.* A cast calf. [*Not in use or local.*]
- SCINTILLANT**, *a.* [See *Scintillate*.] Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.
- SCINTILLATE**, *v. i.* [*L. scintillo*.] This word seems to be a diminutive formed on the Teutonic *scinan*, Eng. *to shine*.
1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles.
Marbles do not *scintillate* with steel. *Fourcroy*.
2. To sparkle, as the fixed stars.
- SCINTILLATING**, *ppr.* Emitting sparks; sparkling.
- SCINTILLATION**, *n.* The act of emitting sparks or igneous particles; the act of sparkling. *Brown. Glanville*.
- SCIOLOGISM**, *n.* [See *Sciolist*.] Superficial knowledge. *Brit. Critic*.
- SCIOLOGIST**, *n.* [*L. sciolus, a diminutive formed on scio, to know.*]
One who knows a little, or who knows many things superficially; a smatterer.
These passages in that book, were enough to humble the presumption of our modern sciolists, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple*.
- SCIOLOUS**, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.
- SCIONACHY**, *n.* [*Gr. scia, a shadow, and ομαχ, a battle.*]
A battle with a shadow. [*Little used.*]
- SCION**. [See *Clon*.]
- SCIOPTIC**, *a.* [*Gr. scia, shadow, and οραω, to see.*]
Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting images through a hole in a darkened room. *Bailey*.
- SCIOPTIC**, *n.* A sphere or globe with a lens made to turn like the eye; used in experiments with the camera obscura.
- SCIOPTICS**, *n.* The science of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a double convex glass into a darkened room.
- SCIRE FACIAS**, *n.* [*L.*] In law, a judicial writ summoning a person to show cause to the court why something should not be done, as to require sureties to show cause why the plaintiff should not have execution against them for debt and damages, or to require a third person to show cause why goods in his hands by replevin, should not be delivered to satisfy the execution, &c. *Blackstone*.
- SCIROC**, } *n.* [*It. scirocco*.] In Italy,
SCIROCO, } *n.* a south-east wind; a hot suffocating wind, blowing from the burning deserts of Africa. This name is given also, in the north-east of Italy, to a cold bleak wind from the Alps. *Encyc.*
- SCIRROSSITY**, *n.* [See *Scirrus*.] An induration of the glands. *Arbuthnot*.
- SCIRROUS**, *a.* Indurated; hard; knotty; as a gland.
2. Proceeding from scirrus; as *scirrous affections*; *scirrous disease*.
- SCIRRUS**, *n.* [*It. scirro; Sp. escirro; L. scirrus; Gr. σκίρρος.*]
In *surgery and medicine*, a hard tumor on any part of the body, usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer. *Encyc. Cox*.
- SCISCITATION**, *n.* [*L. sciscitor, to inquire or demand.*]
The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand. [*Little used.*]
- SCISSIBLE**, *a.* [*L. scissus, scindo, to cut.*]
Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument; as *scissible matter* or bodies. *Bacon*.
- SCISSILE**, *a.* [*L. scissilis, from scindo, to cut.*]
That may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument. *Arbuthnot*.
- SCISSION**, *n.* *sciss'on*. [*Fr. from L. scissio, scindo, to cut.*]
The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument. *Wiseman*.
- SCISSORS**, *n.* *sciz'zors*. plu. [*L. scissor, from scindo, to cut, Gr. scizo, Sax. sceddan.*]
A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the center, by which they are fastened. Hence we usually say, a pair of *scissors*.
- SCISSURE**, *n.* [*L. scissura, from scindo, to cut.*]
A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting. [This cannot legitimately be a crack, rent or fissure. In this use it may be an error of the press for *fissure*. *Decay of Piety*.]
- SCITAMINEOUS**, *a.* Belonging to the Scitamineæ, one of Linnæ's natural orders of plants. *Asiat. Res.*
- SCLAVIAN**, } *a.* [from *Scavi*, a people
SLAVONIC, } *a.* of the north of Europe.]
- Pertaining to the Scavi, a people that inhabited the country between the rivers Save and Drave, or to their language. Hence the word came to denote the lan-

guage which is now spoken in Poland, Russia, Hungary, Bohemia, &c.

SCLEROTIC, *a.* [*Gr.* σκληρός, hard; σκληροτέρως, hardness.]

Hard; firm; as the *sclerotic* coat or tunic of the eye.

SCLEROTIC, *n.* The firm white outer coat of the eye.

2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

SCOT. [*See* Scot.]

SCOBIFORM, *a.* [*L.* scobs, saw dust, and form.]

Having the form of saw dust or raspings.

SCOB, *n.* [*L.* from scabo, to scrape.] Raspings of ivory, hartshorn or other hard substance; dross of metals, &c.

SCOFF, *v. t.* [*Gr.* σκαπτός. The primary sense is probably to throw, in which sense it coincides with the *D. schoppen*; *G. schuppen*, to push, to shove. But I do not find the word in the English and Greek sense, in any modern language except the English.]

To treat with insolent ridicule, mockery or contemptuous language; to manifest contempt by derision; with *ut.* To scoff at religion and sacred things is evidence of extreme weakness and folly, as well as of wickedness.

They shall scoff at the kings. Hab. i.

SCOFF, *v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn.

SCOFF, *n.* Derision, ridicule, mockery or reproach, expressed in language of contempt; expression of scorn or contempt.

With *scoffs* and scorns and contemptuous taunts. Shak.

SCOFFER, *n.* One who scoffs; one that mocks, derides or reproaches in the language of contempt; a scorner.

There shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts, and saying, "Where is the promise of his coming?" 2 Pet. iii.

SCOFFING, *ppr.* Deriding or mocking; treating with reproachful language.

SCOFFINGLY, *adv.* In mockery or contempt; by way of derision.

Aristotle applied this hemistich scoffingly to the sycophants at Athens.

SCOLD, *v. t.* [*D. schelden*; *G. schelten*; *Dau. skielder*, to rail, to scold; *Sw. skälla*, to sound or ring; *skollra*, to snap or crack; *skälla*, to bark, to scold. It seems to be formed on the root of *G. schelle*, a bell, a jingle, a box on the ear; *schellen*, *schullen*, to ring; *D. schel*, *schellen*. It's a prefix, this word coincides with *coll*, and *Sax. gellan*, to sing, *gellan*, *gellan*, to yell.]

To find fault or rail with rude clamor; to brawl; to utter railing or harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke; with *ad.* as, to scold at a servant. A scolding tongue, a scolding wife, a scolding husband, a scolding master, who can endure?

Pardon me, 'tis the first time that ever I'm forc'd to scold. Shak.

SCOLD, *v. t.* To chide with rudeness and boisterous clamor; to rate.

[The transitive use of this word is of recent origin, at least within my knowledge.]

SCOLD, *n.* A rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman.

Scolds answer foul-mouth'd scolds. Swift.

2. A scolding; a brawl.

SCOLDER, *n.* One that scolds or rails.

SCOLDING, *ppr.* Railing with clamor; uttering rebuke in rude and boisterous language.

2. *a.* Given to scolding.

SCOLDING, *n.* The uttering of rude, clamorous language by way of rebuke or railing; railing language.

SCOLDINGLY, *adv.* With rude clamor or railing.

SCOLLOP, *n.* A pectinated shell. [*See* Scallop.]

2. An indenting or cut like those of a shell.

SCOLLOP, *v. t.* To form or cut with scollops.

SCOLOPENDRA, *n.* [*Gr.* σκολοπένδρα.] A venomous serpent.

2. A genus of insects of the order of Apteris, destitute of wings. These insects have as many feet on each side as there are segments in the body. There are several species. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

3. A plant. [*L.* scolopendrium.] *Arisarctus*.

SCOMM, *n.* [*L.* scomma; *Gr.* σκόμμα, from σκαπτός. *See* Scoff.]

1. A buffoon. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange*.

2. A dunce; a jester. [*Not in use.*]

SCONCE, *n.* [*D.* skantz; *G.* schanze; *D.* skantz; *Sw.* skantz, a fort or castle, a fortification.]

1. A fort or bulwark; a work for defense. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. A hanging or projecting candlestick, generally with a mirror to reflect the light. Golden sconces hang upon the walls. *Dryden*.

3. The circular tube with a brim in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted, that is, the support, the holder of the candle; and from this sense the candlestick, in the preceding definition, has its name.

4. A fixed seat or shelf. [*Local.*]

SCONCE, *n.* [*Dan.* skionner, to judge, to discern; *skionsom*, judicious.]

1. Sense; judgment; discretion or understanding. This sense has been in vulgar use in New England within my memory.

2. The head; a *low* word. *Shak.*

3. A net or fine. [*Qu. poll-lar.*]

SCONCE, *v. t.* To mulct; to fine. [*A low word and not in use.*] *Warton*.

SCOOP, *n.* [*D.* schop, a scoop, and a shovel; *G.* schuppe; *schupp*, a shove; *schuppen*, to push or shove; *Sw.* skuff, a shove; *Dan.* skuffe, a scoop, a shovel, a box or drawer; *D.* schuf, schuiven, to shove; *Fr.* coope; *Arm.* escuf or scop.]

1. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle fastened to a dish, used for dipping liquors; also, a little hollow piece of wood for bailing boats.

2. An instrument of surgery. *Sharp*.

3. A sweep; a stroke; a swoop. *Shak.*

SCOOP, *v. t.* To lade out; properly, to take out with a scoop or with a sweeping motion.

He scoop'd the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden*.

2. To empty by lading; as, he scooped it dry. *Juldian*.

3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate; as, the Indians scoop the trunk of a tree into a canoe.

These embacles the Indians will scoop, so as to hold above a pint. *Arbutnot*.

4. To remove, so as to leave a place hollow.

A spectator would think this circular mound had been actually scooped out of that hollow space. *Spectator*.

SCOOPED, *pp.* Taken out as with a scoop or ladle; hollowed; excavated; removed so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOPER, *n.* One that scoops; also, a water fowl.

SCOOPING, *ppr.* Lading out; making hollow; excavating; removing so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOP-NET, *n.* A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

SCOPE, *n.* [*L.* scopus; *Gr.* σκοπος, from σκοπεω, to see or view; *Heb.* שָׁפַח to see, to behold; *Ch.* to drive or strike. *Class. Gb.* No. 85. The primary sense is to stretch or extend, to reach; properly, the whole extent, space or reach, hence the whole space viewed, and hence the limit or ultimate end.]

1. Space; room; amplitude of intellectual view; as a free scope for inquiry; full scope for the fancy or imagination; ample scope for genius.

2. The limit of intellectual view; the end or thing to which the mind directs its view; that which is purposed to be reached or accomplished; hence, ultimate design, aim or purpose; intention; drift. It expresses both the purpose and thing purposed.

Your scope is as mine own, So to enforce and qualify the laws, As to your soul seems good. *Shak.*

The scope of all their pleading against man's authority, is to overthrow such laws and constitutions of the church— *Hooker*.

3. Liberty; freedom from restraint; room to move in. *Hooker*.

4. Liberty beyond just limits; license. *Shak.*

5. Act of riot; sally; excess. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. Extended quantity; as a scope of land. *Obs.* *Davies*.

7. Length; extent; sweep; as scope of cable. *Mar. Language*.

SCOPIFORM, *a.* [*L.* scopia, a broom, and form.] Having the form of a broom or besom.

Zoelite, stelliform or scopiform. *Kirwan*.

SCOPIPET, *v. t.* To lade out. [*Not in use.*]

Bp. Hall.

SCOPTICAL, *a.* [*Gr.* σκοπτικός.] Scuffling. [*Not in use.*] *Hammond*.

SCOPTILOUS, *a.* [*L.* scopulosus.] Full of rocks; rocky. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

SCORBUTE, *n.* [*L.* scorbutus.] Scurvy. [*Not in use.*] *Pursh*.

SCORBUTIC, *a.* [*Fr.* scorbutique, from SCORBUTICUS.]

1. Affected or diseased with scurvy; as a scorbatic person.

2. Pertaining to scurvy, or partaking of its nature; as scorbatic complaints or symptoms.

3. Subject to scurvy; as a scorbatic habit.

SCORBUTICALLY, *adv.* With the scurvy, or with a tendency to it; as a woman scorbatically affected. *Wiseman*.

SCORE. [*See* Score.]

SCORCH, *v. t.* [*D.* schroefjen, schroaken, to scorch. It is the same word, there

has been a transposition of the vowel. The Saxon has *scorced*, the participle. But it is probable the Dutch is the true orthography, and the word is to be referred to the Ch. 𐌺𐌹, Ar. حَرَكَ haraka or charaka, to burn, singe or roast. Class Rg. No. 33. 34.]

1. To burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat that changes the color of a thing, or both the color and texture of the surface. Fire will *scorch* linen or cotton very speedily in extremely cold weather.
2. To burn; to affect painfully with heat. *Scorched* with the burning sun or burning sands of Africa.

SCORCH, *v. i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up.

Scatter a little manny straw and fern among your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*. *Mortimer.*

SCORCHED, *pp.* Burnt on the surface; pained by heat.

SCORCHING, *ppr.* Burning on the surface; paining by heat.

SCORCHING-FENNEL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Thapsia*; deadly carrot. *Lee.*

SCORDIUM, *n.* [L.] A plant, the water-germander, a species of *Tenacium*. *Encyc.*

SCORE, *n.* [Fr. *scor*, a notch; *agorum*, to cut in pieces; Sax. *s or*, a score, twenty; Ice. *skora*, from the root of *shear*, *share*, *shire*.]

1. A notch or incision; hence, the number twenty. Our ancestors, before the knowledge of writing, numbered and kept accounts of numbers by cutting notches on a stick or tally, and making one notch the representative of twenty. A simple mark answered the same purpose.
2. A line drawn.
3. An account or reckoning; as, he paid his score. *Shak.*
4. An account kept of something past; an epoch; an era. *Tillotson.*
5. Debt, or account of debt. *Shak.*
6. Account; reason; motive.
But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same score. *Hudibras.*

7. Account; sake.
You act your kindness on Cydaria's score. *Dryden.*

8. In music, the original and entire draught of any composition, or its transcript. *Busby.*

To *quit scores*, to pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.

A *song in score*, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed. *Johnson.*

SCORE, *v. t.* To notch; to cut and chip for the purpose of preparing for hewing; as, to score timber. *Spenser.*

2. To cut; to engrave. *Sandys.*

3. To mark by a line.

4. To set down as a debt.
Madam, I know when,
Instead of five, you score me ten. *Swift.*

5. To set down or take as an account; to charge; as, to score follies. *Bosby.*

6. To form a score in music.

SCORED, *pp.* Notched; set down; marked; prepared for hewing.

In botany, a *scored stem* is marked with parallel lines or grooves. *Martyn.*

SCORIA, *n.* [L. from the Gr. *σκόρια*, *σκαορ*, rejects matter, that which is thrown off. Class Gr.]

Dross; the recement of metals in fusion, or the mass produced by melting metals and ores. *Newton. Encyc.*

SCORIACEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to dross; like dross or the recement of metals; partaking of the nature of scoria.

SCORIFICATION, *n.* In metallurgy, the act or operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria. *Encyc.*

SCORIFIED, *pp.* Reduced to scoria.

SCORIFORM, *a.* [L. *scoria* and *forma*.] Like scoria; in the form of dross. *Kirwan.*

SCORIFY, *v. t.* To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

SCORIFYING, *ppr.* Reducing to scoria.

SCORING, *ppr.* Notching; marking; setting down as an account or debt; forming a score.

SCORIOUS, *a.* Drossy; recementitious. *Brown.*

SCORN, *n.* [Sp. *escarnio*, *scorn*; *escarnecer*, to mock; Port. *escarnio*, *escarnecer*; It. *scherno*, *schernire*; W. *ysgorn*, *ysgornion*.] 1. Extreme contempt; that disdain which springs from a person's opinion of the meanness of an object, and a consciousness or belief of his own superiority or worth.

He thought *scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Esth. iii.*

To mock; Part. *escarnio*, *escarnecer*; It. *scherno*, *schernire*; W. *ysgorn*, *ysgornion*.]

2. A subject of extreme contempt, disdain or derision; that which is treated with contempt.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbors, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are around us. *Ps. xlv.*

To *think scorn*, to disdain; to despise. *Obs.*

To *laugh to scorn*, to deride; to make a mock of; to ridicule as contemptible.

They laughed us to scorn. *Neb. ii.*

SCORN, *v. t.* To hold in extreme contempt; to disdain; to contemn; to disdain. *Job xvi.*

Superbly he scorneth the scorners; but he giveth grace to the lowly. *Prov. iii.*

2. To think unworthy; to disdain.

Fame that delights around the world to stray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope.*

3. To slight; to disregard; to neglect.

This my long suff'rance and my day of grace,
Those who neglect and *scorn*, shall never taste. *Milton.*

SCORN, *v. i.* To scorn at, to scoff at; to treat with contumely, derision or reproach. *Obs.* *Shak.*

SCORN'ED, *pp.* Extremely contemned or despised; disdained.

SCORNER, *n.* One that scorns; a contemner; a despiser.

They are great scorers of death. *Spenser.*

2. A scoffer; a derider; in Scripture, one who scoffs at religion, its ordinances and teachers, and who makes a mock of sin and the judgments and threatenings of God against sinners. *Prov. i. xix.*

SCORN'FUL, *a.* Contemptuous; disdainful; entertaining scorn; insolent.

Th' enanior'd deity
The scornful dainties of thine. *Dryden.*

2. Acting in defiance or disregard.

Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun. *Prior.*

3. In Scripture, holding religion in contempt; treating with disdain religion and the dispensations of God.

SCORNFULLY, *adv.* With extreme contempt; contemptuously; insolently.

The sacred rights of the christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print.— *Atterbury.*

SCORNFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being scornful.

SCORNING, *ppr.* Holding in great contempt; despising; disdain.

SCORNING, *n.* The act of contemning; a treating with contempt, slight or disdain.

How long will the scorers delight in their scorning? *Prov. i. Ps. cxviii.*

SCORPION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *scorpio*; Gr. *σκαorpion*; probably altered from the Oriental *سقر*.] The Arabic verb to which this word belongs, signifies to wound, to strike, &c.]

1. In zoology, an insect of the genus *Scorpio*, or rather the genus itself, containing several species, natives of southern or warm climates. This animal has eight feet, two claws in front, eight eyes, three on each side of the thorax and two on the back, and a long jointed tail ending in a pointed weapon or sting. It is found in the south of Europe, where it seldom exceeds four inches in length. In tropical climates, it grows to a foot in length, and resembles a lobster. The sting of this animal is sometimes fatal to life. *Encyc.*

2. In Scripture, a painful scourge; a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail. *1 Kings xii.*

Malicious and crafty men, who delight in injuring others, are compared to *scorpions*. *Ezek. li.*

3. In astronomy, the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters, Oct. 23.

4. A sea fish. [L. *scorpius*.] *Atterbury.*

Water scorpion, an aquatic insect of the genus *Nepa*.

SCORPION-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus *Panora*, having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion.

SCORPION-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the **SCORPION'S TAIL**, *n.* genus *Scorpiurus*, with trailing herbaceous stalks, and producing a pod resembling a caterpillar, whence it is called *caterpillars*. *Encyc.*

The mouse-ear scorpion-grass, is of the genus *Myosotis*.

SCORPION-FENNA, *n.* A plant of the genus *Coronilla*.

SCORPION'S-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ulex*.

SCORPION-WORT, *n.* A plant, the *Ornithopus scorpioides*. *Parr.*

SCORE, *n.* [It. *scorsa*, a course; L. *ex* and *cursum*.] A course or dealing; barter.

Ob. *Spenser.*

SCORE, *v. t.* To chase. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. To barter or exchange. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

SCORE, *v. i.* To deal for the purchase of a horse. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

SCORTATORY, *a.* [L. *scortator*, from *scortor*.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

SCORZA, *n.* [Qu. It. *scorza*, bark; *L. es* and *cortex*.] In *mineralogy*, a variety of *epidote*.

SCOT, } [Arm. *scotz*, the shoulder.
SCOTCH, } v. *t.* whence *scotz*, to shoulder up, to prop, to support; *W. ysycyze*, a shoulder; *ysycyze*, to shoulder, which is said to be from *czep*, a fall.]

To support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling. Our waggoners and cartmen *scot* the wheels of their wagons and carts, when in ascending a hill they stop to give their team rest, or for other purpose. In Connecticut, I have generally heard this word pronounced *scot*, in Massachusetts, *scotch*.

SCOT, *n.* [Sax. *scat*, a part, portion, angle or bay, a garment or vest, a towel, cloth or sheet; *scod*, *scata*, scold, money, tax, tribute, toll, price, gift; *sceta*, *scota*, a sheet. This is the English *scot*, in the phrase, he paid his *shot*; and *scot*, in *scot and lot*. Ice. *skot*, D. *schot*, a waistscot, shot, scot; *schod*, a sheet, a shoot, a shot, a sprig, a bolt, the lap, the womb; *G. schoos*, *scot*, a shoot, and *schoos*, *lap*, *womb*; *Sw. skatt*, tax, tribute, rent, Eng. *scot*; Dan. *skot*, *skat*, *skid*, the lap, the womb, the waist of a coat; Fr. *scot*, shot, reckoning, *It. scotto*; Sp. *escote*, shot, reckoning, a tucker, or small piece of linen that shades a woman's breast, also the sloping of a garment; *escota*, a sheet, in seamen's language; Port. *escota*; *escote*, shot, club. This word coincides in elements with *shade*, *scud*, *shoot*, *shed* and *sheet*, all of which convey the sense of driving, or of separating, cutting off.]

In law and English history, a portion of money, assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff. Hence our modern *shot*; as, to pay one's *shot*.

Scot and *lot*, parish payments. When persons were taxed unequally, they were said to pay *scot* and *lot*.

SCOT, *n.* [Sax. *scotta*, *scotte*; *W. ysycyde*, a woodsman, a *Scot*, from *ysygned*, a shade; *ysycyde*, to shade, to shelter, Eng. *shade*, which see. This word signifies, according to the Welsh, an inhabitant of the woods, and from the same root probably as *Scythian*, *Scythia*.] A native of Scotland or North Britain.

SCOTALE, } *n.* [scot and *alc*.] In law, the
SCOTALE, } *n.* keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for fear of his displeasure.

SCOTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants. [See *Scotish*.]

SCOTCH, [See *Scot*, the verb.]

SCOTCH, *v. t.* [Qu. Arm. *spigea*, or Sax. *scodan*. This cannot be from Fr. *scouter*, to flay or peel; *coeur*, bark.]

To cut with shallow incisions. Obs. *Shak.*

SCOTCH, *n.* A slight cut or shallow incision. *Shak. Walton.*

SCOTCH-COLLOPS, } *n.* Veal cut into
SCOTCH-COLLOPS, } small pieces.

SCOTCH-HOPPER, *n.* A play in which boys hop over scotches or lines in the ground. *Locke.*

SCOTTER, *n.* The black diver or duck, a species of *Anas*.

SCOTFREE, *a.* Free from payment or *scot*; untaxed.

2. Unhurt; clear; safe.

SCOTIA, *n.* In architecture, a semicircular cavity or channel between the torcs in the bases of columns.

SCOTISH, } *a.* Pertaining to the inhabi-
SCOTISH, } tants of Scotland, or to their country or language; as *Scotish* industry or economy; a *Scotish* chief; the *Scotish* dialect.

SCOTIST, *n.* [from *Duns Scotus*, a *Scotish* cordelier.]

One of the followers of *Scotus*, a sect of school divines who maintained the immaculate conception of the virgin, or that she was born without original sin; in opposition to the Thomists, or followers of Thomas Aquinas.

SCOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *scotoma*, vertigo, from *scotoma*, to darken.] Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.

SCOTTERING, *n.* A provincial word in Herefordshire, England, denoting the burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey, Johnson.*

SCOTTICISM, *n.* An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland.

Beattie.

SCOTTISH. [See *Scotish*.]

SCOUNDREL, *n.* [said to be from *It. scoundarole*, a lurker, one that skulks from the scout or muster, from *L. abscondo*. The Italian signifies properly the play hoodman-blind, or fox in the hole.]

A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low petty villain; a man without honor or virtue.

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the
blood. *Pope.*

SCOUNDREL, *a.* Low; base; mean; unprincipled.

SCOUNDRELSM, *n.* Baseness; turpitude; rascality. *Catgrave.*

SCOUR, *v. t.* [Goth. *skauron*, to scour; Sax. *scur*, a scouring; D. *schuren*; G. *schueren*; Dan. *skurer*; Sw. *skura*; Arm. *scarhein*, *scurhin* or *scurya*; Fr. *screr*, to scour; Sp. *scrurar*. See the roots *scr* and *scr*.] Class Gr. No. 5. and 8.]

1. To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning; as, to scour a kettle; to scour an musket; to scour armor.

2. To clean by friction; to make clean or bright.

3. To purge violently.

4. To remove by scouring.

Never cease reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, scouring faults. *Shak.*

5. To range about for taking all that can be found; as, to scour the sea of pirates.

6. To pass swiftly over; to brush along; as, to scour the coast. *Milton.*

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain. *Pope.*

SCOUR, *v. i.* To perform the business of cleaning vessels by rubbing. *Shak.*

2. To clean. Warm water is softer than cold, for it scour-
eth better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged to excess.

Bacon. Mortimer.

4. To rove or range for sweeping or taking something.

Barbarossa, thus scouring along the coast of Italy— *Knelles.*

5. To run with celerity; to scamper.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen every
pace. *Dryden.*

SCOUR-ED, *pp.* Rubbed with something rough, or made clean by rubbing; severely purged; brushed along.

SCOURER, *n.* One that scours or cleans by rubbing.

2. A drastic cathartic.

3. One that runs with speed.

SCOURGE, *n.* *skurj*. [Fr. *escourgee*; *It. scureggia*, a leather thong; from *L. corrigia*, from *corrigo*, to straighten.]

1. A whip; a lash consisting of a strap or cord; an instrument of punishment or discipline.

A scourge of small cords. *John ii.*

2. A punishment; vindictive affliction. Famine and plague are sent as scourges for amendment. *2 Esdras.*

3. He or that which greatly afflicts, harasses or destroys; particularly, any continued evil or calamity. Attila was called the scourge of God, for the miseries he inflicted in his conquests. Slavery is a terrible scourge.

4. A whip for a top. *Locke.*

SCOURGE, *v. t.* *skurj*. [It. *scureggiare*.] To whip severely; to lash.

1. Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman? *Acts xxii.*

2. To punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction.

We will scourge you for our iniquities, and have mercy again. *Zeph.*

When the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth. *Heb. xii.*

3. To afflict greatly; to harass, torment or injure.

SCOUR-ED, *pp.* Whipped; lashed; punished severely; harassed.

SCOUR-ER, *n.* One that scourges or punishes; one that afflicts severely.

SCOURING, *pp.* Whipping; lashing with severity; punishing or afflicting severely.

SCOURING, *pp.* Rubbing hard with something rough, cleaning by rubbing; cleansing with a drastic cathartic; ranging over for cleaning.

SCOURING, *n.* A rubbing hard for cleaning; a cleansing by a drastic purge; looseness; flux. *Bacon.*

SCOURSE. [See *Scorse*.]

SCOUT, *n.* [Fr. *escout*; *ecouter*, to hear, to listen; Norm. *escault*, a hearing; *It. scolta*, a watch; *scollare*, to listen; *L. ausculto*; Gr. *ous*, the ear, and *L. culto*, *colo*.]

1. In military affairs, a person sent before an army, or to a distance, for the purpose of observing the motions of an enemy, or discovering any danger, and giving notice to the general. Horsemen are generally employed as scouts. *Encyc.*

2. A high rock. [Not in use.]

SCOUT, *v. i.* To go on the business of watching the motions of an enemy; to act as a scout.

With obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night.
Milton.

SCOUT, *v. t.* [perhaps Sw. *skjuta*, to shoot, to thrust, that is, to reject.]
To sneer at; to treat with disdain and contempt. [This word is in good use in America.]

SCOV-EL, *n.* [W. *ysgubell*, from *ysgub*, a broom, *L. scopa*.]
A mop for sweeping ovens; a maunkin.
Ainsworth. Bailey.

SCOW, *n.* [D. *schouwe*; Dan. *skude*; Sw. *skuta*.]
A large flat bottomed boat; used as a ferry boat, or for loading and unloading vessels. [A word in good use in New England.]

SCOW, *v. t.* To transport in a scow.

SCOWL, *v. i.* [Sax. *scul*, in *scul-eaged*, scowl-eyed; probably from the root of G. *schel*, *schid*, D. *schied*, distorted; *schielden*, Dan. *skield*, to sulk; Gr. *σκαλωμαι*, to twist. See Class Gl. No. 59.]

1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe or angry.
She scowled and frowned with froward countenance. *Spenser.*

2. To look gloomy, frowning, dark or tempestuous; as the *scowling* heavens.
Thomson.

SCOWL, *v. t.* To drive with a scowl or frown.
Milton.

SCOWL, *n.* The wrinkling of the brows in frowning; the expression of displeasure, sullenness or discontent in the countenance.

2. Gloom; dark or rude aspect; as of the heavens. *Crashaw.*

SCOWLING, *ppr.* Contracting the brows into wrinkles; frowning; expressing displeasure or sullenness.

SCOWLINGLY, *adv.* With a wrinkled, frowning aspect; with a sullen look.

SCRABBLE, *v. i.* [D. *krabbelen*, to *scrape*, to *scribble*; *krabben*, to *scrape*; G. *krabbeln*, *graben*. This word belongs to the root of *scrape*, *L. scribo*, Eng. *grave*, *engrave*, &c. See *Scrape*.]

1. To scrape, paw or scratch with the hands; to move along on the hands and knees by clawing with the hands; to scramble; as, to *scramble* up a cliff or a tree. [A word in common popular use in New England, but not elegant.]

2. To make irregular or crooked marks; as, children *scramble* when they begin to write; hence, to make irregular and unmeaning marks.
David—scrambled on the doors of the gate.
1 Sam. xxi.

SCRABBLE, *v. t.* To mark with irregular lines or letters; as, to *scramble* paper.

SCRABBLING, *ppr.* Scraping; scratching; scrambling; making irregular marks.

SCRAG, *n.* [This word is formed from the root of *rag*, *crag*, Gr. *ραζα*, *ραξαι*, rack. Class Rg.]
Something thin or lean with roughness. A raw boned person is called a *scrag*, but the word is vulgar.

SCRAGGED, *a.* [supra.] Rough with irregular points; as a *scraggy* hill; a *scragged* back bone.

2. Lean with roughness.
Bentley. Arbuthnot.

SCRAGGEDNESS, } *n.* Leanness, or lean-
SCRAGGINESS, } ness with rough-
ness; ruggedness; roughness occasioned
by broken or irregular points.

SCRAGGILY, *adv.* With leanness and roughness.

SCRAMBLE, *v. i.* [D. *schrammen*, to scratch. It is not improbable that this word is corrupted from the root of *scrape*, *scrabble*.]

1. To move or climb by seizing objects with the hand, and drawing the body forward; as, to *scramble* up a cliff.

2. To seize or catch eagerly at any thing that is desired; to catch with haste preventive of another; to catch at without ceremony. Man originally was obliged to *scramble* with wild beasts for nuts and acorns.
Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast.
Milton.

SCRAMBLE, *n.* An eager contest for something, in which one endeavors to get the thing before another.
The scarcity of money enhances the price and increases the *scramble*. *Locke.*

2. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER, *n.* One who scrambles; one who climbs by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLING, *ppr.* Climbing by the help of the hands.

2. Catching at eagerly and without ceremony.

SCRAMBLING, *n.* The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

2. The act of seizing or catching at with eager haste and without ceremony.

SCRANCH, *v. t.* [D. *schraansen*; from *cranch*, *crunch*, by prefixing *s*.]
To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to *crunch*. [This is in vulgar use in America.]

SCRAN-NEL, *n.* [Qu. broken, split; from the root of *cranny*.] Slight; poor.
Gate under their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw. [Not in use.] *Milton.*

SCRAP, *n.* [from *scrape*.] A small piece; properly something *scraped off*, but used for any thing cut off; a fragment; a crum; as *scraps* of meat. *Shak.*

2. A part; a detached piece; as *scraps* of history or poetry; *scraps* of antiquity; *scraps* of authors. *Locke. Pope.*

3. A small piece of paper.
[It is proper for *script*, it is improper.]

SCRAPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *scrapian*; D. *schrapen*, *schrabben*; G. *schrapen*; Sw. *skrapa*; Dan. *skrab*; Ir. *scriobam*, *sgrabam*; Russ. *skrabu* and *ograbayu*; L. *scribo*, Gr. *γραφομαι*, to write; W. *ysgrawu*, to *scrape*, from *craw*, to *scrape*, from *craw*, claws. Owen. But probably from the general root of *grace*. In Ch. and Syr. *gr* signifies to plow; in Ar. to strain, distress, *grip*. See *Grave*.]

1. To rub the surface of any thing with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard, as, to *scrape* the floor; to *scrape* a vessel for cleaning it; to *scrape* the earth; to *scrape* the body. Job ii.

2. To clean by scraping. Lev. xiv.

3. To remove or take off by rubbing.
I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. Ezek. xvi.

4. To act upon the surface with a grinding

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall.
Pope.

To *scrape off*, to remove by scraping; to clear away by rubbing.

To *scrape together*, to gather by close industry or small gains or savings; as, to *scrape together* a good estate.

SCRAPE, *v. i.* To make a harsh noise.

2. To play awkwardly on a violin.

3. To make an awkward bow.

To *scrape acquaintance*, to make one's self acquainted; to curry favor. [A low phrase introduced from the practice of *scraping* in bowling.]

SCRAPE, *n.* [Dan. *scrab*; Sw. *skrap*.] A rubbing.

2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor.

3. A bow.

4. Difficulty; perplexity; distress; that which harasses. [A low word.]

SCRAPED, *ppr.* Rubbed on the surface with a sharp or rough instrument; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away by scraping.

SCRAPER, *n.* An instrument with which any thing is scraped; as a *scraper* for shoes.

2. An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, &c.

3. An instrument having two or three sides or edges, for cleaning the planks, masts or decks of a ship, &c.

4. A miser; one who gathers property by penurious diligence and small savings; a *scrape-penny*.

5. An awkward fiddler.

SCRAPING, *ppr.* Rubbing the surface with something sharp or hard; cleaning by a scraper; removing by rubbing; playing awkwardly on a violin.

SCRAT, *v. t.* [formed on the root of L. *rado*.] To scratch. [Not in use.] *Burton.*

SCRAT, *v. i.* To rake; to search. [Not in use.]

SCRAT, *n.* An hermaphrodite. [Not in use.] *Skinner.*

SCRATCH, *v. t.* [G. *kratzen*, *ritzen*, *kratzen*; D. *kratzen*; Sw. *kratza*; Dan. *kradsen*; probably from the root of *grate*, and L. *rado*. See Class Rd. No. 46. 49. 56. 58. 59.]

1. To rub and tear the surface of any thing with something sharp or ragged; as, to *scratch* the cheeks with the nails; to *scratch* the earth with a rake; to *scratch* the hands or face by riding or running among briars.
A sort of small sand-colored stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew.*

2. To wound slightly.

3. To rub with the nails.
Be careful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head and bite your nails. *Swift.*

4. To write or draw awkwardly; as, to *scratch out* a pamphlet. [Not in use.] *Swift.*

5. To dig or excavate with the claws. Some animals *scratch* holes in which they burrow.

To *scratch out*, to erase; to rub out; to obliterate.

SCRATCH, *v. i.* To use the claws in tearing the surface. The gallinaceous *scratches* for her chickens.

—Dull tame things that will neither bite nor scratch.

SCRATCH, *n.* A rent; a break in the surface of a thing made by scratching; or by rubbing with any thing pointed or ragged; as a *scratch* on timber or glass.

The coarse file—makes deep scratches in the work.

These nails with scratches shall deform my breast.

A slight wound.

How 'd forbid a shallow scratch should drive The prince of Wales from such a field as this.

A kind of wig worn for covering baldness or gray hairs, or for other purpose.

SCRATCHED, *pp.* Torn by the rubbing of something rough or pointed.

SCRATCHER, *n.* He or that which scratches.

SCRATCHES, *n. plu.* Cracked ulcers on a horse's foot, just above the hoof.

SCRATCHING, *pp.* Rubbing with something pointed or rough; rubbing and tearing the surface.

SCRATCHINGLY, *adv.* With the action of scratching.

SCRAW, *n.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface; cut turf. [Not in use.]

SCRAWL, *v. t.* [Fr. from *crawl*, or its root, or from the *D. scravelen*, to scratch or scrape. Both may be from one root.]

1. To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly.

2. To write awkwardly.

SCRAWL, *v. i.* To write unskillfully and inelegantly.

Though with a golden pen you scrawl.

2. To creep; to crawl. [This is from *crawl*, but I know not that it is in use.]

SCRAWL, *n.* Unskillful or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty bad writing.

2. In *New England*, a ragged, broken branch of a tree, or other brush wood.

SCRAWLER, *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

SCRAY, *n.* A fowl called the sea swallow, [*hirundo marina*,] of the genus *Terna*.

SCREABLE, *a.* [L. *scrabilis*, from *scroo*, to spit out.] That may be spit out. *Obs.*

SCREAK, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrika*; Dan. *skriger*; W. *ysgrechian*, from *cregian*, to creak, to shriek, from *crec*, *creg*, rough, roughness, or its root. This word is only a different orthography of *screech* and *shriek*, but is not elegant.]

To utter suddenly a sharp shrill sound or outcry; to scream; as in a sudden fright; also, to creak, as a door or wheel. [See *Screech*.]

[When applied to things, we use *creak*, and when to persons, *shriek*, both of which are elegant.]

SCREAM, *v. t.* [Sw. *ronian*, *hraman* or *hraman*; W. *ysgrann*, to set up a scream or shout. It appears from the Welsh that this is also the English *skirmish*, Sp. *escaramuzar*, which in *D.* is *schermulsten*,

from *scherm*, a fence or skreen; *schermen*, to fence. The primary sense is to thrust, drive or force out or away, to separate. See *Class Rem. No. 11.*]

1. To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or in extreme pain; to shriek.

The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry.

2. To utter a shrill harsh cry; as the screaming owl.

SCREAM, *n.* A shriek or sharp shrill cry uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; or the shrill cry of a fowl; as *screech* of horror.

SCREAMER, *n.* A fowl, or genus of fowls, of the gallic order, of two species, natives of America.

SCREAMING, *pp.* Uttering suddenly a sharp shrill cry; crying with a shrill voice.

SCREAMING, *n.* The act of crying out with a shriek of terror or agony.

SCREECH, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrika*; Dan. *skriger*; G. *schreien*; W. *ysgrechian*, from *cregian*, to creak; Ir. *scraochain*. See *Screek* and *Shriek*, and *Class Reg. No. I.* 4, 49, 50.]

1. To cry out with a sharp shrill voice; to utter a sudden shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek.

2. To utter a sharp cry, as an owl; thence called *screech-owl*.

SCREECH, *n.* A sharp shrill cry uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright.

2. A harsh shrill cry, as of a fowl.

SCREECHING, *pp.* Uttering a shrill or harsh cry.

SCREECH-OWL, *n.* An owl that utters a harsh disagreeable cry at night, no more ominous of evil than the notes of the nightingale.

SCREED, *n.* With plasterers, the floated work behind a cornice.

SCREEN, [Fr. *ecran*. This word is evidently from the root of *L. cerno*, *excerno*, Gr. *κρῖνω*, to separate, to sift, to judge, to fight, contend, skirmish; Sp. *harnero*, a sieve. The primary sense of the root is to separate, to drive or force asunder, hence to sift, to discern, to judge, to separate or cut off danger.]

1. Anything that separates or cuts off inconvenience, injury or danger; and hence, that which shelters or protects from danger, or prevents inconvenience. Thus a *screen* is used to intercept the sight, to intercept the heat of fire or the light of a candle.

Some ambitious men seem as screens to pinces in matters of danger and envy.

2. A riddle or sieve.

SCREEN, *v. t.* To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury or danger; to shelter; to protect; to protect by hiding; to conceal; as fruits *screened* from cold winds by a forest or hill. Our houses and garments *screen* us from cold; an umbrella *screens* us from rain and the sun's rays. Neither rank nor money should *screen* from punishment the man who violates the laws.

2. To sift or riddle; to separate the coarse part of any thing from the fine, or the worthless from the valuable.

SCREENED, *pp.* Protected or sheltered from injury or danger; sifted.

SCREEMING, *pp.* Protecting from injury or danger.

SCREW, *n.* [D. *schroef*; G. *schraube*; Dan. *skruve* or *skru*; Sw. *skruf*. The primary sense is probably to turn, or rather to strain. *Class Rf.*]

1. A cylinder of wood or metal, grooved spirally; or a cylinder with a spiral channel or thread cut in such a manner that it is equally inclined to the base of the cylinder throughout the whole length. A screw is male or female. In the male screw, the thread rises from the surface of the cylinder; in the female, the groove or channel is sunk below the surface to receive the thread of the male screw.

2. One of the six mechanical powers.

SCREW, *v. t.* To turn or apply a screw to; to press, fasten or make firm by a screw; as, to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press.

2. To force; to squeeze; to press.

3. To oppress by exactions. Landlords sometimes *screw* and rack their tenants without mercy.

4. To deform by contortions; to distort.

1. He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile.

TO SCREW UP, to press out; to extort.

TO SCREW UP, to force; to bring by violent pressure; as, to *screw up* the pins of powder too high.

TO SCREW IN, to force in by turning or twisting.

SCREWED, *pp.* Fastened with screws; pressed with screws; forced.

SCREWER, *n.* He or that which screws.

SCREWING, *pp.* Turning a screw; fastening or pressing with a screw.

SCREW-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Helicteres*, of several species, natives of warm climates. They are shrubby plants, with yellow flowers, and capsules twisted or twisted inward.

SCRIBBLE, *v. t.* [L. *scribble*, dim. of *scribo*, to write, W. *ysgrifian*. See *Scribe*.]

1. To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance; as, to *scribble* a letter or pamphlet.

2. To fill with artless or worthless writing.

SCRIBBLE, *v. i.* To write without care or beauty.

If *Mævius scribble* in Apollo's spite.

SCRIBBLE, *n.* Hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value; as a hasty scribble.

SCRIBBLED, *pp.* Written hastily and without care.

SCRIBBLER, *n.* A petty author; a writer of no reputation.

The scribbler pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine.

SCRIBE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. scribo*, from *scribo*, to write; formed probably on the root of *grave*, *scrup*, *scrub*; D. *schryven*; G. *schreiben*; Sw. *skrifva*; Dan. *skriver*; W. *ysgrifian*, *ysgrifennu*, whence *scrivener*; Ir. *scrivere*; Ev. *scrifir*; Port. *escrever*; Fr. *ecrive*, *ecrivant*; Arm. *serva*, *servan*; Gr. *γραφω*; Ir. *grafud*, to write, and *scriban*, *scriaban*, to scrape, engrave or write; Kuss. *skrebu*, *sgrabayu*, to scrape, scrub.

lake. Class Rb. The first writing was probably engraving on wood or stone.]

- In a general sense, a writer. Hence,
- A notary; a public writer.
- In ecclesiastical meetings and associations in America, a secretary or clerk; one who records the transactions of an ecclesiastical body.
- In *Scripture* and the *Jewish history*, a clerk or secretary to the king. Seriah was scribe to king David. 2 Sam. viii.
- An officer who enrolled or kept the rolls of the army, and called over the names and reviewed them. 2 Ch. xxvi. 2 Kings xxx.
- A writer and a doctor of the law; a man of learning; one skilled in the law; one who read and explained the law to the people. Ezra vii.

SCRIBE, *v. t.* To mark by a model or rule; to mark so as to fit one piece to another; a term used by carpenters and joiners.

SCRIMER, *n.* [Fr. *escrimeur*. See *Skrimisk*.] A fencing-master. Obs. Shak.

SCRIMP, *v. t.* [Sw. *skruppen*, shriveled; D. *krimpen*, to shrink, *crimp*, shrivel; G. *schrumpten*; W. *crimptate*, to pinch.] To contract; to shorten; to make too small or short; to limit or straiten; as, to *scrimp* the pattern of a coat. New England.

SCRIMP, *a.* Short; scanty.

SCRIMP, *n.* A pinching miser; a niggard; a close fistèd person. New England.

SCRINE, *n.* [L. *scrinium*; Norw. *escriu*; probably from L. *crina*, *secraria*.]

A shrine; a chest, book-case or other place where writings or curiosities are deposited. [See *Shrine*, which is generally used.]

SCRINGE, *v. i.* To cringe, of which this word is a corruption.

SCRIP, *n.* [W. *ysgrab*, *ysgrypan*, something puckered or drawn together, a wallet, a scrip; Sw. *skräppa*. This belongs to the root of *gripe*, our vulgar *grab*, that is, to seize or press.]

A small bag; a wallet; a satchel. David put five smooth stones in a scrip. 1 Sam. xvii. Matt. x.

SCRIP, *n.* [L. *scriptum*, *scriptio*, from *scribo*, to write.]

A small writing, certificate or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing.

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till scrips of paper can be made current coin. Locke.

A certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of other joint property, is called in America a scrip.

SCRIPPAGE, *n.* That which is contained in a scrip. [Not in use.] Dict.

SCRIPT, *n.* A scrip. [Not in use.]

SCRIPTORY, *a.* [L. *scriptorius*. See *Scrbe*.]

Written; expressed in writing; not verbal. [Little used.] Swift.

SCRIPTURAL, *a.* [from *scripture*.] Contained in the Scriptures, so called by way of eminence, that is, in the Bible; as a *scriptural* word, expression or phrase.

2. According to the Scriptures or sacred oracles; as a *scriptural* doctrine.

SCRIP TURALIST, *n.* One who adheres literally to the Scriptures and makes them the foundation of all philosophy.

SCRIPTURE, *n.* [L. *scriptura*, from *scribo*, to write.]

1. In its primary sense, a writing; any thing written. Raleigh.

2. Appropriately, and by way of distinction, the books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible. The word is used either in the singular or plural number, to denote the sacred writings or divine oracles, called *sacred* or *holy*, as proceeding from God and containing sacred doctrines and precepts.

There is not any action that a man ought to do or forbear, but the *Scripture* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. South.

Compared with the knowledge which the *Scriptures* contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity and emptiness. Buehminster.

SCRIP TURIST, *n.* One well versed in the *Scriptures*. Neacombe.

SCRIVENER, *n.* [W. *ysgriverner*, from *ysgrivenu*, to write; It. *scrivano*; Fr. *ecrivain*. See *Scrbe*.]

1. A writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings. Encyc.

2. One whose business is to place money at interest. Dryden.

SCROFULA, *n.* [L. In G. *kropf* is crop, craw, and *scrofula*. In D. it is *kropczer*, neck-sore.]

A disease, called vulgarly the king's evil, characterized by hard, scirrhous, and often indolent tumors in the glands of the neck, under the chin, in the arm-pits, &c. Encyc.

SCROFULOUS, *a.* Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; as *scrofulous* tumors; a *scrofulous* habit of body.

2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished. Arbuthnot.

SCROLL, *n.* [Probably formed from *roll*, or its root; Fr. *ecroule*, a contracted word, whence *escrow*.]

A roll of paper or parchment; or a writing formed into a roll.

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. Shak. The heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll. Is. xxxiv.

SCRO TUM, *n.* The bag which contains the testicles.

SCROYLE, *n.* [In Fr. *escroilles*, the king's evil; or D. *schraud*, thin, lean, meagre.]

A mean fellow; a wretch. [Not in use.] Shak.

SCRUB, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrubba*, to scrub, to re-buke; Dan. *skrubber*; D. *schrobben*; G. *schrubben*. This word is probably formed on *rub*, or its root, and perhaps *scrape*; L. *scribo*, may be from the same radix; Fr. *scribam*.]

To rub hard, either with the hand or with a cloth or an instrument; usually, to rub hard with a brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring or making bright; as, to *scrub* a floor; to *scrub* a deck; to *scrub* vessels of brass or other metal.

SCRUB, *v. i.* To be diligent and peevish; as, to *scrub* hard for a living.

SCRUB, *n.* A mean fellow; one that labors hard and lives meanly.

2. Something small and mean.

No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. Swift.

3. A worn out brush. Ainsworth.

SCRUBBED, *br.* A small and mean; stunted.

SCRUBBY, *a.* Ed in growth; as a scrubbed boy; a scrubby cur; a scrubby tree. Shak. Swift.

SCRUF, for *scruf*, not in use.

SCRUPLE, *n.* [Fr. *scrupule*, from L. *scrupulus*, a doubt; *scrupulus*, the third part of a dram, from *scrupus*, a chess-man; probably a piece, a small thing, from *scrapping*, like *scrap*. Qui. Gr. $\alpha\sigma\pi\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\varsigma$. Is not the sense of doubt from being very nice?] 1. Doubt; hesitation from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; backwardness; reluctance to decide or to act. A man of fashionable honour makes no *scruple* to take another's life, or expose his own. He has no *scruples* of conscience, or he despises them.

2. A weight of twenty grains, the third part of a dram; among goldsmiths, the weight of 24 grains.

3. Proverbially, a very small quantity.

4. In *Chaldean chronology*, the $\frac{1}{24}$ part of an hour; a division of time used by the Jews, Arabs, &c. Encyc.

Scruple of half duration, an arch of the moon's orbit, which the moon's center describes from the beginning of an eclipse to the middle.

Scruples of immersion or incidence, an arch of the moon's orbit, which her center describes from the beginning of the eclipse to the time when its center falls into the shadow.

Scruples of emersion, an arch of the moon's orbit, which her center describes in the time from the first emersion of the moon's limb to the end of the eclipse. Encyc.

SCRUPLE, *v. i.* To doubt; to hesitate.

Against his better knowledge. Milton.

SCRUPLE, *v. t.* To doubt; to hesitate to believe; to question; as, to *scruple* the truth or accuracy of an account or calculation.

SCRUPLED, *pp.* Doubted; questioned.

SCRUPLER, *n.* A doubter; one who hesitates.

SCRUPLING, *ppr.* Doubting; hesitating; questioning.

SCRUPULOSITY, *n.* [L. *scrupulositas*.]

1. The quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting some difficult point, or proceeding from the difficulty or delicacy of determining how to act; hence, the caution or tenderness arising from the fear of doing wrong or offending.

The first sacrifice is looked upon with some horror; but when they have once made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires. Deacy of Picty.

2. Nicety of doubt; or nice regard to exactness and propriety.

So careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their sabbath. South.

3. Niceness; scrupulousness. Johnson.

SCRUPULOUS, *a.* [L. *scrupulosus*; Fr. *scrupuleux*.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious in decision from a fear of offending or doing wrong. Be careful in moral conduct, not to offend *scrupulous* brethren.

2. Given to making objections; captious.
Equality of two domestic pow'rs
Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shak.*
3. Nice; doubtful.
The justice of that cause ought to be evident,
not obscure, not scrupulous. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*
4. Careful; cautious; exact in regarding facts.
Woodward.
5. Nice; exact; as a scrupulous abstinence from labor.
Paley.
- SCRUPULOUSLY, *adv.* With a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety.
The duty consists not scrupulously in minutes and half hours.
Henry was scrupulously careful not to ascribe the success to himself. *Addison.*
- SCRUPULOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, exactness or caution in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety or expedience.
- SCRUTABLE, *a.* [See *Scrutiny*.] Discoverable by inquiry or critical examination.
- SCRUTATION, *n.* Search; scrutiny. [*Not used.*]
- SCRUTATOR, *n.* [L. from *scrutor*.] One that scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer. [*Little used.*] *Juliff.*
- SCRUTINIZE, *v. t.* [from *scrutiny*.] To search closely; to examine or inquire into critically; as, to scrutinize the measures of administration; to scrutinize the private conduct or motives of individuals.
- SCRUTINIZED, *pp.* Examined closely.
- SCRUTINIZING, *ppr.* Inquiring into with critical minuteness or exactness.
- SCRUTINIZER, *n.* One who examines with critical care.
- SCRUTINOUS, *a.* Closely inquiring or examining; captious. *Dehann.*
- SCRUTINY, *n.* [Fr. *scrutin*; It. *scrutinio*; Sp. *scrutinio*; Low L. *scrutinium*, from *scrutor*, to search closely, to pry into; Sax. *scrudian*; Ir. *scrudán*.] 1. Close search; minute inquiry; critical examination; as a scrutiny of votes; narrower scrutiny. In the heat of debate, observations may escape a prudent man which will not bear the test of scrutiny. 2. In the primitive church, an examination of catechumens in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter-day. This was performed with prayers, exorcisms and many other ceremonies. *Encyc.*
3. In the canon law, a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written. *Encyc.*
- SCRUTOIR, *n.* [Fr. *ecritoire*, from *ecrire*, to write. See *Scribe*.] A kind of desk, case of drawers or cabinet, with a lid opening downward for the convenience of writing on it. *Prior.*
- SCRUZE, *v. t.* To crowd; to squeeze. [*Low word of local use.*] *Spenser.*
- SCUD, *v. i.* [This is *shoot*, or from the same root; Dan. *skyder*, to shoot; *skud*, a shot; Sw. *skudda*, to throw or pour out; Sax. *scrotian*, to shoot, to flee or haste away; W. *ysgotu*, to push or thrust; *ysgotud*, *ysgotudau*, to whisk, to scud, to whirl about. See *Shoot*.] 1. In a general sense, to be driven or to flee, or fly with haste. In seamen's language,

- to be driven with precipitation before a tempest. This is done with a sail extended on the foremast of the ship, or when the wind is too violent, without any sail set, which is called *scudding under bare poles*. *Mar. Dict.*
2. To run with precipitation; to fly. *Dryden.*
- SCUD, *n.* A low thin cloud, or thin clouds driven by the wind. *Mar. Dict.*
2. A driving along; a rushing with precipitation. *Gay.*
- SCUD DING, *ppr.* Driving or being driven before a tempest; running with fleetness.
- SCUD DLE, *v. i.* To run with a kind of affected haste; commonly pronounced *sculle*. [*Low word.*]
- SCUFFLE, *n.* [This is a different orthography of *shuffe* from *shove*, or its root; Sw. *skuff*, a push; *skuffa*, to push, thrust, shove; Dan. *skuffe*, a drawer, a scoop, a shovel; *skuffer*, to shuffe, to cheat; D. *schuiven*, to shove, push or draw; G. *schieben*.] 1. A contention or trial of strength between two persons, who embrace each other's bodies; a struggle with close embrace, to decide which shall throw the other; in distinction from *wrestling*, which is a trial of strength and dexterity at arm's length. Among our common people, it is not unusual for two persons to commence a combat by wrestling, and at last close in, as it is called, and decide the contest by a scuffle. 2. A confused contest; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority; a fight. The dog leaps upon the serpent and tears it to pieces; but in the scuffle, the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Estrange.*
- SCUFFLE, *v. i.* To strive or struggle with close embrace, as two men or boys. 2. To strive or contend tumultuously, as small parties. A gallant man prefers to fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, rather than to scuffle with an undisciplined rabble. *Charles.*
- SCUFFLER, *n.* One who scuffles.
- SCUFFLING, *ppr.* Striving for superiority with close embrace; struggling or contending without order.
- SCUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *skugger*, to shade; Sw. *skugga*, a shade.] To hide. [*Local.*] *Grose*
- SCULK, *v. i.* [Dan. *skuler*; Sw. *skyla*; D. *schullen*, to hide, shelter, skulk; the Eng. *shelter*. It is also written *skulk*.] To retire into a close or covered place for concealment; to lurk; to lie close from shame, fear of injury or detection. No news of Phys! the bridegroom came, And thought his bride had sculk'd for shame. *Swift.*
- And sculk behind the subterfuge of art. *Prior.*
- SCULKER, *n.* A lurker; one that lies close for hiding.
- SCULKING, *ppr.* Withdrawing into a close or covered place for concealment; lying close.
- SCULL, *n.* The brain pan. [See *Skull*.] 2. A boat; a cock boat. [See *Sculler*.] 3. One who sculls a boat. But properly, 4. A short oar, whose loom is only equal in length to half the breadth of the boat to be rowed, so that one man can manage two, one on each side. *Mar. Dict.*

5. A shoal or multitude of fish. [Sax. *scolle*.] [*Not in use.*]
- SCULL, *v. t.* To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern. *Mar. Dict.*
- SCULL-CAP. [See *Skull-cap*.]
- SCULLER, *n.* A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars. 2. One that sculls, or rows with sculls; one that impels a boat by an oar over the stern.
- SCULLERY, *n.* [probably from the root of *shell*, *scote*, Fr. *coquille*; Scot. *skul*, *skoll*, a bowl; Dan. *skaal*, a drinking cup; *shal*, a shell, *skull*, G. *schale*, a scale, a shell, a dish or cup; D. *schall*, *schil*. *Shalls* and *shells* were the cups, bowls and dishes of rude men.] A place where dishes, kettles and other culinary utensils are kept.
- SCULLION, *n.* [Ir. *spuille*, from the root of the preceding.] A servant that cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen.
- SCULLIONLY, *a.* Like a scullion; base; low; mean. [*Not used.*]
- SCULP, *v. t.* [L. *sculpere*, *sculpo*. Qu. Gr. $\sigma\kappa\upsilon\lambda\omega$; root $\sigma\kappa\lambda$, Class Lb. No. 27; or *gall*, L. *calvus*, Class Gl. No. 8.] To carve; to engrave. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*
- SCULPTILE, *a.* [L. *sculptilis*.] Formed by carving; as *sculptile* images. *Brown.*
- SCULPTOR, *n.* [L. *sculptor*.] One whose occupation is to carve wood or stone into images; a carver. *Encyc.*
- SCULPTURE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sculptura*.] The art of carving, cutting or hewing wood or stone into images of men, beasts or other things. *Sculpture* is a generic term, including carving or statuary and engraving. 2. Carved work. There too, in living sculpture, might be seen The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*
3. The art of engraving on copper.
- SCULPTURE, *v. t.* To carve; to engrave; to form images or figures with the chisel on wood, stone or metal.
- SCULPTURED, *pp.* Carved; engraved; as a *sculptured* vase; *sculptured* marble.
- SCULPTURING, *ppr.* Carving; engraving.
- SCUM, *n.* [Fr. *ecume*; It. *schiuma*; Sw. *Dan. skum*; D. *schuim*; G. *schaum*.] 1. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means. The word is also applied to the scoria of metals. *Encyc.*
2. The refuse; the recement; that which is vile or worthless. The great and the innocent are insulted by the scum and refuse of the people. *Addison.*
- SCUM, *v. t.* To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface; to skim. You that scum the molten lead. *Dryden.*
- SCUMBER, *n.* The dung of the fox. *Hinsworth.*
- SCUMMED, *pp.* Cleared of scum; skimmed.
- SCUMMER, *n.* [Fr. *ecumoire*.] An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer.

SCUM MING, *ppr.* Clearing of scum; skimming.

SCUM MINGS, *n. plu.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors; as the scummings of the boiling house. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

SCUPPER, *n.* [Sp. *escupir*, to spit, to eject, to discharge.]

The scuppers or scupper holes of a ship, are channels cut through the water ways and sides of a ship at proper distances, and lined with lead for carrying off the water from the deck. *Mar. Dict.*

SCUPPER-HOSE, *n.* A leathern pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers of the lower deck of a ship, to prevent the water from entering. *Encyc.*

SCUPPER-NAIL, *n.* A nail with a very broad head for covering a large surface of the hose. *Mar. Dict.*

SCUPPER-PLUG, *n.* A plug to stop a scupper. *Mar. Dict.*

SCURF, *n.* [Sax. *scurf*; G. *schorf*; D. *schurf*; Dan. *skurv*; Sw. *skorf*; Ice. *skarfa*; L. *scorbustus*. In D. *scheuren* is to rend or crack, and *scheurbuk* is scurvy, Dan. *skiorbug*, from *skior*, brittle. In Ir. *gearbh* is rough. It is named from breaking or roughness.]

1. A dry military scab or crust formed on the skin of an animal.

2. The soil or lof remains of any thing adherent; as the scurf of crimes. [Not common nor elegant.] *Dryden.*

3. Any thing adhering to the surface. There stood a hill, whose grisly top Shone with a glossy scurf. *Milton.*

SCURF, *n.* Another name for the bull trout. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SCURFINENESS, *n.* The state of being scurfy.

SCURFY, *a.* Having scurf; covered with scurf.

2. Resembling scurf.

SCURRIL, *a.* [L. *scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon; G. *scheren*, D. *scheeren*, to jest.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean; grossly opprobrious in language; scurrilous; as *scurril* jests; *scurril* scoffing; *scurril* taunts. *Shak. Dryden.*

SCURRILITY, *n.* [L. *scurrilitas*; Fr. *scurrilité*.]

Such low, vulgar, indecent or abusive language as is used by mean fellows, buffoons, jesters and the like; grossness of reproach or invective; obscene jests, &c. *Baish scurrility* and profaneness. *Dryden.*

SCURRILOUS, *a.* Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the licence of buffoons can warrant; as a *scurrilous* fellow.

2. Containing low obscenity or abuse; mean; foul; vile; indelicately jocular; as *scurrilous* language.

SCURRILOUSLY, *adv.* With gross reproach; with low indecent language.

It is barbarous incivility, *scurrilously* to sport with what others count religion. *Yliltson.*

SCURRILOUSNESS, *n.* Indelicacy of language; vulgarity; baseness of manners.

SCURVILY, *adv.* [from *scurvy*.] Basely; meanly; with coarse and vulgar incivility.

The elergy were never more leamed, or so scurvily treated. *Swift.*

SCURVINENESS, *n.* [from *scurvy*.] The state of being scurfy.

SCURVY, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the stork kind, the jabira gnan.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

SCURVY, *n.* [from *scurf*; *scurvy* for *scurfy*; Low L. *scorbustus*.]

A disease characterized by great debility, a pale bloated face, bleeding spongy gums, large livid tumors on the body, offensive breath, aversion to exercise, oppression at the breast or difficult respiration, a smooth, dry, shining skin, &c.; a disease most incident to persons who live confined, or in salted meats without fresh vegetables in cold climates. *Corr. Encyc.*

SCURVY, *a.* Scurfy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurfy. *Leviticus.*

2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible; as a scurfy fellow.

He spoke scurfy and provoking terms. *Shak.*

That scurfy custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCURVY-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cochlearia*; spoonwort. It grows on rocks and in marshes, has an acrid, bitter taste, and is remarkable as a remedy for the scurfy. It is eaten raw as a salad. *Encyc.*

SCUSES, for excuses. *Shak.*

SCUT, *n.* [Ice. *skott*; W. *cuet*, a tail or rump; *skott*, short.]

The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short. *Brown. Swift.*

SCUTAGE, *n.* [Law L. *scutagium*, from *scutum*, shield.]

In English history, a tax or contribution levied upon those who held lands by knight service; originally, a composition for personal service which the tenant owed to his lord, but afterward levied as an assessment. *Blackstone.*

SCUTCHEON, a contraction of *escutcheon*, which see.

SCUTE, *n.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler.] A French gold coin of 3s. 4d. sterling. *Encyc.*

SCUTELLATED, *a.* [L. *scutella*, a dish. See *Scutell*.]

Formed like a pan; divided into small surfaces; as the scutellated bone of a sturgeon. *Woodward.*

SCUTIFORM, *a.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler, and *forma*.] Having the form of a buckler or shield.

SCUTTLE, *n.* [L. *scutella*, a pan or saucer, and W. *ysgudell*; Sax. *scutel*, a dish.]

A broad shallow basket; so called from its resemblance to a dish.

SCUTTLE, *n.* [Fr. *ecoutille*; Arm. *scoutilh*; Sp. *escatilla*; Sax. *scyttel*, a bolt or bar; *scytlan*, to bolt, to shut. See *Shut*.]

1. In ships, a small hatchway or opening in the deck, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side of a ship, and through the coverings of her hatchways, &c.

2. A square hole in the roof of a house, with a lid.

3. [from *scud*, and properly *scudde*.] A quick pace; a short run. *Spectator.*

SCUTTLE, *n. i.* To run with affected precipitation. *Arbutnot.*

SCUTTLE, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To cut large holes through the bottom or sides of a ship for any purpose.

2. To sink by making holes through the bottom; as, to scuttle a ship.

SCUTTLE-BUTT, *n.* A butt or cask having a scuttle-cask, hanging a square piece sawn out of its bilge, and lashed upon the deck. *Mar. Dict.*

SCUTTLED, *pp.* Having holes made in the bottom or sides; sunk by means of cutting holes in the bottom or side.

SCUTTLE-FISH, *n.* The cuttle-fish, so called. [See *Cuttle-fish*.]

SCUTTLING, *v.* Cutting holes in the bottom or sides; sinking by such holes.

SCYTALE, *n.* A species of serpent. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SCYTHE, a wrong spelling. [See *Sythe*.]

SCYTHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Scythia, a name given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia.

SCYTHIAN, *n.* [See *Scot*.] A native of Scythia.

SDAIN, for disdain. [It. *sdagnare*.] [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

SDAINFUL, for disdainful. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

SEA, *n. see.* [Sax. *see*, *seege*; G. *see*; D. *zee*; Sw. *siö*, the sea, a lake or pool; Basque, *sah*; contracted from *sag*, *seg*. Hence Sax. *garseege*, *garseege*, *garseege*, the ocean. This word, like *lake*, signifies primarily a sea, set or lay, a repository, a basin.]

1. A large basin, cistern or laver which Solomon made in the temple, so large as to contain more than six thousand gallons. This was called the *brass sea*, and used to hold water for the priests to wash themselves. 1 Kings vii. 2 Chron. iv.

2. A large body of water, nearly inclosed by land, as the Baltic or the Mediterranean; as the sea of Azof. Seas are properly branches of the ocean, and upon the same level. Large bodies of water inland, and situated above the level of the ocean, are lakes. The appellation of sea, given to the Caspian lake, is an exception, and not very correct. So the lake of Galilee is called a sea, from the Greek.

3. The ocean; as, to go to sea. The fleet is at sea, or on the high seas.

4. A wave; a billow; a surge. The vessel shipped a sea.

5. The swell of the ocean in a tempest, or the direction of the waves; as, we head the sea.

6. Proverbially, a large quantity of liquor; as a sea of blood.

7. A rough or agitated place or element. In a troubled sea of passion tost. *Milton.*

Half seas over, half drunk. [A low phrase.] *Spectator.*

On the high seas, in the open sea, the common highway of nations.

SEA-ANEMONY, *n.* The animal flower, which see.

SEA-APPE, *n.* [sea and *ape*.] The name given to a marine animal which plays tricks like an ape. *Encyc.*

SEA-BANK, *n.* [sea and *bank*.] The sea shore. *Shak.*

2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

SEA-BAR, *n.* [sea and *bar*.] The sea-swallow, [*Hirundo piscis*.] *Johnson.*

SEA-BAT, *n.* [*sea* and *bat*.] A sort of flying fish. *Cutgrave.*
 SEA-BATHED, *a.* [*sea* and *bath*.] Bathed, dipped or washed in the sea. *Sandys.*
 SEA-BEAR, *n.* [*sea* and *bear*.] An animal of the bear kind that frequents the sea; the white or polar bear; also, the ursine seal.
 SEA-BEARD, *n.* [*sea* and *beard*.] A marine plant, *Conferva rupestris.*
 SEA-BEAST, *n.* [*sea* and *beast*.] A beast or monstrous animal of the sea. *Milton.*
 SEA-BEAT, *v.* [*sea* and *beat*.] Beaten
 SEA-BEATEN, *v.* *a.* by the sea; lashed by the waves.
 Along the sea-beat shore. *Pope.*
 SE/ABOARD, *n.* [*sea* and *Fr. bord*, side.] The sea shore.
 SE/ABOARD, *adv.* Towards the sea.
 SEA-BOAT, *n.* [*sea* and *boat*.] A vessel that bears the sea firmly, without lashing or straining her masts and rigging. *Mar. Dict.*
 SEA-BÖRD, *v.* [*sea* and *Fr. bord*,
 SEA-BÖRD ERING, *v.* *a.* border.] Bordering on the sea or ocean.
 SEA-BORN, *a.* [*sea* and *born*.] Born of the sea; produced by the sea; as Neptune and his sea-born niece. *Wallcr.*
 2. Born at sea.
 SEA-BOUND, *v.* *a.* [*sea* and *bound*.]
 SEA-BOUNDED, *v.* *a.* Bounded by the sea.
 SEA-BOY, *n.* [*sea* and *boy*.] A boy employed on shipboard.
 SEA-BREACH, *n.* [*sea* and *breach*.] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Entrée.*
 SEA-BREAM, *n.* [*sea* and *bream*.] A fish of the Sparus kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
 SEA-BREEZE, *n.* [*sea* and *breeze*.] A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land; for the most part blowing during the day only, and subsiding at night.
 SEA-BUILT, *a.* [*sea* and *built*.] Built for the sea; as sea-built forts, [ships]. *Dryden.*
 SEA-CABBAGE, *v.* *n.* [*sea* and *cabbage*.]
 SEA-CALE, *n.* Sea-colewort, a plant of the genus *Crambe*. *Encyc. Miller.*
 SEA-CALF, *n.* [*sea* and *calf*.] The common seal, a species of *Phoca*.
 SEA-CAP, *n.* [*sea* and *cap*.] A cap made to be worn at sea. *Shak.*
 SEA-CARD, *n.* [*sea* and *card*.] The mariner's card or compass.
 SEA-CARP, *n.* [*sea* and *carp*.] A spotted fish living among rocks and stones. *Johnson.*
 SEA-CHANGE, *n.* [*sea* and *change*.] A change wrought by the sea.
 SEA-CHART, *n.* [*sea* and *chart*.] A chart or map on which the line of the shore, isles, shoals, harbors, &c. are delineated. [*Note.* This word has become useless, as we now use *chart* for a representation of the sea coast, and *map* for a representation of the land.]
 SEA-CIRCLED, *a.* [*sea* and *circle*.] Surrounded by the sea. *Sandys.*
 SEA-COAL, *n.* [*sea* and *coal*.] Coal brought by sea; a vulgar name for fossil coal, in distinction from *charcoal*.
 SEA-COAST, *n.* [*sea* and *coast*.] The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

SEA-COB, *n.* [*sea* and *cob*.] A fowl, called also sea-gull.
 SEA-COLEWORT, *n.* Sea-calc, which see.
 SEA-COMPASS, *n.* [*sea* and *compass*.] The mariner's card and needle; the compass constructed for use at sea. *Camden.*
 SEA-COOT, *n.* [*sea* and *coot*.] A sea towel, [*Fulica marina*.]
 SEA-CORMORANT, *n.* [*sea* and *cormorant*.]
 The sea-crow or sea-drake, [*Corvus marinus*.]
 SEA-COW, *n.* [*sea* and *cow*.] The *Trichechus manatus*, or *manati*. [See *Manati*.]
 SEA-CROW, *n.* [*sea* and *crow*.] A fowl of the gull kind; the mire-crow or pewee. *Encyc.*
 SEA-DEVIL, *n.* [*sea* and *devil*.] The fishing frog or toad-fish, of the genus *Lophius*; a fish of a deformed shape, resembling a tadpole, growing to a large size, with a head larger than the whole body. *Encyc.*
 SEA-DOG, *n.* [*sea* and *dog*.] A fish, perhaps the shark. *Pope. Roscommon.*
 2. The sea-calf or common seal.
 SEA-DRAGON, *n.* [*sea* and *dragon*.] A marine monster caught in England in 1739, resembling in some degree an alligator, but having two large fins which served for swimming or flying. It had two legs terminating in hoofs, like those of an ass. Its body was covered with impenetrable scales, and it had five rows of teeth. *Qu. Genl. Magaz.*
 SEA-EAR, *n.* [*sea* and *ear*.] A sea plant, [*Auris marina*.] *Johnson.*
 SEA-EEL, *n.* [*sea* and *eel*.] An eel caught in salt water; the conger.
 SEA-ENCIRCLED, *a.* [*sea* and *encircled*.] Encompassed by the sea. *Thomson.*
 SEA-FARER, *n.* [*sea* and *fare*.] One that follows the seas; a mariner. *Pope.*
 SEA-FARING, *a.* [*supra*.] Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation. *Arbuthnot.*
 SEA-FENNEL, *n.* [*sea* and *fennel*.] The same as samphire.
 SEA-FIGHT, *n.* [*sea* and *fight*.] An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action. *Bacon.*
 SEA-FISH, *n.* [*sea* and *fish*.] Any marine fish; any fish that lives usually in salt water.
 SEA-FOWL, *n.* [*sea* and *fowl*.] A marine fowl; any fowl that lives by the sea, and procures its food from salt water. *Pope.*
 SEA-FOX, *n.* A species of squalus, having a tail longer than the body. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
 SEA-GAGE, *n.* [*sea* and *gaze*.] The depth that a vessel sinks in the water. *Encyc.*
 SEA-GARLAND, *n.* [*sea* and *garland*.] A plant.
 SEA-GIRDLES, *n.* [*sea* and *girdle*.] A sort of sea mushroom, [*Fungus phasgonoides*.] *Johnson.*
 SEA-GIRT, *a.* [*sea* and *girt*.] Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean; as a sea-girt isle. *Milton.*
 SEA-GOD, *n.* [*sea* and *god*.] A marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to preside over the ocean or sea; as Neptune.
 SEA-GOWN, *n.* [*sea* and *gown*.] A gown or garment with short sleeves, worn by mariners. *Shak.*

SEA-GRASS, *n.* [*sea* and *grass*.] A plant growing on the sea shore; an aquatic plant of the genus *Ruppia*. *Lec.*
 SEA-GREEN, *a.* [*sea* and *green*.] Having the color of sea water; being of a faint green color. *Locke. Pope.*
 SEA-GREEN, *n.* The color of sea water.
 SEA-GULL, *n.* [*sea* and *gull*.] A fowl of the genus *Larus*; a species of gull; called also sea-crow.
 SEA-HARE, *n.* [*sea* and *hare*.] A marine animal of the genus *Lapylsia*, whose body is covered with membranes reflected; it has a lateral pore on the right side, and four feelers resembling ears. The body is nearly oval, soft, gelatinous and punctated. Its juice is poisonous, and it is so fetid as to cause nausea. *Encyc.*
 SEA-HEADHOG, *n.* A sea shell, a species of *Echinus*, so called from its prickles, which resemble in some measure those of the hedgehog or urchin. *Curee.*
 SEA-HEN, *n.* [*sea* and *hen*.] Another name of the guillemot.
 SEA-HOG, *n.* [*sea* and *hog*.] The porpess, which see.
 SEA-HOLLY, *n.* [*sea* and *holly*.] A plant of the genus *Eryngium*. *Lec.*
 SEA-ISLAND, *n.* [*sea* and *Dan. holm*, an isle.] A small uninhabited isle. *Curee.*
 2. Sea-holly.
 SEA-HORSE, *n.* [*sea* and *horse*.] In ichthyology, the morse, a species of *Trichechus* or walrus. *Woodward.*
 3. The hippopotamus, or river-horse. *Dryden.*
 3. A fish of the needle-fish kind, four or five inches in length, and half an inch in diameter. *Hill.*
 A fish of the genus *Syngnathus*. (*S. hippocampus*, *Linne.*)
 SEA-LEGGS, *n.* [*sea* and *leg*.] The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling. *Mar. Dict.*
 SEA-LEMON, *n.* [*sea* and *lemon*.] A marine animal of the genus *Doris*, having an oval body, convex, marked with numerous punctures, and of a lemon color. *Encyc.*
 SEA-LIKE, *a.* [*sea* and *like*.] Resembling the sea. *Thomson.*
 SEA-LION, *n.* [*sea* and *lion*.] An animal of the genus *Phoca* or seal, which has a mane like a lion, the *Phoca jubata*. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*
 SEA-MAID, *n.* [*sea* and *maid*.] The mermaid. [See *Mermaid*.] *Shak.*
 2. A sea nymph.
 SEA-MALL, *v.* *n.* A fowl, a species of gull
 SEA-MEW, *v.* *n.* or *Larus*.
 SEAMAN, *n.* [*sea* and *man*.] A sailor; a mariner; a man whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea.
 2. By way of distinction, a skillful mariner; also, a man who is well versed in the art of navigating ships. In this sense, it is applied both to officers and common mariners.
 3. Merman, the male of the mermaid. [*Little used*.] *Dryden.*
 SEAMANSHIP, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; an acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship; applicable both to officers and to men. *Naval skill*, is the art of managing a fleet, particularly

in an engagement; a very different thing from *scamanship*.

SEA-MARK, n. [*sea and mark*.] Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon; as a light-house, a mountain, &c. *Encyc.*

SEA-MEW, n. A fowl, a species of gull or Larus.

SEA-MONSTER, n. [*sea and monster*.] A huge marine animal. *Linn. iv.*

SEA-MOSS, n. [*sea and moss*.] A name given to coral. [*See Coral*.]

SEA-MOUSE, n. [*sea and mouse*.] A marine animal of the genus *Aphrodita*. *Encyc.*

SEA-NAVELWORT, n. [*sea, navel and wort*.] A plant growing in Syria, which is said to effect great cures. [*L. androsacets*.] *Johnson*.

SEA-NEEDLE, n. [*sea and needle*.] A name of the gar or garfish, of the genus *Esox*. This fish has a slender body, with long pointed jaws and a forked tail. Its back is of a fine green color, and when in the water, its colors are extremely beautiful.

SEA-NETTLE, n. [*sea and nettle*.] Another name of the animal flower, or sea-anemone. *Encyc.*

SEA-NURSED, a. [*sea and nursed*.] Nursed by the sea. *J. Barlow*.

SEA-NYMPH, n. [*sea and nymph*.] A nymph or goddess of the sea. *Broome*.

SEA-ONION, n. [*sea and onion*.] A plant. *Ainsworth*.

SEA-OOZE, n. [*sea and ooze*.] The soft mud on or near the sea shore. *Mortimer*.

SEA-OTTER, n. [*sea and otter*.] A species of otter that has hind feet like those of a seal. It feeds on shell fish. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SEA-OWL, n. [*sea and owl*.] Another name of the lump-fish. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SEA-PAD, n. The star-fish. [*Stella marina*.] *Johnson*.

SEA-PANTHER, n. [*sea and panther*.] A fish like a lamprey. *Johnson*.

SEA-PHEASANT, n. [*sea and pheasant*.] The pin-tailed duck. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SEA-PIE, } n. [*sea and pie, pica*.] A fowl
SEA-PYE, } of the genus *Hematopus*,
and gull-like order; called also the oyster-catcher, from its thrusting its beak into oysters when open, and taking out the animal.

SEA-PIE, n. [*sea and pie*.] A dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together; so named because common at sea.

SEA-PIECE, n. [*sea and piece*.] A picture representing a scene at sea. *Addison*.

SEA-PLANT, n. [*sea and plant*.] A plant that grows in salt water, as the *fucus*, *conferva*, &c.

SEA-POOL, n. [*sea and pool*.] A lake of salt water. *Spenser*.

SEA-PORT, n. [*sea and port*.] A harbor near the sea, formed by an arm of the sea or by a bay.

2. A city or town situated on a harbor, on or near the sea. We call a town a *seaport*, instead of a *seaport town*.

SEA-RISEMBLING, a. Like the sea; sea-like. *Sanelys*.

SEA-RISK, n. [*sea and risk*.] Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea.

SEA-ROBBER, n. [*sea and robber*.] A pirate; one that robs on the high seas.

SEA-ROCKET, n. A plant of the genus *Bunias*. *Lee*. *Miller*.

SEA-ROOM, n. [*sea and room*.] Ample space or distance from land, shoals or rocks, sufficient for a ship to drive or scud without danger of shipwreck. *Mar. Dict.*

SEA-ROVER, n. [*sea and rover*.] A pirate; one that cruizes for plunder.

2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruizing for plunder.

SEA-RUFF, n. A kind of sea fish. [*L. orphus*.] *Johnson*.

SEA-SCORPION, n. [*sea and scorpion*.] Another name for the fitherlasher. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SEA-SERPENT, n. [*sea and serpent*.] A huge animal like a serpent inhabiting the sea. *Guthrie*.

SEA-SERVICE, n. [*sea and service*.] Naval service; service in the navy or in ships of war.

SEA-SHARK, n. [*sea and shark*.] A ravenous sea fish. *Shak*.

SEA-SHELL, n. [*sea and shell*.] A marine shell; a shell that grows in the sea. *Mortimer*.

SEA-SHORE, n. [*sea and shore*.] The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean. *Locke*.

SEA-SICK, a. [*sea and sick*.] Affected with sickness or nausea by means of the pitching or rolling of a vessel. *Dryden*. *Sueffl*.

SEA-SICKNESS, n. The sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship in an agitated sea.

SEA-SIDE, n. [*sea and side*.] The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea, or near it. *Scripture*. *Pope*.

SEA-STAR, n. [*sea and star*.] The star-fish, a genus of marine animals, called technically *Asterias*.

SEA-SURGEON, n. [*sea and surgeon*.] A surgeon employed on shipboard. *Wiseman*.

SEA-SURROUNDED, a. [*sea and surrounded*.] Encompassed by the sea.

SEA-TERM, n. [*sea and term*.] A word or term used appropriately by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.

SEA-THIEF, n. [*sea and thief*.] A pirate. *Ep. of Chichester*.

SEA-TOAD, n. [*sea and toad*.] An ugly fish, so called. *Cotgrave*.

SEA-TORN, a. [*sea and torn*.] Torn by or at sea. *Braene*.

SEA-TOSSED, a. [*sea and tossed*.] Tossed by the sea. *Shak*.

SEA-URCHIN, n. [*sea and urchin*.] A genus of marine animals, the *Echinus*, of many species. The body is roundish, covered with a bony crust, and often seen with movable prickles. *Encyc.*

SEA-WALLED, a. [*sea and walled*.] Surrounded or defended by the sea. *Shak*.

SEA-WARD, a. [*sea and ward*.] Directed towards the sea. *Donne*.

SEA-WARD, adv. Towards the sea. *Drayton*.

SEA-WATER, n. [*sea and water*.] Water of the sea or ocean, which is salt. *Bacon*.

SEA-WEED, n. [*sea and weed*.] A marine plant of the genus *Fucus*, used as manure, and for making glass and soap. A common name for the marine algae, and some other plants growing in salt water.

SEA-WITHIND, n. A Bindweed.

SEA-WOLF, n. [*sea and wolf*.] *See Wolf*.

A fish of the genus *Anarrhichs*, found in northern latitudes, about Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Scotland, England, &c. This fish is so named from its fierceness and ravenousness. It grows sometimes to the length of four and even seven feet, and feeds on crustaceans animals and shell fish. *Encyc.*

SEA-WORMWOOD, n. A sort of wormwood growing in the sea, the *Artemisia maritima*. *Johnson*. *Lee*.

SEA-WORTHY, a. [*sea and worthy*.] Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety; as a *seaworthy* ship.

SEAL, n. [*Sax. seal, sele, sylt; Sw. sidl*.] The common name for the species of the genus *Phoca*. These animals are amphibious, most of them inhabiting the sea coasts, particularly in the higher latitudes. They have six cutting teeth in the upper jaw, and four in the lower. Their hind feet are placed at the extremity of the body, in the same direction with it, and serve the purpose of a caudal fin; the fore feet are also adapted for swimming, and furnished each with five claws; the external ears are either very small or wanting. There are numerous species; as the *leonia*, sometimes 18 feet in length, and the *jubata*, sometimes 25 feet in length, with a mane like a lion, both called *sea-lion*, and found in the southern seas, and also in the N. Pacific; the *ursina*, or sea bear, 8 or 9 feet in length, and covered with long, thick and bristly hair, found in the N. Pacific; and the common seal (*P. vitulina*) from 4 to 6 feet in length, found generally throughout the Atlantic and the seas and bays communicating with it, covered with short, stiff, glossy hair, with a smooth head without external ears, and with the fore legs deeply immersed in the skin. Seals are much sought after for their skins and fur. *Ed. Encyc. Encyc.*

SEAL, n. [*Sax. sigel, sigle; G. siegel; D. zegel; Dan. sigel, segl; Fr. sceau; Arm. sigel; L. sigillum; It. sigillo; Sp. sigillo*.] It is uncertain what was the original signification of *seal*, whether an image, or some ornament. In Saxon, the word signifies a necklace, or ornament for the neck, a stud or boss, a clasp, and a seal.

1. A piece of metal or other hard substance, usually round or oval, on which is engraved some image or device, and sometimes a legend or inscription. This is used by individuals, corporate bodies and states, for making impressions on wax upon instruments of writing, as an evidence of their authenticity. The king of England has his great seal, and his privy seal. Seals are sometimes worn in rings.

2. The wax set on an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal. Thus we give a deed under hand and seal. Wax is

generally used in sealing instruments, but other substances may be used.

3. The wax or wafer that makes fast a letter or other paper.
 4. Any act of confirmation. *Milton.*
 5. That which confirms, ratifies or makes stable; assurance. 2 Tim. ii.
 6. That which effectually seals, confines or secures; that which makes fast. *Rev. xxi.*
- SEAL, v. t. [*Sw. besegla, försegla; Dan. besegler, försegler; G. siegeln; D. zegelen.*] The root signifies probably to set, to fix, to impress, or to cut or engrave. [

1. To fasten with a seal; to attach together with a wafer or with wax; as, to seal a letter.
2. To set or affix a seal as a mark of authenticity; as, to seal a deed. Hence,
3. To confirm; to ratify; to establish. And with my hand I seal our true hearts' love. *Shak.*

When therefore I have performed this, and have sealed to them this fruit, I will come by you into Spain. *Rom. xv.*

4. To shut or keep close; sometimes with up. Seal your lips; seal up your lips. *Shak.*

Open your ears, and seal your bosom upon the secret concerns of a friend. *Dwight.*

5. To make fast. So they went and made the sculpher sure, sealing the stone and setting a watch. *Matt. xxvii.*
6. To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality. By our laws, weights and measures are to be sealed by an officer appointed and sworn for that purpose; and letter is to be sealed by a like officer, as evidence that it has been inspected and found to be of good quality. *Laws of Conn.*

7. To keep secret. Shut up the words, and seal the book. *Dan. xii.* To mark as one's property, and secure from danger. *Cant. iv.*
9. To close; to fulfill; to complete; with up. *Dan. ix.*
10. To imprint on the mind; as, to seal instruction. *Job xxxiii.*
11. To inclose; to hide; to conceal. *Job xiv.*
12. To confine; to restrain. *Job xxxvii.*

13. In architecture, to fix a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement. *Encyc.*

SEAL, v. i. To fix a seal. I will seal unto this bond. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

SEALED, *pp.* Furnished with a seal; fastened with a seal; confirmed; closed. SEALER, n. One who seals; an officer in chancery who seals writs and instruments.

2. In *New England*, an officer appointed by the town or other proper authority, to examine and try weights and measures, and set a stamp on such as are according to the standards established by the state; also, an officer who inspects leather and stamps such as is good. These are called sealers of weights and measures, and sealers of leather.

SEALING, *pp.* Fixing a seal; fastening with a seal; confirming; closing; keeping secret; fixing a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement.

SEALING, n. [*from seal, the animal.*] The operation of taking seals and curing their skins.

SEALING-VOYAGE, n. A voyage for the purpose of killing seals and obtaining their skins.

SEALING-WAX, n. [*seal and wax.*] A compound of gum lac and the red oxyd of mercury; used for fastening a folded letter and thus concealing the writing, and for receiving impressions of seals set to instruments. Sealing wax is hard or soft, and may be of any color.

SEAM, n. [*Sax. seam; D. zoom; G. saum; Dan. søm; Sw. sòm, a seam, a suture; søma, to sew.*] The G. *saum* signifies a hem or border. The word probably signifies the uniting by sewing. In Danish, *sømmer* signifies to hem, and to *bezem*, to be seemly, to become, to be suitable. We see then that *seam* and *seem*, are from one root. The primary sense is to meet, to come or put together. See *Same* and *Assemble*. *Class. Sm. No. 33, 40.*

1. The suture or uniting of two edges of cloth by the needle. *Dryden.* The coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout. *John xix.*

2. The joint or juncture of planks in a ship's side or deck; or rather the intervals between the edges of boards or planks in a floor, &c. The seams of ships are filled with oakum, and covered with pitch.

3. In *mines*, a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal and the like. *Encyc. Kirwan.*

4. A cicatrix or scar. 5. A measure of eight bushels of corn; or the vessel that contains it. [*Not used in America.*]

A seam of glass, the quantity of 120 pounds, or 24 stone of five pounds each. [*Not used in America.*] *Encyc.*

SEAM, n. [*Sax. seim; W. saim.*] Tallow; grease; lard. [*Not in use.*] *Shak. Dryden.*

SEAM, v. t. To form a seam; to sew or otherwise unite.

2. To mark with a cicatrix; to scar; as, *seamed* with wounds. *Pope.*

SEAMAN. [*See under Sea.*]

SEAMED, *pp.* Marked with seams; having seams or scars.

SEAMING, *pp.* Marking with scars; making seams.

SEAMLESS, a. Having no seam; as the seamless garment of Christ.

SEAM-RENT, n. [*seam and rent.*] The rent of a seam; the separation of a suture.

SEAMSTER, n. One that sews well, or whose occupation is to sew.

SEAMSTRESS, n. [*that is, seamstress; Sax. seamestre.*] A woman whose occupation is sewing.

SEAMY, a. Having a seam; containing seams or showing them. *Shak.*

SEAN, n. A net. [*See Seine.*]

SEAPOY, { n. [*Pers. sipahi; Hindoo, sep-*
SEAPOY, { n. [*ahai.*] A native of India in the military service of an European power, and disciplined after the European manner.

SEAR, v. t. [*Sax. searan; Gr. αἴθριο, to dry; εἴθριο, to dry, to parch; εἴρος, dry; εἴρος, the sun; εἴρος, to dry. Qu. L. torreo, in a different dialect.*]

1. To burn to dryness and hardness the surface of any thing; to cauterize; to expose to a degree of heat that changes the color of the surface, or makes it hard; as, to sear the skin or flesh. In *sear'd* with burning steel. *Rowe.*

Sear is allied to *scar* in signification; but it is applied primarily to animal flesh, and has special reference to the effect of heat in making the surface hard. *Search* is applied to flesh, cloth or any other substance, and has no reference to the effect of hardness.

2. To wither; to dry. *Shak.*

3. To make callous or insensible. Having their conscience sear'd with a hot iron. 1 Tim. iv.

To sear up, to close by searing or cauterizing; to stop. Cherish veins of good humor, and sear up those of ill. *Temple.*

SEAR, a. Dry; withered. *Milton. Ray.*

SEARCE, v. l. *sears.* To sift; to bolt; to separate the fine part of meal from the coarse. [*Little used.*] *Mortimer.*

SEARCE, n. *sears.* A sieve; a bolter. [*Little used.*]

SEARER, n. *sears'er.* One that sifts or bolts. [*Little used.*]

SEARCH, v. t. *sech.* [*Fr. chercher; It. cercare; Arn. kerchar, to seek, to ramble.*]

1. To look over or through for the purpose of finding something; to explore; to examine by inspection; as, to search the house for a book; to search the wood for a thief.

Send thou men, that they may search the land of Canaan. *Num. xiii.*

2. To inquire; to seek for. Enough is left besides to search and know. *Milton.*

3. To probe; to seek the knowledge of by feeling with an instrument; as, to search a wound. *Shak.*

4. To examine; to try. *Ps. cxxxix.*

To search out, to seek till found, or to find by seeking; as, to search out truth. *Watts.*

SEARCH, v. i. *sech.* To seek; to look for; to make search. *Shak.*

2. To make inquiry; to inquire. It signifies that they have once with care sifted the matter, and searched into all the particulars. *Locke.*

To search for, to look for; to seek; to try to find; as, to search for a gentleman now in the house. *Shak.*

SEARCH, n. *sech.* A seeking or looking for something that is lost, or the place of which is unknown; with for or after; as, a search for lost money; a search for mines of gold and silver; a search after happiness or knowledge.

2. Inquiry; a seeking. He spent his life in search of truth.

3. Quest; pursuit for finding. Nor did my search of liberty begio, Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*

SEARCHABLE, a. *sech'able.* That may be searched or explored. *Colgrave.*

SEARCHED, *pp.* *sech'ed.* Looked over carefully; explored; examined.

SEARCHER, n. *sech'er.* One who searches, explores or examines for the purpose of finding something.

2. A seeker: an inquirer. *Watts.*
3. An examiner: a trier; as the *Searcher* of hearts.

1. An officer in London, appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of their death. *Grant.*

5. An officer of the customs, whose business is to search and examine ships outward bound, to ascertain whether they have prohibited goods on board, also baggage, goods, &c.

6. An inspector of leather. [*Local.*]

7. In military affairs, an instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any cavities in them. *Encyc.*

8. An instrument used in the inspection of butter, &c. to ascertain the quality of that which is contained in firkins. [*Local.*]

SEARCHING, *pp. serch'ing.* Looking into or over; exploring; examining; inquiring; seeking; investigating.

2. *a.* Penetrating; trying; close; as a *searching* discourse.

SEARCHING, *n. serch'ing.* Examination; severe inquisition. *Judges v.*

SEARCHLESS, *a. serch'less.* Inscrutable; eluding search or investigation.

SEAR-CLOTH, *n.* [*Sax. sar-cloth, sore-cloth.*]

A cloth to cover a sore; and a plaster.

SEARED, *pp.* [from *sear*.] Burnt on the surface; cauterized; larduced.

SEAREDNESS, *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized or hardened; hardness; hence, insensibility.

Bp. Hall.
SEASON, *n. s'e:zn.* [*Fr. saison; Arn. s'asson, s'azzun; Port. sazam, sezam, season, proper time, state of being seasoned; sazunar, to season, ripen, temper, sweeten, bring to maturity; Sp. sazozar, to season, maturity, taste, relish; sazunar, to season.*]

The primary sense, like that of time and opportunity, is to fall, to come, to arrive, and this word seems to be allied to *setze* and *asses*; to fall on, to set on.]
Season literally signifies that which comes or arrives; and in this general sense, is synonymous with *time*. Hence,

1. A fit or suitable time; the convenient time; the usual or appointed time; as, the messenger arrived in *season*; in good *season*. This fruit is out of *season*.

2. Any time, as distinguished from others.

The *season* prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*

3. A time of some continuance, but not long.

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a *season*. *Acts xiii.*

4. One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. 'The *season* is mild; it is cold for the *season*.'

We saw, in six days' traveling, the several *seasons* of the year in their beauty. *Addison*

We distinguish the season by prefixing its appropriate name, as the spring-season, summer season, &c.

To be in *season*, to be in good time, or sufficiently early for the purpose.

To be out of *season*, to be too late, beyond the proper time, or beyond the usual or appointed time.

From the sense of convenience, is derived the following.

5. That which matures or prepares for the taste; that which gives a relish.

You lack the *season* of all nature, sleep.

But in this sense, we now use *seasoning*.

SEASONAR, *v. t.* [*Fr. assaisonner; Sp. Port. sazonar.*]

1. To render palatable, or to give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant; as, to season meat with salt; to season any thing with spices. *Lev. ii.*

2. To render more agreeable, pleasant or delightful; to give a relish or zest to by something that excites, animates or exhilarates.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours.

The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation.

3. To render more agreeable, or less rigorous and severe; to temper; to moderate; to qualify by admixture.

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Season their younger years with prudent and pious principles.

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature; to prepare.

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,

Directly *seasons* him an enemy. *Shak.*

6. To prepare for use by drying or hardening; to take out or suffer to escape the natural juices; as, to *season* timber.

7. To prepare or mature for a climate; to accustom to and enable to endure; as, to *season* the body to a particular climate.

Long residence in the West Indies, or a fever, may *season* strangers.

SEASONAR, *r. i.* To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate, as the human body.

2. To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with another substance. Timber *seasons* well under cover in the air, and ship timber *seasons* in salt water.

3. To be taken; to savor. *Obs. Beaum.*

SEASONABLE, *a.* Opportune; that comes, happens or is done in good time, in due season or in proper time for the purpose; as a *seasonable* supply of rain.

Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction.

SEASONABLENESS, *n.* Opportuneness of time; the state of being in good time, or in time convenient for the purpose or sufficiently early.

SEASONABLY, *adv.* In due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early; as, to sow or plant *seasonably*.

SEASONAGE, *n.* Seasoning; sauce. [*Nb used.*]

SEASONED, *pp.* Mixed or sprinkled with something that gives a relish; tempered; moderated; qualified; matured; dried and hardened.

SEASONER, *n.* He that seasons; that which seasons, matures or gives a relish.

SEASONING, *pp.* Giving a relish by something added; moderating; qualifying; maturing; drying and hardening; fitting by habit.

SEASONING, *n.* That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish; usually, something pungent or aromatic;

as salt, spices or other aromatic herbs, acids, sugar, or a mixture of several things. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Something added or mixed to enhance the pleasure of enjoyment; as, wit or humor may serve as a *seasoning* to eloquence.

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the public without frequent *seasonings*.

Addison.

SEAT, *n.* [*It. sedia; Sp. sede, sitio, from L. sedes, situs; Sw. s'ide; Dan. s'ide; G. s'itz; D. z'etel, z'itplats; W. scz; Ir. s'uidh; W. with a prefix, gosod, where gosodi, to set. See Set and Sit.* The English *seat* retains the Roman pronunciation of *situs*, that is, *sedes*.]

1. That on which one sits; a chair, bench, stool or any other thing on which a person sits.

Christ—overthrew the tables of the money changers and the *seats* of them that sold doves.

2. The place of sitting; throne; chair of state; tribunal; post of authority; as the *seat* of justice; judgment-seat.

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode; as Italy the *seat* of empire. The Greeks sent colonies to seek a new *seat* in Gaul.

In Alba he shall fix his royal seat. *Dryden.*

4. Site; situation. The *seat* of Eden has never been incontrovertibly ascertained.

5. That part of a saddle on which a person sits.

6. In horsemanship, the posture or situation of a person on horseback. *Encyc.*

7. A pew or slip in a church; a place to sit in.

8. The place where a thing is settled or established. London is the *seat* of business and opulence. So we say, the *seat* of the muses, the *seat* of arts, the *seat* of commerce.

SEAT, *v. t.* To place on a seat; to cause to sit down. *We seat* ourselves; *we seat* our guests.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To place in a post of authority, in office or a place of distinction. He *seated* his son in the professor's chair.

Then high was king Richard *seated*. *Shak.*

3. To settle; to fix in a particular place or country. A colony of Greeks *seated* themselves in the south of Italy; another at Massilia in Gaul.

4. To fix; to set firm.

From their foundations, loosening to and fro, They pluck'd 't the *seated* hills. *Milton.*

5. To place in a church; to assign seats to. In New England, where the pews in churches are not private property, it is customary to *seat* families for a year or longer time; that is, assign and appropriate *seats* to their use.

6. To appropriate the pews in, to particular families; as, to *seat* a church.

7. To repair by making the seat new; as, to *seat* a garment.

8. To settle; to plant with inhabitants; as, to *seat* a country. [*Nb much used.*]

Shilh, Virg.

SEAT, *r. i.* To rest; to lie down. [*Nb in use.*]

Spenser.

SEATED, *pp.* Placed in a chair or on a bench, &c.; set; fixed; settled; established: furnished with a seat.

SEATING, *ppr.* Placing on a seat; setting; settling; furnishing with a seat; having its seats assigned to individuals, as a church.

SEAVES, *n. plu.* [*S. w. sif*; Dan. *siv*; Heb. *yo sof*.] Rushes. [*Local.*]

SEAWAY, *a.* Overgrown with rushes. [*Local.*]

SEBAEONS, *n.* [Low L. *sebaces*, from *sebum, serum*, tallow, W. *sein*.] Qu. *Eth. sebach, fat*.] Made of tallow or fat; pertaining to fat.

Sebaceous humor, a suet-like or glutinous matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to defend the skin and keep it soft. *Core. Parr.*

Sebaceous glands, small glands seated in the cellular membrane under the skin, which secrete the sebaceous humor. *Parr.*

SEBACIC, *a.* [*supra.*] In chemistry, pertaining to fat; obtained from fat; as the *sebacic acid*.

SEBATE, *n.* [*supra.*] In chemistry, a salt formed by the sebacic acid and a base. *Hooper. Lavoisier.*

SEBESTEN, *n.* The Assyrian plum, a plant of the genus *Cordia*, a species of jujube. *Let. Core.*

SECANT, *n.* [L. *secans, secu*, to cut or cut off, coinciding with Eng. *saw*.] Cutting; dividing into two parts.

SECANT, *n.* [It. Fr. *Sp. secante, supra.*] In geometry, a line that cuts another, or divides it into parts. The secant of a circle is a line drawn from the circumference on one side, to a point without the circumference on the other. In trigonometry, a secant is a right line drawn from the center of a circle, which, cutting the circumference, proceeds till it meets with a tangent to the same circle. *Encyc.*

2. In trigonometry, the secant of an arc is a right line drawn from the center through one end of the arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end.

SECEDE, *v. i.* [L. *secedo*; *se*, from, and *cedo*, to move. *Se* is an inseparable preposition or prefix in Latin, but denoting departure or separation.]

To withdraw from fellowship, communion or association; to separate one's self; as, certain ministers *seceded* from the church of Scotland about the year 1733.

SECEDER, *n.* One who secedes. In Scotland, the *seceders* are a numerous body of presbyterians who seceded from the communion of the established church, about the year 1733.

SECEding, *ppr.* Withdrawing from fellowship or communion.

SEcern, *v. t.* [L. *secerno*; *se* and *cerno*, to separate.] In the animal economy, to secrete.

The mucus *secreted* in the nose—is a laudable humor. *Arbutnot.*

SEcernED, *pp.* Separated; secreted.

SEcernENT, *n.* That which promotes secretion; that which increases the irritative motions, which constitute secretion. *Dorrien.*

SEcernING, *ppr.* Separating; secreting; as *secreting* vessels.

SECESION, *n.* [L. *secessio*. See *Secede*.] 1. The act of withdrawing, particularly from the fellowship and communion. *Encyc.*

2. The act of departing; departure. *Brown.*

SECLE, *n.* [Fr. *siècle*; L. *seculum*.] A century. [*Not in use.*] *Hannond.*

SECLUDE, *v. t.* [L. *secludo*; *se* and *claudo, cludo*, to shut.]

1. To separate, as from company or society, and usually to keep apart for some length of time, or to confine in a separate state; as, persons in low spirits *seclude* themselves from society.

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heaven *Seclude* their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

2. To shut out; to prevent from entering; to preclude.

Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn.*

SECLUDED, *pp.* Separated from others; living in retirement; shut out.

SECLUding, *ppr.* Separating from others; confining in solitude or in a separate state; preventing entrance.

SECLUSION, *n. s. as z.* The act of separating from society or connection; the state of being separate or apart; separation; a shutting out; as, to live in *seclusion*.

SECLUSIVE, *a.* That secludes or sequesters; that keeps separate or in retirement.

SECOND, *a.* [Fr. from L. *secundus*; It. *Secundo*; Sp. Port. *segundo*; from L. *sequor*, to follow. See *Seck*.]

1. That immediately follows the first; the next following the first in order of place or time; the ordinal of two. Take the *second* book from the shelf. Enter the *second* house.

And he slept and dreamed the *second* time. *Gen. vi.*

2. Next in value, power, excellence, dignity or rank; inferior. The silks of China are *second* to none in quality. Lord Clatham was *second* to none in eloquence. Dr. Johnson was *second* to none in intellectual powers, but *second* to many in research and erudition.

Second terms, in algebra, those where the unknown quantity has a degree of power less than it has in the term where it is raised to the highest. *Encyc.*

At second-hand, in the second place of order; not in the first place, or by or from the first; by transmission; not primarily; not originally; as a report received at *second-hand*.

In imitation of preachers at *second-hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of tallery. *Tatter.*

SECOND, *n.* One who attends another in a duel, to aid him, mark out the ground or distance, and see that all proceedings between the parties are fair. *Watts. Addison.*

2. One that supports or maintains another; that which supports.

Being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset. *Wotton.*

3. The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree, that is, the *second* minute or small division next to the hour. Sound moves above 1140 English feet in a *second*.

4. In music, an interval of a conjoint degree,

being the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it. *Bushy. Encyc.*

SECOND, *v. t.* [L. *secundo*; Fr. *seconder*; It. *secondare*.]

1. To follow in the next place. *South.*
Sin is *seconded* with sin. [*Little used.*]

2. To support; to lend aid to the attempt of another; to assist; to forward; to promote; to encourage; to act as the maintainer.

We have supplies to *second* our attempt. *Shak.*

The attempts of Austria to circumscribe the conquests of Buonaparte, were *seconded* by Russia. *Anon.*

In God's, one single can't end's produce, *Yet serves to second* too some other use. *Pope.*

3. In legislation, to support, as a motion or the mover. We say, to *second* a motion or proposition, or to *second* the mover.

SECONdARILy, *adv.* [from *secondary*.] In the second degree or second order; not primarily or originally; not in the first intention. Duties on imports serve primarily to raise a revenue, and *secondarily* to encourage domestic manufactures and industry.

SECONdARINESS, *n.* The state of being secondary. *Norris.*

SECONdARY, *a.* [L. *secundarius*, from *secundus*.]

1. Succeeding next in order to the first; subordinate.

Where there is moral right on the one hand, *not secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*

2. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences; the *secondary* differences are as four. *Bacon.*

3. Not of the first order or rate; revolving about a primary planet. Primary planets revolve about the sun; *secondary* planets revolve about the primary.

4. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; as the work of *secondary* hands.

5. Acting in subordination, or as second to another; as a *secondary* officer. *Encyc.*

Secondary rocks, in geology, are those which were formed after the primary. They are always situated over or above the primitive and transition rocks; they abound with organic remains or petrifications, and are supposed to be mechanical deposits from water. *Cleaveland.*

A secondary fever, is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small pox or measles. *Quincy.*

Secondary circles, or *secondaries*, in astronomy, circles passing through the poles of any of the great circles of the sphere, perpendicular to the planes of those circles.

Secondary qualities, are the qualities of bodies which are not inseparable from them, but which proceed from casual circumstances, such as color, taste, odor, &c.

Secondary formations, in geology, formations of substances, subsequent to the primitive.

SECONdARY, *n.* A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another; as the *secondaries* of the court of king's bench and of common pleas. *Encyc.*

2. A feather growing on the second bone of a fowl's wing.
SECOND-ORDER, *pp.* Supported; aided.
SECONDER, *n.* One that supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes; as the *second-er* of an enterprise or of a motion.
SECOND-HAND, *n.* Possession received from the first possessor. *Johann.*
SECOND-HAND, *a.* Not original or primary; received from another.
 They have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*
 2. Not new; that has been used by another, as a *second-hand* book.
SECONDLY, *adv.* In the second place.

SECOND-RATE, *n.* [second and rate.] The second order in size, dignity or value. They call it *thunder* of the *second-rate*. *Addison.*

So we say, a ship of the *second-rate*.

SECOND-RATE, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality or value; as a *second-rate* ship; a *second-rate* cloth; a *second-rate* champion. *Dryden.*

SECOND-SIGHT, *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; a power claimed by some of the highlanders in Scotland. *Addison.*

Not less avail'd his optic sleight,
 And Scottish gill of *second-sight*.

Trumbull's M'Fingal.

SECOND-SIGHTED, *a.* Having the power of second-sight. *Addison.*

SECRECY, *n.* [from *secret*.] Properly, a state of separation; hence, concealment from the observation of others, or from the notice of any persons not concerned; privacy; a state of being hid from view. When used of an individual, *secrecy* implies concealment from all others; when used of two or more, it implies concealment from all persons except those concerned. Thus a company of counterfeiters carry on their villainy in *secrecy*.

The lady Anne,
 Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married. *Shak.*

2. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from the view of others. *Milton.*

3. Forbearance of disclosure or discovery.

It is not with public as with private prayer; in this, rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward show. *Hooker.*

1. Fidelity to a secret; the act or habit of keeping secrets.

For *secrecy* no lady closer. *Shak.*

SECRET, *a.* [Fr. *secret*; It. Sp. Port. *secreto*; L. *secretus*.] This is given as the participle of *secreo*, but it is radically a different word: *W. segr*, that is apart, inclosed or *segr*; *segr*, to secrete or put apart; *segr* that is without access. The radical sense of *segr* is to separate, as in *L. seco*, to cut off; and not improbably this word is contracted into the *Latin se*, a prefix in *segrigo*, *separo*, &c.]

1. Properly, separate; hence, hid; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all persons except the individual or individuals concerned.

I have a *secret* errand to thee, O king
 Judges iii.

2. Unseen; private; secluded; being in retirement.

There *secret* in her sapphire coil,
 He with the Nais want to dwell. *Fenton.*
 3. Removed from sight; private; unknown.
 Abide in a *secret* place, and hide thyself.
 1 Sam. xix.

4. Keeping secrets; faithful to secrets entrusted; as *secret* Romans. *Shak.*

[Unusual.]
 5. Private; affording privacy. *Milton.*

6. Occult; not seen; not apparent; as the *secret* operations of physical causes.

7. Known to God only.
Secret things belong to the Lord our God.
 Deut. xxxii.

8. Not proper to be seen; kept or such as ought to be kept from observation.

SECRET, *n.* [Fr. from *L. secretum*.] Something studiously concealed. A man who cannot keep his own *secrets*, will hardly keep the *secrets* of others.

Secret things belong is often folly; to communicate those of others is treachery. *Rambler.*

A talebearer revealeth *secrets*. Prov. xi.

2. A thing not discovered and therefore unknown.

All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*

Hast thou heard the *secret* of God? Job xv.

3. *Secrets*, *plu.*, the parts which modest and propriety require to be concealed.

In *secret*, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy; in a state or place not seen; privately.

Bread eaten in *secret* is pleasant. Prov. ix.

SECRET, *v. t.* To keep private. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

SECRETARISHIP, *n.* The office of a secretary. *Suiff.*

SECRETARY, *n.* [Fr. *secrétaire*; Sp. It. *secretario*; from *L. secretus*, secret; originally a confidant, one entrusted with secrets.]

1. A person employed by a public body, by a company or by an individual, to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records, and the like. Thus legislative bodies have *secretaries*, whose business is to record all their laws and resolves. Embassadors have *secretaries*.

2. An officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; as the *secretary* of state, who conducts the correspondence of a state with foreign courts; the *secretary* of the treasury, who manages the department of finance; the *secretary* of war, of the navy, &c.

SECRETE, *v. t.* To hide; to conceal; to remove from observation or the knowledge of others; as, to *secrete* stolen goods.

2. To secrete one's self; to retire from notice to a private place; to abscond.

3. In the *animal economy*, to secrete; to produce from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents, as the glands. The liver *secretes* bile; the salivary glands *secrete* saliva. *Ed. Encyc.*

SECRETED, *pp.* Concealed; secerued.

SECRETING, *pp.* Hiding; seceruing.

SECRETION, *n.* The act of seceruing; the act of producing from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents, as bile, saliva, mucus, urine, &c. This was considered by

the older physiologists as merely a separation from the blood of certain substances previously contained in it; the literal meaning of *secretion*. But this opinion is now generally exploded. The organs of secretion are of very various form and structure, but the most general are those called *glands*. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. The matter secreted, as mucus, perspirable matter, &c.

SECRETIST, *n.* A dealer in secrets. [Not in use.] *Boyle.*

SECRETIVOUS, *a.* Parted by animal secretion. *Floyer.*

SECRETLY, *adv.* Privately; privily; not openly; without the knowledge of others; as, to dispatch a messenger *secretly*.

2. Inwardly; not apparently or visibly; latently.

Now *secretly* with inward grief she pin'd. *Addison.*

SECRETNESS, *n.* The state of being hid or concealed.

2. The quality of keeping a secret. *Donne.*

SECRETORY, *a.* Performing the office of secretion; as *secretory* vessels. *Roy.*

SECT, *n.* [Fr. *secte*; It. *setta*; L. Sp. *secta*; from *L. seco*, to cut off, to separate.]

1. A body or number of persons united in tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different from those of other men.

Most *sects* have originated in a particular person, who taught and propagated some peculiar notions in philosophy or religion, and who is considered to have been its founder. Among the Jews, the principal *sects* were the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes. In Greece were the Cynic *sect*, founded by Antisthenes; and the Academic *sect*, by Plato. The Academic *sect* gave birth to the Peripatetic, and the Cynic to the Stoic. *Enfield.*

2. A cutting or cion. [Not used.] *Shak.*

SECTARIAN, *a.* [L. *sectarius*.] Pertaining to a sect or to sects; as *sectarian* principles or prejudices.

SECTARIAN, *n.* One of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom or state.

SECTARIANISM, *n.* The disposition to dissent from the established church or predominant religion, and to form new sects.

SECTARISM, *n.* Sectarianism. [Little used.]

SECTARIST, *n.* A sectary. [Not much used.] *Warton.*

SECTARY, *n.* [Fr. *sectaire*.] A person who separates from an established church, or from the prevailing denomination of christians; one that belongs to a sect; a dissenter.

2. A follower; a pupil. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

SECTATOR, *n.* [Fr. *sectateur*.] A follower; a disciple; an adherent to a sect. [Not now used.] *Raleigh.*

SECTHLE, *a.* [L. *sectilis*, from *seco*, to cut.]

A scute mineral is one that is midway between the brittle and the malleable, as soapstone and plumbago. *Philips.*

SECTION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. sectio*; *seco*, to cut off.]

1. The act of cutting or of separating by cutting; as the *section* of bodies.

2. A part separated from the rest; a division. *Wotton.*

3. In *books and writings*, a distinct part or portion; the subdivision of a chapter; the division of a law or other writing or instrument. In laws, a *section* is sometimes called a paragraph or article. *Boyle. Locke.*

4. A distinct part of a city, town, country or people; a part of territory separated by geographical lines, or of a people considered as distinct. Thus we say, the northern or eastern *section* of the United States, the middle *section*, the southern or western *section*.

5. In *geometry*, a side or surface of a body or figure cut off by another; or the place where lines, planes, &c. cut each other. *Ency.*

SECTIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a section or distinct part of a larger body or territory.

SECTOR, *n.* [Fr. *secteur*, from *L. seco*, to cut.]

1. In *geometry*, a part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the arch; or a mixed triangle, formed by two radii and the arch of a circle. *Ency.*

2. A mathematical instrument so marked with lines of sines, tangents, secants, chords, &c. as to fit all radii and scales, and useful in finding the proportion between quantities of the same kind. The sector is founded on the fourth proposition of the sixth book of Euclid, where it is proved that similar triangles have their homologous sides proportional. *Ency.*

SECULAR, *a.* [Fr. *seculaire*; *It. secolare*; Sp. *secular*; *L. secularis*, from *seculum*, the world or an age.]

1. Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; relating to things not immediately or primarily respecting the soul, but the body; worldly. The *secular* concerns of life respect making provision for the support of life, the preservation of health, the temporal prosperity of men, of states, &c. *Secular* power is that which superintends and governs the temporal affairs of men, the civil or political power; and is contradistinguished from *spiritual* or *ecclesiastical* power.

2. Among *catholics*, not regular; not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery or subject to the rules of a religious community. Thus we say, the *secular* clergy, and the *regular* clergy. *Temple.*

3. Coming once in a century; as a *secular* year.

Secular games, in Rome, were games celebrated once in an age or century, which lasted three days and nights, with sacrifices, theatrical shows, combats, sports, &c. *Valerius Maximus.*

Secular music, any music or songs not adapted to sacred uses.

Secular song or poem, a song or poem composed for the secular games, or sung or rehearsed at those games.

SECULAR, *n.* A church officer or officiate whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir. *Busby.*

SECULARITY, *n.* Worldliness; supreme attention to the things of the present life. *Buchanan.*

SECULARIZATION, *n.* [from *secularis*.] The act of converting a *regular person*, place or benefice into a *secular* one. Most cathedral churches were formerly regular, that is, the canons were of religious or monastic orders; but they have since been secularized. For the *secularization* of a regular church, there is wanted the authority of the pope, that of the prince, the bishop of the place, the patron, and even the consent of the people. *Ency.*

SECULARIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *seculariser*; from *secular*.]

1. To make secular; to convert from spiritual appropriation to secular or common use; or to convert that which is regular or monastic into secular; as, the ancient regular cathedral churches were *secularized*.

At the reformation, the abbey was *secularized*. *Care. Swift.*

2. To make worldly.

SECULARIZED, *pp.* Converted from regular to secular.

SECULARIZING, *pp.* Converting from regular or monastic to secular.

SECULARLY, *adv.* In a worldly manner. **SECULARNESS**, *n.* A secular disposition; worldliness; worldly mindedness.

SECUNDINE, *n.* [Fr. *secundines*; from *secund*, *L. secundus*, from *sequor*, to follow.]

Secundines, in the plural, as generally used, are the several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth. *Care. Ency.*

SECURE, *a.* [*L. securus*; *It. sicuro*; Sp. *seguro*.] It coincides in elements with the oriental שׁוּט and שׁוּט to shut or inclose, to make fast.]

1. Free from danger of being taken by an enemy; that may resist assault or attack. The place is well fortified and very *secure*. Gibraltar is a *secure* fortress. In this sense, *secure* is followed by *against* or *from*; as *secure against* attack, or *from* an enemy.

2. Free from danger; safe; applied to persons; with *from*.

3. Free from fear or apprehension of danger; not alarmed; not disturbed by fear; confident of safety; hence, careless of the means of defense. Men are often most in danger when they feel most *secure*.

Confidence then bore thee on, *secure* To what no danger. *Milton.*

4. Confident; not distrustful; with *of*. But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes. *Dryden.*

It concerns the *most secure* of his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Rogers.*

5. Careless; wanting caution. [See No. 3.]

6. Certain; very confident. He is *secure* of a welcome reception.

SECURE, *v. t.* To guard effectually from danger; to make safe. Fortifications may *secure* a city; ships of war may *secure* a harbor.

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight, Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secur'd* his flight. *Dryden.*

2. To make certain; to put beyond hazard. Liberty and fixed laws *secure* to every citizen the protection of person and property. The first duty and the highest interest of men is to *secure* the favor of God by repentance and faith, and thus to secure to themselves future felicity.

3. To inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; sometimes, to seize and confine; as, to *secure* a prisoner. The sheriff pursued the thief with a warrant, and *secured* him.

4. To make certain of payment; as, to *secure* a debt by mortgage.

5. To make certain of receiving a precarious debt by giving bond, bail, surety or otherwise; as, to *secure* a creditor.

6. To insure, as property.

7. To make fast, as, to *secure* a door; to *secure* a rafter to a plate; to *secure* the hatches of a ship.

SECURED, *pp.* Effectually guarded or protected; made certain; put beyond hazard; effectually confined; made fast.

SECURELY, *adv.* Without danger; safely; as, to pass a river on ice *securely*. But *safely* is generally used.

2. Without fear or apprehension; careless; in an ungaurd state; in confidence of safety.

His daring fate *securely* him defy'd. *Milton.*

Devise not evil against thy neighbor, seeing he dwelleth *securely* by thee. *Prov. iii.*

SECUREMENT, *n.* Security; protection. [Not used.] *Brown.*

SECURENESS, *n.* Confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution. *Bacon.*

SECURER, *n.* He or that which secures or protects.

SECURIFORM, *a.* [*L. securis*, an ax or hatchet, and *form*.]

In *botany*, having the form of an ax or hatchet. *Lee.*

SECURITY, *n.* [Fr. *securité*; *L. securitas*.]

1. Protection; effectual defense or safety from danger of any kind; as a chain of forts erected for the *security* of the frontiers.

2. That which protects or guards from danger. A navy constitutes the *security* of Great Britain from invasion.

3. Freedom from fear or apprehension; confidence of safety; whence, negligence in providing means of defense. *Security* is dangerous, for it exposes men to attack when unprepared. *Security* in sin is the worst condition of the sinner.

4. Safety; certainty. We have no *security* for peace with Algiers, but the dread of our navy.

5. Any thing given or deposited to secure the payment of a debt, or the performance of a contract; as a bond with surety, a mortgage, the indorsement of a responsible man, a pledge, &c. *Blackstone.*

6. Something given or done to secure peace or good behavior. Violent and dangerous men are obliged to give *security* for their good behavior, or for keeping the peace. This *security* consists in being bound with one or more sureties in a recognizance to the king or state.

Blackstone.

SEDAN, *n.* [Fr. from the *L. sedeo*, to sit, *esseda*.]

A portable chair or covered vehicle for car-

rying a single person. It is borne on poles by two men. *Dryden. Encege.*

SEDATE, *a.* [*L. sedatus, from sedo, to calm or appease, that is, to set, to cause to subside.*]

Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; untroubled by passion; undisturbed; as a *sedate* soul, mind or temper. So we say, a *sedate* look or countenance. *Dryden. Watts.*

SEDAT'ELY, *adv.* Calmly; without agitation of mind. *Locke.*

SEDAT'ENESS, *n.* Calmness of mind, manner or countenance; freedom from agitation; a settled state; composure; serenity; tranquillity; as *sedateness* of temper or soul; *sedateness* of countenance; *sedateness* of conversation. *Addison.*

SEDAT'ION, *n.* The act of calming. [*Vt in use.*] *Coles.*

SEDATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. sedatif, from L. sedo, to calm.*]

In medicine, moderating muscular action or animal energy. *Quincy. Core.*
SEDATIVE, *n.* A medicine that moderates muscular action or animal energy. *Quincy. Core.*

Se *defendendo*, in defending himself, the plea of a person charged with murder, who alleges that he committed the act in his own defence.

SEDENTARILY, *adv.* [from *sedentary*.]

The state of being sedentary, or living without much action.

SEDENTARINESS, *n.* The state of being sedentary.

SEDENTARY, *a.* [*Fr. sedentaire; It. Sp. sedentario; L. sedentarius, from sedens, sedeo, to sit.*]

1. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture; as a *sedentary* man. Students, taylors and women are *sedentary* persons.

2. Requiring much sitting; as a *sedentary* occupation or employment.

3. Passed for the most part in sitting; as a *sedentary* life. *Arbutnot.*

4. Inactive; motionless; sluggish; as the *sedentary* earth. *Milton.*

The soul, considered abstractly from its passions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature. *Spectator.*

SEDGE, *n.* [*Sax. seg; perhaps from the root of L. seco, to cut; that is, sword grass, like L. gladiolus.*]

1. A narrow flag, or growth of such flags; called in the north of England, *seg* or *sag*. *Johnson. Barret.*

2. In *New England*, a species of very coarse grass growing in swamps, and forming bogs or clumps.

SEDGE ED, *a.* Composed of flags or sedge. *Shak.*

SEDG'Y, *a.* Overgrown with sedge. *Shak.*
On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank.

SEDIMENT, *n.* [*Fr. from L. sedimentum, from sedeo, to settle.*]

The matter which subsides to the bottom of liquors; settlings; lees; dregs. *Bacon.*

SEDIT'ION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. seditio. The sense of this word is the contrary of that which is naturally deducible from sedo, or sedeo, denoting a rising or raging, rather than an appeasing. But to sed is really to throw down, to drive, and seditio may be a setting or rushing together.*]

A factious commotion of the people, or a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law or the administration of justice, and in disturbance of the public peace. Seditio is a rising or commotion of less extent than an *insurrection*, and both are less than *rebellion*; but some kinds of seditio, in Great Britain, amount to high treason. In general, seditio is a local or limited insurrection in opposition to civil authority, as mutiny is to military. *Ezra iv. Luke xxiii. Acts xxiv. Encege.*

SEDIT'IONARY, *n.* An inciter or promoter of seditio. *Hp. Hall.*

SEDIT'IOUS, *a.* [*Fr. seditieux; L. seditiosus.*]

1. Pertaining to seditio; partaking of the nature of seditio; as *seditious* behavior; *seditious* strife.

2. Tending to excite seditio; as *seditious* words.

3. Disposed to excite violent or irregular opposition to law or lawful authority; turbulent; factious; or guilty of seditio; as *seditious* citizens.

SEDITIOUSLY, *adv.* With tumultuous opposition to law; in a manner to violate the public peace.

SEDITIOUSNESS, *n.* The disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law; or the act of exciting such commotion.

SEDU'CE, *v. t.* [*L. seduco; se, from, and duco, to lead; Fr. seduire; It. sedurre; Sp. seducir.*]

1. To draw aside or entice from the path of rectitude and duty in any manner, by flattery, promises, bribes or otherwise; to tempt and lead to iniquity; to corrupt; to deprave.

Mo the gold of France did not *seduce*. *Shak.*
In the latter times, some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits. 1 Tim. iv.

2. To entice to a surrender of chastity. He that can *seduce* a female is base enough to surrender her.

SEDUC'ED, *ppr.* Drawn or enticed from virtue; corrupted; depraved.

SEDUC'EMENT, *n.* The act of seducing; seduction.

2. The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood and deception. *Pope.*

SEDUC'ER, *n.* One that seduces; one that by temptation or arts, entices another to depart from the path of rectitude and duty; pre-eminently, one that by flattery, promises or falsehood, persuades a female to surrender her chastity. The *seducer* of a female is little less criminal than the murderer.

2. That which leads astray; that which entices to evil.

He whose firm faith no reason could remove, Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love. *Dryden.*

SEDUC'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible. *Brown.*

SEDUC'ING, *ppr.* Enticing from the path of virtue or chastity.

SEDUC'ION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. seducio.*]

1. The act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty; in a general sense. *Hammond.*

2. *Appropriately*, the act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery or deception, to surrender her chastity. A woman who is above flattery, is least liable to *seduction*; but the best safeguard is principle, the love of purity and holiness, the fear of God and reverence for his commands.

SEDUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances. *Stephens.*

SEDULAT'Y, *n.* [*L. sedulitas; It. sedulità. See Sedulous.*]

Diligent and assiduous application to business; constant attention; unceasing industry in any pursuit. It denotes *constancy and perseverance* rather than *intenseness* of application.

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's inquiries into it. *South.*

SEDULOUS, *a.* [*L. sedulus, from the root of sedeo, to sit; as assiduous, from assideo.*]

Literally, sitting close to an employment; hence, assiduous; diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady and persevering in business or in endeavors to effect an object; steadily industrious; as the *sedulous* bee. *Prior.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may lead to such an end. *L'Estrange.*

SEDULOUSLY, *adv.* Assiduously; industriously; diligently; with constant or continued application.

SEDULOUSNESS, *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort.

SEE, *n.* [*Fr. siège; Scot. sege; Arm. sikh.*]

1. The seat of episcopal power; a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop. *Siciff.*

2. The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop; as an archiepiscopal *see*. *Shak.*

3. The seat, place or office of the pope or Roman pontiff; as the papal *see*.

4. The authority of the pope or court of Rome; as, to appeal to the *see* of Rome. *Addison.*

SEE, *v. t.* pret. *saw*; pp. *seen*. [*Sax. seon, seogan, geseon; G. sehen; D. zien, pret. zag, saw; Dan. seer; Sw. see.* This verb is contracted, as we know by the *Eng. sight, Dan. sigt, G. gesicht, D. zigt, gezigt, Ch. סעק, סעק or סעק, to see. Class. Sig. No. 34.* In *G. besuchen* is to visit, to *see*, and this is from *suchen*, which is the *Eng. to seek*, and to *seek* is to look for. In *G. gesuch* a *suit*, a *seeking*, demand, petition; and *versuchen* is to try; *Eng. essay*. We have then decisive evidence that *see, seek, L. sequor*, and *Eng. essay*, are all from the same radix. The primary sense of the root is to strain, stretch, extend; and as applied to *see*, the sense is to extend, to reach, to strike with the eye or sight.]

1. To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of objects by the organs of sight; to behold.

I will now turn aside and *see* this great sight. *Ex. iii.*

We have *seen* the land, and behold, it is very good. *Judges xvii.*

2. To observe; to note or notice; to know; to regard or look to; to take care; to attend, as to the execution of some order, or to the performance of something.

Give them first one simple idea, and see that they fully comprehend before you go any farther. *Locke.*

See that ye fall not out by the way. *Gen. xlv.*

3. To discover; to desery; to understand. Who so dull as not to see the device or stratagem? Very noble actions often lose much of their excellence when the motives are seen.

4. To converse or have intercourse with. We improve by seeing men of different habits and tempers.

5. To visit; as, to call and see a friend. The physician sees his patient twice a day. *1 Sam. iv. 1 Cor. xvi.*

6. To attend; to remark or notice. I had a mind to see him out, and therefore did not care to contradict him. *Addison.*

7. To behold with patience or suffrance; to endure.

It was not meet for us to see the king's dishonor. *Ezra iv.*

8. In Scripture, to hear or attend to. I turned to see the voice that spoke with me. *Rev. i.*

9. To feel; to suffer; to experience. Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afflicted us, and the years in which we have seen evil. *Ps. xc.*

If a man shall keep my saying, he shall never see death. *John vii. Luke ii.*

10. To know; to learn. Go, I pray thee, see whether it be well with thy brethren. *Gen. xxxvii.*

11. To perceive; to understand; to comprehend. I see the train of argument; I see his motives.

12. To perceive; to understand experimentally.

I see another law in my members. *Rom. vii.*

13. To beware. See thou do it not. *Rev. xiv.*

14. To know by revelation. The word that Isaiah, the son of Amoz, saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem. *Is. ii. xlii.*

15. To have faith in and reliance on. Seeing him who is invisible. *Heb. xi.*

16. To enjoy; to have fruition of. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. *Matt. v.*

SEE, *n.* 1. To have the power of perceiving by the proper organs, or the power of sight. Some animals, it is said, are able to see best in the night.

2. To discern; to have intellectual sight; to penetrate; to understand; with *through* or *into*; as, to see through the plaus or policy of another; to see into artificial schemes and pretensions. *Tillotson.*

3. To examine or inquire. See whether the estimate is correct.

4. To be attentive. *Shak.*

5. To have full understanding. But now ye say, we see, therefore your sin remaineth. *John xiv.*

See to it, look well to it; attend; consider; take care.

Let me see, let us see, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject, or some scheme or calculation.

See is used imperatively, to call the attention,

of others to an object or a subject. See, see, how the balloon ascends.

See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED, *n.* [*Sax. seed; G. saat; D. zaud; Dan. seed; Sw. säd; from the verb säd; O. W. haid, Arin. had.*]

1. The substance, animal or vegetable, which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species. The seeds of plants are a deciduous part, containing the rudiments of a new vegetable. In some cases, the seeds constitute the fruit or valuable part of plants, as in the case of wheat and other esculent grain; sometimes the seeds are inclosed in the fruit, as in apples and melons. When applied to animal matter, it has no plural.

2. That from which any thing springs; first principle; original; as the seeds of virtue or vice. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production. Praise of great acts he scatters as a seed. *Walter.*

1. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants; as the seed of Abraham; the seed of David. In this sense, the word is applied to one person, or to any number collectively, and admits of the plural form; but rarely used in the plural.

5. Race; generation; birth. Of mortal seed they were not held. *Walter.*

SEED, *v. i.* To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed. Maiz will not seed in a cool climate. *Swift.*

SEED, *v. t.* To shed the seed. *Martiner.*

SEED, *v. t.* To sow; to sprinkle with seed, which germinates and takes root. *Belknap.*

SEE-D-BUD, *n.* [*seed and bud.*] The germ, nucleus or rudiment of the fruit in embryo.

SEE-D-CAKE, *n.* [*seed and cake.*] A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds. *Trusser.*

SEE-D-COAT, *n.* In botany, the aril or outer coat of a seed. *Martyn.*

SEE-D-LEAF, *n.* In botany, the primary leaf. The seed leaves are the cotyledons or lobes of a seed expanded and in vegetation. *Martyn.*

SEEDLING, *n.* A young plant or root just sprung from the seed. *Cretlyn.*

SEE-D-LIP, *n.* A vessel in which a sower carries the seed to be dispersed. *England.*

SEE-D-LOBE, *n.* The lobe of a seed; a cotyledon, which see.

SEEDNESS, *n.* Seed-time. [*Not in use.*]

SEE-D-PEARL, *n.* [*seed and pearl.*] Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*

SEE-B-PLAT, *n.* [*seed and plat.*]

SEE-B-PLAT, *n.* ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; hence,

2. A nursery; a place where any thing is sown or planted for cultivation. *Hemmond.*

SEE-D-SMAN, *n.* [*seed and man.*] A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower. *Diel.*

SEE-D-TIME, *n.* [*seed and time.*] The season proper for sowing.

While the earth remaineth, seed-time and winter, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease. *Gen. viii.*

SEE-D-VESSEL, *n.* In botany, the pericarp which contains the seeds.

SEEDY, *a.* [*from seed.*] Abounding with seeds. *Diet.*

2. Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines; applied to French brandy. *Eneye.*

SEEING, *ppr.* [*from see.*] Perceiving by the eye; knowing; understanding; observing; beholding.

[*Note.* This participle appears to be used indefinitely, or without direct reference to a person or persons. "Wherefore come ye to me, seeing ye hate me?" *Gen. xxvi.* That is, since, or the fact being that or thus; because that. In this form of phraseology, that is understood or implied after seeing; why come ye to me, seeing that, ye hate me? The resolution of the phrase or sentence is, ye hate me; that fact being seen or known by you, why come ye to me? or, why come ye to me, seeing [knowing] that fact come ye to me, seeing [knowing] that fact which follows, viz. ye hate me. In this case, seeing retains its participial character, although its relation to the pronoun is somewhat obscure. Originally, seeing, in this use, had direct relation to the speaker or to some other person. "Now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son." *Gen. xxii.* Here seeing refers to I, or according to the language of syntax, agrees or accords with I. I know thou fearest God, for I see thou hast not withheld thine only son; I know thou fearest God by seeing, in consequence of seeing this fact, thou hast not withheld thine only son. But the use of seeing is extended to cases in which it cannot be referred to a specific person or persons, in which cases it expresses the notoriety or admission of a fact in general, and is left, like the French *on*, in the phrases *on dit*, *on voit*, without application to any particular person.]

SEEK, *v. t.* pret. and pp. sought, pronounced *said*. [*Sax. secan, secan, to seek, to come to; aecan, to require; gesecean, to seek, to come to; forscan, forscanen, to forsake; G. suchen, to seek; absuchen, to pick off; besuchen, to visit, to see; gesuech, suit, petition; gesueche, a continued seeking; versuchen, to try, prove, tempt, essay, strive; versuch, trial, essay; D. zoeken, to seek, to look for, to try or endeavor; be-zoeken, to visit, to try; gezoek, a seeking; opzoeken, to seek; verzoeken, to request, desire, invite, try, tempt, to visit; Dan. søge, to seek, to endeavor; søger, to visit; forsøge, to try, to essay; to experiment, to tempt; opsøge, to seek or search after; Sw. söka, to seek, to sue, to court; söka en lagfigen, to sue one at law; besöka, to visit; försöka, to try, to essay, to tempt.* These words all accord with L. sequor, Ir. seichim, to follow; for to seek is to go after, and the primary sense is to advance, to press, to drive forward, as in the L. peto. See Essay, from the same root, through the Italian and French. Now in Sax. forscan, forscanen, is to forsake; saecan is to strive, contend, whence English sake, and saecan, saecan, is to seek. But in Swedish, försöka, to forsake, to search after, is from seek, thence, cause, suit, sue, see, English sake; in Danish, forsøge, to renounce, is from sigor, to say; søg, a saying, cause, matter, suit; søgd, a saying; G. verzeagen, to deny, to renounce, from sigen, to say, to deny; D. verzoeken, to deny, to forsake, to revoke, from zoeken, thing, cause.

and *zeggen* is to say or tell, which is the Sax. *segan*, to say. These close affinities prove that *seek*, *essay*, *say*, and *L. sequor*, are all from one radix, coinciding with Cr. $\rho\sigma\tau$ to seek, to strive. Class Sg. No. 46. and see No. 30. Ar. The English verb *see* seems to be from the same root.

1. To go in search or quest of; to look for; to search for by going from place to place.

The man asked him, saying, what *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren. Gen. xxxvii.

2. To inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to endeavor to find or gain by any means.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. Ps. civ.

He found no place for repentance, though he sought it carefully with tears. Heb. xii.

Others tempting him, sought of him a sign. Luke xi.

3. *Seek* is followed sometimes by *out* or *after*. To *seek out*, properly implies to look for a specific thing among a number. But in general, the use of *out* and *after* with *seek*, is unnecessary and inelegant.

To *seek God*, his name, or his face, in Scripture, to ask for his favor, direction and assistance. Ps. lxxiii. lxxviii.

God seeks men, when he fixes his love on them, and by his word and Spirit, and the righteousness of Christ, reclains and recovers them from their miserable condition as sinners. Ezek. xxxiv. Ps. exix. Luke xv.

To *seek after the life*, or *soul*, to attempt by arts or machinations; or to attempt to destroy or ruin. Ps. xxxv.

To *seek peace*, or *judgment*, to endeavor to promote it; or to practice it. Ps. xxxiv. Is. i.

To *seek an altar*, *temple*, or *habitation*, to frequent it; to resort to it often. 2 Chron. i. Amos v.

To *seek out God's works*, to endeavor to understand them. Ps. cxi.

SEEK, v. i. To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery.

See ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. Is. xxxiv.

2. To endeavor.

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know their process, or the forms of law below. Dryden.

To *seek after*, to make pursuit; to attempt to find or take. [See No. 3, supra.]

To *seek for*, to endeavor to find. Knolles. To *seek to*, to apply to; to resort to. 1 Kings x.

To *seek*, at a loss; without knowledge, measures or experience.

Unpractic'd, unprepar'd and still to *seek*.

[This phrase, I believe, is wholly obsolete.]

SEEKER, n. One that seeks; an inquirer; as a *seeker* of truth.

2. One of a sect that profess no determinate religion.

SEEK-SORROW, n. [seek and sorrow.] One that contrives to give himself vexation. [Little used.] Sidney.

SEELE, v. l. [Fr. *sceller*, to seal.] To close the eyes; a term of falconry, from the practice of closing the eyes of a wild hawk. Bacon.

SEEL, v. i. [Sax. *eylan*, to give. See *Sell*.] To lean; to incline to one side. Obs. Bacon.

SEEL, } The rolling or agitation of
SEELING, }ⁿ. a ship in a storm. Obs. Bacon.

SEEL, n. [Sax. *sel*.] Time; opportunity; season. Bay.

SEELILY, adv. In a silly manner. Obs. Bay.

SEELY, a. [from *seel*.] Lucky; fortunate. Obs. Spenser.

3. Silly; foolish; simple. Obs. [See *Silly*.] Tusser.

SEEM, v. i. [G. *ziemen*, to become, to be fit or suitable; *geziemen*, to become, to be seem, to be meet, decent, *seemly*. In D. *ziemen* is to be like, to resemble, and *taemen* is to fit or suit, to become. In Dan. *seem* is a *seam*, and *sömmar*, signifies to hem, and also to become, to be seem, to be suitable, decent or *seemly*. This is certainly the G. *ziemen*; hence we see that *seem* and *seem* are radically the same word; *i. sembrare*, to seem; *sembiante*, like, similar, resembling; *rassemble*, to resemble; Sp. *semejir*, to be like; Fr. *sembler*, to seem, to appear. These words seem to be of one family, having for their radical sense, to extend to, to meet, to unite, to come together, or to press together. If so, the Dutch *taemen* leads us to the oriental roots, Heb. *Ch. Syr* דמלל *damal*, to be like; Eth. ለደም *adama*, to please, to

suit; Ar. د ا د ا د *adama*, to add, to unite to agree, to suit, to conciliate, to confirm concord. Class Dn. No. 5 and 7. These verbs are radically one, and in these we find the primary sense of *Adam*; likeness, or form.]

1. To appear; to make or have a show or semblance.

Thou art not what thou *seem'st*. Shak. All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd* it, but were not all. Milton.

2. To have the appearance of truth or fact; to be understood as true. It *seems* that the Turkish power is on the decline.

A prince of Italy, it *seems*, entertained his mistress on a great lake. Addison.

SEEM, v. l. To become; to befit. Obs. Spenser.

SEEMER, n. One that carries an appearance or semblance.

Hence we shall see, If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be. Shak.

SEEMING, ppr. Appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not.

2. a. Specious.

SEEMING, n. Appearance; show; semblance.

2. Fair appearance. These keep *Seeming* and savor all the winter long. Shak.

3. Opinion or liking; favorable opinion. Nothing more clear to their *seeming*. Hooker.

His persuasive words impregn'd With reason to her *seeming*. Obs. Milton.

SEEMINGLY, adv. In appearance; in show; in semblance.

This the father *seemingly* complied with. Addison.

They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes. Atterbury.

SEEMINGNESS, n. Fair appearance; plausibility. Higley.

SEEMLESS, a. Unseemly; unfit; indecorous. Obs. Spenser.

SEEMLINESS, n. [from *seemly*.] Comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum.

When *seemliness* combines with portliness. Camden.

SEEMMLY, a. [G. *ziemlich*; D. *laemlych*; Dan. *sömmelig*.]

Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occasion, purpose or character; suitable.

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversies. Hooker.

Honor is not *seemly* for a fool. Prov. xxvii.

SEEMMLY, adv. In a decent or suitable manner. Pope.

SEEMMLYHEAD, n. [See *Head* and *Hood*.] Comely or decent appearance. Obs. Chaucer.

SEEN, pp. of *see*. Beheld; observed; understood.

2. a. Versed; skilled. Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*— Obs. Dryden.

SEER, n. [from *see*.] One who sees; as a *seer* of visions. Spectator.

2. A prophet; a person who foresees future events. 1 Sam. ix.

SEER-WOOD. [See *Sear*, and *Scar-wood*, dry wood.]

SEE-SAW, n. [Qu. *saw* and *saw*, or *sea* and *saw*.]

A vibratory or reciprocating motion. Pope.

SEE-SAW, v. i. To move with a reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

Arbuthnot.

SEETH, v. t. pret. *seethed*, *sed*; pp. *seethed*, *sudden*. [Sax. *seathan*, *seathen*, *eythan*; D. *zieden*; G. *sieden*; Sw. *siuda*; Dan. *syder*; Gr. $\zeta\omega\sigma$, contracted from $\zeta\omega\sigma\omega$; Heb. שׂוּב to seethe, to boil, to swell, to be inflated. Class Sd. No. 4.]

To boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor; as, to *seethe* flesh.

Thou shalt not *seethe* a kid in its mother's milk. Ex. xxxiii.

SEETH, v. i. To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. Spenser.

[This word is rarely used in the common concerns of life.]

SEETHED, pp. Boiled; decocted.

SEETHER, n. A boiler; a pot for boiling things. Dryden.

SEETHING, ppr. Boiling; decocting.

SEGE, n. Sedge. [Not in use.]

SEG'HOL, n. A Hebrew vowel-point, or short vowel, thus ע , indicating the sound of the English *e*, in *men*. M. Stuart.

SEG'HOLAVE, a. Marked with a seg'hol.

SEGMENT, n. [Fr. from *L. segmentum*, from *seca*, to cut off. We observe here the Latin has *seg*, for *sec*, like the *L. segare*, *Sp. segar*, and like the Teutonic *sagren*, *zaagen*, to *saw*; properly, a piece cut off.]

1. In geometry, that part of the circle contained between a chord and an arch of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord. Newton.

2. In *general*, a part cut off or divided; as the segments of a calyx.
- SEG'NITY, *n.* [from *L. segnis*.] Sluggishness; dullness; inactivity. [Not used.]
- Dict.*
- SEG'REGATE, *v. t.* [*L. segrego* / *se*, from, and *grex*, flock.] To separate from others; to set apart.
- Shrewsb.*
- SEG'REGATE, *a.* Select. [*Little used*.]
- Wotton.*
- Segregate polygamy, (*Polygamia segregata*, Linne.) a mode of inflorescence, when several florets comprehended within a common calyx, are furnished also with their proper perianths.
- Martyn.*
- SEG'REGATED, *pp.* Separated; parted from others.
- SEG'REGATING, *ppr.* Separating.
- SEGREGA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Separation from others; a parting.
- Shak.*
- SEIGN'ERIAL, *a.* *seu'*rial. [Fr. See *Seigneur*.]
1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.
 2. Vested with large powers; independent.
- Temple.*
- SEIGNIOR, *n.* *see'*nyor. [Fr. *seigneur*.] *I. signore*; Sp. *señor*; Port. *senhor*; from *L. senior*, elder; *senex*, old, *fr. sena*.
- A lord; the lord of a manor; but used also in the south of Europe as a title of honor. The sultan of Turkey is called the *Grand Seigneur*.
- SEIGNORAGE, *n.* *see'*nyorage. A right or prerogative of the king of England, by which he claims an allowance of gold and silver brought in the mass to be exchanged for coin.
- Encyc.*
- SEIGNORIAL, the same as *seigneurial*.
- SEIGNORIZE, *v. t.* *see'*nyorize. To lord it over. [*Little used*.]
- Halffax.*
- SEIGNIORY, *n.* *see'*nyory. [Fr. *seigneurie*.]
1. A lordship; a manor.
 2. The power or authority of a lord; dominion.
- O'Neal never had any *seignory* over that country, but what he got by encroachment upon the English.
- Spenser.*
- SEIN, *n.* [Sax. *seigne*; Fr. *seine*; Arm. *seigne*; *L. sagena*; Gr. *σαγηνή*.]
- A large net for catching fish. The *seins* used for taking shad in the Connecticut, sometimes sweep nearly the whole breadth of the river.
- SE'INER, *n.* A fisher with a sein or net. [Not much used.]
- Carver.*
- SE'ITY, *n.* [*L. se*, one's self.] Something peculiar to a man's self. [Not well authorized.]
- Trotter.*
- SE'IZABLE, *a.* That may be seized; liable to be taken.
- SEIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *saisir*; Arm. *seiza* or *sezia*; probably allied to *assess*, and to *sit*, *set*. The sense is to fall on, to throw one's self on, which is nearly the primary sense of *set*. It must be noticed that this word, in writers on law, is usually written *seize*; as also in composition, *disseize*, *disseizin*, *redisseize*. But except in law, it is usually or always written *seiz*. It is desirable that the orthography should be uniform.]
1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on; or to seize or grasp suddenly. The tiger rushes from the thicket and seizes his prey. A dog seizes an animal by

- the throat. The hawk seizes a chicken with his claws. The officer seizes a thief.
2. To take possession by force, with or without right.

At last they seize
The scepter, and regard not David's son.
Milton.
 3. To invade suddenly; to take hold of; to come upon suddenly; as, a fever seizes the patient.

And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul.
Pope.
 4. To take possession by virtue of a warrant or legal authority. The sheriff seizes the debtor's goods; the whole estate was seized and confiscated. We say, to arrest a person, to seize goods.
 5. To fasten; to fix. In *seaman's language*, to fasten two ropes or different parts of one rope together with a cord.

Mar. Dict.
To be seized of, to have possession; as a griffin seized of his prey. A B was seized and possessed of the manor of Dale.
Spenser.

To seize on or upon, is to fall on and grasp; to take hold on; to take possession. *Matt.*
- SEIZED, *pp.* Suddenly caught or grasped; taken by force; invaded suddenly; taken possession of; fastened with a cord; having possession.
- SEIZER, *n.* One that seizes.
- SEIZIN, *n.* [Fr. *saisine*.] In law, possession. Seizin is of two sorts, seizin in deed or fact, and seizin in law. Seizin in fact or deed, is actual or corporal possession; seizin in law, is when something is done which the law accounts possession or seizin, as enrollment, or when lands descend to an heir, but he has not yet entered on them. In this case, the law considers the heir as seized of the estate, and the person who wrongfully enters on the land is accounted a disseizer.
- Cowell. Encyc.*
2. The act of taking possession. [Not used except in law.]
 3. The thing possessed; possession. *Hale.*
- Livery of seizin. [See *Livery*.]
- SEIZING, *ppr.* Falling on and grasping suddenly; laying hold on suddenly; taking possession by force, or taking by warrant; fastening.
- SEIZING, *n.* The act of taking or grasping suddenly.
2. In *seamen's language*, the operation of fastening together ropes with a cord; also, the cord or cords used for such fastening.
- Mar. Dict.*
- SEIZOR, *n.* One who seizes.
- Wheaton.*
- SEIZURE, *n.* The act of seizing; the act of laying hold on suddenly; as the seizure of a thief.
2. The act of taking possession by force; as the seizure of lands or goods; the seizure of a town by an enemy; the seizure of a throne by an usurper.
 3. The act of taking by warrant; as the seizure of contraband goods.
 4. The thing taken or seized.
- Milton.*
5. Gripe; grasp; possession.

And give me seizure of the mighty wealth.
Dryden.
 6. Catch; a catching.

- Let there be no sudden seizure of a lapsid syllable, to play upon it.
- Watts.*
- SE'JANT, *a.* In *heraldry*, sitting, like a cat with the fore feet straight; applied to a lion or other beast.
- Encyc.*
- SEJU'GIOUS, *n.* [*L. sejugis*; *sex*, six, and *jugum*, yoke.]
- In *botany*, a sejugous leaf is a pinnate leaf having six pairs of leaflets.
- Martyn.*
- SEJUNCT'ION, *n.* [*L. sejunctio*; *se*, from, and *jungo*, to join.]
- The act of disjoining; a disuniting; separation. [*Little used*.]
- Pearson.*
- SEJUNG'IBLE, *a.* [supra.] That may be disjoined. [*Little used*.]
- Pearson.*
- SEKE, *for* sick, obsolete. [See *Sick*.]
- Chaucer.*
- SEL'COUTH, *a.* [Sax. *sel*, *seld*, rare, and *couth*, known.] Rarely known; unusual; uncommon.
- Obs.*
- SELDOM, *adv.* [Sax. *selden*, *seldan*; D. *selden*; G. *selten*; Dan. *seldsom*, *seldsom*; Sw. *sälltan*, *sällsom*. In Danish, *sällskab*, [sel and shape,] is a company, fellowship, or club. *Sel* probably signifies separate, distinct, coinciding with *L. solus*.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.
- Wisdom and youth are seldom joined in one.
Hooker.
- SEL'DOM, *a.* Rare; uninfrequent. [*Little used*.]
- Milton.*
- SEL'DOMNESS, *n.* Rareness; uncommonness; infrequency.
- Hooker.*
- SELD'SHOWN, *a.* [Sax. *seld* and *shoun*.] Rarely shown or exhibited. [Not in use.]
- Shak.*
- SELECT', *v. t.* [*L. selectus*, from *seigo*; *se*, iron, and *lego*, to pick, cull or gather.] To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, to select the best authors for perusal; to select the most interesting and virtuous men for associates.
- SELECT', *a.* Nicely chosen; taken from a number by preference; choice; whence, preferable; more valuable or excellent than others; as a body of select troops; a select company or society; a library consisting of select authors.
- SELECT'ED, *pp.* Chosen and taken by preference from among a number; picked; culled.
- SELECT'EDLY, *adv.* With care in selection.
- Haywood.*
- SELECT'ING, *ppr.* Choosing and taking from a number; picking out; culling.
- SELECTION, *n.* [*L. selectio*.] The act of choosing and taking from among a number; a taking from a number by preference.
2. A number of things selected or taken from others by preference. I have a small but valuable selection of books.
- SELECTIVE, *a.* Selecting; tending to select. [Unusual.]
- Fleming.*
- SELECTMAN, *n.* [select and man.] In *New England*, a town officer chosen annually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c. Their number is usually from three to seven in each town, and these constitute a kind of executive authority.
- SELECTNESS, *n.* The state of being select or well chosen.

SELECTOR, *n.* [L.] One that selects or chooses from among a number.

SELENIATE, *n.* A compound of selenic acid with a base.

SELENIC, *a.* Pertaining to selenium, or extracted from it; as *selenic acid*.

SELENITE, *n.* [Gr. *σεληνιτης*, from *σεληνη*, the moon; so called on account of its reflecting the moon's light with brilliancy.] Foetoid or crystallized sulphate of lime. Selenite is a subspecies of sulphate of lime, of two varieties, massive and acicular.

Cleveland. Kirwan. Nicholson.

SELENITIC, *a.* Pertaining to selenitic acid; ite; resembling it, or partaking of its nature and properties.

SELENIUM, *n.* [supra.] A new elementary body or substance, extracted from the pyrite of Falun in Sweden. It is of a gray dark brown color, with a brilliant metallic luster, and slightly translucent. It is doubted whether it ought to be classed with the metals. *Phillips.* *Ure.*

SELENIURET, *n.* A newly discovered mineral, of a shining lead gray color, with a granular texture. It is composed chiefly of selenium, silver and copper. *Cleveland. Phillips.*

SELENOGRAPHIC, *a.* [infra.] *Be.* SELENOGRAPHICAL, *a.* long to selenography.

SELENOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *σεληνη*, the moon, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

A description of the moon and its phenomena; a branch of cosmography. *Encyc.*

SELF, *a.* or *pron. plu. selves* is used chiefly in composition; [Sax. *self*, *self*; Goth. *silva*; Sw. *self*; Dan. *selv*; G. *selbst*; D. *zelf*. I know not the primary sense of this word; most probably it is to set or unite, or to separate from others. See *Selvdge*.]

1. In old authors, this word sometimes signifies particular, very, or same. "And on them *self* gear;" in that same year, that very year. *Sax. Chron. A. D. 1052, 1061.*

Shoot another arrow that *self* way. *Shak.*
On these *self* halls. *Raleigh.*

At that *self* moment enters Palamon. *Dryden.*

In this sense, *self* is an adjective, and is now obsolete, except when followed by *same*; as on the *self-same* day; the *self-same* hour; the *self-same* thing; which is tautology. *Matt. viii.*

2. In present usage, *self* is united to certain personal pronouns and prominent adjectives, to express emphasis or distinction; also when the pronoun is used reciprocally. Thus for emphasis, *I myself* will write; *I will examine for myself*. Thou *thyself* shalt go; thou shalt see *for thyself*. You *yourself* shall write; you shall see *for yourself*. He *himself* shall write; he shall examine *himself*. She *herself* shall write; she shall examine *herself*. The child *itself* shall be carried; it shall be present *itself*.

Reciprocally, *I abhor myself*; thou *enrichest thyself*; he *loves himself*; she *admires herself*; it *pleases itself*; we *value ourselves*; ye *hurry yourselves*; they *see themselves*. I did not hurt him, he hurt *himself*; he did not hurt me, I hurt *myself*.

Except when added to pronouns used reciprocally, *self* serves to give emphasis to the pronoun, or to render the distinction expressed by it more emphatical. "I *myself* will decide," not only expresses my determination to decide, but the determination that no other shall decide.

Himself, herself, themselves, are used in the nominative case, as well as in the objective.

Jesus *himself* baptized not, but his disciples. *John iv.* See *Matt. xxiii. 4.*

3. *Self* is sometimes used as a noun, noting the individual subject to his own contemplation or action, or noting identity of person. Consciousness makes every one to be what he calls *self*.

A man's *self* may be the worst fellow to converse with in the world. *Pope.*

4. It also signifies personal interest, or love of private interest; selfishness. The Indians we have *for self*—furnishes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.* *Self* is much used in composition.

SELF-ABASED, *a.* [self and abase.] Humbled by conscious guilt or shame.

SELF-ABASEMENT, *n.* Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt or shame. *Milner.*

SELF-ABASING, *a.* Humbling by the consciousness of guilt or by shame.

SELF-ABUSE, *n.* [self and abuse.] The abuse of one's own person or powers.

SELF-ACCUSING, *a.* [self and accuse.] Accusing one's self; as a *self-accusing* look. *Sidney.*

SELF-ACTIVITY, *n.* [self and actively.] Self-motion, or the power of moving one's self without foreign aid. *Bentley.*

SELF-ADMIRATION, *n.* Admiration of one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-ADMIRING, *a.* Admiring one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-AFFAIRS, *n. plu.* [self and affair.] One's own private business. *Shak.*

SELF-AFFRIGHTED, *a.* [self and affright.] Frightened at one's self. *Shak.*

SELF-APPLAUSE, *n.* *self-applaud'*. Applause of one's self.

SELF-APPROVING, *a.* That approves of one's own conduct. *Pope.*

SELF-ASSUMED, *a.* Assumed by one's own act or without authority. *Milford.*

SELF-BANISHED, *a.* [self and banish.] Exiled voluntarily.

SELF-BEGOTTEN, *a.* [self and beget.] Begotten by one's own powers.

SELF-BORN, *a.* [self and born.] Born or produced by one's self.

SELF-CENTERED, *a.* [self and center.] Centered in itself.

The earth *self-centered* and unmov'd. *Dryden.*

SELF-CHARITY, *n.* [self and charity.] Love of one's self. *Shak.*

SELF-COMMUNICATIVE, *a.* [self and communicative.]

Imparted or communicated by its own powers. *Norris.*

SELF-CONCEIT, *n.* [self and conceit.] A high opinion of one's self; vanity.

SELF-CONCITED, *a.* Vain; having a high or overweening opinion of one's person or merits. *L'Estrange.*

SELF-CONCITEDNESS, *n.* Vanity; an overweening opinion of one's own person or accomplishments. *Locke.*

SELF-CONFIDENCE, *n.* [self and confidence.]

Confidence in one's own judgment or ability; reliance on one's own opinion or powers, without other aid.

SELF-CONFIDENT, *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the competence of one's own powers, without other aid.

SELF-CONFIDING, *a.* Confiding in one's own judgment or powers, without the aid of others. *Pope.*

SELF-CONSCIOUS, *a.* [self and conscious.] Conscious in one's self. *Dryden.*

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS, *n.* Consciousness within one's self. *Locke.*

SELF-CONSIDERING, *a.* [self and consider.]

Considering in one's own mind; deliberating. *Pope.*

SELF-CONSUMING, *a.* [self and consume.] That consumes itself. *Pope.*

SELF-CONTRADICTION, *n.* [self and contradiction.]

The act of contradicting itself; repugnancy in terms. To be and not to be at the same time, is a *self-contradiction*; a proposition consisting of two members, one of which contradicts the other.

SELF-CONTRADICTORY, *a.* Contradicting itself. *A Spectator.*

SELF-CONVICTED, *a.* [self and convict.] Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge or avowal.

SELF-CONVICTION, *n.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge or confession. *Sieff.*

SELF-CREATED, *a.* Created by one's self; not formed or constituted by another. *Milner.*

SELF-DECEIT, *n.* [self and deceit.] Deception respecting one's self, or that originates from one's own mistake; self-deception. *Spectator.*

SELF-DECEIVED, *a.* [self and deceive.] Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

SELF-DECEIVING, *a.* Deceiving one's self.

SELF-DECEPTION, *n.* [supra.] Deception concerning one's self, proceeding from one's own mistake.

SELF-DEFENSE, *n.* *self-defens'*. [self and defense.]

The act of defending one's own person, property or reputation. A man may be justifiable in killing another in *self-defense*.

SELF-DELUSION, *n.* [self and delusion.]

The delusion of one's self, or respecting one's self. *South.*

SELF-DENIAL, *n.* [self and denial.] The denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires. *South.*

SELF-DENYING, *a.* Denying one's self; a forbearing to indulge one's own appetites or desires.

SELF-DEPENDENT, *a.* Depending on one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-DEPENDING, *a.* one's self.

SELF-DESTRUCTION, *n.* [self and destruction.]

The destruction of one's self; voluntary destruction.

SELF-DESTRUCTIVE, *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self.

SELF-DETERMINATION, *n.* [*self* and *determination*.]

Determination by one's own mind; or determination by its own powers, without extraneous impulse or influence.

SELF-DETERMINING, *a.* Determining by or of itself; determining or deciding without extraneous power or influence; as the *self-determining* power of the will.

SELF-DEVOTED, *a.* [*self* and *devote*.] Devoted in person, or voluntarily devoted in person.

SELF-DEVOTEMENT, *n.* The devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment.

Memoirs of Buchanan.

SELF-DEVOURING, *a.* [*self* and *devour*.] Devouring one's self or itself. *Denham.*

SELF-DIFFUSIVE, *a.* [*self* and *diffusive*.] Having power to diffuse itself; that diffuses itself.

SELF-EJOYMENT, *n.* [*self* and *enjoyment*.] Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

SELF-ESTEEM, *n.* [*self* and *esteem*.] The esteem or good opinion of one's self.

SELF-ESTIMATION, *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self. *Milner.*

SELF-EVIDENCE, *n.* [*self* and *evidence*.] Evidence or certainty resulting from a proposition without proof; evidence that ideas offer to the mind upon bare statement.

SELF-EVIDENT, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; that produces certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind; as a *self-evident* proposition or truth. That two and three make five, is *self-evident*.

SELF-EVIDENTLY, *adv.* By means of self-evidence.

SELF-EXALTATION, *n.* The exaltation of one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-EXALTING, *a.* Exalting one's self.

SELF-EXAMINATION, *n.* [*self* and *examination*.]

An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct and motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties.

SELF-EXCUSING, *a.* Excusing one's self.

SELF-EXISTENCE, *n.* [*self* and *existence*.]

Inherent existence; the existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God.

SELF-EXISTENT, *a.* Existing by its own nature or essence, independent of any other cause. God is the only *self-existent* being.

SELF-FLATTERING, *a.* [*self* and *flatter*.] Flattering one's self.

SELF-FLATTERY, *n.* Flattery of one's self.

SELF-GLORIOUS, *a.* [*self* and *glorious*.] Springing from vain glory or vanity; vain; boastful.

SELF-GLORIOUSLY, *adv.*

Dryden.

SELF-HARMING, *a.* [*self* and *harm*.] Injuring or hurting one's self or itself.

SELF-HEAL, *n.* [*self* and *heal*.] A plant of the genus *Sanicula*, and another of the genus *Prunella*.

SELF-HEALING, *a.* Having the power or property of healing itself. The *self-healing* power of living animals and vegetables is a property as wonderful as it is indicative of divine goodness.

SELF-HOMICIDE, *n.* [*self* and *homicide*.] The killing of one's self. *Hakewell.*

SELF-IMPARTING, *a.* [*self* and *impart*.] Imparting by its own powers and will.

SELF-IMPOSTURE, *n.* [*self* and *imposture*.] Imposture practiced on one's self. *South.*

SELF-INTEREST, *n.* [*self* and *interest*.] Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

SELF-INTERESTED, *a.* Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self.

SELF-JUSTIFIER, *n.* One who excuses or justifies himself. *J. M. Mason.*

SELF-KIND DLED, *a.* [*self* and *kindle*.] Kindled of one's self, or without extraneous aid or power. *Dryden.*

SELF-KNOWING, *a.* [*self* and *know*.] Knowing of itself, or without communication from another.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE, *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth or merit.

SELF-LOVE, *n.* [*self* and *love*.] The love of one's own person or happiness.

Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul.

SELF-LOVING, *a.* Loving one's self.

SELF-METAL, *n.* [*self* and *metal*.] The same metal.

SELF-MOTION, *n.* [*self* and *motion*.] Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

Matter is not endued with *self-motion*.

SELF-MOVED, *a.* [*self* and *move*.] Moved by inherent power without the aid of external impulse. *Pope.*

SELF-MOVING, *a.* Moving or exciting to action by inherent power, without the impulse of another body or extraneous influence. *Pope.*

SELF-MURDER, *n.* [*self* and *murder*.] The murder of one's self; suicide.

SELF-MURDERER, *n.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life.

SELF-NEGLECTING, *n.* [*self* and *neglect*.] A neglecting of one's self.

Self-love is not so great a sin as *self-neglecting*. *Shak.*

SELF-OPINION, *n.* [*self* and *opinion*.] One's own opinion. *Collier. Prior.*

SELF-OPINIONED, *a.* Valuing one's own opinion highly.

SELF-PARTIALITY, *n.* [*self* and *partiality*.]

That partiality by which a man overrates

his own worth when compared with others. *Kames.*

SELF-PLEASING, *a.* [*self* and *please*.] Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes. *Bacon.*

SELF-PRAISE, *n.* [*self* and *praise*.] The praise of one's self; self-applause.

SELF-PREFERENCE, *n.* [*self* and *preference*.] The preference of one's self to others. *Broome.*

SELF-PRESERVATION, *n.* [*self* and *preservation*.] The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury. *Milton.*

SELF-REPELLENCY, *n.* [*self* and *repellency*.] The inherent power of repulsion in a body. *Black.*

SELF-REPELLING, *a.* [*self* and *repel*.] Repelling by its own inherent power.

SELF-REPROVED, *a.* [*self* and *reprove*.] Reproved by consciousness or one's own sense of guilt.

SELF-REPROVING, *a.* Reproving by consciousness. *Shak.*

SELF-REPROVING, *n.* The act of reproving by a conscious sense of guilt. *Shak.*

SELF-RESTRAINED, *a.* [*self* and *restrain*.] Restrained by itself, or by one's own power or will; not controlled by external force or authority. *Dryden.*

SELF-RESTRAINING, *a.* Restraining or controlling itself.

SELF-SAME, *a.* [*self* and *same*.] Numerically the same; the very same; identical. *Scripture.*

SELF-SEEKING, *a.* [*self* and *seek*.] Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish. *Arbutnot.*

SELF-SLAUGHTER, *n.* *self-slaughter*. [*self* and *slaughter*.]

The slaughter of one's self. *Shak.*

SELF-SUBDUED, *a.* [*self* and *subdue*.] Subdued by one's own power or means. *Shak.*

SELF-SUBVERSIVE, *a.* Overturning or subverting itself. *J. P. Smith.*

SELF-SUFFICIENCY, *n.* [*self* and *sufficiency*.]

An overweening opinion of one's own strength or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency. *Dryden.*

SELF-SUFFICIENT, *a.* Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities or endowments; whence, haughty; overbearing. *Watts.*

SELF-TORMENTER, *n.* One who torments himself.

SELF-TORMENTING, *a.* [*self* and *torment*.] Tormenting one's self; as *self-tormenting* sin. *Crashaw.*

SELF-VALUING, *a.* Esteeming one's self. *Parnell.*

SELF-WILL, *n.* [*self* and *will*.] One's own will; obstinacy.

SELF-WILLED, *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; not accommodating or compliant; obstinate.

SELF-WRONG, *n.* [*self* and *wrong*.] Wrong done by a person to himself. *Shak.*

SELFISH, *a.* Regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely; influenced in actions by a view to private advantage. *Spectator*.
SELFISHLY, *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly. *Popc.*

SELFISHNESS, *n.* The exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness; or that supreme self-love or self-preference, which leads a person in his actions to direct his purposes to the advancement of his own interest, power or happiness, without regarding the interest of others. Selfishness, in its worst or unqualified sense, is the very essence of human depravity, and stands in direct opposition to *benevolence*, which is the essence of the divine character. As God is *love*, so man, in his natural state, is *selfishness*.
SELF'NESS, *n.* Self-love; selfishness. [Not in use.] *Sidney*.

SELLA, *for self*; and *sells for selves*. [Scot.]

SELL, *n.* [Fr. *selle*; L. *sellā*.] A saddle, and a throne. *Obs.* *Spenser*.

SELL, *v. t. pret. and pp. sold*. [Sax. *selan*, *sellan*, *syllan*, to give, grant, yield, assign or sell; *syllan*, to give in compensation, to give to boot; Sw. *selja* I. *selja*; Dan. *selger*; Basque, *saldū*. The primary sense is to deliver, send or transfer, or to put off. The sense of *sell*, as we now understand the word, is wholly derivative; as we see by the Saxon phrases, *syllan to ageane*, to give for one's own; *syllan to gaffe*, to bestow for a gift, to bestow or confer gratis.]

1. To transfer property or the exclusive right of possession to another for an equivalent in money. It is correlative to *buy*, as one party *buys* what the other *sells*. It is distinguished from *exchange* or *barter*, in which one commodity is given for another; whereas in *selling* the consideration is money, or its representative in current notes. To this distinction there may be exceptions. "Esau *sold* his birthright to Jacob for a mess of pottage." But this is unusual. "Let us *sell* Joseph to the Ishmaelites—And they *sold* him for twenty pieces of silver." Gen. xxvii.

Among the Hebrews, parents had power to *sell* their children.

2. To betray; to deliver or surrender for money or a reward; as, to *sell* one's country.

3. To yield or give for a consideration. The troops fought like lions, and *sold* their lives dearly; that is, they yielded their lives, but first destroyed many, which made it a dear purchase for their enemies.

4. In *Scripture*, to give up to be harassed and made slaves.

He *sold* them into the hands of their enemies. Judg. ii.

5. To part with; to renounce or forsake. Buy the truth and *sell* it not. Prov. xxiii.

To *sell* one's self to do evil, to give up one's self to be the slave of sin, and to work wickedness without restraint. 1 Kings xxx. 2 Kings vii.

SELL, *v. i.* To have commerce; to practice selling. *Shak.*

2. To be sold. Corn *sells* at a good price. *SEL'LANDER*, *n.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. *Ainsworth*.

SELLER, *n.* The person that sells; a vender.
SELLING, *ppr.* Transferring the property of a thing for a price or equivalent in money.

2. Betraying for money.

SELV'EDGE, *n.* [D. *self-kant*, self-border; G. *sahl-leiste*, half-list. The first syllable appears to be *self*, and the last is *edge*.]

The edge of cloth, where it is closed by complicating the threads; a woven border, or border of close work. Ex. xxvii.

SELV'EDGE, *a.* Having a selvedge.

SELVES, *plur. of self*.

SEM BL'BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Like; similar; resembling. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

SEM BLABLY, *adv.* In like manner. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

SEM BLANCE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *sembianza*; Sp. *semeja* and *semejanza*; from the root of *semitar*.]
1. Likeness; resemblance; actual similitude; as the *semblance* of worth; *semblance* of virtue.

The *semblances* and imitations of shells. *Woodward*.

2. Appearance; show; figure; form. Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were. *Fairfax*.

SEM BLANT, *n.* Show; figure; resemblance. [Not in use.] *Spenser*.

SEM BLANT, *a.* Like; resembling. [Not in use.] *Suitor*.

SEM BLATIVE, *a.* Resembling; fit; suitable; according to.

And all is *semblative* a woman's part. *Shak* [Not in use.]

SEMBLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sembler*.] To imitate; to represent or to make similar.

Where *sculpting* art may carve the fair effect. [Not in use.] *Prior*

SEM I, L. *semi*, Gr. *ἡμι*, in composition, signifies half.

SEMI-ACIDIFIED, *a. or pp.* Half acidified. [See *Acidify*.]

SEMI-AMPLEXICAUL, *a.* [L. *semi*, amplexus, or *embrace*, to embrace, and *caulis*, stem.]

In *botany*, embracing the stem half way, as a leaf. *Martyn*.

SEMI-ANNUAL, *a.* [*semi* and *annual*.] Half yearly.

SEMI-ANNUALLY, *adv.* Every half year.

SEMI-ANNULAR, *a.* [L. *semi* and *annulus*, a ring.]

Having the figure of a half circle; that is, half round. *Greiv.*

SEMI-APERTURE, *n.* [*semi* and *aperture*.] The half of an aperture.

SEMI-ARIAN, *n.* [See *Arian*.] In ecclesiastical history, the Semi-arians were a branch of the Arians, who in appearance condemned the errors of Arian, but acquiesced in some of his principles, disguising them under more moderate terms. They did not acknowledge the Son to be consubstantial with the Father, that is, of the same substance, but admitted him to be of a like substance with the Father, not by nature, but by a peculiar privilege. *Encyc.*

SEMI-ARIAN, *a.* Pertaining to semi-arianism.

SEMI-ARIANISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-arians. The semi-arianism of modern times consists in maintaining the Son to have been from

all eternity begotten by the will of the Father. *Encyc.*

SEMI-BARBARIAN, *a.* [*semi* and *barbarian*.] Half savage; partially civilized. *Mitford*.

SEMI-BREVE, *n.* [*semi* and *breve*; formerly written *semibrev*.]

In *music*, a note of half the duration or time of the breve. It is now the measure note by which all others are regulated. It contains the time of two minims, four crotchets, eight quavers, sixteen semiquavers, and thirty-two demisemiquavers.

SEMI-CALCINE, *a.* [*semi* and *calcine*.] Half calcined; as *semi-calcined iron*.

SEMI-CASTRATE, *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle. *Brown*.

SEMI-CASTRATION, *n.* Half castration; deprivation of one testicle. *Brown*.

SEMI-CIRCLE, *n.* [*semi* and *circle*.] The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference. *Encyc.*

2. Any body in the form of a half circle.

SEMICIRCLED, *a.* Having the form of SEMICIRCULAR, *a.* [*a* a half circle. [*Semi-circular* is generally used.] *Addison*.

SEMI-COLON, *n.* [*semi* and *colon*.] In grammar and punctuation, the point {; the mark of a pause to be observed in reading or speaking, of less duration than the colon, double the duration of the comma, or half the duration of the period. It is used to distinguish the conjunct members of a sentence. *Encyc.*

SEMI-COLUMNAR, *a.* [*semi* and *columnar*.]

Like a half column; flat on one side and round on the other; a term of botany, applied to a stem, leaf or petiole. *Martyn*.

SEMI-COMPACT, *a.* [*semi* and *compact*.] Half compact; imperfectly indurated. *Kirwan*.

SEMI-CRUSTACEOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *crustaceous*.] Half crustaceous. *Nat. Hist.*

SEMI-CYLINDRICAL, *a.* [*semi* and *cylindrical*.] Half cylindrical. *Lee*.

SEMI-DEISTICAL, *a.* Half deistical; bordering on deism. *S. Miller*.

SEMI-DIAMETER, *n.* [*semi* and *diameter*.]

The half diameter; a right line or the length of a right line drawn from the center of a circle or sphere to its circumference or periphery; a radius. [*semi* and *compact*.] *Encyc.*

SEMI-DIAPASON, *n.* [*semi* and *diapason*.] In music, an imperfect octave, or an octave diminished by a lesser semitone. *Encyc.*

SEMI-DIAPEN'TE, *n.* An imperfect fifth; a hemidiapente. *Bushy*.

SEMI-DIAPHANEITY, *n.* [See *Semidiaphanous*.]

Half or imperfect transparency. [*Little used*.] *Boyle*.

[Instead of this, *translucency* is now used.]

SEMI-DIAPHANOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *diaphanous*.] Half or imperfectly transparent. *Woodward*.

[Instead of this, *translucent* is now used.]

SEMI-DIATESARON, *n.* [*semi* and *diatesaron*.]

In music, an imperfect or defective fourth.

SEMI-DITONE, *n.* [*semi* and *ditone*]. In music, a lesser third, having its terms as 6 to 5; a hemi-ditone. *Encyc.*

SEMIDOUBLE, *n.* [*semi* and *double*]. In the Romish breviary, an office or feast celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

SEMI-FLORET, *n.* [*semi* and *floret*]. A half floret, which is tubulous at the beginning, like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

SEMI-FLOS'CULOSUS, *a.* [*semi* and *flosculus*, a little flower. *Scnifloscular* is also used, but is less analogical.]

Composed of semi-florets; ligulate; as a semi-flosculous flower. *Martyn.*

SEMI-FLUID, *a.* [*semi* and *fluid*]. Imperfectly fluid. *Arbutinot.*

SEMIFORMED, *a.* [*semi* and *formed*]. Half-formed; imperfectly formed; as semi-formed crystals. *Edwards, W. Indian.*

SEMI-INDURATED, *a.* [*semi* and *indurated*]. Imperfectly indurated or indurated.

SEMI-LAPIDIFIED, *a.* [*semi* and *lapidified*]. Imperfectly changed into stone. *Kirwan.*

SEMI-LENTICULAR, *a.* [*semi* and *lenticular*]. Half lenticular or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens. *Kirwan.*

SEMILUNAR, *a.* [*Fr. semilunaire*; *L. Semilunary*, *a.* [*semi* and *luna*, moon.]} Resembling in form a half moon. *Grege.*

SEMI-METAL, *n.* [*semi* and *metal*]. An imperfect metal, or rather a metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, nickel, cobalt, zinc, antimony, manganese, tungsten, molybden, and uranic. The name however is usually given to the regulus of these substances. *Nicholson.*

SEMI-METALLIC, *a.* Pertaining to a semi-metal, or partaking of its nature and qualities. *Kirwan.*

SEMINAL, *a.* [*Fr. from L. seminalis, from semen, seed; from the root of sow.*]

- Pertaining to seed, or to the elements of production.
- Contained in seed; radical; rudimental; original; as *seminal* principles of generation; *seminal* virtue. *Glauville. Swift.* *Seminal* leaf, the same as *seed-leaf*.
- SEMINAL**, *n.* Seminal state. *Brown.*
- SEMINALITY**, *n.* The nature of seed; or the power of being produced. *Brown.*
- SEMINARIST**, *n.* [*from seminarij*]. A Roman priest educated in a seminary. *Sheldon.*
- SEMINARY**, *n.* [*Fr. seminaire; L. seminarium, from semen, seed; semino, to sow.*]

- A seed-plot; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery; as, to transplant trees from a seminary. *Mortimer.* [In this sense, the word is not used in America; being superseded by *nursery*.]
- The place or original stock whence any thing is brought. This stratum, being the *seminary* or promontory, furnishing matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies— *Woodward.* [Not in use.]
- Seminal state. [Not in use.] *Brown.*
- Source of propagation. *Harvey.*
- A place of education; any school, academy, college or university, in which young

persons are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments. [This is the only signification of the word in the United States, at least as far as my knowledge extends.]

- A Romish priest educated in a seminary; a seminarian. *B. Jonson.*
- SEMINARY**, *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed. *Smith.*
- SEMINATE**, *v. t.* [*L. semino*]. To sow; to spread; to propagate. *Waterhouse.*
- SEMINATION**, *n.* [*L. seminatio*]. The act of sowing. *Watson.*
- In botany, the natural dispersion of seeds. *Martyn.*

SEMINED, *a.* Thick covered, as with seeds. *Obs.*

SEMINIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. semen, seed, and fero, to produce.*]

Seed-bearing; producing seed. *Darwin.*

SEMINIFER, *a.* [*L. semen, seed, and SEMINFICAL*, *a.* [*facio, to make.*]] Forming or producing seed. *Brown.*

SEMINIFICATION, *n.* Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale.*

SEMI-OPAKE, *a.* [*L. semi and opacus.*]] Half transparent only. *Boyle.*

SEMI-OPAL, *n.* A variety of opal. *Jameson.*

SEMI-ORBICULAR, *a.* [*semi* and *orbicular*]. Having the shape of a half orb or sphere. *Martyn.*

SEMI-ORDINATE, *n.* [*semi* and *ordinate*]. In conic sections, a line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to the other; the half of which is properly the semi-ordinate, but is now called the ordinate. *Martyn.*

SEMI-OSSEOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *osseous*]. Half as hard as bone. *Med. and Phys. Journal.*

SEMI-OVATE, *a.* [*semi* and *ovate*]. Half egg-shaped. *Lee.*

SEMI-OXYGENATED, *a.* Half saturated with oxygen. *Kirwan.*

SEMI-PALMATE, *a.* [*semi* and *palmate*]. Half palmated or webbed. *Nat. Hist.*

SEMIPEDED, *n.* [*semi* and *L. pes, a foot.*]] A half foot in poetry.

SEMIPEDAL, *a.* Containing a half foot.

SEMIPELAGIAN, *n.* In ecclesiastical history, the Semi-pelagians are persons who retain some tincture of the doctrines of Pelagius. See *Pelagianism*. They hold that God has not by predestination dispensed his grace to one more than to another; that Christ died for all men; that the grace purchased by Christ and necessary to salvation, is offered to all men; that man, before he receives grace, is capable of faith and holy desires; and that man being born free, is capable of accepting grace, or of resisting its influences. *Encyc.*

SEMIPELAGIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Semi-pelagians, or their tenets.

SEMIPELAGIANISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-pelagians, supra.

SEMIPELLUCID, *a.* [*semi* and *pellucid*]. Half clear, or imperfectly transparent; as a semi-pellucid gem. *Woodward.*

SEMIPELLUCIDITY, *n.* The quality or state of being imperfectly transparent.

SEMI-PERSPICUOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *perspicuous*].

Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Grege.*

SEMI-PHLOGISTICATED, *a.* [*semi* and *phlogisticated*]. Partially impregnated with phlogiston.

SEMI-PRIMITIVE, *a.* [*semi* and *primitivus*].

In geology, of a middle nature between substances of primary and secondary formation. *Kirwan.*

SEMI-PROOF, *n.* [*semi* and *proof*]. Half proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness. [Little used.] *Bailey.*

SEMI-PROTOLITE, *n.* [*semi* and *Gr. protos, first, and litos, stone.*]] A species of fossil of a middle nature between substances of primary and those of secondary formation.

SEMI-QUADRATE, *a.* [*L. semi and SEMI-QUARTILE*, *n.* [*quadratus, or quartus, fourth.*]]

An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty five degrees, one sign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMI-QUAVER, *n.* [*semi* and *quaver*]. In music, a note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

SEMI-QUAVER, *v. t.* To sound or sing in semiquavers. *Cowper.*

SEMI-QUINTILE, *n.* [*L. semi and quintilis*].

An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other half of the quintile, or thirty six degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMI-SAVAGE, *a.* [*semi* and *savage*]. Half savage; half barbarian.

SEMI-SAVAGE, *n.* One who is half savage or imperfectly civilized. *J. Barlowe.*

SEMI-SEX TILE, *n.* [*semi* and *sextile*]. An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMI-SPHERIC, *a.* [*semi* and *spheric*].

SEMI-SPHERICAL, *a.* [*semi* and *sphæric*]. Having the figure of a half sphere. *Kirwan.*

SEMI-SPHEROIDAL, *a.* [*semi* and *spheroidal*]. Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITERIAN, *a.* [*semi* and *tertian*]. Compounded of a tertian and quotidian age.

SEMITERIAN, *n.* An intermittent compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

SEMITONE, *n.* [*semi* and *tone*]. In music, half a tone; an interval of sound, as between *mi* and *fa* in the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between *ut* and *re*, or *sol* and *la*. It is the smallest interval admitted in modern music. *Encyc. Bachy.*

SEMITONIC, *a.* Pertaining to a semitone; receiving of a semitone.

SEMI-TRANSEPT, *n.* [*semi* and *transept*; *L. trans and septum*]. The half of a transept or cross aisle.

SEMI-TRANSPARENT, *a.* [*semi* and *transparent*]. Half or imperfectly transparent.

SEMI-TRANSPARENCY, *n.* Imperfect transparency; partial opakness.

SEMI-VITREOUS, *a.* Partially vitreous. *Higdon.*

SEMI-VITRIFICATION, *n.* [*semi* and *vitrification*]. The state of being imperfectly vitrified.

2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

SEMI-VITRIFIED, *a.* [See *Vitrify*]. Half or imperfectly vitrified; or partially converted into glass.

SEMI-VOCAL, *a.* [*semi* and *vocal*]. Pertaining to a semi-vowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

SEMI-VOWEL, *n.* [*semi* and *vowel*]. In *grammar*, a half vowel, or an articulation which is accompanied with an imperfect sound. Thus *ei*, *em*, *en*, though uttered with close organs, do not wholly interrupt the sound; and they are called *semi-vowels*.

SEMPERVIVENT, *a.* [*L. semper*, always, and *virens*, flourishing].

Always fresh; evergreen. *See.*

SEMPERVIVENS, *n.* [*L. semper*, always, and *vivens*, alive]. A plant. *Bacon.*

SEMPITERNAL, *a.* [*Fr. sempiternel*; *L. sempiternus*; *semper*, always, and *eternus*, eternal].

1. Eternal in futurity; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end.

2. Eternal; everlasting. *Blackmore.*

SEMPITERNITY, *n.* [*L. sempiternitas*]. Future duration without end. *Hale.*

SEMPSTER, *n.* A seamster; a man who uses a needle. [*Not in use.*]

SEN, *adv.* This sense is used by some of our common people for *since*. It seems to be a contraction of *since*, or it is the Sw. *sen*, Dan. *seen*, slow, late.

SENARY, *a.* [*L. seni*, *senarius*]. Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

SENATE, *n.* [*Fr. senat*; *It. senato*; *Sp. senado*; *L. senatus*, from *senex*, old, *Ir. sean*, W. *hen*; *Ar. سن* *sanna*, *سانا* *sanah*, to be advanced in years. Under the former verb is the Arabic word signifying a tooth, showing that this is only a dialectical variation of the Heb. שן . The primary sense is to extend, to advance or to wear. A senate was originally a council of elders.]

1. An assembly or council of senators; a body of the principal inhabitants of a city or state, invested with a share in the government. The *senate* of ancient Rome consisted of the most illustrious bodies of that city that ever bore this name. Some of the Swiss cantons have a *senate*, either legislative or executive.

2. In the *United States*, senate denotes the higher branch or house of a legislature. Such is the *senate* of the *United States*, or upper house of the congress; and in most of the states, the higher and least numerous branch of the legislature, is called the *senate*. In the *U. States*, the *senate* is an elective body.

3. In a looser sense, any legislative or deliberative body of men; as the eloquence of the *senate*.

SENATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council. *Shak.*

SENATOR, *n.* A member of a senate. In Rome one of the qualifications of a senator was the possession of property to the amount of 80,000 sesterces, about £7000 sterling, or thirty thousand dollars. In

Scotland, the lords of session are called senators of the college of justice.

2. A counselor; a judge or magistrate. *Ps. cv.*

SENATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a senate; becoming a senator; as *senatorial robes*; *senatorial eloquence*.

2. Entitled to elect a senator; as a *senatorial district*. *U. States.*

SENATORIALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity.

SENATORSHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator. *Carew.*

SEND, *n. t. pret. and pp. sent.* [*Sax. sendan*; *Goth. sandyan*; *D. zenden*; *G. senden*; *Sw. sända*; *Dan. sender*.]

1. In a general sense, to throw, cast or thrust; to impel or drive; by force to a distance, either with the hand or with an instrument or by other means. We send a ball with the hand or with a bat; a bow sends an arrow; a cannon sends a shot; a trumpet sends the voice much farther than the unassisted organs of speech.

2. To cause to be conveyed or transmitted; as, to send letters or dispatches from one country to another.

3. To cause to go or pass from place to place; as, to send a messenger from London to Madrid.

4. To commission, authorize or direct to go and act.

I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran. *Jer. xxiii.*

5. To cause to come or fall; to bestow. He sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. *Matt. v.*

6. To cause to come or fall; to inflict. The Lord shall send upon thee cursing, vexation and rebuke. *Deut. xxviii.*

If I send pestilence among my people. *2 Chron. vii.*

7. To propagate; to diffuse. Chemic songs by night from neighb'ring hills. *Milton.*

To send away, to dismiss; to cause to depart.

To send forth or out, to produce; to put or bring forth; as, a tree sends forth branches.

2. To emit; as, flowers send forth their fragrance. *James iii.*

SEND, *v. t.* To dispatch an agent or messenger for some purpose.

See ye how this son of a murderer hath sent to take away my head? *2 Kings vi.*

So we say, we sent to invite guests; we sent to inquire into the facts.

To send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought; as, to send for a physician; to send for a coach. But these expressions are elliptical.

SEN DAL, *n.* [*Sp. cendal*]. A light thin stuff of silk or thread. [*Not in use.*]

SEN DER, *n.* One that sends. *Shak.*

SEN EGA, *n.* A plant called rattlesnake

SEN EKA, *n.* root, of the genus *Polygona*

SEN ES CENCE, *n.* [*L. senesco*, from *senex*, old. *See Senate.*]

The state of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*

SEN ES CHAL, *n.* [*Fr. senéchal*; *It. sinescoto*; *Sp. senescal*; *G. seneschall*. The origin and signification of the first part of the word are not ascertained. The latter

part is the Teutonic *schalk* or *secale*, a servant, as in *marshal*.]

A steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendance of feasts and domestic ceremonies. In some instances, the *seneschal* is an officer who has the dispensing of justice, as the high *seneschal* of England, &c. *Encyc.*

SEN GREEN, *n.* A plant, the houseleek, of the genus *Sempervivum*.

Fam. of Plants.

SE NILE, *a.* [*L. senilis*]. Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age. *Boyle.*

SEN ILITY, *n.* Old age. [*Not much used.*]

Boswell.

SENIOR, *a. sen'nyor.* [*L. senior*, comp. of *senex*, old. *See Senate.*]

Elder or older; but as an adjective, it usually signifies older in office; as the *senior pastor* of a church, where there are colleagues; a *senior counselor*. In such use, *senior* has no reference to age, for a *senior counselor* may be, and often is the younger man.

SENIOR, *n. sen'nyor.* A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life.

2. One that is older in office, or one whose first entrance upon an office was anterior to that of another. Thus a senator or counselor of sixty years of age, often has a *senior* who is not fifty years of age.

3. An aged person; one of the oldest inhabitants.

A *senior* of the place replies. *Dryden.*

SENIORITY, *n.* Eldership; superior age; priority of birth. He is the elder brother, and entitled to the place by *seniority*.

2. Priority in office; as the *seniority* of a pastor or counselor.

SEN NA, *n.* [*Pers. Ar. سن* *sana*. *Qu.* from *Ch. Syr. سن*, to strain, purge, purify. The common pronunciation, *senaa*, is incorrect.]

The leaf of the *cassia senna*, a native of the east, used as a cathartic.

SENNIGHT, *n. sen'nit.* [contracted from *sevensnight*, as *fortnight* from *fourteen-night*.]

The space of seven nights and days; a week. The court will be held this day *sennight*, that is, a week from this day; or the court will be held next Tuesday *sennight*, a week from next Tuesday.

SENO CULAR, *a.* [*L. seni*, six, and *oculus*, the eye.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octococular, and some *senocular*. *Derham.*

SEN S'ATED, *a.* [See *Sense*.] Perceived by the senses. [*Not used.*]

SEN SA TION, *n.* [*Fr.*; *It. sensazione*; *Sp. sensacion*; from *L. sensus*, *sentio*, to perceive. *See Sense.*]

The perception of external objects by means of the senses. *Encyc.*

Sensation is an exertion or change of the central parts of the sensorium, or of the whole of it, beginning at some of those extreme parts of it which reside in the muscles or organs of sense. The secretion of tears in grief is caused by the *sensation* of pain.

Efforts of the will are frequently accom-

panied by painful or pleasurable sensations.

SENSE, *n. sens.* [Fr. *sens*; It. *sens*; Sp. *sentido*; from L. *sensus*, from *sentio*, to feel or perceive; W. *syniaid*, id.; *syn*, sense, feeling; perception; G. *sinn*, sense, mind, intuition; D. *zin*; Sw. *zinn*; Dan. *sind*, sains.]

1. The faculty of the soul by which it perceives external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body.

Five is a branch of perception. The sense organs of animals are sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste.

2. Sensation; perception by the senses.

3. Perception by the intellect; apprehension; discernment.

This Basilus, having the quick sense of a lover—

4. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception.

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.

Opprest nature sleeps;
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses.

6. Reason; reasonable or rational meaning.

He raves; his words are loose

As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense.

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial sense

With freedom.

8. Conscience; conviction; as a due sense of our weakness or sinfulness.

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no sense of the most friendly offices.

L'Estrange.

10. Meaning; import; signification; as the true sense of words or phrases. In interpretation, we are to examine whether words are to be understood in a literal or figurative sense. So we speak of a legal sense, a grammatical sense, an historical sense, &c.

Common sense, that power of the mind which, by a kind of instinct, or a short process of reasoning, perceives truth, the relation of things, cause and effect, &c. and hence enables the possessor to discern what is right, useful, expedient or proper, and adopt the best means to accomplish his purpose. This power seems to be the gift of nature, improved by experience and observation.

Moral sense, a determination of the mind to be pleased with the contemplation of those affections, actions or characters of rational agents, which are called good or virtuous.

SENSED, *pp.* Perceived by the senses.

[Not in use.]

SENSEFUL, *a. sens'ful.* Reasonable; judicious. [Not in use.]

SENSELESS, *a. sens'less.* Wanting the faculty of perception. The body when dead is senseless; but a limb or other part of the body may be senseless, when the rest of the body enjoys its usual sensibility.

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.

The senseless grave feels not your pious sorrows.

Rose.

3. Unreasonable; foolish; stupid. They would repeat this their senseless perversion, when it would be too late.

Clarendon.

4. Unreasonable; stupid; acting without sense or judgment.

They were a senseless stupid race. Swift.

5. Contrary to reason or sound judgment; as, to destroy by a senseless fondness the happiness of children.

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious; with of; as liberties, senseless of any charm in love.

7. Wanting sensibility or quick perception.

Pencham.

SENSELESSLY, *adv. sens'lessly.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably; as a man senselessly arrogant.

Locke.

SENSELESSNESS, *n. sens'lessness.* Unreasonableness; idly; stupidity; absurdity.

Greco.

SENSIBILITY, *n.* [Fr. *sensibilité*; from *sensible*.]

1. Susceptibility of impressions; the capacity of feeling or perceiving the impressions of external objects; applied to animal bodies; as when we say, a frozen limb has lost its sensibility.

2. Acuteness of sensation; applied to the body.

3. Capacity or acuteness of perception; that quality of the soul which renders it susceptible of impressions; delicacy of feeling; as sensibility to pleasure or pain; sensibility to shame or praise; exquisite sensibility.

4. Actual feeling.

This adds greatly to my sensibility. Burke.

[This word is often used in this manner for sensation.]

5. It is sometimes used in the plural.

His sensibilities seem rather to have been those of patriotism, than of wounded pride.

Marshall.

Sensibilities unfriendly to happiness, may be acquired.

Encyc.

6. Nice perception, so to speak, of a balance; that quality of a balance which renders it movable with the smallest weight, or the quality or state of any instrument that renders it easily affected; as the sensibility of a balance or of a thermometer.

Lavoisier.

SENSIBLE, *a.* [Fr. *Sp. id.*; It. *sensibile*.]

1. Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; capable of perceiving by the instrumentality of the proper organs. We say, the body or the flesh is sensible, when it feels the impulse of an external body. It may be more or less sensible.

Darwin.

2. Perceptible by the senses. The light of the moon furnishes no sensible heat.

It is sensible to the touch by its motion.

Arbutnot.

3. Perceptible or perceived by the mind.

The disgrace was more sensible than the pain.

Temple.

4. Perceiving or having perception, either by the mind or the senses.

A man cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being sensible of it.

Locke.

5. Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil.

If thou wert sensible of courtesy,

I should not make so great a show of zeal.

Shak.

6. Having acute intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected; as, to be sensible of wrong.

Dryden.

7. Perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded.

Boswell.

They are now sensible it would have been better to comply, than to refuse.

Addison.

8. Intelligent; discerning; as a sensible man.

Moved by a very small weight or impulse; as, a sensible balance is necessary to ascertain exact weight.

Lavoisier.

10. Affected by a slight degree of heat or cold; as a sensible thermometer.

Thomson.

11. Containing good sense or sound reason.

He addressed Claudius in the following sensible and noble speech.

Henry.

Sensible note, in music, that which constitutes a third major above the dominant, and a semitone beneath the tonic.

Encyc.

SENSIBLE, *n.* Sensation; also, whatever may be perceived. [Little used.]

SENSIBLENESS, *n.* Possibility of being perceived by the senses; as the sensible-ness of odor or sound.

2. Actual perception by the mind or body; as the sensibleness of an impression on the organs. [But qu.]

3. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception; as the sensibleness of the eye.

Sharp.

4. Susceptibility; capacity of being strongly affected, or actual feeling; consciousness; as the sensibleness of the soul and sorrow for sin.

Hammond.

5. Intelligence; reasonableness; good sense.

6. Susceptibility of slight impressions. [See Sensible, No. 9, 10.]

SENSIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses; as pain sensibly increased; motion sensibly accelerated.

2. With perception, either of mind or body.

He feels his loss very sensibly.

3. Externally; by affecting the senses.

Hooker.

4. With quick intellectual perception.

5. With intelligence or good sense; judiciously. The man converses very sensibly on all common topics.

SENSITIVE, *a.* [It. *Sp. sensitivo*; Fr. *sensitif*; L. *sensitivus*, from *sensus*, *sentio*.]

1. Having sense or feeling, or having the capacity of perceiving impressions from external objects; as sensitive soul; sensitive appetite; sensitive faculty.

Ray. Dryden.

2. That affects the senses; as sensitive objects.

Hammond.

3. Pertaining to the senses, or to sensation; depending on sensation; as sensitive motions; sensitive muscular motions excited by irritation.

Darwin.

SENSITIVELY, *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

SENSITIVE-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Mimosa* [mimic] so called from the sensibility of its leaves and footstalks, which shrink, contract and fall on being slightly touched.

Encyc.

SENSEORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium; as sensorial faculties; sensorial motions or powers.

Darwin.

SENSEORIUM, *n.* [from L. *sensus*, *sentio*.]

SENSORY, *n.* The seat of sense; the brain and nerves. Darwin uses sensorium

to express not only the medullary part of the brain, spinal marrow, nerves, organs of sense and of the muscles, but also that living principle or spirit of animation which resides throughout the body, without being cognizable to our senses, except by its effects. The changes which occasionally take place in the sensorium, as during exertions of volition, or the sensations of pleasure and pain, he terms *sensorial motions*.

2. Organ of sense; as double *senories*, two eyes, two ears, &c. *Beattie*.

SENSUAL, *a.* [It. *senuale*; Sp. *senual*; Fr. *sensuel*; from L. *sensuus*.]

1. Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind or soul.

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'rs ascends

2. Consisting in sense, or depending on it, as *sensual appetites*, hunger, lust, &c.

3. Affecting the senses, or derived from them; as *sensual pleasure* or gratification. Hence,

4. In *theology*, carnal; pertaining to the flesh or body, in opposition to the spirit; not spiritual or holy; evil. James iii. Jude 19.

5. Devoted to the gratification of sense; given to the indulgence of the appetites; lewd; luxurious.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that in which *sensual men* place their felicity

SENSUALIST, *n.* A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures. *South*.

SENSUALITY, *n.* [It. *sensualità*; Sp. *sensualidad*; Fr. *sensualité*.]

Devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Those pamper'd animals

That rage in savage *sensuality*. *Shak.*
They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality*. *Addison*.

SENSUALIZE, *v. t.* To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications; as *sensualized* by pleasure. *Pope*.

By the neglect of prayer, the thoughts are *sensualized*. *T. H. Skinner*.

SENSUALLY, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

SENSUOUS, *a.* [from *sense*.] Tender; pathetic. [Not in use.] *Milton*.

SENT, *prct. and pp. of send*.

SENTENCE, *n.* [Fr. *It. sentenza*; Sp. *sentencia*; from L. *sententia*, from *sentio*, to think.]

1. In *law*, a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution. In *technical language*, sentence is used only for the declaration of judgment against one convicted of a crime. In civil cases, the decision of a court is called a judgment. In criminal cases, *sentence* is a judgment pronounced; doom.

2. In *language not technical*, a determination or decision given, particularly a decision that condemns, or an unfavorable determination.

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury*.

3. An opinion; judgment concerning a controverted point. Acts xv.

4. A maxim; an axiom; a short saying containing moral instruction. *Brown*.

5. Vindication of one's innocence. Ps. xvii.

6. In *grammar*, a period; a number of words containing complete sense or a sentiment, and followed by a full pause. Sentences are simple or compound. A simple sentence consists of one subject and one finite verb; as, "the Lord reigns." A compound sentence contains two or more subjects and finite verbs, as in this verse,

He fills, he bounds, connects and equals all.

A dark sentence, n. saying not easily explained. Dan. viii.

SENTENCE, *v. t.* To pass or pronounce the judgment of a court on; to doom; as, to *sentence* a convict to death, to transportation, or to imprisonment.

2. To condemn; to doom to punishment. Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom.

SENTENTIAL, *a.* Comprising sentences. *Vecomme*.

2. Pertaining to a sentence or full period; as a *sentential* pause. *Sheridan*.

SENTENTIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *sententieux*; It. *sentenzioso*.]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms and maxims; short and energetic; as a *sententious* style or discourse; *sententious* truth.

How he apes his sire,
Ambitiously *sententious*. *Addison*.

2. Comprising sentences; as *sententious* marks. *Greav*.

[This should be *sentential*.]

SENTENTIOUSLY, *adv.* In short expressive periods; with striking brevity.

Nausicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broom*.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, *n.* Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for its gravity and *sententiousness*. *Dryden*.

Sentry, and *sentry*, are corrupted from *sentinel*.

SENTIENT, *a.* *scn'shent*. [L. *sentiens*, *sentio*.]

That perceives; having the faculty of perception. Man is a *sentient* being; he possesses a *sentient* principle.

SENTIENT, *n.* A being or person that has the faculty of perception. *Glauville*.

2. He that perceives.

SENTIMENT, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *sentimento*; Sp. *sentimiento*; from L. *sentio*, to feel, perceive or think.]

1. *Properly*, a thought prompted by passion or feeling. *Kames*.

2. In a *popular sense*, thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning. Thus in deliberative bodies, every man has the privilege of delivering his *sentiments* upon questions, motions and bills.

3. The sense, thought or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them. We may like the *sentiment*, when we dislike the language. *Sheridan*.

4. Sensibility; feeling.

SENTIMENTAL, *a.* Abounding with sentiment, or just opinions or reflections; as a *sentimental* discourse.

2. Expressing quick intellectual feeling.

3. Affecting sensibility; in a *contemptuous sense*. *Sheridan*.

SENTIMENTALIST, *n.* One that affects sentiment, fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

SENTIMENTALITY, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility. *Warton*.

SENTINEL, *n.* [Fr. *sentinelle*; It. Port. *sentinella*; Sp. *centinela*; from L. *sentio*, to perceive.]

In *military affairs*, a soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp or other place from surprise, to observe the approach of danger and give notice of it. In popular use, the word is contracted into *sentry*.

SENTRY, *n.* [See *Sentinel*.]

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel. O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep. *Brown*.

SENTRY-BOX, *n.* A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

SEP'AL, *n.* [from L. *sepia*.] In *botany*, the small leaf or part of a calyx. *Necker*.

SEPARABILITY, *n.* [from *separable*.] The quality of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion. *Decandolle*.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glauville*.

SEPARABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *separabilis*. See *Separate*.]

That may be separated, disjoined, disunited or rent; as the *separable* parts of plants; qualities *separable* from the substance in which they exist.

SEPARABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of separation or disunion.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle*.

SEPARATE, *v. t.* [L. *separo*; Fr. *separer*; It. *separare*; Sp. *separar*; Russ. *razryuzny*.]

The Latin word is compounded of *se*, a prefix, and *paro*, evidently coinciding with the oriental *se* or *si*, the sense of which is to throw or drive off. Class B. No. 7. 8. 9. 10. See *Pare* and *Parry*.]

1. To disunite; to divide; to sever; to part, in almost any manner, either things naturally or casually joined. The parts of a solid substance may be *separated* by breaking, cutting or splitting, or by fusion, decomposition or natural dissolution. A compound body may be *separated* into its constituent parts. Friends may be *separated* by necessity, and must be *separated* by death. The prism *separates* the several kinds of colored rays. A riddle *separates* the chaff from the grain.

2. To set apart from a number for a particular service.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul. Acts xiii.

3. To disassociate; as, to *separate* man and wife by divorce.

4. To make a space between. The Atlantic *separates* Europe from America. A narrow strait *separates* Europe from Africa.

To *separate* one's self, to withdraw; to depart.

Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. Gen. xiii.

SEPARATE. *v. i.* To part; to be disjoined; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other. The parties *separated*, and each retired.

2. To cleave; to open; as, the parts of a substance *separate* by drying or freezing.

SEPARATE. *a.* [*L. separatus*.] Divided from the rest; being parted from another; disjoined; disconnected; *used of things that have united or conned.* Gen. xlix. 2 Cor. vi.

2. Unconnected; not united; distinct; *used of things that have not been connected.*

Christ was holy, harmless, undefiled, and *separate* from sinners. Heb. vii.

3. Disjoined from the body; as a *separate spirit*; and the *separate state* of souls.

Locke.

SEPARATED, *pp.* Divided; parted; disjoined; disconnected.

SEPARATELY, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly.

The opinions of the council were *separately* taken.

SEPARATENESS, *n.* The state of being separate.

SEPARATING, *ppr.* Dividing; disjoining; putting or driving asunder; disconnecting; decomposing.

SEPARATION, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. separatio*; *It. separazione*; *Sp. separacion*.]

1. The act of separating, severing or disconnecting; disjunction; as the *separation* of the soul from the body.

2. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection.

All the days of his *separation* he is holy to the Lord. Num. vi.

3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.

Bacon.

4. Divorce; disunion of married persons.

SEPARATIST, *n.* [*Fr. separatiste*.] One that withdraws from a church, or rather from an established church, to which he has belonged; a dissenter; a seceder; a schismatic; a sectary.

SEPARATOR, *n.* One that divides or disjoins; a divider.

SEPARATORY, *a.* That separates; as *separatory* ducts. [*Little used*.] Cheyne.

SEPARATORY, *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquors; and a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

SEPAWN, *n.* A species of food consisting

SEPON, *n.* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of meal of maize boiled in} \\ \text{water. It is in New York and Pennsylvania} \\ \text{what hasty-pudding is in New England.} \end{array} \right.$

SEPIMENT, *n.* [*L. sepimentum, from sepio, to inclose*.]

A hedge; a fence; something that separates or defends.

SEPOSE, *v. t.* *sepo-se.* [*L. sepono, sepositus*.] To set apart. [*Vid in use*.] Donne.

SEPOSITION, *n.* The act of setting apart; segregation. [*Vid in use*.] Dryden.

SEPOY, *n.* A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of European powers.

SEPS, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. σπασα*. Cuvier.] A species of venomous eft or lizard.

SEPT, *n.* [*Lat. Septem, seven*.]

A genus of lizards, the efts, closely resembling the serpents, from which they scarcely differ, except in their short and often indistinct feet, and the marks of an external auditory orifice. *Ed. Encyc.*

SEPT, *n.* [*Un. sepio, in the L. prosapia*; or *Heb. שבע*. See Class Sh. No. 23.]

A clan, race or family, proceeding from a common progenitor; used of the races or families in Ireland. *Spenser. Davies.*

SEPTANGULAR, *a.* [*L. septem, seven, and angulus, angle*.] Having seven angles or sides.

SEPTARIA, *n.* [*L. septa, partitions*.] A name given to nodules or spheroidal masses of calcareous marl, whose interior presents numerous fissures or seams of some crystallized substance, which divide the mass. *Cleveland.*

SEPTEMBER, *n.* [*L. from septem, seven; Fr. septembre*; *It. settembre*; *Sp. septiembre*.]

The seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year. September is now the ninth month of the year.

SEPTENPARTITE, *a.* Divided into seven parts. *Journal of Science.*

SEPTENARIY, *a.* [*Fr. septenaire*; *It. settenario*; *Sp. septenario*; *L. septenarius, from septem, seven*.]

Consisting of seven; as a *septenary number*.

SEPTENARY, *n.* The number seven. *Watts.*

SEPTENNIAL, *a.* [*L. septennius*; *septem, seven, and annus, year*.]

1. Lasting or continuing seven years; as *septennial parliaments*.

2. Happening or returning once in every seven years; as *septennial elections* in England.

SEPTENTRION, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. septentrio*.] The north or northern regions. *Shak.*

SEPTENTRION, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SEPTENTRIONAL, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a. [*L. septentrionalis*.]} \\ \text{pertaining to the north.} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{From old septentrion blasts.} \end{array} \right.$

SEPTENTRIONALITY, *n.* Northernness. [*A bad word*.] *Milton.*

SEPTENTRIONALLY, *adv.* Northerly; towards the north. [*A bad word*.] *Brown.*

SEPTENTRIONATE, *v. i.* To tend northerly. *Brown.*

[This word *septentrion* and its derivatives are hardly anglicized; they are harsh, unnecessary and little used, and may well be suffered to pass into disuse.]

SEPTFOIL, *n.* [*L. septem and folium*; seven leaved.] A plant of the genus *Tormentilla*.

SEPTIC, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SEPTIC, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{[Gr. σπαστικός, from σπασα,} \\ \text{to putrefy.]} \\ \text{to promote putrefaction. Many experiments were made by Sir John Pringle to ascertain the septic and antiseptic virtues of natural bodies.} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Encyc.} \end{array} \right.$

2. Proceeding from or generated by putrefaction; as *septic acid*. *S. L. Mitchell.*

SEPTIC, *n.* A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies. *Encyc.*

SEPTICITY, *n.* Tendency to putrefaction. *Fouquier.*

SEPTILATERAL, *a.* [*L. septem, seven, and latus, side*.]

Having seven sides; as a *septilateral figure*. *Brown.*

SEPTIN'SULAR, *a.* [*L. septem, seven, and insula, isle*.]

Consisting of seven isles; as the *septinular republic* of the Ionian isles. *Quart. Rev.*

SEPTUAGENARY, *a.* [*Fr. septuaginaire*; *L. septuagenarius, from septuaginta, seventy*.] Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGENARY, *n.* A person seventy years of age.

SEPTUAGESIMA, *n.* [*L. septuagesimus, seventieth*.]

The third Sunday before Lent, or before Quadragesima Sunday, supposed to be so called because it is about seventy days before Easter. *Encyc.*

SEPTUAGESIMAL, *a.* [*supra*.] Consisting of seventy. *Encyc.*

Our abridged and *septuagesimal* age. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGINT, *n.* [*L. septuaginta, seventy*; *septem, seven, and some word signifying ten*.]

A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it was the work of seventy, or rather of seventy two interpreters.

This translation from the Hebrew is supposed to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about two hundred and seventy or eighty years before the birth of Christ. *Encyc.*

SEPTUAGINT, *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

The *Septuagint* chronology makes fifteen hundred years more from the creation to Abraham, than the present Hebrew copies of the Bible. *Encyc.*

SEPTUARY, *n.* [*L. septem, seven*.] Something composed of seven; a week. [*Little used*.] *Ash. Cole.*

SEPTUPLE, *a.* [*Low L. septuplex*; *septem, seven, and plex, to fold*.] Seven fold; seven times as much.

SEPTULCHER, *n.* [*Fr. sepulchre*; *Sp. Port. sepulcro*; *It. sepolcro*; from *L. sepulchrum, from sepelio, to bury, which seems to be formed with a prefix on the Goth. filhan, to bury*.]

A grave; a tomb; the place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose.

Among the Jews, *sepulchres* were often excavations in rocks. Is. xxii. Matt. xxvii.

SEPTULCHER, *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb; as obscurely *sepulchred*. *Prior.*

SEPTULCHREAL, *a.* [*L. sepulchralis, from sepulchrum*.]

Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; as a *sepulchral stone*; a *sepulchral statue*; a *sepulchral inscription*. *Milton.*

SEPTULTURE, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. sepultura, from sepelio*.]

Burial; interment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave.

Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare. *Dryden.*

SEQUACIOUS, *a.* [*L. sequax, from sequor, to follow*. See *Seck*.] Following; attendant.

Trees uprooted left their place,
Serqueus of the lyre. *Dryden.*
 The food sequacious herd. *Thomson.*

2. Ductile; pliant.

The forge was easy, and the matter ductile
 and sequacious. *[Little used.] Roy.*

SEQUACIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being
 sequacious; disposition to follow. *Taylor.*

SEQUACITY, *n.* [supra.] A following, or
 disposition to follow.

2. Ductility; pliability. *[Little used.] Bacon.*

SEQUEL, *n.* [Fr. *séquelle*; *L.* It. *Sp. se-
 quela*; from *L. sequor*, to follow.]

1. That which follows; a succeeding part;
 as the *sequel* of a man's adventures or his-
 tory.

2. Consequence; event. Let the sun or
 moon cease, fail or swerve, and the *sequel*
 would be ruin. *Hooker.*

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.
[Little used.] Whitely.

SEQUENCE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. sequens, se-
 quor*; *It. sequenza.*]

1. A following, or that which follows; a con-
 sequent. *Brown.*

2. Order of succession.

How art thou a kieg
 But by fair sequence and succession? *Shak.*

3. Series; arrangement; method. *Bacon.*

4. In music, a regular alternate succession
 of similar chords. *Baugh.*

SEQUENT, *a.* [supra.] Following; suc-
 ceeding. *Shak.*

2. Consequential. *[Little used.] Shak.*

SEQUENT, *n.* A follower. *[Not in use.] Shak.*

SEQUESTER, *v. t.* [Fr. *séquestrer*; *It. sequestrare*; *Sp. sequestrar*; *Low L. se-
 questro*, to sever or separate, to put into
 the hands of an indifferent person, as a
 deposit; *sequester*, belonging to mediation
 or umpirage, and as a noun, an umpire,
 referee, mediator. This word is probably
 a compound of *se* and the root of *questus*,
quaritus, sought. See *Question.*]

1. To separate from the owner for a time;
 to seize or take possession of some prop-
 erty which belongs to another, and hold it
 till the profits have paid the demand for
 which it is taken.

Formerly the goods of a defendant in chan-
 cery, were, in the last resort, *sequestered*
 and detained to enforce the decrees of the court.
 And now the profits of a benefice are *sequestered*
 to pay the debts of ecclesiastics. *Blackstone.*

2. To take from parties in controversy and
 put into the possession of an indifferent
 person. *Encyc.*

3. To put aside; to remove; to separate
 from other things.

I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs.

4. To *sequester one's self*, to separate one's
 self from society; to withdraw or retire;
 to seclude one's self for the sake of pri-
 vacy or solitude; as, to *sequester one's self*
 from action. *Hooker.*

5. To cause to retire or withdraw into ob-
 scurity.

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fash-
 ions and his French ragouts which *sequestered*
 him. *South.*

SEQUESTER, *v. i.* To decline, as a widow,
 any concern with the estate of a husband.

SEQUESTERED, *pp.* Seized and detain-
 ed for a time, to satisfy a demand; and sepa-
 rated; also; being in retirement; secluded;
 private; as a *sequestered* situation.

SEQUESTERABLE, *a.* That may be se-
 questered or separated; subject or liable
 to sequestration.

SEQUESTERATE, *v. t.* To sequester. [It
 is less used than *sequester*, but exactly sy-
 nonymous.]

SEQUESTRATION, *n.* The act of tak-
 ing a thing from parties contending for
 it, and entrusting it to an indifferent per-
 son. *Encyc.*

2. In the *civil law*, the act of the ordinary,
 disposing of the goods and chattels of one
 deceased, whose estate no one will med-
 dle with. *Encyc.*

3. The act of taking property from the own-
 er for a time, till the rents, issues and
 profits satisfy a demand.

4. The act of seizing the estate of a delin-
 quent for the use of the state.

5. Separation; retirement; seclusion from
 society. *South.*

6. State of being separated or set aside.

7. Disunion; disjunction. *[Not in use.] Shak.*

SEQUESTRATOR, *n.* One that seques-
 ters property, or takes the possession of it
 for a time, to satisfy a demand out of its
 rents or profits. *Taylor.*

2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered
 property is committed. *Baileys.*

SE'QUIN, *n.* A gold coin of Venice and
 Turkey, of different value in different places.
 At Venice, its value is about 9s. 2d.
 sterling, or 8204. In other parts of
 Italy, it is stated to be of 9s. value, or 82.
 It is sometimes written *chequin* and *zechin*.
[See Zechin.]

SERAGLIO, *n. seral'go.* [Fr. *serail*; *Sp. serallo*; *It. serraglio*, from *serrare*, to shut
 or make fast, *Fr. serrer*; perhaps from *سر*
 or *سار*. Castle deduces the word from

the Persian *سرای* sarai, serai, a great
 house, a palace. The Portuguese write the
 word *cerahal*, and *Fr. serrer*, to lock,
 they write *serar*, as do the Spaniards.]

The palace of the Grand Seigneur or Turk-
 ish sultan, or the palace of a prince. The
 seraglio of the sultan is a long range of
 buildings inhabited by the Grand Seignor
 and all the officers and dependents of his
 court; and in it is transacted all the
 business of government. In this also are
 confined the females of the harem. *Eton.*

SERAPH, *n. plu. seraphs*; but sometimes
 the Hebrew plural, *seraphim*, is used.
 [from Heb. *שרף*, to burn.] An angel of
 the highest order.

As fall, as perfect in vile man that mourns,
 As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns.

Pope.

SERAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a ser-
 SERAPHICAL, } aph; angelic; sub-
 line; as *seraphic purity*; *seraphic fervor*.

2. Pure; refined from sensuality. *Swift.*

3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal.

Thus St. Bonaventura was called the *seraphic*
 doctor. *Encyc.*

SERAPHIM, *n.* [the Hebrew plural of
seraph.]

Angels of the highest order in the celestial
 hierarchy. *Com. Prayer.*

SERAPH is sometimes improperly written *seraphim*.

SERASKIER, *n.* A Turkish general or
 commander of land forces.

SERASS, *n.* A fowl of the East Indies, of
 the crane kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SERE, *a.* Dry; withered; usually written
sear, which see.

SERE, *n.* [Qu. *Fr. serrer*, to lock or make
 fast.] A claw or talon. *[Not in use.] Chapman.*

SERENADE, *n.* [Fr. from *It. Sp. serenata*,
 from *L. serenus*, clear, serene.]

1. Properly, music performed in a clear
 night; hence, an entertainment of music
 given in the night by a lover to his mis-
 tress under her window. It consists gen-
 erally of instrumental music, but that of
 the voice is sometimes added. The songs
 composed for these occasions are also called
serenades. *Encyc.*

2. Music performed in the streets during
 the stillness of the night; as a midnight *seren-
 ade.* *Addison.*

SERENADE, *v. t.* To entertain with noc-
 turnal music. *Spectator.*

SERENADE, *v. i.* To perform nocturnal
 music. *Tatler.*

SERENA GUTTA. [See *Gutta Serena*.]

SERENATA, *n.* A vocal piece of music on
 an amorous subject. *Busby.*

SERENE, *a.* [Fr. *sercin*; *It. Sp. sereno*;
L. serenus; *Russ. ozariyau*, Heb. *Ch. Sy. Ar. שריר* to shine. *Class Sr. No. 2.*
 234.]

1. Clear or fair, and calm; as a *serene sky*;
serene air; *Serene* imports great purity.

2. Bright.

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky.

Pope.

3. Calm; unruffled; undisturbed; as a
serene aspect; a *serene soul.* *Milton.*

4. A title given to several princes and ma-
 gistrates in Europe; as *serene highness*;
most serene.

SERENE, *n.* A cold damp evening. *[Not
 in use.] B. Jonson.*

SERENE, *v. t.* To make clear and calm;
 to quiet.

2. To clear; to brighten. *Philips.*

SERENELY, *adv.* Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone serenely bright.

Pope.

2. With unruffled temper; coolly. *Prior.*

SERENESS, *n.* The state of being se-
 rene; serenity.

SERENITUDE, *n.* Calmness. *[Not in
 use.] Bolton.*

SERENITY, *n.* [Fr. *serenité*; *L. sereni-
 tas.*]

1. Clearness and calmness; as the *serenity*
 of the air or sky.

2. Calmness; quietness; stillness; peace.
 A general peace and *serenity* newly succeed-
 ed general trouble. *Temple.*

3. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper;
 undisturbed state; coolness.

I cannot see how any man should transgress
 those moral rules with confidence and *serenity*.

Locke.

4. A title of respect. *Milton.*
SERF, *n.* [Fr. *serf*; L. *servus*. See *Scrv.*]

A servant or slave employed in husbandry, and in some countries, attached to the soil and transferred with it. The *serfs* in Poland are slaves.

SERGE, *n.* [Fr. *serge*; Sp. *xerxa*, coarse freeze, and jargon; It. *sargia*, a covert; D. *sergie*.]

A woolen quilted stuff manufactured in a loom with four treadles, after the manner of rattrees.

SERGEANT, *n. s'arjant*. [Fr. *sergent*; It. *sergente*; Sp. Port. *sargento*; from L. *sericus*, serving, for so was this word written in Latin. But Castle deduces the word

from the Persian سرچنگ sarchang or sarjank, a prefect, a subaltern military officer. See *Cast. Col.* 336. If this is correct, two different words are blended.]

1. Formerly, an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern balif of the hundred; also, an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. This officer is now called *serjeant at arms*, or *mace*. There are at present other officers of an inferior kind, who attend mayors and magistrates to execute their orders.

2. In *military affairs*, a non-commissioned officer in a company of infantry or troop of dragoons, armed with a halbert, whose duty is to see discipline observed, to order and form the ranks, &c.

3. In *England*, a lawyer of the highest rank, and answering to the doctor of the civil law. *Blackstone.*

4. A title sometimes given to the king's servants; as *serjeant surgeon*, servant surgeon. *Johnson.*

SERGEANTRY, *n. s'arjentry*. In *England*, *sergeantry* is of two kinds; *grand sergeantry*, and *petit sergeantry*. *Grand sergeantry*, in a particular kind of knight service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, his sword or the like, or to be his butler, his champion or other officer at his coronation, to lead his host, to be his marshal, to blow a horn when an enemy approaches, &c. *Cowell. Blackstone.*

Petit sergeantry, was a tenure by which the tenant was bound to render to the king annually some small implement of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, a sword, a lance, or the like. *Littleton.*

SERGEANTSHIP, *n. s'arjentship*. The office of a serjeant.

SERGE-MAKER, *n.* A manufacturer of serges.

SERICEOUS, *a.* [L. *sericus*, from *sericum*, silk.]

Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky. In *botany*, covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface; as a *sericeous leaf*. *Martyn.*

SERIES, *n.* [L. This word belongs probably to the Shemitic שר, שר, שר, the primary sense of which is to stretch or strau.]

1. A continued succession of things in the

same order, and bearing the same relation to each other; as a *series* of kings; a *series* of successors.

2. Sequence; order; course; succession of things; as a *series* of calamitous events.

3. In *natural history*, an order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies. *Encyc.*

4. In *arithmetic and algebra*, a number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing in a certain ratio; as *arithmetical series* and *geometrical series*. [See *Progression*.]

SERIN, *n.* A song bird of Italy and Germany.

SERIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *serieux*; Sp. *serio*; It. *serio*, *serioso*; L. *serius*.]

1. Grave in manner or disposition; solemn; not light, gay or volatile; as a *serious man*; a *serious habit* or disposition.

2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting or making a false pretence. Are you *serious*, or in jest?

3. Important; weighty; not trifling. The holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world. *Young.*

4. Particularly attentive to religions concerns or one's own religious state.

SERIOUSLY, *adv.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity. One of the first duties of a rational being is to inquire *seriously* why he was created, and what he is to do to answer the purpose of his creation.

SERIOUSNESS, *n.* Gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity. He spoke with great *seriousness*, or with an air of *seriousness*.

2. Earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns.

That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once. *Atterbury.*

SERMOCINATION, *n.* Speech-making. [Not used.] *Peachment.*

SERMOCINATOR, *n.* One that makes serious or speeches. [Not in use.]

SERMON, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sermo*, from the root of *sero*, the primary sense of which is to *throw* or *thrust*. See *serret*, *insert*.] L. discourse delivered in public by a licensed clergyman for the purpose of religious instruction, and usually grounded on some text or passage of Scripture. Sermons are extemporary addresses, or written discourses.

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought.

A living sermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

2. A printed discourse.

SERMON, *v. i.* To discourse as in a sermon. [Little used.]

2. To tutor; to lesson; to teach. [Little used.] *Shak.*

SERMON, *v. i.* To compose or deliver a sermon. [Little used.] *Milton.*

SERMONING, *n.* Discourse; instruction; advice. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

SERMONIZE, *v. i.* To preach. *Nicholson.*

2. To inculcate rigid rules. *Chesterfield.*

3. To make serious; to compose or write a sermon or serious. [This is the sense in which this verb is generally used in the U. States.]

SERMONIZER, *n.* One that composes sermons.

SERMONIZING, *ppr.* Preaching; inculcating rigid precepts; composing sermons.

SER MOUNTAIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *Laserpitium*; lascerwort; seseli.

SERON; *n.* [Sp. *seron*, a frail or basket.]

1. A seroon of almonds is the quantity of two hundred pounds; of anise seed, from three to four hundred weight; of Castle soap, from two hundred and a half to three hundred and three quarters. *Encyc.*

2. A bale or package.

SEROSITY, *n.* [Fr. *serosité*. See *Scrum*.]

In *medicine*, the watery part of the blood. *Encyc.*

SEROTINE, *n.* A species of bat.

SERROUS, *a.* [Fr. *serreux*. See *Scrum*.]

1. Thin; watery; like whey; used of that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the grumous or red part.

2. Pertaining to seruin. *Arbutnot.*

SERPENT, *n.* [L. *serpens*, creeping; *serpo*, to creep. Qu. Gr. *ερπας*; or from a root in *Sr*. In Welsh, *sarf*, a serpent, seems to be from *sar*. The Sanscrit has the word *sarpa*, serpent.]

1. An animal of the order *Serpentes*, [creepers, crawlers] of the class *Amphibia*. Serpents are amphibious animals, breathing through the mouth by means of lungs only; having tapering bodies, without a distinct neck, and jaws not articulated, but dilatable, and without feet, fins, or ears. Serpents move along the earth by a winding motion, and with the head elevated. Some species of them are viviparous, or rather ovi-viviparous; others are oviparous; and several species are venomous. *Encyc.*

2. In *astronomy*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing, according to the British catalogue, sixty four stars.

3. An instrument of music, serving as a base to the cornet or small shawm, to sustain a chorus of singers in a large edifice. It is so called from its folds or wreaths. *Encyc.*

4. Figuratively, a subtle or malicious person.

5. In *mythology*, a symbol of the sun.

Serpent stones or *snake stones*, are fossil shells of different sizes, found in strata of stones and clays. *Encyc.*

SERPENT-CUCUMBER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Trichosanthes*.

SERPENT-EATER, *n.* A fowl of Africa that devours serpents.

SERPENT-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus *Tonin*, resembling a snake, but of a red color. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

[Qu. *Cropla texia* or *rubescens*, Linne, the hand-fish, Fr. *rabun*.]

SERPENT'S-TONGUE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ophioglossum*.

SERPENTARIA, *n.* A plant, called also snake root; a species of *Aristolochia*. *Encyc.*

SERPENTARIUS, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing seventy four stars.

SERPENTINE, *a.* [L. *serpentinus*, from *serpens*.]

1. Resembling a serpent; usually, winding or turning one way and the other, like a

moving serpent; anfractuous; as a *serpentine* road or course.

2. Spiral; twisted; as a *serpentine* worm of a still.

3. Like a serpent; having the color or properties of a serpent.

Serpentine tongue, in the manege. A horse is said to have a *serpentine* tongue, when he is constantly moving it, and sometimes passing it over the bit. *Encyc.*

Serpentine verse, a verse which begins and ends with the same word.

SERPENTINE, } n. A species
SERPENTINE-STONE, } n. of talc or
magnesian stone, usually of an obscure green color, with shades and spots resembling a serpent's skin.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

Serpentine is often nearly allied to the harder varieties of stentite and potstone. It presents two varieties, precious serpentine, and common serpentine. *Cleveland.*
SERPENTIZE, v. t. To wind; to turn or bend, first in one direction and then in the opposite; to meander.

The road *serpented* through a tall shrubbery. *Barrow, Trav. in Africa.*

SERPENT, n. A basket. [Not in use.]

SERPENTINE, n. [Not in use.]

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waits, that is, stops, holds, attends, or one that is bound.]

1. A person, male or female, that attends another for the purpose of performing menial offices for him, or who is employed by another for such offices or for other labor, and is subject to his command. The word is correlative to *master*. *Servant* differs from *slave*, as the servant's subjection to a master is voluntary, the slave's is not. Every slave is a servant, but every servant is not a slave.

Servants are of various kinds; as *household* or *domestic servants*, menial servants; *laborers*, who are hired by the day, week or other term, and do not reside with their employers, or if they board in the same house, are employed abroad and not in domestic services; *apprentices*, who are bound for a term of years to serve a master, for the purpose of learning his trade or occupation.

In a legal sense, stewards, factors, bailiffs and other agents, are *servants* for the time they are employed in such character, as they act in subordination to others.

2. One in a state of subjection.

3. In Scripture, a slave; a bondman; one purchased for money, and who is compelled to serve till the year of jubilee; also, one purchased for a term of years. Ex. xxi.

4. The subject of a king; as the *servants* of David or of Saul.

The Syrians became *servants* to David. 2 Sam. viii.

5. A person who voluntarily serves another or acts as his minister; as Joshua was the *servant* of Moses, and the apostles the *servants* of Christ. So Christ himself is called a *servant*, Is. xlii. Moses is called the *servant* of the Lord. Deut. xxxiv.

6. A person employed or used as an instrument in accomplishing God's purposes of mercy or wrath. So Nebuchadnezzar is called the *servant* of God. Jer. xxv.

7. One who yields obedience to another. The saints are called the *servants* of God, or of righteousness; and the wicked are called the *servants* of sin. Rom. vi.

8. That which yields obedience, or acts in subordination as an instrument. Ps. cxix.

9. One that makes painful sacrifices in compliance with the weakness or wants of others. 1 Cor. ix.

10. A person of base condition or ignoble spirit. Eccles. x.

11. A word of civility. I am, sir, your humble or obedient *servant*.

Our betters tell us they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their slaves. *Sveff.*

Servant of servants, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude. Gen. ix.

SERVANT, v. t. To subject. [Not in use.]

SERVE, v. t. *serv.* [Fr. *servir*; It. *servire*; Sp. *servir*; from L. *servus*. This verb is supposed to be from the noun *servus*, a servant or slave, and this from *servo*, to keep. If *servus* originally was a slave, he was probably so named from being *preserved* and taken prisoner in war, or more probably from being bound, and perhaps from the Schemitic רָשָׁרַב , to bind. But the sense of *servant* is generally a waiter,

one who attends or waits, and from the sense of stopping, holding, remaining.]

1. To work for; to bestow the labor of body and mind in the employment of another.

Jacob loved Rachel and said, I will *serve* thee seven years for Rachel thy younger daughter. Gen. xxix.

No man can *serve* two masters. Mat. vi.

2. To act as the minister of; to perform official duties to; as, a minister *serves* his prince.

Had I served God as diligently as I have served the king, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs. *Cardinal Woolsey.*

3. To attend at command; to wait on.

A goddess among gods, ador'd and serv'd By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

4. To obey servilely or meanly. Be not to wealth a *servant*. *Denham.*

5. To supply with food; as, to be served in plate. *Dryden.*

6. To be subservient or subordinate to.

7. Bodies bright and greater should not serve The less not bright. *Milton.*

8. To obey; to perform duties in the employment of; as, to *serve* the king or the country in the army or navy.

9. To be sufficient to, or to promote; as, to *serve* one's turn, end or purpose. *Locke.*

10. To help by good offices; as, to *serve* one's country. *Tate.*

11. To comply with; to submit to. They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

12. To be sufficient for; to satisfy; to content.

One half pint bottle *serves* them both to dine, And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

13. To be in the place of any thing to one. A sofa *serves* the Turks for a seat and a couch.

14. To treat; to require; as, he *served* me ungratefully; he *served* me very ill. We say also, he *served* me a trick, that is, he deceived me, or practiced an artifice upon me.

15. In Scripture and theology, to obey and worship; to act in conformity to the law of a superior, and treat him with due reverence.

Fear the Lord, and *serve* him in sincerity and truth. As for me and my house, we will *serve* the Lord. Josh. xxiv.

16. In a bad sense, to obey; to yield compliance or act according to.

Serving divers lusts and pleasures. Tit. iii.

17. To worship; to render homage to; as, to *serve* idols or false gods. Ezek. xx.

18. To be a slave to; to be in bondage to. Gen. xv.

19. To serve one's self of, to use; to make use of; a Gallicism, [as *serve de*.]

I will *serve myself* of this concession. *Chillingworth.*

20. To use; to manage; to apply. The guns were well *served*.

21. In seamen's language, to wind something round a rope to prevent friction.

To *serve up*, to prepare and present in a dish; as, to *serve up* a sirloin of beef in plate; figuratively, to prepare.

To *serve in*, as used by Shakspeare, for *to bring in*, as meant by an attendant, I have never known to be used in America.

To *serve out*, to distribute in portions; as, to *serve out* provisions to soldiers.

To *serve a writ*, to read it to the defendant; or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.

To *serve an attachment*, or *writ of attachment*, to levy it on the person or goods by seizure; or to seize.

To *serve an execution*, to levy it on lands, goods or person by seizure or taking possession.

To *serve a warrant*, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.

In general, to *serve a process*, is to read it so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

To *serve an office*, to discharge a public duty. [This phrase, I believe, is not used in America. We say, a man *serves* in an office, that is, *serves* the public in an office.]

SERVE, *v. i.* *Serv.* To be a servant or slave.

The Lord shall give thee rest from thy sorrow, and from thy fear, and from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to *serve*. Is. xiv.

2. To be employed in labor or other business for another. Gen. xxix.

3. To be in subjection. Is. xliii.

4. To wait; to attend; to perform domestic offices to another. Luke x.

5. To perform duties, as in the army, navy or in any office. An officer *serves* five years in India, or under a particular commander. The late secretary of the colony, and afterwards state, of Connecticut, was annually appointed, and *served* in the office sixty years.

6. To answer; to accomplish the end. She feared that to *serve* would not *serve*.

7. To be sufficient for a purpose. This little brand will *serve* to light your fire.

8. To suit; to be convenient. Take this, and use it as occasion *serves*.

9. To conduce; to be of use.

Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects. Swift.

10. To officiate or minister; to do the honors of; as, to *serve* at a public dinner.

SERV ED, *pp.* Attended; waited on; worshipped; leaved.

SERVICE, *n.* [Fr. *It. servizio*; Sp. *servicio*; from *L. servitium*.]

1. In a general sense, labor of body or of mind, performed at the command of a superior, or in pursuance of duty, or for the benefit of another. Service is *voluntary* or *involuntary*. Voluntary service is that of hired servants, or of conscripts, or of persons who spontaneously perform something for another's benefit. Involuntary service is that of slaves, who work by compulsion.

2. The business of a servant; menial office.

3. Attendance of a servant.

4. Place of a servant; actual employment of a servant; as, to be out of *service*.

5. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior.

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master king Charles.

6. Attendance on a superior.

Madam, I entreat true peace of you, Which I will purchase with my duteous *service*.

7. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

8. Actual duty; that which is required to be done in an office; as, to perform the *services* of a clerk, a sheriff or judge.

9. That which God requires of man; worship; obedience.

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms.

10. Employment; business; office; as, to qualify a man for public *service*.

11. Use; purpose. The guns are not fit for public *service*.

12. Military duty by land or sea; as military or naval *service*.

13. A military achievement.

14. Useful office; advantage conferred; that which promotes interest or happiness. Medicine often does no *service* to the sick; calumny is sometimes of *service* to an author.

15. Favor.

To thee a woman's *services* are due.

16. The duty which a tenant owes to his lord for his fee. Personal *service* consists in homage and fealty, &c.

17. Public worship, or office of devotion. Divine *service* was interrupted.

18. A musical church composition consisting of choruses, trios, duets, solos, &c.

19. The official duties of a minister of the gospel, as in church, at a funeral, marriage, &c.

20. Course; order of dishes at table.

There was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board.

21. In *seaman's language*, the materials used for serving a rope, as spun yarn, small lines, &c.

22. A tree and its fruit, of the genus *Sorbus*. The wild *service* is of the genus *Crataegus*.

Service of a writ, process, &c. the reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

Service of an attachment, the seizing of the person or goods according to the direction.

The *service of an execution*, the levying of it upon the goods, estate or person of the defendant.

SERVICEABLE, *a.* That does service; that promotes happiness, interest, advantage or any good; useful; beneficial; advantageous. Rulers may be very *serviceable* to religion by their example. The attentions of my friends were very *serviceable* to me when abroad. Rain and manure are *serviceable* to land.

2. Active; diligent; officious.

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain.

[Unusual.]

SERVICEABLENESS, *n.* Usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or *disserviceableness* to some end.

2. Officiousness; readiness to do service.

SERVIENT, *a.* [L. *serviens*.] Subordinate. [Not in use.]

SERVILE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. servilis*, from *servio*, to serve.]

1. Such as pertains to a servant or slave; slavish; mean; such as proceeds from dependence; as *servile* fear; *servile* obedience.

2. Held in subjection; dependent. Ev'n fortune rules no more a *servile* land.

3. Cringing; fawning; meanly submissive; as *servile* flattery.

She must bend the *servile* knee.

SERVILELY, *adv.* Meanly; slavishly; with base submission or obsequiousness.

2. With base deference to another; as, to copy *servilely*; to adopt opinions *servilely*.

SERVILENESS, } *n.* Slavery; the condition of a slave or bondman.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile Than is a slave in base *servility*.

2. Mean submission; baseness; slavishness.

3. Mean obsequiousness; slavish deference; as the common *servility* to custom; to copy manners or opinions with *servility*.

SERVING, *pp.* Working for; acting in subordination to; yielding obedience to; worshipping; also, performing duties; as *serving* in the army.

SERVING-MAN, *n.* A female servant; a menial.

SERVING-MAN, *n.* A male servant; a menial.

SERVITOR, *n.* [It. *servitore*; Sp. *servidor*; Fr. *serviteur*; from *L. servio*, to serve.]

1. A servant; an attendant.

2. One that acts under another; a follower or adherent.

3. One that professes duty and obedience.

4. In the university of Oxford, a student who attends on another for his maintenance and learning; such as is called in Cambridge, a *sizer*.

SERVITORSHIP, *n.* The office of a servitor.

SERVITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. servitudo* or *servitus*; It. *servitù*. See *Serv.*]

1. The condition of a slave; the state of involuntary subjection to a master; slavery; bondage. Such is the state of the slaves in human race are in *servitude*. A large portion of the American race are in *servitude*.

2. The state of a servant. [Less common and less proper.]

3. The condition of a conquered country.

4. A state of slavish dependence. Some persons may be in love with splendid *servitude*.

5. Servants, collectively. [Not in use.]

SESAME, } [Fr. *sesame*; It. *sesamo*; L. SESAMUM, } *n.* *sesama*; Gr. *σησαμιον*, *σησαμιον*.]

Only grain; a genus of annual herbaceous plants, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed. One species of it is cultivated in Carolina, and the blacks use the seeds for food. It is called there *bene*.

1. A state of slavish dependence. Some persons may be in love with splendid *servitude*.

2. The state of a servant. [Less common and less proper.]

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SESBAN, *n.* A plant; a species of *Echynomene* or *Bastard sensitive plant*.

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SES'ELI, *n.* [L. *Gr. seselis.*] A genus of plants; meadow saxifrage; hartwort.

Encyc.

SESQUIALTER, } *a.* [L. from *sesqui*,
SESQUIALTERAL, } the whole and
half as much more, and *alter*, other.]

1. In *geometry*, designating a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once, and half as much more; as 9 contains 6 and its half. *Beatty.*

2. A *sesquialteral* *floret*, is when a large fertile floret is accompanied with a small abortive one. *Martyn.*

SESQUIDUPLICATE, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, supra, and *duplicatus*, double.]

Designating the ratio of two and a half to one, or where the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

SESQUIPEDAL, } *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one
SESQUIPEDALIAN, } and a half, and
pedalis, from *pes*, a foot.]

Containing a foot and a half; as a *sesquipedalian* pigmy. *Arbuthnot.*

Addison uses *sesquipedal* as a noun.

SESQUPLICATE, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one and a half, and *plicatus*, *plico*, to fold.]

Designating the ratio of one and a half to one; as the *sesquuplicate* proportion of the periodical times of the planets. *Cheyne.*

SESQUITERTIAN, } *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one
SESQUITERTIONAL, } and a half, and
tertius, third.]

Designating the ratio of one and one third.

Johanson.

SESQUITONE, *n.* In music, a minor third, or interval of three semitones. *Busby.*

SESS, *n.* [L. *sessio*.] A tax. [*Little used or not at all.* See *Assessment.*]

SESSILE, *a.* [L. *sessilis.* See *Set.*] In botany, sitting on the stem. A *sessile* leaf issues directly from the stem or branch, without a petiole or footstalk. A *sessile* flower has no peduncle. *Sessile* pappus or down has no stipe, but is placed immediately on the seed. *Martyn.*

SESSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sessio*, from *sedeo*. See *Set.*]

1. A sitting or being placed; as the ascension of Christ, and his *session* at the right hand of God. *Hooker.*

2. The actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c.; or the actual assembly of the members of these or any similar body for the transaction of business. Thus we say, the court is now in *session*, meaning that the members are assembled for business.

3. The time, space or term during which a court, council, legislature and the like, meet daily for business; or the space of time between the first meeting and the prorogation or adjournment. Thus a *session* of parliament is opened with a speech from the throne, and closed by prorogation. The *session* of a judicial court is called a term. Thus a court may have two *sessions* or four *sessions* annually. The supreme court of the United States has one annual *session*. The legislatures of most of the states have one annual *session* only; some have more. The congress of the United States has one only.

4. *Session*, in some of the states, is particularly used for a court of justices, held for

granting licenses to innkeepers or taverners, for laying out new highways or altering old ones and the like.

Quarter sessions, in England, is a court held once in every quarter, by two justices of the peace, one of whom is of the quorum, for the trial of small felonies and misdemeanors.

Sessions of the peace, a court consisting of justices of the peace, held in each county for inquiring into trespasses, larcenies, forestalling, &c. and in general, for the conservation of the peace.

Laws of New York.

SESS'-POOL, *n.* [*sess* and *pool*.] A cavity sunk in the earth to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains. *Sess-pools* should be placed at proper distances in all drains, and particularly should one be placed at the entrance. *Encyc.*

SESTERCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sestertius*.] A Roman coin or denomination of money, in value the fourth part of a denarius, and originally containing two asses and a half, about two pence sterling or four cents. The sestertium, that is, *sestertium pondus*, was two pounds and a half, or two hundred and fifty denarii; about seven pounds sterling, or thirty one dollars. One qualification of a Roman knight was the possession of estate of the value of four hundred thousand sesterces; that of a senator was double this sum.

Authors mention also a copper *sesterce*, of the value of one third of a penny sterling.

Sesterce was also used by the ancients for a thing containing two wholes and a half; the *as* being taken for the integer. *Encyc.*

SET, *v.* t. pret. pp. *set*. [Sax. *satan*, *setan*, *setlan*, to set or place, to seat or fix, to appease, to calm, L. *sedo*; to compose, as a book, to dispose or put in order, to establish, found or institute, to possess, to cease; G. *setzen*, to set, to risk or lay, as a wager; to plant, to appoint, to leap or make an onset; D. *zetten*; Sw. *setta*; Dan. *setler*; W. *sodi*, to fix, to constitute; *gosodi*, to set, to lay, to put, to establish, to ordain; *gosod*, a setting or placing, a site, a statute, an onset or assault; L. *sedo*, *sedeo* and *sido*, coinciding with *sil*, but all of one family. From the Norman orthography of this word, we have *assess*, *assise*. See *Assess*. Heb. Ch. סָט and שָׁט to set, to place; Syr. ܣܬܘܐ to found, to establish. Class Sd. No. 31. 56. The primary sense is to throw, to drive, or intrusively, to rush.]

1. To put or place; to fix or cause to rest in a standing posture. We set a house on a wall of stone; we set a book on a shelf. In this use, *set* differs from *lay*; we set a thing on its end or basis; we lay it on its side.

2. To put or place in its proper or natural posture. We set a chest or trunk on its bottom, not on its end; we set a bedstead or a table on its feet or legs.

3. To put, place or fix in any situation. God set the sun, moon and stars in the firmament.

I do set my bow in the cloud. Gen. ix.

4. To put into any condition or state. The Lord thy God will set thee on high. Deut. xxvii.

I am come to set a man at variance against his father. Matt. x.

So we say, to set in order, to set at ease, to set to work, or at work.

5. To put; to fix; to attach to. The Lord set a mark upon Cain. Gen. iv.

So we say, to set a label on a vial or a bale.

6. To fix; to render motionless; as, the eyes are set; the jaws are set.

7. To put or fix, as a horse. We set a price on a house, farm or horse.

8. To fix; to state by some rule. The gentleman spoke with a set gesture and countenance. *Carew.*

The town of Berne has handsome fountains planted at set distances from one end of the street to the other. *Addison.*

9. To regulate or adjust; as, to set a tune-piece by the sun.

He sets his judgment by his passion. *Prior.*

10. To fit to music; to adapt with notes; as, to set the words of a psalm to music. *Dryden.*

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute.

11. To pitch; to begin to sing in public. He set the hundredth psalm. *Spectator.*

12. To plant, as a shrub, tree or vegetable. *Prior.*

13. To variegated, intersperse or adorn with something fixed; to stud; as, to set any thing with diamonds or pearls. High on their heads, with jewels richly set, Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

14. To return to its proper place or state; to replace; to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; as, to set a bone or a leg.

15. To fix; to place; as the heart or affections.

Set your affections on things above. Col. iii. — Minds altogether set on trade and profit. *Addison.*

16. To fix firmly; to predetermine. The heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil. Eccles. viii.

Hence we say, a thing is done of set purpose; a man is set, that is, firm or obstinate in his opinion or way.

17. To fix by appointment; to appoint; to assign; as, to set a time for meeting; to set an hour or a day. *Bacon.* *South.*

18. To place or station; to appoint to a particular duty.

Am I a sea or a whale, that thou settest a watch over me? Job vii.

19. To stake at play. [*Little used.*] *Prior.*

20. To offer a wager at dice to another. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

21. To fix in metal. And him too rich a jewel to be set In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. *Dryden.*

22. To fix; to cause to stop; to obstruct; as, to set a coach in the mire. The wagon or the team was set at the hill. In some of the states, *stall* is used in a like sense.

23. To embarrass; to perplex. They are hard set to represent the bill as a grievance. *Addison.*

24. To put in good order; to fix for use; to bring to a fine edge; as, to set a razor.

25. To loose and extend; to spread; as, to set the sails of a ship.

26. To point out without noise or disturbance; as, a dog sets birds. *Johnson.*
27. To oppose.
Will you set your wit to a fool's? *Shak.*
28. To prepare with rumnet for cheese; as, to set milk.
To dim; to darken or extinguish.
Afish could not see; for his eyes were set by reason of his age. 1 Kings xiv.
- To set by the compass, among seamen, to observe the bearing or situation of a distant object by the compass.
- To set about, to begin, as an action or enterprise; to apply to.
He has planned his enterprise, and will soon set about it.
- To set one's self against, to place in a state of enmity or opposition.
The king of Babylon set himself against Jerusalem this same day. Ezek. xv.
- To set against, to oppose; to set in comparison, or to oppose as an equivalent in exchange; as, to set one thing against another; or to set off one thing against another.
- To set apart, to separate to a particular use; to separate from the rest.
To neglect for a time. [Not in use.] *Knolles.*
- To set aside, to omit for the present; to lay out of the question.
Setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavor to know the truth and yield to that. *Tillotson.*
2. To reject.
I embrace that of the deluge, and set aside all the rest. *Woodward.*
3. To annul; to vacate. The court set aside the verdict, or the judgment.
To set abroad, to spread. *Shak.*
- To set a-going, to cause to begin to move.
To set by, to set apart or on one side; to reject. [In this sense, by is emphatical.] *Bacon.*
2. To esteem; to regard; to value. [In this sense, set is pronounced with more emphasis than by.] *Boyle.*
- To set down, to place upon the ground or floor.
2. To enter in writing; to register.
Some rules were to be set down for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*
- To explain or relate in writing.
To fix on a resolve. [Little used.] *Knolles.*
5. To fix; to establish; to ordain.
This law we may name eternal, being that order which God hath set down with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*
- To set forth, to manifest; to offer or present to view. Rom. iii.
2. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Wallar.*
3. To send out; to prepare and send.
The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, set forth by the Venetians. *Obs.*
4. To display; to exhibit; to present to view; to show. *Dryden. Milton.*
- To set forward, to advance; to move on; also, to promote. *Hooker.*
- To set in, to put in the way to begin.
If you please to assist and set me in, I will recollect myself. *Collier.*
- To set off, to adorn; to decorate; to embellish.
They set off the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*

2. To give a pompous or flattering description of; to eulogize; to recommend; as, to set off a character.
3. To place against as an equivalent; as, to set off one man's services against another's.
4. To separate or assign for a particular purpose; as, to set off a portion of an estate.
To set on or upon, to incite; to instigate; to animate to action.
Thou, traitor, hast set on thy wife to this. *Shak.*
2. To assault or attack; seldom used transitively, but the passive form is often used.
Alphonso—was set upon by a Turkish pirate and taken. *Knolles.*
3. To employ, as in a task.
Set on thy wife to observe. *Shak.*
4. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled purpose.
It becomes a true lover to have your heart more set upon her good than your own. *Sidney.*
- To set out, to assign; to allot; as, to set out the share of each proprietor or heir of an estate; to set out the widow's thirds.
2. To publish. [Not elegant nor common.] *Swift.*
3. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.
—Determine portions of these infinite abysses of space and duration, set out, or supposed, to be distinguished from all the rest by great boundaries. *Locke.*
4. To adorn; to embellish.
An ugly woman in a rich habit, set out with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*
5. To raise, equip and send forth; to furnish.
The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war. [Not elegant and little used.] *Addison.*
6. To show; to display; to recommend; to set off.
I could set out that best side of Luther. *Atterbury.*
7. To show; to prove.
Those very reasons set out how heinous his sin was. [Little used and not elegant.] *Atterbury.*
8. In law, to recite; to state at large. *Judge Sedgwick.*
- To set up, to erect; as, to set up a building; to set up a post, a wall, a pillar.
To begin a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found; as, to set up a manufactory; to set up a school.
3. To enable to commence a new business; as, to set up a son in trade.
4. To raise; to exalt; to put in power; as, to set up the throne of David over Israel. 2 Sam. iii.
5. To place in view; as, to set up a mark.
6. To raise; to utter loudly; as, to set up the voice.
I'll set up such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*
7. To advance; to propose as truth or for reception; as, to set up a new opinion or doctrine. *Burton.*
8. To raise from depression or to a sufficient fortune. This good fortune quite set him up.
9. In seaman's language, to extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c.
To set at naught, to undervalue; to contemn; to despise.

- Ye have set at naught all my counsel Prov. i.
- To set in order, to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method.
The rest will I set in order when I come. 1 Cor. xi.
- To set eyes on, to see; to behold; or to fix the eyes in looking on; to fasten the eyes on.
To set the teeth on edge, to afflict the teeth with a painful sensation.
- To set over, to appoint or constitute as superior, inspector, ruler or commander.
2. To assign; to transfer; to convey.
- To set right, to correct; to put in order.
- To set at ease, to quiet; to tranquilize; as, to set the heart at ease.
- To set free, to release from confinement, imprisonment or bondage; to liberate; to emancipate.
- To set at work, to cause to enter on work or action; or to direct how to enter on work. *Locke.*
- To set on fire, to communicate fire to; to inflame; and figuratively, to enkindle the passions; to make to rage; to irritate; to fill with disorder. James iii.
- To set before, to offer; to propose; to present to view. Deut. xi. xxx.
- To set a trap, snare or gin, to place in a situation to catch prey; to spread; figuratively, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another.
- SET, v. i. To decline; to go down; to pass below the horizon; as, the sun sets; the stars set.
2. To be fixed hard; to be close or firm. *Bacon. Shak.*
3. To fit music to words.
4. To congeal or concrete.
5. That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set. *Boyle.*
5. To begin a journey. The king is set from London. [This is obsolete. We now say, to set out.]
6. To plant; as, "to sow dry, and to set wet." *Old Proverb.*
7. To flow; to have a certain direction in motion; as, the tide sets east or north; the current sets westward.
8. To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, one that lies down and points them out, and with a large net. *Boyle.*
- To set one's self about, to begin; to enter upon; to take the first steps.
- To set one's self, to apply one's self.
- To set about, to fall on; to begin; to take the first steps in a business or enterprise. *Atterbury.*
- To set in, to begin. Winter in New England, usually sets in in December.
2. To become settled in a particular state.
When the weather was set in to be very bad. *Addison.*
- To set forward, to move or march; to begin to march; to advance.
The sons of Aaron and the sons of Merari set forward. Num. x.
- To set on, or upon, to begin a journey or an enterprise.
He that would seriously set upon the search of truth. *Locke.*
2. To assault; to make an attack. *Shak.*
- To set out, to begin a journey or course; as, to set out for London or from London; to set out in business; to set out in life or the world.
To have a beginning. *Bacon.*

To set to, to apply one's self to.

Gov. of the Tongue.

To set up, to begin business or a scheme of life; as, to set up in trade; to set up for one's self.

2. To profess openly; to make pretensions. He sets up for a man of wit; he sets up to teach morality.

Dryden.

SET, *pp.* Maled; put; located; fixed; adjusted; composed; studded or adorned; reduced, as a dislocated or broken bone.

2. A. Regular; uniform; formal; as a set speech or phrase; a set discourse; a set battle.

3. Fixed in opinion; determined; firm; obstinate; as a man set in his opinions or way.

4. Established; prescribed; as set forms of prayer.

SET, *n.* A number or collection of things of the same kind and of similar form, which are ordinarily used together; as a set of chairs; a set of tea cups; a set of China or other ware.

2. A number of things fitted to be used together, though different in form; as a set of dining tables.

A set implies more than two, which are called a pair.

3. A number of persons customarily or officially associated, as a set of men, a set of officers; or a number of persons having a similitude of character, or of things which have some resemblance or relation to each other. Hence our common phrase, a set of opinions.

This falls into different divisions or sets of nations connected under particular religions, &c.

4. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole; as a set of features. *Addison.*

5. A young plant for growth; as sets of white thorn or other shrub. *Encyc.*

6. The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon; as the set of the sun. *Atterbury.*

7. A wager at dice. That was but civil war, an equal set. *Dryden.*

8. A game. We will, in France, play a set Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shak.*

SETA CEOUS, *a.* [*L. seta, a bristle.*] Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs; as a stiff setaceous tail. *Derham.*

2. In *botany*, bristle-shaped; having the thickness and length of a bristle; as a setaceous leaf or leaflet. *Martyn.*

Setaceous worm, a name given to a water worm that resembles a horse hair, vulgarly supposed to be an animated hair. But this is a mistake. *Encyc.*

SET-FOIL. [*See Sept-foil.*]

SET-FORM, *a.* [*L. seta, a bristle, and form.*] Having the form of a bristle. *Journ. of Science.*

SET-OFF, *n.* [*set and off.*] The act of admitting one claim to counterbalance another. In a set-off, the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand, but sets up a demand of his own to counterbalance it in whole or in part.

The right of pleading a set-off depends on statute. *Blackstone.*

NOTE.—In New England, *offset* is sometimes used for *set-off*. But *offset* has a different sense, and it is desirable that the practice should be uniform, wherever the English language is spoken.

SET-ON, *n.* [*Fr. from L. seta, a bristle.*] In surgery, a few horse hairs or small threads, or a twist of silk, drawn through the skin by a large needle, by which a small opening is made and continued for the discharge of humors. *Encyc. Quincy.*

SETOUS, *a.* [*It. setoso; L. setosus, from seta, a bristle.*]

In *botany*, bristly; having the surface set with bristles; as a setous leaf or receptacle. *Martyn.*

SETTEE, *n.* [*from set.*] A long seat with a back to it.

2. A vessel with one deck and a very long sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails; used in the Mediterranean. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

SETTER, *n.* One that sets; as a setter on, or inciter; a setter up; a setter forth, &c.

2. A dog that beats the field and starts birds for sportsmen.

3. A man that performs the office of a setting dog, or finds persons to be plundered. *South.*

4. One that adapts words to music in composition.

5. Whatever sets off, adorns or recommends. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

SETTER-WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of Helleborus. *Fam. of Plants.*

SETTING, *pp.* Placing; putting; fixing; studding; appointing; sinking below the horizon, &c.

SETTING, *n.* The act of putting, placing, fixing or establishing.

2. The act of sinking below the horizon. The setting of stars is of three kinds, *cosmical, acronical, and heliacal.* [*See these words.*]

3. The act or manner of taking birds by a setting dog.

4. Inclosure; as settings of stones. *Ex. xxviii.*

5. The direction of a current at sea.

SETTING-DOG, *n.* A setter; a dog trained to find and start birds for sportsmen.

SETTLE, *n.* [*Sax. sell, settl; G. sessel; D. zettl; L. sedile. See Set.*]

A seat or bench; something to sit on. *Dryden.*

SETTLE, *v. t.* [*from set.*] To place in a permanent condition after wandering or fluctuation.

I will settle you after your old estates. *Ezek. xxxvi.*

2. To fix; to establish; to make permanent in any place.

I will settle him in my house and in my kingdom forever. *1 Chron. xvii.*

3. To establish in business or way of life; as, to settle a son in trade.

4. To marry; as, to settle a daughter.

5. To establish; to confirm. Her will alone could settle or revoke. *Prior.*

6. To determine what is uncertain; to establish; to free from doubt; as, to settle questions or points of law. The supreme court have settled the question.

7. To fix; to establish; to make certain or permanent; as, to settle the succession to a throne in a particular family. So we speak of settled habits and settled opinions.

8. To fix or establish; not to suffer to doubt or waver.

It will settle the wavering and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

9. To make close or compact. Cover ant-hills up that the rain may settle the turf before the spring. *Mortimer.*

10. To cause to subside after being heaved and loosened by frost; or to dry and harden after rain. Thus clear weather settles the roads.

11. To fix or establish by gift, grant or any legal act; as, to settle a pension on an officer, or an annuity on a child.

12. To fix firmly. Settle your mind on valuable objects.

13. To cause to sink or subside, as extraneous matter in liquors. In fining wine, we add something to settle the lees.

14. To compose; to tranquilize what is disturbed; as, to settle the thoughts or mind when agitated.

15. To establish in the pastoral office; to ordain over a church and society, or parish; as, to settle a minister. *U. States. Bancell.*

16. To plant with inhabitants; to colonize. The French first settled Canada; the Puritans first settled New England. Plymouth was settled in 1620. Hartford was settled in 1636. Wethersfield was the first settled town in Connecticut.

17. To adjust; to close by amicable agreement or otherwise; as, to settle a controversy or dispute by agreement, treaty or by force.

18. To adjust; to liquidate; to balance, or to pay; as, to settle accounts.

To settle the land, among seamen, to cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.

SETTLE, *v. t.* To fall to the bottom of liquor; to subside; to sink and rest on the bottom; as, lees or dregs settle. Slimy particles in water settle and form mud at the bottom of rivers.

This word is used of the extraneous matter of liquors, when it subsides spontaneously. But in chemical operations, when substances mixed or in solution are decomposed, and one component part subsides, it is said to be precipitated. But it may also be said to settle.

2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit, as fees.

A government on such occasions, is always thick before it settles. *Addison.*

3. To fix one's habitation or residence. Belgians had settled on the southern coast of Britain, before the Romans invaded the isle.

4. To marry and establish a domestic state. Where subsistence is easily obtained, children settle at an early period of life.

5. To become fixed after change or fluctuation; as, the wind came about and settled in the west. *Bacon.*

6. To become stationary; to quit a rambling or irregular course for a permanent or methodical one.

7. To become fixed or permanent; to take a lasting form or state; as a *settled* conviction.

Chelye—runs through the intermediate colors till it *settles* in an intense red. *Arbutuot.*

8. To rest; to repose.

When time hath worn out their natural vanities, and taught them discretion, their fondness *settles* in its proper object. *Spectator.*

9. To become calm; to cease from agitation.

Till the fury of his highness *settles*. *Shak.*

10. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Cart.*

11. To sink by its weight; and in loose bodies, to become more compact. We say, a wall *settles*; a house *settles* upon its foundation; a mass of sand *settles* and becomes more firm.

12. To sink after being heaved, and to dry; as, roads *settle* in spring after frost and rain.

13. To be ordained or installed over a parish, church or congregation. A B was invited to *settle* in the first society in New Haven. N D *settled* in the ministry when very young.

14. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement. He has *settled* with his creditors.

15. To make a jointure for a wife. *Garth.* SETTLED, *pp.* placed; established; fixed; determined; composed; adjusted.

SETTLEDNESS, *n.* The state of being settled; confirmed state. [*Little used.*]

K. Charles. SETTLEMENT, *n.* The act of settling, or state of being settled.

2. The falling of the foul or foreign matter of liquors to the bottom; subsidence.

3. The matter that subsides; lees; dregs. [Not used. For this we use *settlings*.] *Mortimer.*

4. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take, With *settlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

5. A jointure granted to a wife, or the act of granting it. We say, the wife has a competent *settlement* for her maintenance; or she has provision made for her by the *settlement* of a jointure.

6. The act of taking a domestic state; the act of marrying and going to housekeeping.

7. A becoming stationary, or taking a permanent residence after a roving course of life. *L'Estrange.*

8. The act of planting or establishing, as a colony; also, the place, or the colony established; as the British *settlements* in America or India.

9. Adjustment; liquidation; the ascertainment of just claims, or payment of the balance of an account.

10. Adjustment of differences; pacification; reconciliation; as the *settlement* of disputes or controversies.

11. The ordaining or installment of a clergyman over a parish or congregation.

12. A sum of money or other property granted to a minister on his ordination, exclusive of his salary.

13. Legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support. In England, the poor are supported by the parish where they have a *settlement*. In New England, they are supported by the town. In England, the statutes 12 Richard II. and 19 Henry VII. seem to be the first judgments of parish *settlements*. By statute 13 and 14 Ch. II. a legal *settlement* is declared to be gained by birth, by inhabitation, by apprenticeship, or by service for forty days. But the gaining of a *settlement* by so short a residence produced great evils, which were remedied by statute 1 James II.

14. Act of settlement, in British history, the statute of 12 and 13 William III. by which the crown was limited to his present majesty's house, or the house of Orange.

Blackstone.

SETTLING, *pp.* Placing; fixing; establishing; regulating; adjusting; planting or colonizing; subsidizing; composing; or daining or installing; becoming the pastor of a parish or church.

SETTLING, *n.* The act of making a settlement; a planting or colonizing.

2. The act of subsidizing, as lees.

3. The adjustment of differences.

4. *Settlings*, *pln. lees*; dregs; sediment.

SET WALL, *n.* [*set and wall.*] A plant. The garden *setwall* is a species of Valeriana.

SEVEN, *a. sev'n.* [*Sax. seofa, seofu*; Goth. *sibun*; D. *zeven*; G. *sieben*; Sw. *sju*; Dan. *sju*; L. *septem*, whence Fr. *sept*, It. *sette*, Sp. *siete*, [*for the two latter see the W. saith, Arm. saith or seiz*.] Sans. *sapta*;

Pers. هفت hafat; Zend, *hapte*; Pehlavi,

haft; Gr. *επτα*; Ar. سبع *sab*; Heb. Ch.

Syr. Eth. *שב*. In Ch. and Syr. *שב* signifies to fill, to satisfy; in Ar. seven, and to make the number seven. In Heb. and

Ch. *שב* is seven; Ar. *سبع* to fill. With

this orthography coincides the spelling of the Teutonic and Gothic words, whose elements are *sz*, or their cognates. But the Latin and Sanscrit have a third radical letter, as has the Persic, viz. *t*, and these

coincide with the Ar. *سب* sabata, to observe the sabbath, to rest, Heb. Ch. Syr. *שב*.

It is obvious then that *seven* had its origin in these verbs, and if the Persic and Greek words are from the same source, which is very probable, we have satisfactory evidence that the sibilant letter *s* has been changed into an aspirate. And this confirms my opinion that a similar change has taken place in the Gr. *σε*, salt, W. *halen*, and in many other words.] Four and three: one more than six or less than eight. Seven days constitute a week. We read in Scripture of seven years of plenty, and seven years of famine, seven trumpets, seven seals, seven vials, &c.

SEVENFOLD, *a.* [*seven and fold.*] Repeated seven times; doubled seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount; as the *sevenfold* shield of Ajax; *sevenfold* rage. *Milton.*

SEVENFOLD, *adv.* Seven times as much or often.

Whoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold*. Gen. ix.

SEVENNIGHT, *n.* [*seven and night.*] A week; the period of seven days and nights; or the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. Our ancestors numbered the diurnal revolutions of the earth by *nights*, as they reckoned the annual revolutions by *winters*. *Seven-night* is now contracted into *seemight*, which see.

SEVENSCORE, *n.* [*seven and score*, twenty notches or marks.]

Seven times twenty, that is, a hundred and forty.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived *sevenscore* years, denized twice or thrice. *Bacon.*

SEVENTEEN, *a.* [*Sax. seofontyne*; seven—ten.] Seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, *a.* [*from seventeen.*] The Saxon *seofon-teotha* or *seofon-togetha* is differently formed.]

The ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after

the tenth.

On the *seventeenth* day of the second month—all the fountains of the great deep were broken up. Gen. vii.

SEVENTH, *a.* [*Sax. seoftha.*] The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth.

On the *seventh* day God ended his work which he had made, and he rested on the *seventh* day from all his work which he had made. Gen. ii.

2. Containing or being one part in seven; as the *seventh* part.

SEVENTH, *n.* The seventh part; one part in seven.

2. In music, a dissonant interval or heptachord. An interval consisting of four tones and two major semitones, is called a *seventh* minor. An interval composed of five tones and a major semitone, is called a *seventh* major. *Encyc. Bushy.*

SEVENTHLY, *adv.* In the seventh place. *Bacon.*

SEVENTIETH, *a.* [*from seventy.*] The ordinal of seventy; as a man in the *seventieth* year of his age. The *seventieth* year begins immediately after the close of the sixty ninth.

SEVENTY, *a.* [*D. zeventig*; *Sax. sefa*, seven, and *tig*, ten; Goth. *gih*, Gr. *εβδο*, ten; but the Saxon writers prefixed *hund*, as *hund-seofontig*. See *Lye* ad voc. and *Sax. Chron.* A. D. 1083.] Seven times ten.

That he would accomplish *seventy* years in the de-olations of Jerusalem. Dan. ix.

SEVENTY, *n.* The Septuagint or seventy translators of the Old Testament into the Greek language.

SEVER, *v.t.* [*Fr. severer*; It. *severare*. There may be a doubt whether *sever* is derived from the Latin *separo*. The French has both *sever*, as well as *separer*; and the Italian, *severare*, *severare* and *severare*, as well as *separare*. The It. *severare* coincides well in orthography with Eng. *skiecer*, and this with Heb. *שב*, Ch. Syr. Ar.

to break. The latter are the same word with different prefixes. See Class Br. No. 26, 27.]

1. To part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending; as, to *sever* the body or the arm at a single stroke.
2. To part from the rest by violence; as, to *sever* the head from the body.
3. To separate; to disjoin, as distinct things, but united; as the dearest friends *severed* by cruel necessity.
4. To separate and put in different orders or places.

The angels shall come forth and *sever* the wicked from among the just. Matt. xiii.

5. To disjoin; to disunite; in a general sense, but usually implying violence.

6. To keep distinct or apart. Ex. viii.

7. In *law*, to disunite; to disconnect; to part possession; as, to *sever* an estate in joint-tenancy. *Blackstone*.

SÉVER, v. t. To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish.

The Lord will *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. Ex. ix.

2. To suffer disjunction; to be parted or rent asunder. *Shak.*

SEVERAL, a. [from *sever*.] Separate; distinct; not common to two or more; as a *several* fishery; a *several* estate. A *several* fishery is one held by the owner of the soil, or by title derived from the owner. A *several* estate is one held by a tenant in his own right, or a distinct estate unconnected with any other person.

Blackstone.

2. Separate; different; distinct.

Divers sorts of beasts came from *several* parts to drink. *Bacon*

Four *several* armies to the field are led. *Dryden*.

3. Divers; consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many. *Several* persons were present when the event took place.

4. Separate; single; particular.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain. *Dryden*.

5. Distinct; appropriate.

Each might his *several* province well command,

Would all but stoop to what they understand. *Pope*.

A *joint* and *several* note or bond, is one executed by two or more persons, each of whom is bound to pay the whole, in case the others prove to be insolvent.

SEVERAL, n. Each particular, or a small number, singly taken.

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addison*.

This was not time enough to hear *the several*— *Shak.*

[This latter use, in the plural, is now infrequent or obsolete.]

2. An inclosed or separate place; inclosed ground; as, they had their *several* for the heathen, their *several* for their own people; put a beast into a *several*. [These applications are nearly or wholly obsolete.]

Hooker. Bacon.

In *several*, in a state of separation.

Where pastures in *several* be. [Little used.]

SEVERALTY, n. Each particular singly taken; distinction. [Not in use.]

SEVERALIZE, v. t. To distinguish. [Not in use.]

Bp. Hall.

SEVERALLY, adv. Separately; distinctly; apart from others. Call the men *severally* by name.

I could not keep my eye steady on them *severally* so as to number them. *Newton*.

To be *jointly* and *severally* bound in a contract, is for each obligor to be liable to pay the whole demand, in case the other or others are not able.

SEVERALTY, n. A state of separation from the rest, or from all others. An estate in *severalty*, is that which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person. It is distinguished from joint-tenancy, coparcenary and common. *Blackstone*.

SEVERANCE, n. Separation; the act of dividing or disuniting. The *severance* of a jointure is made by destroying the unity of interest. Thus when there are two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a *severance*.

So also when two persons are joined in a writ, and one is nonsuited; in this case *severance* is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit. So also in assize, when two or more disseizes appear upon the writ, and not the other, *severance* is permitted.

Blackstone. Encyc.

SEVERE, a. [Fr. from L. *severus*; It. Sp. *severo*.]

1. Rigid; harsh; not mild or indulgent; as *severe* words; *severe* treatment; *severe* wrath. *Milton. Pope.*

2. Sharp; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal—be more *severe* against thyself than against others. *Taylor.*

3. Very strict; or sometimes perhaps, unreasonably strict or exact; giving no indulgence to faults or errors; as *severe* government; *severe* criticism.

4. Rigorous, perhaps cruel; as *severe* punishment; *severe* justice.

5. Grave; sober; sedate to an extreme; opposed to *cheerful, gay, light, lively*.

Your looks must alter, as your subject does, From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Hud.*

6. Rigidly exact; strictly methodical; not lax or airy. I will not venture on so nice a subject with my *severe* style.

7. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; as *severe* pain, anguish, torture, &c.

8. Sharp; biting; extreme; as *severe* cold.

9. Close; concise; not luxuriant.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language— *Dryden*

10. Exact; critical; nice; as a *severe* test.

SEVERELY, adv. Harshly; sharply; as, to chide one *severely*.

2. Strictly; rigorously; as, to judge one *severely*.

To be or fondly or *severely* kind. *Savage.*

3. With extreme rigor; as, to punish *severely*.

4. Painfully; afflictively; greatly; as, to be *severely* afflicted with the gout.

5. Fiercely; ferociously.

More formidable Hydra stands within, Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryden.*

SEVERITE, n. A mineral found near St. Sever, in France, occurring in small masses,

white without luster, a little harder than lithomarge. *Phillips.*

SEVERITY, n. [L. *severitas*.] Harshness; rigor; austerity; want of mildness or indulgence; as the *severity* of a reprimand or reproof.

2. Rigor; extreme strictness; as *severity* of discipline or government.

3. Excessive rigor; extreme degree or amount. *Severity* of penalties or punishments often defeats the object by exciting pity.

4. Extremity; quality or power of distressing; as the *severity* of pain or anguish.

5. Extreme degree; as the *severity* of cold or heat.

6. Extreme coldness or inclemency; as the *severity* of the winter.

7. Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; as *severity* practiced on prisoners of war.

8. Exactness; rigor; niceness; as the *severity* of a test.

9. Strictness; rigid accuracy.

Confining myself to the *severity* of truth. *Dryden.*

SEVRUGA, n. A fish, the accipenser stellatus. *Tooke. Pullas.*

SEW, to follow. [Not used. See *Sue*.]

Spenser.

SEW, v. t. pronounced so, and better written soe. [Sax. *siwian*, *swian*; Goth. *siwyan*; Sw. *sy*; Dan. *syer*; L. *suo*. This is probably a contracted word, and its elements are *Sb* or *Sf*; it coincides with the Eth. ḥḏḔ shafai, to sew; and the Ar. has سَأَى an awl. See Class Sh. No. 85. 100.]

The Hindoo has *siwawa*, and the Gipsy *siwena*. But the elements are not obvious. To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.

They *sewed* fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons. Gen. iii.

To *sew up*, to inclose by sewing; to inclose in any thing sewed.

Thou *sewest up* mine iniquity. Job xiv.

Sew me up the skirts of the gown. *Shak.*

SEW, v. i. To practice sewing; to join things with stitches.

SEW, v. t. [L. *sico*, to dry.] To drain a pond for taking the fish. *Obs.*

SEWED, pp. United by stitches.

SEWEL, n. Among *huntsmen*, something hung up to prevent deer from entering a place.

SEWER, n. [G. *ancuax*; perhaps from the root of *suck*, or L. *siccio*.]

A drain or passage to convey off water underground; a subterraneous canal, particularly in cities: corruptly pronounced *shore* or *soer*.

SEWER, n. [D. *schaffen*, from *schaffen*, to provide, to dish up; G. *schaffner*; Dan. *skaffer*; Sw. *skaffare*. See *Shap*.]

An officer who serves up a feast and arranges the dishes. *Obs.*

SEWER, n. One who sews, or uses the needle.

SEWING, ppr. Joining with the needle or with stitches.

SEWSTER, n. A woman that sews or spins. *Obs.*

B. Jonson.

SEX, *n.* [Fr. *sex*; Sp. *sexo*; It. *sessò*; L. *sexus*; q. G. *sieke*, she, female; from L. *seco*, to divide.]

1. The distinction between male and female; or that property or character by which an animal is male or female. The male sex is usually characterized by muscular strength, boldness and firmness. The female sex is characterized by softness, sensibility and modesty.

In botany, the property of plants which corresponds to sex in animals. The Linnæan system of botany is formed on the doctrine of sexes in plants. *Milne.*

2. By way of emphasis, womankind; females.

Unhappy sex! whose beauty is your snare.

The sex, whose presence civilizes ours.

Dryden.

Coveper.

SEXAGENARIAN, *n.* [infra.] A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years.

Coveper.

SEXAGENARY, *a.* [Fr. *sexaginaire*; L. *sexagenarius*, from *sex*, six, and a word signifying ten, seen in *rigidus*; *bis-genti*.] Designating the number sixty; as, a month, a person sixty years of age; also, something composed of sixty.

SEXAGESIMA, *n.* [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth.]

The second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Sunday, so called as being about the 60th day before Easter.

SEXAGESIMAL, *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty. *Sexagenary* or *sexagesimal* arithmetic, is a method of computation by sixties, as that which is used in dividing minutes into seconds.

Sexaginals, or *sexagesimal fractions*, are those whose denominators proceed in the ratio of sixty; as $\frac{1}{60}, \frac{2}{60}, \frac{3}{60}, \frac{4}{60}, \frac{5}{60}, \frac{6}{60}, \frac{7}{60}, \frac{8}{60}, \frac{9}{60}, \frac{10}{60}$. The denominator is sixty, or its multiple. These fractions are called also astronomical fractions, because formerly they were not others used in astronomical calculations. *Encyc.*

SEXANGLED, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *angulus*, angle.] Having six angles; hexagonal. *Dryden.*

SEXANGULARLY, *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXDECIMAL, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *decem*, ten.]

In *crystallography*, when a prism or the middle part of a crystal has six faces and two summits, and taken together, ten faces, or the reverse.

SEXDUODECIMAL, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *duodecim*, twelve.]

In *crystallography*, designating a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces and two summits, having together twelve faces.

SEXENNIAL, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *annus*, year.]

Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

SEXENNIALLY, *adv.* Once in six years.

SEXIFID, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *findo*, to divide.]

In botany, six-cleft; as a *sexfid* calyx or nectary. *Martyn.*

SEXLOCULAR, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *loculus*, a cell.]

In botany, six-celled; having six cells for seeds; as a *sexlocular* pericarp.

SEX'TAIN, *n.* [L. *sex'tans*, a sixth, from *sex*, six.] A stanza of six lines.

SEX'TANT, *n.* [L. *sex'tans*, a sixth. The Romans divided the sea into 12 ounces; and a sixth, or two ounces, was the *sex'tans*.]

1. In *mathematics*, the sixth part of a circle.

Hence,

2. An instrument formed like a quadrant, excepting that its limb comprehends only 60 degrees, or the sixth part of a circle. *Encyc.*

3. In *astronomy*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere which, according to the British catalogue, contains 41 stars. *Encyc.*

SEX'TARY, *n.* [L. *sex'tarius*.] A measure of a pint and a half.

SEX'TARY, *s.* [The same as *sacristan*.] *Dict.*

SEX'TRY, *s.* [Vol. used.] *Dict.*

SEX'TILE, *n.* [L. *sex'tilis*, from *sex*, six.] Denoting the aspect or position of two planets, when distant from each other 60 degrees or two signs. This position is marked thus*. *Encyc.*

SEX'TON, *n.* [contracted from *sacristan*, which see.]

An under officer of the church, whose business is to take care of the vessels, vestments, &c. belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating clergyman and perform other duties pertaining to the church, to dig graves, &c. *Encyc.*

SEX'TONSHIP, *n.* The office of a sexton. *Stief.*

SEX'TUPLE, *a.* [Low L. *sex'tuplus*; *sex*, six, and *duplus*, double.]

1. Sixfold; six times as much. *Brown.*

2. In music, denoting a mixed sort of triple, beaten in double time, or a measure of two times composed of six equal notes, three for each time. *Busby. Encyc.*

SEX'UAL, *a.* [from *sex*.] Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; denoting what is peculiar to the distinction and office of male and female; as *sexual* characteristics; *sexual* intercourse, connection or commerce. *Encyc.*

3. *Sexual system*, in botany, the system which ascribes to vegetables the distinction of sexes, supposes that plants are male and female, each sex furnished with appropriate organs or parts; the male producing a pollen or dust which fecundates the stigma of the pistil or female organ, and is necessary to render it prolific. It is found however that most plants are hermaphrodite, the male and female organs being contained in the same flower. This doctrine was taught to a certain extent, by Theophrastus, Dioscorides and Pliny among the ancients, but has been more fully illustrated by Cesalpinius, Grew, Camerarius, Linnæ and many others among the moderns. *Milne. Encyc.*

SEX'UALIST, *n.* One who believes and maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; or one who classifies plants by the differences of the sexes and parts of fructification. *Milne. Encyc.*

SEXUALITY, *n.* The state of being distinguished by sex.

SHAB, *v. i.* To play mean tricks. In some parts of New England, it signifies to reject or dismiss; as, a woman shabs her

suitor. It is however very vulgar and nearly obsolete.

SHAB'BILY, *adv.* [from *shabby*.] Raggedly; with rent or ragged clothes; as, to be clothed *shabbily*.

2. Meanly; in a despicable manner.

SHAB'BINESS, *n.* Raggedness; as the *shabbiness* of a garment.

2. Meanness; paltriness.

SHABBY, *a.* [D. *schabig*; G. *schäbig*, from *schaben*, to rub, to shave, to scratch; *schabe*, a moth, a shaving tool, a *scab*.] This is a different orthography of *scabby*.]

1. Ragged; torn, or worn to rags; as a *shabby* coat; *shabby* clothes.

2. Clothed with ragged garments.

The dean was so *shabby*— *Swift.*

3. Mean; paltry; despicable; as a *shabby* fellow; *shabby* treatment. *Clarendon.*

[For the idea expressed by *shabby*, there is not a better word in the language.]

SHACK, *n.* In ancient customs of England, a liberty of vintage pasturage. In Norfolk and Suffolk, the lord of a manor has *shack*, that is, liberty of feeding his sheep at pleasure on his tenants' lands during the six winter months. In Norfolk, *shack* extends to the common for hogs, in all men's grounds, from harvest to seed-time; whence to go *a-shack*, is to feed at large. *Encyc.*

In New England, *shack* is used in a somewhat similar sense for most or the food of swine, and for feeding at large or in the forest, [for we have no manors,] and I have heard a shiftless fellow, a vagabond, called a *shack*.

SHACK, *v. i.* To shed, as corn at harvest. *Grose.*

2. To feed in stable, or upon the waste corn of the field. *Local.* *Pegge.*

SHACKLE, *n.* *Stubble.* [In Scottish, *shag* is the refuse of barley, or that which is not well filled, and is given to horses. The word *shack* then is probably from a root which signifies to break, to reject, or to waste, or it may be allied to *shag* and *shake*.]

SHACKLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *seccan*; D. *schaekel*, a link or mesh; Sax. *seccan*, to rope to fasten the foot of a sail. *Quo. v. i.* the rope שׁוּב . Class. Eg. No. 74. But we find the

word perhaps in the Ar. شاك , from شاك shakala, to tie the feet of a beast or bird.]

1. To chain; to fetter; to tie or confine the limbs so as to prevent free motion.

So the stretch'd cord the shackled dancer tries.

As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *Smith.*

2. To bind or confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action.

You must not *shackle* him with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*

SHACKLE, *s.* [generally used in the SHACKLES, *s.* plural.] Fetters, gyves, handcuffs, cords or something else that confines the limbs so as to restrain the use of them, or prevent free motion. *Dryden.*

2. That which obstructs or embarrasses free action.

His very will seems to be in bonds and shackles. *South.*

SHACKLED, *pp.* Tied; confined; embarrassed.

SHACKLING, *ppr.* Fettering; binding; confining.

SHAD, *n.* It has no plural termination. *Shad* is singular or plural. [G. *schade*. In W. *yggadann*. Fr. *sgadan*, is a herring.]

A fish, a species of Clupea. *Shad* enter the rivers in England and America in the spring in immense numbers.

SHAD'DOCK, *n.* A variety of the orange (*Citrus aurantium*?) pampelmoe. [Fr. *pampelmoüse*.] *Ed. Encyc.*

A large species of orange, (*Citrus decumana*.)

SHADE, *n.* [Sax. *scad*, *scæd*, *sced*, shade; *scædan*, to separate, divide or shade; G. *schalten*, shadow, and to shade; D. *schadue*, *schaduen*; Dan. *skatterer*, to shade a picture; W. *yggadann*, a shade; *yggodi*, to shade or shelter; *yggodi*, id.; Corn. *skod* or *skéz*; Ir. *sgath*, and *sgatham*, to cut off, to shade. The Gr. *σκια* is probably the same word contracted, and perhaps *σκιος*, darkness. In the sense of cutting off or separating, this word coincides exactly, as it does in elements, with the G. *schneiden*, L. *scindo*, for *scido*, which is formed on *cedo*, to strike off. Hence Sax. *gesecead*, distinction, L. *scutum*, a shield, Sp. *escudo*; that which cuts off or intercepts. Owen deduces the Welsh word from *caed*, something that incloses; but probably the sense is that which cuts off or defends.]

- Literally, the interception, cutting off or interruption of the rays of light; hence, the obscurity which is caused by such interception. *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit; whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. Hence when we say, let us resort to the *shade* of a tree, we have no reference to its form; but when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its *shadow*, we have reference to its extent.
- Darkness; obscurity; as the *shades* of night. The *shade* of the earth constitutes the darkness of night.
- An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, which precludes the sun's rays; and hence, a secluded retreat. Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shak.*
- A screen; something that intercepts light or heat.
- Protection; shelter. [See *Shadow*.]
- In painting, the dark part of a picture. *Dryden*.
- Degree or gradation of light. White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come only in by the eyes. *Locke*.
- A shadow. [See *Shadow*.] Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue. *Pope*.

[This is allowable in poetry.]

The soul, after its separation from the body; so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; as the *shades* of departed heroes. Swift as thought, the fitting *shade*— *Dryden*.

SHADE, *v. t.* [Sax. *scædan*, *geseceadan*, to separate, to divide, to shade.]

- To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays; and when applied to the rays of the sun, it signifies to shelter from light and heat; as, a large tree *shades* the plants under its branches; *shaded* vegetables rarely come to perfection. I went to crop the sylvan scenes, And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden*.
- To overspread with darkness or obscurity; to obscure. Thou *shad'st* The full blaze of thy beams. *Milton*.
- To shelter; to hide. Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head. *Shak.*
- To cover from injury; to protect; to screen. *Milton*.
- To paint in obscure colors; to darken.
- To mark with gradations of color; as the *shading* pencil. *Milton*.
- To darken; to obscure.

SHADED, *pp.* Defended from the rays of the sun; darkened.

SHADER, *n.* He or that which shades.

SHADINESS, *n.* [from *shady*.] The state of being shady; unbragousness; as the *shadiness* of the forest.

SHADING, *ppr.* Sheltering from the sun's rays.

SHAD'OW, *n.* [Sax. *scadu*, *scædu*. See *Shade*.] Shade within defined limits; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a plane and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light; as the *shadow* of a man, of a tree or a tower. The *shadow* of the earth in an eclipse of the moon is proof of its sphericity.

- Darkness; shade; obscurity. Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise. *Denham*.
- Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat or influence of the air. In secret *shadows* from the sunny ray, On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Spenser*.
- Obscure place; secluded retreat. To secret *shadows* I retire. [Obs.] *Dryden*.
- Dark part of a picture. *Obs.* Peacham. [In the two last senses, *shade* is now used.]
- A spirit; a ghost. *Obs.* [In this sense, *shade* is now used.]
- In painting, the representation of a real shadow.
- An imperfect and faint representation; opposed to *substance*. The law having a *shadow* of good things to come. *Heb. x.*
- Unseparable companionship. Sin and her *shadow*, death. *Milton*.
- Type; mystical representation. Types and *shadows* of that destin'd seed. *Milton*.
- Protection; shelter; favor. *Lam. iv.* Ps. xcii. Slight or faint appearance. James i. *Shadow* of death, terrible darkness, trouble or death. *Job iii.*

SHAD'OW, *v. t.* To overspread with obscurity. The warlike elf much wonder'd at this tree So fair and great, that *shadow'd* all the ground. *Spenser*.

[*Shade* is more generally used.]

- To cloud; to darken. The *shadow'd* livery of the burning sun. *Shak.*
- To make cool; to refresh by shade; or to shade. Flowery fields and *shadowed* waters. *Sidney*.
- To conceal; to hide; to screen. Let every soldier hear him down a bough, And heart before him; and thereby shall we *shadow* The number of our host. [Unusuat.] *Shak.*
- To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud. *Shadowing* their right under your wings of war. *Milton*.
- To mark with slight gradations of color or light. [In this sense, *shade* is chiefly used.] *Locke*.
- To paint in obscure colors; as void spaces deeply *shadowed*. *Dryden*.
- To represent faintly or imperfectly. Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of *Æneas*. *Dryden*.
- To represent typically. The healing power of the brazen serpent *shadoweth* the efficacy of Christ's righteousness. [The two last senses are in use. In place of the others, *shade* is now more generally used.]

SHAD'OWED, *ppr.* Represented imperfectly or typically.

SHAD'OW-GRASS, *n.* A kind of grass so called. [Jenkinson *syntacticum*.]

SHAD'OWING, *ppr.* Representing by faint or imperfect resemblance.

SHAD'OWING, *n.* Shade or gradation of light and color. [This should be *shading*.]

SHAD'OWY, *a.* [Sax. *scædwig*.] Full of shade; dark; gloomy. This *shadowy* desert, unfrequented woods. *Shak.*

- Not brightly luminous; faintly light. More pleasant light *Shadowy* sets off the face of things. *Milton*.
- Faintly representative; typical; as *shadowy* expiations. *Milton*.
- Unsubstantial; unreal. Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death. *J Addison*.
- Dark; obscure; opaque. By command ere yet dim night Her *shadowy* cloud withdrew. *Milton*.

SHAD'Y, *a.* [from *shade*.] Abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade. And *Amaryllis* fills the *shady* groves. *Dryden*.

- Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat. Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer and warm for winter. *Bacon*.

SHAF'FLE, *v. i.* [See *Shuffle*.] To hobble or limp. [Not in use.]

SHAF'FLER, *n.* A hobbler; one that limps. [Not in use.]

SHAF'FT, *n.* [Sax. *scæft*; D. G. *schaft*; Sw. *Dan. shaft*; L. *scapus*; from the root of *shap*, from setting, or shooting, extending.]

- An arrow; a missile weapon; as the archer and the *shaft*. *Morc.*
- So lofty was the pile, a Partisan bow With vigor drawn must send the *shaft* below. *Dryden*.

2. In *mining*, a pit or long narrow opening or entrance into a mine. [This may possibly be a different word, as in German it is written *schacht*, Dan. *skægt*.]
3. In *architecture*, the shaft of a column is the body of it, between the base and the capital.
4. Any thing straight; as the *shaft* of a steep, and many other things. *Peenham.*
5. The stem or stock of a tether or quill.
6. The pole of a carriage, sometimes called *tongue* or *neap*. The thills of a chaise or gig are also called *shafts*.
7. The handle of a weapon.

Shaft, or *shide-shaft*, a species of Trochilus or humming bird, having a bill twenty lines in length, and two long white feathers in the middle of its tail.

SHAFTED, a. Having a handle; a term in heraldry, applied to a spear-head.

SHAFTMENT, *n.* [Sax. *scœftmünd*.] A span, a measure of about six inches. [Vid. in use.] *Roy.*

SHAG, *n.* [Sax. *scæcga*, hair, shag; Dan. *skæg*; Sw. *skögg*, the beard, a brush, &c.]

In Eth. $\text{Ш} \text{Ш}$ shaký, a hair cloth.]

1. Coarse hair or nap, or rough woolly hair. True Witney broadcloth, with its shag unshorn. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth having a long coarse nap.

3. In *ornithology*, an aquatic fowl, the *Pelecanus graculus*; in the north of England called the *crave*. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*

SHAG, a. Hairy; shaggy. *Shak.*

SHAG, *v. t.* To make rough or hairy. *Shag* the green zone that bounds the boreal skies. *J. Bartow.*

2. To make rough or shaggy; to deform. *Thomson.*

SHAGGED, } a. Rough with long hair or
SHAGGY, } a. wool.

About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin. *Dryden.*

2. Rough; rugged; as the shaggy tops of hills. *Milton.*

And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders. *Addison.*

SHAGGEDNESS, } The state of being
SHAGGINESS, } *n.* shaggy; roughness with long loose hair or wool.

SHAGREEN, *n.* [Pers. شگر sagri, the skin of a horse or an ass, &c. dressed.]

A kind of grained leather prepared of the skin of a fish, a species of Squalus. To prepare it, the skin is stretched and covered with mustard seed, which is bruised upon it. The skin is then exposed to the weather for some days, and afterwards tanned. *Encyc.*

SHAGREEN, *a.* Made of the leather called shagreen.

SHAGREEN, for *chagrin*. [See *Chagrin*.]

SHAH, *n.* A Persian word signifying king. *Eton.*

SHAK, } *n.* Among the Arabians and
SCHEICH, } Moors, an old man, and hence a chief, a lord, a man of eminence. *Encyc.*

SHAIL, *v. t.* To walk sidewise. [Low and not in use.] *L'Estrange.*

[This word is probably the *G. schielden*, Dan. *skielder*, to squint.]

SHAKE, *v. t.* pret. *shook*; *pp.* *shaken*. [Sax. *scæcan*, to shake, also to flee, to depart, to withdraw; Sw. *shaka*; D. *schokken*, to shake, to jolt, to heep; *schak*, a shock, jolt or bounce; W. *ysgegiat*, to shake by seizing one by the throat; *cegiat*, to choke, from *ceg*, a choking, the mouth, an entrance. If the Welsh gives the true origin of this word, it is remarkably expressive, and characteristic of rough manners. I am not confident that the Welsh and Saxon are from a common stock.]

1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly one way and the other; to agitate; as, the wind shakes a tree; an earthquake shakes the hills, or the earth.

I shook my lap, and said, so God shake out every man from his house.— *Neb. v.*

He shook the sacred honors of his head. *Dryden.*

—As a fig tree casteth her untimely fruit, when it is shaken of a mighty wind. *Rev. vi.*

2. To make to totter or tremble. The rapid wheels shake heav'n's basis. *Milton.*

3. To cause to shiver; as, an ague shakes the whole frame.

4. To throw down by a violent motion. Macbeth is ripe for shaking. *Shak.*

[But see *shake off*, which is generally used.]

5. To throw away; to drive off. To shake all cares and business from our age. *Shak.*

6. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to endanger; to threaten to overthrow. Nothing should shake our belief in the being and perfections of God, and in our own accountableness.

7. To cause to waver or doubt; to impair the resolution of; to depress the courage of.

That ye be not soon shaken in mind. 2 Thess. ii.

8. To trill; as, to shake a note in music.

To shake hands, sometimes, to unite with; to agree or contract with; more generally, to take leave of, from the practice of shaking hands at meeting and parting. *Shak. K. Charles.*

To shake off, to drive off; to throw off or down by violence; as, to shake off the dust of the feet; also, to rid one's self; to free from; to divest of; as, to shake off disease or grief; to shake off troublesome dependents. *Addison.*

SHAKE, *v. i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; as, a tree shakes with the wind; the houses shakes in a tempest.

The foundations of the earth do shake. *E. xxiv.*

2. To tremble; to shiver; to quake; as, a man shakes in an ague; or he shakes with cold, or with terror.

3. To totter.

Under his burning wheels The steadfast empyrean shook throughout, All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

SHAKE, *n.* Concussion; a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation.

The great soldier's honor was composed of thicker stuff which could endure a shake. *Herbert.*

2. A trembling or shivering; agitation.

3. A motion of hands clasped.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind shakes of the hand. *Addison.*

4. In music, a trill; a rapid repetition of two notes comprehending an interval not greater than one whole tone, nor less than a semitone.

SHAKEN, *pp.* *shak'n*. Impelled with a vacillating motion; agitated.

2. a. Cracked or split; as *shaken* timber. Nor is the wood shaken nor twisted, as those about Capetown. *Barrow.*

[Our mechanics usually pronounce this *shaky*, forming the word from *shake*, like *pitby*, from *pitch*.]

SHAKER, *n.* A person or thing that shakes or agitates; as the *shaker* of the earth. *Pope.*

2. In the United States, *Shakers* is the name given to a very singular sect of Christians, so called from the agitations or movements which characterize their worship.

SHAKING, *ppr.* Impelling to a wavering motion; causing to vacillate or waver; agitating.

2. Trembling; shivering; quaking.

SHAKING, *n.* The act of shaking or agitating; brandishing. *Job xii.*

2. Concussion. *Harnar.*

3. A trembling or shivering. *Waller.*

SHAKY, a. Cracked, as timber. *Chambers.*

SHAL, } *v. i.* *Verb auxiliary.* pret. *shald*.

SHALL, } *verb auxiliary, scylan*, to be obliged. It coincides in signification nearly with *ought*, it is a duty, it is necessary; D. *sal, sul*; G. *soll*; Sw. *skola*, pret. *skulle*; Dan. *skal, skulde*. The German and Dutch have lost the palatal letter of the verb; but it appears in the derivative G. *schuld*, guilt, fault, culpability, debt; D. *schuld*, id.; Sw. *skuld*, Dan. *skyld*, debt, fault, guilt; *skylder*, to owe; Sax. *scyld*, debt, offense, L. *scelus*. The literal sense is to hold or be held, hence to owe, and hence the sense of guilt, a being held, bound or liable to justice and punishment. In the Teutonic dialects, *schulden*, *skyld*, are used in the Lord's prayer, as "forgive us our debts," but neither *debt* nor *trespass* expresses the exact idea, which includes sin or crime, and liability to punishment. The word seems to be allied in origin to *skill*, L. *callo*, to be able, to know. See *Skil*. *Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative or participle. It ought to be written *shat*, as the original has one *l* only, and it has one only in *shalt* and *should*.]

1. *Shall* is primarily in the present tense, and in our mother tongue was followed by a verb in the infinitive, like other verbs. "Ic sceal from the bron gefildon." I have need to be baptized of thee. *Matt. iii.*

"Ic ne secol singan sa-cwilda." I must now sing unworldly songs. *Boethius.*

We still use *shall* and *should* before another verb in the infinitive, without the sign *to*; but the signification of *shall* is considerably deflected from its primitive sense. It is now treated as a mere auxiliary to other verbs, serving to form some of the tenses. In the present tense, *shall*, before a verb in the infinitive, forms the future tense; but its force and effect are different with the different persons or personal

pronouns. Thus in the first person, *shall* simply foretells or declares what will take place; as, I or we *shall* ride to town on Monday. This declaration simply informs another of a fact that is to take place. The sense of *shall* here is changed from an expression of need or duty, to that of previous statement or information, grounded on intention or resolution. When uttered with emphasis, "I *shall* go," it expresses firm determination, but not a promise.

2. In the second and third persons, *shall* implies a promise, command or determination. "You *shall* receive your wages," "he *shall* receive his wages," imply that you or he ought to receive them; but usage gives to these phrases the force of a promise in the person uttering them.

When *shall* is uttered with emphasis in such phrases, it expresses determination in the speaker, and implies an authority to enforce the act. "Do you refuse to go? Does he refuse to go? But you or he *shall* go."

3. *Shall I go, shall he go*, interrogatively, asks for permission or direction. *But shall you go*, asks for information of another's intention.

4. But after another verb, *shall*, in the third person, simply foretells. He says that he *shall* leave town to-morrow. So also in the second person; you say that you *shall* ride to-morrow.

5. After *if*, and some verbs which express condition or supposition, *shall*, in all the persons, simply foretells; as,

{ I shall say, or we shall say,
If } Thou shalt say, ye or you shall say,
{ He shall say, they shall say.

6. *Should*, in the first person, implies a conditional event. "I *should* have written a letter yesterday, had I not been interrupted." Or it expresses obligation, and that in all the persons.

I *should*, } have paid the bill on demand; it was my duty.
Thou *shouldst*, }
I *should*, } your duty, his duty to
You *should*, } pay the bill on demand,
but it was not paid.

7. *Should*, though properly the past tense of *shall*, is often used to express a contingent future event; as, if it *should* rain to-morrow; if you *should* go to London next week; if he *should* arrive within a month. In like manner after *though*, *grant*, *admit*, *allow*.

SHALE, *v. t.* To peel. [Not in use. See *Shell*.]

SHALE, *n.* [G. *schale*; a different orthography of *shell*, but not in use. See *Shell*.]
1. A shell or husk. *Shak.*

2. In natural history, a species of shist or shistons clay; slate clay; generally of a bluish or yellowish gray color, more rarely of a dark blackish or reddish gray, or grayish black, or greenish color. Its fracture is slaty, and in water it molders into powder. It is often found in strata in coal mines, and commonly bears vegetable impressions. It is generally the forerunner of coal. *Kiracian.*

Bituminous shale is a subvariety of argillaceous slate, is impregnated with bitumen, and burns with flame.

Cleavecland.

SHALLOON, *n.* [said to be from *Chalons*, in France; Sp. *chalon*; Fr. *ras de Chalons*.] A slight woolen stuff. *South.*
SHALLOP, *n.* [Fr. *chaloupe*; Sp. Port. *chalupa*; G. *schaluppe*. This word is changed into *stoop*; but the two words have now different significations.]

1. A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner.

Mar. Dict.

2. A small light vessel with a small mainmast and fore-mast, with lug-sails.

Encyc.

SHALLOW, *a.* [from *shoal*, Sax. *secol*, a crowd, or rather *scylf*, a shelf.]

1. Not deep; having little depth; shoal; as shallow water; a shallow stream; a shallow brook.

Dryden.

2. Not deep; not entering far into the earth; as a shallow furrow; a shallow trench.

Dryden.

3. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse subjects; superficial; as a shallow mind or understanding; shallow skill.

Deep ver's'd in books, and shallow in himself.

Milton.

4. Slight; not deep; as a shallow sound.

Bacon.

SHALLOW, *n.* A shoal; a shelf; a flat; a sand-bank; any place where the water is not deep.

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon shallows of gravel.

Bacon.

Dash'd in the shallows of the moving sand.

Dryden.

SHALLOW, *v. t.* To make shallow. [*Lit- tle used.*]

Herbert.

SHALLOW-BRAINED, *a.* Weak in intellect; foolish; empty headed. *South.*

SHALLOWLY, *adv.* With little depth.

2. Superficially; simply; without depth of thought or judgment; not wisely. *Shak.*

SHALLOWNESS, *n.* Want of depth; small depth; as the shallowness of water, of a river, of a stream.

2. Superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; emptiness; silliness.

SHALM, } [G. *schalmeie*, from *schallen*,
SHAWM, } *n.* to sound. A kind of musical pipe. [*Not used.*]

Knolles.

SHALOTE, *n.* The French *eschalote* anglicized. [See *Eschalot*.]

SHALSTONE, *n.* A mineral found only in the Baunet of Teaneswar, of a grayish, yellowish or reddish white; talcspath.

SHALT, the second person singular of *shall*; as, thou *shalt* not steal.

SHAM, *n.* [W. *siom*, vacancy, void, balk, disappointment.]

That which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture. [*Vtd an elegant word.*]

Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I.

Addison.

SHAM, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; as a sham fight.

SHAM, *v. t.* [W. *siomi*, to balk or disappoint.] To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat; to delude with false pretences.

They find themselves fooled and shammed into conviction. [*Not elegant.*]

L'Ettranger.

2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition.

L'Ettranger.

SHAM, *v. i.* To make mocks. *Prior.*

SHAM'AN, *n.* In Russia, a wizard or conjurer, who by enchantment pretends to cure diseases, ward off misfortunes and foretell events. *Encyc.*

SHAM BLES, *n.* [Sax. *scamel*, L. *scammum*, a bench, It. *scanno*, Sp. *caño*; from L. *scando*.]

1. The place where butcher's meat is sold; a flesh-market. I Cor. x.

2. In mining, a nich or shelf left at suitable distances to receive the ore which is thrown from one to another, and thus raised to the top.

SHAM BLING, *a.* [from *scamble*, *scambling*.]

Moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy pace; as a shambling trot; shambling legs.

Smith.

SHAM BLING, *n.* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

SHAME, *n.* [Sax. *scama*, *scam*, *scem*; G. *scham*; D. *schaemen*; Sw. Dan. *skam*.

Qu. Ar. شام chashama, with a prefix, to cause shame, to blush, to reverence. Class Sin. No. 48.]

1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; or by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal. *Shame* is particularly excited by the disclosure of actions which, in the view of men, are mean and degrading. Hence it is often or always manifested by a downcast look or by blushes, called *confusion of face*.

Hide, for shame,
Romans, your grandires' images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny.

Dryden.

Shame prevails when reason is defeated.

Rambler.

2. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the estimation of others. Thus an idio is called a *shame*. Hos. ix.

Guides, who are the shame of religion.

South.

3. Reproach; ignominy; derision; contempt.

Ye have bore the shame of the heathen.

Ezek. xxvi.

1. The parts which modesty requires to be covered.

2. Dishonor; disgrace. Prov. ix.

SIIAME, *v. t.* To make ashamed; to excite a consciousness of guilt or of doing something derogatory to reputation; to cause to blush.

Who shames a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through.

Pope.

I write not these things to shame you. I

Cor. iv.

2. To disgrace. And with fool cowardice his carcass shame.

Spenser.

3. To mock at. Ye have shamed the counsel of the poor. Ps. xiv.

SIIAME, *v. i.* To be ashamed.

As its trunk authors give such a magnitude, to I shame to repeat. *Raleigh*
[This verb, I believe, is no longer used intrinsically.]

SHAMEFUL, *pp.* Made ashamed.
SHAMEFACED, *a.* [Ide supposes this to be a corruption of Sax. *scam-fast*, shamefast, held or restrained by shame.]

Bashful; easily confused or put out of countenance. A man may be *shamefaced* to excess.

Conscience is a blushing *shamefaced* spirit. *Shak.*
Your *shamefac'd* virtue shunn'd the people's praise. *Dryden.*

SHAMEFACEDLY, *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty. *Woolton.*

SHAMEFACEDNESS, *n.* Bashfulness; excess of modesty. *Dryden.*
SHAMEFUL, *a.* [*shame* and *full*.] That brings shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; injurious to reputation. It expresses less than *infamous* and *ignominious*.

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Indecent; raising shame in others. *Phubus* flying so most *shameful* sight. *Spenser.*

SHAMEFULLY, *adv.* Disgracefully; in a manner to bring reproach. He *shamefully* deserted his friend.

2. With indignity or indecency; in a manner that may cause shame.

How *shamefully* that maid he did torment. *Spenser.*

SHAMEFULNESS, *n.* Disgracefulness. *Johnson.*

SHAMELESS, *a.* [*shame* and *less*.] Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; impudent; brazen-faced; immodest; audacious; insensible to disgrace.

Such *shameless* bards we have. *Pope.*

2. Done without shame; indicating want of shame; as a *shameless* denial of truth.

SHAMELESSLY, *adv.* Without shame; impudently; as a man *shamelessly* wicked. *Hale.*

SHAMELESSNESS, *n.* Destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to shame, has nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

SHAMER, *n.* One who makes ashamed, that which confounds.

SHAMING, *pp.* Making ashamed; causing to blush; confounding.

SHAMMER, *n.* [from *sham*.] One that shams; an impostor. [*Loic*.]

SHAMOIS, *s.* [Fr. *chamois*; It. *camozza*.]
SHAMMY, *s.* Sp. *gamuzo*; Port. *gamo*; from Sp. *gama*, a doe, or its root; W. *gawyr*, a goat; Corn. Ir. *gawyr*.]

1. A species of wild goat, (*Capra rupicapra*, goat of the rocks,) inhabiting the mountains of Savoy, Piedmont, and the Pyrenees. *Zagay.*

The shamois is now considered as a species of antelope, (*Antelope rupicapra*.) *Ed. Encyc.*

2. A kind of leather prepared from the skin of the wild goat. It is dressed in oil or tanned, and much esteemed for its softness, pliancy and the quality of bearing soap without damage. A great part of

the leather which bears this name is counterfeit, being made of the skin of the common goat, the kid, or even of sheep; *Encyc.*

SHAM ROCK, *n.* The Irish name for three-leaved grass. *Spenser.*

SHANK, *n.* [Sax. *scanc*, *seanc*; G. D. *schenke*; Sw. *skank*.]

1. The whole joint from the knee to the ankle. In a horse, the part of the fore leg between the knee and the footlock.

2. The tibia or large bone of the leg; as crooked *shanks*.

3. The long part of an instrument; as the *shank* of a key. *Morton.*

The beam or shaft of an anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

4. A plant. [*bronyia*.] *Johnson.*
SHANK'ED, *a.* Having a shank.

SHANK'ER, *n.* [from Fr. *chanceur*.] A malignant ulcer, usually occasioned by some venereal complaint. *Encyc.*

SHANK-PAINTER, *n.* With *seamen*, a short rope and chain which sustains the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the rat-head. *Mar. Dict.*

SHAN SCRIT, *n.* The Sanscrit, or ancient language of Hindoostan. [See *Sanscrit*.]

SHANTY, *pp.* for janty, gay; showy. [Not in use or local.]

SHAPE, *v. t.* pret. *shaped*; *pp.* *shaped* or *shapen*. [Sax. *scapian*, *scappan*, *scipan* or *scyppan*, to form, to create; Sw. *skap*; Dan. *skaber*; G. *schaffen*, to create, to make or get, to procure, furnish or supply; D. *scheppen*, *schaffen*; Sans. *shafana*. The Sw. has *skaffa*, to provide, and the Dan. *skaffet*.]

1. To form or create.

I was *shapen* in iniquity. Ps. li.
2. To mold or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to; as, to *shape* a garment.

Grace *shap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*
3. To mold; to cast; to regulate; to adjust to adapt to a purpose. He *shapes* his plans or designs to the temper of the times.

4. To direct; as, to *shape* a course. *Denham.*

5. To image; to conceive. *Oil* my jealousy *shap'd* his face. *Shak.*

SHAPES, *v. i.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted. *Shak.*

SHAPE, *n.* Form or figure as constituted by lines and angles; as the *shape* of a horse or a tree; the *shape* of the head, hand or foot.

2. External appearance.

He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman. *Shak.*

3. The form of the trunk of the human body; as a clumsy *shape*; an elegant *shape*.

4. A being as endowed with form. *Before* the gates there sat, *Milton.*

On either side, a formidable *shape*. *Milton.*

5. Idea; pattern.

6. Form. This application comes before the legislature in the *shape* of a memorial.

7. Manner.
SHAPE'D, *pp.* Formed; molded; cast; **SHAPE'N**, *s.* *pp.* conceived.

SHAPELESS, *a.* Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; as deformed and *shapeless*. *Shak.*

The *shapeless* rock or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHAPELESSNESS, *n.* Destitution of regular form.

SHAPELINESS, *n.* [from *shapely*.] Beauty or proportion of form. [*Little used*.]

SHAPELY, *a.* [from *shape*.] Well formed; having a regular shape; symmetrical. *Warton.*

SHAPE-SMITH, *n.* [*shape* and *smith*.] One that undertakes to improve the form of the body. [*In burlesque*.] *Garth.*

SHAPING, *pp.* Forming; molding; casting; conceiving; giving form.

SHARD, *n.* [Sax. *seard*, from *searan*, to shear, to separate.]

1. A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel or of any brittle substance. *Obs. Shak.*

2. The shell of an egg or of a snail. *Gower.*

3. A plant. [*hard*.] *Dryden.*

4. A frith or strait; as a perilous *shard*. *Spenser.*

5. A gap.

6. A fish.

SHARD-BORN, *a.* [*shard* and *born*.] Born or produced among fragments, or in crevices; as the *shard-born* beetle.

Johnson suggests that *shard* may perhaps signify the sheath of the wings of insects. In this case, the word should be written *shardborne*, and defined, borne in the air by sheathed wings. Such is Todd's explanation of the word in Shakespeare. The word *shard* may perhaps be used for the crustaceous wing of an insect, but I know not that such a sense is legitimate. [See *Sharded*.]

SHARDED, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case; as the *sharded* beetle. *Todd*, from *Gower*.

Inhabiting shar'ds. *Johnson*, from *Shak.*

SHARE, *n.* [Sax. *sear*, *seara*, from *searan*, to shear; W. *ysgar*, which is a compound.]

1. A part; a portion; a quantity; as a small *share* of prudence or good sense.

2. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to each proprietor; as a ship owned in ten *shares*; a Tontine building owned in a hundred *shares*.

3. The part of a thing allotted or distributed to each individual of a number; dividend; separate portion. Each heir has received his *share* of the estate.

4. A part belonging to one; portion possessed.

Nor I without my *share* of fame. *Dryden.*

5. A part contributed. He bears his *share* of the burden.

6. The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the ground; or furrow-slice. *Mortimer.*

To go *shares*, to partake; to be equally concerned. *L'Estrange.*

SHARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *searan*, *scyan*; but we have *shear* directly from this verb, and *share* seems to be from the noun; W. *ysgarian*.]

1. To divide; to part among two or more.

Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children and a stranger. *Sieft.*

- And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart.
2. To partake or enjoy with others; to seize and possess jointly or in common.
Great Jove with Cesar *shares* his sovereign sway.
While avarice and rapine *share* the land.
3. To cut; to shear. [*Not now in use.*]
And the *share'd* visage hangs on equal sides.

SHARE, *v. i.* To have part.

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the goods of his father.

SHARE-BONE, *n.* The ossa pubis.

SHARED, *pp.* Held or enjoyed with another or others; divided; distributed in shares.

SHAREHOLDER, *n.* [*share and holder.*]
One that holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property.

One of the proprietors of the mine, who was a principal *shareholder* in the company, died.

SHARER, *n.* A partaker; one that participates any thing with another; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others; as a *sharer* in another's good fortune; a *sharer* in the toils of war; a *sharer* in a lady's affections.

SHARING, *pp.* Partaking; having a part with another; enjoying or suffering with others.

SHARKING, *n.* Participation.

SHARK, *n.* [*L. carcharias; Gr. σαρκαριος, from σαρκαριος, sharp; Corn. sharkins.*]

1. A voracious fish of the genus Squalus, of several species. The body is oblong, tapering and rough, and some species have several rows of serrated teeth. The largest grow to the length of thirty feet.
2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks.
3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine; as, to live upon the *shark*.
4. In *New England*, one that lives by shifts, contrivance or stratagem.

SHARK, *v. i.* To pick up hastily, slyly or in small quantities.

SHARK, *n. i.* To play the petty thief; or rather to live by shifts and petty stratagems. [In *New England*, the common pronunciation is *shurk*, but the word rarely implies fraud.]

2. To cheat; to trick.
3. To fawn upon for a dinner; to beg.

To *shark out*, to slip out or escape by low artifices.

SHARKER, *n.* One that lives by *sharking*; an artful fellow.

SHARKING, *pp.* Picking up in haste; living by petty rapine, or by shifts and devices.

SHARKING, *n.* Petty rapine; trick.

The seeking of a livelihood by shifts and devices.

SHARP, *a.* [*Sax. searp; D. scharp; G. scharf; Dan. Sw. skarp; Turk. scerp;* probably from the root of *share, shire, short*; the radical letters being *Cr* or *Gr.*]

1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen; acute; not blunt. Thus we say, a *sharp knife*, or a *sharp needle*.

edge easily severs a substance; a *sharp* point is easily made to penetrate it.

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse; as, a hill terminates in a *sharp peak*, or a *sharp ridge*.

3. Forming an acute or too small angle at the ridge; as a *sharp roof*.

4. Acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; penetrating; ready at invention; witty; ingenious.

Nothing makes men *sharper* than want.

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *sharpest* philosophers have not yet obtained clear ideas.

5. Being of quick or nice perception; applied to the senses or organs of perception; as a *sharp eye*; *sharp sight*.

To *sharp* *ey'd* reason this would seem untrue.

6. Affecting the organs of taste like fine points; sour; acid; as *sharp vinegar*; *sharp tasted citrons*.

7. Affecting the organs of hearing like sharp points; piercing; penetrating; shrill; as a *sharp sound* or voice; a *sharp note* or tone; opposed to a *flat note* or sound.

8. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic; as *sharp words*; *sharp rebuke*.

—Be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear.

9. Severely rigid; quick or severe in punishing; cruel.

To that place the *sharp* Athenian law
Cannot pursue us.

10. Eager for food; keen; as a *sharp appetite*.

11. Eager in pursuit; keen in quest.
My talehoun now is *sharp* and passing empty.

12. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent; as a *sharp contest*.

A *sharp* assault already is begun.

13. Keen; severe; pungent; as *sharp pain*.

14. Very painful or distressing; as *sharp tribulation*; a *sharp fit* of the gout.

15. Very attentive or vigilant.
Sharp at her utmost neck she cast her eyes.

16. Making nice calculations of profit; or close and exact in making bargains or demanding dues.

17. Biting; pinching; piercing; as *sharp air*; *sharp wind* or weather.

18. Subtil; nice; witty; acute; used of things; as a *sharp discourse*.

19. Among *workmen*, hard; as *sharp sand*.

20. Emaciated; lean; thin; as a *sharp visage*.

To *brace* *sharp* in seamanship, to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible, that the ship may lay well up to the wind.

SHARP, *n.* In music, an acute sound.

2. A note artificially raised a semitone; or,

3. The character which directs the note to be thus elevated; opposed to a *flat*, which depresses a note a semitone.

4. A pointed weapon. [*Not in use.*]

SHARP, *v. t.* To make keen or acute.

2. To render quick.

3. To mark with a sharp, in musical composition; or to raise a note a semitone.

SHARP, *v. i.* To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper.

SHARP-EDGED, *a.* Having a fine keen edge.

SHARPEN, *v. t.* *shärpen.* [*G. schärfen; D. scherpen; Sw. skärpa.*]

1. To make sharp; to give a keen edge or fine point to a thing; to edge; to point; as, to *sharpen* a knife, an ax or the teeth of a saw; to *sharpen* a sword.

All the Israelites went down to the Philistines to *sharpen* every man his share and his coulter, and his ax and his mattock. 1 Sam. xiii.

2. To make more eager or active; as, to *sharpen* the edge of industry.

3. To make more pungent and painful. The abuse of wealth and greatness may hereafter *sharpen* the sting of conscience.

4. To make more quick, acute or ingenious. The wit or the intellect is *sharpened* by study.

5. To render perception more quick or acute.

Th' air *sharpen'd* his visual ray
To objects distant far.

6. To render more keen; to make more eager for food or for any gratification; as, to *sharpen* the appetite; to *sharpen* a desire.

7. To make biting, sarcastic or severe.

Sharpen each word.

8. To render less flat, or more shrill or piercing.

Inclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and *sharpen* it.

9. To make more tart or acid; to make sour; as, the rays of the sun *sharpen* vinegar.

10. To make more distressing; as, to *sharpen* grief or other evil.

11. In music, to raise a sound by means of a sharp.

SHARPEN, *v. i.* To grow or become sharp.

SHARPER, *n.* A shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.

*Sharper*s, as pikes, prey upon their own kind.

SHARPLY, *adv.* With a keen edge or a fine point.

2. Severely; rigorously; roughly. Tit. i.

They are to be more *sharply* chastised and reformed than the rude Irish.

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously; as the mind and memory *sharply* exercised.

4. Violently; vehemently.

At the arrival of the English ambassadors, the soldiers were *sharply* assailed with wants.

5. With keen perception; exactly; minutely.

You contract your eye, when you would see *sharply*.

6. Acutely; wittily; with nice discernment.

SHARPNESS, *a.* Keeness of an edge or point; as the *sharpness* of a razor or a dart.

2. Not obtuseness.

3. Pungency; acidity; as the *sharpness* of vinegar.

4. Pungency of pain; keeness; severity of pain; or affliction; as the *sharpness* of pain, grief or anguish.

5. Painfulness; afflictiveness; as the *sharpness* of death or calamity.

And the best quarrels in the heat are curst.
By those that feel their sharpness. *Shak.*
6. Severity of language; pungency; satirical sarcasm; as the sharpness of satire or rebuke.

Some did all folly with just sharpness blame. *Dryden.*
7. Acuteness of intellect; the power of nice discernment; quickness of understanding; ingenuity; as sharpness of wit or understanding. *Dryden. Addison.*
8. Quickness of sense or perception; as the sharpness of sight.
9. Keenness; severity; as the sharpness of the air or weather.

SHARP-SET, *a.* [sharp and set.] Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger; ravenous; as an eagle or a lion sharp-set. *Brown.*
2. Eager in desire of gratification.
The town is sharp-set on new plays. *Pope.*

SHARP-SHOOTER, *n.* [sharp and shoot.] One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; one skilled in the use of the rifle.
SHARP-SIGHTED, *a.* [sharp and sight.]

1. Having quick or acute sight; as a sharp-sighted eagle or hawk.
2. Having quick discernment or acute understanding; as a sharp-sighted opponent; sharp-sighted judgment.

SHARP-VISAGED, *a.* [sharp and visage.] Having a sharp or thin face. *Hale.*

SHARP-WITTED, *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind. *Wotton.*
SHASTER, *n.* Among the Hindoos, a sacred book containing the dogmas of the religion of the Bramins and the ceremonies of their worship, and serving as a commentary on the Vedam. It consists of three parts; the first containing the moral law of the Hindoos; the second the rites and ceremonies of their religion; the third the distribution of the people into tribes or classes, with the duties pertaining to each. *Encyc.*

SHATTER, *v. t.* [D. *schateren*, to crack, to make a great noise. This word seems to be allied to scatter and to shew waste. The sense is to force or drive apart.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, rend or part by violence into fragments; as, explosion shatters a rock or a bomb; lightning shatters the sturdy oak; steam shatters a boiler; a monarchy is shattered by revolt. *Locke.*

2. To rend; to crack; to split; to rive into splinters.

3. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued application; as a man of shattered humor. *Norris.*

4. To disorder; to derange; to render delirious; as to shatter the brain. The man seems to be shattered in his intellect.

SHATTER, *v. i.* To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.
Some shatter and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHATTER-BRAINED, { *a.* [shatter and
SHATTER-PATED, { *a.* [brain or pate.]
1. Disordered or wandering in intellect.
2. Heedless; wild; not consistent.

SHATTERED, *pp.* Broken or dashed to pieces; rent; disordered.

SHATTERING, *ppr.* Dashing or breaking to pieces; rending; disordering.

SHATTERS, *n.* [I believe used only in the plural.]
The fragments of any thing forcibly rent or broken; used chiefly or solely in the phrases, to break or read into shatters.

SHAT' TERY, *a.* Brittle; easily falling into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture; as shattery spar. *Woodward.*
SHAVE, *v. t.* pret. *shaved*; pp. *shaven*; *D. schafen, schafan*; *D. schaoven*; *G. schaben*; *Dan. skaver*; *Sw. skafva.*]

1. To cut or pare off something from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument, by rubbing, scraping or drawing the instrument along the surface; as, to shave the clin and cheeks; to shave the head of his hair.

He shall share his head in the day of his cleansing. *Nun. vi.*

2. To shew off; to cut off.
Neither shall they shave off the corner of their beard. *Lev. xxi.*

3. To pare close.
The bending sythe
Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Guy.*

4. To cut off thin slices; or to cut in thin slices. *Bacon.*

5. To skim along the surface or near it; to sweep along.
He shaves with level wing the deep. *Milton.*

6. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to fleece.

7. To make smooth by paring or cutting off slices; as, to shave hoops or staves.

To shave a note, to purchase it at a great discount, a discount much beyond the legal rate of interest. [A low phrase.]

SHAVE, *n.* [Sw. *skaf*; G. *schabe*; Sax. *scafa*, *scawf*; D. *schaf*, a plane.]

An instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end for shaving hoops, &c.; called also a drawing knife.

SHAVED, *pp.* Pared; made smooth with a razor or other cutting instrument; fleeced.

SHAVE-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *Equisetum*.

SHAV'ELING, *n.* A man shaved; a friar or religious; in contempt. *Spenser.*

SHAV'ER, *n.* One that shaves or whose occupation is to shave.

2. One that is close in bargains or a sharp dealer.

This Lewis is a cunning shaver. *Sicfl.*
3. One that fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer.

By these shavers the Turks were stripped of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHAV'ER, *n.* [Gipsy, *tschobe* or *tschawo*, a boy; *schawo* or *tschawo*, a son; *Arab.* شَاب

boy; *schawo* or *tschawo*, a son; *Arab.* شَاب
a youth, from شَبَّ shabba, to grow up, to excite.]

A boy or young man. This word is still in common use in New England. It must be numbered among our original words.

SHAV'ING, *ppr.* Paring the surface with a razor or other sharp instrument; making smooth by paring; fleecing.

SHAV'ING, *n.* The act of paring the surface.

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane or other cutting instrument. *Mortimer.*

SHAW, *n.* [Sax. *scua*, *scuea*; Sw. *skuega*; Dan. *skore*, a thicket, and *skjyge*, a shade.] A thicket; a small wood. [Local in England. In America not used.]

SHAW-FOWL, *n.* [shaw and fowl.] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at. *Johnson.*

SHAWLS, *n.* A cloth of wool, cotton, silk or hair, used by females as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders. Shawls are of various sizes from that of a handkerchief to that of a counterpane. Shawls were originally manufactured in the heart of India from the fine silky wool of the Thibet sheep, and the best shawls now come from Cashmere; but they are also manufactured in Europe. The largest kinds are used in train-dresses and for long scarfs. *Encycr.*

SHAWM, *n.* [G. *schalmei*, from *schallen*, to sound.]

A hautboy or cornet; written also *shalm*, but not in use. *Com. Prayer.*

SHE, pronoun personal of the feminine gender. [Sax. *seo*; Goth. *si*; D. *zij*; G. *sie*. The Danes and Swedes use for *he* and *she*, the word from which the English has *hen*; Dan. *han*, he, the male; *hun*, she, the female; *hanc*, a cock; Sw. *han*, he; *honne*, a cock; *hon*, *kennes*, *heune*, she. This is the root of *Henry*. *She* is perhaps the Heb. *שֵׁה* a woman or wife. In the Saxon, *seo* is used as an adjective, and may be rendered *the* or *a*. It is also used as a relative, answering to *who*, *Li qua*. It is also used for *he* and *that*. In English, *she* has no variation, and is used only in the nominative case. In the oblique cases, we use *her* and *her*, a distinct word.]

1. A pronoun which is the substitute for the name of a female, and of the feminine gender; the word which refers to a female mentioned in the preceding or following part of a sentence or discourse.

Then Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. *Gen. xviii.*

2. *She* is sometimes used as a noun for woman or female, and in the plural; but in contempt or in indignant language.

Lady, you are the cruellest she alive. *Shak.*
The shes of Italy shall not betray My interest. *Shak.*

3. *She* is used also in composition for female, representing sex; as a she-bear; a she-eat.

SHEAPING, *n.* [G. *scheiden*, Sax. *scedan*, to divide.]

In the Isle of Man, a riding, tithing or division, in which there is a farmer or chief constable. The Isle is divided into six sheadings. *Encycr.*

SHEAF, *n.* plu. *sheaves*. [Sax. *scarf*; D. *schopf*. It appears to be connected with the D. *schuiren*, *schopf*, to shove, Sax. *scufan*. The sense then is a mass or collection driven or pressed together. But the Welsh has *ysgab*, a sheaf and a besom, and hence *ysgabau*, to sweep, *Li scopu*, *scopo*, and said to be from *cub*, what is put together, a cube. If these are of one family, as I suspect, the root is in Class *Gb*, and the sense to collect or press together.]

1. A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye,

oats or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

—The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands.
Dryden.

2. Any bundle or collection; as a sheaf of arrows.

SHEAF, *v. t.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves. *Shak.*

SHEAL, *v. t.* *to shell*, not used. *Shak.*

SHEAR, *v. t.* pret. *sheared*; pp. *sheared* or *worn*. The old pret. *shore* is entirely obsolete. [*Sax. sceran, scyran, sciran*, to shear, to divide, whence *shore* and *shire*; *G. scheren*, to shear or shave, and to vex, to rail, to jeer; *schier dich wegs*, get you gone; *schier dich aus dem wege*, move out of the way; *D. scheren*, to shave, shear, banter, stretch, warp; *de gek scheren*, to play the fool; *zig weeg scheren*, to shear off; *Dia. skieren*, to cut, to carve, saw, hew; *skiers*, a jest, jeer, banter; *skiertser*, to sport, mock, jeer; *Sw. skära*, to reap, to mow, to cut off, to cleanse, to rinse; *Sans. schaura* or *chaura*, to shave; *W. ysgar*, a part, a share; *ysgarwae*, to separate. The Greek has *ysare*, to shave, and *yspeo*, to shave, shear, cut off or lay waste. The primary sense is to separate or force off in general; but a prominent signification is to separate by rubbing, as in *scouring*, or as in *skating*, cutting close to the surface. Hence the sense of *jeering*, as we say, to give one the *rub*. See *Scour* and *Class Gr. No. 5* and 8.]

1. To cut or clip something from the surface with an instrument of two blades; to separate any thing from the surface by shears, scissors or a like instrument; as, to shear sheep; to shear cloth. It is appropriately used for the cutting of wool from sheep or their skins, and for clipping the nap from cloths, but may be applied to other things; as, a horse *shears* the ground in feeding much closer than an ox.

2. To separate by shears; as, to shear a fleece.

3. To reap. [*Not in use.*] *Scottish.*

SHEAR, *v. i.* To deviate. [*See Shear.*] *Gover.*

SHEARBILL, *n.* [*shear* and *bill*.] A fowl, the black skimmer or cut-water. (*Rhynchops nigra*.) *Encyc.*

SHEARD, *n.* A shard. [*See Shard.*]

SHEARED, *pp.* Clipped; deprived of wool, hair or nap.

SHEARER, *n.* One that shears; as a shearer of sheep. *Milton.*

SHEARMAN, *n.* *shear*'man. One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

SHEARS, *n. plu.* [from the verb.] An instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances by interception between the two blades. Shears differ from scissors chiefly in being larger.

Put *u* in *d* the shears and cut the syllab in *twain*. *Pope.*

2. Something in the form of the blades of shears.

3. Wings. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

4. An engine for raising heavy weights. [*See Sheers.*]

5. The denunciation of the age of sheep

from the cutting of the teeth; as sheep of one shear, two shear, &c. [*Local.*]

SHEAR-WATER, *n.* A fowl. (*Mortimer.*)

A species of petrel, (*Procellaria puffinus*, Linn.) found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Encyc.*

The cut-water, (*Rhyncops nigra*.) *Bartram.*

SHEAT. [*See Sheat.*]

SHEAT-FISH, [*G. schide*, Cuvier.] A fish, a species of Silurus, having a long slimy body destitute of scales, and the back dusky, like that of the eel.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

SHEATH, *n.* [*Sax. sceath, scathe*; *G. scheide*; *D. scheide*; from separating, *G. scheiden*, *D. scheien*, *Sax. scedan*. See *Shade*.]

1. A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard. A sheath is that which separates, and hence a defense.

2. In *botany*, a membrane investing a stem or branch, as in grasses. *Martyn.*

3. Any thin covering for defense; the wing-case of an insect.

SHEATH, } *v. t.* To put into a case or

SHEATHIE, } scabbard; as, to sheathe a sword or dagger.

2. To inclose or cover with a sheath or case. The leopard—keeps the claws of his fore feet turned up in the ground, and sheathed in the skin of his toes. *Green.*

'Tis in my breast she sheathes her dagger now. *Dryden.*

3. To cover or line; as, to sheathe the bowels with demulcent or mucilaginous substances.

4. To obtund or blunt, as acrimony, by sharp particles. *Milton.*

5. To fit with a sheath. *Shak.*

6. To case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper; as, to sheathe a ship to preserve it from the worms.

To sheathe the sword, a figurative phrase, to put an end to war or enmity; to make peace. It corresponds to the Indian phrase, to bury the hatchet.

SHEATHING, *pp.* Put in a sheath; inclosed or covered with a case; covered; lined; invested with a membrane.

2. *a.* In *botany*, vaginate; invested by a sheath or cylindrical membranaceous tube, which is the base of the leaf, as the stalk or culm in grasses. *Martyn.*

SHEATHING, *pp.* Putting in a sheath; inclosing in a case; covering; lining; investing with a membrane.

SHEATHING, *n.* The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering.

SHEATHLESS, *a.* Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed. *Percy's Mosque.*

SHEATH-WINGED, *a.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having cases for covering the wings; as a sheath-winged insect. *Brown.*

SHEATHY, *a.* Forming a sheath or case. *Brown.*

SHEAVE, *n.* [In *D. schyf* is a slice, a tuckle, a quoit, a fillet, a draughtsman, a pane. In *G. schibe* is a mark, a pane, a wheel, the knee-pan, a slice.]

In *scamen's language*, a wheel on which the rope works in a block. It is made of hard

wood or of metal. When made of wood, it is sometimes *bushed*, that is, has a piece of perforated brass let into its center, the better to sustain the friction of the pin.

Mar. Dict.

SHEAVE, *v. t.* To bring together; to collect. [*Not in use.*] *Ashmole.*

SHEAVED, *a.* made of straw. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SHEAVE-HOLE, *n.* A channel cut in a mast, yard or other timber, in which to fix a sheave. *Mar. Dict.*

SHEEK-LATON, *n.* [Fr. *ciçalon*. Chalmers.] A kind of gilt leather. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SHED, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *shed*. [*Sax. scedan*, to pour out. It's a prefix, this word coincides in elements with *D. gieten*, to pour, to cast, *G. giesen*, *Eng. gush*. It coincides also in elements with *shoot*. See the *Noun*.]

1. To pour out; to effuse; to spill; to suffer to flow out; as, to shed tears; to shed blood. The sun sheds light on the earth; the stars shed a more feeble light.

This is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins. *Matt. xxvi.*

2. To let fall; to cast; as, the trees shed their leaves in autumn; fowls shed their feathers; and serpents shed their skin.

3. To scatter; to emit; to throw off; to diffuse; as, flowers shed their sweets or fragrance.

SHED, *v. i.* To let fall its parts. White cats are apt to shed most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer.*

SHED, *n.* [*Sax. sceda*, a shade; *Sw. skyld*, a defense; *skylda*, to protect, to defend or shield; *Dan. skyld*, *id. skylter*, a shooter; *skytz*, a device; *skytz*, a gun; *skyder*, to shoot; *G. schützen*, to defend; *schütze*, a shooter; *D. schutzen*, to defend, to parry or stop; *schuler*, a shooter. It appears that *shed*, the noun and verb, and *shoot*, are from one source, and *shade*, *scud*, *scath*, and several other words, when traced, all terminate in the same radical sense, to thrust, rush or drive.]

1. A slight building; a covering of timber and boards, &c. for shelter against rain and the inclemencies of weather; a poor house or hotel; as a horse-shed.

The first Alets born in lowly shed. *Fairfax.*

Sheds of reeds which summer's heat repair. *Sandys.*

2. In composition, effusion; as in bloodshed. [*See the Verb.*]

SHED, *v. t.* To keep off; to prevent from entering; as a hat, umbrella or garment that sheds rain.

SHEDDER, *n.* One that sheds or causes to flow out; as a shedder of blood.

SHEDDING, *pp.* Effusing; causing to flow out; letting fall; casting; throwing off; sending out; diffusing; keeping off.

SHEEN, } [*Sax. scen, scen*, bright.

SHEENY, } *a.* This is the old orthography of *shine*, which see.] Bright; glittering; showy.

Up rose each warrior bold and brave,
Glistering in filed steel and armor sheen. *Fairfax.*

[This word is used only in poetry.]

SHEEN, *n.* Brightness; splendor. *Milton.*

SHEEP, *n. sing. and plu.* [Sax. *scæap*; *scēp*; G. *schaf*; D. *schaa*p; Bohemian, *šope*, a wether.]

1. An animal of the genus *Ovis*, which is among the most useful species that the Creator has bestowed on man, as its wool constitutes a principal material of warm clothing, and its flesh is a great article of food. The sheep is remarkable for its harmless temper and its timidity. The varieties are numerous.

2. In contempt, a silly fellow. *Answorth.*
3. Figuratively, God's people are called sheep, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd. *John x.*

SHEEP-BITE, *v. t.* [*sheep and bite.*] To practice petty thefts. [*Not in use.*]

SHEEP-BITER, *n.* One who practices petty thefts. [*Not in use.*]

SHEEP-COT, *n.* [*sheep and cot.*] A small inclosure for sheep; a pen. *Milton.*

SHEEP-FOLD, *n.* [*sheep and fold.*] A place where sheep are collected or confined. *Prior.*

SHEEP-HOOK, *n.* [*sheep and hook.*] A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep. *Bacon.*

SHEEP-FISH, *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess; over-modest; meanly diffident. *Locke.*

2. Pertaining to sheep.

SHEEP-FISHLY, *adv.* Bashfully; with mean timidity or diffidence.

SHEEP-FISHINESS, *n.* Bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness. *Herbert.*

SHEEP-P-MARKET, *n.* A place where sheep are sold.

SHEEP-P-M-ASTER, *n.* [*sheep and master.*] A feeder of sheep; one that has the care of sheep.

SHEEP-P-S-EYE, *n.* [*sheep and eye.*] A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses. *Dryden.*

SHEEP-P-SHANK, *n.* [*sheep and shank.*] Among shepherds, a knot in a rope made to shorten it, as on a runner or tie. *Mar. Dict.*

SHEEP-P-S-HEAD, *n.* [*sheep and head.*] A fish caught on the shores of Connecticut and of Long Island, so called from the resemblance of its head to that of a sheep. It is esteemed delicious food.

SHEEP-P-SHEARER, *n.* [*sheep and shear.*] One that shears or cuts off the wool from sheep. *Gen. xxxviii.*

SHEEP-P-SHEARING, *n.* The act of shearing sheep.

2. The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion. *South.*

SHEEP-P-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a sheep; or leather prepared from it.

SHEEP-P-ST-EALER, *n.* [*sheep and steal.*] One that steals sheep.

SHEEP-P-ST-EALING, *n.* The act of stealing sheep.

SHEEP-P-WALK, *n.* [*sheep and walk.*] Pasture for sheep; a place where sheep feed. *Milton.*

SHEER, *a.* [Sax. *scir*, *scyr*; G. *schier*; *rau*, *skier*; Sans. *charu*, *tscharu*; *ru*, *danu* of *shear*, to separate; whence *sheer* is clear,

pure. It might be deduced from the Semicritic שר to be clear; Eth. ጸርጸ to be clear or pure. But the Danish and Saxon orthography coincides with that of *shear*.]

1. Pure; clear; separate from any thing foreign; unmingled; as *sheer ale*. But this application is unusual. *Shak.*
2. To say, *sheer* argument, *sheer* wit, *sheer* falsehood, &c.

3. Clear; thin; as *sheer muslin*.

SHEER, *adv.* Clean; quite; at once. *Obs. Milton.*

SHEER, *v. t.* To shear. [*Not in use.*]

SHEER, *v. i.* [See *Shear*, the sense of which is to separate.]

1. In seamen's language, to decline or deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not steered with steadiness. *Mar. Dict.*

2. To slip or move aside.

To *sheer* off, to turn or move aside to a distance.

To *sheer up*, to turn and approach to a place.

SHEER, *n.* The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides.

2. The position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it.

To *break sheer*, to deviate from that position and risk fouling the anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

SHEER-HULK, *n.* An old ship of war, fitted with sheers or apparatus to fix or take out the masts of other ships. *Mar. Dict.*

SHEER-RLY, *adv.* At once; quite; also: *Obs.*

SHEERS, *n. plu.* An engine consisting of two or more pieces of timber or poles, fastened together near the top; used for raising heavy weights, particularly for hoisting the lower masts of ships. *Mar. Dict.*

SHEET, *n.* [Sax. *scæt*, *sceta*, *scyta*; L. *scēda*; Gr. *σχῆρα*. The Saxon *sceta* signifies a garment, a cloth, towel or napkin; *sceta* is rendered a *sheet*, and the Greek and Latin words signify a table or plate for writing on; from the root of *Sax. scædan*, to separate; L. *scindo*, Gr. *σχίζω*.]

1. A broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed-furniture.

2. A broad piece of paper as it comes from the manufacturer. *Sheets* of paper are of different sizes, as royal, demi, foolscap, pot and post-paper.

3. A piece of paper printed, folded and bound, or formed into a book in blank, and making four, eight, sixteen or twenty four pages, &c.

4. Any thing expanded; as a *sheet* of water or of fire; a *sheet* of copper, lead or iron.

5. *Sheets*, plu. a book or pamphlet. The following sheets contain a full answer to my opponent.

6. A sail.

SHEET, *n.* [Fr. *ecoute*; Sp. Port. *escota*; *It. scotta*.] This word seems to be connected with *scot* or *shot*; Sp. *escotar*, to cut out clothes, to pay one's *scot* or share of taxes, and in nautical language, to free a ship of water by pumping. The word is probably from that root, or from *shoot*.]

In nautical language, a rope fastened to one or both the lower corners of a sail to ex-

tend and retain it in a particular situation. When a ship sails with a side-wind, the lower corners of the main and fore-sails are fastened with a tack and a *sheet*. *Mar. Dict.*

SHEET, *v. t.* To furnish with sheets. [*Little used.*]

2. To fold in a sheet. [*Little used.*]

3. To cover as with a sheet; to cover with something broad and thin.

When snow the pasture *sheets*. *Shak.*
To *sheet home*, is to haul home a sheet, or extend the sail till the clew is close to the sheet-block.

SHEET-ANCHOR, *n.* The largest anchor of a ship, which in stress of weather is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore. Hence,

The chief support; the last refuge for safety.

SHEET-COPPER, *n.* Copper in broad thin plates.

SHEETING, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

SHEET-IRON, *n.* Iron in sheets or broad thin plates.

SHEET-LEAD, *n.* Lead in sheets.

SHEIK, *n.* In Egypt, a person who has the care of a mosque; a kind of priest. *Encyc.*

SHEKEL, *n.* [Heb. שֶׁקֶל to weigh; Ch. Syr. Ar. Eth. id.; Eth. to append or suspend; Low L. *scelus*; Fr. *siel*. From this root we have *shilling*. Payments were originally made by weight, as they still are in some countries. See *Pound*.]

An ancient weight and coin among the Jews and other nations of the same stock. Dr. Arbuthnot makes the weight to have been equal to 9 pennyweights, 2½ grains, Troy weight, and the value 2s. 3½d. sterling, or about half a dollar. Others make its value 2s. 6d. sterling. The golden shekel was worth £1. 16s. 6d. sterling, about \$8, 12.

SHELD-APPLE, } n. A chaffinch. *Johnson. Todd.*

This word is also written *shell-apple*. *Ed. Encyc.*

SHEL-DRAKE, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the duck kind, the *Anas tadorna*. It has a greenish black head, and its body is variegated with white.

SHEL-DUCK, *n.* A species of wild duck. *Mortimer.*

SHELF, *n. plu. shelves.* [Sax. *scylf*, whence *scylfan*, to shelve; Fr. *ecuel*, a sand bank.]

1. A platform of boards or planks, elevated above the floor, and fixed or set on a frame or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, utensils, books and the like.

2. A sand bank in the sea, or a rock or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships.

3. In mining, fast ground; that part of the internal structure of the earth which lies in an even regular form. *Encyc.*

SHELF-Y, *a.* Full of shelves; abounding with sand banks or rocks lying near the surface of the water and rendering navigation dangerous; as a *shelly coast*. *Dryden.*

2. Hard; firm. [See *Shelf*, No. 3.] [*Not in use.*]

SHELL, *n.* [Sax. *scyl*, *scyll*, *scell*, a shell, and *scæte*, a scale; D. *schil*, *schaal*; G.

shale; Dan. Sw. *skal*; Fr. *ecaille*. The word primarily signifies that which is peeled or separated, as rind or the outer coat of plants, or their fruit; and as *shells* were used for dishes, the word came to signify a dish. See *Scale*.

1. The hard or stony covering of certain fruits and of certain animals; as the *shell* of a nut; the *shell* of an oyster or lobster. The *shells* of animals are crustaceous or testaceous; crustaceous, as that of the lobster, and testaceous, as that of the oyster and clam.

2. The outer coat of an egg.

3. The outer part of a house unfinished. We say of a building that wants the interior timbers or finishing, that it is a mere *shell*.

4. An instrument of music, like *testudo* in Latin; the first lyre being made, it is said, by drawing strings over a tortoise shell.

5. Outer or superficial part; as the *shell* of religion.

6. A bomb.

Fossil shells, shells dug from the earth.

SHELL, *v. l.* To strip or break off the shell; or to take out of the shell; as, to *shell* nuts or almonds.

2. To separate from the ear; as, to *shell* maize.

SHELL, *v. i.* To fall off, as a shell, crust or exterior coat.

2. To cast the shell or exterior covering. Nuts *shell* in falling.

3. To be disengaged from the husk; as, wheat or rye *shells* in reaping.

SHELLED, *pp.* Deprived of the shell; also, separated from the ear; as *shelled* corn or maize.

SHELL-FISH, *n.* An aquatic animal whose external covering consists of a shell, crustaceous or testaceous; as lobsters, crabs, oysters, clams, &c.

SHELLING, *pp.* Taking off the shell; casting the external hard covering; separating from the husk and falling.

2. Separating from the ear, as maize.

SHELL-MEAT, *n.* Food consisting of shell fish.

SHELL-WORK, *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them.

SHELLY, *a.* Abounding with shells; as the *shelly* shore.

2. Consisting of shells. Lobsters disengage themselves from their *shelly* prisms.

SHELTER, *n.* [Sw. *skyta*, to cover; Dan. *skild*, a shed or cover, a shelter; *skilder*, to hide, conceal, cloak; L. *eco*.]

1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance. A house is a *shelter* from rain and other inclemencies of the weather; the foliage of a tree is a *shelter* from the rays of the sun.

The healing plant shall aid,
From storms a shelter, and from heat a shade.

3. The state of being covered and protected; protection; security.

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom.

3. He that defends or guards from danger; a protector. Ps. lxi.

SHELTER, *v. l.* To cover from violence, injury, annoyance or attack; as a valley

sheltered from the north wind by a mountain.

Those ruins *shelter'd* once his sacred head.
Dryden.

We besought the deep to *shelter* us.
Milton.

2. To defend; to protect from danger; to secure or render safe; to harbor.

What endless honor shall you gain,
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train?
Dryden.

3. To betake to cover or a safe place. They *sheltered* themselves under a rock.

To cover from notice; to disguise for protection.
In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name.
Prior.

SHELTER, *v. i.* To take shelter. There the Indian herdsman *shunning* heat,
Shelters in cool.
Milton.

SHELTERED, *pp.* Covered from injury or annoyance; defended; protected.

SHELTERING, *pp.* Covering from injury or annoyance; protecting.

SHELTERLESS, *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

Now sad and *shelterless* perhaps she lies.
Rove

SHELTERY, *a.* Affording shelter. [Little used.]
White.

SHELLY, *n.* A small but strong horse in Scotland; so called from Shetland, where it is produced.

SHELVE, *v. l. shels.* To place on a shelf or on shelves. [Not in use.]
Chaucer.

SHELVE, *v. i. shelt.* [Sax. *scylfan*, to reel.] To incline; to be sloping.

SHELVING, *pp.* or *a.* Inclining; sloping; having declivity.

With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round.
Addison.

SHELLY, *a.* Full of rocks or sand banks; shallow; as a *shelly* shore. [See *Shelly*.]

SHEMATIC, *a.* Pertaining to Shem, the son of Noah. The *Shemitic* languages are the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic and Old Phœnician.

SHEND, *v. l. pret.* and *pp. shent.* [Sax. *scendan*; D. *schenden*, to violate, spoil, slander, revile; G. *schänden*, to mar, spoil, disgrace, violate, abuse, debauch. This is from the root of *scandal*.]

1. To injure, mar or spoil. *Obs.*

That much I fear my body will be *shent*.
Dryden.

2. To blame, reproach, revile, degrade, disgrace. The famous name of knighthood foully *shent*.
Obs.

3. To overpass or surpass. *Obs.* She pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth *shend* the lesser stars.

SHENT, *pp.* Injured. Obsolete unless in poetry.

SHEPHERD, *n.* [Sax. *scap-herd* or *hyrd*; *shep* and *herd*.]

1. A man employed in tending, feeding and guarding sheep in the pasture.

2. A swain; a rural lover.

3. The pastor of a parish, church or congregation; a minister of the gospel who superintends a church or parish, and gives instruction in spiritual things. God and Christ are in Scripture denominated *Shepherds*, as they lead, protect and govern

their people, and provide for their welfare. Ps. xxiii. lxxx. John x.

SHEPHERDESS, *n.* A woman that tends sheep; hence, a rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*.
Sidney.

SHEPHERDISH, *a.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

SHEPHERDLY, *a.* Pastoral; rustic.

SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Scandix*; Venus's comb.

SHEPHERD'S POUCH, *n.* A plant of SHEPHERD'S PURSE, } the genus *Thlaspi*.

SHEPHERD'S ROD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*; teasel.

SHEPHERD'S STAFF, *n.* A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*.

SHERBET, *n.* [Pers. شربت *sharbat*,] This word, as well as *sirup* and *shrub*, and L. *sorbeo*, is from the Ar. شرب *sharaba*, to drink, to imbibe.]

A drink composed of water, lemon juice and sugar, sometimes with perfumed cakes dissolved in it, with an infusion of some drops of rose water. Another kind is made with violets, honey, juice of raisins, &c.

SHERD, *n.* A fragment; usually written *shard*, which see.

SHERIFF, *n.* [Sax. *scir-gerefa*; *scyre*, *scire*, a shire or division, and *gerefa*, a reeve, a count, prefect, baillif, provost or steward; G. *graf*, D. *graaf*. *Sherif* is the true orthography.]

An officer in each county, to whom is entrusted the execution of the laws. In England, sheriffs are appointed by the king. In the United States, sheriffs are elected by the legislature or by the citizens, or appointed and commissioned by the executive of the state. The office of sheriff in England is judicial and ministerial. In the United States it is mostly or wholly ministerial. The sheriff, by himself or his deputies, executes civil and criminal process throughout the county, has charge of the jail and prisoners, attends courts and keeps the peace.

SHERIFFALTY, } The office or jurisdiction of sheriff. [1

SHERIFFDOM, } n. diction of sheriff. [1

SHERIFFSHIP, } believe none of these

SHERIFFWICK, } words is now in use.

See *Shirivalty*.]

SHERIFFE, *n.* The title of a descendant of Mohammed by Hassan Ibn Ali.

SHERIFFY, *n.* [sometimes written *sherris*.]

A species of wine; so called from Xeres in Spain, where it is made.

Shew, Sheewed, Sheven. [See *Show*, *Showed*, *Shewn*.]

SHEW-BREAD. [See *Show-bread*.]

SHEWER, *n.* One that shows. [See *Show*.]

SHEWING. [See *Show*.]

SHIBBOLETH, *n.* [Heb. an ear of corn, or a stream of water.]

1. A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. The Ephraimites not be-

ing able to pronounce the letter *sh*, pronounced the word *sibboleth*. See Judges xii. Hence,

2. The criterion of a party; or that which distinguishes one party from another; and usually, some peculiarity in things of little importance. South.

SHIDE, *n.* [Sax. *scudana*, to divide.] A piece split off; a cleft; a piece; a billet of wood; a splinter.

[Not used in New England, and local in England.]

SHIELD, *n.* [Sax. *scyld*; Sw. *skild*; Dan. *skild*, *skild*; D. G. *schild*. This word is from covering, defending. Sw. *skild* is to cover; or from separating. Sax. *scylan*, Dan. *skiller*, to separate. Protection is deduced from either, and indeed both may be radically one. See *Shelter*. The *L. scutum* coincides in elements with the Sax. *scudana*, to separate, and *dyppes* with the Gr. *καλυπτω*, to cover.]

1. A broad piece of defensive armor; a buckler; used in war for the protection of the body. The shields of the ancients were of different shapes and sizes, triangular, square, oval, &c. made of leather or wood covered with leather, and borne on the left arm. This species of armor was a good defense against arrows, darts, spears, &c. but would be no protection against bullets.

2. Defense; shelter; protection; or the person that defends or protects; as a chief, the ornament and shield of the nation.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv.

3. In heraldry, the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms.

SHIELD, *v. t.* To cover, as with a shield; to cover from danger; to defend; to protect; to secure from assault or injury.

To see the son the vanquish'd father shield. Dryden.

Hear one that comes to shield his injur'd honor. Smith.

2. To ward off; to defend against; as clothes to shield one from cold.

SHIELDED, *pp.* Covered, as with a shield; defended; protected.

SHIELDING, *ppr.* Covering, as with a shield; defending from attack or injury; protected.

SHIFT, *v. i.* [Sax. *scyllan*, to order or appoint to divide or distribute, also to verge or decline, also to drive; D. *schiften*, to divide, distinguish, part, turn, discuss; Dan. *skifte*, a parting, sharing, division, lot, share; *skifter*, to part, share, divide; Sw. *skifva*, to shift, to distribute. This verb is apparently from the same root as *shirer*; Dan. *skifer sig*, to shiver; Sw. *skifta om*, to change. The primary sense is to move, to depart; hence to separate. We observe by the Swedish, that *skifta om*, [om, about or round.] was originally the true phrase, to move about or round; and we still say, to shift about.]

1. To move; to change place or position. Vegetables are not able to shift and seek nutriment. Woodward.

2. To change its direction; to vary; as, the wind shifted from south to west.

3. To change; to give place to other things. Locke.

4. To change clothes, particularly the under garment or chemise. Young.

5. To resort to expedients for a livelihood, or for accomplishing a purpose; to move from one thing to another, and seize one expedient when another fails.

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to shift as well as they can. L'Estrange.

6. To practice indirect methods. Raleigh.

7. To seek methods of safety.

Nature teaches every creature how to shift for itself in cases of danger. L'Estrange.

8. To change place; as, a cargo shifts from one side to the other.

SHIFT, *v. t.* To change; to alter; as, to shift the scenes.

2. To transfer from one place or position to another; as, shift the helm; shift the sails.

3. To put out of the way by some expedient.

I shifted him away. Shak.

1. To change, as clothes; as, to shift a coat.

5. To dress in fresh clothes. Let him have time to shift himself.

To shift about, to turn quite round, to a contrary side or opposite point.

To shift off, to delay; to defer; as, to shift off the duties of religion. Rogers.

2. To put away; to disengage or disengage one's self, as of a burden or inconvenience.

SHIFT, *n.* A change; a turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty; one thing tried when another fails.

'Till I had thousand shifts to get away. Shak.

2. In a bad sense, mean refuge; last resource.

For little souls on little shifts rely. Dryden.

3. Fraud; artifice; expedient to effect a bad purpose; or an evasion; a trick to escape detection or evil. Hooker. South.

4. A woman's under garment; a chemise.

SHIFTED, *pp.* Changed from one place or position to another.

SHIFTER, *n.* One that shifts; the person that plays tricks or practices artifice.

2. In ships, a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping and shifting the salt provisions.

SHIFTING, *ppr.* Changing place or position; resorting from one expedient to another.

SHIFTINGLY, *adv.* By shifts and changes; deceptively.

SHIFTLESS, *a.* Destitute of expedients, or not resorting to successful expedients; wanting means to act or live; as a shiftless fellow.

SHILL, *n.* [G. *schilf*, sedge.] Straw. Tooke.

SHILL, to shell, not in use.

SHILL, *v. t.* To not under cover; to shal. [Not in use or local.]

SHILLIANG, *n.* [Sax. *scill*, scilling; G. *schilling*; D. *schelling*; Sw. *Dan. skilling*; Fr. *esculin*; It. *scellino*; Sp. *celin*; Port. *zelin*; from the oriental $\gamma\pi\omega$ shakal, to weigh. See *Shkel*.]

An English silver coin equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound. The English shilling, or shilling sterling, is equivalent nearly to 22 cents, 22 hundredths, money of the United States. Our

ancestors introduced the name with the coin into this country, but by depreciation the value of the shilling sunk in New England and Virginia one fourth, or to a fraction less than 17 cents, in New York to 12 cents, in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland to about 11 cents.

This denomination of money still subsists in the United States, although there is no coin of that value current, except the Spanish coin of 12 cents, which is a shilling in the money of the state of New York. Since the adoption of the present coins of the United States, eagles, dollars, cents, &c. the use of shilling is continued only by habit.

SHILLY-SHALLY, *n.* [Russ. *shalyu*, to be foolish, to play the fool, to play wanton tricks.] Foolish trifling; irresolution.

[Vulgar.]

[This word has probably been written *shill-I-shall-I*, from an ignorance of its origin.]

SHILLY. [See *Shifty*.]

SHIMMER, *v. i.* [Sax. *scymrian*; G. *schimmern*; D. *schemern*; Dan. *skimer*.] To gleam; to glister. [Not in use.] Chauver.

SHIN, *n.* [Sax. *scina*, *scyne*, *schin*, and *scinban*, shin-bone; G. *schiene*, *schien-bien*; D. *scheen*, *scheen-ben*; Sw. *sken-ben*.]

The fore part of the leg, particularly of the human leg; the fore part of the crural bone, called *tibia*. This bone being covered only with skin, may be named from that circumstance; *shin-bone*; or it may be formed from the root of *chine*, edge.

SHINE, *v. i.* pret. *shined* or *shone*; pp. *shined* or *shone*. [Sax. *scinan*; D. *schaynen*; G. *scheinen*; Sw. *skina*. It is a prefix, this word accords with the root of *L. canus*, *caneo*; W. *can*, white, bright. See *Can*.]

1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendor; as, the sun shines by day; the moon shines by night. *Shining* differs from *sparkling*, *glistening*, *glittering*, as it usually implies a steady radiation or emission of light, whereas the latter words usually imply irregular or interrupted radiation. This distinction is not always observed, and we may say, the fixed stars shine, as well as that they sparkle. But we never say, the sun or the moon sparkle.

2. To be bright; to be lively and animated; to be brilliant.

Let thine eyes shine forth in their full luster. Denham.

3. To be unclouded; as, the moon shines. Bacon.

4. To be glossy or bright, as silk. Fish with their fins and shining scales. Milton.

5. To be gay or splendid. So proud she shined in her princely state. Spenser.

6. To be beautiful. Once brightest *shin'd*'th this child of heat and air. Pope.

7. To be eminent, conspicuous or distinguished; as, to shine in courts. Phil. ii. Few are qualified to shine in company. Swift.

8. To give light, real or figurative. The light of righteousness hath not shined to us. Wisdom.

9. To manifest glorious excellencies. Ps. lxxx.
 10. To be clearly published. Is. ix.
 11. To be conspicuously displayed; to be manifest.

Let your light so shine before men— Matt. v.
 To cause the face to shine, to be propitious.
 Num. vi. Ps. lxxvii.

- SHINE, n. Fair weather.
 Be it fair or foul, rain or shine. Dryden.
 2. Brightness; splendor; luster; gloss.
 The glittering shine of gold. Decay of Piety.
 Fair op'ning to some court's propitious shine.
 [Not elegant.] Pope.

SHINNESS. [See Shyness.]
 SHINGLE, n. [G. schindel; Gr. στυβάριος;
 L. scindula, from scindulo, to divide, G.
 schiden.]

1. A thin board sawed or rived for covering buildings. Shingles are of different lengths, with one end made much thinner than the other for lapping. They are used for covering roofs and sometimes the body of the building.
 2. Round gravel, or a collection of roundish stones.

The plain of La Crau in France, is composed of shingle. Pinkerton.
 3. Shingles, plu. [L. cingulum,] a kind of tetter or herpes which spreads around the body like a girdle; as an eruptive disease. Arbutnot.

SHINGLE, v. t. To cover with shingles; as, to shingle a roof.

SHINGLED, pp. Covered with shingles.
 SHINGLING, ppr. Covering with shingles.

SHINING, ppr. Emitting light; beaming; gleaming.

2. a. Bright; splendid; radiant.
 3. Illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous; as a shining example of charity.

SHINING, n. Effusion or clearness of light; brightness. 2 Sam. xxiii.

SHINY, a. Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.
 Like distant thunder on a shiny day. Dryden.

SHIP, as a termination, denotes state or office; as in lordship. Steward.

SHIP. [See Shape.]

SHIP, n. [Sax. scip, scyp; D. schip; G. schiff; Sw. skepp; Dan. skib; L. scapha; from the root of scaph; Sax. sceppian, scippian, scyppan, to create, form or build.]

In a general sense, a adapted to navigation, or floating on water by means of sails. In an appropriate sense, a building of a structure or form fitted for navigation, furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, a main-mast, a fore-mast and a mizen-mast, each of which is composed of a lower-mast, a top-mast and top-gallant-mast, and square rigged. Ships are of various sizes and fitted for various uses; most of them however fall under the denomination of ships of war and merchant ships.

SHIP, v. t. [Sax. scyppian.] To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; as, to ship goods at Liverpool for New York.

2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water.
 The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
 But we will ship him hence. Shaks.
 3. To receive into a ship or vessel; as, to ship a sea. Mar. Dict.

To ship the oars, to place them in the rowlocks. Mar. Dict.

To ship off, to send away by water; as, to ship off convicts.

SHIP-BUILDER, } n. [ship and builder].
 SHIP-BUILDER, } n. A man whose occupation is to construct ships and other vessels; as a naval architect; a shipwright.

SHIP-BUILDING, } n. [ship and build].
 SHIP-BUILDING, } n. Naval architecture; the art of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other vessels of a large kind, bearing masts; in distinction from boat-building.

SHIPBOARD, adv. [ship and board.] To go on shipboard or a shipboard is to go aboard; to enter a ship; to embark; literally, to go over the side. It is a peculiar phrase, and not much used. Seamen say, to go aboard or on board.

To be on ship board, to be in a ship; but seamen generally say, aboard, or on board.

2. n. The plank of a ship. Ezek. xxvii.

[Not now used.]
 SHIP-BOY, n. [ship and boy.] A boy that serves on board of a ship.

SHIP-CARPENTER, n. A shipwright; a carpenter that works at ship-building.

SHIP-CHANDLER, n. [ship and chandler, G. handler, a trader or dealer.] One who deals in cordage, canvas and other furniture of ships.

SHIP-HOLDER, n. [ship and hold.] The owner of a ship or of shipping.

SHIPLESS, a. Destitute of ships. Grey.
 SHIPMAN, n. [ship and man.] A seaman or sailor. Obs. 1 Kings ix. Acts xxviii.

SHIPMASTER, n. [ship and master.] The captain, master or commander of a ship. Jonah i.

SHIPMENT, n. The act of putting any thing on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation; as, he was engaged in the shipment of coal for London.

2. The goods or things shipped, or put on board of a ship or other vessel. We say, the merchants have made large shipments to the United States.

The question is whether the share of M in the shipment, is exempted from condemnation by reason of his neutral domicile. J. Story.

SHIP-MONEY, n. [ship and money.] In English history, an imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs and counties of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. This imposition being laid by the king's writ under the great seal, without the consent of parliament, was held to be contrary to the laws and statutes of the realm, and abolished by Stat. 17 Car. II.

SHIP-PED, pp. Put on board of a ship or vessel; received on board.

SHIP-PEN, n. [Sax. scypan.] A stable; a cow-house. [Not in use.] Chaucer.

SHIP-PING, ppr. Putting on board of a ship or vessel; receiving on board.

2. a. Relating to ships; as shipping concerns. Kend.

SHIP-PING, n. Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation. The shipping of the English nation exceeds that of any other. The tonnage of the shipping belonging to the United States is second only to that of Great Britain.

To take shipping, to embark; to enter on board a ship or vessel for conveyance or passage. John vi.

SHIP-SHAPE, adv. In a seamanlike manner. Mar. Dict.

SHIP-WRECK, n. [ship and wreck.] The destruction of a ship or other vessel by being cast ashore or broken to pieces by beating against rocks and the like.

2. The parts of a shattered ship. [Unusual.] Dryden.

3. Destruction.
 To make shipwreck concerning faith, is to apostatize from the love, profession and practice of divine truth which had been embraced. 1 Tim. i.

SHIPWRECK, v. t. To destroy by running ashore or on rocks or sand banks. How many vessels are annually shipwrecked on the Bahama rocks!

2. To suffer the verities of being cast away; to be cast ashore with the loss of the ship. The shipwrecked mariners were saved. Addison. Shaks.

SHIPWRECKED, pp. Cast ashore; dashed upon the rocks or banks; destroyed.

SHIPWRIGHT, n. [ship and wright. See Work.] One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels. Swift.

SHIRE, n. [Sax. scir, scire, scyre, a division, from sciran, to divide. See Share and Shear. It is pronounced in compound words, shir, as in Hampshire, Berkshire.]

In England, a division of territory, otherwise called a county. The shire was originally a division of the kingdom under the jurisdiction of an earl or count, whose authority was entrusted to the sheriff, [shire-reeve.] On this officer the government ultimately devolved. In the United States, the corresponding division of a state is called a county, but we retain shire in the compound half-shire; as when the county court is held in two towns in the same county alternately, we call one of the divisions a half-shire.

In some states, shire is used as the constituent part of the name of a county, as Berkshire, Hampshire, in Massachusetts. These being the names established by law, we say, the county of Berkshire, and we cannot with propriety say, the county of Berks, for there is no county in Massachusetts thus named.

SHIRE-MOTE, n. [Sax. scyr-gemote, shire-meting.] Anciently in England, the county court; sheriff's turn or court. Cowel. Blackstone.

SHIRK, a different spelling of shark, which see.

SHIRL, a different spelling of short. [See Short.]

SHIRLEY, n. A bird, by some called the greater bullfinch; having the upper part of the body of a dark brown, and the throat and breast red. Dict.

SHIRT, n. shirt. [Dan. skierte, Sw. skiert, a shirt; Dan. skiert, a petticoat; Ice. scyrta. This word seems to be named from its shortness or cutting off, and might have signified originally a somewhat different

garment shortened; *Sax. scyrt*, short, *L. curtus*.)

A loose garment of linen, cotton or other material, worn by men and boys next the body.

It is fully for a nation to export beef and linen, while a great part of the people are obliged to subsist on potatoes, and have no shirts to wear. *A. M.*

SHIRT, *v. t. shirt*. To cover or clothe, as with a shirt. *Dryden*.

2. To change the shirt and put on a clean one.

SHIRTLESS, *a. shirtless*. Wanting a shirt. *Pope*.

SHIST, } *a. A species of argillaceous earth or slate; clay slate.*

SHISTIC, } *a. Pertaining to shist, or*

SHISTOUS, } *partaking of its properties.*

SHIT-TAM, } *n. In Scripture, a sort of precious wood of which the tables, altars and boards of the tabernacle were made among the Jews. The wood is said to be hard, tough and smooth, and very beautiful. Cabnet.*

SHIT-TLE, *a.* [See *Shoot*.] Wavering; unsettled. [*Not used or local.*]

SHUTTLE-CKOCK. [See *Shuttle-cock*.]

SHUTTLENESS, *n.* Unsettledness; inconstancy. [*Not in use or local.*]

SHIVE, *n. shiv*. [*D. schyf; G. scheibe*. If *s* is a prefix, this word agrees radically with *chip*.]

1. A slice; a thin cut; as a *shiv* of bread. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. A thin flexible piece cut off. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

3. A little piece or fragment; as the *shives* of flax made by breaking.

SHIVER, *n.* [*G. schiefer*, a splinter, slate; *schiefen*, to shiver, to scale; *Dan. skive*, *Sw. skifva*, a slice; *Dan. skiver, skiver*, a slate; *shiv* sig, to shiver, peel or split, *Sw. skifva sig*.]

1. In *mineralogy*, a species of blue slate; shist; shule.

2. In *seamen's language*, a little wheel; a sheave.

SHIVER, *v. t.* [*supra*. *Qu. Heb. שבר* to break in pieces. *Class Br. No. 26.*]

To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow.

The ground with *shiver'd* armor strown. *Milton*.

SHIVER, *v. i.* To fall at once into many small pieces or parts.

the natural world, should gravity once cease, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Hood*.

2. To quake; to tremble; to shudder; to shake, as with cold, age, fear or horror. The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin. *Dryden*.

Prometheus is laid On icy Caucasus to *shiver*. *Swift*.

3. To be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chilliness.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver*. *Bacon*.

SHIVER, *n.* A small piece or fragment in which a thing breaks by any sudden violence.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shak.*

2. A slice; a shiver. *Chaucer*.

SHIVERED, *pp.* Broken or dashed into small pieces.

SHIVERING, *ppr.* Breaking or dashing into small pieces.

2. Quaking; trembling; shaking, as with cold or fear.

SHIVERING, *n.* The act of breaking or dashing to pieces; division; severance.

2. A trembling; a shaking with cold or fear.

SHIVER-SPAR, *n.* [*G. schiefer-spath*.] A carbonate of lime, so called from its slaty structure; called also *slate-spar*.

SHIVERY, *a.* Easily falling into many pieces; not firmly cohering; incompetent as *shivery* stone. *Phillips*.

SHOAD, *n.* Among *miners*, a train of metallic stones which serves to direct them in the discovery of mines. *Encyc.*

SHOAD-STONE, *n.* A small stone, smooth, of a dark liver color with a shade of purple. *Shoad-stones* are loose masses found at the entrance of mines, sometimes running in a straight line from the surface to a vein of ore. They appear to be broken from the strata or larger masses; they usually contain *mudic*, or *marcasite* matter, and a portion of the ore of the mine. *Encyc.*

SHOAL, *n.* [*Sax. sceol*, a crowd. It should rather be written *shole*.]

1. A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng; as *shoals* of people. Immense *shoals* of herring appear on the coast in the spring.

The vices of a prince draw *shoals* of followers. *Decay of Piety*.

2. A place where the water of a river, lake or sea is shallow or of little depth; a sand bank or bar; a shallow. The entrance of rivers is often rendered difficult or dangerous by *shoals*.

SHOAL, *v. i.* To crowd; to throng; to assemble in a multitude. The fishes *shoaled* about the place. *Chapman*.

2. To become more shallow. The water *shoals* as we approach the town.

SHOAL, *a.* Shallow; of little depth; as *shoal water*.

SHOALINESS, *n.* [from *shoaly*.] Shallowness; little depth of water.

2. The state of abounding with shoals.

SHOALY, *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places.

The tossing vessel sail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden*.

SHOCK, *n.* [*D. schok*, a bounce, jolt or leap; *Fr. choc*, a striking or dashing against. See *Shake*.]

1. A violent collision of bodies, or the concussion which it occasions; a violent striking or dashing against.

The strong unshaken wounds resist the *shocks* Of tides and seas. *Blackmore*.

2. Violent onset; conflict of contending armies or foes.

He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison*.

3. External violence; as the *shocks* of fortune. *Addison*.

4. Offense; impression of disgust. Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young*.

5. In *electricity*, the effect on the animal sys-

tem of a discharge of the fluid from a charged body.

6. A pile of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c. And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tusser*.

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*. *Thomson*.

7. In *New England*, the number of sixteen sheaves of wheat, rye, &c. [This is the sense in which this word is generally used with us.]

8. A dog with long rough hair or shag. [from *shag*.]

SHOCK, *v. t.* [*D. schokken*; *Fr. choquer*.]

1. To shake by the sudden collision of a body.

2. To meet force with force; to encounter. *Shak.*

3. To strike, as with horror or disgust; to cause to recoil, as from something odious or horrible; to offend extremely; to disgust. I was *shocked* at the sight of so much misery. Avoid every thing that can *shock* the feelings of delicacy. Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden*.

SHOCK, *v. i.* To collect sheaves into a pile; to pile sheaves. *Tusser*.

SHOCK ED, *pp.* Struck, as with horror; offended; disgusted.

2. Piled, as sheaves.

SHOCK ING, *ppr.* Shaking with sudden violence.

2. Meeting in onset or violent encounter. And now with shouts the *shocking* armies clos'd. *Pope*

3. *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting. The French humor—is very *shocking* to the Italians. *Addison*.

SHOCK INGLY, *adv.* In a manner to strike with horror or disgust. *Chesterfield*.

SHOD, for *shod*, pret. and pp. of *shoe*.

SHOE, *n. plu. shoes*. [*Sax. schoo, sceog; G. schuh; D. schoen; Sw. sko; Dan. skoe*, a shoe; *skoer*, to bind with iron, to shoe. It is uncertain to what this word was originally applied, whether to a band of iron, or to something worn on the human foot. It is a contracted word. In *G. handschuh*, hand-shoe, is a glove. The sense is probably a cover, or that which is put on.]

1. A covering for the foot, usually of leather, composed of a thick species for the sole, and a thinner kind for the vamp and quarters. Shoes for ladies often have some species of cloth for the vamp and quarters.

2. A plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse to defend it from injury; also, a plate of iron for an ox's hoof, one for each division of the hoof. Oxen are shod in *New England*, sometimes to defend the hoof from injury in stony places, more generally to enable them to walk on ice, in which case the shoes are armed with sharp points. This is called *calving*.

3. The plate of iron which is nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter. 4. A piece of timber fastened with pins to the bottom of the runners of a sled, to prevent them from wearing.

5. Something in form of a shoe.

6. A cover for defense.

Shoe of an anchor, a small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke; used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the ship's bow, when raised or lowered.

Mar. Dict.

SHOE, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *shod*. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on; as, to shoe a horse or an ox; to shoe a sled or sleigh.

2. To cover at the bottom. *Drayton.*

To shoe an anchor, to cover the flukes with a broad triangular piece of plank whose area is larger than that of the fluke. This is intended to give the anchor a stronger hold in soft grounds. *Mar. Dict.*

SHOEBLACK, *n.* [*shoe and black*.] A person that cleans shoes.

SHOEBY, *n.* [*shoe and boy*.] A boy that cleans shoes.

SHOEBUCKLE, *n.* [*shoe and buckle*.] A buckle for fastening a shoe to the foot.

SHOEING, *pp.* Putting on shoes.

SHOEING-HORN, *n.* [*shoe and horn*.] A horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a narrow shoe.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium; in contempt. *Spectator.*

[*I have never heard this word in America.*]

SHOE-LEATHER, *n.* [*shoe and leather*.]

SHOELATHER, *n.* Leather for shoes.

SHOLESS, *a.* Destitute of shoes.

Callops very much incommode the shoeless Moors. *Dr. Addison.*

SHOEMAKER, *n.* [*shoe and maker*.] One whose occupation or trade is to make shoes and boots.

SHOER, *n.* One that fits shoes to the feet; one that furnishes or puts on shoes; as a farrier.

SHOESTRING, *n.* [*shoe and string*.] A string used to fasten a shoe to the foot.

SHOETYE, *n.* [*shoe and tie*.] A ribbin used for fastening a shoe to the foot. *Hudibras.*

SHOG, for *shock*, a violent concussion. [*Not in use.*]

SHOG, *v. t.* To shake; to agitate. [*Not in use.*]

SHOG, *v. i.* To move off; to be gone; to jog. [*Not in use.* See *Jog*.] *Hall.*

SHOGGING, *n.* Concussion. [*Not in use.*]

SHOGGLE, *v. t.* To shake; to joggle. [*Not in use.* See *Joggle*.] *Pegge.*

SHOLE, *n.* [*Sax. sceol, a crowd*.] A throng; a crowd; a great multitude assembled. [*This is the better orthography.* See *School*.]

SHONE, *pp.* of *shine*.

SHOOK, *pp.* of *shake*.

SHOON, *old plu.* of *shoe*. *Obs.*

SHOOT, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *shot*. The old participle *shotten*, is obsolete. [*Sax. sceotian, scytan, to shoot, to dart, to rush, to lay out or bestow, to transfer, to point with the finger, whence to lead or direct; G. schossen, to shoot, and to pay seat, also schiessen, to shoot, to dart; D. schieten; Sw. skjuta; Dan. skyder; Ir. sceithinn, to vomit; sciot, an arrow or dart; It. scattare, to shoot an arrow; L. scateo, to shoot out water; V. ysgethau, ysgetudate, to scud; ysgetudis, to thrust; ysgethna, to spout. It is formed with a prefix on Gd.*]

1. To fly and drive with force; as, to shoot an arrow.

2. To discharge and cause to be driven with violence; as, to shoot a ball.

3. To send off with force; to dart. And from about her shot darts of desire.

4. To let off; used of the instrument. *Milton.*

The two ends of a bow shot off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

5. To strike with any thing shot; as, to shoot one with an arrow or a bullet.

6. To send out; to push forth; as, a plant shoots a branch.

7. To push out; to emit; to dart; to thrust forth.

Beware the secret snake that shoots a sting. *Dryden.*

8. To push forward; to drive; to propel; as, to shoot a bolt.

9. To push out; to thrust forward. They shoot out the lip. *Ps. xxii.*

The phrase, to shoot out the lip, signifies to treat with derision or contempt.

10. To pass through with swiftness; as, to shoot the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

11. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term.

Two pieces of wood that are shot, that is, planed or pared with a chisel. *Mozon.*

12. To kill by a ball, arrow or other thing shot; as, to shoot a duck.

SHOOT, *v. i.* To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument; as, to shoot at a target or mark.

When you shoot, and shut one eye. *Prior.*

The archers have sorely grieved him, and shot at him. *Gen. xlix.*

2. To germinate; to bud; to sprout; to send forth branches.

Onions, as they hang, will shoot forth. *Bacon.*

But the wild olive shoots and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

Delightful task, To teach the young idea how to shoot. *Thomson.*

3. To form by shooting, or by an arrangement of particles into spicule. Metals shoot into crystals. Every salt shoots into crystals of a determinate form.

4. To be emitted, sent forth or driven along. There shot a streaming lamp along the sky. *Bacon.*

5. To protuberate; to be pushed out; to jut; to project. The land shoots into a promontory.

6. To pass, as an arrow or pointed instrument; to penetrate.

They words shoot through my heart. *Addison.*

7. To grow rapidly; to become by rapid growth. The boy soon shoots up to a man.

He'll soon shoot up a hero. *Dryden.*

8. To move with velocity; as a shooting star.

9. To feel a quick darting pain. My temples shoot. To shoot ahead, to outstrip in running, flying or sailing.

SHOOT, *n.* The act of propelling or driving any thing with violence; the discharge of a fire-arm or bow; as a good shoot.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible shoot. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking or endeavoring to strike with a missile weapon. *Shak.*

3. A young branch.

Prune off superfluous branches and shoots of this second spring. *Evelyn.*

4. A young swine. [*In New England pronounced shote.*]

SHOOTER, *n.* One that shoots; an archer; a gunner. *Herbert.*

SHOOTING, *pp.* Discharging, as fire-arms; driving or sending with violence; pushing out; protuberating; germinating; branching; glancing, as pain.

SHOOTING, *n.* The act of discharging fire-arms, or of sending an arrow with force, as a firing.

2. Sensation of a quick glancing pain.

3. In *sportsmanship*, the act or practice of killing game with guns or fire-arms.

SHOP, *n.* [*Norn. schope; Sax. scoppa, a depository, from sceapian, to form or shape; Sw. skåp, a repository; Dan. skab, a cupboard or chest of drawers. Qu. F. echoppe.*]

1. A building in which goods, wares, drugs, &c. are sold by retail.

2. A building in which mechanics work, and where they keep their manufactures for sale.

Keep your shop, and your shop will keep you. *Franklin.*

SHOP, *v. i.* To visit shops for purchasing goods; used chiefly in the participle; as, the lady is shopping.

SHOPBOARD, *n.* [*shop and board*.] A bench on which work is performed; as a doctor or divine taken from the shopboard. *South.*

SHOPBOOK, *n.* [*shop and book*.] A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*

SHOPKEEPER, *n.* [*shop and keep*.] A trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail; in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale. *Addison.*

SHOPLIFTER, *n.* [*shop and lift*. See *Lift*.]

One who steals any thing in a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop; one who under pretense of buying goods, takes occasion to steal. *Encyc.*

SHOPLIFTING, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of any thing from a shop.

SHOPLIKE, *a.* Low; vulgar. *B. Jonson.*

SHOPMAN, *n.* [*shop and man*.] A petty trader. *Dryden.*

2. One who serves in a shop. *Johnson.*

SHOPPING, *pp.* Visiting shops for the purchase of goods. *Bacon.*

SHORE, the *old pret.* of *shear*. *Obs.*

SHORE, *n.* [*Sax. sceore*.] The coast or land adjacent to the ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river. This word is applied primarily to the land contiguous to water; but it extends also to the ground near the border of the sea or of a lake, which is covered with water. We also use the word to express the land near the border of the sea or of a great lake, to an indefinite extent; as when we say, a town stands on the shore. We do not apply the word to the land contiguous to a small stream. This we call a bank.

SHORE, *n.* [*The popular but corrupt pronunciation of sewer; a pronunciation that should be carefully avoided.*]

SHORE, *n.* [Sp. Port. *escora*; *D. schoor*.] A prop; a buttress; something that supports a building or other thing.

SHORE, *v. t.* To prop; to support by a post or buttress; usually with *up*; as, to shore *up* a building.

2. To set on shore. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
SHO RED, *pp.* Propped; supported by a prop.

SHO RELESS, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent; as a *shoreless* ocean.

SHO RELING, } *n.* In England, the skin
SHOR LING, } of a living sheep shorn, as distinct from the *morling*, or skin taken from a dead sheep. Hence in some parts of England, a *shorting* is a sheep shorn, and *morling* is one that dies.

SHOR L, *n.* [Sw. *skörl*, from *skör*, brittle; *Dan. skör*.]

A mineral, usually of a black color, found in masses of an indeterminate form, or crystallized in three or nine sided prisms, which when entire are terminated by three sided summits. The surface of the crystals is longitudinally streaked. The amorphous sort presents thin straight distinct columnar concretions, sometimes parallel, sometimes diverging or stelliform. This is called also tourmalin.

The shorl of the mineralogists of the last century comprehended a variety of substances which later observations have separated into several species. The green shorl is the epidote, or the vesuvian, or the actinote. The violet shorl and the lenticular shorl are the axinite. The black volcanic shorl is the augite. The white Vesuvian shorl is the sommit. The white grenatiform is the leucite. The white prismatic is the pyenite, a species of the topaz, and another is a variety of feldspar. Of the blue shorl, one variety is the oxyd of titanium, another the sparure, and another the phosphate of iron. The shorl cruciform is the granatite. The octahedral shorl is the octahedrite or anatase. The red shorl of Hungary and the purple of Madagascar, are varieties of the oxyd of titanium. The spathic shorl is the spodumene. The black shorl and the electric shorl only remain, and to this species the name tourmalin was given by that celebrated mineralogist, the Abbe Hay.

Gibbs, Journ. of Science.
Blue shorl is a variety of Haynie. Red and titanite shorl is rutile.

SHOR LACEOUS, *a.* Like shorl; partaking of the nature and characters of shorl.

SHOR LITE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish white color, sometimes yellowish; mostly found in irregular oblong masses or columns, inserted in a mixture of quartz and mica or granite.

Klaproth. Kirwan.
Shorlite or shorlous topaz, the pyenite of Werner, is of a straw yellow color.

SHORN, *pp.* of shear. Cut off; as a lock of wool *shorn*.

2. Having the hair or wool cut off or sheared; as a *shorn* lamb.

3. Deprived; as a prince *shorn* of his honors.

SHORT, *a.* [Sax. *seort*, *scort*; *G. kurz*; *D. Sw. Dan. kort*; *Fr. court*; *It. corto*; *L. curtus*; *It. gear*; *Russ. kortayn*, to shorten. It is from cutting off or separating. *Qu. Dan. skör*, *Sw. skör*, brittle.]

1. Not long; not having great length or extension; as a *short* distance; a *short* ferry; a *short* flight; a *short* piece of timber.

The bed is *shorter* than that a man can stretch himself on it. *Is. xxviii.*

2. Not extended in time; not of long duration.

The triumphing of the wicked is *short*. *Job xx. 1* Thess. ii.

3. Not of usual or sufficient length, reach or extent.

Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight.

4. Not of long duration; repeated at small intervals of time; as *short* breath.

5. Not of adequate extent or quantity; not reaching the point demanded, desired or expected; as a *quantity short* of our expectations.

6. Deficient; defective; imperfect. This account is *short* of the truth.

7. Not adequate; insufficient; scanty; as, provisions are *short*; a *short* allowance of water for the voyage.

8. Not sufficiently supplied; scantily furnished.

The English were inferior in number, and grew *short* in their provisions.

9. Not far distant in time; future.

He commanded those who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day.

We now say, at *short* notice. In mercantile language, a note or bill is made payable at *short* sight, that is, in a little time after being presented to the payor.

10. Not fetching a compass; as in the phrase, to *turn short*.

11. Not going to the point intended; as, to *stop short*.

12. Defective in quantity; as sheep *short* of their wool.

13. Narrow; limited; not extended; not large or comprehensive.

Their own *short* understandings reach no farther than the present.

14. Brittle; friable; breaking all at once without splinters or shatters; as marl so *short* that it cannot be wrought into a ball.

15. Not bending.

The lance broke *short*.

16. Abrupt; brief; pointed; petulant; severe. I asked him a question, to which he gave a *short* answer.

To be *short*, to be scantily supplied; as, to be *short* of bread or water.

To *come short*, to fail; not to do what is demanded or expected, or what is necessary for the purpose; applied to persons. We all *come short* of perfect obedience to God's will.

2. Not to reach or obtain. *Rom. iii.*

3. To fail; to be insufficient. Provisions *come short*.

To *cut short*, to abridge; to contract; to make too small or defective; also, to destroy or consume. *2 Kings x.*

To *fall short*, to fail; to be inadequate or

scanty; as, provisions *fall short*; money *falls short*.

2. To fail; not to do or accomplish; as, to *fall short* in duty.

3. To be less. The measure *falls short* of the estimate.

To *stop short*, to stop at once; also, to stop without reaching the point intended.

To *turn short*, to turn on the spot occupied; to turn without making a compass.

For *turning short* he stuck with all his might.

To be *taken short*, to be seized with urgent necessity.

In *short*, in few words; briefly; to sum up or close in a few words.

SHORT, *n.* A summary account; as the *short* of the matter.

The *short* and long in our play is preferred.

SHORT, *adv.* Not long; as *short*-enduring joy; a *short*-breathed man.

In connection with verbs, short is a modifying word, or used adverbially; as, to *come short*, &c.

SHORT, *v. t.* To shorten.

2. *v. i.* To fail; to decrease. [Not in use.]

SHORT-BREATHED, *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration.

SHORT-DATED, *a.* [short and date.] Having little time to run.

SHORTEN, *v. t.* *short'n*. [Sax. *skortan*.] To make short in measure, extent or time; as, to *shorten* distance; to *shorten* a road; to *shorten* days of calamity. *Matt. xxv.*

2. To abridge; to lessen; as, to *shorten* labor or work.

3. To curtail; as, to *shorten* the hair by clipping.

4. To contract; to lessen; to diminish in extent or amount; as, to *shorten* sail; to *shorten* an allowance of provisions.

5. To confine; to restrain.

Here where the subject is so faithful, I am *shortened* by my chain.

6. To lop; to deprive.

The youth *shortened* his ears.

SHORTEN, *v. i.* *short'n*. To become short or shorter. The day *shortens* in northern latitudes from June to December.

2. To contract; as, a cord *shortens* by being wet; a metallic rod *shortens* by cold.

SHORT ENED, *pp.* Made shorter; abridged; contracted.

SHORTENING, *ppr.* Making shorter; contracting.

SHORTENING, *n.* Something used in cookery to make paste short or friable, as butter or lard.

SHORT-HAND, *n.* [short and hand.] Short writing; a compendious method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations or symbols for words; otherwise called *steno-graphy*.

SHORT-JOINTED, *a.* [short and joint.] A horse is said to be *short-jointed*, when the pasterns are too short.

SHORT-LIVED, *a.* [short and live.] Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance; as a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* pleasure; *short-lived* passion.

SHORTLY, *adv.* Quickly; soon; in a little time.

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*
 2. In few words; briefly; as, to express ideas more *shortly* in verse than in prose. *Pope.*

SHORT'NER, *n.* He or that which shortens. *Swift.*

SHORT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being short in space or time; little length or little duration; as the *shortness* of a journey or of distance; the *shortness* of the days in winter; the *shortness* of life.

2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness; as the *shortness* of an essay. The prayers of the church, by reason of their *shortness*, are easy for the memory.

3. Want of reach or the power of retention; as the *shortness* of the memory. *Bacon.*

4. Deficiency; imperfection; limited extent; as the *shortness* of our reason. *Glauville.*

SHORT'RIB, *n.* [*short and rib*.] One of the lower ribs; a rib shorter than the others, below the sternum; a false rib. *Wiseman.*

SHORTS, *n. plu.* The bran and coarse part of meal. [*Local.*]

SHORT-SIGHT, *n.* Short-sightedness; myopia; vision accurate only when the object is near. *Good.*

SHORT-SIGHTED, *a.* [*short and sight*.] 1. Not able to see far; having limited vision; in a *literal sense*.

2. Not able to look far into futurity; not able to understand things deep or remote; of limited intellect.

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* A defect in vision, consisting in the inability to see things at a distance, or at the distance to which the sight ordinarily extends. *Short-sightedness* is owing to the too great convexity of the crystalline humor of the eye, by which the rays of light are brought to a focus too soon, that is, before they reach the retina.

2. Defective or limited intellectual sight; inability to see far into futurity or into things deep or abstruse. *Addison.*

SHORT-WAISTED, *a.* [*short and waist*.] Having a short waist or body. *Dryden.*

SHORT-WINDED, *a.* [*short and wind*.] Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration; as asthmatic persons. *Mary.*

SHORT-WINGED, *a.* [*short and wing*.] Having short wings; as a *short-winged hawk*. *Dryden.*

SHORT-WIT'ED, *a.* Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgment. *Hales.*

SHORY, *a.* [*from shore*.] Lying near the shore or coast. [*Little use.*] *Burnet.*

SHOT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *shoot*.

SHOT, *n.* [*Sax. scyt; D. schoot, schot. See Shoot and Scot.*]

1. The act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon.

He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

[*Note.* The plural *shots*, may be used, but *shot* is generally used in both numbers.]

2. A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet. *Shot* is properly whatever is discharged from fire-arms or cannon by the

force of gunpowder. *Shot* used in war is of various kinds; as *round shot* or *balls*; those for cannon made of iron, those for muskets and pistols, of lead. Secondly, *double headed shot* or *bar shot*, consisting of a bar with a round head at each end.

Thirdly, *chain-shot*, consisting of two balls chained together. Fourthly, *grape-shot*, consisting of a number of balls bound together with a cord in canvas on an iron bottom. Fifthly, *case shot* or *cavister shot*, consisting of a great number of small bullets in a cylindrical tin box. Sixthly, *langret* or *langrage*, which consists of pieces of iron of any kind or shape. *Small shot*, denotes musket balls. *Mar. Dict.*

3. Small globular masses of lead, used for killing fowls and other small animals. These are not called balls or bullets.

4. The flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine; as a cannon *shot*; a musket *shot*; a pistol *shot*; a bow *shot*.

5. A reckoning; charge or proportional share of expense. [*See Scot.*]

Shot of a cable, in seaman's language, the splicing of two cables together; or the whole length of two cables thus united. A ship will ride easier in deep water with one *shot* of cable thus lengthened, than with three short cables. *Encyc.*

SHOT, *n.* [*Sax. scota; from shooting, darting.*]

1. A fish resembling the trout. *Carew.*

2. A young hog. [*See Shoot.*]

SHOT-FREE, *a.* [*shot and free*.] Free from charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot-free.

2. Not to be injured by shot. [*Not used.*] *Feltham.*

3. Unpunished. [*Not used.*]

SHOTTEN, *a.* *shot n.* [*from shoot*.] Having ejected the spaw; as a *shotten herring*. *Shak.*

2. Shooting into angles.

3. Shot out of its socket; dislocated; as a bone.

SHUGH, *n.* *shok.* A kind of shaggy dog. [*Not in use. See Shoek.*]

SHOULD, *shood.* The preterit of *shall*, but now used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past time or conditional present. "He *should* have paid the debt at the time the note became due." *Should* here denotes past time. "I *should* ride to town this day if the weather would permit." Here *should* expresses present or future time conditionally. In the second and third persons, it denotes obligation or duty, as in the first example above.

I should go. When *should* in this person is uttered without emphasis, it declares simply that an event would take place, on some condition or under other circumstances.

But when expressed with emphasis, *should* in this person denotes obligation, duty or determination.

2. *Thou shouldst go.* Without emphasis, *You should go.* *should*, in the second person, is nearly equivalent to *ought*; you ought to go, it is your duty, you are bound to go. [*See Shall.*]

With emphasis, *should* expresses determination in the speaker conditionally to

compel the person to act. "If I had the care of you, you *should* go, whether willing or not."

3. *He should go.* *Should*, in the third person, has the same force as in the second.

4. *If I should, if you should, if he should,* &c. denote a future contingent event.

5. After *should*, the principal verb is sometimes omitted, without obscuring the sense.

No subjects love just kings, or so they *should*. *Dryden.*

That is, so they *should* love them.

6. *Should be*, ought to be; a proverbial phrase, conveying some censure, contempt or irony. Things are not as they *should be*.

The boys think their mother no better than she *should be*. *Addison.*

7. "We think it strange that stones *should* fall from the aerial regions." In this use, *should* implies that stones do fall. In all similar phrases, *should* implies the actual existence of the fact, without a condition or supposition.

SHOULDER, *n.* [*Sax. sculdre, sculdor, sculder; G. schulder; D. schouder; Sw. skuldra; Dan. skulder.*]

1. The joint by which the arm of a human being or the fore leg of a quadruped is connected with the body; or in man, the projection formed by the bones called *scapula* or *shoulder blades*, which extend from the basis of the neck in a horizontal direction.

2. The upper joint of the fore leg of an animal cut for the market; as a *shoulder of mutton*.

3. *Shoulders*, in the plural, the upper part of the back.

Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

4. *Figuratively*, support; sustaining power; or that which elevates and sustains.

For on thy *shoulders* do I build my seat. *Shak.*

5. Among artificers, something like the human shoulder; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing. *Macron.*

SHOULDER, *v. t.* To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence.

Around her numberless the rattle flow'd, *Should'ring* each other, crowding for a view. *Rovee.*

As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Spenser.*

2. To take upon the shoulder; as, to *shoulder* a basket.

SHOULDER-BELT, *n.* [*shoulder and belt*.] A belt that passes across the shoulder. *Dryden.*

SHOULDER-BLADE, *n.* [*shoulder and blade*.]

The bone of the shoulder, or blade bone, broad and triangular, covering the hind part of the ribs; called by anatomists *scapula* and *omoplate*. *Encyc.*

SHOULDER-CLAPPER, *n.* [*shoulder and clap*.]

One that claps another on the shoulder, or that uses great familiarity. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SHOULDER-KNOT, *n.* [*shoulder and knot*.]

An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; as an epaulet.

SHOULDER-SIOTTEN, *a.* [*shoulder and shot.*]

Strained in the shoulder, as a horse. *Shak.*

SHOULDER-SLIP, *n.* [*shoulder and slip.*]

Dislocation of the shoulder or of the humerus. *Stiefl.*

SHOUT, *v. i.* [This word coincides with *shoot*. *W. asphyllus*, to jet, to spout.]

To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy, triumph or exultation, or to animate soldiers in an onset.

It is not the voice of them that *shout* for mastery. *Ex. xxviii.*

When ye hear the sound of the trumpet, all the people shall *shout* with a great shout. *Josh. vi.*

SHOUT, *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing joy, triumph, exultation or animated courage. It is sometimes intended in derision. *Josh. vi. Ezra iii.*

The Rhadians seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *shout* in derision. *Knaelles.*

SHOUT, *v. t.* To treat with shouts or clamor. *Hall.*

SHOUTER, *n.* One that shouts. *Dryden.*

SHOUTING, *ppr.* Uttering a sudden and loud outcry in joy or exultation.

SHOUTING, *n.* The act of shouting; a loud outcry expressive of joy or animation. *2 Sam. vi.*

SHOVE, *v. t.* [*Sax. scufan*, to push or thrust; *scufan*, to suggest, to hint; *D. schuven*; *G. schubben*, *schuppen*; *Sw. skuffa*; *Dan. skuffe*. The more correct orthography would be *shur*.]

1. To push; to propel; to drive along by the direct application of strength without a sudden impulse; particularly, to push a body by sliding or causing it to move along the surface of another body, either by the hand or by an instrument; as, to shove a bottle along a table; to shove a table along the floor; to shove a boat on the water.

And shove away the worthy hidden guest. *Milton.*

Shoving back this earth on which I sit. *Dryden.*

2. To push; to press against.

He used to shove and elbow his fellow servants to get near his mistress. *Arbutnot.*

To shove away, to push to a distance; to thrust off.

To shove by, to push away; to delay, or to reject; as, to shove by the hearing of a cause; or to shove by justice. [*Val elegant.*]

Shak.

To shove off, to thrust or push away.

To shove down, to overthrow by pushing. *Arbutnot.*

SHOVE, *v. i.* To push or drive forward; to urge a course. *Stiefl.*

2. To push off; to move in a boat or with a pole; as, he shoved from shore. *Garth.*

To shove off, to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars.

SHOVE, *n.* The act of pushing or pressing against by strength, without a sudden impulse. *Stiefl.*

SHOVED, *pp.* Pushed; propelled.

SHOVEL, *n. shuv'l.* [*Sax. scofl*; *G. schaufel*; *D. schoffel*, *schop*; *Dan. skuffe*, *a scoop or shovel*; from *shoving*.]

An instrument consisting of a broad scoop

or hollow blade with a handle; used for throwing earth or other loose substances.

SHOVEL, *v. t.* To take up and throw with a shovel; as, to shovel earth into a heap or into a cart, or out of a pit.

2. To gather in great quantities. *Derham.*

SHOVEL-BOARD, *n.* A board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden.*

SHOVELED, *pp.* Thrown with a shovel.

SHOVELER, *n.* [from *shovel*.] A fowl of the genus *Anas* or duck kind. *Bacon.*

SHOVELING, *ppr.* Throwing with a shovel. *Dryden.*

SHOW, *v. t. pret. showed*; *pp. shown or showed*. It is sometimes written *shew*, *shew'd*, *shewn*. [*Sax. sceawian*; *D. schauen*; *G. schauen*; *Dan. skuer*. This word in most of the Teutonic dialects, signifies merely to look, see, view, behold. In Sax- on it signifies to show, look, view, explore, regard. This is doubtless a contracted word. If the radical letter lost was a labial, *show* coincides with the Gr. *εσθραω*, *εσθραω*. If a dental has been lost, this word accords with the Sw. *skädda*, to view or behold.]

1. To exhibit or present to the view of others.

Go thy way, *show* thyself to the priest. *Matt. viii.*

2. To afford to the eye or to notice; to contain in a visible form.

Nor will we skill or act, from whence to raise Magnificence; and what can heaven *show* more? *Milton.*

3. To make or enable to see.

4. To make or enable to perceive. *Milton.*

5. To make to know; to cause to understand; to make known to; to teach or inform. *Job. x.*

Know, I am sent To *show* thee what shall come in future days. *Milton.*

6. To prove; to manifest.

I'll show my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

7. To inform; to teach; with *of*.

The time cometh when I shall no more speak to you in proverbs, but I shall *show* you plainly of the Father. *John xvi.*

8. To point out, as a guide.

Thou shalt *show* them the way in which they must walk. *Ex. xviii.*

9. To bestow; to confer; to afford; as, to show favor or mercy on any person. *Ps. cxiii. iv.*

10. To prove by evidence, testimony or authentic registers or documents.

They could not *show* their father's house. *Ezra ii.*

11. To disclose; to make known.

I durst not *show* you mine opinion. *Job xxiii.*

12. To discover; to explain; as, to show a dream or interpretation. *Dan. ii.*

To show forth, to manifest; to publish; to proclaim. *1 Pet. ii.*

SHOW, *v. i.* To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*

2. To have appearance; to become or suit well or ill.

My lord of York, it better *show'd* with you. *Shak.*

SHOW, *n.* Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild heav'n Disapproves that care, though wise in *show*. *Milton.*

2. A spectacle; something offered to view for money. *Addison.*

3. Ostentatious display or parade. I envy none their pageantry and *show*. *Young.*

4. Appearance as an object of notice. The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world. *Addison.*

5. Public appearance, in distinction from concealment; as an open *show*.

6. Semblance; likeness. In *show* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

7. Spaciousness; plausibility. But a short exile must for *show* precede. *Dryden.*

8. External appearance. And forc'd, at least in *show*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view; as a *show* of cattle, or cattle-*show*. *Agricult. Societies.*

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle. As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows*— *Bacon.*

11. A phantom; as a fairy *show*. *Dryden.*

12. Representative action; as a dumb *show*. *Addison.*

13. External appearance; hypocritical pretense. Who devour widows' houses, and for a *show* make long prayers. *Luke xx.*

SHOW-BREAD, *n.* [*show* and *bread*.]

SHEW-BREAD, *n.* Among the Jews, bread of exhibition; the loaves of bread which the priest of the west placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary. They were shaped like a brick, were ten palms long and five broad, weighing about eight pounds each. They were made of fine flour unleavened, and changed every sabbath. The loaves were twelve in number, and represented the twelve tribes of Israel. They were to be eaten by the priest only. *Encyc.*

SHOWER, *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

SHOWER, *n.* [*Sax. scura*; *G. schauer*, a shower, horror; *schauer*, to shower, to shiver, shudder, quake. *Qu. Heb. Ch. Ar.* *שו* to be rough, to shudder.]

1. A fall of rain or hail, of short duration. It may be applied to a like fall of snow, but this seldom occurs. It is applied to a fall of rain or hail of short continuance, of more or less violence, but never to a storm of long continuance.

2. A fall of things from the air in thick succession; as a shower of darts or arrows; a shower of stones. *Pope.*

3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution; as a great shower of gifts. *Shak.*

SHOWER, *v. t.* To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain; as, to shower the earth. *Milton.*

2. To bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance. Cesar's favor, That *show'd* us down greatness on his friends. *Addison.*

3. To wet with falling water, as in the shower-bath.

SHOWER, *v. i.* To rain in showers.

SHOWERED, *pp.* Wet with a shower;

watered abundantly; bestowed or distributed liberally.

SHOW ERLÉSS, *a.* Without showers.

Armstrong.

SHOWERY, *a.* Raining in showers;

abounding with frequent falls of rain.

SHOWILY, *adv.* In a showy manner;

prompously; with parade.

SHOWINESS, *n.* State of being showy;

prompousness; great parade.

SHOWISH, *a.* Splendid; gaudy. [*Little*

Used. *Swift.*

2. Ostentations.

SHOWN, *pp.* of *show*. Exhibited; manifested; proved.

SHOWY, *a.* Splendid; gay; gaudy; making a great show; fine. *Addison.*

2. Ostentations.

SHRAG, *v. t.* To lop. [*Not in use.*]

SHRAG, *n.* A twig of a tree cut off. [*Not*

in use.]

SHRAGGER, *n.* One that lops; one that

trims trees. [*Not in use.*]

SHRANK, *pret.* of *shrink*, nearly obsolete.

SHRAP, *n.* A place baited with chaff to

SHRAPE, *n.* invite birds. [*Not in use.*]

SHRED, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* *shred*. [*Sax.*

screeadan, to cut off; *Sw.* *skräddare*, a tail-

lor.]

To cut into small pieces, particularly narrow

and long pieces, as of cloth or leather.

It differs from *mince*, which signifies to

chop into pieces fine and short.

SHRED, *n.* A long narrow piece cut off;

as *shreds* of cloth. *Bacon.*

2. A fragment; a piece; as *shreds* of wit.

Swift.

SHRED DING, *pp.* Cutting into shreds.

SHRED DING, *n.* That which is cut off;

a piece. *Hooker.*

SHREW, *n.* [I know not the original sense

of this word. If it signifies a brawler, it

may be from *D. schreuen*, to brawl, *G.*

schreien, *Dan.* *skriger*. But *shrew*, in

Chaucer, is interpreted to *curse*.]

1. A peevish, brawling, turbulent, vexatious

woman. It appears originally to have

been applied to males as well as females;

but is now restricted to the latter.

The man had got a *shrew* for his wife, and

there could be no quiet in the house with her.

L'Estrange.

2. A shrew-mouse.

SHREW, *v. t.* To beshrew; to curse. *Obs.*

SHREWD, *a.* Having the qualities of a

shrew; vexatious; troublesome; mis-

chievous. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. Sly; cunning; arch; subtil; artful; as-

satute; as a *shrewed* man.

3. Sagacious; of nice discernment; as a

shrewed observer of men.

4. Proceeding from cunning or sagacity, or

containing it; as a *shrewed* saying; or *shrewed*

conjecture.

5. Painful; vexatious; troublesome.

Every of this number

That have endur'd *shrewed* nights and days

with us. *Obs.* *Shak.*

No enemy is so despicable but he may do

one a *shrewed* turn. *Obs.* *L'Estrange.*

SHREWDLY, *adv.* Mischievously; de-

structively.

This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon

thee. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. Vexatiously; used of slight mischief.

The obstinate and schismatical are like to

think themselves *shrewdly* hurt by being cut

out from that body they chose not to be of. *Obs.*

South.

Yet seem'd she not to winch, though *shrewd-*

ly pain'd. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

3. Archly; sagaciously; with good guess;

as, I *shrewdly* suspect; he *shrewdly* observ-

ed. *Locke.*

SHREWDNESS, *n.* Sly cunning; arch-

ness.

The neighbors round admire his *shrewdness*.

Swift.

2. Sagaciousness; sagacity; the quality of

nice discernment.

3. Mischievousness; vexatiousness. [*Not*

in use.]

SHREWISIL, *a.* Having the qualities of a

shrew; froward; peevish; petulantly

clamorous.

My wife is *shrewisil* when I keep not hours.

Shak.

SHREWISILY, *adv.* Peevishly; clamor-

ously; turbulently.

He speaks very *shrewisily*. *Shak.*

SHREWISHNESS, *n.* The qualities of a

shrew; frowardness; petulance; turbu-

lent clamorousness. *Shak.*

SHREWSMOUSE, *n.* [*Sax.* *screeva*.] A

small animal resembling a mouse, but be-

longing to the genus *Sorex*; an animal

that burrows in the ground, feeding on

corn, insects, &c. It is a harmless animal.

SHRIEK, *v. i.* [*Dan.* *skriger*; *Sw.* *skrika*;

G. *schreien*; *D.* *schreien*; and the two latter

contracted; *W.* *ysgreician*, from *creg*, a

stream or shriek, also rough, rugged, a

creak, whence *screech*, and vulgar-

ly *screeky*; hence *W.* *ysgreic*, a jay, from

its scream; *creg*, hoarse, *creg*, hoarse-

ness, roughness, from the root of *rugged*,

and *L. ruga*, wrinkled, *ruco*, to bray; all

from straining, and hence *braking*,

bursting, cracking; allied to *crack* and

crackle. *It. screechiolare*.]

To utter a sharp shrill cry; to scream; as

in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish.

At this she *shreek'd* aloud. *Dryden.*

It was the owl that *shreek'd*.

SHRIEK, *n.* A sharp shrill outcry or

scream, such as is produced by sudden

terror or extreme anguish.

Shrieks, clamors, murmurs fill the frightened

town. *Dryden.*

SHRIEKING, *pp.* Crying out with a shrill

voice.

SHREIVAL, *a.* Pertaining to a sheriff.

[*Not in use.*]

SHREIVALTY, *n.* [from *sherif*.] Sherif-

alty; the office of a sherif.

It was ordained by 28 Ed. 1. that the people

shall have election of sherif in every shire,

where the *shreivalty* is not of inheritance.

Blackstone.

SHRIEVE, *n.* Sherif. [*Not in use.*]

SHRIF, *n.* [*Sax. serif*.] Confession made

to a priest. *Obs.* *Shak.*

SHRIGHT, for *shricked*. *Chaucer.*

SHRIGHT, *n.* A shriek. [*Not in use.*]

Spencer.

SHRIKE, *n.* [See *Shriek*.] The butcher-

bird; a genus of birds called *Lanius*, of

several species.

SHRILL, *a.* [*W. grill*, a sharp noise; *Arm.*

serilh, a ricket, *L. gryllus*, *Fr. grillon*, *Sp.*

It. grillo; *It. strillare*, to scream.]

1. Sharp; acute; piercing; as sound; as a

shrill voice; *shrill* echoes. *Shak.*

2. Uttering an acute sound; as the cock's

shrill sounding throat; a *shrill* trumpet.

[*NOTE.* A *shrill* sound may be tremulous or trill-

ing; but this circumstance is not essential to it,

although it seems to be from the root of *trill*.]

SHRILL, *v. t.* To utter an acute piercing

sound.

Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as

lark. *Spenser.*

SHRILL, *v. t.* To cause to make a shrill

sound. *Spencer.*

SHRILLNESS, *n.* Acuteness of sound;

sharpness or fineness of voice. *Smith.*

SHRILLLY, *adv.* Acutely, as sound; with a

sharp sound or voice. *Mare.*

SHRIMP, *v. t.* [*D. krimpén*; *Dan.* *skrumper*-

v. t. to crumple, to shrink; *G. schrumpfen*;

W. crom, cromo, bending or shrinking in.]

To contract. [*Not in use.*]

Edward.

SHRIMP, *n.* [*supra.*] A crustaceous animal

of the genus *Cancer*. It has long slender

feelers, claws with a single hooked fang,

and three pair of legs. It is esteemed de-

licious food.

2. A little wrinkled skin; a dwarf; in con-

tempt. *Shak.*

SHRINE, *n.* [*Sax. scrin*; *G. schrein*; *Sw.*

skrin; *L. seranium*; *It. scrigno*; *Fr. ecrin*.

See *Shreen*.]

A case or box; particularly applied to a case

in which sacred things are deposited.

Hence we hear much of *shrines* for relics.

Come, offer at my *shrine*, and I will help

thee. *Shak.*

SHRINK, *v. i.* *pret.* and *pp.* *shrank*. The

old *pret. shrank* and *pp. shranken* are

nearly obsolete. [*Sax.* *scrinca*. If it is

not radical, the root is *rig* or *ryg*.]

1. To contract spontaneously; to draw or be

drawn into less length, breadth or com-

pass by an inherent power; as, woolen

cloth *shrinks* in hot water; a flaxen or

hempen line *shrinks* in a humid atmos-

phere. Many substances *shrink* by dry-

ing.

2. To shrivel; to become wrinkled by con-

traction; as the skin.

3. To withdraw or retire, as from dan-

ger; to decline action from fear. A brave

man never *shrinks* from danger; a good

man does not *shrink* from duty.

4. To recoil, as in fear, horror or distress.

My mind *shrinks* from the recital of our

woes.

What happier natures *shrink* at with afflict,

The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

5. To express fear, horror or pain by slugh-

giness; contracting the body. *Shak.*

SHRINK, *v. t.* To cause to contract; as to

shrink flannel by immersing it in boiling

water.

O mighty Cesar, dost thou lie so low!

Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,

Shrink to this little measure! *Shak.*

SHRINK, *n.* Contraction; a spontaneous

drawing into less compass; corrugation.

Woodward.

2. Contraction; a withdrawing from fear

or horror. *Daniel.*

SHRINK AGE, *n.* A shrinking or contrac-

tion into a less compass. Make an allow-

ance for the *shrinkage* of grain in drying.

SHRINKER, *n.* One that shrinks; one that withdraws from danger.

SHRINK'ING, *ppr.* Contracting; drawing together; withdrawing from danger; declining to act from fear; causing to contract.

SHRIVEALTY. [See *Shrivalty*.]

SHRIVE, *v. l.* [Sax. *scrifan*, to take a confession. But the sense seems to be to enjoin or impose penance, or simply to enjoin.]

To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession; as a priest.

She *shrives* this woman. *Obs.* *Shok.*
SHRIVEL, *v. i. shrivel*. [from the root of *rivel*, Sax. *gerifed*.]

To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to shrink and form corrugations; as, a leaf *shrivels* in the hot sun; the skin *shrivels* with age.

SHRIVEL, *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles; to cause to shrink into corrugations. A scorching sun *shrivels* the blades of corn.

And *shriveld* herbs on withering stems decay. *Dryden.*

SHRIVELED, *pp.* Contracted into wrinkles.

SHRIVELING, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.

SHRIVE, *n.* [from *shrive*.] A confessor. *Obs.*

SHRIVERING, *n.* *Shrivi*; confession taken. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

SHROUD, *n.* [Sax. *scrud*, clothing.]

1. A shelter; a cover; that which covers, conceals or protects.

Swaddled, as new born, in sable *shrouds*. *Sandys.*

The dress of the dead; a winding sheet.

2. *Shroud* or *shrouds* of a ship, a range of large ropes extending from the head of a mast to the right and left sides of the ship, to support the mast; as the main *shrouds*; fore *shrouds*; mizen *shrouds*. There are also futtock *shrouds*, bowsprit *shrouds*, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

4. A branch of a tree. [Not proper.] *Warton.*

SHROUD, *v. t.* To cover; to shelter from danger or annoyance.

Under your beams I will me safely *shroud*. *Spenser.*

One of these trees with all its young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Roleigh.*

2. To dress for the grave; to cover; as, as a dead body.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in several folds of linen besmeared with gums. *Bacon.*

3. To cover; to conceal; to hide; as, to be *shrouded* in darkness.

—Some tempest rise,
And blow out all the stars that light the skies. *Dryden.*

4. To defend; to protect by hiding. *Dryden.*

So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*.
The hope of Rome, and sav'd him in a cloud. *Waller.*

5. To overwhelm; as, to be *shrouded* in despair.

6. To lop the branches of a tree. [Unusual or improper.] *Chambers.*

SHROUK, *v. i.* To take shelter or harbor.

If your stay attendants be yet lodg'd
Or *shroud* within these limits— *Milton.*

SHROUDED, *pp.* Dressed; covered; concealed; sheltered; overwhelmed.

SHROUD'ING, *ppr.* Dressing; covering; concealing; sheltering; overwhelming.

SHROUD'Y, *a.* Affording shelter. *Milton.*

SHROVE, *v. i.* To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide. (*Obs.*) *Beaumont.*

SHROVE-TIDE, } *n.* [from *shrove*,
SHROVE-TESDAY, } *pred.* of *shrive*,
to take a confession. See *Tide* and *Tuesday*.]

Confession-time; confession-Tuesday; the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday, or the day immediately preceding the first of Lent, or Ash Wednesday; on which day, all the people of England when of the Catholic religion, were obliged to confess their sins one by one to their parish priests; after which they dined on pancakes or fritters. The latter practice still continues. The bell rung on this day is called pancake-bell. *Encyc.*

SHROVING, *n.* The festivity of Shrove-tide.

SHRUB, *n.* [Sax. *scrob*, G. *schroff*, rugged; *Ir.* *scrabach*, rough. See *Scrab*.]

A low dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; or more strictly, a plant with several permanent woody stems, dividing from the bottom, more slender and lower than in trees. *Encyc.* *Martyn.*

Gooseberries and currants are *shrubs*; oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

SHRUB, *n.* [Ar. شرب drink, and from the same source, *shrap*. The Arabic verb signifies to drink, to imbibe, whence *L. sorbeo*. See *Sherbet* and *Asorb*.]

A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it; usually the acid of lemons.

SHRUB, *v. t.* To clear off shrubs. *Anderson.*

SHRUB'ERY, *n.* Shrubs in general.

2. A plantation of shrubs.

SHRUB'BY, *a.* Full of shrubs; as a *shrubby* plain.

3. Resembling a shrub; as plants *shrubby* and curled. *Mortimer.*

3. Consisting of shrubs or brush; as *shrubby* browse. *Philips.*

4. A *shrubby* plant is perennial, with several woody stems. *Martyn.*

SHRUB'Y, *n.* [G. *schroff*, rugged.] Dross; recurrence of metals. [Not in use.] *Dict.*

SHRUG, *v. t.* [This word is probably formed from the root of G. *rucken*, the back, *D. rugg*, Sax. *hric* or *krug*, the back, a ridge, *W. crug*, a heap, *crug*, a crook, *L. ruga*, a wrinkle, Eng. *rough*.]

To draw up; to contract; as, to *shrug* the shoulders. The word seems to be limited in its use to the shoulders, and to denote a particular motion which raises the shoulders and rounds the back.

SHRUG, *v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror or dissatisfaction.

They grin, they *shrug*.

They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug. *Steff.*

SHRUG, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders; a motion usually expressing dislike.

The Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG-GING, *ppr.* Drawing up, as the shoulders.

SHRUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *shrink*.

SHRUNKEN, *pp.* of *shrink*. [Nearly obsolete.]

SHUDDER, *v. i.* [G. *schaudern*, *schüttelein*; *D. schudden*. This word contains the same elements as the *L. quatuo*.]

To quake; to tremble or shake with fear, horror or aversion; to shiver.

I love—alas! I *shudder* at the name. *Smith.*

SHUDDER, *n.* A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror. *Shak.*

SHUDDERING, *ppr.* Trembling or shaking with fear or horror; quaking.

SHUFFLE, *v. t.* [*D. schuffelen*, to shove, to shovel, to shuffle; *dim.* of *shoove*. See *Shoove* and *Scuffle*.]

1. Properly, to shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand. *Locke.*

2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; especially, to change the relative positions of cards in the pack.

A man may *shuffle* cards or rattle dice from noon to midnight, without tracing a new idea in his mind. *Rambler.*

3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

To *shuffle* off, to push off; to rid one's self of. When you lay blame to a child, he will attempt to *shuffle* it off.

To *shuffle* up, to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder; as, he *shuffled* up a peace. *Hovell.*

SHUFFLE, *v. i.* To change the relative position of cards in a pack by little shoves; as, to *shuffle* and cut.

2. To change the position; to shift ground; to prevaricate; to evade fair questions; to practice shifts to elude detection.

Hiding my honor in my necessity, I am fain to *shuffle*. *Shak.*

3. To struggle; to shift.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shak.*

4. To move with an irregular gait; as a *shuffling* nag.

5. To shove the feet; to scrape the floor in dancing. [*Valdeur.*] *Shak.*

SHUFFLE, *n.* A shoving, pushing or jostling; the act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places.

The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter. *Bentley.*

6. An evasion; a trick; an artifice. *L'Estrange.*

SHUFFLE-BOARD, the old spelling of *shovel-board*.

SHUFFLE-CAP, *n.* A play performed by shuffling money in a hat or cap. *Arbuthnot.*

SHUFFLED, *pp.* Moved by little shoves; mixed.

SHUFFLER, *n.* One that shuffles or prevaricates; one that plays tricks; one that shuffles cards.

SHUFFLING, *ppr.* Moving by little shoves one way and the other; changing the places of cards; prevaricating; evading; playing tricks.

2. *a.* Evasive; as a *shuffling* excuse.

SHUFFLING, *n.* The act of throwing into confusion, or of changing the relative position of things by shoving or motion.

2. Trick; artifice; evasion.

3. An irregular gait.

SHUFFLINGLY, *adv.* With shuffling; with an irregular gait or pace.

SHUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *scunian*, *scunian*; allied perhaps to *D. schinnen*, to slope.]

1. To avoid; to keep clear of; not to fall on or come in contact with; as, to *shun* rocks and shoals in navigation. In *shunning* Seylla, take care to avoid Charybdis.

2. To avoid; not to mix or associate with; as, to *shun* evil company.

3. To avoid; not to practice; as, to *shun* vice.

4. To avoid; to escape; as, to *shun* a blow.

5. To avoid; to decline; to neglect.

I have not chosen to declare the whole counsel of God. Acts xx.

SHUNLESS, *a.* Not to be avoided; inevitable; unavoidable; as *shunless* destiny. [Little used.] *Shak.*

SHUNNED, *pp.* Avoided.

SHUNNING, *ppr.* Avoiding; keeping clear from; declining.

SHURK. [See *Shark*.]

SHUT, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *shut*. [Sax. *sciltan*, *sciltan*, to bolt or make fast, to shut in.

This seems to be derived from or connected with *scytta*, a bolt or bar, a scuttle, scytta, a shooter, an archer, *scytan*, *scotlan*, *scotlan*, to shoot, *D. schutzen*, to stop, defend, parry, pound, confine, which seems to be allied to *schutter*, a shooter. So in *G. schützen*, to defend, and *schütze*, a shooter; *Dan. skytter*, to defend; *skytte*, a shooter; *Sw. skyddta*, to defend; *skyt*, a marksman. The sense of these words is expressed by *shoot*, and this is the primary sense of a bolt that fastens, from thrusting, driving.]

1. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to *shut* a door or gate; to *shut* the eyes or the mouth.

2. To prohibit; to bar; to forbid entrance into; as, to *shut* the ports of a kingdom by a blockade.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast is open? *Milton.*

3. To preclude; to exclude.

But *shut* from every shore. *Dryden.*

4. To close, as the fingers; to contract; as, to *shut* the hand.

To *shut* in, to inclose; to confine.

And the Lord *shut* him in. *Gen. vii.*

2. Spoken of points of land, when by the progress of a ship, one point is brought to cover or intercept the view of another. It is then said, we *shut* in such a point, we *shut* in the land; or one point *shuts* in another.

To *shut* out, to preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude; as, to *shut* out rain by a tight roof. An interesting subject occupying the mind, *shuts* out all other thoughts.

To *shut* up, to close; to make fast the entrances into; as, to *shut* up a house.

2. To obstruct.

Dangerous rocks *shut* up the passage. *Raleigh.*

3. To confine; to imprison; to lock or fasten in; as, to *shut* up a prisoner.

4. To confine by legal or moral restraint.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut* up to the faith, which should afterwards be revealed. Gal. iii.

5. To end; to terminate; to conclude.

When the scene of life is *shut* up, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. *Collier.*

SHUT, *v. i.* To close itself; to be closed. The door *shuts* of itself; it *shuts* hard.

Certain flowers *shut* at night and open in the day.

SHUT, *pp.* Closed; having the entrance barred.

a. A. Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange.*

SHUT, *n.* Close; the act of closing; as the *shut* of a door; the *shut* of evening. [Little used.] *Dryden.*

2. A small door or cover. But *shutter* is more generally used.

SHUTTER, *n.* A person that shuts or closes.

2. A door; a cover; something that closes a passage; as, as the *shutters* of a window.

SHUTTING, *ppr.* Closing; prohibiting entrance; confining.

SHUTTLE, *n.* [from the root of *shoot*; *icc. skutal*.]

An instrument used by weavers for shooting the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp.

SHUTTLE-CKOCK, *n.* [*shuttle* and *cock* or *cock*.]

A cork stuck with feathers, used to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play.

SHY, *a.* [G. *schey*, shy; *scheuchen*, to scare, and *scheuen*, to shun; D. *schuu*, shy; *schuuen*, to shun; Sw. *skygge*, shy, and *sky*, to shun; Dan. *sky*, shy, and *skyer*, to shun, to eschew. In Sp. *equivoco* is shy, and *equivocar*, to shun; It. *schifo*, shy, and *schiffare*, to shun. The two last mentioned languages have a labial for the last radical, but possibly the words may be of the same family. The G. *scheuchen*, to scare, is our *shoo*, a word used for scaring away fowls.]

1. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; shunning approach; as a *shy* bird.

She is represented in a *shy* retiring posture. *Addison.*

2. Reserved; not familiar; coy; avoiding freedom of intercourse.

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? *Arbutnot.*

3. Cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self or adopting measures.

I am very shy of using corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

4. Suspicious; jealous.

Pinces are by wisdom of state somewhat *shy* of their successors. *Wotton.*

SHY'LY, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve.

SHYNESS, *n.* Fear of near approach or of familiarity; reserve; coyness.

SIALOGOGUE, *n.* *sialogog*. [Gr. *salavon*, saliva, and *ogogos*, leading.]

A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge. *Encyc.*

SIB, a relation, in Saxon, but not in use in English.

SIBERIAN, *a.* [Russ. *siev*, north. *Siberia* is formed by annexing the Greek *in*, country, from the Celtic, to *siev*, north.]

Pertaining to Siberia, a name given to a great and indefinite extent of territory in the north of Asia; as a *Siberian* winter.

SIBERITE, *n.* Red tourmalin. *Ure.*

SIBILLANT, *a.* [L. *sibilla*, to hiss, Fr. *siffler*; Russ. *soplyu*, *soplyu*, id.]

Hissing; making a hissing sound. *S* and *z* are called *sibillat* letters.

SIBILLANT, *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice; *z* as a *nd z*.

SIBILLATION, *n.* A hissing sound. *Bacon.*

SIBYLI, *n.* [from the L.] In *pagan antiquity*, the Sibyls were certain women said to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. Their number is variously stated; but the opinion of Varro, who states them to have been ten, is generally adopted. They resided in various parts of Persia, Greece and Italy. It is pretended that they wrote certain prophecies on leaves in verse, which are called Sibylline verses, or Sibylline oracles. *Lempriere.*

SIBYLLINE, *a.* Pertaining to the Sibyls; uttered, written or composed by Sibyls.

SICAMORE, *n.* More usually written *sycomore*, which see.

SICCATE, *v. t.* To dry. [Not in use.]

SICCATION, *n.* The act or process of drying. [Not in use.]

SICCATIVE, *a.* [from L. *siccus*, to dry, Fr. *secher*, It. *seccare*, Sp. *secar*, W. *sygu*.] Drying; causing to dry. *Encyc.*

SICCATIVE, *n.* That which promotes the process of drying.

SICCITY, *n.* [L. *siccitas*.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture; as the *siccity* of the flesh or of the air. *Brown.*

SICUS, *n. sive.* [Fr. *sic*.] The number six at dice.

SICH, for *suck*. [See *Suck*.] *Chaucer.*

SICK, *a.* [Sax. *sæc*; D. *siek*; Sw. *sick*; *icc. zyk*. Qu. Gr. *σικκος*, squeamish, loathing.]

1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; as *sick* at the stomach. [This is probably the primary sense of the word.] Hence,

2. Disgusted; having a strong dislike to; with of; as, to be *sick* of flattery; to be *sick* of a country life.

He was not so *sick* of his master as of his work. *L'Estrange.*

3. Affected with disease of any kind; not in health; followed by of; as, to be *sick* of a fever.

4. Corrupted. [Not in use nor proper.] *Shak.*

5. *The sick*, the person or persons affected with disease. *The sick* are healed.

SICK, *v. t.* To make sick. [Not in use. See *Sicken*.]

SICK-BIRTH, *n.* In a ship of war, an apartment for the sick.

SICKEN, *v. t.* *sick'n*. To make sick; to disense.

Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death. *Prior.*

2. To make squeamish. It *sickens* the stomach.

3. To disgust. It *sickens* one to hear the fawning sycophant.

4. To impair. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

SICKEN, *v. i.* To become sick; to fall into disease.

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it and died. Bacon.

2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust. Shak.

3. To become disgusting or tedious. Shak.

The toiling pleasure *sickens* into pain. Goldsmith.

4. To be disgusted; to be filled with aversion or abhorrence. He *sickened* at the sight of so much human misery.

5. To become weak; to decay; to languish. Plants often *sicken* and die.

All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. Pope.

SICK'ER, *a.* [L. *securus*; Dan. *sikker*; G. *sicher*; D. *zeker*.] Sure; certain; firm. Obs. Spenser.

SICK'ER, *adv.* Surely; certainly. Obs. Spenser.

SICK'ERLY, *adv.* Surely. Obs.

SICK'ERNESS, *n.* Security. Obs. Spenser.

SICK'ERLY, *adv.* Surely. Obs.

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SICK'ERLY, *adv.* Surely. Obs.

Himself took our infirmities, and bore our sicknesses. Matt. viii.

SIDE, *n.* [Sax. *sid*, *side*, *sida*, a side, also wide, like L. *latus*; D. *zyde*, side, flank, page; *zid*, far; G. *seite*; Sw. *sida*; Dan. *side*; *side*; *sid* or *stid*, long, trailing; *sids*, last; Scot. *side*, lough. These words indicate the radical sense to be to extend, dilate or draw out.]

1. The broad and long part or surface of a thing, as distinguished from the end, which is of less extent and may be a point; as the side of a plank; the side of a chest; the side of a house or of a ship. One side of a lens may be concave, the other convex.

Side is distinguished from edge; as the side of a knife or sword.

2. Margin; edge; verge; border; the exterior line of any thing, considered in length; as the side of a tract of land or a field, as distinct from the end. Hence we say, the side of a river; the side of a road; the east and west side of the American continent.

3. The part of an animal between the back and the face and belly; the part on which the ribs are situated; as the right side; the left side. This in quadrupeds is usually the broadest part.

4. The part between the top and bottom; the slope, declivity or ascent, as of a hill or mountain; as the side of mount Etna.

5. One part of a thing, or its superfluities; as the side of a ball or sphere.

6. Any part considered in respect to its direction or point of compass; as to whichever side we direct our view. We see difficulties on every side.

7. Party; faction; sect; any man or body of men considered as in opposition to another. One man enlists on the side of the Tories; another on the side of the Whigs. Some persons change sides for the sake of popularity and office, and sink themselves in public estimation.

And sets the passions on the side of truth. Pope.

8. Interest; favor. The Lord is on my side. Ps. cxviii.

9. Any part being in opposition or contradiction to another; used of persons or propositions. In that battle, the slaughter was great on both sides. Passion invites on one side; reason restrains on the other. Open justice bends on neither side. Dryden.

10. Branch of a family; separate line of descent; as, by the father's side he is descended from a noble family; by the mother's side his birth is respectable.

11. Quarter; region; part; as from one side of heaven to the other.

To take sides, to embrace the opinions or to attach one's self to the interest of a party when in opposition to another.

To choose sides, to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.

SIDE, *a.* Lateral; as a side post; but perhaps it would be better to consider the word as compound.

2. Being on the side, or toward the side; oblique; indirect.

The law hath no side respect to their persons. Hooker.

One mighty squadron with a side wind sped. Dryden.

So we say, a side view, a side blow.

3. Long; large; extensive. Obs. Shak.

SIDE, *v. i.* To lean on one side. [Little used.] Bacon.

2. To embrace the opinions of one party or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party; as, to side with the ministerial party.

All side in parties and begin th' attack. Pope.

SIDE, *v. t.* To stand at the side of. [Not in use.] Spenser.

2. To suit; to pair. [Not in use.] Clarendon.

SIDEBOARD, *n.* [side and board.] A piece of furniture or cabinet work consisting of a table or box with drawers or cells, placed at the side of a room or in a recess, and used to hold dining utensils, &c.

SIDE-BOX, *n.* [side and box.] A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theater, distinct from the seats in the pit.

SIDE-FLY, *n.* An insect. Drcham.

SIDELING, *adv.* [from side; D. *zyde*-ting.]

1. Sidewise; with the side foremost; as, to go sideling through a crowd. It may be used as a participle; as, I saw him sideling through the crowd.

2. Sloping.

SIDELONG, *a.* [side and long.] Lateral; oblique; not directly in front; as a sidelong glance. Dryden.

SIDELONG, *adv.* Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side. Milton.

2. On the side; as, to lay a thing sidelong. Evelyn.

SIDER, *n.* One that takes a side or joins a party.

2. Color. [Not in use.]

SIDERAL, } [L. *sideralis*, from *sidus*, SIDEREAL, } a star.] Pertaining to a star or stars; astral; as sidereal light.

2. Containing stars; stary; as sidereal regions.

Sidereal year, in astronomy, the period in which the fixed stars apparently complete a revolution and come to the same point in the heavens.

SIDERATED, *a.* [L. *sideratus*.] Blasted; planet-struck. Brown.

SIDERATION, *n.* [L. *sideratio*; *sidero*, to blast, from *sidus*, a star.] A blasting or blast in plants; a sudden deprivation of sense; an apoplexy; a slight erysipelas. [Not much used.] Ray. Core.

A sphaclerus, or a species of erysipelas, vulgarly called a blast. Parr.

SIDERITE, *n.* [L. *sideritis*; Gr. *id.* from *σίδηρος*, iron.]

1. The loadstone; also, iron-ware, a genus of plants; also, the common ground pine (*Teucrium chamaepitys*, Linnæus).

2. In mineralogy, a phosphate of iron. Lavoisier. Fourcroy.

SIDEROCALCITE, *n.* Brown spar. Ure.

SIDEROCLEPTE, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish green color, soft and translucent, occurring in reniform or botryoidal masses. Saussure.

SIDEROGRAPHIC, } a. [See *Sidero-*
SIDEROGRAPHICAL, } a. [See *Sidero-*
pertaining to siderography, or performed by
engraved plates of steel; as *siderographic*
art; *siderographic* impressions.

SIDEROGRAPHIST, n. One who en-
graves steel plates, or performs work by
means of such plates.

SIDEROGRAPHY, n. [Gr. *σιδήρος*, steel
or iron, and *γραφία*, to engrave.]

The art and practice of engraving on steel,
by means of which, impressions may be
transferred from a steel plate to a steel
cylinder in a rolling press of a particular
construction. *Perkins.*

SIDE-SADDLE, n. [*side* and *saddle*.] A
saddle for a woman's seat on horseback.

SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER, n. A species
of *Sarracenia*.

SIDESMAN, n. [*side* and *man*.] An as-
sistant to the church warden.

2. A party man. *Milton.*

SIDETAKING, n. A taking sides, or en-
gaging in a party. *Hald.*

SIDEWAYS, n. [*side* and *way*; but *side-*
SIDEWISE, } adv. *wise* is the proper com-
bination.]

1. Towards one side; inclining; as, to hold
the head *sidewise*.

2. Laterally; on one side; as the refraction
of light *sidewise*. *Newton.*

SIDING, *ppr.* Joining one side or party.

SIDING, n. The attaching of one's self to
a party.

SIDLE, v. i. To go or move side foremost;
as, to *sidle* through a crowd.

2. To lie on the side. *Suiff.*

SIEGE, n. [Fr. *siege*, a seat, a siege, the *see*
of a bishop; Norm. *sage*, a seat; It. *seg-*
gia, *seggio*; Arm. *sich*, *sicha*, *sichenn*. The
radical sense is to set, to fall or to throw
down; Sax. *sigan*, to fall, set or rush
down. These words seem to be connect-
ed with *sink*, and with the root of *seal*, L.
sigillum.]

1. The setting of an army around or before
a fortified place for the purpose of com-
pelling the garrison to surrender; or the
surrounding or investing of a place by an
army, and approaching it by passages and
advanced works, which cover the besiegers
from the enemy's fire. A *siege* differs
from a *blockade*, as in a *siege* the in-
vesting army approaches the fortified
place to attack and reduce it by force;
but in a *blockade*, the army secures all the
avenues to the place to intercept all sup-
plies, and waits till famine compels the
garrison to surrender.

2. Any continued endeavor to gain posses-
sion.

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield
his breast. *Dryden.*

3. Seat; throne. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

4. Rank; place; class. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. Stool. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

SIEGE, v. t. To besiege. [Not in use.]

SIFENITE, n. A compound granular rock
composed of quartz, hornblende and feld-
spar, of a grayish color; so called be-
cause there are many ancient monuments
consisting of this rock, brought from
Syene, in Upper Egypt. *Lunier.*

SIEUR, n. [Fr.] A title of respect used by
the French.

SIEVE, n. *siv.* [Sax. *sife*, *sufe*; G. *sieb*; D. *zif-*
zift; *zift*, the sifter. See *Sift*.]

An utensil for separating flour from bran,
or the fine part of any pulverized fine
substance from the coarse, by the hand;
as a fine *sieve*; a coarse *sieve*. It con-
sists of a hoop with a hair bottom, and
performs in the family the service of a
bolter in a mill.

SIFT, v. t. [Sax. *siflan*; G. *sieben*; D. *zif-*
ten.]

1. To separate by a sieve, as the fine part
of a substance from the coarse; as, to *sift*
meal; to *sift* powder; to *sift* sand or lime.

2. To separate; to part.

3. To examine minutely or critically; to
scrutinize. Let the principles of the party
be thoroughly *sifted*.

We have *sifted* your objections. *Hooker.*

SIFTED, *pp.* Separated by a sieve; puri-
fied from the coarser parts; critically ex-
amined.

SIFTER, n. One that sifts; that which
sifts; a sieve.

SIFTING, *ppr.* Separating the finer from
the coarser part by a sieve; critically ex-
amining.

SIG, a Saxon word signifying victory, is
used in names, as in *Sigbert*, bright victo-
ry. It answers to the Greek *νικ* in *Nican-*
der, and the L. *vic*, in *Victorinus*.

SIGH, v. i. [Sax. *sigan*, to sigh; D. *zugt*,
a sigh; *zugten*, to sigh; Dan. *sukker*; Sw.
sucka; allied perhaps to *suck*, a drawing
in of the breath.]

To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual
and immediately expel it; to suffer a
single deep respiration.

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit. Mark viii.

SIGH, v. t. To lament; to mourn.

Ages to come and men unborn
Shall bless her name and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

2. To express by sighs.

The gentle swain—*sighs* back her grief. *Holc.*

SIGH, n. A single deep respiration; a long
breath; the inhaling of a larger quantity
of air than usual, and the sudden emission
of it. This is an effort of nature to dilate
the lungs and give vigor to the circulation
of the blood, when the action of the heart
and arteries is languid from grief, depres-
sion of spirits, weakness or want of exer-
cise. Hence *sighs* are indications of grief
or debility.

SIGHING, n. One that sighs.

SIGHING, *ppr.* Suffering a deep respira-
tion; taking a long breath.

SIGHING, n. The act of suffering a deep
respiration, or taking a long breath.

SIGHT, n. [Sax. *gesiht*, with a prefix; D.
gezig; G. *sicht*; Dan. *sigt*; Sw. *sickt*;
from the root of *see*.]

1. The act of seeing; perception of objects
by the eye; view; as, to gain *sight* of
land; to have a *sight* of a landscape; to
lose *sight* of a ship at sea.

A cloud received him out of their *sight*.
Acts i.

2. The faculty of vision, or of perceiving ob-
jects by the instrumentality of the eyes.
It has been doubted whether moles have

sight. Milton lost his *sight*. The *sight*
usually fails at or before fifty years of age.
O loss of *sight*, of these I most complain.

Milton.
3. Open view; the state of admitting unob-
structed vision; a being within the limits of
vision. The barbor is *sight* of the town.
The shore of Long Island is *sight* of
New Haven. The White mountain is in
plain *sight* at Portland, in Maine; a moun-
tain is or is not within *sight*; an engage-
ment at sea is within *sight* of land.

4. Notice from seeing; knowledge; as a
letter intended for the *sight* of one person
only.

5. Eye; the instrument of seeing.

From the depth of hell they lit their *sight*.
Dryden.

6. An aperture through which objects are to
be seen; or something to direct the vis-
ion; as the *sight* of a quadrant; the *sight*
of a towing piece or a raft.

7. That which is beheld; a spectacle; a
show; particularly, something novel and
remarkable; something wonderful.

They never saw a *sight* so fair. *Spenser.*
Moses said, I will now turn aside and see
this great *sight*, why the bush is not burned.
Ex. iii.

Several *sights* and great *signs* shall there be
from heaven. Luke xxi.

To take *sight*, to take aim; to look for the
purpose of directing a piece of artillery,
&c.

SIGHTED, a. In composition only, having
sight, or seeing in a particular manner; as
long-sighted, seeing at a great distance;
short-sighted, able to see only at a small
distance; *quick-sighted*, readily seeing, dis-
cerning or understanding; *sharp-sighted*,
having a keen eye or acute discernment.

SIGHTFULNESS, n. Clearness of sight.
[Not in use.] *Sidney.*

SIGHTLESS, a. Wanting sight; blind.
Of all who blindly creep, or *sightless* soar.
Pope.

2. Offensive or displeasing to the eye; as
sightless stains. [Not well authorized.] *Shak.*

SIGHTLINESS, n. Comely; having an
appearance pleasing to the sight.

SIGHTLY, a. Pleasing to the eye; striking
to the view.

Many brave *sightly* horses— *L'Estrange.*
We have thirty members, the most *sightly* of
all her majesty's subjects. *Addison.*

2. Open to the view; that may be seen from
a distance. We say, a house stands in a
sightly place.

SIGHTSMAN, n. Among musicians, one
who reads music readily at first sight. *Busby.*

SIGIL, n. [L. *sigillum*.] A seal; signature.
Dryden.

SIGMOIDAL, a. [Gr. *σείμα* and *σείδω*.]
Curved like the Greek σ signa.

Smith. Bigelow.

The *sigmoid flexure*, in anatomy, is the last
curve of the colon, before it terminates in
the rectum. *Parr.*

SIGN, n. *sine*. [Fr. *signe*; It. *segno*; Sp.
seña; L. *signum*; Sax. *segen*; Arm. *seghn*,
syn; H. *signin*; G. *zeichen*; Sans. *signa*.
From the last three words it appears that
n is not radical; the elements being *sig*.
If so, and the G. *zeichen* is of this family,
then we learn that *sign* is only a dialect-

ical orthography of *token*, for *zeichen* in the *D. tecken*, *Dan. tegn*, *Sw. tecken*, coinciding perhaps with Gr. *δεικνυμαι*.]

1. A token; something by which another thing is shown or represented; any visible thing, any motion, appearance or event which indicates the existence or approach of something else. Thus we speak of signs of fair weather or of a storm, and of external marks which are signs of a good constitution.
2. A motion, action, nod or gesture indicating a wish or command.

They made signs to his father, how he would have him called. Luke i.

3. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy; a remarkable transaction, event or phenomenon.

Through mighty signs and wonders. Rom. xv. Luke xvi.

4. Some visible transaction, event or appearance intended as proof or evidence of something else; hence, proof; evidence by sight.

Show me a sign that thou talkest with me. Judges vi.

5. Something hung or set near a house or over a door, to give notice of the tenant's occupation, or what is made or sold within; as a trader's sign; a tailor's sign; the sign of the eagle.

6. A memorial or monument; something to preserve the memory of a thing.

What time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a sign. Num. xxvi.

7. Visible mark or representation; as an outward sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

8. A mark of distinction.

9. Typical representation.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely significative. *Brevewood.*

10. In *astronomy*, the twelfth part of the ecliptic. The signs are reckoned from the point of intersection of the ecliptic and equator at the vernal equinox, and are named respectively, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. These names are borrowed from the constellations of the zodiac of the same denomination, which were respectively comprehended within the foregoing equal divisions of the ecliptic, at the time when those divisions were first made; but on account of the precession of the equinoxes, the positions of these constellations in the heavens no longer correspond with the divisions of the ecliptic of the same name, but are considerably in advance of them. Thus the constellation Aries, is now in that part of the ecliptic called Taurus.

11. In *algebra*, a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed by them; as the sign + plus prefixed to a quantity, indicates that the quantity is to be added; the sign - minus, denotes that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted. The former is prefixed to quantities called *affirmative* or *positive*; the latter to quantities called *negative*.

12. The subscription of one's name; signature; as a sign manual.

13. Among physicians, an appearance or symptom in the human body, which indicates its condition as to health or disease.

14. In *music*, any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.

SIGN, v. t. sine. To mark with characters or one's name. To sign a paper, note, deed, &c. is to write one's name at the foot, or underneath the declaration, promise, covenant, grant, &c., by which the person makes it his own act. To sign one's name, is to write or subscribe it on the paper. Signing does not now include sealing.

2. To signify; to represent typically. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

3. To mark.

SIGN, v. i. To be a sign or omen. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SIGNAL, n. [*Fr. signal; Sp. señal; from L. signum.*]

A sign that gives or is intended to give notice; or the notice given. Signals are used to communicate notice, information, orders and the like, to persons at a distance, and by any persons and for any purpose. A signal may be a motion of the hand, the raising of a flag, the firing of a gun, or any thing which, being understood by persons at a distance, may communicate notice.

Signals are particularly useful in the navigation of fleets and in naval engagements. There are *day-signals*, which are usually made by the sails, by flags and pennants, or guns; *night-signals*, which are lanterns disposed in certain figures, or false fires, rockets, or the firing of guns; *fog-signals*, which are made by sounds, as firing of guns, beating of drums, ringing of bells, &c. There are signals of evolution, addressed to a whole fleet, to a division, or to a squadron; signals of movements to particular ships; and signals of service, general or particular. Signals used in an army are mostly made by a particular beat of the drum, or by the bugle.

Alor. Dict. Encyc.

SIGNAL, a. Eminent; remarkable; memorable; distinguished from what is ordinary; as a signal exploit; a signal service; a signal act of benevolence. It is generally but not always used in a good sense.

SIGNALITY, n. Quality of being signal or remarkable. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SIGNALIZE, v. t. [*from signal.*] To make remarkable or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common. The soldier who signalizes himself in battle, merits his country's gratitude. Men may signalize themselves, their valor or their talents.

SIGNALIZED, pp. Made eminent.

SIGNALIZING, pp. Making remarkable.

SIGNALLY, adv. Eminently; remarkably; memorably; in a distinguished manner.

SIGNATION, n. Sign given; act of betokening. [*Not in use.*]

SIGNATORY, a. Relating to a seal; used in sealing. *Dict.*

SIGNATURE, n. [*Fr. from L. signo, to sign.*]

1. A sign, stamp or mark impressed.

The brain being well furnished with various traces, *signatures* and images—*Watts.*
The natural and indelible signature of God, stamped on the human soul. *Bentley.*

2. In *old medical writers*, an external mark or character on a plant, which was supposed to indicate its suitability to cure particular diseases, or diseases of particular parts. Thus plants with yellow flowers were supposed to be adapted to the cure of the jaundice, &c.

Some plants bear a very evident signature of their nature and use. *Mor.*

3. A mark for proof, or proof from marks.

4. Sign manual; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself.

5. Among printers, a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of a sheet or half sheet, by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated, as a direction to the binder. Every successive sheet has a different letter or figure, and if the sheets are more numerous than the letters of the alphabet, then a small letter is added to the capital one; thus Aa, Bb. In large volumes, the signatures are sometimes composed of letters and figures; thus 5A, 5B. But some printers now use figures only for signatures.

6. In *physiognomy*, an external mark or feature by which some persons pretend to discover the nature and qualities of a thing, particularly the temper and genius of persons.

SIGNATURE, v. t. To mark; to distinguish. [*Not in use.*] *Chryse.*

SIGNATURIST, n. One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects, indicative of character or qualities. *Little used.* *Brown.*

SIGNER, n. One that signs or subscribes his name; as a memorial with a hundred signers.

SIGNET, n. A seal; particularly in Great Britain, the seal used by the king in sealing his private letters, and grants that pass by bill under his majesty's hand.

SIGNIFICANCE, { n. [*from L. significans.*]

SIGNIFICANCY, { n. [*See Signify.*]

1. Meaning; import; that which is intended to be expressed; as the significance of a nod, or of a motion of the hand, or of a word or expression. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind; as a duty enjoined with particular significance. *Alberbury.*

3. Importance; moment; weight; consequence.

Many a circumstance of less significance has been construed into an overt act of high treason. *Addison.*

SIGNIFICANT, a. [*L. significans.*] Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

2. Bearing a meaning; expressing or containing signification or sense; as a significant word or sound; a significant look.
3. Betokening something; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were significant, but not efficient. *Raleigh.*

4. Expressive or representative of some fact or event. The passover among the Jews was significant of the escape of the Israelites from the destruction which fell

on the Egyptians. The bread and wine in the sacrament are *significant* of the body and blood of Christ.

5. Important; momentous. [*Not in use.*]
SIGNIFICANTLY, *adv.* With meaning.

2. With force of expression. *South.*
SIGNIFICATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. significatio*. See *Signify*.]

1. The act of making known, or of communicating ideas to another by signs or by words, by any thing that is understood, particularly by words.

All speaking, or *signification* of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

2. Meaning; that which is understood to be intended by a sign, character, mark or word; that idea or sense of a sign, mark, word or expression which the person using it intends to convey, or that which men in general who use it, understand it to convey. The *signification* of words is originally arbitrary, and is dependent on usage. But when custom has annexed a certain sense to a letter or sound, or to a combination of letters or sounds, this sense is always to be considered the *signification* which the person using the word intends to communicate.

So by custom, certain signs or gestures have a determinate *signification*. Such is the fact also with figures, algebraic characters, &c.

SIGNIFICATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *significatif*.]

1. Betokening or representing by an external sign; as the *significative* symbols of the eucharist. *Brevewood.*

2. Having *signification* or meaning; expressive of a certain idea or thing.

Neither in the degrees of kindred were they destitute of *significant* words. *Camden.*

SIGNIFICATIVELY, *adv.* So as to represent or express by an external sign. *Usher.*

SIGNIFICATOR, *n.* That which signifies. *Burton.*

SIGNIFICATORY, *n.* That which betokens, signifies or represents. *Taylor.*

SIGNIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *signifier*; *L. significo*; *signum*, a sign, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make known something, either by signs or words; to express or communicate to another any idea, thought, wish, purpose or command, either by words, by a nod, wink, gesture, signal or other sign. A man *signifies* his mind by his voice or by written characters; he may *signify* his mind by a nod or other motion, provided the person to whom he directs it, understands what is intended by it. A general or an admiral *signifies* his commands by signals to officers at a distance.

2. To mean; to have or contain a certain sense. The word sabbath *signifies* rest. *Less*, in composition, as in *faithless*, *signifies* destitution or want. The prefix *re*, in *recommend*, seldom *signifies* any thing.

3. To import; to weigh; to have consequence; used in particular phrases; as, it *signifies* much or little; it *signifies* nothing. What does it *signify*? What *signify* the splendors of a court? Confession of sin without reformation of life, can *signify* nothing in the view of God.

4. To make known; to declare.

The government should *signify* to the protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

SIGNIFY, *v. i.* To express meaning with force. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

SIGNIOR, *n. sec'nyur.* A title of respect among the Italians. [See *Seignor*.]

SIGNORIZE, *v. i. sec'nyurize.* To exercise dominion; or to have dominion. [*Little used.*]

SIGNORY, *n. sec'nyury.* A different, but less common spelling of *seignory*, which see. It signifies lordship, dominion, and in Shakspeare, *seniority*.

SIGN-POST, *n. [sign and post.]* A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of any thing. By the laws of some of the New England states, a *sign-post* is to be erected near the center of each town.

SIK, { *a. Such. Obs.* *Spenser.*

SIKE, { *a. Sicker.* *Obs.* [See *Sicker*.]

SIKER, *a. or adv.* Sure; surely. *Obs.* [See *Sicker*.]

SIKERNESS, *n.* Sureness; safety. *Obs. Chaucer.*

SILENCE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. silentium*, from *sileo*, to be still; *It. silenzio*; *Sp. silencio*. The sense is to stop or hold; but this may proceed from setting, throwing down. See *Sil*.]

1. In a general sense, stillness, or entire absence of sound or noise; as the *silence* of midnight.

2. In animals, the state of holding the peace; forbearance of speech in man, or of noise in other animals.

I was dumb with *silence*; I held my peace, even from good. *Ps. xxxix.*

3. Habitual taciturnity; opposed to *loquacity*. *Shak.*

4. Secrecy. These things were transacted in *silence*.

5. Stillness; calmness; quiet; cessation of rage, agitation or tumult; as the elements reduced to *silence*.

6. Absence of mention; oblivion. *Milton.*

Eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milton.*
And what most merits fame, in *silence* hid. *Milton.*

7. *Silence*, is used elliptically for *let there be silence*, an injunction to keep silence.

SILENCE, *v. t.* To oblige to hold the peace; to restrain from noise or speaking. 2. To still; to quiet; to restrain; to appease.

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon.*

These would have *silenced* their scruples. *Bogers.*

3. To stop; as, to *silence* complaints or clamor.

4. To still; to cause to cease firing; as, to *silence* guns or a battery.

5. To restrain from preaching by revoking a license to preach; as, to *silence* a minister of the gospel. *U. States.*

The Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Chelmsford in Essex, was *silenced* for non-conformity. *B. Trumbull.*

6. To put an end to; to cause to cease. The question between agriculture and commerce has received a decision which has *silenced* the rivalships between them. *Hamilton.*

SILENT, *a.* Not speaking; mute. *Ps. xxii.*

2. Habitually taciturn; speaking little; not inclined to much talking; not loquacious. Ulysses, he adds, was the most eloquent and the most *silent* of men. *Broome.*

3. Still; having no noise; as the *silent* watches of the night; the *silent* groves; all was *silent*.

4. Not operative; wanting efficacy. *Raleigh.*

5. Not mentioning; not proclaiming. This new created world, of which is *silent* Fame is *not silent*. *Milton.*

6. Calm; as, the winds were *silent*. *Parnell.*

7. Not acting; not transacting business in person; as a *silent* partner in a commercial house.

8. Not pronounced; having no sound; as, *e* is *silent* in *fable*.

SILENTIARY, *n.* One appointed to keep silence and order in court; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state. *Barrowe.*

SILENTLY, *adv.* Without speech or words. *Each silently*

Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye. *Dryden.*

2. Without noise; as, to march *silently*.

3. Without mention. He mentioned other difficulties, but this he *silently* passed over. *Locke.*

SILENTNESS, *n.* State of being silent; stillness; silence. *Ash.*

SILESIA, *n. sil'e'zia.* A duchy or country now chiefly belonging to Prussia; hence, a species of linen cloth so called; thin coarse linen.

SILESIAN, *a. sil'e'chan.* Pertaining to Silesia; made in Silesia; as *Silesian* linen.

SILEX, { *n.* One of the supposed primitive earths, usually found in the state of stone. When pure, it is perfectly white or colorless. The purer sorts are mountain crystal and quartz. Recent experiments prove this to be a compound substance, the base of which is a metal called silecium. Silica then is an oxyd of silecium. *Urc.*

SILICE, { [*L. silicula*, a little husk.]

SILICULE, } *n.* In botany, a little pod or bivalvular pericarp, with seeds attached to both sutures. *Martyn.*

SILICICALCA'ROUS, *a.* [*silex* and *calcareus*.] Consisting of silex and calcareous matter.

SILICICAL'CE, *n.* [*L. silex* or *silica* and *calc.*]

A mineral of the silicious kind, occurring in amorphous masses; its color is gray or brown. *Clarendon.*

SILICIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. silex* and *fero*, to produce.] Producing silex; or united with a portion of silex.

SILICIFY, *v. t.* [*L. silex*, flint, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into silex.

The specimens—found near Philadelphia, are completely *silicified*. *Say.*

SILICIFY, *v. i.* To become silex.

SILICIMURITE, *n.* [*silex* and *muria*, brine.] An earth composed of silex and magnesia

SILICIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to silex, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

SILIC'ITED, *a.* Impregnated with silex. *Kirwan, Geol.*

SILICIUM, *n.* The undecomposed and perhaps undecomposable base of silicic acid.

SILICULOUS, *a.* Having silicles or little pods, or pertaining to them.

SILING-DISH, *n.* [Dan. *siler*, to strain.] A colander. [Not in use.] *Barrel.*

SILIQUA, *n.* [L.] With gold fibers, a carat six of which make a scruple.

SILIQUA, } *n.* [L. *siliqua*.] A pod; an ob-silique, } *n.* long, membranaceous, bil-valvular pericarp, having the seeds fixed to both sutures. *Martyr.*

SILIQUOSE, } *n.* [L. *siliquosus*.] Having } *n.* called *siliques*; as *siliquous plants*. *Martyr.*

SILK, *n.* [Sax. *seole*; Sw. *silke*; Dan. *id.*; Russ. *schilk*; Ar. Pers. سلك *silk*;

properly any thread, from Ar. سلك *salaka*, to send or thrust in, to insert, to pass or go.]

1. The fine soft thread produced by the insect called *silk-worm* or *bombyx*. That which we ordinarily call *silk*, is a thread composed of several finer threads which the worm draws from its bowels, like the web of a spider, and with which the silk-worm envelopes itself, forming what is called a *cocoon*. *Encyc.*

2. Cloth made of silk. In this sense, the word has a plural, *silks*, denoting different sorts and varieties, as black *silk*, white *silk*, colored *silks*.

3. The filiform style of the female flower of many plants which resembles real silk in fineness and softness.

Virginia silk, a plant of the genus *Periploca*, which climbs and winds about other plants, trees, &c.

SILK, *a.* Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk.

SILK COTTON-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *Bombax*, growing to an immense size; a native of both the Indies. *Encyc.*

SILKEN, *a.* *silken*'n. [Sax. *seolen*.] Made of silk; as *silken cloth*; a *silken veil*.

2. Like silk; soft to the touch. *Dryden.*

3. Soft; delicate; tender; smooth; as mild and *silken language*.

4. Dressed in silk; as a *silken wanton*.

SILKEN, *v. t.* *silken*'n. To render soft or smooth. *Dyer.*

SILKINESS, *n.* [from *silky*.] The qualities of silk; softness and smoothness to the feel.

2. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity. [Little used.] *B. Jonson.*

SILK MAN, *n.* [*silk* and *man*.] A dealer in silks. *Shak.*

SILK-MERCER, *n.* [*silk* and *mercier*.] A dealer in silks.

SILK-WEAVER, *n.* [*silk* and *weaver*.] One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs. *Watts.*

SILK-WORM, *n.* [*silk* and *worm*.] The worm which produces silk, of the genus *Phalena*. *Silk-worms* are said to have been first introduced into the Roman empire from China, in the reign of Justinian.

SILKY, *a.* Made of silk; consisting of silk.

2. Like silk; soft and smooth to the touch.

3. Pliant; yielding. *Shak.*

SILL, *n.* [Sax. *syll*, *eyle*, *syll*; Fr. *seuil*; G. *schwelle*; W. *sail*, *syll* or *seiler*, foundation; *setilium*, to found; L. *solum*; allied to *solid*.] The primary sense is probably to lay, set or throw down.]

1. Properly, the basis or foundation of a thing; appropriately, a piece of timber on which a building rests; the lowest timber of any structure; as the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom and the like.

2. The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold.

3. The timber or stone on which a window frame stands; or the lowest piece in a window frame.

4. The shaft or thill of a carriage. [Local.] *Grose.*

SILLABUB, *n.* A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd. *King.*

SILILLY, *adv.* [from *silly*.] In a silly manner; foolishly; without the exercise of good sense or judgment. *Dryden.*

SILIMANITE, *n.* A mineral found at Saybrook in Connecticut, so named in honor of Prof. Silliman of Yale College.

It occurs in long, slender, rhombic prisms, engaged in geuses. Its color is dark gray and hair brown; luster shining upon the external planes, but brilliant and pseudo-metallic upon those produced by cleavage in a direction parallel with the longer diagonal of the prism. Hardness about the same with quartz. Specific gravity, 3.410.

SILLINESS, *n.* Weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity; harmless folly. *L'Estrange.*

SILLY, *a.* [I have not found this word in any other language; but the Sax. *ascel-can* signifies to be dull, inert, lazy. This

corresponds with the Ar. كاسلا *kasela*,

to be stupid, Heb. כסל . This may be radically the same word, with a prefix. Class Sl. No. 26.]

1. Weak in intellect; foolish; witless; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; simple; as a *silly man*; a *silly child*.

2. Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise; as *silly thoughts*; *silly actions*; a *silly scheme*; writings stupid or *silly*. *Watts.*

3. Weak; helpless.

After long storms—
With which my *silly* bark was tossed. *Obs.*

SILYHOWN, *n.* The membrane that covers the head of the fetus. [I believe not used.] *Spenser.*

SILT, *n.* [Sw. *sylla*, to pickle.] Saltness, or salt marsh or mud. [Not in use in America.] *Hale.*

SILVER, } *n.* The sheet-fish; also, a } *n.* name of the star-gem.

SILVANUS, } *n.* The sheat-fish; also, a } *n.* name of the star-gem.

SILVAN, *a.* [L. *silva*, a wood or grove. It is also written *silvan*.]

1. Pertaining to a wood or grove; inhabiting woods.

2. Woody; abounding with woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan scene*.

Dryden.

SILVAN, *n.* Another name of *tellurium*. *Hemer.*

SILVER, *n.* [Sax. *seolfer*, *siluer*; Goth. *silubr*; G. *silber*; D. *silber*; Sw. *silfver*; Dan. *silv*; Lappion, *siloupe*. Qu. Russ. *asrebro*; or for L.]

1. A metal of a white color and lively brilliancy. It has neither taste nor smell; its specific gravity is 10.552, according to Bergmann, but according to Kirwan it is less. A cubic foot weighs about 660 lbs. Its ductility is little inferior to that of gold. It is harder and more elastic than tin or iron, but less so than copper, platinum or iron. It is found native in thin plates or

leaves, or in fine threads, or it is found mineralized by various substances. Great quantities of this metal are furnished by the mines of South America, and it is found in small quantities in Norway, Germany, Spain, the United States, &c. *Kirwan. Encyc.*

2. Money; coin made of silver.

3. Any thing of soft splendor. *Hemer.*
Pallas—piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber clos'd her *silver*-streaming eyes.

SILVER, *a.* Made of silver; as a *silver cup*.

2. White like silver; as *silver hair*. *Shak.*
Others on *silver* lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breast. *Milton.*

3. White, or pale; of a pale luster; as the *silver moon*.

4. Soft; as a *silver voice* or sound. [Italian, *suono argentino*.] *Spenser. Shak.*

SILVER, *v. t.* To cover superficially with a coat of silver; as, to *silver* a pin or a dial-plate.

2. To foliate; to cover with tinfol amalgamated with quicksilver; as, to *silver glass*. To adorn with mild luster; to make smooth and bright.

And smiling calmness *silver'd* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

4. To make hoary.
His head was *silver'd* o'er with age. *Gay.*

SILVER-BEATER, *n.* [*silver* and *beater*.] One that foliates silver, or forms it into a leaf.

SILVER-BUSH, *n.* A plant, a species of *Anthyllis*.

SILVERED, *pp.* Covered with a thin coat of silver; rendered smooth and lustrous; made white or hoary.

SILVER-FIR, *n.* A species of fir. *Berkeley.*

SILVER-FISH, *n.* A fish of the size of a small eel, having a white color, striped with silvery lines.

SILVERING, *ppr.* Covering the surface with a thin coat of silver; foliating; rendering mildly lustrous; rendering white.

SILVERING, *n.* The art, operation or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver; as the *silvering* of copper or brass. *Encyc.*

SILVERLING, *n.* A silver coin. *Is. vii.*

SILVERLY, *adv.* With the appearance of silver. *Shak.*

SILVERSMTIH, *n.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One whose occupation is to work in silver, or in manufactures of which the precious metals form a part.

SILVER-THISTLE, *n.* [*silver* and *thisle*.] A plant.

SILVER-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Protea*.
 SILVER-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *Potentilla*.
 SILVERY, *a.* [from *silver*.] Like silver; having the appearance of silver; white of a mild luster.

Of all the camel'd race whose *silvery* wing
 Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring. *Pope*.

2. Bespangled or covered with silver.
 SIMAGRE, *n.* [Fr. *simagrie*.] Grimace. [Not in use.] *Dryden*.
 SIMARR, *n.* [Fr. *simarre*.] A woman's robe. [Not in use.] *Dryden*.
 SIMILAR, *a.* [Fr. *similaire*; *si* simile; *sp*, similar; *l*, *similis*; *W*, *hevel*, *hevelz*; from *mal*, like, *Gr*, *quos*.] The Welsh *mal* signifies small, light, ground, bruised, smooth, allied to *mill*, *W*, *malu*, to grind. But I am not confident that these words are of one family.]

Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance. *Similar* may signify exactly alike, or having a general likeness, a likeness in the principal points. Things perfectly *similar* in their nature, must be of the same essence, or homogeneous; but we generally understand *similar* to denote a likeness that is not perfect. Many of the statutes of Connecticut are *similar* to the statutes of Massachusetts on the same subjects. The manners of the several states of New England are *similar*, the people being derived from common ancestors.

SIMILARITY, *n.* Likeness; resemblance; as a *similarity* of features. There is a great *similarity* in the features of the Laplanders and Samoiedes, but little *similarity* between the features of Europeans and the woolly haired Africans.

SIMILARLY, *adv.* In like manner; with resemblance. *Reid*.

SIMILE, *n.* *sim'ity*. [L.] In rhetoric, similitude; a comparison of two things which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; by which comparison, the character or qualities of a thing are illustrated or presented in an impressive light. Thus, the eloquence of Demosthenes was like a rapid torrent; that of Cicero, like a large stream that glides smoothly along with majestic tranquility.

SIMILITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. similitudo*.]

1. Likeness; resemblance; likeness in nature, qualities or appearance; as *similitude* of substance. *Bacon*.

Let us make man in our image, man
 In our *similitude*.— *Milton*.

Fate some future bard shall join

In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine. *Pope*

2. Comparison; simile. [See *Simile*.]
 Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods. *Dryden*.

SIMILITUDINARY, *a.* Denoting resemblance or comparison. *Coke*.

SIMILOR, *n.* A name given to an alloy of red copper and zinc, made in the best proportions to imitate silver and gold. *Encyc.*

SIMITAR. [See *Cimeter*.]

SIMMER, *v. i.* [Qu. *Gr*, *ζυμα*, ζυμοο, to ferment.]

To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing. *Simmering* is incipient ebullition, when little bubbles are formed on the edge of the

liquor, next to the vessel. These are occasioned by the escape of heat and vapor.

SIMMERING, *ppr.* Boiling gently.

SIMNELL, *n.* [Dan. *sinle*; Sw. *simla*; G. *senmel*.] A kind of sweet cake; a bun.

SIMONIAC, *n.* [Fr. *simoniaque*. See *Simony*.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church. *Aglicf.*

SIMONIACAL, *a.* Guilty of simony. *Spectator*.

2. Consisting in simony, or the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; as a *simoniacal* presentation.

SIMONICALLY, *adv.* With the guilt or offense of simony.

SIMONIOUS, *a.* Partaking of simony; given to simony. *Milton*.

SIMONY, *n.* [from *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. Acts viii.]

The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward. By Stat. 31 Elizabeth, c. vi. severe penalties are enacted against this crime.

SIMOOM, *n.* A hot suffocating wind, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains. Its approach is indicated by a redness in the air, and its fatal effects are to be avoided by falling on the face and holding the breath. *Encyc.*

SIMOUS, *a.* [L. *simo*, one with a flat nose, *Gr*, *quos*.]

1. Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up.

2. Concave; as the *simous* part of the liver. *Brown*.

SIMPER, *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner. *Shak*

SIMPER, *n.* A smile with an air of silliness. *Addison*.

SIMPERING, *ppr.* Smiling foolishly.

SIMPERING, *n.* The act of smiling with an air of silliness.

SIMPERINGLY, *adv.* With a silly smile.

SIMPLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. simplex*; *sin*, without, and *plex*, *plica*, doubling, fold; *It*, *semplice*.]

1. Single; consisting of one thing; uncompounded; unmingled; uncombined with any thing else; as a *simple* substance; a *simple* idea; a *simple* sound. *Watts*.

2. Plain; artless; not given to design, stratagem or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; harmless.

A *simple* husbandman in garments gray. *Hubbard*.

3. Artless; unaffected; unconstrained; inartificial; plain.

In *simple* manners all the secret lies. *Young*.

4. Unadorned; plain; as a *simple* style or narration; a *simple* dress.

5. Not complex or complicated; as a machine of *simple* construction.

6. Weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly.

The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent looketh well to his going. *Prov. xiv.*

7. In *botany*, undivided, as a root, stem or spike; only one on a petiole, as a *simple* leaf; only one on a peduncle, as a *simple* flower; having only one set of rays, as an

umbel; having only one row of leaflets, as a *simple* calyx; not plumose or feathered, as a papirus. *Martyn*.

A *simple* body, in chemistry, is one that has not been decomposed, or separated into two or more bodies.

SIMPLE, *n.* Something not mixed or compounded. In the *medera medica*, the general denomination of an herb or plant, as each vegetable is supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a *simple* remedy. *Encyc. Dryden*.

SIMPLE, *v. i.* To gather simples or plants. *As simpling on the flowery hills he stray'd*. *Garth*.

SIMPLE-MINDED, *a.* Artless; undesigning; unsuspecting. *Blackstone*.

SIMPLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being simple, single or uncompounded; as the *simplicity* of the elements. *Digby*.

2. Artlessness; simplicity.

3. Weakness of intellect.

SIMPLER, *n.* One that collects simples; an herbalist; a simplist.

SIMPLESS, *for simplicity or silliness*, is not in use. *Spenser*.

SIMPLETON, *n.* A silly person; a person of weak intellect; a trifler; a foolish person. *Pope*.

SIMPLICIAN, *n.* An artless, unskilled or undesigning person. [Not in use.] *Arnevy*.

SIMPLICITY, *n.* [L. *simplicitas*; *Fr*, *simplicité*; *It*, *simplicità*; *Sp*, *simplicidad*.]

1. Singleness; the state of being unmixed or uncompounded; as the *simplicity* of metals or of earths.

2. The state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; as the *simplicity* of a machine.

3. Artlessness of mind; freedom from propensity to cunning or stratagem; freedom from duplicity; sincerity.

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity* neither mistilken nor much regarded. *Hayward*.

4. Plainness; freedom from artificial ornament; as the *simplicity* of a dress, of style, of language, &c. *Simplicity* in writing is the first of excellences.

5. Plainness; freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; as the *simplicity* of scriptural doctrines or truth.

6. Weakness of intellect; silliness. *Hooker*.

Godly *simplicity*, in Scripture, is a fair open profession and practice of evangelical truth, with a single view to obedience and to the glory of God.

SIMPLIFICATION, *n.* [See *Simplify*.] The act of making simple; the act of reducing to simplicity, or to a state not complex. *Ch. Obs*.

SIMPLIFIED, *pp.* Made simple or not complex.

SIMPLIFY, *v. t.* [L. *simplex*, simple, and *facio*, to make; *Fr*, *simplicifier*.]

To make simple; to reduce what is complex to greater simplicity; to make plain or easy.

The collection of duties is drawn to a point, and so far *simplified*. *Hamilton*.

It is important in scientific pursuits, to be cautious in *simplifying* our deductions. *Nicholson*.

This is the true way to *simplify* the study of science. *Lavoisier*, *Trans.*

SIMPLIFYING, *ppr.* Making simple; rendering less complex.

SIMPLIST, *n.* One skilled in simples or medicinal plants. *Brown.*

SIMPLOE. [See *Synploe*.]

SIMPLY, *adv.* Without art; without subtlety; artlessly; plainly.

Subverting weakly strong and worldly wise by simply meek. *Milton.*

2. Of itself; without addition; alone. They make that good or evil, which otherwise of itself were not simply the one nor the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely; solely. Simply the thing I am Shall make me live. *Shak.*

4. Weakly; foolishly. **SIMULACHER**, *n.* [*L. simulacrum*.] An image. [Not in use.] *Elyot.*

SIMULAKR, *n.* [See *Simulate*.] One who simulates or counterfeits something. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

SIMULATE, *v. t.* [*L. simulo, from similis, like*.]

To feign; to counterfeit; to assume the mere appearance of something, without the reality. The wicked often simulate the virtuous and good.

SIMULATE, *a.* [*L. simulatus*.] Feigned; pretended. *Bale.*

SIMULATED, *pp. or a.* Feigned; pretended; assumed artificially. *Chesterfield.*

SIMULATING, *pp.* Feigning; pretending; assuming the appearance of what is not real.

SIMULATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. simulatio*.] The act of feigning to be that which is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character. *Simulation* differs from *dissimulation*. The former denotes the assuming of a false character; the latter denotes the concealment of the true character. Both are comprehended in the word *hypocrisy*.

SIMULTANEOUS, *a.* [Fr. *simultanée*; Sp. *simultaneo*; from *L. simul*, at the same time.]

Existing or happening at the same time; as *simultaneous* events. The exchange of ratifications may be *simultaneous*.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, *adv.* At the same time.

SIMULTANEOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being or happening at the same time; as the *simultaneousness* of transactions in two different places.

SIMULTY, *n.* [*L. simulas*.] Private grudge or quarrel. [Not in use.] *B. Jonson.*

SIN, *n.* [Sax. *sin* or *syn*; G. *sünde*; D. *zonde*; Sw. Dan. *synd*; Lapponic, Finnish, *sindia*; allied perhaps to Ir. *sinim*, to alter, to vary, to *sunder*. The primary sense is probably to depart, to wander.]

1. The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule of rectitude or duty prescribed by God; any voluntary transgression of the divine law, or violation of a divine command; a wicked act; iniquity. Sin is either a positive act in which a known divine law is violated, or it is the voluntary neglect to obey a positive divine command, or a rule of duty clearly implied in such command. Sin comprehends not actions only, but neglect of known duty, all evil thoughts, purposes, words and desires, whatever is contrary to God's commands or law. 1 John iii.

Matt. xv. James iv.

Sinners neither enjoy the pleasures of sin nor the peace of piety. *Rob. Hall.*

Among divines, sin is original or actual. Actual sin, above defined, is the act of a moral agent in violating a known rule of duty. Original sin, as generally understood, is native depravity of heart; that want of conformity of heart to the divine will, that corruption of nature or deterioration of the moral character of man, which is supposed to be the effect of Adam's apostasy; and which manifests itself in moral agents by positive acts of disobedience to the divine will, or by the voluntary neglect to comply with the express commands of God, which require that we should love God with all the heart and soul and strength and mind, and our neighbor as ourselves. This native depravity or alienation of affections from God and his law, is supposed to be what the apostle calls the *carnal mind* or *mind-fulness*, which is enmity against God, and is therefore denominated *sin* or *infulness*. Unpardonable sin, or blasphemy against the Holy Spirit, is supposed to be a malicious and obstinate rejection of Christ and the gospel plan of salvation, or a contemptuous resistance made to the influences and convictions of the Holy Spirit. Matt. xii.

2. A sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin.

He hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin. 2 Cor. v.

3. A man enormously wicked. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

SIN differs from *crime*, not in nature, but in application. That which is a *crime* against society, is *sin* against God.

SIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *singian, syngian*.] To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate the divine law in any particular, by actual transgression or by the neglect or non-observance of its injunctions; to violate any known rule of duty.

All have sinned and come short of the glory of God. Rom. iii.

It is followed by *against*. Against thee, they only, have I sinned. Ps. li.

2. To offend against right, against men or society; to trespass.

I am a man More sinned against than sinning. *Shak.*

And who but wishes to invent the laws Of order, sins against th' eternal cause. *Pope.*

SIN, for *since*, [Scot. *synac*.] obsolete or vulgar.

SINAPISM, *n.* [*L. sinapis, sinape*, mustard, G. *senf*, Sax. *scnep*.]

In pharmacy, a cataplasm composed of mustard seed pulverized, with some other ingredients, and used as an external application. It is a powerful stimulant. *Encyc.*

SINCE, *prep. or adv.* [Sw. *sedan*; Dan. *siden*; D. *sint*; supposed to be contracted from Sax. *siththan*, which is from *sithkan*, to pass, to go; and *siththan* may be the participle, and denote past, gone, and hence after, afterward. *Sith* in Saxon, has a like sense. Our early writers used *sith, sithen, sithence*; the latter is evidently a corruption of *siththan*. It may be doubted whether Sw. *sen*, Dan. *seen*, slow, late,

is a contraction of this word; more probably it is not.]

1. After; from the time that. The proper signification of *since* is *after*, and its appropriate sense includes the whole period between an event and the present time. I have not seen my brother *since* January.

The Lord hath blessed thee, *since* my coming. Gen. xxx.

—Holy prophets, who have been *since* the world began. Luke i. John iv.

Since then denotes, during the whole time after an event; or at any particular time during that period.

2. Ago; past; before this. "About two years *since*, an event happened," that is, two years having passed.

3. Because that; this being the fact that. *Since* truth and constancy are vain, *since* neither love nor sense of pain Nor force of reason can persuade, Then let example be obey'd. *Granville.*

Since, when it precedes a noun, is called a preposition, but when it precedes a sentence it is called an adverb. The truth is, the character of the word is the same in both cases. It is probably an obsolete participle, and according to the usual classification of words, may be properly ranked with the prepositions. In strictness, the last clause of the passage above cited is the case absolute. "The Lord hath blessed thee, *since* my coming," that is, my arrival being past. So, *since* the world began, is strictly past the world began, the beginning of the world being past. In the first case, *since*, considered as a preposition, has *coming*, a noun, for its object, and in the latter case, the clause of a sentence. So we say, *against* your arrival, or *against* you come.

SINCERE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. sincerus*, which is said to be composed of *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax; as if applied originally to pure honey.]

1. Pure; unmix'd.

As new-born babes, desire the *sincere* milk of the word. 1 Pet. ii.

A joy which never was *sincere* till now. *Dryden.*

There is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

I would have all galleisims avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere*. *Felton.*

[This sense is for the most part obsolete. We use the phrases, *sincere* joy, *sincere* pleasure; but we mean by them, unfeigned, real joy or pleasure.]

2. Unhurt; unjured.

Th' inviolable body stood *sincere*. *Obs. Dryden.*

3. Being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned; not simulated; not assumed or said for the sake of appearance; real; not hypocritical or pretended. *This is the present use of the word.* Let your intentions be pure and your declarations *sincere*. Let love and friendship be *sincere*. No prayer can avail with a heart-searching God, unless it is *sincere*.

SINCERELY, *adv.* Honestly; with real purity of heart; without simulation or disguise; unfeignedly; as, to speak one's mind *sincerely*; to love *truly* *sincerely*.

SINCERENESS, *n.* Sincerity.

SINCERITY, *n.* [Fr. *sincérité*; L. *sinceritas*.]

1. Honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation or hypocrisy. We may question a man's prudence, when we cannot question his *sincerity*.
2. Freedom from hypocrisy, disguise or false pretense; as the *sincerity* of a declaration or of love.

SIN'CIPIUT, *n.* [L.] The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture. *Eneyd.*

SINDON, *n.* [L. *fine linen*.] A wrapper. [Not in use.] *Bacon.*

SINE, *n.* [L. *sinus*.] In geometry, the right sine of an arch or arc, is a line drawn from one end of that arch, perpendicular to the radius drawn through the other end, and is always equal to half the chord of double the arch. *Harris.*

SINECURE, *n.* [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, cure, care.]

An office which has revenue without employment; in church affairs, a benefice without cure of souls. [This is the original and proper sense of the word.]

Sine die, [L. without day.] An adjournment *sine die* is an adjournment without fixing the time of resuming business. When a defendant is suffered to go *sine die*, he is dismissed the court.

SIN'EPITE, *n.* [L. *sinape*, mustard.] Something resembling mustard seed.

De Coact.

SIN'EW, *n.* [Sax. *sinu*, *sima*, *sinwe*; G. *sehne*; D. *zenuw*; Sw. *senä*; Dan. *sene* or *senne*. The primary sense is stretched, strained, whence the sense of strong; G. *sehnen*, to long; Ir. *sininnä*, to strain.]

1. In anatomy, a tendon; that which unites a muscle to a bone.
 2. In the plural, strength; or rather that which supplies strength. Money is the *sinews* of war. *Dryden.*
 3. Muscle; nerve. *Davies.*
- SIN'EW, *n. t.* To knit as by sinews. *Shak.*
- SIN'EWE'D, *a.* Furnished with sinews; as a strong-sinewed youth.

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.
- When he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defense. *Shak.*

SIN'EWLESS, *a.* Having no strength or vigor.

SIN'EW-SHRUNK, *a.* Gaunt-bellied; having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excess of fatigue, as a horse. *Far. Dict.*

SIN'EWY, *a.* Consisting of a sinew or nerve.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall. *Dome.*

2. Nervous; strong; well braced with sinews; vigorous; firm; as the *sinewy* Ajax. *Shak.*

The northern people are large, fair complexioned, strong, *sinewy* and courageous. *Hale.*

SIN'FUL, *a.* [from *sin*.] Tainted with sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholiness; as *sinful* men.

Ah, *sinful* nation, a people laden with iniquity! *Is. i.*

2. Containing sin, or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God; as *sinful* actions; *sinful* thoughts; *sinful* words.

SIN'FULLY, *adv.* In a manner which the laws of God do not permit; wickedly; iniquitously; criminally.

SIN'FULNESS, *n.* The quality of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity; criminality; as the *sinfulness* of an action; the *sinfulness* of thoughts or purposes.

2. Wickedness; corruption; depravity; as the *sinfulness* of men or of the human race.

SING, *v. i.* pret. *sung*, *sang*; pp. *sung*. [Sax. *singan*, *syngan*; Goth. *siganwan*; G. *singen*; D. *zingen*; Sw. *sanga*; Dan. *singen*. It would seem from the Gothic that *n* is casual, and the elements *sg*. If so, it coincides with *say* and *seek*, all signifying to strain, urge, press or drive.]

1. To utter sounds with various inflections or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune.

The noise of them that *sing* do I hear. *Ex. xxvii.*

2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds. It is remarkable that the female of no species of birds ever *sings*.

And *singing* birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

3. To make a small shrill sound; as, the air *sings* in passing through a crevice.

O'er his head the flying spear

Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse.

Sing

Of human hope by cross event destroy'd. *Prior.*

SING, *v. t.* To utter with musical modulations of voice.

And they sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb. *Rev. xv.*

2. To celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse.

The last, the happiest British king,

Whom thou shalt paint or I shall *sing*. *Addison.*

3. To relate or rehearse in numbers, verse or poetry.

Arms and the man I *sing*. *Dryden.*

White stretch'd at ease you *sing* you happy *Dryden.*

SIN'GE, *v. t.* *sinj*. [Sax. *sangan*; G. *sengen*; D. *zengen*.]

1. To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of a thing, as the nap of cloth, or the hair of the skin; as, to *singe* off the beard. *Shak.*

Thus riding on his curls, he seem'd to pass

A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*

SIN'GE, *v. a.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

SIN'G'ED, *pp.* Burnt superficially.

SIN'G'ING, *pp.* Burning the surface.

SIN'GER, *n.* [from *sing*.] One that sings. 2. One versed in music, or one whose occupation is to sing; as a chorus of *singers*. *Dryden.*

3. A bird that sings.

SING'ING, *pp.* Uttering melodious or musical notes; making a shrill sound; celebrating in song; reciting in verse.

SING'ING, *n.* The act of uttering sounds with musical inflections; musical articu-

lation; the utterance of melodious notes. *Cant. ii.*

SINGING-BOOK, *n.* A music book, as it ought to be called; a book containing tunes.

SING'INGLY, *adv.* With sounds like singing; with a kind of tune. *North.*

SING'ING-MAN, *n.* [*singing* and *man*.] A man who sings, or is employed to sing; as in cathedrals.

SING'ING-MASTER, *n.* A music master; one that teaches vocal music. *Addison.*

SING'ING-WOMAN, *n.* A woman employed to sing.

SING'LE, *a.* [L. *singulus*; probably from a root that signifies to separate.]

1. Separate; one; only; individual; consisting of one only; as a *single* star; a *single* city; a *single* act.
2. Particular; individual.

No *single* man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest. *Pope.*

3. Uncompounded.

Single ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* to compound.

4. Alone; having no companion or assistant.

Who *single* hast maintain'd
Against revolted multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton.*

5. Unmarried; as a *single* man; a *single* woman.

6. Not double; not complicated; as a *single* thread; a *single* strand of a rope.

7. Performed with one person or antagonist on a side, or with one person only opposed to another; as a *single* fight; a *single* combat.

8. Pure; simple; incorrupt; unbiassed; having clear vision of divine truth. *Matt. vi.*

9. Small; weak; silly. *Obs.*

Beaum. Shak.

10. In botany, a single flower is when there is only one on a stem, and in common usage, one not double. *Martyn.*

SIN'GLE, *v. t.* To select, as an individual person or thing from among a number; to choose one from others.

—A dog who can *single* out his master in the dark. *Bacon.*

2. To sequester; to withdraw; to retire; as an agent *singling* itself from conferees. [Not used.] *Hooker.*

3. To take alone; as men commendable when *singled* from society. [Not in use.] *Hooker.*

4. To separate. *Sidney.*

SIN'GLED, *pp.* Selected from among a number.

SIN'GLENES, *n.* The state of being one only or separate from all others; the opposite of doubleness, complication or multiplicity.

2. Simplicity; sincerity; purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity; as *singleness* of belief; *singleness* of heart. *Hooker.*

SIN'GLY, *adv.* Individually; particularly; as, to make men *singly* and personally good. *Tillotson.*

2. Only; by himself.

Look thee, 'tis so, thou *singly* honest man. *Shak.*

3. Without partners, companions or associates; as, to attack another *singly*.

At ombre *singly* to decide their dooms. *Dryden.*

4. Honestly; sincerely.

SINGULAR, *a.* [Fr. *singulier*; L. *singularis*, from *singulus*, single.]

1. Single; not complex or compound. That idea which represents one determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex or compound. *Watts.*
2. In *grammar*, expressing one person or thing; as the *singular* number. The *singular* number stands opposed to *dual* and *plural*.
3. Particular; existing by itself; unexampled; as a *singular* phenomenon. Your case is hard, but not *singular*.
4. Remarkable; eminent; unusual; rare; as a man of *singular* gravity, or *singular* attainments.
5. Not common; odd; implying something censurable or not approved. His zeal
None seconded, as *singular* and rash. *Milton.*

6. Being alone; that of which there is but one. These busts of the emperors and empresses are scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*

SINGULAR, *n.* A particular instance. [*Unusual.*] *More.*

SINGULARITY, *n.* [Fr. *singularité*.] Peculiarity; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most others. They addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year the very falling of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*

2. An uncommon character or form; something curious or remarkable. I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument. *Addison.*

3. Particular privilege, prerogative or distinction. No bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*, (universal bishop.) *Hooker.*

Catholicism—must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Pearson.*

4. Character or trait of character different from that of others; peculiarity. The *singularity* of living according to the strict precepts of the gospel is highly to be commended.

5. Oddity. Celibacy. [*Not in use.*] *J. Taylor.*

SINGULARIZE, *v. t.* To make single. [*Not in use.*]

SINGULARLY, *adv.* Peculiarly; in a manner or degree not common to others. It is no disgrace to be *singularly* good.

2. Oddly; strangely.

3. So as to express one or the singular number. *Morton.*

SINGULT, *n.* [L. *singultus*.] A sigh. [*Not in use.*]

SINICAL, *a.* [from *sine*.] Pertaining to a sine.

SINISTER, *a.* [L. Probably the primary sense is weak, defective.]

1. Left; on the left hand, or the side of the left hand; opposed to *dexter* or *right*; as the *sinister* cheek; or the *sinister* side of an escutcheon.

2. Evil; bad; corrupt; perverse; dishonest; as *sinister* means; *sinister* purpose. He seems to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*

3. Unlucky; inauspicious. *B. Jonson.*

Sinister aspect, in astrology, an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs; as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini. *Encyc.*

SINISTER-HANDED, *a.* Left-handed. [*Not in use.*]

SINISTERLY, *adv.* Absurdly; perversely; unfairly. *J. Wood.*

SINISTROSAL, *a.* [*sinister* and Gr. *opsis*, to rise.]

Rising from left to right, as a spiral line or helix. *Henry.*

SINISTROUS, *a.* Being on the left side; inclined to the left. *Brown.*

2. Wrong; absurd; perverse. A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

SINISTROUSLY, *adv.* Perversely; wrongly.

2. With a tendency to use the left as the stronger hand.

SINK, *v. t.* pret. *sunk*; pp. *id.* The old pret. *sank* is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *senca*, *sincan*; Goth. *sigewan*; G. *sinken*; B. *zinken*; Sw. *sinkna*; Dan. *synker*; coinciding with *sige*. Class Sg.]

1. To fall by the force of greater specific gravity; to subside; opposed to *swim* or *float*. Some species of wood or timber will *sink* in water. Oil will not *sink* in water and many other liquids, for it is specifically lighter. I *sink* in deep mire. Ps. lxx.

2. To fall gradually. He *sunk* down in his chariot. 2 Kings ix.

3. To enter or penetrate into any body. The stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 Sam. xvii.

4. To fall; to become lower; to subside or settle to a level. The Alps and Pyrenees *sunk* before him. *Addison.*

5. To be overwhelmed or depressed. Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

6. To enter deeply; to be impressed. Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. Luke ix.

7. To become deep; to retire or fall within the surface of any thing; as, the eyes *sink* into the head.

8. To fall; to decline; to decay; to decrease. A free state gradually *sinks* into ruin. It is the duty of government to revive a *sinking* commerce.

9. To let into rest or indolence; as, to *sink* away in pleasing dreams. *Addison.*

10. To be lower; to fall; as, the price of land will *sink* in time of peace.

SINK, *v. t.* To put under water; to immerse in a fluid; as, to *sink* a ship.

2. To make by digging or delving; as, to *sink* a pit or a well.

3. To depress; to degrade. His vices *sink* him in infamy, or in public estimation.

4. To plunge into destruction. If I have a conscience, let it *sink* me. *Shak.*

5. To cause to fall or to be plunged. *Woodward.*

6. To bring low; to reduce in quantity. You *sunk* the diver with repeated draughts. *Addison.*

7. To depress; to overbear; to crush. This would *sink* the spirit of a hero.

8. To diminish; to lower or lessen; to degrade. I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness. *Rogers.*

9. To cause to decline or fail. Thy cruel and unat'ral lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years. *Rose.*

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intercept. If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. [*Unusual.*] *Swift.*

11. To depress; to lower in value or amount. Great importations may *sink* the price of goods.

12. To reduce; to pay; to diminish or annihilate by payment; as, to *sink* the national debt.

13. To waste; to dissipate; as, to *sink* an estate.

SINK, *n.* [Sax. *sinc*.] A drain to carry off filthy water; a jakes. *Shak. Hayward.*

2. A kind of basin of stone or wood to receive filthy water.

SINKING, *ppr.* Falling; subsiding; depressing; declining.

Sinking fund, in finance, a fund created for *sinking* or paying a public debt, or purchasing the stock for the government.

SINLESS, *a.* [from *sine*.] Free from sin; pure; perfect. Christ yielded a *sinless* obedience.

2. Free from sin; innocent; as a *sinless* soul. *Dryden.*

SINLESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from sin and guilt. *Boyle.*

SINNER, *n.* One that has voluntarily violated the divine law; a moral agent who has voluntarily disobeyed any divine precept, or neglected any known duty.

2. It is used in contradistinction to *saint*, to denote an unregenerate person; one who has not received the pardon of his sins. *Dryden.*

3. An offender; a criminal. *Dryden.*

SINNER, *v. t.* To act as a sinner; in ludicrous language. Whether the charmer *sinn*er it or saint it. *Popo.*

SIN-OFFERING, *n.* [*sin* and *offering*.] A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin. Ex. xxxix.

SINOPER, *n.* [n. Red ferruginous quartz, of a blood or brownish red color, sometimes with a tinge of yellow. It occurs in small but very perfect crystals, and in masses that resemble some varieties of Jasper. *Cleveland.*

SINTER, *n.* In mineralogy, calcareous sinter is a variety of carbonate of lime, composed of a series of successive layers, concentric, plane or undulated, and nearly or quite parallel. It appears under various forms. *Cleveland.*

Silicious sinter is white or grayish, light, brittle, porous, and of a fibrous texture. Opaline silicious sinter somewhat resembles opal. It is whitish, with brownish, blackish or bluish spots, and its fragments present dendritic appearances. *Phillips.*

Pearl sinter or florite occurs in stalactitic

ic, cylindrical, botryoidal, and globular masses, white or grayish. *Id.*

SINUATE, *v. t.* [*L. sinuatus*.] To wind; to turn: to bend in and out. *Woodward.*

SINUATE, *n.* In botany, a sinuate leaf is one that has large curved breaks in the margin, resembling bays, as in the oak. *Martyn.*

SINUATION, *n.* A winding or bending in and out. *Hale.*

SINUOSITY, *n.* [*L. sinuosus, sinus*.] The quality of bending or curving in and out; or a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

SINUOUS, *a.* [*Fr. sinueux, from L. sinus*.] Winding; crooked; bending in and out; as a sinuous pipe.

Striking the ground with sinuous trees. *Milton.*

SINUS, *n.* [*L. a bay*.] A bay of the sea: a recess in the shore, or an opening into the land. *Buruet.*

2. In anatomy, a cavity in a bone or other part, wider at the bottom than at the entrance. *Encyc.*

3. In surgery, a little cavity or sack in which pus is collected; an abscess with only a small orifice. *Encyc. Parr.*

4. An opening; a hollow.

SIP, *v. t.* [*Sax. sipan, to sip, to drink in, to macerate; D. sippen; Dan. søber; Sw. supa; Ir. subham; W. sipiane, to draw the lips; sipian, to sip; Fr. souper, souper; Eng. sup, sup, supper. See Class Sb. No. 79.*]

1. To take a fluid into the mouth in small quantities by the lips; as, to sip wine; to sip tea or coffee. *Pope.*

2. To drink or imbibe in small quantities.

Every herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

3. To draw into the mouth; to extract; as, a bee sips nectar from the flowers.

4. To drink out of.

They skim the floods, and sip the purple flow'rs. *Dryden.*

SIP, *v. t.* To drink a small quantity; to sip tea or coffee. *Dryden.*

SIP, *n.* The taking of a liquor with the lips; or a small draught taken with the lips.

One sip of this

Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*

SIPLE, *v. i.* To ooze; to issue slowly; as a fluid. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SIPHILIS, *n.* [*Gr. σίφιλος, deformed*.] The venereal disease.

SIPHILITIC, *a.* Pertaining to the venereal disease, or partaking of its nature.

SIPHON, *n.* [*L. siphon, sipo; Gr. σίφων, It. sifone; Fr. siphon; Sp. sifón. Qu. from the root of sip.*]

1. A bent pipe or tube whose legs are of unequal length, used for drawing liquor out of a vessel by causing it to rise over the rim or top. For this purpose, the shorter leg is inserted in the liquor, and the air is exhausted by being drawn through the longer leg. The liquor then rises by the weight of the atmosphere to supply the vacuum, till it reaches the top of the vessel, and then descends in the longer leg of the siphon.

2. The pipe by which the chambers of a shell communicate. *Ed. Encyc.*

SIPHUNCULATED, *a.* [*L. siphunculus, a little siphon.*]

Having a little siphon or spout, as a valve. *Sory.*

SIPPED, *pp.* Drawn in with the lips; imbibed in small quantities.

SIPPER, *n.* One that sips.

SIPPET, *n.* A small spout. [*Not in use.*]

SQUIS. [*L. if any one.*] These words

give name to a notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

SIR, *n. sur.* [*Fr. sire, and sieur, in non-sic; Norm. sire, lord; Corn. sira, father; Heb. שר שיר, to sing, to look, observe, watch, also to rule. The primary sense is to stretch, strain, hold, &c. whence the sense of a ruler or chief.*]

1. A word of respect used in addresses to men, as *madam* is in addresses to women. It signifies properly *lord*, corresponding to *dominus* in Latin, *don* in Spanish, and *herr* in German. It is used in the singular or plural.

Speak on, sir. *Shak.*

2. The title of a knight or baronet; as Sir Horace Vere. *Bacon.*

3. It is used by Shakespeare for *man*.

In the election of a *sir* so rare. [*Not in use.*]

1. In American colleges, the title of a master of arts.

3. It is prefixed to *loin*, in *sirlain*: as a *sirlain* of beef. This practice is said to have originated in the knighting of a loin of beef by one of the English kings in a fit of good humor. *Addison.*

6. Formerly the title of a priest. *Spenser.*

SIRE, *n.* [*supra.*] A father; used in poetry. And raise his issue like a loving sire. *Shak.*

2. The male parent of a beast; particularly used of horses; as, the horse had a good sire, but a bad dam. *Johnson.*

3. It is used in composition; as in *grand sire*, for grandfather; great grandfater.

SIRE, *v. t.* To beget; to procreate; used of beasts. *Shak.*

SIREP, *pp.* Begotten.

SIREN, *n.* [*L. Fr. sirène; It. sirena; from Heb. שר שיר, to sing.*]

1. A mermaid. In ancient mythology, a goddess who enticed men into her power by the charms of music, and devoured them. Hence in modern use, an enticing woman; a female rendered dangerous by her enchantments. *Shak.*

Sing, sirens, to thyself, and I will doate. *Shak.*

2. A species of lizard in Carolina, constituting a peculiar genus, destitute of posterior extremities and pelvis. *Carrier.*

SIREN, *a.* Pertaining to a siren, or to the dangerous enchantments of music; bewitching; fascinating; as a *siren* song.

SIRIASIS, *n.* [*Gr. σίριασις. See Sirius.*]

An inflammation of the brain, proceeding from the excessive heat of the sun; phrensy almost peculiar to children. *Johnson. Coxe.*

SIRIUS, *n.* [*L. from the Gr. σίρ, the sun.*]

The large and bright star called the dog-star, in the mouth of the constellation Canis major.

SIRLOIN, *n.* A particular piece of beef so called. [*See Sir.*]

SIRNAME, is more correctly written *sur-name*.

SIRO, *n.* A mite. *Encyc.*

SIROCCO, *n.* [*It. id.; Sp. sirocco or zalone.*]

A pernicious wind that blows from the south east in Italy, called the Syrian wind. It is said to resemble the steam from the mouth of an oven.

SIRRAH, *n.* A word of reproach and contempt; used in addressing vile characters.

Go, sirrah, to my cell. *Shak.*

[I know not whence we have this word. The common derivation of it from *sir, ha*, is ridiculous.]

SIRT, *n. serf.* [*L. syrtis.*] A quicksand. [*Not in use.*]

SIRUP, *n. sur'up.* [*oriental. See Sherbet and Absorb.*]

The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or other juice sweetened; or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions. *Coxe.*

SIRUPED, *a.* Moistened or tinged with sirup or sweet juice. *Dryden.*

SIRUPY, *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities. *Mortimer.*

SISE, *for assize.* [*Not used.*]

SISKIN, *n.* A bird, the green finch; another name of the aberdave. *Johnson. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

The siskin or aberdave is the *Fringilla spinax*; the green finch, the *Fr. chrysilla*, a different species. *Ed. Encyc.*

SISSE, *v. t.* [*D. sissen; Dan. suuser; G. sausen; Sw. susa, to buzz, rush, hiss, whistle.*]

To hiss; a legitimate word in universal popular use in *New England*.

SISTER, *n.* [*Sax. sweaster; D. zuster; G. Schwester; Sw. syster; Dan. søster; Russ. sestra; Pol. siostra; Dalmatian, sestrezte.*]

1. A female born of the same parents; correlative to *brother*.

2. A woman of the same faith; a female fellow-christian.

If a brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food. — James ii.

3. A female of the same kind. *Shak.*

4. One of the same kind, or of the same condition; as *sister-fruits*. *Pope.*

5. A female of the same society; as the nuns of a convent.

SISTER, *v. t.* To resemble closely. [*Little used.*]

SISTER, *v. i.* To be akin; to be near to. [*Little used.*]

SISTERHOOD, *n.* [*sister and hood.*]

Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; or a society of females united in one faith or order. *Addison.*

2. The office or duty of a sister. [*Little used.*]

SISTER-IN-LAW, *n.* A husband's or wife's sister. *Ruth.*

SISTERLY, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate; as *sisterly* kindness.

SIT, *v. i.* pret. *sat*; old *pp. sitten.* [*Goth. sitan; Sax. sitan or sittan; D. sitten; G. sitzen; Sw. sitta; Dan. sidder; L. sedere; It. sedere; Fr. seoir, whence assaïr, to set or place, to lay, to assess, from the participle of which we have assize, assize, a sitting, a session, whence size, by contraction; W. seza, to sit habitually; seza, to*

sear; *gorze*; a supreme seat; *gorzeu*, to preside; *Arm. asca, diaseca, sizken*, to sit; *Ir. suidhim, cisidhim, and scisim*; *Corn. seadha*, to sit. It coincides with the Ch. Heb. *סָבַע* and Heb. *שָׁבַע* to set, place or

found, and perhaps with the *Ar. سَاع*

sadda, to stop, close or make firm. See Class Ed. No. 31. 56. See *Set*. The *Sp. sitiar*, to besiege, is the same word differently applied.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks, as animals; as, to sit on a sofa or on the ground.

2. To perch; to rest on the feet; as fowls.

3. To occupy a seat or place in an official capacity.

The *scribes* and the *Pharisees sit* in Moses' seat. *Matt. xxiii.*

4. To be in a state of rest or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye sit here? *Num. xxxiii.*

5. To rest, lie or bear on, as a weight or burden; as, grief sits heavy on his heart.

6. To settle; to rest; to abide.

Pale horror sat on each *Arabian* face. *Dryden.*

7. To incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; as a fowl.

As the partridge *siteth* on eggs and hatcheth them not—*Jer. xvii.*

8. To be adjusted; to be, with respect to fitness or unfitness; as, a coat sits well or ill.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty, sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shak.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted; as, to sit for one's picture.

10. To be in any situation or condition.

Suppose all the church lands to be thrown up to the laity; would the tenants sit easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

11. To hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business; as judges, legislators or officers of any kind. The house of commons sometimes sits till late at night. The judges or the courts sit in Westminster hall. The commissioners sit every day.

12. To exercise authority; as, to sit in judgment. One council sits upon life and death.

13. To be in any assembly or council as a member; to have a seat. *1 Marc.*

14. To be in a local position. The wind sits fair. [*Unusual.*]

To sit at meat, to be at table for eating.

To sit down, to place one's self on a chair or other seat; as, to sit down at a meal.

2. To begin a siege. The enemy sat down before the town.

3. To settle; to fix a permanent abode.

4. To rest; to cease as satisfied.

Here we cannot sit down, but still proceed in our search. *Rogers.*

To sit out, to be without engagement or employment. [*Little used.*] *Saunderson.*

To sit up, to rise or be raised from a recumbent posture.

He that was dead sat up, and began to speak. *Luke vii.*

2. Not to go to bed; as, to sit up late at night; also, to watch; as, to sit up with a sick person.

SIT, *n.* To keep the seat upon. He sits a horse well. [*This phrase is elliptical.*]

2. To sit me down, to sit him down, to sit them down, equivalent to I seated myself, &c. are familiar phrases used by good writers, though deviations from strict propriety.

They sat them down to weep. *Milton.*

"The court was sat," an expression of Addison, is a gross impropriety.

SITE, *n.* [*L. situs, Eng. seat*; from the root of *L. sedeo*, to sit. The Roman pronunciation was *seetus*.]

1. Situation; local position; as the site of a city or of a house.

2. A seat or ground-plot; as a mill-site. But we usually say, mill-seat, by which we understand the place where a mill stands, or a place convenient for a mill.

3. The posture of a thing with respect to itself.

The semblance of a lover fix'd

In melancholy site. *Thomson.*

[*This is improper.*]

SIT'ED, *a.* Placed; situated. [*Not in use.*]

Spenser.

SIT'FAST, *n.* A hard knob growing on a horse's back under the saddle. *Far. Dict.*

SITH, *adv.* [*Sax. sith, siththan.*] Since; in later times. *Obs.*

SITHIE, *n.* Time. *Obs.*

SITHIE, [*See Sythe.*]

SITHENCE, *adv.* [*Sax. siththan.*] Since;

SITHES, in later times. *Obs.*

Spenser.

SIT'TER, *n.* [*from sit.*] One that sits.

The Turks are great sitters. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that sits or incubates. *Mortimer.*

SITTING, *ppr.* Resting on the buttocks, or on the feet, as fowls; incubating; brooding; being in the actual exercise of authority, or being assembled for that purpose.

2. *a.* botany, sessile.

SITTING, *n.* The posture of being on a seat.

2. The act of placing one's self on a seat; as a sitting down.

3. The act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness. For a portrait, six or seven sittings may be required.

4. A session; the actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business; as a sitting of the judges of the king's bench; a sitting of the house of commons; during the sitting of the supreme court.

5. An uninterrupted application to business or study for a time; course of study unintermitted.

For the understanding of any one of Paul's epistles, I read it through at one sitting. *Locke*

6. A time for which one sits, as at play, at work or on a visit. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation; a resting on eggs for hatching; as fowls.

The male bird amuses the female with his songs, during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison.*

SITUATE, *a.* [*Fr. situer; It. situare. situateo*; *Sp. situar*; from *L. situs, sedeo*.]

1. Placed, with respect to any other object; as a town situate on a hill or on the sea shore.

2. Placed; consisting.

Pleasure situate in hill and dale. *Milton.*

[*Note.* In the United States, this word is less used than *situated*, but both are well authorized.]

SITUATED, *a.* [*See Situate.*] Seated, placed or standing with respect to any other object; as a city situated on a declivity, or in front of a lake; a town well situated for trade or manufactures; an observatory well situated for observation of the stars. New York is situated in the forty first degree of N. latitude.

2. Placed or being in any state or condition with regard to men or things. Observe how the executor is situated with respect to the heirs.

SITUATION, *n.* [*Fr.; It. situazione.*] Position; seat; location in respect to something else. The situation of London is more favorable for foreign commerce than that of Paris. The situation of a stranger among people of habits differing from his own, cannot be pleasant.

2. State; condition. He enjoys a situation of ease and tranquility.

3. Circumstances; temporary state; used of persons in a dramatic scene. *Johnson.*

4. Place; office. He has a situation in the war department, or under government.

SIVAN, *n.* The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May and part of June.

SIX, *a.* [*Fr. six; L. sex; It. sei; Sp. seis; D. zes; G. sechs; Dan. Sw. sex; Sax. six; Gr. ἕξ. Qu. Sans. shashita, Heb. שֵׁשׁ shish.*]

Twice three; one more than five.

SIX, *n.* The number of six or twice three. To be at six and seven, or as more generally used, at sixes and sevens, is to be in disorder. *Bacon. Swift. Shak.*

SIX-FOLD, *a.* [*six and fold*; *Sax. six and feald.*]

Six times repeated; six double; six times as much.

SIX-PENCE, *n.* [*six and pence.*] An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling.

2. The value of six pennies or half a shilling.

SIX-PENNY, *a.* Worth sixpence; as a six-penny loaf.

SIX-PETALED, *a.* In botany, having six distinct petals or flower leaves. *Martyn.*

SIX-SCORE, *a.* [*six and score.*] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty. *Sundys.*

SIXTEEN, *a.* [*Sax. sixtene, sixtyne.*] Six and ten; noting the sum of six and ten.

SIXTEENTH, *a.* [*Sax. sixteoth.*] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

SIXTH, *a.* [*Sax. sexta.*] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, *n.* The sixth part.

2. In music, a hexachord, an interval of two kinds; the minor sixth, consisting of three tones and two semitones major, and the major sixth, composed of four tones and a minor semitone. *Rousscau.*

SIXTHLY, *adv.* In the sixth place. *Bacon.*

SIXTIETH, *a.* [*Sax. sixtogotha.*] The ordinal of sixty.

SIXTY, *a.* [*Sax. sixtyg.*] Ten times six.

SIXTY, *n.* The number of six times ten.

SIZABLE, *a.* [from *size*.] Of considerable bulk. *Hurd.*

2. Being of reasonable or suitable size; as *sizable* timber.

SIZE, *n.* [either contracted from *assize*, or from the *L. scissus*.] I take it to be from the former, and from the sense of setting, as we apply the word to the *assize* of bread.

1. Bulk; bigness; magnitude; extent of superficies. *Size* particularly expresses thickness; as the *size* of a tree or of a mast; the *size* of a ship or of a roek. A man may be tall, with little *size* of body.

2. A settled quantity or allowance. [contracted from *assize*.]

3. Figurative bulk; condition as to rank and character; as men of less *size* and quality. [Not much used.] *L'Estrange.*

SIZE, *n.* [W. *syth*, stiff, rigid, and *size*; Sp. *siso*; and from the root of *assize*, that which sets or fixes.]

1. A glutinous substance prepared from different materials; used in manufactures.

2. An instrument consisting of thin leaves fastened together at one end by a rivet; used for ascertaining the size of pearls. *Encyc.*

SIZE, *v. t.* To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. *Hudibras.*

2. To settle; to fix the standard of; as, to *size* weights and measures. [Not little used.]

3. To cover with size; to prepare with size.

4. To swell; to increase the bulk of.

5. Among Cornish miners, to separate the finer from the coarser parts of a metal by sifting them through a wire sieve. *Encyc.*

SIZED, *pp.* Adjusted according to size; prepared with size.

2. *a.* Having a particular magnitude.

And as my love is *size'd* my fear is so.

Shak.

[Note.—This word is used in compounds; as large-sized, common-sized, middle-sized, &c.]

SIZEL, *n.* In *coining*, the residue of bars of silver, after pieces are cut out for coins.

SIZER, *n.* In the university of Cambridge, a student of the rank next below that of a pensioner.

SIZINESS, *n.* [from *sizey*.] Glutinousness; viscosness; the quality of size; as the *siziness* of blood.

SIZY, *a.* [from *size*.] Glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size; as *sizy* blood. *Arbutnot.*

SKADDL, *n.* [Sax. *scath*, *scath*.] Hurt; damage. [Not in use.]

SKADDL, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous. [Not in use.]

SKADDLIONS, *n.* The embryos of bees. [Not in use.] *Bailey.*

SKAIN, *n.* [Fr. *escavine*.] A knot of thread, yarn or silk, or a number of knots collected.

SKAINSMATE, *n.* A messmate; a companion. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

SKALD, *n.* [Qu. Sw. *scalla*, to sing.] An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard.

SKATE, *n.* [D. *schaats*; probably from the root of *shoe*; It. *scatta*, a slip or slide.] A sort of shoe furnished with a smooth iron for sliding on ice.

SKAT, *v. t.* To glide or move on skates.

SKATE, *n.* [Sax. *scaccada*; L. *squatus*, *squntina*; W. *cath vor*, or *magath*, that is, *seacat*.] This shows that *skate* is formed on *cat*. The primary sense of *cat*, I do not know; but in W. *cath* *ethen*, is a hare; that is, *ferax* or *gorax*-*cat*.]

A fish, of the ray kind, (*Raja Batis*;) called the variegated ray-fish. It is a flat fish, the largest and thinnest of the genus, some of them weighing nearly two hundred pounds. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SKATER, *n.* One who skates on ice. *Johnson.*

SKEAN, *n.* [Sax. *sægen*.] A short sword, or a knife. [Not in use.] *Bacon. Spenser.*

SKEED. [See *Skid*.]

SKEEL, *n.* [G. *schale*, Eng. *shell*.] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. [Local.] *Græc.*

SKEET, *n.* A long scoop used to wet the sides of ships or of the sails. *Mar. Dict.*

SKEG, *n.* A sort of wild plum. *Johnson.*

SKEGGER, *n.* A little salmon. *Walton.*

SKELETON, *n.* [Fr. *squelette*; It. *scheletro*; Sp. *esqueleto*; Gr. *σκελετος*, dry, from *σκελεω*, to dry, that is, to contract; allied perhaps to *L. calleo*, *callus*.]

1. The bones of an animal body, separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position or connections. When the bones are connected by the natural ligaments, it is called a *natural skeleton*; when by wires, or any foreign substance, an *artificial skeleton*. *Encyc. Wistar.*

2. The compages, general structure or frame of any thing; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages.

3. A very thin or lean person.

SKELEUM, *n.* [G. *schelm*.] A soundrel. [Not in use.]

SKEP, *n.* A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top. [Not used in America.] *Tusser.*

2. In Scotland, the repository in which bees lay their honey. *Johnson.*

SKÉPTIC. [See *Sceptic*.]

SKETCH, *n.* [D. *schets*; G. *skizze*; Fr. *esquisse*; Sp. *esquicio*; It. *schizzo*, a sketch, a squinting, a spurt, a gushing, a leap, hop or frisking; *schizzare*, to squirt, to spin, stream or spout. We see the primary sense of the verb is to throw, the sense of *shout*, *It. scattare*, *L. scateo*.]

An outline or general delineation of any thing; a first rough or incomplete draught of a plan or any design; as the *sketch* of a building; the *sketch* of an essay.

SKETCH, *v. t.* To draw the outline or general figure of a thing; to make a rough draught. *Watts.*

2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas. *Dryden.*

SKETCHED, *pp.* Having the outline drawn.

SKETCHING, *ppr.* Drawing the outline.

SKIEW, *adv.* [G. *schief*; Dan. *skiev*.] Awry; obliquely. [See *Ashew*.]

SKIEW, *v. t.* [Dan. *skiever*, to twist or distort.]

1. To look obliquely upon; to notice slightly. [Not in use.] *Bacon.*

2. To shape or form in an oblique way. [Not in use.]

SKEW, *v. i.* To walk obliquely. [*Local*.]

SKFEWER, *n.* A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting. *Dryden.*

SKFEWER, *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.

SKID, *n.* A curving timber to preserve a ship's side from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it; a slider. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A chain used for fastening the wheel of a wagon, to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill. *Encyc.*

SKIFF, *n.* [Fr. *esquif*; It. *schifo*; Sp. *esquifo*; L. *scapha*; G. *schiff*; from the same root as *ship*.]

A small light boat resembling a yawl.

Mar. Dict.

SKIFF, *v. t.* To pass over in a light boat.

SKILL, *n.* [Sax. *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish; Irc. Sw. *skilla*, Dan. *skiller*, to divide, sever, part; whence *skild*, that which separates, and hence that which protects or defends; D. *schelen*, to differ; *schillen*, to peel or pare. *Scale* is from the root of these words, as in *shell*, *Sax. scyl*, *scæl*. In Heb. כָּלַל is foolish, perverse, and as a verb, to pervert, to be foolish or perverse; in Ch. to understand or consider, to look, to regard, to cause to know, whence knowledge, knowing, wise, wisdom, understanding; Rab. to be ignorant or foolish; Syr. to be foolish, to wander in mind, also to cause to understand, to know, to perceive, to discern, also to err, to do wrong, to sin, to be in error; whence foolish, folly, ignorance, error, sin, and understanding. Sam. to be wont or accustomed, to look or behold. The same verb with שׁ, Heb. שָׂלַל signifies to understand, to be wise, whence wisdom, understanding, also to waste, to scatter or destroy, to bereave, also to prosper; Ch. to understand; to שָׂלַל to complete, to perfect; to כָּלַל with a prefix. This signifies also to found, to lay a foundation; Syr. to found, also to finish, complete, adorn, from the same root; Ar. كَمَلَ كَمَالًا, to hind or tie, whence Eng. *shackles*; also to be dark, obscure, intricate, difficult, to form, to make like, to be of a beautiful form, to know, to be ignorant, to agree, suit or become. These verbs appear to be formed on the root כָּל, כָּלַל to hold or restrain, which coincides in signification with the Ch. Eth. כָּלַל to be able, *L. calleo*, that is, to strain, stretch, reach, and with לָלַל to perfect, that is, to make sound, or to reach the utmost limit. The sense of folly, error, sin, perverseness, is from wandering, deviation, Gr. *σκαλος*; the sense of *skill* and understanding is from separation, discernment, or from taking, holding or reaching to, for strength and knowledge are allied, and often from tension. The sense of ignorance and error is from wandering or deviation, or perhaps it proceeds from a negative sense given to the primary verb by the prefix, like *ex* in Latin, and *s* in Italian. The Arabic sense of binding and shackles is from straining. The Eng. *shell* and *should* belong to this family.]

1. The familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes. Thus we speak of the *skill* of a mathematician, of a surveyor, of a physician or surgeon, of a mechanic or seaman. So we speak of *skill* in management or negotiation.

Dryden. Swift.

2. Any particular art. [Not in use.] *Hooker.*

SKILL, v. t. To know; to understand. *Obs.*

SKILL, v. i. To be knowing in; to be dextrous in performance. *Obs. Spenser.*

2. To differ; to make difference; to matter or be of interest. *Obs. Hooker. Bacon.* [This is the Teutonic and Gothic sense of the word.]

SKILL/ED, a. Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in the application of it; familiarly acquainted with; followed by *in*; as a professor *skilled* in logic or geometry; or one *skilled* in the art of engraving.

SKILL/ESS, a. Wanting skill; artless. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

SKIL/LET, n. [Qu. Fr. *ecuelle, ecuelle*.] A small vessel of iron, copper or other metal, with a long handle; used for heating and boiling water and other culinary purposes.

SKILL/FUL, a. Knowing; well versed in any art; hence, dextrous; able in management; able to perform nicely any manual operation in the arts or professions; as a *skillful* mechanic; a *skillful* operator in surgery.

2. Well versed in practice; as a *skillful* physician.

It is followed by *at* or *in*; as *skillful at the organ*; *skillful in drawing*.

SKILL/FULLY, adv. With skill; with nicety; dextrously; as a machine *skillfully* made; as a ship *skillfully* managed.

SKILL/FULNESS, n. The quality of possessing skill; dextrousness; ability to perform well in any art or business, or to manage affairs with judgment and exactness, or according to good taste or just rules; knowledge and ability derived from experience.

SKIL/LING, n. An isle or bay of a harbor, also, a slight addition to a cottage. [*Local.*]

SKIL/T, n. [See *Skill*.] Difference. *Obs. Cleaveland.*

SKIM, n. [a different orthography of *scum*. Fr. *scume*; It. *schiuma*; G. *schaum*; D. *schuim*; Dan. Sw. *skum*; Ir. *scéimhin*, to skim.]

Scum; the thick matter that forms on the surface of a liquor. [*Little used.*]

SKIM, v. t. To take off the thick gross matter which separates from any liquid substance and collects on the surface; as, to *skim* milk by taking off the cream. 2. To take off by skimming; as, to *skim* cream. *Dryden.*

3. To pass near the surface; to brush the surface slightly.

The swallow *skims* the river's wat'ry face. *Dryden.*

SKIM, v. i. To pass lightly; to glide along in an even smooth course, or without flap-

ping; as, an eagle or hawk *skims* along the ethereal regions.

2. To glide along near the surface; to pass lightly. *Pope.*

3. To hasten over superficially or with slight attention.

They skim over a science in a superficial survey. *Watts.*

SKIMBLE-SCAMBLE, a. [a duplication of *scamble*.] Wandering; disorderly. [*A low unauthorized word.*] *Shak.*

SKIM-COULTER, n. A coultter for paring off the surface of land.

SKIM MED, pp. Taken from the surface; having the thick matter taken from the surface; brushed along.

SKIM MER, n. An utensil in the form of a scoop; used for skimming liquors.

2. One that skims over a subject. [*Little used.*]

3. A sea fowl, the cut-water, (*Rhynchops nira*.)

SKIM-MILK, n. Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIM-MINGS, n. plu. Matter skimmed from the surface of liquors. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

SKIN, n. [Sax. *scin*; Sw. *skinn*; Dan. *skind*, a skin; G. *schinden*, to flay; Ir. *scann*, a membrane; W. *ysgia*, a robe made of skin, a pelisse, said to be from *cin*, a spread or covering. But in Welsh, *cin* is a skin, peel or rind. This may signify a covering, or a peel, from stripping.]

1. The natural covering of animal bodies, consisting of the cuticle or scarf-skin, the rete mucosum, and the cutis or hide. The cuticle is very thin and insensible; the cutis is thicker and very sensible.

2. A hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body, whether green, dry or tanned. *Harey.*

3. The body; the person; in *ludicrous language*.

4. The bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat of fruits and plants. *L'Estrange.*

SKIN, v. t. To strip off the skin or hide; to flay; to peel. *Ellis.*

2. To cover with skin. *Dryden.*

3. To cover superficially. *Addison.*

SKIN, v. i. To be covered with skin; as, a wound *skins* over.

SKIN DEEP, a. Superficial; not deep; slight. *Feltham.*

SKIN/FLINT, n. [*skin* and *flint*.] A very nigardly person. *Bacon.*

SKIN, n. [Sax. *scenc*.] Drink; pottage. *Obs.*

2. [*L. scincus*.] A small lizard of Egypt; also, the common name of a genus of lizards, with a long body entirely covered with rounded imbricate scales, all natives of warm climates. *Ed. Encyc.*

SKINK, v. t. [Sax. *scencan*; G. D. *scheinken*; Dan. *skienker*; Sw. *skänka*; Ice. *skénka*, to bestow, to make a present.] To serve drink. *Obs.*

SKINK'ER, n. One that serves liquors. *Shak.*

SKIN/LESS, a. [from *skin*.] Having a thin skin, as *skinless* fruit.

SKIN'ED, pp. Stripped of the skin; flayed. *Obs.*

2. Covered with skin.

SKIN'ER, n. One that skins.

2. One that deals in skins, pelts or hides.

SKIN'INESS, n. The quality of being skinnny.

SKIN'NY, a. Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh. *Ray. Addison.*

SKIP, v. t. [Dan. *kipper*, to leap; Ice. *sköpa*.]

To leap; to bound; to spring; as a goat or lamb.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day. Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*

To *skip o'er*, to pass without notice; to omit. *Bacon.*

SKIP, v. t. To pass over or by; to omit; to miss.

They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters. *Burnet.*

SKIP, n. A leap; a bound; a spring. *Sidney.*

SKIP-JACK, n. An upstart. *L'Estrange.*

SKIP-KENNEL, n. A lacey; a footboy.

SKIP/PER, n. [Dan. *skipper*; D. *schipper*. See *Ship*.] The master of a small trading vessel.

2. [from *skip*.] A dancer.

3. A youngling; a young thoughtless person. *Shak.*

4. The hornfish, so called.

5. The cheese maggot.

SKIP/PET, n. [See *Ship* and *Stiff*.] A small boat. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

SKIP/PING, pp. Leaping; bounding.

Skipping notes, in music, are notes that are not in regular course, but separate.

SKIP/PINGLY, adv. By leaps.

SKIRMISH, n. *skur' mish*. [Fr. *escarmouche*; It. *scaramuccia*; Sp. *escaramuza*; Port. *escaramuça*; G. *scharnützel*; D. *schermtzeling*; Sw. *skärmytsel*; Dan. *skiermydsel*; W. *ysgarm*, outcry; *ysgarmu*, to shout; *ysgarmes*, a shouting, a skirmish; from *garm*, a shout. The primary sense is to throw or drive. In some of the languages, *skirmish* appears to be connected with a word signifying *defense*; but defense is from driving or repelling.]

1. A slight fight in war; a light combat by armies at a great distance from each other, or between detachments and small parties.

2. A contest; a contention.

They never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shak.*

SKIRM'ISH, v. t. To fight slightly or in small parties.

SKIRM'ISHER, n. One that skirmishes.

SKIRM'ISHING, pp. Fighting slightly or in detached parties.

SKIRM'ISHING, n. The act of fighting in a loose or slight encounter.

SKIRR, v. t. To scour; to ramble over in order to clear. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

SKIRR, v. i. To scour; to scud; to run hastily. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

SKIR/RÉT, n. A plant of the genus *Sium*. *Lec. Mortimer.*

SKIR/RUS. [See *Scirrus*.]

SKIRT, n. *skurt*. [Sw. *skorta*, a shift or close garment; Dan. *skjort*, a petticoat; *skjorte*, a shirt, a shift. These words seem to be from the root of *short*, from cutting off.]

1. The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the part below the waist; as the *skirt* of a coat or mantle. 1 Sam. xv.

2. The edge of any part of dress. *Addison.*
3. Border; edge; margin; extreme part; as the *skirt* of a forest; the *skirt* of a town. *Dryden.*
4. A woman's garment like a petticoat.
5. The diaphragm or midriff in animals. *To spread the skirt over*, in Scripture, to take under one's care and protection. *Ruth iii.*
- SKIRT**, *v. t.* To border; to form the border or edge; or to run along the edge, as a plain *skirted* by rows of trees; a *circumskirted* round with wood. *Addison.*
- SKIRT**, *v. i.* To be on the border; to live near the extremity.
- Savages—who *skirt* along our western frontiers. *S. S. Smith.*
- SKIRTED**, *pp.* Bordered.
- SKIRTING**, *pp.* Bordering; forming a border.
- SKIT**, *n.* A wanton girl; a reflection; a jeer or jibe; a whim. *Obs.*
- SKIT**, *v. t.* [Sax. *scitan*]; primarily to throw, to *shoot*.] To cast reflections. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
- SKIT'TISH**, *a.* [Qu. Fr. *cocteur*. See *Scud*.]
1. Shy; easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous; as a restful *skittish* jade. *L'Estrange.*
2. Wanton; volatile; hasty. *Shak.*
3. Changeable; fickle; as *skittish* fortune. *Shak.*
- SKIT'TISHLY**, *adv.* Shyly; wantonly; changeably.
- SKIT'TISHNESS**, *n.* Shyness; aptness to fear approach; timidity.
2. Fickleness; wantonness.
- SKIT'TLES**, *n.* Nine pins. *Warton.*
- SKOLEZITE**, *n.* A mineral allied to Thomsonite, occurring crystallized and massive, colorless and nearly transparent. When a small portion of it is placed in the exterior flame of the blowpipe, it twists like a worm, [α, α, α] becomes opaque, and is converted into a blebby colorless glass. *Phillips.*
- SKONCE**. [See *Seance*.]
- SKORADITE**, *n.* [Gr. *σκοραδω*, garlic; from its smell under the blowpipe.] A mineral of a greenish color of different shades, or brown and nearly black, resembling the martial arseniate of copper. It occurs massive, but generally crystallized in rectangular prisms. *Ure. Phillips.*
- SKREEN**. [See *Screen*.]
- SKRINGE**, properly *springe*; a vulgar corruption of *cringe*.
- SKREE**. [See *Skeet*.]
- SKUG**, *v. t.* To hide. [*Local.*]
- SKULK**, *v. i.* To lurk; to withdraw into a corner or into a close place for concealment. [See *Skulk*.]
- SKULL**, *n.* [Sw. *skalle*, skull; *skat*, a shell; Dan. *skat*, a shell, the skull, and *skoll*, the skull; D. *schel*; G. *hirn-schale*, brain-shell; Sp. *calda*. See *Shell*.]
1. The bone that forms the exterior of the head, and incloses the brain; the brainpan. It is composed of several parts united at the sutures.
2. A person.
- Sculls* that cannot teach and will not learn. *Cowper.*

3. Skull, for *shoal* or *school*, of fish. [*Not used.*]
- SKULL-CAP**, *n.* A head piece.
2. A plant of the genus *Scutellaria*. *Encyc.*
- SKUNK**, *n.* In America, the popular name of a fetid animal of the weasel kind; the *Viverra Mephitis* of Linne.
- SKUNK CABBAGE**, *n.* A plant vulgarly **SKUNK WEED**, } so called, by *Tetodes latidus*, so named from its smell. *Bigelow.*
- SKUTE**, *n.* A boat. [See *Scow*.]
- SKY**, *n.* [Sw. *sky*, Dan. *skye*, a cloud; Dan. *sky-himmel*, the vault of heaven,] 1. The aerial region which surrounds the earth; the apparent arch or vault of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color. *Milton.*
2. The heavens. *Dryden.*
3. The weather; the climate. *Johnson.*
4. A cloud; a shadow. *Obs.*
- SKY-COLOR**, *n.* The color of the sky; a particular species of blue color; azure. *Boyle.*
- SKY-COLORED**, *a.* Like the sky in color; blue; azure. *Addison.*
- SKY-DYED**, *a.* Colored like the sky. *Pope.*
- SKY'EY**, *a.* Like the sky; ethereal. *Shak.*
- SKY-ISH**, *a.* Like the sky, or approaching the sky. *The skishy head Of blue Olympus. [A bad word.] Shak.*
- SKY-LARK**, *n.* A lark that mounts and sings as it flies. [*Auda arvensis*.] *Spectator.*
- SKY-LIGHT**, *n.* A window placed in the top of a house or ceiling of a room for the admission of light. *Pope.*
- SKY-ROCKET**, *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fire works. *Addison.*
- SLAB**, *a.* Thick; viscous. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
- SLAB**, *n.* [W. *llab*, *ylab*, a thin strip.] A plate or table of stone; as a marble *slab*.
2. An outside piece taken from timber in sawing it into boards, planks, &c.
3. A puddle. [See *Slap*.] *Evelyn.*
- Slabs of tin**, the lesser masses which the workers cast the metal into. These are run into molds of stone.
- SLABBER**, *v. t.* [D. *slabben*; G. *schlabben*, *schlabern*.] To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to *drivel*. It is also written *slaver*.
- SLABBER**, *v. t.* To sup up hastily, as liquid food. *Barret.*
2. To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth.
3. To slied; to spill.
- SLABBERER**, *n.* One that *slabbers*; an idiot.
- SLABBERING**, *ppr.* Driveling.
- SLABBY**, *a.* Thick; viscous. [*Not much used.*] *Wiseman.*
2. Wet. [See *Slappy*.]
- SLAB-LINE**, *n.* A line or small rope by which *seams* truss up the main-sail or fore-sail. *Mar. Dict.*
- SLACK**, *a.* [Sax. *slac*; Sw. *slak*; W. *luc*, slack. See the Verb.] 1. Not tense; not hard drawn; not firmly

- extended; as a *slack* rope; *slack* rigging; *slack* surrouds.
2. Weak; remiss; not holding fast; as a *slack* hand.
3. Remiss; backward; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager; as *slack* in duty or service; *slack* in business.
4. Not violent; not rapid; slow; as a *slack* pace. *Dryden.*
- Slack* in *stays*, in seamen's language, slow in going about; as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
- Slack water*, in seamen's language, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide. *Mar. Dict.*
- SLACK**, *adv.* Partially; insufficiently; not intently; as *slack* dried hops; bread *slack* baked. *Mortimer.*
- SLACK**, *n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no stress upon it. *Mar. Diet.*
- SLACK**, } *v. t.* [Sax. *slacian*; D. **SLACK'EN**, } *slacken*; Sw. *slakna*; W. *ystacian* and *ystlacian*, to slacken, to loosen, from *llac*, *llug*, slack, loose, lax, *sluggish*.]
1. To become less tense, firm or rigid; to decrease in tension; as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather.
2. To be remiss or backward; to neglect. *Deut. xxiii.*
3. To lose cohesion or the quality of adhesion; as, lime *slackens* and crumbles into powder. *Mazon.*
4. To abate; to become less violent. *When these raging fires Will slacken, his breath stir not their flames. Milton.*
5. To lose rapidity; to become more slow; as, a current of water *slackens*; the tide *slackens*. *Mar. Dict.*
6. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsworth.*
- SLACK**, } *v. t.* To lessen tension; to **SLACK'EN**, } *v. t.* To make less tense or tight; as, to *slacken* a rope or a bandage.
2. To relax; to remit; as, to *slacken* exertion or labor.
3. To mitigate; to diminish in severity; as, to *slacken* pain.
4. To become more slow; to lessen rapidity; as, to *slacken* one's pace.
5. To abate; to lower; as, to *slacken* the heat of a fire.
6. To relieve; to unbind; to remit; as, to *slacken* cares. *Denham.*
7. To withhold; to use less liberally. *Shak.*
8. To deprive of cohesion; as, to *slack* lime. *Mortimer.*
9. To repress; to check. *I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my presence Unbent your thoughts and slacken'd 'em to arms. Addison.*
10. To neglect. *Slack* not the good presage. *Dryden.*
11. To repress, or make less quick or active. *Addison.*
- SLACK**, *n.* Small coal; coal broken into small parts. *Eng.*
- SLACK**, *n.* A valley or small shallow dell. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
- SLACK'EN**, *n.* Among miners, a spongy semi-vitrified substance which they mix with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion. *Encyc.*

SLACK/LY, *adv.* Not tightly; loosely.
 2. Negligently; remissly.
SLACK/NESS, *n.* Looseness; the state opposite to tension; not tightness or rigidity; as the *slackness* of a cord or rope.
 2. Carelessness; negligence; inattention; as the *slackness* of men in business or duty; *slackness* in the performance of engagements. *Hooker.*
 3. Slowness; tardiness; want of tendency; as the *slackness* of flesh to heal. *Sharp.*
 4. Weakness; not intuseness. *Brevewood.*
SLADE, *n.* [Sax. *slad*.] A little dell or valley; also, a flat piece of low moist ground. [*Local.*] *Drayton.*
SLAG, *n.* [Dan. *slagg*.] The dross or recrement of a metal; or vitrified cinders. *Boyle. Kirwan.*
SLAIE, *n. sla.* [Sax. *sla*.] A weaver's reel.
SLAIN, *pp. of slay*; so written for *slayen*. Killed.
SLAKE, *v. t.* [Sw. *släcka*, Icc. *släcka*, to quench. It seems to be allied to *ly*.] To quench; to extinguish; as, to *slake* thirst. *And slake* the heavy fire. *Spenser.*
SLAKE, *v. t.* To go out; to become extinct. *Brown.*
 2. To grow less tense. [a mistake for *slack*.]
SLAM, *v. t.* [Ice. *slama*, to strike, Old Eng. *slam*; Sax. *slamanan*, to sound.]
 1. To strike with force and noise; to slug with violence; as, to *slam* a door.
 2. To beat; to cuff. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
 3. To strike down; to slaughter. [*Local.*]
 4. To win all the tricks in a hand; as we say, to take all at a stroke or dash.
SLAM, *n.* A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door.
 2. Defeat at cards, or the winning of all the tricks.
 3. The refuse of alum-works; used in Yorkshire as a manure, with sea weed and lime. [*Local.*]
SLAMKIN, *n.* [G. *schlampe*.] A SLAMMERKIN, *n.* *slut*; a slatternly woman. [*Not used or local.*]
SLANDER, *n.* [Norm. *esclauder*; Fr. *escandre*; Russ. *kleuu, klianu*, to slander; Sw. *klandra*, to accuse or blame.]
 1. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another by lessening him in the esteem of his fellow citizens, by exposing him to impeachment and punishment, or by impairing his means of living; defamation. *Blackstone.*
Stander, that worst of poisons, ever finds
 An easy entrance to ignoble minds. *Hervey.*
 2. Disgrace; reproach; disreputation; ill name. *Shak.*
SLANDER, *v. t.* To defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting one; to tarnish or impair the reputation of one by false tales, maliciously told or propagated.
SLANDERED, *pp.* Defamed; injured in good name by false and malicious reports.
SLANDERER, *n.* A defamer; one who injures another by maliciously reporting something to his prejudice.
SLANDERING, *pp.* Defaming.
SLANDEROUS, *a.* That utters defamatory words or tales; as a *slanderos* tongue.

2. Containing slander or defamation; calumnious; as *slanderos* words, speeches or reports, false and maliciously uttered.
 3. Scandalous; reproachful.
SLANDEROUSLY, *adv.* With slander; calumniously; with false and malicious reproach.
SLANDEROUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slanderous or defamatory.
SLANG, *old pret. of sting.* We now use *slang*.
SLANG, *n.* Low vulgar unmeaning language. [*Low.*]
SLANK, *n.* A plant. [*alga marina.*] *Ainsworth.*
SLANT, *n.* [*Sw. slanta*, slant, to slip; SLANTING, *g. a.*] perhaps allied to *W. ysgafed*, a slide; and if *La* are the radical letters, this coincides with *lean*, incline.]
 Sloping; oblique; or inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; as a *slanting* ray of light; a *slanting* floor.
SL'ANT, *v. t.* To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to. *Fuller.*
SL'ANT, *n.* An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark. [*In vulgar use.*]
 2. A copper coin of Sweden, of which 196 pass for one rik-dollar.
SLANTINGLY, *adv.* With a slope or inclination; also, with an oblique hint or remark.
SLANTLY, *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction. *Tusser.*
SLANTWISE, *adv.*
SLAP, *n.* [G. *schlappe*, a slap; *schlappen*, to slap; W. *ystapiaw*, to slap, from *yslab*, that is lengthened, from *llab*, a stroke or slap; *llabia*, to slap, to strap. The D. has *slap* and *klap*; *it. schiaffo*, for *schiaffo*; *L. alapa* and *schoppus*; Ch. Syr. ܩܠܦ. Class Lb. No. 36.]
 A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.
SLAP, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.
SLAP, *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow. *Arbutnot.*
SLAP/DASH, *adv.* [*slap* and *dash*.] All at once. [*Low.*]
SLAPE, *a.* Slippery; smooth. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
SLAPPER, *n.* Very large. [*Vulgar.*]
SLAPPING, *pp.*
SLASH, *v. t.* [Ice. *slasa*, to strike, to *lash*; W. *slath*, Gu.]
 1. To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts.
 2. To lash.
SLASH, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random with a sword, hanger or other edged instrument; to lay about one with blows. Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Spenser.*
SLASH, *n.* A long cut; a cut made at random. *Clarendon.*
SLASHED, *pp.* Cut at random.
SLASHING, *pp.* Striking violently and cutting at random.
SLAT, *n.* [This is doubtless the *slat* of the English dictionaries. See *Slat*.]
 A narrow piece of board or timber used to fasten together larger pieces; as the *slats* of a cart or a chair.
SLATCH, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the period of a transitory breeze. *Mar. Dict.*

2. An interval of fair weather. *Baileys.*
 3. Slack. [See *Slack*.]
SLATE, *n.* [Fr. *esclater*, to split, Sw. *slita*; Ir. *sgblta*, a tile. Class Ld.]
 1. An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates; argillite; argillaceous schist.
 2. A piece of smooth argillaceous stone, used for covering buildings.
 3. A piece of smooth stone of the above species, used for writing on.
SLATE, *v. t.* To cover with slate or plates of stone; as, to *slate* a roof. [It does not signify to tile.]
SLATE, *v. t.* To set a dog loose at any thing. [*Local.*] *Ray.*
SLATE-AX, *n.* A mattock with an ax-end; used in slating. *Encyc.*
SLATED, *pp.* Covered with slate.
SLATER, *n.* One that lays slates, or whose occupation is to slate buildings.
SLATING, *pp.* Covering with slates.
SLATER, *v. i.* [G. *schlotter*, to hang loosely; *schlotterig*, negligent. See *Slat*.]
 1. To be careless of dress and dirty. *Ray.*
 2. To be careless, negligent or awkward; to spill carelessly.
SLATTER, *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress, or who suffers her clothes and furniture to be in disorder; one who is not neat and nice.
SLATTER, *v. t.* To *slattern* away, to consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste. [*Unusual.*] *Chesterfield.*
SLATTERNLY, *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly. *Chesterfield.*
SLATY, *a.* [from *slate*.] Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; as a *slaty* color or texture; a *slaty* life.
SLAUGHTER, *n. slaw'ter*. [Sax. *slæge*; D. *slagting*; G. *schlachten*, to kill; Ir. *slaithe*; *slaghinn*, to slay. See *Slay*.]
 1. In a general sense, a killing. *Applied to men*, slaughter usually denotes great destruction of life by violent means; as the *slaughter* of men in battle.
 2. *Applied to beasts*, butchery; a killing of oxen or other beasts for market.
SLAUGHTER, *v. t. slaw'ter*. To kill; to slay; to make great destruction of life; as, to *slaughter* men in battle.
 2. To butcher; to kill for the market; as beasts.
SLAUGHTERED, *pp. slaw'tered*. Slain; butchered.
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, *n. slaw'ter-house*. A house where beasts are butchered for the market.
SLAUGHTERING, *pp. slaw'tering*. Killing; destroying human life; butchering.
SLAUGHTER-MAN, *n. slaw'ter-man*. One employed in killing. *Shak.*
SLAUGHTEROUS, *a. slaw'terous*. Destructive; murderous. *Shak.*
SLAVE, *n.* [D. *slaf*; G. *slave*; Dan. *slave*, *slave*; Sw. *slaf*; Fr. *esclave*; Arm. *slav*; It. *schiauo*; Sp. *esclavo*; Port. *escravo*; Ir. *scabhadh*. This word is commonly deduced from *Slavi*, *Slavonians*, the name of a people who were made slaves by the Venetians. But this is not certain.]
 1. A person who is wholly subject to the will of another; one who has no will of his own, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another. In the early state of the world, and to this day among some barbarous nations, pris-

oners of war are considered and treated as slaves. The slaves of modern times are more generally purchased, like horses and oxen.

2. One who has lost the power of resistance; or one who surrenders himself to any power whatever; as a slave to passion, to lust, to ambition. *Waller.*

3. A mean person; one in the lowest state of life.

4. A drudge; one who labors like a slave.

SLAVE, *v. i.* To drudge; to toil; to labor as a slave.

SLAVEBORN, *a.* Born in slavery.

SLA VELIKE, *a.* Like or becoming a slave.

SLAVER, *n.* [the same as *slabber*.] Saliva driving from the mouth. *Pope.*

SLAVER, *v. t.* To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth.

2. To be smeared with saliva. *Shak.*

SLAVER, *v. t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth; to defile with drivel.

SLAVERED, *pp.* Defiled with drivel.

SLAVERER, *n.* A driveler; an idiot.

SLAVERING, *pp.* Letting fall saliva.

SLAVERY, *n.* [See *Slave*.] Bondage; the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another.

Slavery is the obligation to labor for the benefit of the master, without the contract or consent of the servant. *Paley.*

Slavery may proceed from crimes, from captivity or from debt. Slavery is also voluntary or involuntary; voluntary, when a person sells or yields his own person to the absolute command of another; involuntary, when he is placed under the absolute power of another without his own consent. Slavery no longer exists in Great Britain, nor in the northern states of America.

2. The offices of a slave; drudgery.

SLAVE-TRADE, *n.* [slave and trade.]

The barbarous and wicked business of purchasing men and women, transporting them to a distant country and selling them for slaves.

SLAVISH, *a.* Pertaining to slaves; servile; mean; base; such as becomes a slave; as a slavish dependence on the great.

2. Servile; laborious; consisting in drudgery; as a slavish life.

SLAVISHLY, *adv.* Servilely; meanly; basely.

2. In the manner of a slave or drudge.

SLAVISHNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness.

SLAVONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavons or ancient inhabitants of Russia.

SLAVONIC, *n.* The Slavonic language.

SLAY, *v. t.* pret. *slaw*; *pp. slain*. [Sax. *slagan*, *slagan*; Goth. *slahan*; G. *schlagen*; D. *slaan*; Sw. *slå*; Dan. *slaa*, to strike, to kill. The proper sense is to strike, and as beating was an early mode of killing, this word, like *smite*, came to signify to kill. It seems to be formed on the root of lay: as we say, to lay on.]

1. To kill; to put to death by a weapon or by violence. We say, he *slaw* a man with a sword, with a stone, or with a club, or with other arms; but we never say, he *slaw* a man; a man is *slain* on the gallows or by poison.

So that *slay* retains something of its primitive sense of striking or beating. It is particularly applied to killing in battle, but is properly applied also to the killing of an individual man or beast.

2. To destroy.

SLAYER, *n.* One that slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

SLAYING, *pp.* Killing; destroying life.

SLEAVE, *n.* [Ice. *slafa*.] The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted. *Drayton.*

SLEAVE, *v. t.* To separate threads; or to divide a collection of threads; to *slay*; a word used by weavers.

SLEAVED, *a.* Raw; not spun or wrought.

SLEAZY, *t* *a.* [probably from the root of SLEAZY;] *a.* loose; Sax. *tytan*, *atysan*, to loose.]

Thin; dmsy; wanting firmness of texture or substance; as *sleazy* silk or muslin.

SLED, *n.* [D. *sluede*; G. *schlitten*; Sw. *slåde*; Dan. *slæde*; W. *yled*; probably from *sliding* or *drawing*.]

A carriage or vehicle moved on runners, much used in America for conveying heavy weights in winter, as timber, wood, stone and the like.

SLED, *v. t.* To convey or transport on a sled; as, to *sled* wood or timber.

SLEDDED, *pp.* Conveyed on a sled.

2. Mounted on a sled. *Shak.*

SLED DING, *pp.* Conveying on a sled.

SLED DING, *n.* The act of transporting on a sled.

2. The means of conveying on sleds; snow sufficient for the running of sleds. Thus we say in America, when there is snow sufficient to run a sled, it is good *sledding*; the *sledding* is good. Sometimes in New England, there is little or no good *sledding* during the winter.

SLEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *slæge*, *slæge*; D. *steeg*; Dan. *slæge*; Sw. *slägga*; from the root of *slay*, to strike.]

1. A large heavy hammer; used chiefly by ironsmiths.

2. In England, a sled; a vehicle moved on runners or on low wheels. In this sense, the word is not used in America; but the same word is used in a somewhat different sense, and written *sligh*.

SLEEK, *a.* [D. *leken*, to leak, to smooth or sleek; G. *schlick*, made smooth; G. *schlick*; allied to *lick*, or G. *gleich*, even, equal, like. See *Like*.]

1. Smooth; having an even smooth surface; whence, glossy; as *sleek* hair.

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make—*Dryden*.

2. Not rough or harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek—*Milton*.

SLEEK, *n.* That which makes smooth; varnish. [Little used.]

SLEEK, *v. t.* To make even and smooth; as, to *sleek* the hair.

2. To render smooth, soft and glossy.

Genite, my lord, sleek o'er your rugged looks—*Shak.*

SLEEK, *adv.* With ease and dexterity; with exactness. [Fulgur.]

SLEEKLY, *adv.* Smoothly; nicely.

SLEEKNESS, *n.* Smoothness of surface. *Fulham.*

SLEE/KSTONE, *n.* A smoothing stone. *Peucham.*

SLEEKY, *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance. [Not in use.] *Thomson.*

SLEEP, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *slapt*. [Sax. *slæpan*, *slapan*; Goth. *slæpan*; G. *schlafen*; D. *slapen*. This word seems to be allied to words which signify to rest or to relax; G. *schlaff*.]

1. To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind. The proper time is during the darkness of night.

2. To rest; to be unemployed; to be inactive or motionless; as, the sword *sleeps* in its sheath.

3. To rest; to lie or be still; not to be noticed or agitated. The question *sleeps* for the present.

4. To live thoughtlessly.

We sleep over our happiness—*Atterbury*.

5. To be dead; to rest in the grave for a time. 1 Thess. iv.

6. To be careless, inattentive or unconcerned; not to be vigilant. *Shak.*

SLEEP, *n.* That state of an animal in which the voluntary exertion of his mental and corporeal powers is suspended, and he rests unconscious of what passes around him, and not affected by the ordinary impressions of external objects. Sleep is generally attended with a relaxation of the muscles, but the involuntary motions, as respiration and the circulation of the blood, are continued. The mind is often very active in sleep; but its powers not being under the control of reason, its exercises are very irregular. Sleep is the natural rest or repose intended by the Creator to restore the powers of the body and mind, when exhausted or fatigued.

Sleep of plants, a state of plants at night, when their leaves droop or are folded.

Linnæ.

SLEEPER, *n.* A person that sleeps; also, a drone or lazy person. *Gree.*

2. That which lies dormant, as a law not executed. [Not in use.] *Bacon.*

3. An animal that lies dormant in winter, as the bear, the marmot, &c. *Encyc.*

4. In building, the oblique rafter that lies in a gutter. *Encyc.*

5. In *New England*, a floor timber.

6. In *ship-building*, a thick piece of timber placed longitudinally in a ship's hold, opposite the several scarfs of the timbers, for strengthening the bows and stern-frame, particularly in the Greenland ships; or a piece of long compass-timber fayed and bolted diagonally upon the transoms.

Mar. Dict. *Encyc.*

7. In the glass trade, a large iron bar crossing the smaller ones, hindering the passage of coals, but leaving room for the ashes. *Encyc.*

8. A platform.

9. A fish. [*erocatus*.] *Rinsworth.*

SLEEFFUL, *a.* Strongly inclined to sleep. [Little used.]

SLEEFFULNESS, *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [Little used.]

SLEEFILY, *adv.* Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Duly; in a lazy manner; heavily. *Ratcliff.*

3. Stupidly. *Alberbury.*
SLEEPINESS, *n.* Drowsiness; inclination to sleep. *Arbuthnot.*
SLEEPING, *ppr.* Resting; reposing in sleep.
SLEEPING, *n.* The state of resting in sleep.
 2. The state of being at rest, or not stirred or agitated. *Shak.*
SLEEPLESS, *a.* Having no sleep; without sleep; wakeful.
 2. Having no rest; perpetually agitated; as a Biscay's *sleepless* bay. *H Byron.*
SLEEP/PLESSNESS, *n.* Want or destitution of sleep.
SLEEPY, *a.* Drowsy; inclined to sleep.
 2. Not awake.
She wak'd her sleepy crew. *Dryden.*
 3. Tending to induce sleep; sporiferous; somniferous; as a *sleepy* drink or potion. *Milton.*
SLEET; lazy; heavy; sluggish. *Shak.*
SLEET, *n.* [Dan. *slud*, loose weather, rain and snow together; *Icet. slett.*]
 1. A fall of hail or snow and rain together, usually in fine particles. *Dryden.*
 2. In *gunnery*, the part of a mortar passing from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening that part. *Encyc.*
SLEET, *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.
SLEET, *v. a.* Bringing sleet. *Warton.*
 2. Consisting of sleet. *Shak.*
SLEEVE, *n.* [Sax. *slēf*, *sluf*; *W. llawes*; said to be from *llaw*, the hand.]
 1. The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm; as the *sleeve* of a coat or gown.
 2. The raveled *sleeve* of care, in *Shakspeare*. [See *Sleeve*.]
To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh privately or unperceived; that is perhaps, originally, by hiding the face under the sleeve or arm. *Arbuthnot.*
To hang on the sleeve, to be or make dependent on others. *Answorth.*
SLEEVE, *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves; to put in sleeves.
SLEEVE-BUTTON, *n.* A button to fasten the sleeve or wristband.
SLEEVED, *a.* Having sleeves.
SLEEVELESS, *a.* Having no sleeves; as a *sleeveless* coat. *Sandys.*
 3. Wanting a cover, pretext or palliation; unreasonable; as a *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation; as *sleeveless* errand. [Little used.] *Hall. Spectator.*
SLEED, *v. t.* To sley or prepare for use in the weaver's sley or reed.
SLEIGH, *n. sli.* [probably allied to *steek*.] A vehicle moved on runners, and greatly used in America for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice. [This word the English write and pronounce *sledge*, and apply it to what we call a *sled*.]
SLEIGHT, *n. sli.* [G. *schlich*, trick, cunning; *schlicht*, plain, sleek; *Sw. slög*, dextrous; *D. slucht*, underhand; *sluiken*, to smuggle; *Ir. slighthach*, sly.]
 1. An artful trick; sly artifice; a trick or feat so dextrously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation; as *sleight* of hand, *Fr. legermain*. Not improbably *sleight* and *Fr. leger*, light, may have a common origin.
 2. Dextrous practice; dexterity.

- SLEIGHTFUL**, *a.* Artful; cunningly dextrous.
SLEIGHTY, *a.* Artful; cunningly dextrous.
SLENDER, *a.* [Old *D. slinder*. This word is probably formed on the root of *lean*, Teutonic *klein*.]
 1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick; as a *slender* stem or stalk of a plant.
 2. Small in the waist; not thick or gross. A *slender* waist is considered as a beauty.
 3. Not strong; small; slight.
 Mighty heroes are held in *slender* chains. *Pope.*
 4. Weak; feeble; as *slender* hope; *slender* probabilities; a *slender* constitution.
 5. Small; inconsiderable; as a man of *slender* parts.
 6. Small; inadequate; as *slender* means of support; a *slender* pittance. *Shak.*
 7. Not amply supplied.
The good Otelino often deign'd To grace my slender table. *Philips.*
 8. Spare; abstemious; as a *slender* diet. *Arbuthnot.*
SLENDERLY, *ade.* Without bulk.
 2. Slightly; meanly; as a debt to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*
 3. Insufficiently; as a table *slenderly* supplied.
SLENDERNESS, *n.* Thinness; smallness of diameter in proportion to the length; as the *slenderness* of a hair. *Newton.*
 2. Want of bulk or strength; as the *slenderness* of a cord or chain. *Whitefly.*
 3. Weakness; slightness; as the *slenderness* of a reason. *Whitefly.*
 4. Weakness; feebleness; as the *slenderness* of a constitution.
 5. Want of plenty; as the *slenderness* of a supply.
 6. Sparseness; as *slenderness* of diet.
SLENT, *v. i.* To make an oblique remark. [Not used. See *Slant*.]
SLEPP, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sleep*.
SLEPP, *pret.* of *sly*.
SLEW, *n.* [Sax. *slē*.] A weaver's reed. [See *Sleeve* and *Sleid*.]
SLEY, *v. t.* To separate; to part threads and arrange them in a reed; as weavers.
SLICE, *v. t.* [G. *schleissen*, to slit; Sax. *slitan*.]
 1. To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin bread piece. *Sandys.*
 2. To cut into parts. *Cleveland.*
 3. To cut; to divide. *Burnet.*
SLICE, *n.* A thin broad piece cut off; as a *slice* of bacon; a *slice* of cheese; a *slice* of bread.
 2. A broad piece; as a *slice* of plaster. *Pope.*
 3. A reel; a spatula; an instrument consisting of a broad plate with a handle, used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c.
 4. In *ship-building*, a tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking. *Encyc.*
SLICED, *pp.* Cut into bread thin pieces.
SLICH, *n.* The ore of a metal when pounded and prepared for working. *Encyc.*
SLICING, *ppr.* Cutting into bread thin pieces.
SLICK, the popular pronunciation of *sleek*, and so written by some authors.
SLICK ENSIDES, *n.* A name which workmen give to a variety of galena in Derbyshire. *Ure.*
SLID, *pret.* of *slide*.

- SLID**, *pp.* of *slide*.
SLID/DER, *pp.* of *slide*.
SLID/DELI, *v. i.* [Sax. *sliderian*, *slidrian*. See *Slide*.]
 To slide with interruption. [Not in use.] *Dryden.*
SLID/DER, *a.* [See *Slide*.] Slippery.
SLID/DERLY, *a.* [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*
SLIDE, *v. i. pret. sli.* *pp. slid, slidden.* [Sax. *slidan*; probably *glide*, with a different prefix; G. *gleiten*.]
 1. To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without bounding or rolling; to slip; to glide; as, a *slid* on snow or ice; a snow-slip *slides* down the mountain's side.
 2. To move along the surface without stepping; as, a *man slides* on ice.
 3. To pass inadvertently.
 Make a door and a bar for thy mouth; beware thou *slide* not by it. *Eclius.*
 4. To pass smoothly along without jerks or agitation; as, a ship or boat *slides* through the water.
 5. To pass in silent unobserved progression. Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*
 6. To pass silently and gradually from one state to another; as, to *slide* insensibly into vicious practices, or into the customs of others.
 7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction. Parts answer'ing parts shall *slide* into a whole. *Pope.*
 8. To practice sliding or moving on ice. They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*. *Walter.*
 9. To slip; to fall.
 10. To pass with an easy, smooth, uninterrupted course or flow.
SLIDE, *v. t.* To slip; to pass or put in imperceptibly; as, to *slide* in a word to vary the sense of a question. *Watts.*
 2. To thrust along; or to thrust by slipping; as, to *slide* along a piece of timber.
SLIDE, *n.* A smooth and easy passage; also, a slider. *Bacon.*
 2. Flow; even course. *Bacon.*
SLIDER, *n.* One that slides.
 2. The part of an instrument or machine that slides.
SLIDING, *ppr.* Moving along the surface by slipping; gliding; passing smoothly, easily or imperceptibly.
SLIDING, *n.* Lapse; falling; used in *back-sliding*.
SLIDING-RULE, *n.* A mathematical instrument used to determine measure or quantity without compasses, by sliding the parts one by another.
SLIGHT, *a.* [D. *slēg*; G. *schlecht*, plain, simple, mean; D. *slēgten*, to level; G. *schlecken*, to lick. It seems that *slight* belongs to the family of *steek*, smooth. Qu. Dan. *slēt*, by contraction.]
 1. Weak; inconsiderable; not forcible; as a *slight* impulse; a *slight* effort.
 2. Not deep; as a *slight* impression.
 3. Not violent; as a *slight* disease, illness or indisposition.
 4. Trifling; of no great importance. *Slight* is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope.*
 5. Not strong; not cogent. Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds. *Locke.*

6. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

The shaking of the head is a gesture of slight refusal. *Bacon.*

7. Not firm or strong; thin; of loose texture; as *slight silk*.

8. Foolish; silly; weak in intellect.

Hudibras.
SLIGHT, *n.* Neglect; disregard; a moderate degree of contempt manifested negatively by neglect. It expresses less than contempt, disdain and scorn.

2. Artifice; dexterity. [See *Slightness*.]

SLIGHT, *v. t.* To neglect; to disregard from the consideration that a thing is of little value and unworthy of notice; as, to *slight* the divine commands, or the offers of mercy. *Milton. Locke.*

2. To overthrow; to demolish. [Not used.] *Clarendon.*

"The rogues *slighted* me into the river," in Shakespeare, is not used. [D. *sligten*.]

To *slight over*, to run over in haste; to perform superficially; to treat carelessly; as, to *slight over* a theme. *Dryden.*

SLIGHTED, *pp.* Neglected.

SLIGHTEN, *v. t.* To slight or disregard. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

SLIGHTER, *n.* One who neglects.

SLIGHTING, *ppr.* Neglecting; disregarding.

SLIGHTINGLY, *adv.* With neglect; without respect. *Boyle.*

SLIGHTLY, *adv.* Weakly; superficially; with inconsiderable force or effect; in a small degree; as a man *slightly* wounded; an audience *slightly* affected with preaching.

2. Negligently; without regard; with moderate contempt. *Hooker. Shak.*

SLIGHTNESS, *n.* Weakness; want of force or strength; superficiality; as the *slightness* of a wound or an impression.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

How does it reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy heartless addresses! *Decay of Piety*

SLIGHTY, *a.* Superficial; slight.

2. Trifling; inconsiderable. *Echard.*

SLIPPLY, *adv.* [from *slip*.] With artful or dextrous secrecy.

Satan *sliply* robs us of our grand treasure. *Decay of Piety.*

SLIM, *a.* [Ice.] Slender; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height; as a *slim* person; a *slim* tree.

2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial.

3. Wordless.

SLIME, *n.* [Sax. *slim*; Sw. *slam*; D. *slim*; Dan. *slim*; L. *limus*.]

Soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

They had brick for stone, and *slime* had they for mortar. Gen. xi.

SLIME-PIT, *n.* A pit of slime or adhesive mire.

SLIMNESS, *n.* The quality of slime; viscosity. *Floyer.*

SLIMY, *a.* Abounding with slime; consisting of slime.

2. Overspread with slime; as a *slimy* eel.

3. Viscous; glutinous; as a *slimy* soil.

SLIMNESS, *n.* [from *slip*.] Dextrous artifice to conceal any thing; artful secrecy. *Addison.*

SLING, *n.* [D. *slinger*.] An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings; the stone being lodged in the strap, is thrown by loosing one of the strings. With a *sling* and a stone David killed Goliath.

2. A throw; a stroke. *Milton.*

3. A kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

4. A rope by which a cask or bale is suspended and swung in or out of a ship.

5. A drink composed of equal parts of rum or spirit and water sweetened. *Rush.*

SLING, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *slung*. [Sax. *slingan*; D. *slingen*; Sw. *slinka*, to dangle; Dan. *slingere*, to reel. The primary sense seems to be to swing.] To throw with a sling. *Addison.*

2. To throw; to hurl.

3. To hang so as to swing; as, to *sling* a pack.

4. To move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing.

SLINGER, *n.* One who slings or uses the sling.

SLINGING, *ppr.* Throwing with a sling; hanging so as to swing; moving by a sling.

SLINK, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *slunk*. [Sax. *slincan*; G. *schleichen*.]

1. To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away.

He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into a corner. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To miscarry, as a beast.

SLINK, *v. t.* To cast prematurely; to miscarry; as, the female of a beast.

SLINK, *n.* Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast.

SLIP, *v. i.* [Sax. *slépan*; D. *sléppen*; Sw. *slippa*; Dan. *slippere*; G. *schliffen*; W. *ysib*, smooth, glib, from *lib*; L. *labere*, to slide.]

1. To slide; to glide; to move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling or stepping.

2. To slide; not to tread firmly. Walk carefully, lest your foot should *slip*.

3. To move or fly out of place; usually with out; as, a bone may *slip* out of its place. *Wiseman.*

4. To sneak; to slink; to depart or withdraw secretly; with *away*.

Thus one tradesman *slips away* to give his partner faire play. *Prior.*

5. To err; to fall into error or fault.

One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Eclius.*

6. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

And thence the fitting shadow *slipp'd away*. *Dryden.*

7. To enter by oversight. An error may *slip* into a copy, notwithstanding all possible care.

8. To escape insensibly; to be lost.

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired, for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*. *Watts.*

SLIP, *v. t.* To convey secretly.

He tried to *slip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot.*

9. To omit; to lose by negligence. Let us not *slip* the occasion.

And *slip* no advantage. *B. Jonson.*

That may secure you.

3. To part twigs from the branches or stems of a tree.

The branches also may be *slipped* and planted. *Mortimer.*

4. To escape from; to leave *slily*.
Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound. *Shak.*

5. To let loose; as, to *slip* the bounds. *Dryden.*

6. To throw off; to disengage one's self from; as, a horse *slips* his bridle.

7. To pass over or omit negligently; as, to *slip* over the main points of a subject.

8. To tear off; as, to *slip* off a twig.

9. To suffer abortion; to miscarry; as a beast.

To *slip* a cable, to veer out and let go the end. *Mar. Dict.*

To *slip* on, to put on in haste or loosely; as, to *slip* on a gown or coat.

SLIP, *n.* A sliding; act of slipping.

2. An unintentional error or fault. *Dryden.*

3. A twig separated from the main stock; as the *slip* of a vine.

4. A leash or string by which a dog is held; so called from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand. *Shak.*

5. An escape; a secret or unexpected desertion.

6. A long narrow piece; as a *slip* of paper. *Addison.*

7. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

8. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edge-tools. [Local.] *Petty.*

9. A particular quantity of yarn. [Local.] *Barret.*

10. An opening between wharves or in a dock. [V. *Fork*.]

11. A place having a gradual descent on the bank of a river or harbor, convenient for ship-building. *Mar. Dict.*

12. A long seat or narrow pew in churches. [U. *States*.]

SLIP-BOARD, *n.* A board sliding in grooves. *Swift.*

SLIP-KNOT, *n.* A bow-knot; a knot which will not bear a strain, or which is easily untied. *Johnson. Mar. Dict.*

SLIPPER, *n.* [Sax.] A kind of shoe consisting of a sole and vamp without quarters, which may be slipped on with ease and worn in dress; a slip-shoe. *Pope.*

2. A kind of apron for children, to be slipped over their other clothes to keep them clean.

3. A plant. [L. *crepis*.]

4. A kind of iron slide or lock for the use of a heavy wagon.

SLIPPER, *a.* [Sax. *slipur*.] Slippery. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

SLIPPERED, *a.* Wearing slippers. *Warton.*

SLIPPERILY, *adv.* [from *slippery*.] In a slippery manner.

SLIPPERINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slippery; lubricity; smoothness; glibness; as the *slipperiness* of ice or snow; the *slipperiness* of the tongue.

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing. *Johnson.*

3. Lubricity of character.

SLIPPERY, *a.* Smooth; glib; having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; as, oily substances render things *slippery*.

2. Not affording firm footing or confidence; as a *slippery* promise.

The *slippery* tops of human state. *Coveley*.

3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away.

The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold. *Dryden*.

4. Not standing firm; as *slippery* standers. *Shak.*

5. Unstable; changeable; mutable; uncertain; as the *slippery* state of kings. *Denham*.

6. Not certain in its effect; as a *slippery* trick. *Shak.*

7. Lubricous; wanton; unchaste. *Shak.*

SLIPPY, *a.* Slippery. [Not in use, though regular Sax. *slippe*.]

SLIPSHOD, *a.* [*slip* and *shod*.] Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters. *Swaift*.

SLIPSTRING, *n.* [*slip* and *string*.] One that has shackled or restrained; a prodigal; called also *slipkift*, but I believe seldom or never used. *Cotgrave*.

SLIT, *v. t.* pret. *slit*; pp. *slit* or *slitted*. [*Sax. slitan*; *Sw. slita*; *G. schleissen*; *D. slyten*; *Dan. slider*. The two latter signify to wear out or waste. The German has the signification of splitting and of wearing out.]

1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to *slit* iron bars into nail rods.

2. To cut or make a long fissure; as, to *slit* the ear or tongue, or the nose. *Newton*.

3. To cut in general. *Milton*.

4. To rend; to split.

SLIT, *n.* A long cut; or a narrow opening; as a slit in the ear.

2. A cleft or crack in the breast of cattle. *Encyc.*

SLITTER, *n.* One that slits.

SLITTING, *ppr.* Cutting lengthwise.

SLITTING-MILL, *n.* A mill where iron bars are slit into nail rods. *Local.*

SLIVE, *v. i.* To sneak. [*Local.*] *Grase*.

SLIVER, *v. t.* [*Sax. slifian*; *W. yslicrian*; from *yslaian*, a slash or slice, from *glain*, a sword or cimeter; *Blain*, shears or a shave; but all probably from the sense of cutting or separating. Class *lh.*]

To cut or divide into long thin pieces, or into very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; as, to *sliver* wood.

SLIVER, *n.* A long piece cut or rent off or a piece cut or rent lengthwise. In Scotland, it is said to signify a slice; as a *sliver* of beef.

SLUVE, *n.* [from the root of *Dan. slutter*; to fasten, *D. sluiten*, *Sw. sluta*, *G. schleissen*; from the root of *L. clauda*.]

A narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces; as the *sluvs* of a cart. [In New England, this is called a *slat*, as the *slats* of a chair, cart, &c.]

SLOBBER, and its derivatives, are a different orthography of *slabber*, the original pronunciation of which was probably *stobber*. [See *Slabber* and *Slaver*.]

SLOCK, to quench, is a different orthography of *slake*, but not used.

SLOE, *n.* [*Sax. slag*, *sla*; *G. schliche*; *D. slie*, in *sliecrain*, and *slie* signifies sour; *slie-boom*, the sloe-tree; *Dan. slaer*, *slaen*, or *slacn-dorn*.]

A small wild plum, the fruit of the black thorn. [*Prunus spinosa*.] *Mortimer*.

SLOOM, *n.* Slumber. [Not in use or local.]

SLOOMY, *a.* Sluggish; slow. [Not in use or local.] *Skinner*.

SLOOP, *n.* [*D. sloep*, *sloepschip*; *G. schaluppe*; *Dan. sluppe*; *Fr. chaloupe*. It is written also *shullop*.]

A vessel with one mast, the main-sail of which is attached to a gaff above, and to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge. It differs from a cutter by having a fixed steering bowsprit, and a jib-stay. Sloops are of various sizes, from the size of a boat to that of more than 100 tons burthen. *Mar. Dict.*

SLOOP OF WAR, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig or schooner, and usually carrying from 10 to 18 guns. *Mar. Dict.*

SLOOP, *v. t.* [probably allied to *lap*.] To drink greedily and grossly. [*Little used*.]

SLOP, *n.* [probably allied to *stabber*.] Water carelessly thrown about on a table or floor; a puddle; a soiled spot.

2. Mean liquor; mean liquid food.

SLOP, *n.* [*Qu. D. slufi*; a case or cover, or slop, an old slipper, or Sax. *loven*, lax, loose; *loslapan*, to loosen.]

Trowsers; a loose lower garment; drawers or hose, ready made clothes. *Shak.*

SLOPSELLER, *n.* One who sells ready made clothes.

SLOPSHOP, *n.* A shop where ready made clothes are sold.

SLOPE, *n.* [This word contains the elements of *L. labor*, *lapsus*, and Eng. *slope*; also of *L. leve*, Eng. *lift*. I know not whether it originally signified ascending or descending, probably the latter.]

Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; as *slope* hills. [*Little used*.] *Milton*.

SLOPE, *n.* An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; properly, a direction downwards.

2. An oblique direction in general; a direction forming an angle with a perpendicular or other right line.

3. A declivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; also, an acclivity, as every declivity must be also an acclivity.

SLOPE, *v. t.* To form with a slope; to form to declivity or obliquity; to direct obliquely; to incline; as, to *slope* the ground in a garden; to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting a garment.

SLOPE, *v. i.* To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined.

SLOPENESS, *n.* Declivity; obliquity. [*Not much used*.] *Watton*.

SLOPEWISE, *adv.* Obliquely. *Carew*.

SLOPING, *ppr.* Taking an inclined direction.

SLOPE, *oblique*; declivous; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line.

SLOPINGLY, *adv.* Obliquely; with a slope.

SLOPPINESS, *n.* [from *sloppy*.] Wetness of the earth; muddiness.

SLOPPY, *a.* [from *sloppy*.] Wet, as the ground; muddy; slushy.

SLOP, *v. t.* [*D. sluden*, to slunt; *G. schleissen*; *Dan. slutter*; *Sw. sluta*; from the root of *L. clauda*.]

To shut with violence; to slam, that is, to drive. [Not in use or local.] *Ray*.

SLOT, *n.* A broad flat wooden bar.

SLOT, *n.* [The Saxon has *slating*, tracks.] The track of a deer. *Drayton*.

SLOTH, *n.* [*Sax. slæth*, from *slate*, slow. See *Slaw*.]

1. Slowness; tardiness. *1 labor*

This dilatory *slath* and tricks of Rome. *Shak.*

2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness.

They change their course to pleasure, ease and sloth. *Milton*.

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears. *Franklin*.

3. An animal, so called from the remarkable slowness of his motions. There are two species of this animal; the ai or three toed sloth, and the unau or two toed sloth; both found in South America. It is said that its greatest speed seldom exceeds three yards an hour. It feeds on vegetables and ruminates. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SLOTH, *v. i.* To be idle. [Not in use.] *Gower*.

SLOTHFUL, *a.* Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great water. *Prov. xviii.*

SLOTHFULLY, *adv.* Lazily; sluggishly; idly.

SLOTHFULNESS, *n.* The indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep. *Prov. xix.*

SLOTTERY, *a.* [*G. schlottig*, negligent; *schlottern*, to hang loosely, to wobble. See *Slut*.]

1. Squally; dirty; sluttish; untrimm'd. [Not in use.] *Chaucer*.

2. Foul; wet. [Not in use.] *Pryce*.

SLOUCH, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the root of *lag*, *slug*.]

1. A hanging down; a depression of the head or of some other part of the body; an ungainly, clownish gait. *Swaift*.

2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow. *Gay*.

SLOUCH, *v. i.* To hang down; to have a downcast clownish look, gait or manner. *Chestfield*.

SLOUCH, *v. t.* To depress; in cause to hang down; as, to *slouch* the hat.

SLOUCHING, *ppr.* Causing to hang down.

2. *a.* Hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly.

SLOUGH, *n.* *sloa*. [*Sax. slog*; *W. yslicg*, a gutter or slough, from *lurg*, a lake.]

1. A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire. *Milton*.

2. [pron. *sluff*.] The skin or cast skin of a serpent. [Its use for the skin in general, in Shakespeare, is not authorized.]

3. [pron. *sluff*.] The part that separates from a foul sore. *Wiseman*.

The dead part which separates from the living in mortification. *Cooper.*

SLOUGH, *v. i.* *stuff.* To separate from the sound flesh; to come off; as the matter formed over a sore; as a term in surgery.

To slough off, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.

SLOUGHY, *a. slowly.* Full of sloughs; mirthy. *Seiff.*

SLOVEN, *n.* [D. *slof*, *yslaf*, *yslaf*, to neglect; W. *yslab*, *yslaf*, extended; Ir. *slopaire*.]

A man careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness; a man habitually negligent of neatness and order. *Pope.*

SLOVENLINESS, *n.* [from *sloven*.] Negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness. *Wotton.*

2. Neglect of order and neatness. *Hall.*

SLOVENLY, *a.* Negligent of dress or neatness; as a slovenly man.

2. Loose; disorderly; not neat; as a slovenly dress.

SLOVENLY, *adv.* In a careless, inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY, *n.* Negligence of order or neatness; dirtiness [Not in use.] *Shak.*

SLOW, *a.* [Sax. *slaw*, for *slag*; Dan. *slav*, dull, blunt; contracted from the root of *slack*, *stuggard*, *lag*.]

1. Moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid; as a slow stream; as a slow motion.

2. Late; not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heavens though *slow*, produc'd
Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; as *slow* of speech, and *slow* of tongue. Ex. iv.

4. Dull; inactive; tardy.

The Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation.

The Lord is merciful, *slow* to anger. *Com. Prayer.*

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. Prov. xiv.

6. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*

7. Behind in time; indicating a time later than the true time; as, the clock or watch is *slow*.

8. Not advancing, growing or improving rapidly; as the *slow* growth of arts and sciences.

SLOW, is used in composition to modify other words; as a *slow-paced* horse.

SLOWLY, as a verb, to delay, is not in use. *Shak.*

SLOW, *n.* [Sax. *sluic*.] A moth. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

SLOWBACK, *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer.

SLOWLY, *adv.* With moderate motion; not rapidly; not with velocity or celerity; as, to walk *slowly*.

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time; not with hasty advance; as a country that rises *slowly* into importance.

3. Not hastily; not rashly; not with precipitation; as, he determines *slowly*.

4. Not promptly; not readily; as, he learns *slowly*.

5. Tardily; with slow progress. The building proceeds *slowly*.

SLOWNESS, *n.* Moderate motion; want of speed or velocity.

Swiftness and *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts.*

2. Tardy advance; moderate progression; as the *slowness* of an operation; *slowness* of growth or improvement.

3. Dullness to admit conviction or affection; as *slowness* of heart. *Bentley.*

4. Want of readiness or promptness; dullness of intellect.

5. Deliberation; coolness; caution in deciding.

6. Dilatoriness; tardiness.

SLOW-WORM, } *n.* An insect found on the

SLOE-WORM, } *n.* leaves of the sloe-tree, which often changes its skin and assumes different colors. It changes into a four winged fly. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SLOW-WORM, *n.* [Sax. *slaw-wyrm*.] A kind of viper, the blind worm, scarcely venomous. *Johnson.*

SLOWBER, *v. t.* To do lazily, imperfectly or coarsely; to daub; to stain; to cover carelessly. [Little used and vulgar.]

SLOWBERINGLY, *adv.* In a slovenly manner. [Not used and vulgar.] *Drayton.*

SLOUDGE, *n.* [D. *sluk*, Sax. *slug*, a slough.] Mud; mire; soft mud. *Mortimer.*

SLODS, *n.* Among miners, half roasted ore.

SLOE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to turn any thing conical or cylindrical, &c. about its axis without removing it; to turn. *Mar. Dict.*

SLOE, *n.* [alled to *slack*, *stuggard*; W. *llag*; D. *slak*, *slak*, a snail.]

1. A drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow. *Shak.*

2. A hinderance; obstruction. *Bacon.*

3. A kind of snail, very destructive to plants, of the genus *Limax*. It is without a shell.

4. [Qu. Sax. *sloca*, a mouthful; D. *slak*, a swallow; or Sax. *slæg*, a sledge.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal, used for the charge of a gun. *Pope.*

SLOE, *v. t.* To move slowly; to lie idle. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

SLOE, *v. t.* To make sluggish. *Obs.* *Milton.*

SLOE/ABED, *n.* One who indulges in lying alone. [Not used.] *Shak.*

SLOE/GARD, *n.* [from *slug* and *ard*, slow kind.]

A person habitually lazy, idle and inactive; a drone. *Dryden.*

SLOE/GARD, *a.* Sluggish; lazy. *Dryden.*

SLOE/GARDIZE, *v. t.* To make lazy. [Little used.] *Shak.*

SLOE/GISIL, *a.* Habitually idle and lazy; slothful; dull; inactive; as a *stuggish* man.

2. *Slow*; having little motion; as a *stuggish* river or stream.

3. Inert; inactive; having no power to move itself.

Matter is *stuggish* and inactive. *Woodward.*

SLOE/GISHLY, *adv.* Lazily; slothfully; drowsily; idly; slowly. *Milton.*

SLOE/GISHNESS, *n.* Natural or habitual indolence or laziness; sloth; dullness; applied to persons.

2. Inertness; want of power to move; applied to inanimate matter.

3. Slowness; as the *sluggishness* of a stream. **SLOE/GY**, *a.* Sluggish. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

SLOICE, } *n.* [D. *sluis*, a sluice, a lock; G. *schluse*, a sluice, a flood-gate, and *schloss*, a lock, from *schliessen*, to shut; Sw. *sluss*; Dan. *sluse*; Fr. *cluse*; It. *chiusa*, an inclosure. The Dutch *sluizen*, Dan. *slutter*, to shut, are the G. *schliessen*, all formed on the elements *Ld. La*, the root of Eng. *lid*, L. *claudo*, *clausi*, *clausus*; Low L. *clusa*. The most correct orthography is *sluse*.]

1. The stream of water issuing through a flood-gate; or the gate itself. If the word had its origin in *slutting*, it denoted the frame of boards or planks which closes the opening of a mill dam; but I believe it is applied to the stream, the gate and channel. It is a common saying, that a rapid stream runs like a *sluce*.

2. An opening; a source of supply; that through which any thing flows.

Each *sluice* of affluent fortune open'd a room. *Hart.*

SLOICE, } *v. t.* To emit by flood-gates.

SLOISE, } *v. t.* [Little used.] *Milton.*

SLOICY, } *a.* Falling in streams as from a **SLOE/SY**, } *a.* sluice.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain. *Dryden.*

SLOUMBER, *v. i.* [Sax. *slumerian*; D. *sluimren*; G. *schlummern*; Dan. *slummer*, *slummer*; Sw. *slumra*.]

1. To sleep lightly; to doze.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. Ps. cxxi.

2. To sleep. *Slumber* is used as synonymous with *sleep*, particularly in the poetic and eloquent style. *Milton.*

3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness or inactivity.

Why *slumbers* Pope? *Young.*

SLOUMBER, *v. t.* To lay to sleep.

2. To stupefy; to stupefy. [Little used and hardly legitimate.] *Spenser. Wotton.*

SLOUMBER, *n.* Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

From carelessness it shall settle into *slumber*, and from *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep. *South.*

2. Sleep; repose.

Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes. *Dryden.*

SLOUMBERER, *n.* One that slumbers.

SLOUMBERING, *ppr.* Dozing; sleeping.

SLOUMBEROUS, } *a.* Inviting or causing **SLOUMBERY**, } *a.* sleep; soporiferous.

White peevish is the *slumberous* shade— *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking.

SLOUMP, *v. i.* [G. *schlump*, Dan. Sw. *slump*, a hap or chance, accident, that is, a fall.]

To fall or sink suddenly into water or mud, when walking on a hard surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to bear the person. [This legitimate word is in common and respectable use in New England, and its signification is so appropriate that no other word will supply its place.]

SLOUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *slung*.

SLOUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *slunk*.

SLUR, *v. t.* [D. *slordig*, sluttish.] To soil; to sully; to stain; to disgrace.

2. To pass lightly; to conceal.
With periods, points and tropes he *slurs* his crimes. Dryden.

3. To cheat; to trick. [Unusual.] Prior.

4. In music, to sing or perform in a smooth gliding style. Busby.

SLUR, *n.* Properly, a black mark; hence, slight reproach or disgrace. Every violation of moral duty should be a *slur* to the reputation.

2. In music, a quick connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath of a wind instrument, or with one stroke of a stringed instrument.

SLUSE, a more correct orthography of *sluice*.

SLUSHY, *n.* Soft mud, or a soft mixture of filthy substances. [This may be the Eng. *slutch*.]

SLUT, *n.* [D. *stet*, a slut, a rag; G. *schlotterig*, negligent, slovenly; *schlottera*, to hang loosely, to wobble or waddle.]

1. A woman who is negligent of cleanliness, and who suffers her person, clothes, furniture, &c., to be dirty or in disorder. Shak. King.

2. A name of slight contempt for a woman. L'Estrange.

SLUTTERY, *n.* The qualities of a slut; more generally, the practice of a slut; neglect of cleanliness and order; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture or provisions. Drayton.

SLUTTISH, *a.* Not neat or cleanly; dirty; careless of dress and neatness; disorderly; as a *sluttish* woman.

2. Disorderly; dirty; as a *sluttish* dress.

3. Meretricious. [Little used.] Holiday.

SLUTTISHLY, *adv.* In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily.

SLUTTISHNESS, *n.* The qualities or practice of a slut; negligence of dress; dirtiness of dress, furniture and in domestic affairs generally. Sidney. Rev.

SLY, *a.* [G. *schlau*; Dan. *sluc*. Qu. D. *sluik*, underhand, privately; *sluiken*, to smuggle; which seem to be allied to *steek* and *slight*.]

1. Artfully dextrous in performing things secretly, and escaping observation or detection; usually implying some degree of meanness; artfully cunning; applied to persons; as a *sly* man or boy.

2. Done with artful and dextrous secrecy; as a *sly* trick.

3. Marked with artful secrecy; as *sly* circumspection. Milton.

4. Secret; concealed.
Envy works in a *sly* imperceptible manner. Watts.

SLY-BOOTS, *n.* A sly, cunning or wagsish person. [Low.]

SLYLY, SLYNESS. [See *Sly*, *Sliness*.]

SMACK, *v. t.* [W. *smack*, a stroke; Sax. *smæccan*, to taste; D. *smacken*; G. *schmecken*; Sw. *smaka*; Dan. *smage*; D. *smak*, a cast or throw. The primary sense is to throw, to strike, whence to touch or taste; Gr. *μαξω*, a battle; as *battle* from *beat*.]

1. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to make a sound when they separate; to kiss with violence. Pope.

2. To make a noise by the separation of the lips after tasting any thing. Gay.

3. To have a taste; to be tingured with any particular taste.

4. To have a tincture or quality infused. All sects, all ages *smack* of this vice. Shak.

SMACK, *v. t.* To kiss with a sharp noise. Donne.

2. To make a sharp noise with the lips.

3. To make a sharp noise by striking; to crack; as, to *smack* a whip.

SMACK, *n.* A loud kiss. Shak.

2. A quick sharp noise, as of the lips or of a whip.

3. Taste; savor; tincture. Spenser. Curcio.

4. Pleasing taste. Tusser.

5. A quick smart blow. Dryden.

6. A small quantity; a taste. [D. *smakship*. Lye supposes it to be the Sax. *smæcca*, from *smæca*, snako, and so named from its form. Qu.] A small vessel, commonly rigged as a cutter, used in the coasting and fishing trade. Mar. Diet.

SMALL, *a.* [Sax. *smæl*, *smal*, thin; Slander, little; G. *schmal*. D. *smal*, narrow; Dan. *smal*, narrow, strait; *smaler*, to narrow; to diminish; Sw. *smal*; Russ. *malu*, small, little, few; *malnyu* and *malnyar*, to diminish; Slav. to abase; W. *mal*, small, light, vain, like, similar; *malu*, to grind, and *malau*, to make similar; Gr. *μαλας*. See *Mill*, *Mold*, *Meal*.]

1. Slender; thin; fine; of little diameter; hence in general, little in size or quantity; not great; as a *small* house; a *small* horse; a *small* farm; a *small* body; *small* particles.

2. Minute; slender; fine; as a *small* voice.

3. Little in degree; as *small* improvement; *small* acquisitions; the trouble is *small*.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. Acts ix.

4. Being of little moment, weight or importance; as, it is a *small* matter or thing; a *small* subject.

5. Of little genius or ability; petty; as a *small* poet or musician.

6. Short; containing little; as a *small* essay.

7. Little in amount; as a *small* sum; a *small* price.

8. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak; as *small* beer.

9. Gentle; soft; not loud. 1 Kings xix.

10. Mean; base; unworthy. [Colloquial.]

SMALL, *n.* The small or slender part of a thing; as the *small* of the leg or of the back. Sidney.

SMALLAGE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Spinum*, water parsley. L.

SMALL-BEER, *n.* [small and beer.] A species of weak beer.

SMALL-COAL, *n.* [small and coal.] Little wood coals used to light fires. Gay.

SMALL-CRAFT, *n.* [small and craft.] A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size, or below the size of ships and brigs intended for foreign trade.

SMALLISH, *a.* Somewhat small. Chaucer.

SMALLNESS, *n.* Littleness of size or extent; littleness of quantity; as the *smallness* of a fly or of a horse; the *smallness* of a hill.

2. Littleness in degree; as the *smallness* of trouble or pain.

3. Littleness in force or strength; weakness; as *smallness* of mind or intellectual powers.

4. Fineness; softness; melodiousness; as the *smallness* of a female voice.

5. Littleness in amount or value; as the *smallness* of the sum.

6. Littleness of importance; inconsiderableness; as the *smallness* of an affair.

SMALL-POX, *n.* [small and *pox*, *poche*.] A very contagious disease, characterized by an eruption of pustules on the skin; the various disense.

SMALLY, *adv.* *small-ly*. In a little quantity or degree; with minuteness. [Little used.] Achan.

SMALT, *n.* [D. *smelten*, Dan. *smelter*, to melt; G. *schmelz*, from *schmelzen*, to melt, to smelt; Sw. *smält*, id.; a word formed on *melt*.]

A beautiful blue glass of cobalt; flint and potash fused together.

SMARAGD, *n.* [Gr. *σμαραγδος*.] The emerald.

SMARAG-DINE, *a.* [L. *smaragdinus*, from the Greek.]

Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald, or resembling it; of an emerald green.

SMARAG-DITE, *n.* A mineral; called also green diallage. Ure.

SMARIS, *n.* A fish of a dark green color. Dict. Nat. Hist.

SMART, *n.* [D. *smert*; G. *schmerz*; Dan. *smerte*. This word is probably formed on the root of L. *anarus*, bitter, that is, sharp, like Fr. *piquant*. See the root *מר*, Ar. =

γασ. Class Mr. No. 7.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles; as the *smart* of bodily punishment.

2. Severe pungent pain of mind; pungent grief; as the *smart* of affliction.

SMART, *v. t.* [Sax. *smeartan*; D. *smerten*; G. *schmerzen*; Dan. *smerten*.]

1. To feel a lively pungent pain, particularly a pungent local pain from some piercing or irritating application. Thus Cayenne pepper applied to the tongue makes it *smart*.

2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain; as, to *smart* under sufferings.

3. To be punished; to bear penalties or the evil consequences of any thing.

He that is sancty for a stranger shall *smart* for it. Prov. xi.

SMART, *a.* Pungent; pricking; causing a keen local pain; as a *smart* lash or stroke; a *smart* quality or taste. Shak. Granville.

2. Keen; severe; poignant; as *smart* pain or sufferings.

3. Quick; vigorous; sharp; severe; as a *smart* skirmish.

4. Brisk; fresh; as a *smart* breeze.

5. Acute and pertinent; witty; as a *smart* reply; a *smart* saying.

6. Brisk; vivacious; as a *smart* rhetorician. Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*? Would leave a sting within a brother's heart! Young.

SMART, *n.* A cant word for a fellow that affects briskness and vivacity.

SMARTEN, *v. t.* To make smart. [Not in use.]

SMARTLE, *v. i.* To waste away. [Not in use.] Ray.

SMARTLY, *adv.* With keen pain; as, to *ake smartly*.

3. Briskly; sharply; wittily.

2. Vigorously; actively. Clarendon.

SMARTNESS, *n.* The quality of being smart or pungent; poignancy; as the *smartness* of pain.

2. Quickness; vigor; as the *smartness* of a blow. Boyle.

3. Liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness; as the *smartness* of a reply or of a phrase. Swift.

SMART-WEED, *n.* A name given to the arsmart or *persicaria*.

SMASH, *v. t.* [Probably *mash*, with a prefix.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.

Here every thing is broken and *smashed* to pieces. [Vulgar.] Burke.

SMATCH, *n.* [corrupted from *smack*.] 1. Taste; tincture. [Not in use or vulgar.]

2. A bid.

SMATTER, *v. i.* [Qu. Dan. *smatter*, to *smack*, to make a noise in chewing; Sw. *smattra*, to crackle; Ice. *smedr*. It contains the elements of *matter*.]

1. To state superficially or ignorantly.

Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*. Swift.

2. To have a slight taste, or a slight superficial knowledge.

SMATTER, *n.* Slight superficial knowledge. Temple.

SMATTERER, *n.* One who has only a slight superficial knowledge. Swift.

SMATTERING, *n.* A slight superficial knowledge. [This is the word commonly used.]

SMEAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *smearian*, *smirian*; D. *smieren*; G. *schmierien*; Dan. *smører*; Sw. *smörja*; Ir. *smearam*; Russ. *maray*; D. *smeer*, G. *schmier*, grease, *tallow*; Ir. *smear*, id.; Sw. Dan. *smår*, *smirer*. Qu. its alliance with *marrow*, *marl*, *mire*, from its softness. See Class Mr. No. 10. 21.]

1. To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous or adhesive; to besmear; to daub; as, to *smear* any thing with oil, butter, pitch, &c. Milton. Dryden.

2. To soil; to contaminate; to pollute; as, *smear*ed with infamy. Shak.

SMEAR, *n.* A fat oily substance; ointment. [Little used.]

SMEARED, *pp.* Overspread with soft or oily matter; soiled.

SMEARING, *pp.* Overspreading with any thing soft and oleaginous; soiling.

SMEARY, *a.* That smears or soils; adhesive. [Little used.] Rowe.

SMEATH, *n.* A sea fowl.

SMECOTYPE, *n.* [Gr. *smektos*, deterring.] An argillaceous earth; so called from its property of taking grease out of cloth, &c.

SMEETH, *n. t.* To smoke. [Not in use.] Pinkerton.

SMEGATHIC, *a.* [Gr. *smegma*, soap.] Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive.

SMELL, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* *smelled*, *smelt*. [I have not found this word in any other language.]

To perceive by the nose, or by the olfactory

nerves; to have a sensation excited in certain organs of the nose by particular qualities of a body, which are transmitted in fine particles, often from a distance; as, to *smell* a rose; to *smell* perfumes.

To *smell out*, is a low phrase signifying to find out by sagacity. L'Estrange.

To *smell a rat*, is a low phrase signifying to suspect strongly.

SMELL, *v. i.* To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or particular scent; followed by *of*; as, to *smell* of smoke; to *smell* of musk.

2. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; as, a report *smells* of calumny. [Not elegant.] Shak.

3. To practice smelling. Ex. xxx.

4. To exercise sagacity. Shak.

SMELL, *n.* The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves; or the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose; one of the five senses. In some species of beasts, the *smell* is remarkably acute, particularly in the canine species.

2. Scent; odor; the quality of bodies which affects the olfactory organs; as the *smell* of mint; the *smell* of geranium.

The sweetest *smell* in the air is that of the white double violet. Bacon.

SMELLED, } *pret.* and *pp.* of *smell*.

SMELLER, *n.* One that smells.

SMELL-FEAST, *n.* [*smell* and *feast*.] One that is apt to find and frequent good tables; an epicure; a parasite. L'Estrange.

SMELT. [See *Smelled*.]

SMELT, *n.* [Sax.] A small fish that is very delicate food. But in Europe, a fish of the trutaceous kind, so named from its peculiar smell. Dict. Nat. Hist.

SMELT, *v. t.* [D. *smelten*; G. *schmelzen*; Dan. *smeltet*; Sw. *smelta*, to melt. This is *smelt*, with a prefixed.]

To melt, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.

SMELTED, *pp.* Melted for the extraction of the metal.

SMELTER, *n.* One that melts ore.

SMELTERY, *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.

SMELTING, *pp.* Melting, as ore.

SMELTING, *n.* The operation of melting ores for the purpose of extracting the metal.

SMERK, *v. i.* [Sax. *smearian*.] To smile affectively or wantonly. Swift.

2. To look affectively soft or kind; as a *smeking* countenance; a *smeking* grace. Young.

SMERK, *n.* An affected smile.

SMERK, *a.* Nice; smart; janty. So *smerk*, so smooth he prick'd his ears. Spenser.

SMEW-LIN, *n.* A fish. Ainsworth.

SMEW, *n.* An aquatic fowl, the *Mergus albellus*. Ed. Encyc.

SMICKER, *v. t.* [Sw. *smickra*, to flatter, Dan. *smigler*.] To smerk; to look amorously or wantonly. Keesey.

SMICKERING, *pp.* Smeking; smiling affectively.

SMICKERING, *n.* An affected smile or amorous look.

SMICKET, *n.* Dim. of *smock*. [Not used.]

SMIDDY, *n.* [Sax. *smiththa*.] A smithery or smith's workshop. [Not in use.]

SMIGGLE, *pp.* for *smile*, in Spenser, is a mistake.

SMILE, *v. t.* [Sw. *smalta*; Dan. *smiler*.]

1. To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness; the contrary to *frown*.

The *smiling* infant in his hand shall take The crested basilisk and speckled snake. Pope.

She *smild*'d to see the doughty hero slain. Pope.

2. To express slight contempt by a smiling look, implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer.

'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child, Who praise'd my modesty, and *smild*. Pope.

3. To look gay and joyous; or to have an appearance to excite joy; as *smiling* spring; *smiling* plenty.

The desert *smild*, And paradise was open'd in the wild. Pope.

4. To be propitious or favorable; to favor; to countenance. May heaven *smile* on our labors.

SMILE, *v. t.* To awe with a contemptuous smile. Young.

SMILE, *n.* A peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation or kindness: opposed to *frown*.

Sweet intercourse of looks and smiles. Milton.

2. Gay or joyous appearance; as the *smiles* of spring.

3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness; as the *smiles* of providence.

A *smile* of contempt, a look resembling that of pleasure, but usually or often it can be distinguished by an accompanying archness, or some glance intended to be understood.

SMILER, *n.* One who smiles.

SMILING, *pp.* Having a smile on the countenance; looking joyous or gay; looking propitious.

SMILINGLY, *adv.* With a look of pleasure.

SMILT, for *smelt*. [Not in use.]

SMIRCH, *v. t.* *smersch*. [From *murk*, *murky*.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil; as, to *smirch* the face. [Law.] Shak.

SMIRK, *v. t.* *smerk*. To look affectively soft or kind. [See *Smerk*.] Young.

SMIT, sometimes used for *smitten*. [See *Smite*.]

SMITE, *v. t.* *pret.* *smote*; *pp.* *smitten*, *smit*. [Sax. *smitan*, to strike; *smitan* after *on*, to put or place, that is, to throw; D. *smeylen*, to smite, to cast or throw; G. *schmeissen*, to smite, to fling, to kick; to cast or throw, to fall down, that is, to throw one's self down; Sw. *smida*, to hammer or forge; Dan. *smider*, to forge, to strike, to coin, to invent, devise, counterfeit; D. *smeeden*, to forge; G. *schmieden*, to coin, to forge, invent, fabricate. The latter verb seems to be formed on the noun *schmied*, a smith, or *schmiede*, a forge, which is from the root of *smite*. This verb is the *L. mitta*, Fr. *mettre*, with a prefixed. Class Md. or Ms. It is no longer in common use, though not entirely obsolete.]

1. To strike; to throw, drive or force against, as the fist or hand, a stone or a

weapon; to reach with a blow or a weapon; as, to *smite* one with the fist; to *smite* with a rod or with a stone.

Whoever shall *smite* thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also. *Mat. v.*
 2. To kill; to destroy the life of by beating or by weapons of any kind; as, to *smite* one with the sword, or with an arrow or other engine. David *smote* Goliath with a sling and a stone. The Philistines were often *smitten* with great slaughter. [This word, like *slay*, usually or always carries with it something of its original signification, that of *beating*, *striking*, the primitive mode of killing. We never apply it to the destruction of life by poison, by accident or by legal execution.]

3. To blast; to destroy life; as by a stroke or by something sent.

The flax and the barley were *smitten*. *Ex. ix.*
 4. To afflict; to chasten; to punish.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*

5. To strike or affect with passion.
 See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart.

Smite with the love of sister arts we came. *Pope.*
 To *smite* with the tongue, to reproach or upbraid. *Jer. xviii.*

SMITE, *v. t.* To strike; to collide.
 The heart melteth and the knees smite to-
 gether. *Nah. ii.*

SMITE, *n.* A blow. [*Local.*]
 I gave my back to the *smites*. *Is. i.*

SMITH, *n.* [*Sax. smith; Dan. Suv. smed; D. smit; G. schmidt; from smiting.*]

1. Literally, the striker, the beater; hence, one who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as an iron-smith; gold-smith; silver-smith, &c.

Nor yet the smith hath learn'd to form a sword. *Tate.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing. *Dryden.*

Hence the name *Smith*, which, from the number of workmen employed in working metals in early ages, is supposed to be more common than any other.

SMITH, *v. t.* [*Sax. smithian, to fabricate by hammering.*]

To beat into shape; to forge. [*Not in use.*]
Chaucer.

SMITH CR AFT, *n.* [*smith and craft.*] The art or occupation of a smith. [*Little used.*]
Raleigh.

SMITHERY, *n.* The workshop of a smith.
 2. Work done by a smith. *Burke.*

SMITHING, *n.* The act or art of working a mass of iron into the intended shape. *Morson.*

SMITHY, *n.* [*Sax. smiththa, The shop of a smith. [I believe never used.]*]

SMITT, *n.* The finest of the clayey ore made up into balls, used for marking sheep. *Woodward.*

SMITTEN, *pp.* of *smite*. *Smil'n.* Struck; killed.

2. Affected with some passion; excited by beauty or something impressive.

SMITTABLE, *v. t.* [*from smite.*] To infect. [*Local.*]
Grave.

SMOCK, *n.* [*Sax. smoc.*] A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment.

2. In composition, it is used for female, or what relates to women; as *smock-treason*. *B. Jonson.*

SMOCK-FACED, *a.* [*smock and faced.*]
 False faced; maidenly; having a feminine countenance or complexion. *Fonten.*

SMOCK-FROCK, *n.* [*smock and frock.*] A gaberdiene. *Todd.*

SMOCK-LESS, *a.* Wanting a smock. *Chaucer.*

SMOKE, *n.* [*Sax. smoca, smec, smic; G. schmauch; D. smook; W. ysmog, from wæg, smock; Ir. muck; allied to wuggy, and I think it allied to the Gr. σμυξ, to consume slowly, to waste.*]

1. The exhalation, visible vapor or substance that escapes or is expelled in combustion from the substance burning. It is particularly applied to the volatile matter expelled from vegetable matter, or wood coal, peat, &c. The matter expelled from metallic substances is more generally called *fume, fumes*.

2. Vapor; watery exhalations.

SMOKE, *v. i.* [*Sax. smocian, smecan, smican; Dan. smøger; D. smoken; G. schmauchen.*]

1. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation. Wood and other fuel *smokes* when burning; and *smokes* most when there is the least flame.

2. To burn; to be kindled; to rage; in Scripture.

The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man— *Deut. xxix.*

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.
 Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field. *Dryden.*

4. To smell or hunt out; to suspect.
 I am bound to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummets. [*Little used.*] *Addison.*

5. To use tobacco in a pipe or cigar, by kindling the tobacco, drawing the smoke into the mouth and puffing it out.

6. To suffer; to be punished.
 Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shak.*

SMOKE, *v. t.* To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to scent, medicate or dry by smoke; as, to *smoke* infected clothing; to *smoke* beef or hams for preservation.

2. To smell out; to find out.
 He was first *smoked* by the old lord Lafer. [*Now little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To sneer at; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

SMO'KED, *pp.* Cured, cleansed or dried in smoke.

SMO'KEDRY, *v. t.* To dry by smoke. *Mortimer.*

SMOKE-JACK, *n.* An engine for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

SMOKELESS, *a.* Having no smoke; as *smokeless* towers. *Pope.*

SMOKE'R, *n.* One that dries by smoke.

2. One that uses tobacco by burning it in a pipe or in the form of a cigar.

SMO KING, *pp.* Emitting smoke, as fuel, &c.

2. Applying smoke for cleansing, drying, &c.
 3. Using tobacco in a pipe or cigar.

SMO KING, *n.* The act of emitting smoke.

2. The act of applying smoke to.

3. The act or practice of using tobacco by burning it in a pipe or cigar.

SMO'KY, *a.* Emitting smoke; fuming; as *smoky* fires. *Dryden.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke; as a *smoky* fog. *Harvey.*

3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; thick. *New England* in autumn frequently has a *smoky* atmosphere.

4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places; as a *smoky* house.

5. Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke; as *smoky* rafters; *smoky* cells. *Milton. Denham.*

SMOLDERING, the more correct orthography of *smouldering*, which see.

SMOOR, *v. t.* [*Sax. smoran.*] To suffocate

SMORE, *v. t.* [*or smother.*] [*Not in use.*]
Morr.

SMOOTH, *a.* [*Sax. smethe, smooth; W. csmwyth, from myth; allied to L. mitis, Ir. myth, mooth, soft, tender.*]

1. Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; not rough; as *smooth* glass; *smooth* porcelain.

The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch. *Dryden.*

2. Evenly spread; glossy; as a *smooth* haired horse. *Pope.*

3. Gently flowing; moving equally; not ruffled or undulating; as a *smooth* stream; *smooth* Adonis. *Milton.*

4. That is uttered without stops, obstruction or hesitation; voluble; even; not harsh; as *smooth* verse; *smooth* elocution.
 When sage Minerva rose,
 From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Goy.*

5. Bland; mild; soothing; flattering.
 This *smooth* discourse and mild behavior oft
 Conceal a traitor— *Addison.*

6. In *botany*, glabrous; having a slippery surface void of roughness.

SMOOTH, *n.* That which is smooth; is the smooth part of any thing; as the *smooth* of the neck. *Gen. xxvii.*

SMOOTH, *v. t.* [*Sax. smethian.*] To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.
 —And *smooth'd* the ruffled sea. *Dryden.*

2. To free from obstruction; to make easy. *Thou, Ahabard, the last sad office pay.*
 And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

3. To free from harshness; to make flowing.

In their motions harmony divine
 So *smooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*

5. To palliate; to soften; as, to *smooth* a fault. *Shak.*

2. To calm; to mollify; to allay.
 Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton.*

7. To ease.
 The difficulty *smoothed*. *Dryden.*

8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments. *Because I cannot flatter and look fair,
 Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive and eoy.* *Shak.*

SMOOTHED, *pp.* Made smooth.

SMOOTHEN, *for smooth*, is used by mechanics; though not, I believe, in the U. States.

SMOOTH-FACED, *a.* Having a mild, soft look; as *smooth-faced* woovers. *Shak.*

SMOOTHLY, *adv.* Evenly; not roughly or harshly.

2. With even flow or motion; as, to flow or glide smoothly.

3. Without obstruction or difficulty; readily; easily. *Hooker.*

4. With soft, bland, insinuating language.

SMOOTHNESS, *n.* Evenness of surface; freedom from roughness or asperity; as, the smoothness of a floor or wall; smoothness of the skin; smoothness of the water.

2. Softness or mildness to the palate; as, the smoothness of wine.

3. Softness and sweetness of numbers; easy flow of words.

Virgil, though smooth where smoothness is required, is far from affecting it. *Dryden.*

4. Mildness or gentleness of speech; blandness of address. *Shak.*

SMOTE, *pret. of smite.*

SMOTHER, *v. t.* [allied perhaps to *Ir. smuid*, smoke; *Sax. methgian*, to smoke.]

1. To suffocate or extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs; to stifle.

2. To suffocate or extinguish by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air; as, to smother a child in bed.

3. To suppress; to stifle; as, to smother the light of the understanding. *Hooker.*

SMOTHER, *v. i.* To be suffocated.

2. To be suppressed or concealed.

3. To smoke without vent. *Bacon.*

SMOTHER, *n.* Smoke; thick dust. *Shak.*

2. A state of suppression. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SMOUCH, *v. t.* To salute. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SMOULDERING, } *a.* [a word formed from *mold*, *molder*, and therefore it ought to be written *moldering*. Perhaps we have the word directly from the Dan. *smuler*, *smuller*, Sw. *smola*, *smula*, to crumble or fall to dust; Dan. *smul*, dust; which is from the same root as *mold*, *meal*, &c.]

Burning and smoking without vent. *Dryden.*

SMUG, *a.* [Dan. *smuk*, neat, fine; G. *smuck*; Sax. *smucere*.]

Nice; neat; affectedly nice in dress. [*Not in use or local.*] *Preston.*

SMUG, *v. t.* To make spruce; to dress with affected neatness. [*Not in use.*] *Chauver.*

SMUG GLE, *v. t.* [Sw. *smuga*; D. *smokkelen*, which seems to be allied to *smuis*, under hand; *smuigen*, to eat in secret; G. *schmuggeln*; Dan. *smug*, clandestinely. We probably have the root *mug*, in *hugger mugger*.]

1. To import or export secretly goods which are forbidden by the government to be imported or exported; or secretly to import or export dutiable goods without paying the duties imposed by law; to run.

2. To convey clandestinely.

SMUG GLED, *pp.* Imported or exported clandestinely and contrary to law.

SMUG GLER, *n.* One that imports or exports goods privately and contrary to law, either contraband goods or dutiable goods, without paying the customs.

3. A vessel employed in running goods.

SMUG GLING, *pp.* Importing or exporting goods contrary to law.

SMUG GLING, *n.* The offense of importing or exporting prohibited goods, or other goods without paying the customs. *Blackston.*

SMUG LY, *adv.* Neatly; sprucely. [*Not in use.*] *Gay.*

SMUG NESS, *n.* Neatness; spruceness without elegance. [*Not in use.*] *Sherwood.*

SMUT, *n.* [Dan. *smuds*; Sax. *smitta*; D. *smet*, a spot or stain; Sw. *smitta*, to taint; G. *smudgen*, dirty; *smodderen*, to smut; G. *schmutz*.]

1. A spot made with soot or coal; or the foul matter itself.

2. A foul black substance which forms on corn. Sometimes the whole ear is blasted and converted into smut. This is often the fact with maize. *Smut* lessens the value of wheat.

3. Obscene language.

SMUT, *v. t.* To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot or other dirty substance. *Addison.*

2. To taint with mildew.

3. To blacken; to tarnish.

SMUT, *v. t.* To gather smut; to be converted into smut.

SMUTCH, *v. t.* [from *smoke*; Dan. *smögger*.] Qu.]

To blacken with smoke, soot or coal. *Johnson.*

[*Note.* We have a common word in New England, pronounced *smooch*, which I take to be *smutch*. It signifies to foul or blacken with something produced by combustion or other like substance.]

SMUT TILY, *adv.* Blackly; smokily; foully; 2. With obscene language.

SMUT TINESS, *n.* Soil from smoke, soot, coal or smut.

2. Obsceneness of language.

SMUT TY, *a.* Soiled with smut, coal, soot or the like.

3. Tainted with mildew; as *smutty* corn.

3. Obscene; not modest or pure; as *smutty* language.

SNACK, *n.* [Qu. from the root of *snatch*.]

1. A share. It is now chiefly or wholly used in the phrase, to go *snacks* with one, that is, to have a share. *Pope.*

2. A slight hasty repast.

SNACK ET, *n.* The hasp of a casement.

SNEAK ET, } *n.* [Local.] *Sherwood.*

SNAE'OT, *n.* A fish. [*L. acus.*] *Linseforth.*

SNAFFLE, *n.* [D. *sneb*, *snavel*, bill, beak, snout; G. Dan. Sw. *snael*; from the root of *nib*, *neb*.]

A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth and without branches. *Encyc.*

SNAFFLE, *v. t.* To bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle.

SNAG, *n.* A short branch, or a sharp or rough branch; a shoot; a knot. *The coat of arms.*

Now on a naked snag in triumph borne. *Dryden.*

2. A tooth, in contempt; or a tooth projecting beyond the rest. *Prior.*

SNAGGED, } *a.* Full of snags; full of short

SNAGGY, } *a.* rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots; as a

snaggy tree; a *snaggy* stick; a *snaggy* oak. *Spenser. Morr.*

SNAIL, *n.* [Sax. *snægel*, *snegel*; Sw. *snigel*; Dan. *snegel*; G. *schnecke*; dim. from the root of *snake*, *sneak*.]

1. A slimy slow creeping animal, of the genus *Helix*, and order of *Mollusca*. The eyes of this insect are in the horns, one at the end of each, which it can retract at pleasure. *Encyc.*

2. A drone; a slow moving person. *Shak.*

SNAIL-CLAYER, } *n.* A plant of the genus

SNAIL-TRUPOIL, } *n.* *Mesledago*.

SNAIL-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Plasculus*.

SNAIL-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a snail; moving very slowly.

SNAIL-LIKE, *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

SNACK, *n.* [Sax. *snaca*; Dan. *snog*; G. *schnack*; [Saus. *naga*, Qu.] In G. *schnecke*, Dan. *snekke*, is a snail, from the root of Dan. *sniger*, *Ir. snaignim*, Sax. *snacan*, to creep, to *snack*.]

A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper, says Johnson. But in America, the common and general name of serpents, and so the word is used by the poets. *Dryden. Shak.*

SNAKE, *v. t.* In *seamen's* language, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally, the small ropes lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one. This is called also *worming*.

SNAKE-ROOT, *n.* [*snake* and *root*.] A plant, a species of birth-weed, growing in North America; the *Jristolocia serpentaria*.

Johnson. Lec.

SNAKE'S-HEAD *Iris*, *n.* A plant with a lily shaped flower, of one leaf-shaped like an iris; the hermodactyl, or *Iris tuberosa*.

Miller. Lec.

SNAKEWEED, *n.* [*snake* and *weed*.] A plant, bistort, of the genus *Polygonum*.

SNAKEWOOD, *n.* [*snake* and *wood*.] The smaller branches of a tree, growing in the isle of Timor and other parts of the east, having a bitter taste, and supposed to be a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent. *Hill.*

It is the wood of the *Strychnos colubrina*. *Parr.*

SNAKING, *pp.* Winding small ropes spirally round a large one.

SNAKY, *a.* Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding.

2. Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs His easy steps, gided with *snaky* wiles. *Milton.*

3. Having serpents; as a *snaky* rod or wand. *Dryden.*

That *snaky* headed gorgon shield. *Milton.*

SNAP, *v. t.* [D. *snappen*, *snauwen*; G. *schnappen*, to snip, to snatch, to gasp or catch for breath; Dan. *snapper*; Sw. *snappa*; from the root of *knap* and *D. knippen*.]

1. To break at once; to break short; as substances that are brittle.

Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks. *Prior.*

2. To strike with a sharp sound. *Pope.*

3. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth. *Addison. Gay.*

4. To break upon suddenly with sharp angry words.
5. To crack; as, to *snap* a whip.
To snap off, to break suddenly.

2. To bite off suddenly. *Wiseman.*
To snap one up, to *snap one up short*, to treat with sharp words.
SNAP, v. t. To break short; to part asunder suddenly; as, a mast or spar *snaps*; a needle *snaps*.

If steel is too hard, that is, too brittle, with the least bending it will *snap*. *Mozon.*
2. To make an effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth; as, a dog *snaps* at a passenger; a fish *snaps* at the bait.
3. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words.
SNAP, n. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance.
2. A sudden eager bite; a sudden seizing or effort to seize with the teeth.

3. A crack of a whip.
4. A freely flow.
5. A catch; a theft.

L'Esrange.

Johnson.

SNAP-DRAGON, n. A plant, calf's snout, of the genus *Antirrhinum*, and another of the genus *Ruellia*, and one of the genus *Barleria*.

2. A play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and put into the mouth.

3. The thing eaten at snap-dragon. *Tatler.*
SNAP PED, pp. Broken abruptly; seized or bitten suddenly; cracked, as a whip.

SNAP-PEER, n. One that snaps. *Shak.*
SNAP-PISH, a. Eager to bite; apt to snap; as a *snappish* cur.

2. Peevish; sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.
SNAP-PISHLY, adv. Peevishly; angrily; tartly.

SNAP-PISHNESS, n. The quality of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

SNAP-SACK, n. A knapsack. [*Fulger*.]
SNAR, v. t. To snarl. [*Not in use*.]

SNARE, n. [*Dan. snare*; *Sw. snara*; *Dan. snore*, a string or cord, *D. snor*; *Sw. snöra*, a line; *snöra*, to lace.]

1. An instrument for catching animals, particularly fowls, by the leg. It consists of a cord or string with slip-knots, in which the leg is entangled. A *snare* is not a net.

2. Any thing by which one is entangled and brought into trouble. *1 Cor. vii.*
A fool's lips are the *snare* of his soul. *Prov. xvii.*

SNARE, v. t. [*Dan. snarer*.] To catch with a snare; to ensnare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity or danger.

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. *Ps. li.*

SNARED, pp. Entangled; unexpectedly involved in difficulty.

SNARER, n. One who lays snares or entangles.

SNARING, ppr. Entangling; ensnaring.

SNARL, v. t. [*G. schnarren*, to snarl, to speak in the throat; *D. snar*, snappish. This word seems to be allied to *gnarl*, and to proceed from some root signifying to twist, bind or fasten, or to involve, entangle, and thus to be allied to *snare*.]

1. To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds; but it expresses more violence than *grumble*.

That I should *snarl* and bite and play the dog.

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude murmuring terms. *Shak.*

It is malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*

SNARL, v. t. To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots; as, to *snarl* the hair; to *snarl* a skain of thread. [*This word is in universal popular use in New England.*]

2. To embarrass.
SNARL, n. Entanglement; a knot or complication of hair, thread, &c., which it is difficult to disentangle.

SNARLER, n. One who snarls; a surly growling animal; a grumbling quarrelsome fellow. *Swift.*

SNARLING, ppr. Growling; grumbling angrily.

2. Entangling.
SNARLY, a. [*from snare*.] Entangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snarly* webs have spread. *Dryden.*

SNAST, n. [*G. schnautze*, a snout.] The snuff of a candle. [*Not in use*.]

SNATCH, v. t. pret. and pp. *snatched* or *snatcht*. [*D. snakken*, to gasp, to catch for breath.]

1. To seize hastily or abruptly. When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take. *Pope.*

2. To seize without permission or ceremony; as, to *snatch* a kiss. *Pope.*

3. To seize and transport away; as, *snatch* me to heaven. *Thomson.*

SNATCH, v. t. To catch at; to attempt to seize suddenly. Nay, the ladies too will be *snatching*.

He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hoodwinked on the left. *Shak.*

SNATCH, n. A hasty catch or seizing.
2. A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly.

3. A short fit of vigorous action; as a *snatch* at breathing after a shower. *Tassier.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit or turn. They move by fits and *snatches*. *Wilkins.*
We have often little *snatches* of sunshine. *Spectator.*

5. A shuffling answer. [*Little used*.] *Shak.*
SNATCH-BLOCK, n. A particular kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*

SNATCHED, pp. Seized suddenly and violently.

SNATCHER, n. One that snatches or takes abruptly. *Shak.*

SNATCHING, ppr. Seizing hastily or abruptly; catching at.

SNATCHINGLY, adv. By snatching; hastily; abruptly.

SNATH, n. [*Sax. snad*; *Eng. snathe*, *snath*.] The handle of a sythe. *New England.*
SNATH, v. t. [*Sax. snidan*, *snithan*.] To top; to prune. [*Not in use*.]

SNAT/TOCK, n. [*supra*.] A chip; a slice. [*Not in use or loc.*]

SNAY, n. [*Sax. snayan*; *Dan. snayger*, to creep, to move softly. See *Snack*.]

1. To creep or steal away privately; to withdraw meanly, as a person afraid or

ashamed to be seen; as, to *snayk* away from company; to *snayk* into a corner or behind a screen.

You shulk'd behind the fence, and *snack'd* away. *Dryden.*

2. To behave with meanness and severity; torouch; to truckle. *Pope.*

Will *snacks* a scriv'ner, an exceeding knave. *Wake.*

SNAY, v. t. To hide. [*Not in use*.]

SNAY, n. A mean fellow.
SNAYKER, n. A small vessel of drink. [*Local*.] *Spectator.*

SNAYKING, ppr. Creeping away slyly; stealing away.

2. a. Mean; servile; crouching. *Rouss.*
3. Meantly parsimonious; covetous; nigardly.

SNAYKINGLY, adv. In a sneaking manner; treauly. *Herbert.*

SNAYKINGNESS, n. Meanness; nigardliness. *Boyle.*

SNAYKUP, n. A sneaking, cowardly, insidious fellow. [*Not used*.] *Shak.*

SNAY, v. t. [*Dan. snibe*, reproach, reprimand; *snip*, the end or point of a thing; *D. snip*, a snipe, from its bill; *snippen*, to snip or nip; *G. schneppe*, a peak; from the root of *neb*, *nib*, *nip*, with the sense of shooting out, thrusting like a sharp point.]

1. To check; to reprove abruptly; to reprimand. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To nip. *Obs.*
SNIB, v. t. To check; to reprimand. [*The same as snayp*.] *Spenser.*

SNEEK, n. The latch of a door. [*Not in use or loc.*]

SNEED, } n. A snath. [*See Snath*.]
SNEAD, } n. A snath. [*See Snath*.]

SNEER, v. i. [*from the root of L. naris*, nose; to turn up the nose.]

1. To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance; "naso suspendere adnoco."
2. To insinuate contempt by covert expression.

I would be content to be a little *sneered* at. *Pope.*

3. To utter with grimace. *Congreve.*
4. To show mirth awkwardly. *Tatler.*

SNEER, n. A look of contempt, or a turning up of the nose to manifest contempt; a look of disdain, derision or ridicule. *Pope.*

2. An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*

SNEERER, n. One that sneers.

SNEERFUL, a. Given to sneering. [*Not in use*.] *Shedden.*

SNEERING, ppr. Manifesting contempt or scorn by turning up the nose, or by some grimace or significant look.

SNEERINGLY, adv. With a look of contempt or scorn.

SNEEZE, v. i. [*Sax. nisan*; *D. niesen*; *G. niesen*; *Sw. nysa*; from the root of *nose*, *G. nose*, *Dan. nose*, *L. nasis*; the primary sense of which is to project.]

To emit air through the nose audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose. Thus snuff or any thing that tickles the nose, makes one *sneeze*. *Swift.*

SNEEZE, *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose with an audible sound. *Milton.*

SNEEZE-WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of Achillea, and another of Xeranthemum.

SNEEZING, *ppr.* Emitting air from the nose audibly.

SNEEZING, *n.* The act of ejecting air violently and audibly through the nose; stertoration.

SNELL, *a.* [*Sax. snel.*] Active; brisk; nimble. [*Not in use.*]

SNET, *n.* The fat of a deer. [*Local among sportsmen.*]

SNEW, *old pret. of snow.* *Obs.*

Chaucer.

SNIB, to nip or reprimand, is only a different spelling of *sneb*, *sneap*. *Hubbard's Tale.*

SNICK, *n.* A small cut or mark; a latch. [*Not in use.*]

SNICK and snac, a combat with knives. [*Not in use.*]

[*Snac* is a Dutch contraction of *snijden*, to cut.]

SNICK-GR. } *v. i.* [*Sw. nugg.*, close. This

SNIG-GR. } *v. i.* [*Can have no connection with snacr.* The elements and the sense are different.]

To laugh slyly; or to laugh in one's sleeve. [*It is a word in common use in New England, not easily defined. It signifies to laugh with small audible catches of voice, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter.*]

SNIFF, *v. i.* To draw air audibly up the nose. [*See Snuff.*]

SNIFF, *v. t.* To draw in with the breath. [*Not in use.*]

SNIFF, *n.* Perception by the nose. [*Not in use.*]

SNIFT, *v. i.* To snort. [*Not in use.*]

SNIG, *n.* [*See Snake.*] A kind of eel. [*Local.*]

SNIGGLE, *v. i.* [*supra.*] To fish for eels, by thrusting the bait into their holes. [*Local.*]

SNIGGLE, *v. t.* To snare; to catch.

SNIP, *v. t.* [*D. snippen*, to nip; *knippen*, to clip. See *Sneap.*]

To clip; to cut off the nip or neb, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors.

SNIP, *n.* A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors. *Shak. Wiseman.*

2. A small shred. *Wiseman.*

3. Share; a snack. [*A low word.*]

L'Estrange.

SNIPPE, *n.* [*D. snip*; *G. schnepfe*; from *snib*; so named from its bill.]

1. A bird that frequents the banks of rivers and the borders of fens, distinguished by the length of its bill; the *scelopax gallinago*.

2. A fool; a blockhead. *Shak.*

SNIPPER, *n.* One that snips or clips.

SNIPPET, *n.* A small part or share. [*Not in use.*]

SNIPSNIP, a cant word, formed by repeating *snap*, and signifying a tart dialogue with quick replies. *Popc.*

SNITE, *n.* [*Sax.*] A snipe. [*Not in use.*]

SNITE, *v. t.* [*Sax. snytan.*] To blow the nose. [*Not in use.*] In Scotland, *snite* the candle, snuff it.

SNIVEL, *n.* *sniv'l.* [*Sax. snofel*, *snyffing*. *Qu. neb*, *nib*, *snuff.*]

SNOT; mucus running from the nose.

SNIVEL, *v. i.* To run at the nose.

2. To cry as children, with snuffling or sniveling.

SNIVELER, *n.* One that cries with sniveling.

2. One that weeps for slight causes, or manifests weakness by weeping.

SNIVELY, *a.* Running at the nose; pitifully whining.

SNOD, *n.* [*Sax.*] A fillet. [*Not in use or local.*]

SNOD, *a.* Trimmed; smooth. [*Local.*]

SNOOK, *v. i.* [*Sw. snoka*. *Qu. nook.*] To lurk; to lie in ambush. [*Not in use.*]

Scott.

SNORE, *v. i.* [*Sax. snora*, a snoring; *D. snorken*; *G. schnarchen*; *Sw. snorken*; from the root of *l. naris*, the nose or nostrils.] To breathe with a rough hoarse noise in sleep.

SNORE, *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep. *Roscommon.*

SNORER, *n.* One that snores.

SNORING, *ppr.* Respiring with a harsh noise.

SNORT, *v. i.* [*G. schnarchen*. See *Snores.*]

1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high spirited horses in prancing and play.

2. To snore. [*Not common.*]

SNORT, *v. t.* To turn up in anger, scorn or derision, as the nose. [*Unusual.*]

SNORTER, *n.* One that snorts; a snorer.

SNORTING, *ppr.* Forcing the air violently through the nose.

SNORTING, *n.* The act of forcing the air through the nose with violence and noise. *Jer. viii.*

2. Act of snoring. [*Unusual.*]

SNOT, *n.* [*Sax. snote*; *D. snot*; *Dan. id.*] Mucus discharged from the nose. *Swift.*

SNOT, *v. t.* [*Sax. snyt-m.*] To blow the nose. *Sherwood.*

SNOUTER, *v. i.* To snivel; to sob. [*Local.*]

SNOUTY, *a.* Foul with snot.

2. Mean; dirty.

SNOUT, *n.* [*W. ysuid*; *D. snuit*; *G. schnautze*, snout; *schnautzen*, to snuff, to blow the nose, *Sax. snytan*; *Sw. snyta*, *Dan. snude*, snout; *snyder*, to snuff.]

1. The long projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine.

2. The nose of a man; in contempt. *Hudibras.*

3. The nozzle or end of a blow pipe.

SNOUT, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point. *Candem.*

SNOUTED, *a.* Having a snout. *Heylin.*

SNOUTY, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout. *Obway.*

SNOW, *n.* [a contracted word; *Sax. snaw*; *Goth. snawes*; *D. sneeuw*; *G. schnee*; *Dan. snee*; *Sw. sne*; *Sclav. sneg*; *Polen. snig*; *It. Port. neve*; *Fr. neige*; *L. nix, nivis*; *in* *l. l.* *Port. neve*; *Sp. nieve*. The Latin *nix*, is contracted from *nixus*, like *Eng. bene*, from *Sax. byrgan*. The prefix *s* is common in the other languages.]

1. Frozen vapor; watery particles congelated into white crystals in the air, and falling to the earth. When there is no wind, these crystals fall in flakes or unbroken

collections, sometimes extremely beautiful.

2. A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the main and fore-masts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft the main-mast, carrying a try-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

SNOW, *v. i.* [*Sax. snawan.*] To fall in snow; as, *it snows*; *it snowed* yesterday.

SNOW, *v. t.* To scatter like snow. *Doane.*

SNOWBALL, *n.* [*snaw and ball.*] A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together. *Locke. Dryden.*

SNOWBALL TREE, *n.* A flowering shrub of the genus *Viburnum*; gelder rose.

SNOW-BIRD, *n.* A small bird which appears in the time of snow, of the genus *Emberiza*; called also *snow-bunting*.

In the U. States, the *snow-bird* is the *Fringilla nivalis*. *Wilson.*

SNOWBROTHER, *n.* [*snaw and broth.*]

Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor. *Shak.*

SNOW-CROWNED, *a.* [*snaw and crown.*]

Crowned or having the top covered with snow. *Dryden.*

SNOWDEEP, *n.* [*snaw and deep.*] A plant.

SNOW-DRIFT, *n.* [*snaw and drift.*] A bank of snow driven together by the wind.

SNOW DROP, *n.* [*snaw and drop.*] A plant bearing a white flower, cultivated in gardens for its beauty; the *Galanthus nivalis*.

SNOWFLAKE, *a.* Resembling snow. *Tooke.*

SNOW-SHOE, *n.* [*snaw and shoe.*] A shoe or racket worn by men travelling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow.

SNOW-SLIP, *n.* [*snaw and slip.*] A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, and sometimes carries houses. *Goldsmit.*

SNOW-WHITE, *a.* [*snaw and white.*] White as snow; very white.

SNOWY, *a.* White like snow. *Shak.*

2. Abounding with snow; covered with snow.

The *snawy* top of cold Olympus. *Milton.*

3. White; pure; unblemished. *Hall.*

SNUB, *n.* [*D. snab*; a different orthography of *snip*, *sneap*, *neb*, *nib*, *nip*.]

A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag. [*Not in use.*]

SNUB, *v. t.* [*supra.*] To nip; to clip or break off the end. Hence,

2. To check; to reprimand; to check, stop or rebuke with a tart sarcastic reply or remark. [This is the same word radically as *sneap*, *sneb*, and is the word chiefly used.]

SNUR, *v. i.* [*G. schnauben*, to snub, to snort, to pant for, to puff.] To sob with convulsions. [*Not used.*]

SNUB-NOSE, *n.* A short or flat nose.

SNUB-NOSED, *a.* Having a short flat nose.

SNUDGE, *v. i.* [*Dan. snuger*. See *Snug.*]

To lie close; to snug. [*Not in use or vulgar.*]

SNIDGE, *n.* A niser, or a sneaking fellow. [*Not in use.*]

SNUFF, *n.* [*D. snuf*, whence *snuffen*, to snuff; to scent; *G. schnuppe*; allied to *snub*, *neb*, *nib*.]

1. The burning part of a candle wick, or that which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not. *Addison.*
2. A candle almost burnt out. *Shak.*
3. Pulverized tobacco, taken or prepared to be taken into the nose.
4. Resentment; huff; expressed by a snuffing of the nose. *Beacon.*
- SNUFF, *v. t.* [D. *snuffen*; G. *schneupfen*.] To take snuff; *schneupfen*, to snuff a candle.
1. To draw in with the breath; to inhale; as, to snuff the wind. *Dryden.*
2. To scent; to smell; to perceive by the nose. *Dryden.*
3. To erop the snuff, as of a candle; to take off the end of the snuff. *Swift.*
- SNUFF, *v. i.* To snort; to inhale air with violence or with noise; as dogs and horses. *Dryden.*
2. To turn up the nose and inhale air in contempt. *Mal. ii.*
3. To take offense.
- SNUFF-BOX, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.
- SNUFF-ER, *n.* One that snuffs.
- SNUFFERS, *n. plu.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.
- SNUFFLE, *v. i.* [D. *snuffelen*; G. *snuffeln* and *schneffeln*; Dan. *snøflet*, to snuffle, to give a crabbed answer, to snub.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed.
- Some senseless Phillis, in a broken note, Snuffling at nose— *Dryden.*
- SNUFFLER, *n.* One that snuffles or speaks through the nose when obstructed.
- SNUFFLES, *n.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.
- SNUFFLING, *n.* A speaking through the nose. *Swift.*
- SNUFF-TAKER, *n.* One that takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose.
- SNUFFY, *a.* Soiled with snuff.
- SNUG, *v. i.* [Dau. *sniger*, to sneak; Sax. *snican*, to creep; probably allied to *nigh*, close, Sw. *snugg*. See *Snake*.] To lie close; as, a child snugs to its mother or nurse. *Sidney.*
- SNUG, *a.* [Sw. *snugg*, neat.] Lying close; closely pressed; as, an infant lies snugg.
2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice. *At Will's.*
- Lie snugg and hear what critics say. *Swift.*
3. Being in good order; all convenient; neat; as a snugg little farm.
4. Close; neat; convenient; as a snugg house.
5. Silly or insidiously close.
- When you lay snugg, to snap young Damon's goat. *Dryden.*
- SNUGGLE, *v. i.* [from snugg.] To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth.
- SNUGLY, *adv.* Closely; safely.
- SNUGNESS, *n.* Closeness; the state of being neat or convenient.
- Hayley's Cowper.*
- SO, *adv.* [Goth. Sax. *saa*; G. *so*; D. *zo*; Dan. *saa*; Sw. *så*; perhaps L. *sic*, contracted, or Heb. סו in compose, to sit. In fr. so is this or that. It is the same in Scots. It is from some root signifying to set, to still, and this sense is retained in the use of the word by milkmaids, who say to

cows, *so, so*, that is, stand still, remain as you are; and in this use, the word may be the original verb.]

1. In like manner, answering to *as*, and noting comparison or resemblance; as with the people, *so* with the priest.
2. In such a degree; to that degree.
- Why is his chariot so long in coming? *Judges v.*
3. In such a manner; sometimes repeated, *so and so*; as certain colors, mingled *so and so*. *Suckling.*
4. It is followed by *as*.
- There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; *so as* it is a hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*
- But in like phrases, we now use that; "so that it is a hard calumny;" and this may be considered as the established usage.
5. In the same manner.
- Use your tutor with great respect, and cause all your family to do so too. *Locke.*
6. Thus; in this manner; as New York so called from the duke of York. I know not why it is, but so it is.
- It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to inquire whether these things are so or not. *Tillotson.*
7. Therefore; thus; for this reason; in consequence of this or that.
- It leaves instruction, and so instructors, to the sobriety of the settled articles of the church. *Hastley.*
- God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and so capable of dominion. *Locke.*
- This statute made the clipping of coin high treason, which it was not at common law; so that this was an enlarging statute. *Blackstone.*
8. On these terms, noting a conditional petition.
- Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness; So may the guilt of all my broken vows, My perjuries to thee be all forgotten. *Rover.*
- So here might be expressed by *thus*, that is, in this manner, by this mutual forgiveness.
9. Provided that; on condition that, [L. *modo*.]
- So the doctrine he but wholesome and edifying—though there should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking and reasoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*
- I care not who furnishes the means, so they are furnished. *Anon.*
10. In like manner, noting the concession of one proposition or fact and the assumption of another, answering to *as*.
- As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, so a prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*
11. So often expresses the sense of a word or sentence going before. In this case it prevents a repetition, and may be considered as a substitute for the word or phrase. "France is highly cultivated, but England is more so;" that is, more highly cultivated. *Arthur Young.*
- To make men *hoppy*, and to keep them so. *Creech.*
12. Thus; thus it is; this is the state.
- How sorrow shakes him!
So now the tempest tears him up by th' roots. *Dryden.*

3. Well; the fact being such. And so the work is done, is it?

14. It is sometimes used to express a certain degree, implying comparison, and yet without the corresponding word *as*, to render the degree definite.

An astringent is not quite so proper, where relaxing the urinary passages is necessary. *Arbutnot.*

That is, not perfectly proper, or not so proper as something else not specified.

15. It is sometimes equivalent to *let it be so, let it be as it is, or in that manner*.

There is Percy; if your father will do me any honor, so; if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. *Shak.*

16. It expresses a wish, desire or petition.

Ready are the appellant and defendant—
So please your highness to behold the fight. *Shak.*

17. So much *as*, however much. Instead of so, we now generally use *as*; *as much as*, that much; whatever the quantity may be.

18. So, so, or so repeated, used as a kind of exclamation; equivalent to well, well; or it is so, the thing is done.

So, so, it works; now, mistress, sit you fast. *Dryden.*

19. So so, much as it was; indifferently; not well nor much anis. *Shak.*

20. So then, thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is.

So then the Volsians stand; but as at first Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road *Shak.*

Upon's again.

SOAK, *v. t.* [Sax. *sacian*; W. *sargiate*, to soak, and *sugare*, to suck. To *soak* is to

suck in; D. *zwigen*, G. *saugen*, Ar. سَم *sakai*, to imbibe, that is, to draw; Ir. *sugh-thach*, soaking; perhaps hence Sw. *sackta*, D. *zagt*, soft Class Sg. No. 36. Heb. Ch. Syr. סָק No. 82.]

1. To steep; to cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to macerate in water or other fluid; as, to soak cloth; to soak bread.

2. To drench; to wet thoroughly. The earth is soaked with heavy rains.

Their land shall be soaked with blood. Is. xxxiv.

3. To draw in by the pores; as the skin. *Dryden.*

4. To drain. [Not authorized.]

SOAK, *v. i.* To lie steeped in water or other fluid. Let the cloth lie and soak.

2. To enter into pores or interstices. Water soaks into the earth or other porous matter.

3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously; to drench; as a soaking club. [Low.] *Locke.*

SOAKED, *pp.* Steeped or macerated in a fluid; drenched.

SOAKER, *n.* One that soaks or macerates in a liquid.

2. A hard drinker. [Low.]

SOAKING, *ppr.* Steeping; macerating; drenching; imbibing.

2. a. That wets thoroughly; as a soaking rain.

SOAL, of a shoe. [See *Sole*.]
 SOAP, *n.* [Sax. *sape*; D. *zeep*; G. *seife*; Sw. *såpa*; Dan. *såbe*; Fr. *savon*; It. *sapone*; Sp. *sabon*; Gr. *sapo*; R. *saun*; Arm. *savann*; W. *sebon*; Hindoo, *saboon*, *صابون*; Gipsej, *sapuna*; Pers. *صابون* *صابون*; Ar. *صابون* *sabunon*. Class Sb. No. 29.]

A compound of oil and alkali, or oil and earth, and metallic oxids; usually, a compound of oil and vegetable alkali or lye, used in washing and cleansing, in medicine, &c.

SOAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *sapan*; D. *zeepen*; G. *seifen*.] To rub or wash over with soap.

SOAPBERRY TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *Sapindus*.

SOAP-BOILER, *n.* [soap and boiler.] One whose occupation is to make soap.

SOAPS-TONE, *n.* Stearite; a mineral or species of magnesium earth, usually white or yellow; the lapis ollaris.

SOAP-SUDS, *n.* Suds; water well impregnated with soap.

SOAP-WORD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Saponaria*.

SOAPY, *a.* Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soft and smooth.

2. Smeared with soap.

SOAR, *v. i.* [Fr. *essorer*, to soar; *essor*, flight; It. *sorare*; Eth. *ሀረረ* *sarar*, to fly, to be lofty. Lud. Col. 109. Class Sr. No. 20.]

1. To fly aloft; to mount upon the wing; as an eagle. Hence,

2. To rise high; to mount; to tower in thought or imagination; to be sublime; as the poet or orator.

3. To rise high in ambition or heroism.

Valor soars above

What the world calls misfortune. Addison.

4. In general, to rise aloft; to be lofty.

SOAR, *n.* A towering flight. Milton.

SOARING, *ppr.* Mounting on the wing; rising aloft; towering in thought or mind.

SOARING, *n.* The act of mounting on the wing, or of towering in thought or mind; intellectual flight.

SOB, *v. i.* [Sax. *seobend*, complaining; Qu.]

To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion; to sigh with deep sorrow or with tears.

She sigh'd, she sobb'd, and furious with despair,
 She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. Dryden.

SOB, *n.* A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break, heart, or choke with sobe my hated breath. Dryden.

SOB, *v. t.* To soak. [Not in use.]

SOBBING, *ppr.* Sighing with a heaving of the breast.

SOBER, *a.* [Fr. *sobre*; It. *sobrio*; L. *sobrius*; D. *sober*, poor, mean, spare, sober; Sax. *sifer*, sober, pure, chaste. See *Soft*.]

1. Temperate in the use of spirituous liquors; habitually temperate; as a sober man.

Live a sober, righteous and godly life.

2. Not intoxicated or overpowered by spirituous liquors; not drunken. The sot may at times be sober.

3. Not mad or insane; not wild, visionary or heated with passion; having the regular exercise of cool dispassionate reason.

There was a sober person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. Dryden.

No sober man would put himself in danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking. Dryden.

4. Regular; calm; not under the influence of passion; as *sober* judgment; a man in his *sober* senses.

5. Serious; solemn; grave; as the *sober* livery of autumn.

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain? Prior.

See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby. Pope.

SOBER, *v. t.* To make sober; to cure of intoxication.

These shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
 And drinking largely *sobers* us again. Pope.

SOBERED, *ppr.* Made sober.

SOBERLY, *adv.* Without intemperance.

2. Without enthusiasm.

3. Without intemperate passion; coolly; calmly; moderately. Bacon. Locke.

4. Gravely; seriously.

SOBERMINDED, *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm and temperate.

SOBERMINDEDNESS, *n.* Calmness; freedom from inordinate passions; habitual sobriety.

SOBERNESS, *n.* Freedom from intoxication; temperance.

2. Gravity; seriousness.

3. Freedom from heat and passion; calmness; coolness.

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shown him the difference. Dryden.

SOBRIETY, *n.* [Fr. *sobriété*; L. *sobrietas*, from *sobrius*.]

1. Habitual sobriety or temperance in the use of spirituous liquors; as when we say, a man of *sobriety*. Hooker. Taylor.

2. Freedom from intoxication.

Public *sobriety* is a relative duty. Blackstone.

3. Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion or overheated imagination; calmness; coolness; as the *sobriety* of ripper years; the *sobriety* of age. Dryden.

4. Seriousness; gravity without sadness or melancholy.

Mirth makes them not mad,
 Nor *sobriety* sad. Dehnam.

SOC, *v. t.* [Sax. *soc*, from *socan*, *secan*, to seek, to follow, L. *sequor*.]

1. Properly, the sequela, secta or suit, or the body of suitors; hence, the power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes, and the limits of that jurisdiction.

English Law. Wilkins. Lye.

2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens. Coed.

3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor or township in which the mill stands. Grose.

SOC'AGE, *n.* [from *soc*, supra, a privilege.] In English law, a tenure of lands and ten-

ements by a certain or determinate service; a tenure distinct from chivalry or knight's service, in which the render was uncertain. The service must be certain, in order to be denominated *socage*; as to hold by fealty and twenty shillings rent.

Blackstone.

Socage is of two kinds; *free socage*, where the services are not only certain, but honorable, and *villain socage*, where the services, though certain, are of a baser nature. Ib.

SOC'AGER, *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.

SOCIABILITY, *n.* [Fr. *sociabilité*.] Sociableness; disposition to associate and converse with others; or the practice of familiar converse.

SOCIABLE, *a.* [Fr. *sociable*; L. *sociabilis*, from *socius*, a companion, probably from *sequor*, to follow. See *Seek*.]

1. That may be conjoined; fit to be united in one body or company; as *sociable* parts united in one body. Hooker.

2. Ready or disposed to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild, and *sociable* to man. Addison.

3. Ready and inclined to join in company or society; or frequently meeting for conversation; as *sociable* neighbors.

4. Inclined to converse when in company; disposed to freedom in conversation; opposed to *reserved* and *taciturn*.

5. Free in conversation; conversing much or familiarly. The guests were very *sociable*.

SOCIABLENESS, *n.* Disposition to associate; inclination to company and converse; or actual frequent union in society or free converse. This word may signify either the disposition to associate, or the disposition to enter into familiar conversation, or the actual practice of associating and conversing.

SOCIABLY, *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly; as a companion.

SOCIALLY, *a.* [L. *socialis*, from *socius*, companion.

1. Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; as *social* interests or concerns; *social* pleasures; *social* benefits; *social* happiness; *social* duties.

True self-love and *social* are the same. Pope.

2. Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; companionable.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
 Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. Pope.

3. Consisting in union or mutual converse. Milton.

4. Disposed to unite in society. Man is a *social* being.

SOCIALLY, *n.* Socialness; the quality of being *social*. Sterne.

SOCIALLY, *adv.* In a social manner or way.

SOCIALNESS, *n.* The quality of being *social*.

SOCIETY, *n.* [Fr. *société*; Sp. *sociedad*; It. *società*; L. *societas*, from *socius*, a companion. See *Sociable*.]

1. The union of a number of rational beings; or a number of persons united, either for a temporary or permanent purpose. Thus

the inhabitants of a state or of a city constitute a *society*, having common interests; and hence it is called a *community*. In a more enlarged sense, the whole race or family of man is a *society*, and called *human society*.

The true and natural foundations of *society*, are the wants and fears of individuals.

- Blackstone.*
- Any number of persons associated for a particular purpose, whether incorporated by law, or only united by articles of agreement; a fraternity. Thus we have *bible societies*, missionary *societies*, and charitable *societies* for various objects; *societies* of mechanics, and learned *societies*; *societies* for encouraging arts, &c.
 - Company; a temporary association of persons for profit or pleasure. In this sense, *company* is more generally used.
 - Company, fellowship. We frequent the *society* of those we love and esteem.
 - Partnership; fellowship; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *society* can sort?

Milton.

Heav'n's greatness no *society* can bear.

- Dryden.*
- Persons living in the same neighborhood, who frequently meet in company and have fellowship. Literary *societies* render a place interesting and agreeable.
 - In *Connecticut*, a number of families united and incorporated for the purpose of supporting public worship, is called an *ecclesiastical society*. This is a parish, except that it has not territorial limits. In Massachusetts, such an incorporated society is usually called a *parish*, though consisting of persons only, without regard to territory.

SOCINIAN, *a.* [from *Socinus*, a native of Sienna, in Tuscany, the founder of the sect of Socinians in the 16th century.]

Pertaining to Socinus, or his religious creed. **SOCINIAN**, *n.* One of the followers of Socinus.

SOCINIANISM, *n.* The tenets or doctrines of Socinus, who held Christ to be a mere man inspired, denied his divinity and atonement, and the doctrine of original depravity.

SOCK, *n.* [Sax. *soc*; L. *soccus*; Sw. *sokka*; G. *socke*; D. *zok*; Dan. *sok*; Fr. *soque*; It. *socco*; Sp. *zoco*, *zucro*, a wooden shoe, a plinth, whence *zocalo*, Fr. *socle*.]

- The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy. Hence the word is used for comedy, and opposed to *tragedy* or tragedy.

Great Fletcher never treads in buskin here, Nor greater Jonson darts in *socks* apparel.

- Dryden.*
- A garment for the foot, like the foot of a stocking.
 - A plowshare.

SOCKET, *n.* [Ir. *soichead*.] The little hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick.

And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance.

- Dryden.*
- Any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else; as the *sockets* of the teeth or of the eyes.

His eyeballs in their hollow *sockets* sink.

Dryden.

Gamphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*.

SOCKET-CHISEL, *n.* A chisel made with a socket; a stronger sort of chisel.

Marzon.

SOCK-LESS, *a.* Destitute of socks or shoes.

SO'CLE, *n.* [See *Sock*.] In architecture, a flat square member under the basis of pedestals of vases and statues, serving as a foot or stand.

SOC'MAN, *n.* [See *Socage*.] One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

SOC'MANRY, *n.* Tenure by socage. [Not in use.]

SOC'OME, *n.* A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill. [Not used.]

SOC'OTORINE, } *a.* Socratic or socraticine

SOC'OTRINE, } *a.* aloes, a fine kind of aloes from Socotra, an isle in the Indian ocean.

SOCRATIC, } *a.* Pertaining to Socrates.

SOCRATICAL, } *a.* tes, the Grecian sage, or to his language or manner of teaching and philosophizing. The Socratic method of reasoning and instruction was by interrogatories.

SOCRATICALLY, *adv.* In the Socratic method.

SOCRATISM, *n.* The doctrines or philosophy of Socrates.

SOCRATIST, *n.* A disciple of Socrates.

SOD, *n.* [D. *zodee*; G. *sode*. I suspect the radical sense is set, fixed; W. *sod*, act.]

Turf; sward; that stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass, or any portion of that surface. It differs from *clod*, which may be a compact mass of earth without roots; but *sod* is formed by earth held together by roots.

SOD, *a.* Made or consisting of sod.

SOD, *v. t.* To cover with sod; to turf.

SOD, *pred.* of *sethe*; also the passive participle. [See *Sodden*.]

SODA, *n.* [G. *soda*; D. *souda*; It. *soda*; Sp. *soda* or *sosa*, glasswort, barilla.]

Mineral fixed alkali; natron; so called because it forms the basis of marine salt.

It is found native in Egypt; but it is generally obtained from the *alsalska* kila. Soda is an oxyd, or the protoxyd of sodium, a metal.

SODALITE, *n.* A mineral; so called from the large portion of mineral alkali which enters into its composition. It is of a bluish green color, and found crystallized or in masses.

SODALITY, *n.* [L. *sodalitas*, from *sodalis*, a companion.] A fellowship or fraternity.

SODA-WATER, *n.* A very weak solution of soda in water supersaturated with carbonic acid, and constituting a favorite beverage.

SODDEN, *pp.* of *sethe*. Boiled; seethed.

SOD'DY, *a.* [from *sod*.] Turfy; consisting of sod; covered with sod.

SOD'ER, *v. t.* [W. *sawd*, juncture; *sawd-riuo*, to join, to solder; Fr. *souder*; Arm. *souda* or *soudta*; It. *sodare*, to make firm.]

It has been taken for granted that this is a contracted word, from *L. solido*, and hence written *solder*. The fact may be doubted; but if true, the settled pronunciation seems to render it expedient to let the contracted orthography remain undisturbed.]

To unite and make solid, as metallic substances; to join separate things or parts of the same thing by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid.

SOD'ER, *n.* Metallic cement; a metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances.

SODIUM, *n.* The metallic base of soda. It is soft, sectile, white and opaque, and very malleable. It is lighter than water.

SOD'OMITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Sodom.

2. One guilty of sodomy.

SOD'OMY, *n.* A crime against nature.

SOE, *n.* [Scot. *sae*; perhaps *sea*.] A large wooden vessel for holding water; a cowl.

More.

Soeer, so and ever, found in compounds, as in *whosoever*, *whatssoever*, *wheresoever*. See these words. It is sometimes used separately from the pronoun; as, in what things *soeer* you undertake, use diligence and fidelity.

SO'FA, *n.* [probably an oriental word. Qu. Sw. *söfa*, to hll to sleep.]

An elegant long seat, usually with a stuffed bottom. Sofas are variously made. In the United States, the frame is of mahogany, and the bottom formed of stuffed cloth, with a covering of silk, chintz, calico or hair-cloth. The sofa of the orientals is a kind of alcove raised half a distinction are received. It is also a seat by the side of the room covered with a carpet.

SOP'FIT, *n.* [It. *soffitta*.] In architecture, any timber ceiling formed of cross beams, the compartments of which are enriched with sculpture, painting or gilding.

2. The under side or face of an architrave, enriched with compartments of roses.

Encyc.

SOP'F, *a.* [Sax. *softe*, *softa*. The D. has *zagt*, Sw. *sakta*, D. *zagte*, and the G. *soft*, in a like sense, but whether allied to *soft*, may be questioned.]

1. Easily yielding to pressure; the contrary of *hard*; as a *soft* bed; a *soft* peach; *soft* earth.

2. Not hard; easily separated by an edged instrument; as *soft* wood. The chestnut is a *soft* wood, but more durable than hickory, which is a very hard wood. So we say, a *soft* stone, when it breaks or is hewed with ease.

3. Easily worked; malleable; as *soft* iron.

4. Not rough, rugged or harsh; smooth to the touch; delicate; as *soft* silk; *soft* raiment; a *soft* skin.

5. Delicate; feminine; as the *soft* sex.

6. Easily yielding to persuasion or motives flexible; susceptible of influence or passion. In both these senses, *soft* is applied to females, and sometimes to males; as a divine of a *soft* and servile temper.

K. Charles.

One king is too *soft* and easy. *L'Estrange.*

7. Tender; timorous.

However *soft* within themselves they are, To you they will be valiant by despair.

Dryden.

8. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe or unfeeling; as a person of a *soft* nature.

9. Civil; complaisant; courteous; as a per-

son of soft manners. He has a soft way of asking favors.

10. Placid; still; easy.
On her soft axle while she paces even,
She bears thee soft with the smooth air along. *Milton.*

11. Effeminate; viciously nice.
An idle soft course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *Brocme.*

12. Delicate; elegantly tender.
Her form more soft and feminine. *Milton.*

13. Weak; impressive.
The deceiver soon found this soft place of Adam's. [*Not elegant.*] *Gloucester.*

14. Gentle; smooth or melodious to the ear; not loud, rough or harsh; as a soft voice or note; a soft sound; soft accents; soft whisperm. *Dryden. Pope.*

15. Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement.
The softem nightingale tun'd her soft lays. *Milton.*

16. Easy; quiet; undisturbed; as soft slumbers.

17. Mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; as soft colors; the soft coloring of a picture.
The sun shining on the upper part of the clouds, made the softest lights imaginable. *Brown.*

18. Mild; warm; pleasant to the feelings; as soft air.

19. Not tinged with an acid; not hard; not astringent; as, soft water is the best for washing.

20. Mild; gentle; not rough, rude or irritating.

A soft answer turneth away wrath. *Prov. xv.*

SOFT, *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

SOFT, *exclam.* for *be soft*, hold; stop; not so fast.

But, soft, my muse, the world is wide. *Shelton.*

SOFTEN, *v. t. soft n.* To make soft or more soft; to make less hard.

Their arrow's point they soften in the flame. *Gay.*

2. To mollify; to make less fierce or intractable; to make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings; as, to soften a hard heart; to soften savage natures. The heart is softened by pity.

Diffidence conciliates the proud, and softens the severe. *Banckler.*

3. To make less harsh or severe; as, to soften an expression.

4. To palliate; to represent as less enormous; as, to soften a fault.

5. To make easy; to compose; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Music ead soften pain to ease. *Pope.*

6. To make calm and placid.
Bid her be all that cheers or softens life. *Pope.*

7. To make less harsh, less rude, less offensive or violent.

But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all she spoke. *Dryden.*

8. To make less glaring; as, to soften the coloring of a picture.

9. To make tender; to make effeminate; to enervate; as troops softened by luxury.

10. To make less harsh or grating; as, to soften the voice.

SOFTEN, *v. t. soft n.* To become less hard; to become more pliable and yielding to

pressure; as, iron or wax softens in heat; fruits soften as they ripen.

2. To become less rude, harsh or cruel; as, savage natures soften by civilization.

3. To become less obstinate or obdurate; to become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; to relent. The heart softens at the sight of woe.

4. To become more mild; as, the air softens.

5. TO BECOME less harsh, severe or rigorous.

SOFTENED, *pp.* Made less hard or less harsh; made less obdurate or cruel, or less glaring.

SOFTENING, *ppr.* Making more soft; making less rough or cruel, &c.

SOFTENING, *n.* The act of making less hard, less cruel or obdurate, less violent, less glaring, &c.

SOFT-HEARTED, *a.* Having tenderness of heart; susceptible of pity or other kindly affection; gentle; meek.

SOFT-LING, *n.* An effeminate person; one vitiously nice. [*Little used.*] *Woolton.*

SOFTLY, *adv.* Without hardness.

2. Not with force or violence; gently; as, he softly pressed my hand.

3. Not loudly; without noise; as, speak softly; walk softly.

In this dark silence softly leave the town. *Dryden.*

4. Gently; placidly.
She softly lays him on a flowery bed. *Dryden.*

5. Mildly; tenderly.
The king must die;
Though pity pleads within my soul— *Dryden.*

SOFTNER, *n.* He or that which softens.

2. One that palliates. *Scalp.*

SOFTNESS, *n.* The quality of bodies which renders them capable of yielding to pressure, or of easily receiving impressions from other bodies; as softness of words or expressions. *Watts.*

4. Mildness; civility; gentleness; as softness of manners. *Dryden.*

5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.

He was not delighted with the softness of the court. *Clarendon.*

6. Timorousness; pusillanimity; excessive susceptibility of fear or alarm.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or softness. *Bacon.*

7. Smoothness to the ear; as the softness of sounds, which is distinct from *civility* or *fineness*. *Bacon.*

8. Facility; gentleness; candor; easiness to be affected; as softness of spirit. *Hooker.*

9. Gentleness, as contrary to *rehequence*.
With strength and softness, energy and ease— *Harte.*

10. Mildness of temper; meekness.
For contemplation he and valor form'd,
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

11. Weakness; simplicity.

12. Mild temperature; as the softness of a climate. *Milford.*

see *W. soak*, and *soegi*, to steep.

1. Wet; filled with water; soft with moist-

ure; as soggy land. Timber that has imbibed water is said to be soggy. *B. Jonson.*

SOHO, *exclam.* A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo. *Shak.*

SOIL, *v. t.* [*Sax. selan, sylvan; Dan. sild; Sw. sila; Fr. satir, souiller; Arm. saliciz; Ir. salnighim. Class Sl. No. 35. Syr.*]

1. To make dirty on the surface; to foul; to dirt; to stain; to defile; to tarnish; to sully; as, to soil a garment with dust.

Our wanted ornaments now soil'd and stain'd. *Milton.*

2. To cover or tinge with any thing extraneous; as, to soil the earth with blood. *Tate.*

3. To dung; to manure. *South.*

To soil a horse, is to purge him by giving him fresh grass. *Johnson.*

To soil cattle, in husbandry, is to feed them with grass daily moved for them, instead of pasturing them.

SOIL, *n.* [*G. sile. See the Verb.*] Dirt; any foul matter upon another substance; foulness; spot.

2. Stain; tarnish.

A lady's honor—will not bear a soil. *Dryden.*

3. The upper stratum of the earth; the mold, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants, or which is particularly adapted to support and nourish them. [*L. solum. W. sief.*]

4. Land; country. We love our native soil.

5. Dung; or compost.
Improve load by dung and other sort of soils. *Mortimer.*

To take soil, to run into the water, as a deer when pursued. *B. Jonson.*

SOILED, *pp.* Fouled; stained; tarnished; manured; fed with grass.

SOILINESS, *n.* Stain; foulness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

SOILING, *ppr.* Defiling; fouling; tarnishing; feeding with fresh grass; manuring.

SOILING, *n.* The act or practice of feeding cattle or horses with fresh grass, instead of pasturing them.

SOILLESS, *a.* Destitute of soil. *Bigsby.*

SOILURE, *n.* [*Fr. souillure.*] Stain; pollution. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SOJOURN, *v. i. sojourn.* [*Fr. sojournier; It. soggiornare, which seems to be formed from the noun soggiorno; sub and giorno, a day.*]

To dwell for a time; to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as his permanent habitation. So Abram sojourn'd in Egypt. *Gen. xii.*

The soldiers assembled at New Castle, and there sojourn'd three days. *Hayward.*

SOJOURN, *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land. *Milton.*

SOJOURNER, *n.* A temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.

We are strangers before thee and sojourners, as all our fathers were. *1 Chron. xxix.*

SOJOURNING, *ppr.* Dwelling for a time.

SOJOURNING, *n.* The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode.

Ex. xii.

SO JOURNMENT, *n.* Temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveler.

Walsh.

SOL, *n.* [Norm. *soulze*, *soulds*, *souz*, from *L. solidus*.]

1. In France, a small copper coin; a penny; usually *sol* or *sous*. *Encyc.*

2. A copper coin and money of account in Switzerland.

SOL, *n.* [It.] The name of a note in music.

SOL' ACE, *v. t.* [It. *sollazzare*, from *L. solatio*; *salar*, to comfort, assuage, relieve. See *Console*.]

1. To cheer in grief or under calamity; to comfort; to relieve in affliction; to console; *applied to persons*; as, to *solace* one's self with the hope of future reward.

2. To allay; to assuage; as, to *solace* grief.

SOL' ACE, *v. i.* To take comfort; to be cheered or relieved in grief. *Obs.* *Shak.*

SOL' ACE, *n.* [It. *sollazzo*; *L. solatium*.]

Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress; recreation.

The proper *solaces* of age are not music and compliments, but wisdom and devotion.

Rambler.

SOL' ACED, *pp.* Comforted; cheered in affliction.

SOL' ACING, *pp.* Relieving grief; cheering in affliction.

SOL' ACIOUS, *a.* Affording comfort or amusement. [Not in use.]

SOL' AN' DER, *n.* [Fr. *soulandres*.] A disease in horses. *Dict.*

SOL' AN- GOOSE, *n.* The gannet, (*Pelecanus bassanus*), an aquatic fowl found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. It is nearly of the size of the domestic goose.

Encyc.

SOL' ANO, *n.* A hot S. E. wind in Spain which produces inflammatory effects on men.

SOL' AR, *a.* [Fr. *solaire*; *L. solaris*, from *sol*, the sun, *W. sol*, *Fr. soleil*, *It. sole*, *Sp. sol*.]

1. Pertaining to the sun, as the *solar* system; or proceeding from it, as *solar* light; *solar* rays; *solar* influence.

2. Belonging to the sun; as *solar* herbs. [Not used.]

3. In *astrology*, born under the predominant influence of the sun; as a *solar* people. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

4. Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution; as the *solar* year.

Sol' ar flowers, are those which open and shut daily, at certain determinate hours.

Linne.

Solar spots, dark spots that appear on the sun's disk, usually visible only by the telescope, but sometimes so large as to be seen by the naked eye. They adhere to the body of the sun; indicate its revolutions on its axis; are very changeable in their figure and dimensions; and vary in size from mere points to spaces 50,000 miles in diameter.

SOL' D, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sell*.

SOL' D, *n.* [from the root of *soldier*; Norm. *soudz*.]

Salary; military pay. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

SOL' DAN, for *sultan*, not in use. *Milton.*

SOL' DAN' EL, *n.* [*L. soldanella*.] A plant.

SOL' DER, *v. t.* [from *L. solido*, *solidus*.] To unite by a metallic cement. [See *Soder*.]

SOL' DER, *n.* A metallic cement. [See *Soder*.]

SOLDIER, *n. solj'ur.* [Fr. *soldat*; Norm. *soudeyr*, *soudiers*; *It. soldato*; *Sp. soldado*; from *L. solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier; Norm. *soud*, contracted from *soudz*, pay, wages; *soudoyer*, to keep in pay; *Sw. besolda*, to count out money to, to pay; Dan. *bessolder*, to give a salary or wages.]

1. A man engaged in military service; one whose occupation is military; a man enlisted for service in an army; a private, or one in the ranks.

There ought to be some time for sober reflection between the life of a *soldier* and his death.

Rambler.

2. A man enrolled for service, when on duty or embodied for military discipline; a private; as a militia *soldier*.

3. *Emphatically*, a brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valor. In this sense, an officer of any grade may be denominated a *soldier*. *Shak.*

SOLDIERESS, *n.* A female soldier. [Not in use.] *Beaumont.*

SOLDIERLIKE, } *a.* Like or becoming a **SOLDIERLY**, } *a.* real soldier; brave;

martial; heroic; honorable.

SOLDIERSHIP, *n.* Military qualities; military character or state; martial skill; behavior becoming a soldier. *Shak.*

SOLDIERY, *n.* Soldiers collectively; the body of military men.

I charge not the *soldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without exception.

Swift.

2. Soldiership; military service. *Obs.*

Sidney.

SOLE, *n.* [Sax. *sol*; D. *soel*; G. *sohle*; Dan. *sol*; Fr. *id.*; *It. suola*, soil and sole; *Sp. suela*, the sole of the foot, and *suola*, soil; *L. sola*, *solum*; that which sets or is set or laid. The radical sense coincides with that of *sill*.]

1. The bottom of the foot; and by a figure, the foot itself. *Shak. Spenser.*

2. The bottom of a shoe; or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom.

The *ediga* was a military shoe with a very thick sole, laid above the *instep*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The part of any thing that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground.

It is proper for mills, *soles* of wheels, and pipes. *Mortimer.*

4. A marine fish of the genus *Pleuronectes*, so called probably because it keeps on or near the bottom of the sea. These fish abound on the British coast, and hence the name of *sole bank*, to the southward of Ireland. This fish sometimes grows to the weight of six or seven pounds. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

5. In *ship-building*, a sort of lining, used to prevent the wearing of any thing.

6. A sort of horn under a horse's hoof.

Encyc.

SOLE, *v. t.* To furnish with a sole; as, to *sole* a shoe.

SOLE, *a.* [*L. solus*; Fr. *seul*; *It. Sp. solo*;

probably from separating; Ar. سول]; Class. Sl. No. 3.]

1. Single; being or acting without another;

individual; only. God is the *sole* creator and sovereign of the world.

2. *In late*, single; unmarried; as a *feamle* *sole*.

SOLE' CISM, *n.* [Gr. σολεισμος , said to be derived from *Sol*, a people of Attica, who being transplanted to Cilicia, lost the purity of their language.]

1. Impropropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax; incongruity of words; want of correspondence or consistency.

A barbarism may be in one word; a *solecism* must be of more. *Johnson, from Cicero.*

2. Any unfitness, absurdity or impropriety. *B. Johnson.*

Cesar, by dismissing his guards and retaining his power, committed a dangerous *solecism* in politics. *Maddleton.*

SOLE' CIST, *n.* [Gr. σολεκιστος .] One who is guilty of impropriety in language. *Blackwell.*

SOLE' CISTIC, } *a.* Incorrect; incon-

SOLE' CISTICAL, } *a.* gross. *Johnson.*

SOLE' CISTICALLY, *adv.* In a solecistic manner. *Blackwell.*

SOL' ECIZE, *v. i.* [Gr. σολεικιζω .] To commit solecism. *More.*

SOL' ELY, *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another; as, to rest a cause *solely* on one argument; to rely *solely* on one's own strength.

SOLE' MN, *a. sol' em.* [Fr. *solenel*; *It. solenne*; *Sp. solenne*; *L. solennis*, from *sol*, to be accustomed, to use, that is, to hold on or continue, as we have *revent*, from *G. wohaen*, to dwell.]

1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.

The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* supplication observed every year. *Stillingfleet.*

[I doubt the correctness of this definition of Johnson; or whether *solemn*, in our language, ever includes the sense of *anniversary*. In the passage cited, the sense of *anniversary* is expressed by *every year*, and if it is included in *solemn* also, the sentence is tautological. I should say then, that *solemn* in this passage of Stillingfleet, has the sense given in the second definition below.]

2. Religiously grave; marked with pomp and sanctity; attended with religious rites.

His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profan'd. *Milton.*

3. Religiously serious; piously grave; devout; marked by reverence to God; as *solemn* prayer; the *solemn* duties of the sanctuary.

4. Affecting with seriousness; impressing or adapted to impress seriousness, gravity or reverence; sober; serious.

There reign'd a *solemn* silence over all. *Spenser.*

To 'swage with *solemn* touches *Arbuthnot*.

5. Grave; serious; or affectedly grave; as a *solemn* face.

6. Sacred; enjoined by religion; or attended with a serious appeal to God; as a *solemn* oath.

7. Marked with solemnities; as a *solemn* day.

SOLEMNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being solemn; reverential manner; gravity; or, as the *solemnness* of public worship.

2. Solemnity; gravity of manner. *Hollon.*
SOLEMNITY, *n.* [*Fr. solennité.*] A rite or ceremony annually performed with religious reverence.

Great was the cause; our fond *solemnities*
From no blind zeal or old tradition rise,
But sav'd from death, our Argives yearly
pay

These grateful honors to the god of day.

Solemnity seems here to include the sense of *anniversary*. See the fourth line. But in modern usage, that sense is rarely or never attached to the word.]

2. A religious ceremony; a ritual performance attended with religious reverence; as the *solemnity* of a funeral or of a sacrament.

3. A ceremony adapted to impress awe; as the *solemnities* of the last day.

4. Manner of acting awfully serious. With horrible *solemnity* he caused every thing to be prepared for his triumph of victory.

5. Gravity; steady seriousness; as the *solemnity* of the Spanish language.

6. Affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZATION, *n.* The act of solemnizing; celebration; as the *solemnization* of a marriage.

SOLEMNIZE, *v. t.* [*Fr. solenniser; It. solennizzare.*]

1. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate; as, to *solemnize* the birth of Christ.

Their choice nobility and low
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast.

2. To perform with ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms; as, to *solemnize* a marriage.

3. To perform religiously once a year. *Qu.*

4. To make grave, serious and reverential; as, to *solemnize* the mind for the duties of the sanctuary. [*This use of the word is well authorized in the United States.*]

SOLEMNLY, *adv.* With gravity and religious reverence. Let us *solemnly* address the throne of grace.

2. With official formalities and by due authority. This question of law has been *solemnly* decided in the highest court.

3. With formal state. *Shak.*

4. With formal gravity and statelyness, or with affected gravity.

—There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise.

5. With religious seriousness; as, I *solemnly* declare myself innocent.

I do *solemnly* assure the reader—

SOLENNITY, *n.* [from *sole*.] Singleness; a state of being unconnected with others.

SOLENNITE, *n.* Petrified solen, a genus of shells.

SOLFAGE, *v. t.* To pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, and e converso.*

SOLICIT, *v. t.* [*L. sollicito; Fr. solliciter; It. sollicitare.* I know not whether this

word is simple or compound; probably the latter. *Qu. L. lacio.*]

1. To ask with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining something. This word implies earnestness than *beg, implore, entreat, and importune*, and more than *ask or request*; as when we say, a man *solicits* the minister for an office; he *solicits* his father for a favor.

2. To ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition; as, to *solicit* an office; to *solicit* a favor.

3. To awake or excite to action; to summon; to invite.
That fruit *solicited* her longing eye.

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.
I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repeat old pleasures and *solicit* new.

5. To disturb; to disquiet; as a Latinism rarely used.
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast.

SOLICITATION, *n.* Earnest request; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of zeal and earnestness; sometimes perhaps, importunity. He obtained a grant by repeated *solicitations*.

2. Excitement; invitation; as the *solicitation* of the senses.

SOLICITING, *ppr.* Requesting with earnestness; asking for; attempting to obtain.

SOLICITOR, *n.* [*Fr. sollicitateur.*] One who asks with earnestness; one that asks for another.

2. An attorney, advocate or counselor at law who is authorized to practice in the English court of chancery. In America, an advocate or counselor at law, who, like the attorney general or state's attorney, prosecutes actions for the state.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, *n.* A lawyer in Great Britain, who is employed as counsel for the queen.

SOLICITOUS, *a.* [*L. sollicitus.*] Careful; anxious; very desirous, as to obtain something. Men are often more *solicitous* to obtain the favor of their king or of the prince than of their Maker.

2. Careful; anxious; concerned; as respecting an unknown but interesting event; followed usually by *about* or *for*. We say, a man is *solicitous about* the fate of his petition, or *about* the result of the negotiation. He is *solicitous for* the safety of his ship.

3. Anxious; concerned; followed by *for*, as when something is to be obtained. Be not *solicitous for* the future.

SOLICITOUSLY, *adv.* Anxiously; with care and concern. Errors in religion or in science are to be *solicitously* avoided. A wise prince *solicitously* promotes the prosperity of his subjects.

SOLICITRESS, *n.* A female who solicits or petitions.

SOLICITUDE, *n.* [*L. sollicitudo.*] Carefulness; concern; anxiety; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good. A man feels *solicitude* when his friend is sick. We feel *solicitude* for the success of an enterprise. With what *solicitude* should men seek to secure future happiness.

SOLID, *a.* [*L. solidus; Fr. solide; It. Sp. solido;* from the sense of *setting* or *pressure*, and hence allied to *L. solum, Eng. sill.*]

1. Hard; firm; compact; having its constituent particles so close or dense as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies. Hence solid bodies are not penetrable, nor are the parts movable and easily displaced like those of fluids. *Solid* is opposed to *fluid* and *liquid*.

2. Not hollow; full of matter; as a *solid* globe or cone, as distinguished from a *hollow* one.

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic; as, a *solid* foot contains 1728 *solid* inches.

[In this sense, *cubic* is now generally used.]

4. Firm; compact; strong; as a *solid* pier; a *solid* pile; a *solid* wall.

5. Sound; not weakly; as a *solid* constitution of body. [*Sound* is more generally used.]

6. Real; sound; valid; true; just; not empty or fallacious. Wise men seek *solid* reasons for their opinions.

7. Grave; profound; not light, trifling or superficial.

These wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men.

8. In *botany*, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a stem.

Solid angle, an angle formed by three or more plain angles meeting in a point.

Solid square, in military language, is a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.

SOLID, *n.* A firm compact body. In anatomy and medical science, the bones, flesh and vessels of animal bodies are called *solids*, in distinction from the blood, chyle and other fluids.

SOLIDATE, *v. t.* [*L. solido.*] To make solid or firm. [*Little used.*]

SOLIDIFICATION, *n.* The act of making solid.

SOLIDIFIED, *ppr.* Made solid.

SOLIDIFY, *v. t.* [*L. solidus, solid, and facio, to make.*]

To make solid or compact.

SOLIDIFYING, *ppr.* Making solid.

SOLIDITY, *n.* [*Fr. solidité; L. soliditas.*]

1. Firmness; hardness; density; compactness; that quality of bodies which resists impression and penetration; opposed to *fluidity*.

2. Fullness of matter; opposed to *hollowness*.

3. Moral firmness; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty; as opposed to *weakness* or *fallaciousness*; as the *solidity*

of arguments or reasoning; the *solidity* of principles, truths or opinions.

Addison. Prior.

4. In *geometry*, the solid contents of a body.

SOLIDLY, *adv.* Firmly; densely; compactly; as the parts of a pier solidly united.

2. Firmly; truly; on firm grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end of his being in the world.

Digby.

SOLIDNESS, *n.* The quality of being firm, dense or compact; firmness; compactness; solidity; as of material bodies.

2. Soundness; strength; of truth; validity; as of arguments, reasons, principles, &c.

SOLIDUNGULOUS, *a.* [*L. solidus, solid, and ungula, hoof.*]

Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven. A horse is a *solidungulous* animal.

Brown. Barrow.

SOLIDIFIANT, *n.* [*L. solus, alone, and fides, faith.*]

One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification.

Hammond.

SOLIDIFIANT, *a.* Holding the tenets of Solidians.

Fellham.

SOLIDIFIANTISM, *n.* The tenets of Solidians.

SOLILUQUÏZE, *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.

SOLILUQUY, *n.* [*Fr. soliloque; It. Sp. soliloquio; L. solus, alone, and loquor, to speak.*]

1. A talking to one's self; a talking or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to another person, even when others are present.

Lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*.

Spectator.

2. A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*.

Prior.

SOLIPED, *n.* [*L. solus, alone, or solidus, and pes, foot.* But the word is ill formed.]

An animal whose foot is not cloven.

Brown.

The *solipeds* constitute an order of quadrupeds with undivided hoofs, corresponding to the Linnean genus Equus.

Ed. Encyc.

SOLITAIR, *n.* [*Fr. solitaire, from L. solitarius. See Solitary.*]

1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit.

Pop.

2. An ornament for the neck.

Shenstone.

SOLITARIAN, *n.* A hermit.

Twissden.

SOLITARILY, *adv.* [*from solitary.*] In solitude; alone; without company.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thy heritage, that dwell *solitarily* in the wood.

Mic. xvi.

SOLITARINESS, *n.* The state of being alone; forbearance of company; retirement; or habitual retirement.

At home, in wholesome *solitariness*.

Dowse.

2. Solitude; loneliness; destitution of company or of animated beings; applied to place; as the *solitariness* of the country or of a wood.

SOLITARY, *a.* [*Fr. solitaire; L. solitarius, from solus, alone.*]

1. Living alone; not having company. Some of the more ferocious animals are *solitary*,

seldom or never being found in flocks or herds. Thus the lion is called a *solitary* animal.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.

Milton.

2. Retired; remote from society; not having company, or not much frequented; as a *solitary* residence or place.

3. Lonely; destitute of company; as a *solitary* life.

4. Gloomy; still; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein.

5. Single; as *solitary* instance of vengeance; a *solitary* example.

6. In *botany*, separate; one only in a place; as a *solitary* stipule.

A *solitary flower* is when there is only one to each peduncle; a *solitary seed*, when there is only one in a pericarp.

SOLITARY, *n.* One that lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse.

SOLITUDE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. solitudo; from solus, alone.*]

1. Loneliness; a state of being alone; a lonely life.

Whoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god.

2. Loneliness; remoteness from society; destitution of company; applied to place; as the *solitude* of a wood or a valley; the *solitude* of the country.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him.

3. A lonely place; a desert.

In these deep *solitudes* and awful cells, Where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells.

SOLIVAGANT, *a.* [*L. solivagus; solus, alone, and vagor, to wander.*]

Wandering alone.

SOL LAR, *n.* [*Low L. solarium.*] A garret or upper room.

SOLMIZATION, *n.* [*from sol, mi, musical notes.*]

A solfing; a repetition or recital of the notes of the gamut.

SOLLO, *n.* [*It. from L. solus, alone.*] A tune, air or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

SOLOMON'S LEAF, *n.* A plant.

SOLOMON'S SEAL, *n.* A plant of the genus Convallaria, and another of the genus Uvularia.

SOLSTICE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. solstitium; sol, the sun, and sto, to stand; It. solstizio; Sp. solsticio.*]

In *astronomy*, the point in the ecliptic at which the sun stops or ceases to recede from the equator, either north in summer, or south in winter; a tropic or tropical point. There are two solstices; the summer solstice, the first degree of Cancer, which the sun enters on the 21st of June, and the winter solstice, the first degree of Capricorn, which the sun enters on the 21st of December.

SOLSTITIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a solstice; as a *solstitial* point.

2. Happening at a solstice; usually with us, at the summer solstice or midsummer; as *solstitial* heat.

SOLUBILITY, *n.* [*from soluble.*] The quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid. The *solubility* of resins is chiefly confined to spirits or alcohol.

SOLUBLE, *a.* [*L. solubilis, from solvo, to melt.*]

Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. Sugar is *soluble* in water; salt is *soluble* only to a certain extent; that is, till the water is saturated.

SOLUTE, *a.* [*L. solutus, solvo.*] In a general sense, loose; free; as a *solute* interjection. [*Not in use.*]

2. In *botany*, loose; not adhering; opposed to *adnate*; as a *solute* stipule.

SOLUTE, *v. t.* To dissolve. [*Not in use.*]

SOLUTION, *n.* [*Fr. It. soluzione; Sp. solution; from L. solutio, from solvo, to loosen, melt, dissolve. See Solvo.*]

1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and aversion of *solution* of continuity.

2. The operation or process of dissolving or melting in a fluid; as the *solution* of sugar or salt.

[*Note.*—This word is not used in chemistry or mineralogy for the dissolution or melting of bodies by the heat of fire.]

The term *solution* is applied to a very extensive class of phenomena. When a solid disappears in a liquid, if the compound exhibits perfect transparency, we have an example of *solution*. The word is applied both to the act of combination and to the result of the process. Thus common salt disappears in water, that is, its solution takes place, and the liquid obtained is called a *solution of salt in water*. Solution is the result of attraction or affinity between the fluid and the solid. This affinity continues to operate to a certain point, where it is overbalanced by the cohesion of the solid; it then ceases, the fluid is said to be saturated, the point where the operation ceases is called *saturation*, and the fluid is called a *saturated solution*.

Webster's Manual.

Solution is a true chemical union. *Mixture* is a mere mechanical union of bodies.

3. Resolution; explanation; the act of explaining or removing difficulty or doubt; as the *solution* of a difficult question in morality; the *solution* of a doubt in casuistry.

4. Release; deliverance; discharge.

5. In *algebra* and *geometry*, the answering of a question, or the resolving of a problem proposed.

Solution of continuity, the separation of connection or connected substances or parts; applied, in surgery, to a fracture, laceration, &c.

SOLUTIVE, *a.* Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.

SOLVABILITY, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts.

SOLVABLE, *a.* That may be solved, resolved or explained.

2. That can be paid.

SOLVÈRE, *v. t. solv.* [*L. solvo; Fr. soudre; It. solvere, Class SI.* Several roots give the sense.]

1. Properly, to loosen or separate the parts of any thing; hence, to explain; to resolve; to elucidate; to unfold; to clear up; as what is obscure or difficult to be understood; as, to solve questions; to solve difficulties or a problem.

2. To pay.

3. To pay.

4. To pay.

5. To pay.

6. To pay.

7. To pay.

8. To pay.

9. To pay.

10. To pay.

11. To pay.

12. To pay.

13. To pay.

14. To pay.

15. To pay.

16. To pay.

17. To pay.

18. To pay.

19. To pay.

When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate.

Tickel.

2. To remove; to dissipate; as, to solve doubts.

SOLVED, *pp.* Explained; removed.

SOLVENCY, *n.* [*L. solvens.*] Ability to pay all debts or just claims; as, the solvency of a merchant is undoubted. The credit of a nation's notes depends on a favorable opinion of its solvency.

SOLVEND, *n.* A substance to be dissolved.

Kirwan.

SOLVENT, *a.* Having the power of dissolving; as a solvent body.

Boyle.

2. Able to pay all just debts. The merchant is solvent.

3. Sufficient to pay all just debts. The estate is solvent.

SOLVENT, *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance, is called the solvent.

SOLVIBLE, *a.* Solvable, which sees.

SOMATIC, } *a.* [*Gr. σωματικός, from*
SOMATICAL, } *σώμα, body.*] Corporal;
real; pertaining to a body. [*Not in use.*]

Scott.

SOMATIST, *n.* [*supra.*] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

Glanville.

SOMATOLŌGŪY, *n.* [*Gr. σωμα, body, and*
λογία, discourse.]

The doctrine of bodies or material substances.

SOMBER, } *a.* [*Fr. sombre, from Sp. som-*
SOMBRE, } *bra, a shade.*] Dull; dusky;

cloudy; gloomy.

Stephens.

SOMBROUS, *a.* Gloomy.

SOME, *a. sum.* [*Sax. sum, sume; D. somnige;*
Sw. somnige; Sw. Dan. som, who.]

1. Noting a certain quantity of a thing, but indeterminate; a portion greater or less. Give me some bread; drink some wine; bring some water.

2. Noting a number of persons or things, greater or less, but indeterminate.

Some theoretical writers alledge that there was a time when there was no such thing as society.

Blackstone.

3. Noting a person or thing, but not known, or not specific and definite. Some person, I know not who, gave me the information. Enter the city, and some man will direct you to the house.

Most gentlemen of property, at some period or other of their lives, are ambitious of representing their county in parliament.

Blackstone.

4. It sometimes precedes a word of number or quantity, with the sense of about or near, noting want of certainty as to the specific number or amount, but something near it; as a village of some eighty houses; some two or three persons; some five miles distant; an object at some good distance.

Bacon.

5. Some is often opposed to others. Some men believe one thing, and others another.

6. Some is often used without a noun, and then like other adjectives, is a substitute for a noun. We consumed some of our provisions, and the rest was given to the poor.

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the walls—

Daniel.

Your edicts some reclaim from sin,
But most your life and blest example wins.

Dryden.

7. Some is used as a termination of certain adjectives, as in *handsome, mettlesome, blithesome, jollisome, lonesome, gladsome, gamesome.* In these words, some has primarily the sense of little, or a certain degree; a little *blithe* or *glad.* But in usage, it rather indicates a considerable degree of the thing or quantity; as *mettlesome*, full of mettle or spirit; *gladsome*, very glad or joyous.

SOMEBODY, *n.* [*some and body.*] A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate.

Jesus said, somebody hath touched me. Luke viii.

We must draw in somebody that may stand 'twixt us and danger. *Denham.*

2. A person of consideration.

Before these days rose up Theudras, boasting himself to be somebody. Acts v.

SOMEIDEAL, *adv.* [*some and deal.*] In some degree. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

SOMERSAULT, } *n.* [*Sp. sobresaltar, to ex-*
SOMERSET, } *ceed in highth, to leap over; sobresaltar, to surprise; It. soprassaltare, to attack unexpectedly; Soprassalto, an overleap; L. super and salto, to leap.*]

A leap by which a person jumps from a highth, turns over his head and falls upon his feet. *Donne.*

SOMEHOW, *adv.* [*some and how.*] One way or other; in some way not yet known. The thing must have happened somehow or other.

SOMETHING, *n.* [*some and thing.*] An indeterminate or unknown event. Something must have happened to prevent the arrival of our friends at the time fixed. I shall call at two o'clock, unless something should prevent. [*See Thing.*]

2. A substance or material thing, unknown, indeterminate or not specified. A machine stops because something obstructs its motion. There must be something to support a wall or an arch.

3. A part; a portion more or less.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

Still from his little he could something spare, To feed the hungry and to clothe the bare. *Harte.*

Something of it arises from our infant state. *Harte.*

4. A little; an indefinite quantity or degree. The man asked me a dollar, but I gave him something more.

5. Distance, not great.

It must be done to-night, and something from the palace. *Shak.*

6. Something is used adverbially for in some degree; as, he was something discouraged; but the use is not elegant. *Temple.*

SOMETIME, *adv.* [*some and time.*] Once; formerly.

—That fair and warlike form,
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did sometime march. *Shak.*

2. At one time or other hereafter.

[Sometime is really a compound noun, and it is understood before it; at some time.]

SOMETIMES, *adv.* [*some and times.*] At times; at intervals; not always; now and then. We are sometimes indisposed, sometimes occupied, sometimes at leisure; that is, at some times.

It is good that we be sometimes contradicted. *Taylor.*

2. At one time; opposed to another time.

SOMEWHAT, *n.* [*some and what.*] Something, though uncertain what. *Alberbury.*

2. More or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate.

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste. *Greve.*

3. A part, greater or less.

Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transustion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost. *Dryden.*

SOMEWHAT, *adv.* In some degree or quantity. This is somewhat more or less than was expected; he is somewhat aged; he is somewhat disappointed; somewhat disturbed.

SOMEWHERE, *adv.* [*some and where.*] In some place, unknown or not specified; in one place or another. He lives somewhere in obscurity. Dryden somewhere says, somewhere to the man's of the dead.

SOMEWHERE, *adv.* [*some and while.*] Once; for a time. *Obs.*

SOMEWHITHER, *adv.* To some indeterminate place.

SOMMITE, *n.* Nepheline; a mineral which occurs in small crystals and crystalline grains in the lava of mount Somma on Vesuvius. *Hoiv.*

SOMNAMBULATION, *n.* [*L. somnus,*
sleep, and ambulo, to walk.]

The act of walking in sleep. *Beddoes.*

SOMNAMBULISM, *n.* [*supra.*] The act or practice of walking in sleep.

Beddoes. Darwin.

SOMNAMBULIST, *n.* A person who walks in his sleep. *Beddoes. Porteus.*

SOMNER, *for summoner.* [*Not in use.*]

SOMNIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. somnifer; somnus,*
sleep, and fero, to bring; Fr. somnifere; It. Sp. somnifero.]

Causing or inducing sleep; soporiferous; narcotic; as a somniferous potion.

Walton.

SOMNIFIC, *a.* [*L. somnus, sleep, and facio,*
to make.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

SOMNOLENCE, } [*Low L. somnolen-*
SOMNOLENCE, } *no; n. tia; from somnus,*
sleep.]

Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep. *Gower.*

SOMNOLENT, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep. *Bullcock.*

SON, *n.* [*Sax. sunu; Goth. sunus; G. Sohn;*
D. zoon; Sw. son; Dan. søn; Sans. sunu;
Russ. syn or sin.]

1. A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother. Jacob had twelve sons. *Ismael was the son of Hagar by Abraham.*

2. A male descendant, however distant; hence in the plural, sons signifies descendants in general, a sense much used in the Scriptures. The whole human race are styled sons of Adam.

3. The compilation of an old man to a young one, or of a confessor to his penitent; a term of affection. Eli called Samuel his son.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift. *Shak.*

4. A native or inhabitant of a country; as the sons of Britain. Let our country never be ashamed of her sons.

5. The produce of any thing.

Earth's tall sons, the cedar, oak and pine.

[*Vide*.] The primary sense of child is produce, issue; a shoot.] *Blackmore*.

6. One adopted into a family.

Moses was the son of Pharaoh's daughter. Ex. ii.

7. One who is converted by another's instrumentality, is called his son; also, one educated by another; as the sons of the prophets.

8. Christ is called the Son of God, as being conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit, or in consequence of his relation to the Father.

9. *Son of pride, sons of light, son of Belial.* These are Hebraisms, which denote that persons possess the qualities of pride, of light, or of Belial, as children inherit the qualities of their ancestors.

SONATA, *n.* [It. *See Sound.*] A tune intended for an instrument only, as *cantata* is for the voice.

SONG, *n.* [Sax. *song*; D. *zang*; G. *sang*; *gesang*; Sw. *sång*; Dan. *sang*. See *Sing*.]

1. In general, that which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of the human voice or that of a bird.

2. A little poem to be sung, or uttered with musical modulations; a ballad. The songs of a country are characteristic of its manners. Every country has its love songs, its war songs, and its patriotic songs.

3. A hymn; a sacred poem or hymn to be sung either in joy or thanksgiving, as that sung by Moses and the Israelites after escaping the dangers of the Arabian gulf and of Pharaoh; or of lamentation, as that of David over the death of Saul and Jonathan. Songs of joy are represented as constituting a part of heavenly felicity.

4. A lay; a strain; a poem.

The bard that first adorn'd our native tongue
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song. *Dryden*.

5. Poetry; poesy; verse.

This subject for heroic song
Pleas'd me. *Milton*.

6. Notes of birds. [See Def. I.]

7. A mere trifle.
The soldier's pay is a song. *Sillimon*.
Old song, a trifle.
I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song. *Moré*.

SONG-ISH, *a.* Consisting of songs. [Low and not in use.] *Dryden*.

SONG-STER, *n.* [song and Sax. *steora*, one that steers.]

1. One that sings; one skilled in singing; not often applied to human beings, or only in slight contempt. *Horsell*.

2. A bird that sings; as the little songster in his cage. [In this use, the word is elegant.]

SONG-STRESS, *n.* A female singer. *Thomson*.

SON-IN-LAW, *n.* A man married to one's daughter.

SON-NET, *n.* [Fr. from It. *sonetta*: Sp. *soneta*. See *Sonnet*.]

1. A short poem of fourteen lines, two stanzas of four verses each and two of three each; the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule. *Milton*. *Johnson*. *Bushby*.

2. A short poem.

I have a sonnet that will serve the turn. *Shak.*

SON-NET, *v. i.* To compose sonnets. *Bp. Hall*.

SONNETEER, *n.* [Fr. *sonnetier*.] A composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet; usually in contempt. *Pope*.

SONOMETER, *n.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and Gr. *metron*, to measure.]

An instrument for measuring sounds or the intervals of sounds. *Ed. Encycy.*

SONORIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and *fero*, to bring.]

That gives sound; sounding; as the sonoriferous particles of bodies. *Derham*.

SONORIFIC, *a.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and *facio*, to make.]

Producing sound; as the sonorific quality of a body. *Watts*.

SONOROUS, *a.* [L. *sonorus*, from *sonus*, sound.]

1. Giving sound when struck. Metals are sonorous bodies.

2. Loud sounding; giving a clear or loud sound; as a sonorous voice.

3. Yielding sound; as, the vowels are sonorous. *Dryden*.

4. High sounding; magnificent of sound.

The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and sonorous in the expression. *Addison*.

SONOROUSLY, *adv.* With sound; with a high sound.

SONOROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of yielding sound when struck, or coming in collision with another body; as the sonorousness of metals.

2. Having or giving a loud or clear sound; as the sonorousness of a voice or an instrument.

3. Magnificence of sound. *Johnson*.

SONSHIP, *n.* [from *son*.] The state of being a son, or of having the relation of a son.

2. Filiation; the character of a son. *Johnson*.

SOON, *adv.* [Sax. *sun*; Goth. *sun*.] In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; as soon after sunrise; soon after dinner; I shall soon return; we shall soon have clear weather.

2. Early; without the usual delay; before any time supposed.

How is it that ye have come so soon to-day? Ex. ii.

3. Readily; willingly. But in this sense it accompanies *would*, or some other word expressing will.

I would as soon see a river winding among woods or in meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addison*.

As soon as, so soon as, immediately at or after another event. *As soon as* the mail arrives, I will inform you.

As soon as Moses came nigh to the camp, he saw the calf and the dancing. Ex. xxxii.

SOON, *a.* Speedy; quick. [Not in use.]

SOONLY, *adv.* Quickly; speedily. [Not in use.]

SOOSHONG, } *n.* A kind of black tea.

SOUCHONG, }

SOO-SOO, *n.* Among the Bengalese, the name of a cetaceous fish, the Delphinus Gangeticus. *Aist. Res.*

SOOT, *n.* [Sax. Sw. *soot*; Dan. *soot*; *soot*; *Ir. soth*; W. *siet*, soot, that which is volatile or sudden. But *qu* for the word is from

the Ar. Σ [ω] to be black.]

A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. *Soot* consists of oil, carbon and other substances. The soot of burnt pine forms lampblack.

SOOT, *v. t.* To cover or foul with soot.

SOOT-ED, *pp.* Covered or soiled with soot. *Martin*.

SOOT-ERKIN, *n.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift*.

SOOTH, *n.* [Sax. *soth*; Ir. *soadh*.] Truth; reality. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. Prognostication. *Obs.* *Spenser*.

3. Sweetness; kindness. *Obs.* *Shak.*

SOOTH, *a.* Pleasing; delightful. *Obs.* *Milton*.

SOOTHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *soothian*, to flatter. There seems to be a connection between this verb and the preceding *sooth*. The sense of *setting*, allaying or softening, would give that of *truth*, and of *sweet*, that is, *smooth*.]

1. To flatter; to please with blandishments or soft words.

Can I soothe thy rage? *Dryden*.
I've tried the force of every reason on him,
Sooth'd and caress'd, been angry, *sooth'd* again. *Addison*.

2. To soften; to assuage; to mollify; to calm; as, to soothe one in pain or passion; or to soothe pain. It is applied both to persons and things.

3. To gratify; to please. *Dryden*.
Sooth'd with his future fame.

SOOTH-ED, *pp.* Flattered; softened; calmed; pleased.

SOOTHER, *n.* A flatterer; he or that which softens or assuages.

SOOTHING, *pp.* Flattering; softening; assuaging.

SOOTHINGLY, *adv.* With flattery or soft words.

SOOTHLY, *adv.* In truth; really. *Obs.* *Hales*.

SOOTH-SAY, *v. i.* [sooth and say.] To foretell; to predict. Acts xvi. [Little used.]

SOOTH-SAYER, *n.* A foreteller; a prognosticator; one who undertakes to foretell future events without inspiration.

SOOTH-SAYING, *n.* The foretelling of future events by persons without divine aid or authority, and thus distinguished from prophecy.

2. A true saying; truth. *Obs.* *Chaucer*.

SOOTINESS, *n.* [from *sooty*.] The quality of being sooty or foul with soot; fuliginousness.

SOOTISH, *a.* Partaking of soot; like soot. *Brown*.

SOOTY, *a.* [Sax. *sofig*.] Producing soot; as sooty coal. *Milton*.

2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous; as sooty matter. *Wilkins*.

3. Foul with soot.
4. Black like soot; dusky; dark; as the sooty flag of Acheron.

SOOTY, *v. t.* To black or foul with soot. [Not authorized.]

SOP, *n.* [D. *Sax. sop*; G. *suppe*, soup; I. *suppa*, *suppe*; Sw. *sopp*; Sp. *sopa*; It. *zuppa*; Fr. *soup*.] See Class sb. No. 2. 30. & c. Qu. *soup*.

1. Any thing steeped or dipped and softened in liquor, but chiefly something thus dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten.

Sops in wine, quantify for quantity, inebriate more than wise itself.

2. Any thing given to pacify; so called from the sop given to Cerberus, in mythology. Hence the phrase, to give a *sop* to Cerberus.

Sop-in-wine, a kind of pique.

SOP, *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor.

SOP. [See *Soap*.]

SOPH, *n.* [L. *sophista*.] In colleges and universities, a student in his second year; a sophomore.

SOPHIA, *n.* A title of the king of Persia.

SOPHICAL, *a.* [Gr. *σοφος*, wise; *σοφια*, wisdom.]

Teaching wisdom. [Not in use.]

SOPHISM, *n.* [Fr. *sophisme*; L. *sophisma*; G. *σοφισμα*.]

A species but fallacious argument; a subtlety in reasoning; an argument that is not supported by sound reasoning, or in which the inference is not justly deduced from the premises.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy.

SOPHIST, *n.* [L. *sophista*; Fr. *sophiste*; It. *sofista*.]

1. A professor of philosophy; as the *sophists* of Greece.

2. A captious or fallacious reasoner.

SOPHISTER, *n.* [supra.] A disputant fallaciously subtil; an artificial but insidious logician; as an atheistical *sophister*.

Not all the subtil objections of *sophisters* and rabbis against the gospel, so much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies of Christians.

2. A professor of philosophy; a *sophist*. *Oba. Hooker*.

SOPHISTER, *v. t.* To maintain by a fallacious argument. [Not in use.]

SOPHISTIC, } *a.* [Fr. *sophistique*; It. *sopistico*.] Fallacious-

ly subtil; not sound; as *sophistical* reasoning or argument.

SOPHISTICALLY, *adv.* With fallacious subtilty.

SOPHISTICATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sophistiquer*;

Sp. *sopistiar*.] To corrupt by something spurious or foreign; to pervert; as, to *sophisticate* nature, philosophy or the understanding.

2. To adulterate; as, to render spurious; as, merchandise; as, to *sophisticate* wares or liquors.

They purchase but *sophisticated* wares.

SOPHISTICATE, *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not genuine.

So truth, when only one supplied the state, Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticated*.

SOPHISTICATION, *n.* The act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of something by a foreign admixture; adulteration.

SOPHISTICATOR, *n.* One that adulterates; one who injures the purity and genuineness of any thing by foreign admixture.

SOPHISTRY, *n.* Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

These men have obscured and confounded the nature of things by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*.

2. Exercise in logic.

SOPHOMORE, *n.* [See *Soph*.] A student in a college or university, in his second year.

SOPHITE, *v. t.* To lay asleep. [Not in use.]

SOPHITION, *n.* [L. *sopio*, to lay asleep.] Sleep. [Not in use.]

SOPORATE, *v. t.* [L. *sopor*.] To lay asleep. [Not in use.]

SOPORIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *soporifer*; *sopor*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring; from *sopio*, to lull to sleep; Sans. *swapa*, sleep. *Sopio* agrees in elements with *sopor*.]

Causing sleep, or tending to produce it; narcotic; opiate; anodyne; somniferous. The poppy possesses *soporiferous* qualities.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORIFIC, *a.* [L. *sopor*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.]

Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; narcotic; as the *soporific* virtues of opium.

SOPORIFIC, *n.* A medicine, drug, plant or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.

SOPOROUS, *a.* [L. *soporus*, from *sopor*, sleep.]

Causing sleep; sleepy.

SOPPED, *pp.* [from *sop*.] Dipped in liquid food.

SOPPER, *n.* [from *sop*.] One that sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten.

SORB, *n.* [Fr. *sorbe*; It. *sorba*, *sorbo*; L. *sorbam*, *sorbus*.] The service tree or its fruit.

SORBATE, *n.* A compound of sorbic acid with a base.

SORBENT. [See *Absorbent*.]

SORBIC, *a.* Pertaining to the sorbus or service tree; as *sorbic* acid.

SORBILE, *a.* [L. *sorbica*.] That may be drunk or sipped. [Not in use.]

SORBITION, *n.* [L. *sorbicio*.] The act of drinking or sipping. [Not in use.]

SORBONICAL, *a.* Belonging to a sorbonist.

SORBONIST, *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne in the university of Paris. Sorbonne is the place of meeting, and hence is used for the whole faculty of theology.

SORCERER, *n.* [Fr. *sortier*; Arm. *sozra*; supposed to be from L. *sors*, lot. But see Class Sr. No. 24. Eth.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

The Egyptian *sozcerers* contended with Moses.

SORCERESS, *n.* A female magician or enchantress.

SORCEROUS, *a.* Containing enchantments.

SORCERY, *n.* Magic; enchantment; witchcraft; divination by the assistance or supposed assistance of evil spirits, or the power of commanding evil spirits.

Encye. Adder's wisdom I have learn'd. To fence my ears against thy *sozceries*.

SORD, for *sward*, is now vulgar. [See *Sward*.]

SORDAWALITE, *n.* A mineral so named from Sordawall, in Wibourg. It is nearly black, rarely gray or green.

SORDID, *n.* [L.] Foul matter; excrements; dregs; filthy; useless or rejected matter of any kind.

SORDID, *a.* [Fr. *sordide*; It. *sordido*; L. *sordidus*, from *sordes*, filth.] Filthy; foul; dirty; gross.

These Charon stands A *sordid* god. [This literal sense is nearly obsolete.]

2. Vile; base; mean; as vulgar, *sordid* morals.

3. Meantly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

He may be old And yet not *sordid*, who refuses gold.

SORDIDLY, *adv.* Meantly; basely; covetously.

SORDIDNESS, *n.* Filthiness; dirtiness.

2. Meanness; baseness; as the execrable *sordidness* of the delights of Tiberius.

3. Niggardliness.

SORE, *n.* [Dan. *soer*, a sore, a wound or an ulcer; D. *weer*; G. *geschwur*; Sw. *sår*.] See the next word.]

1. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be pained with the slightest pressure.

2. An ulcer; a boil.

3. In Scripture, grief; affliction. 2 Chron. vi.

SORE, *a.* [Sax. *soz*, pain, also grievous, painful; D. *zeer*; G. *sehr*; also Sax. *swær*, *swær* or *swær*, heavy, grievous; Dan. *soer*, G. *schwer*; D. *zwaar*.] This seems to be radically the same word as the former. See *Sorrow*.]

1. Tender and susceptible of pain from pressure; as, a boil, ulcer or abscess is very *sore*; a wounded place is *sore*; inflammation renders a part *sore*.

2. Tender, as the mind; easily pained, grieved or vexed; very susceptible of irritation from any thing that crosses the inclination.

Malice and hatred are very fretting, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy.

3. Affected with inflammation; as *sore* eyes.

4. Violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing; as *a sore* disease; *sore* civil or calamity; a *sore* night.

Com. Prayer. *Shak.*

5. Severe; violent; as a *sore* conflict.
 6. Criminal; evil. *Obs.*
SORE, *adv.* With painful violence; intensely; severely; grievously.
 Thy hand preseth me *sore*. *Com. Prayer.*
 2. Greatly; violently; deeply. He was *sorely* afflicted at the loss of his son.

Sore sigh'd the knight, who this long sermon heard. *Dryden.*

SORE, *v. l.* To wound; to make sore. *Obs.*

SORE, *n.* [*Fr. sor-falcon. Todd.*] A hawk of the first year. *Spenser.*

2. [*Fr. saur.*] A buck of the fourth year. *Shak.*

SOREION, } *n.* [*Irish and Scottish.*] A
SORN, } *n.* kind of servile tenure
 which subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously, whenever he wished to indulge himself in a debauch. So that when a person obtrudes himself on another for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner*. *Spenser. Macbean.*

SORREL, *n.* [*dim. of sor.*] A buck of the third year. *Shak.*

SORELY, *adv.* [*from sor.*] With violent pain and distress; grievously; greatly; as, to be *sorely* pained or afflicted.

2. Greatly; violently; severely; as, to be *sorely* pressed with want; to be *sorely* wounded.

SORENESS, *n.* [*from sor.*] The tenderness of any part of an animal body, which renders it extremely susceptible of pain from pressure; as the *soreness* of a boil, an abscess or wound.

2. Figuratively, tenderness of mind, or susceptibility of mental pain.

SORGO, *n.* A plant of the genus *Holcus*.

SORITES, *n.* [*L. from Gr. σωριτες, a heap.*]
In logic, an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. Thus, All men of revenge have their souls of ten uneasy.

Uneasy souls are a plague to themselves.

Now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts.*

SORORICIDE, *n.* [*L. soror, sister, and cado, to strike, to kill.*]
 The murder or murderer of a sister. [*Little used, and obviously because the crime is very infrequent.*]

SORRAGE, *n.* The blades of green wheat or barley. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

SORRANCE, *n.* *In farristry*, any disease or sore in horses.

SORREL, *a.* [*Fr. saure, yellowish brown; saurer, to dry in the smoke; it. sarro.*]
 Of a reddish color; as a *sorrel* horse.

SORREL, *a.* A reddish color; a faint red.

SORREL, *n.* [*Sax. sur, sour; Dan. syre, sorrel; W. suran.*]

A plant of the genus *Rumex*, so named from its acid taste. The *wood sorrel* is of the genus *Oxalis*. The *Indian red* and *Indian white sorrels* are of the genus *Hibiscus*.

SORREL-TREE, *n.* A species of *Andromeda*.

SORRILY, *adv.* [*from sorry.*] Meanly; despitely; pitifully; in a wretched manner.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *sorrily*. *Sidney.*

SORRINESS, *n.* Meanness; poorness; despicableness.

SORROW, *n.* [*Sax. sorg; Goth. saurga; Sw. Dan. sorg, care, solicitude, sorrow; D. zorg; G. sorge, care, concern, uneasiness; from same root as sor, heavy.*]
 The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief; regret. The loss of a friend we love occasions *sorrow*; the loss of property, of health or any source of happiness, causes *sorrow*. We feel *sorrow* for ourselves in misfortunes; we feel *sorrow* for the calamities of our friends and our country.

A world of woe and *sorrow*. *Milton.*
 The safe and general antidote against *sorrow* is, *v. i.*

SORROW, *v. i.* [*Sax. sarian, sargian, sargian, Goth. saurgan, to be anxious, to sorrow.*]

To feel pain of mind in consequence of the actual loss of good, or of frustrated hopes of good, or of expected loss of happiness; to grieve; to be sad.

I rejoice not that ye were made *sorry*, but that ye *sorrowed* to repentance. *1 Cor. vii.*

I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Hayward.*

Sorrowing most of all for the words which he spoke, that they should see his face no more. *Acts xx.*

SORROWED, *pp.* Accompanied with *sorrow*. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SORROWFUL, *a.* Sad; grieving for the loss of some good, or on account of some expected evil.

2. Deeply serious; depressed; dejected. *1 Sam. i.*

3. Producing sorrow; exciting grief; mournful; as a *sorrowful* accident.

4. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief; as *sorrowful* meat. *Job vi.*

SORROWFULLY, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner; in a manner to produce grief.

SORROWFULNESS, *n.* State of being *sorrowful*; grief.

SORROWING, *ppr.* Feeling sorrow, grief or regret.

SORROWING, *n.* Expression of sorrow.

SORROWLESS, *a.* Free from sorrow.

SORRY, *a.* [*Sax. sarig, sari, from sor, sor.*]

1. Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil that has happened to one's self or friends or country. It does not ordinarily imply severe grief, but rather slight or transient regret. It may be however, and often is used to express deep grief. We are *sorry* to lose the company of those we love; we are *sorry* to lose friends or property; we are *sorry* for the misfortunes of our friends or of our country.

And the king was *sorry*. *Matt. xiv.*

2. Melancholy; dismal. *Spenser.*

3. Poor; mean; vile; worthless; as a *sorry* slave; a *sorry* excuse.

L'Estrange. Dryden.
 Coarse complexion.
 And cheeks of *sorry* grain. *Milton.*

SORT, *n.* [*Fr. sorte; It. sorta; Sp. suerte; Port. sorte; G. id.; D. soort; Sw. Dan. sort; L. sorts, lot, chance, state, way, sort.*]
 This word is from the root of *Fr. sortir,*

It. sortire, L. sortiri, the radical sense of which is to start or shoot, to throw or to fall, to come suddenly. Hence *sorts* is lot, chance, that which comes or falls. The sense of *sort* is probably derivative, signifying that which is thrown out, separated or selected.]

1. A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; as a sort of men; a sort of horses; a sort of trees; a sort of poems or writings. *Sort* is not a technical word, and therefore is used with less precision or more latitude than *genus* or *species* in the sciences.

2. Manner; form of being or acting.

Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*

To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton.*

3. Class or order; as men of the wiser sort, or the better sort; all sorts of people. [*See Def. 1.*]

4. Rank; condition above the vulgar. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

5. A company or knot of people. [*Not in use.*] *Shak. Waller.*

6. Degree of any quality.

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have copied his style. *Dryden.*

7. Lot. *Obs.*

8. A pair; a set; a suit.

SORT, *v. l.* To separate, as things having like qualities from other things, and place them in distinct classes or divisions; as, to *sort* cloths according to their colors; to *sort* wool or thread according to its fineness.

Shell fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with insects. *Bacon.*

Rays which differ in refrangibility, may be parted and *sorted* from one another. *Newton.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. [*See supra.*]

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

The swain perceiving by her words ill *sorted*, That she was wholly from herself transported. *Brown.*

4. To cull; to choose from a number; to select.

That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*

SORT, *v. i.* To be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only *sort* with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to associate.

The illiberality of parents towards children, makes them base and *sort* with any company. *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit.

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

4. To terminate; to issue; to have success. [*Fr. sortir.*] [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

5. To fall out. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SORTABLE, *a.* That may be sorted.

2. Suitable; befitting. *Bacon.*

SORTABLY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

SORTAL, *a.* Pertaining to or designating a sort. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*

SORTANCE, *n.* Suitableness; agreement. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SORTILÈGE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. sortilegi-um*; *sors*, lot, and *lego*, to select.] The act or practice of drawing lots. [*Sartilege* is not used.] *J. M. Mason.*

SORTILÉGIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to sortilege. *Dauvuz.*

SORTITION, *n.* [*L. sortitio*.] Selection or appointment by lot. *Bp. Hall.*

SORTMENT, *n.* The act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds.

2. A parcel sorted. [This word is superseeded by *assortment*, which see.]

SORRY, *a.* A fossil substance, firm, but of a spongy, cavernous structure, rugged on the surface, and containing blue vitriol; a sulphate of iron. *Diet.*

SOSS, *v. i.* [This word is probably connected with the Armoric *soez*, surmise, the primary sense of which is to fall. See *Souse*.]

To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

SOSS, *n.* A lazy fellow. [Not in use; but some of the common people in New England call a lazy sluttish woman, a *sozle*.]

SOT, *n.* [Fr. *sot*; Arm. *sold*; Sp. *zote*, *zota*; Port. *zote*; D. *zot*. The sense is stupid; Ch. *zoy*. Class Sd. No. 61.]

1. A stupid person; a blockhead; a dull fellow; a dolt. *Shak.* *South.*

2. A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard.

What can enable *sots*? *Pope.*

SOT, *v. t.* To stupefy; to inebriate; to besot.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*. *Dryden.*

[*Not much used.*] [See *Besot*.]

SOT, *v. i.* To tipple to stupidity. [*Little used.*]

SOT'TISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish.

How ignorant are *sot'tish* pretenders to astrology! *Swift.*

2. Dull with intemperance.

SOT'TISHLY, *adv.* Stupidly; senselessly; without reason. *Bealby.*

SOT'TISHNESS, *n.* Dullness in the exercise of reason; stupidity.

Few consider into what a degree of *sot'tishness* and confirmed ignorance men may sink themselves. *South.*

2. Stupidity from intoxication. *South.*

SOU, *n. plu. sous.* [Fr. *sou*, *sol*.] A French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the 20th part of a livre or of a franc.

SOUGH, *n. suf.* [Qu. the root of *suck*, to draw.]

A subterraneous drain; a sewer. [*Not in use or local.*]

SOUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *suck*, pron. *saut*. I am found of them who *sought* me not. *Is.*

SÖUL, *n.* [Sax. *sawel*, *sawel* or *saw*; G. *seele*; D. *ziel*; Dan. *siel*; Sw. *söd*.]

1. The spiritual, rational and immortal substance in man, which distinguishes him from brutes; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which renders him a subject of moral government. The immortality of the soul is a fundamental article of the christian system.

Such is the nature of the human soul that it must have a God, an object of supreme affection. *Edwards.*

2. The understanding; the intellectual principle.

The eyes of our souls then only begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing. *Law.*

3. Vital principle.

Thou sou, of this great world both eye and soul. *Milton.*

4. Spirit; essence; chief part; as charity, the soul of all the virtues.

Emotion is the soul of eloquence. *E. Porter.*

6. Life; animating principle or part; as, an able commander is the soul of an army.

7. Internal power.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil. *Shak.*

8. A human being; a person. There was not a soul present. In Paris there are more than seven hundred thousand souls. London, Westminster, Southward and the suburbs, are said to contain twelve hundred thousand souls.

9. Animal life.

To deliver their soul from death, and to keep them alive in faimie. Ps. xxxiii. vii.

10. Active power.

And heaven would fire before the driving soul. *Dryden.*

11. Spirit; courage; fire; grandeur of mind.

That he wants caution he must needs confess, But not a soul to give our arms success. *Young.*

12. Generosity; nobleness of mind; a colloquial use.

13. An intelligent being.

Every soul in heav'n shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

14. Heart; affection.

The soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David. 1 Sam. xviii.

15. In *Scripture*, appetite; as the full soul; the hungry soul. Prov. xxvii. Job xxxiii.

16. A familiar compellation of a person, but often expressing some qualities of the mind; as alas, poor soul; he was a good soul.

SÖUL, *v. t.* To endure with a soul. [*Not used.*]

SÖUL, *v. i.* [Sax. *suff*, *sufel*, broth, pot-sowl; *v. i.* tag.] To afford suitable sustenance. [*Not in use.*]

SÖUL-BELL, *n.* The passing bell. *Hall.*

SÖUL-DESTROYING, *a.* Pernicious to the soul. Procrastination of repentance and faith is a soul-destroying evil.

SÖUL-DISEASE, *a.* Diseased in soul or mind. [*Not used.*]

SÖUL-ED, *a.* Furnished with a soul or mind; as Grecian chiefs largely souled. [*Little used.*]

SÖUL-LESS, *a.* Without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

Slave, soulless villain. *Shak.*

SÖUL-SÖOT, *v. n.* [Sax. *soul* and *scot*.] A fine-soul-shot, *v. n.* ral duty, or money paid by the Romanists in former times for a requiem for the soul. *Stiff.*

SÖUL-SELLING, *a.* [Sax. *soul* and *sell*.] Selling persons; dealing in the purchase and sale of human beings. *J. Barlow.*

SÖUL-SICK, *a.* [Sax. *soul* and *sick*.] Diseased in mind or soul; morally diseased. *Hall.*

SÖUND, *a.* [Sax. *sund*; D. *gesund*; G. *gesund*; Dan. Sw. *sund*; Basque, *soudo*;

L. *sanus*; Fr. *sain*; Sp. It. *sano*; C. H. *Syr.*

[Pr. Class Sn. No. 18, 34, 35.] It is from driving, or straining, stretching.]

1. Entire; unbroken; not shaky, split or defective; as sound timber.

2. Undecayed; whole; perfect, or not defective; as sound fruit; a sound apple or melon.

3. Unbroken; not bruised or defective; not lacerated or decayed; as a sound limb.

4. Not curious; not decaying; as a sound tooth.

5. Not broken or decayed; not defective; as a sound ship.

6. Whole; entire; unburnt; unmutated; as a sound body.

7. Healthy; not diseased; not being in a morbid state; having all the organs complete and in perfect action; as a sound body; sound health; a sound constitution; a sound man; a sound horse.

8. Founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; solid; that cannot be overturned or refuted; as sound reasoning; a sound argument; a sound objection; sound doctrine; sound principles.

9. Right; correct; well founded; free from error; orthodox. 2 Tim. i.

Let my heart be sound in thy statutes. Ps. cxix.

10. Heavy; hid on with force; as sound strokes; a sound beating.

11. Founded in right and law; legal; valid; not defective; that cannot be overturned; as a sound title to land; sound justice.

12. Fast; profound; unbroken; undisturbed; as sound sleep.

13. Perfect, as intellect; not broken or defective; not enfeebled by age or accident; not wild or wandering; not deranged; as a sound mind; a sound understanding or reason.

SÖUND, *adv.* Soundly; heartily.

So sound he slept that night my bed awake. *Spenser.*

SÖUND, *n.* The air bladder of a fish.

SÖUND, *n.* [Sax. *sund*, a narrow sea or strait, a swimming; Sw. Dan. *sund*; Pers. *šān* shana, a swimming, *L. natatio*. Qu.

can this name be given to a narrow sea because wild beasts were accustomed to pass it by swimming, like *Bosporus*; or is the word from the root of *sound*, whole, denoting a stretch, or narrowness from stretching, like *straight*?]

A narrow passage of water, or a strait between the main land and an isle; or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean; as the *sound*, which connects the Baltic with the ocean, between Denmark and Sweden; the *sound*, that separates Long Island from the main land of New York and Connecticut.

SÖUND, *v.* [Fr. *sonde*; Sp. *sonda*. See the following verb.]

An instrument which surgeons introduce into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that viscus or not. *Copper*, *Shorr*.

SÖUNDER, *v. t.* [Sp. *sondar* or *sondar*; Fr. *sonder*. This word is probably connected with the *L. sonus*, Eng. *sound*, the primary sense of which is to stretch or reach.]

1. To try, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plumb-

met or lead, attached to a line on which are marked the number of fathoms. The lower end of the lead is covered with tallow, by means of which some portion of the carth, sand, gravel, shells, &c. of the bottom, adhere to it and are drawn up. By these means, and the depth of water and the nature of the bottom, which are carefully marked on good charts, seamen may know how far a ship is from land in the night or in thick weather, and in many cases when the land is too remote to be visible.

2. To introduce a sound into the bladder of a patient, in order to ascertain whether a stone is there or not.

When a patient is to be *sounded*— Cooper.

3. To try; to examine; to discover or endeavor to discover that which lies concealed in another's breast; to search out the intention, opinion, will or desires.

I was in jest.

And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast.

Dryden.

I've sounded by Numidians man by man.

Addison.

SOUND, v. t. To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

The shipmen *sounded*, and found it twenty fathoms. Acts xxvii.

SOUND, n. The cattle fish. *Ainsworth.*
SOUND, n. [Sax. *son*; W. *sen*; Ir. *son*; Fr. *son*; It. *suono*; Sp. *son*; L. *sonus* from *sono*, to sound, sing, rattle, beat, &c. This may be a dialectical variation of *L. tonus, tono*, which seems to be allied to Gr. *trōno*, to stretch or strain, *L. teno*.]

1. Noise; report; the object of hearing; that which strikes the ear; or more philosophically, an impression or the effect of an impression made on the organs of hearing by an impulse or vibration of the air, caused by a collision of bodies or by other means; as the *sound* of a trumpet or drum; the *sound* of the human voice; a horrid *sound*; a charming *sound*; a sharp *sound*; a high *sound*.

2. A vibration of air caused by a collision of bodies or other means, sufficient to affect the auditory nerve as well as perfect. Some persons are so entirely deaf that they cannot hear the loudest *sounds*. *Inaudible sounds* are such as are perceptible by the organs of hearing. *Sounds* not audible to men, may be audible to animals of more sensible organs.

3. Noise without signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.

It is the sense and not the *sound*, that must be the principle. Locke.

SOUND, v. t. To make a noise; to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect. We say, an instrument *sounds* well or ill; it *sounds* shrill; the voice *sounds* harsh.

And first taught speaking trumpets how to *sound*. Dryden.

2. To exhibit by sound or likeness of sound. This relation *sounds* rather like a fiction than a truth.

3. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord. 1 Thess. i.

To *sound* in damages, in law, is when there is no specific value of property in demand

to serve as a rule of damages, as in actions of tort or trespass, as distinguished from actions of debt, &c. *Ellsworth.*

SOUND, v. t. To cause to make a noise; as, to *sound* a trumpet or a horn.

2. To utter audibly; as, to *sound* a note with the voice.

3. To play on; as, to *sound* an instrument.

4. To order or direct by a sound; to give a signal for, by a certain sound; as, to *sound* a retreat.

5. To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to be reported; as, to *sound* one's praise.

6. To spread by sound or report; to publish or proclaim; as, to *sound* the praises or fame of a great man or a great exploit. We sometimes say, to *sound* abroad.

SOUND-BOARD, n. A board which **SOUNDING-BOARD, n.** propagates the sound in an organ.

To make a row of pipes the *sound-board* breathe. Milton.

SOUND ED, pp. Caused to make a noise; uttered audibly.

2. Explored; examined.

SOUNDING, ppr. Causing to sound; uttering audibly.

2. Trying the depth of water by the plummet; examining the intention or will.

3. a. Sonorous; making a noise.

b. Having a magnificent sound; as words *sounding* or significant. Dryden.

SOUNDING, n. The act of uttering noise; the act of endeavoring to discover the opinion or desires; the act of throwing the lead.

2. In surgery, the operation of introducing the sound into the bladder; called *searching* for the stone. Cooper.

SOUNDING-BOARD, n. A board or structure with a flat surface, suspended over a pulpit to prevent the sound of the preacher's voice from ascending, and thus propagating it farther in a horizontal direction. [Used in American churches.]

SOUNDING-ROD, n. A rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold. It is let down in a groove by a pump. Mar. Dict.

SOUNDINGS, n. Any place or part of the ocean, where a deep sounding line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the lead reaches.

SOUNDLESS, a. That cannot be fathomed; having no sound.

SOUNDLY, adv. [from *sound*, entire.] 1. Healthily; heartily.

2. Severely; lustily; with heavy blows; smartly; as, to beat one *soundly*.

3. Truly; without fallacy or error; as, to judge or reason *soundly*.

4. Firmly; as a doctrine *soundly* settled. Bacon.

5. Fast; closely; so as not to be easily awakened; as, to sleep *soundly*. Locke.

SOUNDNESS, n. Wholeness; entireness; an unbroken, unimpaired or undecayed state; as the *soundness* of timber, of fruit, of the teeth, of a limb, &c. [See *Sound*.]

2. An unimpaired state of an animal or vegetable body; a state in which the organs are entire and regularly perform their functions. We say, the *soundness* of the body, the *soundness* of the constitution, the *soundness* of health.

3. Firmness; strength; solidity; truth; as *soundness* of reasoning or argument, of doctrine or principles.

4. Truth; rectitude; firmness; freedom from error or fallacy; orthodoxy; as *soundness* of faith.

SOPP, n. [Fr. *soupe*; It. *zuppa*, sop; Sp. *sopa*, sop or soup; G. *suppe*; D. *soep*; Ice. *soupp*. See *Sap* and *Sop*.] Broth; a decoction of flesh for food.

SOPP, v. t. To sup; to breathe out. [Vat in use.] Wickliffe.

SOPP, r. t. To sweep. [Vat in use.] [See *Sweep* and *Scoop*.] Hall.

SOUR, a. [Sax. *sur*, *sur*; G. *sauer*; D. *zuur*; Sw. *sur*; Dan. *sur*; W. *sur*; Arm. *sur*; Fr. *sur*, *sure*; Heb. *סור* to depart, to decline, to turn, as liquors, to become sour. See Class Sr. No. 16. and No. 11.]

1. Acid; having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste; tart; as, vinegar is *sour*; *sour* cider; *sour* beer.

2. Acid and austere or astringent; as, sun-ripe fruits are often *sour*.

3. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose; as a man of a *sour* temper.

4. Afflictive; as *sour* adversities. [Vat in use.] Shak.

5. Expressing discontent or peevishness. He never uttered a *sour* word.

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance. Swift.

6. Harsh to the feelings; cold and damp; as *sour* weather.

7. Rancid; musty.

8. Curdled; as milk; coagulated.

SOUR, n. An acid substance. Spenser.

SOUR, v. t. To make acid; to cause to have a sharp taste.

So the sun's heat, with different pow'rs, Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. Swift.

2. To make harsh, cold or unkindly. Tufts of grass *sour* land. Mortimer.

3. To make harsh in temper; to make cross, crabbed, peevish or discontented. Misfortunes often *sour* the temper.

Pride had not *sour'd*, nor wrath delaid his *heart*. Hart.

4. To make uncasy or less agreeable. Hail, great king!

To *sour* your happiness! must report The queen is dead. Shak.

5. In rural economy, to macerate, as lime, and render fit for plaster or mortar. Enyce.

SOUR, v. t. To become acid; to acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste. Cider *sours* rapidly in the rays of the sun. When food *sours* in the stomach, it is evidence of imperfect digestion.

2. To become peevish or crabbed. They hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. Addison.

SOURCE, n. [Fr. *source*; Arm. *sourcean*; either from *sourde* or *sourt*, or the L. *urgō*. The Italian *sorgente* is from *urgō*.]

1. Properly, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds, or any collection of water within the earth or upon its surface, in which a stream originates. This is called also the *head* of the stream. We call the water of a spring, where it issues from the earth, the *source* of the stream or rivulet proceeding from it. We say also that springs have their

sources in subterranean ponds, lakes or collections of water. We say also that a large river has its *source* in a lake. For example, the St. Lawrence has its *source* in the great lakes of America.

1. First cause; original; that which gives rise to any thing. Thus addition, the love of power and of fame, have been the *sources* of half the calamities of nations. Intemperance is the *source* of innumerable evils to individuals.
2. The first producer; he or that which originates; as Greece the *source* of arts.

Waller.

SOURDET, *n.* [Fr. *sourdine*, from *sourd*, deaf.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

SOUR-DOCK, *n.* Sorrel, so called.

SOUR-ED, *ppr.* Made sour; made peevish.

SOUR-GOULD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Adonis*.

SOURING, *ppr.* Making acid; becoming sour; making peevish.

SOURING, *n.* That which makes acid.

SOURISH, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderate acid; as *sourish* fruit; a *sourish* taste.

SOURLY, *adv.* With acidity.

2. With peevishness; with acrimony.

The stern Athenian prince

Then *sourly* smil'd. Dryden.

3. Discontentedly.

Brown.

SOURNESS, *n.* Acidity; sharpness to the taste; tartness; as the *sourness* of vinegar or of fruit.

Sourness being one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe.

Arbuthnot.

2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness mingle with our seriousness of mind.

Nelson.

SOUR-SOP, *n.* A plant, the *annonia muricata*.

The custard apple.

Lee.

SOUS, *n. plu. of sou* or *sol*. [See *Sou*.]

SOURS, *n.* [Fr. *sousageek*, watery.] Pickle made with salt.

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle.

3. The ears, feet, &c. of swine. [America.]

SOUSE, *v. t.* To steep in pickle.

But *souse* the cabbage with a bonetous heat.

Pope.

2. To plunge into water.

They *soused* me into the Thames, with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies.

Shak.

SOUSE, *v. i.* [See *Sosa*. This word is probably the same as the preceding, to plunge, to dip; I believe from the Armenian.]

To fall suddenly on; to rush with speed; as a hawk on its prey.

Joe's bird will *souse* upon the timorous hare.

Dryden.

SOUSE, *v. t.* To strike with sudden violence.

SOUSE, *adv.* With sudden violence. [This word is low and vulgar.]

Shak.

SUTER, *n.* [Sax. *sutere*; *l. sudor*.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [Not in use.]

Chaucer.

SÜTTERLY, *adv.* Like a cobbler. [Not in use.]

SÜTERRAIN, *n.* [Fr.; that is, *sub-terræin*, under ground.] A grotto or cavern under ground. [Not English.]

SÜTHERN, *n.* [Sax. *suth*; *G. sud*; *D. zuid*; *Dan. sud*; *Sw. suder*; *Fr. sud*; *Arm. sud*.]

1. The north and south are opposite points in the horizon; each ninety degrees or

the quarter of a great circle distant from the east and west. A man standing with his face towards the east or rising sun, has the *south* on his right hand. The meridian of every place is a great circle passing through the north and south points. Strictly, *south* is the horizontal point in the meridian of a place, on the right hand of a person standing with his face towards the east. But the word is applied to any point in the meridian, between the horizon and the zenith.

2. In a less exact sense, any point or place on the earth or in the heavens, which is near the meridian towards the right hand as one faces the east.

3. A southern region, country or place; as the queen of the *south*, in Scripture. So in Europe, the people of Spain and Italy are spoken of as living in the *south*. In the United States, we speak of the states of the *south*, and of the north.

4. The wind that blows from the south.

[Not used.] Shak.

SÜTH, *n.* In any place north of the tropic of Cancer, pertaining to or lying in the meridian towards the sun; as a *south* wind.

2. Being in a southern direction; as the *south* sea.

SÜTH, *adv.* Towards the south. A ship sails *south*; the wind blows *south*.

SÜTHEAST, *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east.

SÜTHEAST, *a.* In the direction of south-east, or coming from the southeast; as a *southeast* wind.

SÜTHEASTERN, *a.* Towards the south-east.

SÜTHERLY, *a. suth'erly*. Lying at the south, or in a direction nearly south; as a *southerly* point.

2. Lying from the south or a point nearly south; as a *southerly* wind.

SÜTHERN, *a. suth'ern*. [Sax. *suth* and *ern*, *plac'ers*.]

1. Belonging to the south; meridional; as the *southern* hemisphere.

2. Lying towards the south; as a *southern* country or climate.

3. Coming from the south; as a *southern* breeze.

SÜTHERNLY, *adv. suth'erly*. Towards the south.

SÜTHERNMÖST, *a. suth'ermost*. Furthest towards the south.

SÜTHERNWOOD, *n. suth'ernwood*. A plant agreeing in most parts with the wormwood.

The southernwood is the *Artemisia abrotanum*, a different species from the wormwood.

SÜTHING, *a.* Going towards the south; as the *southing* sun.

SÜTHING, *n.* Tendency or motion to the south.

2. The *southing* of the moon, the time at which the moon passes the meridian.

3. Course or distance south; as a ship's *southing*.

SÜTHMÖST, *a.* Furthest towards the south.

SÜTHSAY, } [See *Southsay*.]

SÜTHSAYER, }

SÜTHWARD, *adv. suth'ard*. Towards the south; as, to go *southward*.

SÜTHWARD, *n. suth'ard*. The southern regions or countries.

SÜTHWEST, *a.* [South and west.] The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.

SÜTHWEST, *a.* Lying in the direction of the southwest; as a *southwest* country.

2. Coming from the southwest; as a *southwest* wind.

SÜTHWESTERLY, *a.* In the direction of southwest, or nearly so.

2. Coming from the southwest, or a point near it; as a *southwesterly* wind.

SÜTHWESTERN, *a.* In the direction of southwest, or nearly so; as, to sail a *southwestern* course.

SÜVENANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Remembrance.

[Not English, nor is it used.] Spenser.

SÜVENIR, *n.* [Fr.] A remembrancer.

SÜVEREIGN, *a. suv'eran* [We retain this barbarous orthography from the Norman *souverain*. The true spelling would be *suveran*, from the *L. superius, superus*; *Fr. suverain*; *It. sovrano*; *Sp. Port. sovrano*.]

1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; as a *sovereign* prince. God is the *sovereign* ruler of the universe.

2. Supreme; superior to all others; chief. God is the *sovereign* good of all who love and obey him.

3. Supremely efficacious; superior to all others; predominant; effectual; as a *sovereign* remedy.

4. Supreme; pertaining to the first magistrate of a nation; as *sovereign* authority.

SÜVEREIGN, *n. suv'eran*. A supreme lord or ruler; one who possesses the highest authority without control. Some earthly princes, kings and emperors are *sovereigns* in their dominions.

2. A supreme magistrate; a king.

3. A gold coin of England, value 20s. or \$44.

SÜVEREIGNIZE, *v. i. suv'eranize*. To exercise supreme authority. [Not in use.]

SÜVEREIGNLY, *adv. suv'eranly*. Supremely; in the highest degree.

He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself. [Little used.]

SÜVEREIGNTY, *n. suv'eranty*. Supreme power; supremacy; the possession of the highest power, or of uncontrollable power. Absolute *sovereignty* belongs to God only.

SÜV, *n.* [Sax. *suga*; *Sw. sugga*; *D. zeug*; *G. sug*.]

1. The female of the hog kind or of swine.

2. An oblong piece of lead.

3. An insect; a millepede.

SÜV-BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*.

SÜV-BEG, *n.* An insect; a millepede.

SÜV-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Sonchus*. The *downy sow-thistle* is of the genus *Andryala*.

SÜV, *v. t. pret. sowed*; *pp. sowed* or *sown*.

[Sax. *sawan*; *G. säen*; *D. zoenjen*; *Sw. sä*; *Dan. saare*; *Russ. sijn*; perhaps *L. serē*. This word is probably contracted.]

1. To scatter on ground, for the purpose of growth and the production of a crop; as, to *sow* good seed; to *sow* a bushel of wheat or rye to the acre; to *sow* oats,

clover or barley; to sow seed in drills, or to sow it broad cast. Oats and flax should be sown early in the spring.

2. To scatter seed over for growth; as, to sow ground or land; to sow ten or a hundred acres in a year.

3. To spread or to originate; to propagate; as, to sow discord.

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And sow dissension in the hearts of brothers.

4. To supply or stock with seed.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, and it is the worst husbandry in the world to sow it with trifles.

5. To scatter over; to besprinkle.

He sowed with stars the heaven.

More now sowed'th' earth with orient pearl.

SOW, v. t. To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop. In New England, farmers begin to sow in April.

They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy.

SOW, v. i. For *seo*, is not in use. [See *Seo*.]

SOWCE, for *sowse*. [See *Sowse*.]

SOWNED, *pp*. Scattered on ground, as seed; sprinkled with seed, as ground. We say, sowed land is sowned.

SOWER, n. He that scatters seed for propagation.

Behold, a sower went forth to sow.

2. One who scatters or spreads; as a sower of words.

3. A breeder; a promoter; as a sower of suits.

SOWING, *ppr*. Scattering, as seed; sprinkling with seed, as ground; stocking with seed.

SOWING, n. The act of scattering seed for propagation.

SOWINS, n. Flummery made of oatmeal somewhat soured.

[Not used. I believe, in America.]

SOWL, v. t. To pull by the ears.

[Not used in America.]

SOWN, *pp*. Scattered, as seed; sprinkled with seed, as ground.

SOY, n. A kind of sauce, used in Japan.

SOZ-ZLE, n. [See *Soaz*.] A slutish woman, or one that spills water and other liquids carelessly.

[New England.]

SPAAD, n. A kind of mineral; spar. [Sp. *espato*.]

SPACE, n. [Fr. *espace*; Sp. *espacio*; It. *spazio*; L. *spatium*, space; *spatio*, to wander. This word is probably derived on the root of *patio*.] Class. Bd.

1. Room; extension. Space in the abstract, is mere extension.

Pure space is capable neither of resistance nor motion.

2. Any quantity of extension. In relation to bodies, space is the interval between two or more objects; as the space between two stars or two hills. The quantity of space or extent between bodies, constitutes their distance from each other.

3. The distance or interval between lines; as in books. The spaces in music are named as well as the lines.

4. Quantity of time; also, the interval between two points of time.

Nine times the space that measures day and night—

Millon.

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer space for repentance.

Tillotson.

5. A short time; a while.

To stay your deadly strife a space.

[This sense is nearly obsolete.]

SPACE, v. i. To rove. [Not in use.]

SPACE, v. t. Among printers, to make spaces or wider intervals between lines.

SPACEFUL, a. Wide; extensive. [Not used.]

SPACEIOUS, a. [Fr. *spacieux*; Sp. *spacioso*; It. *spazioso*; L. *spatiosus*.]

1. Wide; roomy; having large or ample room; not narrow; as a spacious church; a spacious hall or drawing room.

2. Extensive; vast in extent; as the spacious earth; the spacious ocean.

SPACEIOUSLY, *adv*. Widely; extensively.

SPACEIOUSNESS, n. Wideness; largeness of extent; roominess; as the spaciousness of the rooms in a building.

2. Extensiveness; vastness of extent; as the spaciousness of the ocean.

SPAD-DLE, n. [*dim.* of *spade*.] A little spade.

SPADE, n. [Sax. *spad*, *spada*; G. *spaten*; D. *spade*; Dan. Sw. *spade*; probably from breadth, extension, coinciding with L. *spatula*, from the root of *patio*.]

1. An instrument for digging, consisting of a broad palm with a handle.

2. A suit of cards.

3. A deer three years old; written also *spaid*.

4. A gelded beast. [L. *spado*.]

SPADE, v. t. To dig with a spade; or to pare off the sword of land with a spade.

SPADE-BONE, n. [*spade* and *bone*.] The shoulder blade. [I believe little used.]

SPADEFUL, n. [*spade* and *full*.] As much as a spade will hold.

SPADICEOUS, a. [L. *spadicus*, from *spadix*, a light red color.]

1. Of a light red color, usually denominated *bay*.

2. In botany, a *spadicous flower*, is a sort of aggregate flower, having a receptacle common to many florets, within a spathe, as in palms, dracoutium, arum, &c.

SPADILLE, n. *spadil'*. [Fr.] The ace of spades at amber.

SPADIX, n. [L.] In botany, the receptacle in palms and some other plants, proceeding from a spathe.

SPADO, n. [L.] A gelding.

SPAGYRIC, a. [L. *spagyricus*.] Chemical.

[Not in use.]

SPAGYRIC, n. A chemist. [Not in use.]

SPAGYRIST, n. A chemist. [Not in use.]

SPAHIE, n. [Turk. *sipahi*; Pers. *spahce*.]

SPAHII, n. [See *Seapoy*.] One of the Turkish cavalry.

SPAKE, *pret.* of *spake*; nearly obsolete. We now use *spoke*.

SPALL, n. [Fr. *epaule*; It. *spalla*.] The shoulder. [Not English.]

2. A chip. [Not in use.]

SPALT, a. A whitish scaly mineral, used to promote the fusion of metals.

SPELT, n. [Not in use.]

SPALT, a. [Dan. *spalt*, a split; G. *spalten*, to split.] Cracked, as timber. [Not English.]

SPAN, n. [Sax. *D. span*; G. *spanne*; Dan. *span*, a span in measure; and a set of coach horses, G. *gespann*; verbis, Sax. *spannan*, to span, to unite; *gespannen*, to join; D. *G. spannen*; Dan. *spander*, to strain, stretch, bend, yoke. This word is formed on the root of *bend*, L. *pando*. The primary sense is to strain, stretch, extend, hence to join a team, Dan. *forspand*, D. *gespann*.]

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; the eighth of a fathom.

2. A short space of time.

Liç's but a span; I'll every inch enjoy.

Fairfax.

3. A span of horses, consists of two of nearly the same color, and otherwise nearly alike, which are usually harnessed side by side. The word signifies properly the same as *yoke*, when applied to horned cattle, from buckling or fastening together. But in America, span always implies resemblance in color at least; it being an object of ambition with gentlemen and with teamsters to unite two horses abreast that are alike.

4. In seamen's language, a small line or cord, the middle of which is attached to a stay.

SPAN, v. t. To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; as, to span a space or distance; to span a cylinder.

2. To measure.

This soul doth span the world.

Herbert.

SPAN, v. i. To agree in color, or in color and size; as, the horses span well.

[Not English.]

SPAN, *pret.* of *spina*. Obs. We now use *span*.

SPAN CELL, n. A rope to tie a cow's hind legs.

[Local.]

SPAN CEL, v. t. To tie the legs of a horse or cow with a rope.

[Local.]

SPAN COCK, n. [Fr. *coq*.] A play at which within a span or circuit marked.

SPAN DREL, n. The space between the curve of an arch and the right lines inclosing it.

SPANNE, v. t. [D. *spennen*.] To wean. [Not in use.]

SPANG, n. [D. *spange*, a spangle; Gr. *φρῆγῶν*.]

A spangle or shining ornament; a thin piece of metal or other shining material.

[Not in use.]

SPAN GLE, n. [supra.] A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament.

2. Any little thing sparkling and brilliant, like pieces of metal; as crystals of ice.

For the rich spangles that adorn the sky.

Walter.

SPAN GLE, v. t. To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with small distinct brilliant bodies; as a spangled breastplate.

Donne.

What stars do spangle heaven with such beauty—

Shak.

SPANGL'ED, *pp*. Set with spangles.

SPANGLING, *ppr*. Adorning with spangles.

SPANIEL, *n.* [Fr. *épagneul*; said to be from *Hispaniola*, *how* *Hayti*.]

1. A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for his sagacity and obedience.

Dryden.

2. A mean, cringing, fawning person.

Shak.

SPANIEL, *a.* Like a spaniel; mean; fawning.

Shak.

SPANIEL, *v. i.* To fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious.

SPANISH, *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel.

SPANISH, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.

SPANISH, *n.* The language of Spain.

SPANISH-BROOM, *n.* A plant of the genus *Spartium*.

SPANISH-BROWN, *n.* A species of earth used in paints.

SPANISH-FLY, *n.* A fly or insect, the *cantharis*, used in vesicatory, or composition, for raising blisters.

SPANISH-NUT, *n.* A white earth from Spain, used in paints.

Miller.

SPANISH WHITE, *n.* A white earth from Spain, used in paints.

SPANK, *v. t.* [W. *pange*, a blow; allied perhaps to the vulgar *bang*, and found in the Persic.]

To strike with the open hand; to slap. [*A word common in New England.*]

SPANKER, *n.* A small coin. *Derham.*

2. In *seamen's language*, a ship's driver; a large sail occasionally set upon the mizen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended by a boom.

Mar. Dict.

3. One that takes long strides in walking; also, a stout person.

SPANKING, *ppr.* Striking with the open hand.

2. *a.* Large; stout. [*Vulgar.*]

SPAN-LONG, *a.* Of the length of a span. *B. Jonson.*

SPAN-NED, *pp.* Measured with the hand.

SPANNER, *n.* One that spans.

2. The lock of a fusee or carbine; or the fusee itself. *Bailey. Bowering.*

3. A wrench or nut screw-driver.

SPAN-NEW, *a.* [*G. spannen*; allied perhaps to *spangle*.] Quite new; probably *bright-new*.

SPANNING, *ppr.* Measuring with the hand; encompassing with the fingers.

SPAR, *n.* [*D. spar*, a rafter; a shingle; *G. sparren*, a spar, a rafter; *Dan. spar*, a spar, a small beam, the bar of a gate; *Sw. sporre*, a rafter; *Fr. barre*; *It. sbarra*, a bar; *Sp. esparr*, a fossil; *espar*, a drug. If this word is connected with *spare*, the primary sense is probably *thin*. The sense of bar and spar, is however more generally derived from thrusting, shooting in length; so *spare likewise*. See *BAR*.]

1. A stone that breaks into a regular shape; micasite. This name is popularly given to any crystallized mineral of a shining luster. It is the *G. spath*.

2. A round piece of timber. This name is usually given to the round pieces of timber used for the yards and top-masts of ships.

3. The bar of a gate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

SPARK, *n.* [*Sax. sparran*; *G. sperren*; from *sparr*.]

To bar; to shut close or fasten with a bar. *Obs.*

SPARK, *v. i.* [*Sax. spirian*, to argue or dispute, to *aspire*; *Russ. sporyu*, to dispute,

to contend; *Ir. sparran*. The Saxon word signifies to dispute, also to investigate, to inquire or explore, to follow after. This is another form of the *L. spira*, *Gr. σπαιρα, σπαιρα*. The primary sense is to urge, drive, throw, propel.]

1. To dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle. [*This is the sense of the word in America.*]

2. To fight with prelusive strokes. *Johnson.*

SPARABLE, *n.* [*Ir. sparra*.] Small nails. [*Not in use.*]

SPARADRAP, *n.* In pharmacy, a cereloth. *Wiseman.*

SPARAGE, } [*Vulgar.*] [See *Asparag-*

SPARAGUS, } *gus*.]

SPARE, *v. t.* [*Sax. sparian*; *D. spaaren*; *G. sporen*; *Dan. sparer*; *Sw. spara*; *Fr. spargner*. It seems to be from the same root as *L. parco*; *It. spargiare*.]

1. To use frugally; not to be profuse; not to waste.

Thou thy Father's thunder did'st not spare. *Milton.*

2. To save or withhold from any particular use or occupation. He has no bread to spare, that is, to withhold from his necessary uses.

All the time he could spare from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on prayer and serving of God. *Knoles.*

3. To part with without much inconvenience; to do without.

I could have better spar'd a better man. *Shak.*

Nor can we spare you long— *Dryden.*

4. To omit; to forbear. We might have spared this toil and expense. *Dryden.*

Be pleas'd your politics to spare. *Dryden.*

5. To use tenderly; to treat with pity and forbearance; to forbear to afflict, punish or destroy.

Spare us, good Lord. *Com. Prætor.*

Dim sadness did not spare *Milton.*

But man alone can whom he conquers spare. *Waller.*

6. Not to take when in one's power; to forbear to destroy; as, to spare the life of a prisoner.

7. To grant; to allow; to indulge. *Dryden.*

Where angry Jove did never spare *Lucan,* is more sparingly used by *Vigili.*

5. To spare; to tenderly. *Bacon.*

SPARINGNESS, *n.* Parsimony; want of liberality. *Barrore.*

SPARK, *n.* [*Sax. sparc*; *D. spartelen*, to flutter, to sparkle; *Dan. sparket*, to wince or kick. The sense is that which shoots, darts off or scatters; probably allied to *L. spargere* and *Russ. sparyayu*.]

1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance, which is emitted from bodies in combustion, and which either ascends with the smoke, or is darted in another direction. *Pope.*

2. A small shining body or transient light. We have here and there a little clear light, and some sparks of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. A small portion of any thing active. If any spark of life is yet remaining.

4. A very small portion. If you have a spark of generosity.

5. A brisk, showy, gay man. The finest sparks and cleanest beaux. *Prior.*

6. A lover.

2. That can be dispensed with; not wanted; superfluous. I have no spare time on my hands.

If that no spare clothes he had to give. *Spenser.*

3. Lean; wanting flesh; meager; thin. O give me your spare men, and spare me the great ones. *Shak.*

4. Slow. [*Not in use or local.*] *Cruse.*

SPARE, *n.* Parsimony; frugal use. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPARED, *pp.* Dispensed with; saved; forborne.

SPARELY, *adv.* Sparingly. *Milton.*

SPARENESS, *n.* State of being lean or thin; wantiness. *Hemmond.*

SPARER, *n.* One that avoids unnecessary expense. *Wotton.*

SPARERIB, *n.* [*spare* and *rib*.] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

SPARGIFICATION, *n.* [*L. spargo*, to sprinkle.]

The act of sprinkling. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

SPARING, *ppr.* Using frugally; forbearing; omitting to punish or destroy.

2. *a.* Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you sparing memory or none. *Bacon.*

3. Scanty; not plentiful; not abundant; as a sparing diet.

4. Saving; parsimonious. *Vigili* being so very sparing of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

SPARINGLY, *adv.* Not abundantly. *Shak.*

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly. High titles of honor were in the king's minority sparingly granted, because dignity then waited on desert. *Hayward.*

Commanded but sparingly whom thou dost love. *Denham.*

3. Abstintly; moderately. Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but sparingly. *Atterbury.*

4. Seldom; not frequently. The quality of his sentence, affected by *Lucan*, is more sparingly used by *Vigili.* *Dryden.*

5. Cautiously; tenderly. *Bacon.*

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5. A brisk, showy, gay man. The finest sparks and cleanest beaux. *Prior.*

6. A lover.

2. To be frugal; not to be profuse.

4. To use mercy or forbearance; to forgive; to be tender. The king—was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE, *a.* [*Sax. spar*.] Scanty; parsimonious; not abundant; as a spare diet. He was spare but discreet of speech. *Caroc.*

[We more generally use, in the latter application, *sparing*; as, he was sparing of words.]

SPARK, *v. i.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. [*Not in use.*]

SPARKFUL, *a.* Lively; brisk; gay.

SPARKISH, *a.* Airy; gay.
2. Snowy; well dressed; fine.

SPARKLE, *n.* A spark.
2. A luminous particle.

SPARKLE, *v. i.* [*D. spartelen.*] To emit sparks; to set a small ignited particle as burning fuel, &c.

2. To glitter; to glisten; as, a brilliant sparkles; sparkling colors.
3. To twinkle; to glitter; as sparkling stars.
4. To glisten; to exhibit an appearance of animatou; as, the eyes sparkle with joy.

5. To emit little bubbles, as spiritous liquors; as sparkling wine.

SPARKLE, *v. t.* To throw about; to scatter. [*Not in use.*]

SPARKLER, *n.* He or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle.

SPARKLET, *n.* A small spark.

SPARKLINESS, *n.* Vivacity. [*Not in use.*]

SPARKLING, *ppr. or a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; lively; as sparkling wine; sparkling eyes.

SPARKLINGLY, *adv.* With twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

SPARKLINESS, *n.* Vivid and twinkling luster.

SPARKING, *n.* A smelt.

SPARROW, *n.* [*Sax. spærhæf; Goth. sparwa; G. Danc. spæring; Sw. sparf; probably allied to spear or spare, and so named from its smallness.*]

A small bird of the genus *Fringilla* and order of Passers. These birds are frequently seen about houses.

SPARROW-GRASS, a corruption of *asparagus*.

SPARROW-HAWK, } *n.* [*Sax. spærhæf; Sw. spær-hawk.*] A small species of short winged hawk.

SPARRY, *a.* [*from spar.*] Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; having a coarsened crystalline structure; spatiose.

SPARSE, *a.* *spars.* [*L. sparsus,* scattered, from *spargo.*]

1. Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there; as a sparse population.

2. In *botany*, not opposite, nor alternate, nor in any apparent regular order; as applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, &c.

SPARSE, *v. t.* *spars.* To disperse. [*Not in use.*]

SPARSELY, *adv.* In a scattered manner.

SPARTAN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted; as Spartan souls; Spartan bravery.

SPASM, *n.* [*L. spasmus; Gr. κράσμη,* from *κραω*, to draw.]

An involuntary contraction of muscles or muscular fibers in animal bodies; irregular motion of the muscles or muscular fibers; convulsion; cramp.

SPASMODIC, *a.* [*Fr. spasmodique; It. spasmodico.*]

Constituting in spasm; as a spasmodic affection.

SPASMODIC, *n.* A medicine good for removing spasm; but I believe the word generally employed is *anti-spasmodic*.

SPAT, *pref. of spat,* but nearly obsolete.

SPAT, *n.* [*from the root of spit;* that which is ejected.]

1. The young of shell fish.

2. A petty combat; a little quarrel or dissension. [*A vulgar use of the word in New England.*]

SPATHACEOUS, *a.* Having a calyx like a sheath.

SPATHE, *n.* [*L. spatha.*] In *botany*, the calyx of a spadix opening or bursting longitudinally, in form of a sheath. It is also applied to the calyx of some flowers which have no spadix, as of narcissus, crocus, iris, &c.

SPATHIC, *a.* [*G. spath.*] Foliated or lamellar. *Spathic iron* is a mineral of a foliated structure, and a yellowish or brownish color.

SPATHIFORM, *a.* [*spath and form.*] Resembling spar in form.

The chertous, *spathiform* and mineralized forms of uranite—

SPATHOUS, *a.* Having a calyx like a sheath.

SPATHULATE. [*See Spatulate.*]

SPATULATE, *v. i.* [*L. spatior.*] To rove; to ramble. [*Not in use.*]

SPATTER, *v. t.* [*This root is a derivative of the family of spit, or L. pateso. See Spatter.*]

1. To scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with water or any fluid, or with any moist and dirty matter; as, to spatter a coat; to spatter the floor; to spatter the boots with mud. [*This word, I believe, is applied always to fluid or moist substances. We say, to spatter with water, mud, blood or gray; but never to spatter with dust or meal.*]

2. Figuratively, to asperse; to defame. [*In this sense, asperse is generally used.*]

3. To throw out any thing offensive; as, to spatter foul speeches. [*Not in use.*]

4. To scatter about; as, to spatter water here and there.

SPATTER, *v. i.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner; to sputter. [*See Sputter.*]

SPATTERDASHES, *a. plu.* [*spatter and dash.*]

Coverings for the legs to keep them clean from water and mud. [*Since boots are generally worn, these things and their name are little used.*]

SPATTERED, *pp.* Sprinkled or fouled by some liquid or dirty substance.

2. Aspersed.

SPATTERING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with moist or foul matter.

2. Aspersing.

SPATTLE, *n.* Spittle. [*Not in use.*] *Bale Spattle*.

SPATTLING-POPPY, *n.* [*L. papaver spattleum.*]

A plant; white belien; a species of *Campion*.

SPATULA, } *n.* [*L. spatula, spatha, a spatula.*]

SPATULE, } *n.* [*W. spadol; from the root of L. pateso; so named from its breadth, or from its use in spreading things.*]

A spreading, or apothecaries' instrument for spreading plasters, &c.

SPATULATE, *a.* [*from L. spatula.*] In *botany*, any, a spatulate leaf is one shaped like a spatula or battle-dore, being rounded with a long, narrow, linear base; as in *castus incanus*.

SPAVIN, *n.* [*It. spavino, spavano, spavin, a cramp; Fr. epavin; Sp. espavaran; Port. espavaran.*]

A tumor or excrescence that forms on the inside of a horse's hough, not far from the elbow; at first like gristle, but afterwards hard and bony.

SPAVINED, *a.* Affected with spavin.

SPAWN, } *n.* A mineral water from a place of this name in Germany. The name may perhaps be applied to other similar waters.

2. A spring of mineral water.

SPAWN, *v. i.* [*G. speichel, spawl; spien, to spawl, to spew. Spew is a contracted word.*]

To throw saliva from the mouth in a scattering form; to disperse spittle in a careless dirty manner.

Why must he sputter, spawl and slaver it?

SPAWN, *n.* Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly.

SPAWLING, *ppr.* Throwing spittle carelessly from the mouth.

SPAWLING, *n.* Saliva thrown out carelessly.

SPAWN, *n.* It has no plural. [*If this word is not contracted, it belongs to the root of L. pono, Sp. poner, Fr. pondre, to lay eggs.*]

If contracted, it probably belongs to the root of *spew* or *spawl*. The radical sense is that which is ejected or thrown out.]

1. The eggs of fish or frogs, when ejected.

2. Any product or offspring; an expression of contempt.

3. Objects; shoots; suckers of plants. [*Not used in America.*]

SPAWN, *v. t.* To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs.

2. To bring forth; to generate; in contempt.

SPAWN, *v. i.* To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs.

2. To issue, as offspring; in contempt.

SPAWNED, *pp.* Produced or deposited, as the eggs of fish or frogs.

SPAWNFR, *n.* The female fish.

The spawner and the icelter of the barbel cover their spawn with sand.

SPAY, *v. t.* [*W. spazru, to exhaust; dysparzu, to gelt; Arm. spazra or spahen, to gelt; L. spado, a gelding; Gr. σπαιο, to draw out.*]

To castrate the female of a beast by cutting and by taking out the uterus; as, to spay a sow.

SPAYED, *pp.* Castrated, as a female beast.

SPAYING, *ppr.* Castrating, as a female heget.

SPEAK, *v. i.* pret. *spoke*, [*spake, nearly obs.*] *It. spaco, spoken.* [*Sax. spæcan, spæcan; It. spæcar, parolare, to speak distinctly; spicare, to shine, that is, to shoot or thrust forth; Eth. ḥḥḥ sabak, to*

preach, to teach, to proclaim. The Sw. has *spå*. Dan. *spær*, to foretell. It is easy to see that the root of this word is allied to that of *beak*, *peak*, *pick*.]

1. To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words. Children learn to *speak* at an early age. The organs may be so obstructed that a man may not be able to *speak*.
Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth. 1 Sam. iii.
2. To utter a speech, discourse or harangue; to utter thoughts in a public assembly. A man may be well informed on a subject, and yet too diffident to *speak* in public.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty.
Clarendon.

3. To talk; to express opinions; to dispute. An honest man, sir, is not to *speak* for himself, when the knave is able. *Shak*.
4. To discourse; to make mention of.
Lucan *speaks* of a part of Cæsar's army that came to him from the Lemnæ lake. *Addison*.
The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks. *Hammond*.

5. To give sound.
Make all your trumpets *speak*. *Shak*.
To *speak* with, to converse with. Let me *speak* with my son.

- SPEAK, v. t. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately; as human beings.

They sat down with him on the ground seven days and seven nights, and none *spoke* a word to him. Job ii.

Speak the word, and my son shall be healed. Matt. viii.

2. To declare; to proclaim; to celebrate.
It is my father's music
To *speak* your deeds. *Shak*.
3. To talk or converse in; to utter or pronounce, as in conversation. A man may know how to read and to understand a language which he cannot *speak*.
4. To address; to accost.
He will smile upon thee, but thee in hope, and *speak* thee fair. *Ecclesi*.

5. To exhibit; to make known.
Let heaven's wide circuit *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton*.

6. To express silently or by signs. The lady's looks or eyes *speak* the meaning or wishes of her heart.

7. To communicate; as, to *speak* peace to the soul.

To *speak* a ship, to hail and speak to her captain or commander.

[*Voice*. We say, to *speak* a word or syllable, to *speak* a sentence, an oration, piece, composition, or a dialogue, to *speak* a man's praise, &c.; but we never say, to *speak* an argument, a sermon or a story.]

SPEAKABLE, a. That can be spoken.

SPEAKER, n. One that speaks, in whatever manner.

2. One that proclaims or celebrates.

—No other *speaker* of my living actions. *Shak*.
One that utters or pronounces a discourse; usually, one that utters a speech in public. We say, a man is a good *speaker*, or a bad *speaker*.

4. The person who presides in a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; as the *speaker* of the

house of commons; the *speaker* of a house of representatives.

SPEAKING, ppr. Uttering words; discoursing; talking.

SPEAKING, n. The act of uttering words; discourse.

SPEAKING, n. In colleges, public declamation.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, n. A trumpet by which the sound of the human voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, n. [Sax. *speare*, *spere*; D. G. *speer*; Dan. *spær*; W. *uspar*, from *pär*, a spear. So *W. ber* is a spear, and a spit, that which shoots to a point. Class Br.]

1. A long pointed weapon, used in war and hunting by thrusting or throwing; a lance. *Milton*. *Pope*.

2. A sharp pointed instrument with barbs; used for stabbing fish and other animals. *Cæcili*.

3. A shoot, as of grass; usually *spire*.

SPEAR, v. t. To pierce with a spear; to kill with a spear; as, to *spear* a fish.

SPEAR, v. i. To shoot into a long stem. [See *Spire*.] *Mortimer*.

SPEAR-ED, pp. Pierced or killed with a spear.

SPEAR-FOOT, n. [speare and foot.] The far foot behind; used of a horse. *Encyc*.

SPEAR-GRASS, n. [spear and grass.] A long stiff grass. *Shak*.

2. In New England, this name is given to a species of *Poa*.

SPEARING, ppr. Piercing or killing with a spear.

2. Shooting into a long stem.

SPEARMAN, n. [spear and man.] One who is armed with a spear. Ps. lxxvii.

SPEARMINT, n. [spear and mint.] A plant of the genus *Mentha*; a species of

SPEAR-THISTLE, n. A plant, a troublesome weed.

SPEAR-WORT, n. A plant; the popular name of the *Ranunculus flammula*.

SPEIGHT, { a. A woodpecker. [Not in use
SPEIGHT, { a. local.] *Sherwood*.

SPE'CIAL, a. [Fr.; It. *speciale*; Sp. *especial*; from L. *specialis*, from *species*, form, figure, sort, from *specio*, to see. Hence *species* primarily is appearance, that which is presented to the eye. This word and *especial* are the same.]

1. Designating a species or sort.

A special idea is called by the schools a *species*. *Foits*.

2. Particular; peculiar; noting something more than ordinary. She smiles with a *special* grace.

Our Saviour is represented every where in Scripture as the special patron of the poor and afflicted. *Atterbury*.

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. A private grant is made by a *special* act of parliament or of congress.

4. Extraordinary; uncommon. Our charities should be universal, but chiefly exercised on *special* opportunities. *Spreat*.

5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn

The *special* head of all the land together. *Shak*.

Special administration, in law, is one in which the power of an administrator is limited to the administration of certain specific

effects, and not the effects in general of the deceased. *Blackstone*.

Special bail, consists of actual sureties recognized to answer for the appearance of a person in court; as distinguished from common bail, which is nominal. *Blackstone*.

Special bailiff, is a bailiff appointed by the sheriff for making arrests and serving processes.

Special contract. [See *Specialty*.]

Special denurrer, is one in which the cause of denurrer is particularly stated.

Special impurance, is one in which there is a saving of all exceptions to the writ or count, or of all exceptions whatsoever. *Blackstone*.

Special jury, is one which is called upon motion of either party, when the cause is supposed to require it. *Blackstone*.

Special matter in evidence, the particular facts in the case on which the defendant relies.

Special plea, in bar, is a plea which sets forth the particular facts or reasons why the plaintiff's demand should be barred as a release, accord, &c. *Blackstone*.

Special property, is qualified or limited property in the property which a man acquires in wild animals by reclaiming them.

Special session of a court, an extraordinary session; a session beyond the regular stated sessions; or in corporations and counties in England, a petty session held by a few justices for dispatching small business. *Blackstone*.

Special statute, is a private act of the legislature, such as respects a private person or individual.

Special trial, is where a gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, and does not descend to the heirs in general. *Blackstone*.

Special verdict, is a verdict in which the jury find the facts and state them as proved, but leave the law arising from the facts to be determined by the court. Another method of finding a special verdict, is when the jury find a verdict generally for the plaintiff, but subject to the opinion of the court on a special case stated by the counsel on both sides, with regard to a matter of law. *Blackstone*.

Special warrant, a warrant to take a person and bring him before a particular justice who granted the warrant.

SPE'CIAL, n. A particular. [Not used.] *Hammond*.

SPE'CIALIZE, v. t. To mention specially. [Not in use.] *Sheldon*.

SPE'CIALLY, adv. Particularly; in a manner beyond what is common, or out of the ordinary course. Every signal deliverance from danger ought to be specially noticed as a divine interposition.

2. For a particular purpose. A meeting of the legislature is *specially* summoned.

3. Chiefly; specially.

SPE'CIALTY, n. Particularity.

Specialty of rule hath been neglected. *Shak*.

2. A particular or peculiar case.

NOTE. This word is now little used in the senses above. Its common application is,

3. A special contract; an obligation or bond; the evidence of a debt by deed or instru-

ment under seal. Such a debt is called a debt by *specialty*, in distinction from *simple contract*. *Blackstone*.

SPECIE, *n.* *spe'shy*. Coin; copper, silver or gold coined and used as a circulating medium of commerce. [See *Speciat*.]

SPECIES, *n.* *spe shiz*. [L. from *specio*, to see. See *Spec'al*.]

1. In *zoology*, a collection of organized beings derived from one common parentage by natural generation, characterized by one peculiar form, liable to vary from the influence of circumstances only within certain narrow limits. These accidental and limited variations are *varieties*. Different races from the same parents are called *varieties*.

2. In *botany*, all the plants which spring from the same seed, or which resemble each other in certain characters or invariable forms.

There are as many *species* as there are different invariable forms or structures of vegetables. *Martyn*.

3. In *logic*, a special idea, corresponding to the specific distinctions of things in nature. *Watts*.

4. Sort; kind; in a loose sense; as a *species* of low cunning in the world; a *species* of generosity; a *species* of cloth.

5. Appearance to the senses; visible or sensible representation.

An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible, is that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth.

Bacon.
The species of letters illuminated with indigo and violet. [Little used.] *Newton*.

6. Wit—the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. [Little used.] *Dryden*.

7. Show; visible exhibition.
Shows and *species* serve best with the common people. [Not in use.] *Bacon*.

8. Coin, or coined silver and gold, used as a circulating medium; as the current *species* of Europe. *Arbuthnot*.

In modern practice, this word is contracted into *specie*. What quantity of *specie* has the bank in its vault? What is the amount of all the current *specie* in the country? What is the value in *specie*, of a bill of exchange? We receive payment for goods in *specie*, not in bank notes.

9. In *pharmacy*, a simple; a component part of a compound medicine. *Johnson*.

10. The old pharmaceutical term for powders. *Parr*.

SPECIFIC, } *a.* [Fr. *specifique*; It. *specifico*.] That makes a *specific* of the species of which it is; designating the peculiar property or properties of a thing, which constitute its *species*, and distinguish it from other things. Thus we say, the *specific* form of an animal or a plant; the *specific* form of a cube or square; the *specific* qualities of a plant or drug; the *specific* difference between an acid and an alkali; the *specific* distinction between virtue and vice.

Specific difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another. *Watts*.

2. In *medicine*, appropriate for the cure of a

particular disease; that certainly cures or is less fillible than others; as a *specific* remedy for the gout. The Saratoga waters are found to be a *specific* remedy, or nearly so, for the cure of bilious complaints, so called.

Specific character, in *botany*, a circumstance or circumstances distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus. *Martyn*.

Specific gravity, in *philosophy*, the weight that belongs to an equal bulk of each body. [See *Gravity*.]

Specific name, in *botany*, is the trivial name, as distinguished from the *generic name*.

Specific name is now used for the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species; but it was originally applied by Linne to the essential character of the species, or the *essential difference*. The present *specific* names he at first called the *trivial names*. *Smith*.

SPECIFIC, *n.* In *medicine*, a remedy that certainly cures a particular disease. *Care*.

SPECIFICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species. A body is *specifically* lighter than another, when it has less weight in the same bulk than the other.

Human reason—differs *specifically* from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Greene*.

—Those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of duty. *South*.

SPECIFICATE, *v. t.* [L. *species*, form, and *facio*, to make.]
To show, mark or designate the species, or the distinguishing particulars of a thing; to specify.

SPECIFICATION, *n.* The act of determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputes from wandering away from the precise point of inquiry. *Watts*.

2. The act of specifying; designation of particulars; particular mention; as the *specification* of a charge against a military or naval officer.

3. Article or thing specified.

SPECIFIED, *pp.* Particularized; specially named.

SPECIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *specifier*; It. *specificare*.]

To mention or name, as a particular thing; to designate in words, so as to distinguish a thing from every other; as, to *specify* the uses of a plant; to *specify* the articles one wants to purchase.

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries and the uses of their soils are *specified*. *Pope*.

SPECIFYING, *pp.* Naming or designating particularly.

SPECIMEN, *n.* [L. from *species*, with the termination *men*, which corresponds in sense to the English *hood* or *ness*.]

A sample; a part or small portion of any thing, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of something not exhibited; as a *specimen* of a man's handwriting; a *specimen* of printing or composition; a *specimen* of one's art or skill.

SPECIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *specieux*; It. *specioso*;

Sp. *especioso*; L. *speciosus*.]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
Religion satisfied. *Milton*.

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just or correct; plausible; appearing well at first view; as *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument; a *specious* objection; *specious* deeds. Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with the *specious* names of good nature, good manners, nobleness of mind, &c.

SPECIOUSLY, *adv.* With a fair appearance; with show of right; as, to reason *speciously*.

SPECK, *n.* [Sax. *specca*; D. *spikkel*. In Sp. *peca* is a freckle or spot raised in the skin by the sun. This word may be formed from *peck*, for *pecked* has been used for *specked*, spotted as though pecked. Qu. Ar.

بَكَعَ bakaa, to be spotted. Class Bg. No. 31.]

1. A spot; a stain; a small place in any thing that is dis-colored by foreign matter, or is of a color different from that of the main substance; as a *speck* on paper or cloth.

2. A very small thing.

SPECK, *v. t.* To spot; to stain in spots or drops.

SPECKLE, *n.* A little spot in any thing, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself.

SPECKLE, *v. t.* To mark with small spots of a different color; used chiefly in the participle passive, which see.

SPECKLED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with specks; variegated with spots of a different color from the ground or surface of the object; as the *speckled* breast of a bird; a *speckled* serpent.

Speckled bird, a denomination given to a person of doubtful character or principles.

SPECKLEDNESS, *n.* The state of being speckled. *Jsh*.

SPECKLING, *pp.* Marking with small spots.

SPECTACLE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *spectaculum*, from *specio*, to behold; *specio*, to see; It. *spettacolo*.]

1. A show; something exhibited to view; usually, something presented to view as extraordinary, or something that is held as unusual and worthy of special notice. Thus we call things exhibited for amusement, public *spectacles*, as the combats of gladiators in ancient Rome.

We are made a *spectacle* to the world, and to angels, and to men. 1 Cor. iv.

2. Any thing seen; a sight. A drunkard is a shocking *spectacle*.

3. *Spectacles*, in the plural, glasses to assist the sight.

4. Figuratively, something that aids the intellectual sight.

Shakspeare—meant not the *spectacles* of books to read nature. *Dryden*.

SPECTACLED, *a.* Furnished with spectacles. *Shak*.

SPECTACULAR, *a.* Pertaining to shows. *Hickes*.

SPECTATOR, *n.* [*L. spectator*]. Regard; respect. [*Little used.*] *Hareey.*
SPECTATOR, *a.* [*L. whence Fr. spectateur*; *It. spettatore*.]
 1. One that looks on; one that sees or beholds; a beholder; as the *spectators* of a show.
 2. One personally present. The *spectators* were numerous.
SPECTATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Spectator. *Adisson.*
SPECTATORSHIP, *n.* The act of beholding. *Shak.*
 2. The office or quality of a spectator. *Adisson.*

SPECTATRESS, } [*L. spectatrix*]. A female beholder or looker on. *Rose.*
SPECTATRIX, } *Adisson.*

SPECTER, *n.* [*Fr. spectre*; from *L. spectrum*, from *specio*, to behold].
 1. An apparition; the appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost.
 The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend, With bold fanatic *specters* to rejoice.

2. Something made prematurely visible.
 3. In *zoology*, a species of voluta, marked with radiating bands. *Cyc.*

SPECTRUM, *n.* [*L.*] A visible form; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered or turned away. This is called an *ocular spectrum*. *Darwin.*

SPECULAR, *a.* [*L. specularis*, from *speculum*, a mirror, from *specio*, to see.]
 1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass; having a smooth reflecting surface; as a *specular metal*; a *specular surface*. *Newton.*
 2. Assisting sight. [*Improper and not used.*] *Philips.*

3. Affording view.
SPECULATE, *v. t.* [*L. speculator*, to view; to contemplate, from *specio*, to see; *Fr. speculer*; *It. speculare*.]
 1. To meditate; to contemplate; to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; as, to *speculate* on political events; to *speculate* on the probable results of a discovery. *Adisson.*
 2. In *commerce*, to purchase land, goods, stock or other things, with the expectation of an advance in price, and of selling the articles with a profit by means of such advance; as, to *speculate* in coffee, or in sugar, or in six per cent stock, or in bank stock.

SPECULATE, *v. t.* To consider attentively; as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing. [*Not in use.*] *Bronce.*

SPECULATION, *n.* Examination by the eye; view. [*Little used.*]
 2. Mental view of any thing in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination. The events of the day afford matter of serious *speculation* to the friends of christianity.
 Therefore to *speculations* high or deep I turn'd my thoughts—
 3. Train of thoughts formed by meditation.
 From him Socrates derived the principles of morality and most part of his natural *speculations*. *Temple.*

4. Mental scheme; theory; views of a subject not verified by fact or practice. This

glob, which was formerly round only in *speculation*, has been circumnavigated. The application of steam to navigation is no longer a matter of *speculation*. *Speculations* which originate in *guilt*, must end in ruin. *H. Hall.*

5. Power of sight.
 Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. In *commerce*, the act or practice of buying land or goods, &c. in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance, as distinguished from a regular trade, in which the profit expected is the difference between the retail and wholesale prices, or the difference of price in the place where the goods are purchased, and the place to which they are to be carried for market. In England, France and America, public stock is the subject of *continual speculation*. In the United States, a few men have been enriched, but many have been ruined by *speculation*.

SPECULATIST, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories; a speculator. *Milner.*
SPECULATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. speculatif*; *It. speculativo*.]
 1. Given to speculation; contemplative; applied to persons.
 The mind of man being by nature *speculative*—
 2. Formed by speculation; theoretical; ideal; not verified by fact, experiment or practice; as a scheme merely *speculative*.
 3. Pertaining to view; also, prying. *Beacon.*

SPECULATIVELY, *adv.* In contemplation; with meditation.
 2. Ideally; theoretically; in theory only, not in practice. Propositions seem often to be *speculatively* true, which experience does not verify.

SPECULATIVENESS, *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation only.
SPECULATOR, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories. *More.*
 2. An observer; a contemplator. *Brown.*
 3. A spy; a watcher. *Brown.*

4. In *commerce*, one who buys goods, land or other thing, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.
SPECULATORY, *a.* Exercising speculation.
 2. Intended or adapted for viewing or spying. *Warton.*

SPECULUM, *n.* [*L.*; *G. D. spiegel*; *Sw. spegel*; *Dan. spejl*.] A mirror or looking glass.
 2. A glass that reflects the images of objects.
 3. A metallic reflector used in catadioptric telescopes.
 4. In *surgery*, an instrument for dilating and keeping open certain parts of the body. *Coxe.*

SPEED, *prct. and pp. of speed.*
SPEECH, *n.* [*Sax. spæc*. See *Speak*.] The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds. *Speech* was given to man by his Creator for the noblest purposes.
 2. Language; words as expressing ideas.
 The acts of God to human ears Cannot without process of *speech* be told. *Milton.*

3. A particular language, as distinct from others. Ps. xix.
 4. That which is spoken; words uttered in connection and expressing thoughts. You smile at my *speech*.
 5. Talk; mention; common saying. The duke did of me demand.
 What was the *speech* among the Londoners Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*

6. Formal discourse in public; oration; harangue. The member has made his first *speech* in the legislature.
 7. Any declaration of thoughts.
 I, with leave of *speech* inplor'd, repli'd. *Milton.*

SPEECH, *v. t.* To make a speech; to harangue. [*Little used.*]
SPEECHLESS, *a.* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech. More generally, 2. Mute; silent; not speaking for a time. *Speechless* with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Adisson.*

SPEECHLESSNESS, *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness. *Bacon.*
SPEECH-MAKER, *n.* One who makes speeches; one who speaks much in a public assembly.

SPEED, *v. t. prct. and pp. sped, speeded.* [*Sax. spætan, spædan*; *D. spoden*; *G. spediten*, to send; *Gr. σπεύω*. The *L. expedito* may be from the same root, which signifies to drive, to hurry, of the family of *L. pectus*. Class B.]
 1. To make haste; to move with celerity. *Shak.*
 2. To have success; to prosper; to succeed; that is, to advance in one's enterprise.
 He that's once deni'd will hardly *speed*. *Shak.*
 Those that professed and abused the second temple, *sped* no better. *South.*

3. To have any condition good or ill; to fare.
 Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *sped*, The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*

SPEED, *v. t.* To dispatch; to send away in haste.
 He *sped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*
 2. To hasten; to hurry; to put in quick motion.
 —But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore. *Dryden.*

3. To hasten to a conclusion; to execute; to dispatch; as, to *sped* judicial acts. *Ayliffe.*

4. To assist; to help forward; to hasten.
 —With rising gales that *sped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*

5. To prosper; to cause to succeed. May heaven *speed* this undertaking.
 6. To furnish in haste.
 7. To dispatch; to kill; to ruin; to destroy. With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found. *Dryden.*

A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped; If foes, they write, if friends they lead me *sped*. *Pope.*

NOTE.—In the phrase, "God speed," there is probably a gross mis-take in considering it as equivalent to "may God give you success." The true phrase is probably "good speed; good; in Saxen, being written *god* I bid you or with you *god speed*, that is, good success.

SPEED, *n.* Swiftmess; quickness; celerity; applied to animals. We say, a man or

a horse runs or travels with *speed*; a fowl flies with *speed*. We speak of the *speed* of a fish in the water, but we do not speak of the *speed* of a river, or of wind, or of a falling body. I think however I have seen the word applied to the lapse of time and the motion of lightning, but in poetry only.

2. Haste; dispatch; as, to perform a journey with *speed*; to execute an order with *speed*.

3. Rapid pace; as, a horse of *speed*. We say also, *high speed*, *full speed*.

4. Success; prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; that is, advance to the desired end.

o Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day. Gen. xxiv.

This use is retained in the proverb, "to make more haste than good *speed*," and in the Scriptural phrase, "to bid one good *speed*." [not *God speed*, as erroneously written.]

SPEEDILY, *adv.* Quickly; with haste; in a short time.

Send *speedily* to Bertram. Dryden.

SPEEDINESS, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; dispatch.

SPEEDWELL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Veronica*.

SPEEDY, *a.* Quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion; as a *speedy* flight. *Shak.*

2. Quick in performance; not dilatory or slow; as a *speedy* dispatch of business.

SPEET, *v. t.* [*D. speeten*]; from the root of *spit*. [Not in use.]

SPEIGHT, *n.* A woodpecker. [Not in use or local.]

SPELK, *n.* [*Sax. spelc*]. A splinter; a small stick or rod used in thatching. [*Local*]. *Grosv.*

SPELL, *n.* [*Sax. spel* or *spell*, a story, narration, fable, speech, saying, fame, report, sudden rumor, a magic charm or song, Henr. *gospel*, *Sax. god-spell*. In *G. spell* is play, *spelt*; *spelen*, to play *D. spela*, *Sw. spela*, *Dan. spillet*. But this is a different application of the same action. The verb primarily signifies to throw or drive, and is probably formed on the root of *L. pello*, *Gr. βαλλω*. See *Peal* and *Ip peal*, and *Class Bl. No. 1*. Eth. In some of the applications of *spell*, we observe the sense of *turn*. We observe the same in *throw*, *swarp*, *cant*, &c.]

1. A story; a tale. *Obs.* *Chaucer*.

2. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. *Obs.* You hear my *spell* is lawful. *Shak.* Begin, begin; the mystic *spell* prepare. *Milton*.

3. A turn of work; relief; turn of duty. Take a *spell* at the pump. *Scam.*

Their toil is so extreme, that they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells*. *Carcu.*

4. In *New England*, a short time; a little time. [Not elegant.]

5. A turn of gratuitous labor, sometimes accompanied with presents. People give their neighbors a *spell*. *N. England*.

SPELL, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *spelled* or *spelt*. [*Sax. speltian*, *speltigan*, to tell, to narrate,

to discourse, which gives our sense of *spell* in reading letters; *speltian*, *speltigan*, to take another's turn in labor; *D. spellen*, to spell, as words; *Fr. epeler*.]

1. To tell or name the letters of a word, with a proper division of syllables, for the purpose of learning the pronunciation. In this manner children learn to read by first *spelling* the words.

2. To write or print with the proper letters; to form words by correct orthography.

The word *satire* ought to be *spelled* with *i*, and not with *y*. *Dryden*.

3. To take another's place or turn temporarily in any labor or service. [This is a popular use of the word in *New England*.]

4. To churn; as *spelled* with words of power. *Dryden*.

5. To read; to discover by characters or marks; with out; as, to *spell out* the sense of an author. *Milton*.

We are not left to *spell out* a God in the works of creation. *South*.

6. To tell; to relate; to teach. [Not in use.] *Harton*.

SPELL, *v. i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing. He knows not how to *spell*. Our orthography is so irregular that most persons never learn to *spell*.

2. To read. *Milton*.

SPELLED, } pret. and pp. of *spell*.

SPELTER, *n.* One that spells; one skilled in spelling.

SPELLING, *ppr.* Naming the letters of a word, or writing them; forming words with their proper letters.

2. Taking another's turn.

SPELLING, *n.* The act of naming the letters of a word, or the act of writing or printing words with their proper letters.

2. Orthography; the manner of forming words with letters. Bad *spelling* is disagreeable to a gentleman.

SPELLING-BOOK, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

SPELT, *n.* [*Sax. D. spelt*; *G. spelt*; *It. spelda, spelta*].

A species of grain of the genus *Triticum*; called also *German wheat*. *Encyc.*

SPELT, *v. t.* [*G. spalten*; *Dan. spilder*]. To split. [Not in use.] *Mortimer*.

SPELTER, *n.* [*G. D. spialter*]. Common zioik, which contains a portion of lead, copper, iron, a little arsenic, manganese and platinum. *Webster's Mineral*.

SPENCE, *n. spens*. [*Old Fr. dispense*]. A buttery; a larder; a place where provisions are kept. *Obs.* *Chaucer*.

SPENCER, *n.* One who has the care of the spence or livery. *Obs.* 2. A kind of short coat.

SPEND, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *spent*. [*Sax. spendan*; *Sw. spendera*; *Dan. spenderer*; *L. spenderi*; *L. expendo*, from the participle of which is *Fr. depenser*; from the root of *L. pando, pendo*, the primary sense of which is to strain, to open or spread; allied to *spina*, *stern*, &c. and probably to *Gr. σπίνω, to pour out*.]

1. To lay out; to dispose of; to part with; as, to *spend money* for clothing.

Why do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? Is. lv.

2. To consume; to waste; to squander; as to consume an estate in gaming or other vices.

3. To consume; to exhaust. The provisions were *spent*, and the troops were in want.

4. To bestow for any purpose; often with *on* or *upon*. It is folly to *spend* words in debate on trifles.

5. To effuse. [*Little used*]. *Shak.*

6. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away. They *spent* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. Job xiii.

7. To lay out; to exert or to waste; as, to *spend one's strength*.

8. To exhaust of force; to waste; to wear away; as, a ball had *spent* its force. The violence of the waves was *spent*.

Heaps of *spent* arrows fall and strew the ground. *Dryden*.

9. To exhaust of strength; to harass; to fatigue. Their bodies *spent* with long labor and thirst— *Knolles*.

SPEND, *v. i.* To make expense; to make disposition of money. He *spends* like a prudent man.

2. To be lost or wasted; to vanish; to be dissipated.

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air. *Bacon*.

3. To prove in the use. —Butter *spent* as it came from the richer soil. *Temple*.

4. To be consumed. Candles *spend* fast in a current of air. Our provisions *spend* rapidly.

5. To be employed in any use. The vines they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. [*Unusual*]. *Bacon*.

SPENDER, *n.* One that spends; also, a prodigal; a lavishier. *Taylor*. *Bacon*.

SPENDING, *ppr.* Laying out; consuming; wasting; expending.

SPENDING, *n.* The act of laying out, expending, consuming or wasting. *Whitlock*.

SPENDTHRIFT, *n.* [*spend* and *thrift*]. One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate. *Dryden*. *Swift*.

SPERABLE, *a.* [*L. sperabilis*, from *spero*, to hope]. That may be hoped. [Not in use.] *Bacon*.

SPERM, *n.* [*Fr. sperme*; *L. spermis*; *Gr. σπέρμα*].

1. Animal seed; that by which the species is propagated. *Bacon*. *Roy*.

2. The head matter of a certain species of whale, called *cokeolat*. It is called by the French *blanc de baléne*, the *whale of whales*. It is found also in other parts of the body; but it is improperly named, not being a spermatic substance. Of this matter are made candles of a beautiful white color.

3. Spawn of fishes or frogs.

SPERMACETI, *n.* [*L. sperma*, sperm, and *cetus*, a whale. It is pronounced as it is written.] The same as *sperm*.

SPERMATIC, *a.* Consisting of seed; seminal. *Morc*.

2. Pertaining to the semen, or conveying it; as *spermatic* vessels. *Roy*. *Care*.

SPERMATIZE, *v. i.* To yield seed. [Not in use.] *Brown*.

SPERMATOCELE, *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύστις*, tumor.]

A swelling of the spermatic vessels, or vessels of the testicles. *Coze.*

SPIERSE, *v. t.* To disperse. [*Not in use.*]

SPEIT, *v. t.* To spit; to throw out. [*Not used.*]

SPEIT, *n.* Spittle, or a flow. [*Not in use.*]

SPEW, *v. t.* [Sax. *spewan*; D. *spuwen*, *spiegen*; G. *speien*, contracted from *speichen*; Sw. *spj*; Dan. *spjer*; L. *spuo*.]

1. To vomit; to puke; to eject from the stomach.

2. To eject; to cast forth.

3. To cast out with abhorrence. Lev. xviii.

SPEW, *v. i.* To vomit; to discharge the contents of the stomach. *B. Jonson.*

SPEWED, *pp.* Vomited; ejected.

SPEWER, *n.* One who spews.

SPEWING, *ppr.* Vomiting; ejecting from the stomach.

SPEWING, *n.* The act of vomiting.

SPEWY, *a.* Wet; foggy. [*Local.*]

SPHACELATE, *v. i.* [See *Sphacelus*.]

1. To mortify; to become gangrenous; as flesh.

2. To decay or become carious, as a bone.

SPHACELATE, *v. t.* To affect with gangrene. *Sharp.*

SPHACELATION, *n.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification. *Med. Repos.*

SPHACELUS, *n.* [Gr. *σφακελος*, from *σφαζω*, to kill.]

1. In *medicine and surgery*, gangrene; mortification of the flesh of a living animal.

2. Caries or decay of a bone. *Coze.*

SPHAGNOUS, *a.* [*sphagnum*, bog-moss. *Linne.*] Pertaining to bog-moss; mossy.

SPHENE, *n.* [Gr. *σφην*, a wedge.] A mineral composed of nearly equal parts of oxyd of titanium, silica and lime. Its colors are commonly grayish, yellowish, reddish and blackish brown, and various shades of green. It is found amorphous and in crystals. *Phillips. Encyc.*

SPHENOID, } *a.* [Gr. *σφην*, a wedge, and *ειδος*, form.] Resembling a wedge.

The *sphenoid bone*, is the pterygoid bone of the basis of the skull. *Coze.*

SPHERE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sphæra*, Gr. *σφαῖρα*, whence *It. sfera*, Sp. *esfera*, G. *sphäre*.]

1. In *geometry*, a solid body contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point called its center. The earth is not an exact sphere. The sun appears to be a sphere.

2. An orb or globe of the mundane system.

First the sun, a mighty sphere, he fram'd.

Then mortal ears
Had heard the music of the spheres. *Dryden.*

3. An orbicular body, or a circular figure representing the earth or apparent heavens. *Dryden.*

4. Circuit of motion; revolution; orbit; as the diurnal sphere. *Milton.*

5. The concave or vast orbicular expanse in which the heavenly orbs appear.

6. Circuit of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; employment. Every

man has his particular *sphere* of action, in which it should be his ambition to excel. Events of this kind have repeatedly fallen within the *sphere* of my knowledge. This man treats of matters not within his *sphere*.

7. Rank; order of society. Persons moving in a higher *sphere* claim more deference.

Sphere of activity of a body, the whole space or extent reached by the effluvia emitted from it. *Encyc.*

A right sphere, that aspect of the heavens in which the circles of daily motion of the heavenly bodies, are perpendicular to the horizon. A spectator at the equator views a *right sphere*.

A parallel sphere, that which the circles of daily motion are parallel to the horizon. A spectator at either of the poles, would view a *parallel sphere*.

An oblique sphere, that in which the circles of daily motion are oblique to the horizon, as is the case to a spectator at any point between the equator and either pole.

Arciliary sphere, an artificial representation of the circles of the sphere, by means of brass rings.

SPHERE, *v. t.* To place in a sphere.

The glorious planet Sol
In noble eminence enthron'd, and *spher'd*
Amidst the rest. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

2. To form into roundness; as light *spher'd* in a radiant cloud. *Milton.*

SPHERIC, } [*It. sferico*; Fr. *spher-*
SPHERICAL, } *a.* [*Gr. σφαιρικός*; L. *sphaericus*.]

1. Globular; orbicular; having a surface in every part equally distant from the center; as a *spherical* body. Drops of water take a *spherical* form.

2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and the stars, as if we were villains by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*

Spherical geometry, that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes.

Spherical triangle, a triangle formed by the mutual intersection of three great circles of the sphere.

Spherical trigonometry, that branch of trigonometry which teaches to compute the sides and angles of spherical triangles.

SPHERICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

SPHERICALNESS, } *n.* The state or qual-

SPHERICITY, } *ity* of being orbicular or spherical; roundness; as the *sphericity* of a drop of water.

SPHERICS, *n.* The doctrine of the sphere.

SPHEROID, *n.* [*sphere* and Gr. *ειδος*, form.]

A body or figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical. A spheroid is oblate or prolate. The earth is found to be an *oblate spheroid*, that is, flattened at the poles, whereas some astronomers formerly supposed it to be *prolate* or oblong.

SPHEROIDAL, } *a.* Having the form

SPHEROIDAL, } *a.* of a spheroid.

SPHEROIDICAL, } *a.* of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*

2. In *crystallography*, bounded by several convex faces.

SPHEROIDITY, *n.* The state or quality of being spheroidal.

SPHEROSIDERITE, *n.* A substance found in the basaltic compact lava of Steinheim; called also glass lava or hyalite.

SPIERULE, *n.* [L. *sphaerula*.] A little sphere or spherical body. Mercury or quicksilver when poured upon a plane, divides itself into a great number of minute *spherules*.

SPIERULITE, *n.* A variety of obsidian or pearl-stone, found in rounded grains. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SPHERY, *a.* Belonging to the sphere. *Milton.*

2. Round; spherical. *Shak.*

SPHINCTER, *n.* [from Gr. *σφιγγω*, to constrain, to draw close.]

In *anatomy*, a muscle that contracts or shuts; as the *sphincter labiorum*; *sphincter vesicae*. *Coze.*

SPHINX, *n.* [Gr. *σφιγξ*; L. *sphinx*.] A famous monster in Egypt, having the body of a lion and the face of a young woman. *Peachment.*

2. In *entomology*, the hawk-moth, a genus of insects.

SPHRAGID, *n.* A species of coherous clay which falls to pieces in water with the emission of many bubbles; called also earth of Lemnos.

SPIAL, *n.* A spy; a scout. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPICATE, *a.* [L. *spicatus*, from *spica*, a spike.] Having a spike or ear. *Lee.*

SPICE, *n.* [Fr. *épice*; *It. spezie*; Sp. *especia*.]

1. A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste; used in sauces and in cookery.

2. A small quantity; something that enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree, as *spice* alters the taste of a thing.

3. A sample. [*Fr. especcé.*]

SPICE, *v. t.* To season with spice; to mix aromatic substances with; as, to *spice* wine.

2. To tincture; as the *spiced* Indian air. *Shak.*

3. To render nice; to season with scruples. *Chaucer.*

SPICED, *pp.* Seasoned with spice.

SPICER, *n.* One that seasons with spice.

2. One that deals in spice. *Cauden.*

SPICERY, *n.* [Fr. *épicerie*.] Spices in general; fragrant and aromatic vegetable substances used in seasoning.

2. A repository of spices. *Addison.*

Spick and span, bright; shining; as a garment *spick and span* new, or *span-new*.

Spick is from the root of the *It. spicca*, brightness; *spicare*, to shine; *spicare le parole*, to speak distinctly; *spicciare*, to rush out, the radical sense of which is to shoot or dart. *Span* is probably from the root of *spangle*, Gr. *σφιγγω*, G. *spiegel*, a mirror.

SPICKNELL, } *n.* The herb maldmooy or

SPIGNELL, } *n.* [bear wort. (*Dict.*) the *Athamanta Meum* (Hearwort). *Ethusa Meum* (*Lee.*)]

SPICIOUS, *n.* [L. *spica*.] The state of having or being full of ears, like corn. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

SPICULAR, *a.* [L. *spiculum*, a dart.] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

SPICULATE, *v. t.* [*L. spicula*, to sharpen, from *spiculum*, a dart, from *spica*, or its root. See *Spike*.] To sharpen to a point. *Mason.*

SPICY, *a.* [from *spice*.] Producing spice; abounding with spices; as the *spicy* shore of Arabia. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of spice; fragrant; aromatic; as *spicy* plants. Led by new stars and borne by *spicy* gales. *Pope.*

SPIDER, *n.* [I know not from what source this word is derived.]

The common name of the insects of the genus *Aranea*, remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation, and for the deposit of their food. The *spider's* touch, how exquisitely fine! *Pope.*

SPIDER-CATCHER, *n.* A bird so called. **SPIDERLIKE**, *a.* Resembling a spider. *Shak.*

SPIDERWÖRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*. *Pope.*

SPIDER-LOT. [See *Spicknel*.]

SPIG-NEL, *n.* [*W. yspigawd*, from *yspige*, Eng. *spike*; from *peg*, Eng. *pike*; *Dau. spiger*, a nail. See *Spake* and *Pike*.]

A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor. *Sieft.*

SPIKE, *n.* [*W. yspig*, supra; *D. spyk*, *spiker*; *G. speiche*; *Dau. spiger*, *Sw. spik*, a nail; *L. spica*, an ear of corn. It signifies a shoot or point. Class Bg. See *Pike*.]

1. A large nail; always in America applied to a nail or pin of metal. A similar thing made of wood is called a *peg* or *pin*. In England, it is sometimes used for a sharp point of wood.

2. An ear of corn or grain. It is applied to the heads of wheat, rye and barley; and is particularly applicable to the ears of maize.

3. A shoot. *Addison.*

4. [*L. spica*.] In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, in which sessile flowers are alternate on a common simple peduncle, as in wheat and rye, lavender, &c. *Martyn.*

SPIKE, *n.* A smaller species of lavender. *Hill.*

SPIKE, *v. t.* To fasten with spikes or long and large nails; as, to *spike* down the planks of a floor or bridge.

2. To set with spikes. A youth leaping over the *spiked* pales—was caught by the spikes. [*Unusual*.] *Wiseman.*

3. To stop the vent with spikes; as, to *spike* a cannon.

SPIKED, *pp.* Furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

SPIKE-LAVENDER, *n.* The *Lavandula spica*. *Ed. Encyc.*

SPIKELET, *n.* In *botany*, a small spike of a large one; or a subdivision of a spike. *Barton.*

SPIKENARD, *n.* *spik'nard*. [*L. spica nardi*.]

1. A plant of the genus *Nardus*.

2. The oil or balsam procured from the *spikenard*.

SPKING, *pp.* Fastening with spikes; stopping with large nails.

SPIKY, *a.* Having a sharp point. *Dyer.*

SPINDLE, *n.* [*D. spil*, a pivot, a spindle; *G. spille*; *Fr. spile*; *W. dill*; from the root of *L. pilus*, *pilum*, &c.]

1. A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop a hole.

2. A stake driven into the ground to protect a bank, &c.

SPINDLE, *n.* [a different orthography of *spile*, supra.]

1. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask; as a vent hole stopped with a *spil*. *Mortimer.*

2. A little bar or pin of iron. *Carew.*

3. A little sum of money. [*Not in use.*]

SPILL, *v. t.* pret. *spilled* or *spilt*; *pp. ud.* [*Sax. spillan*; *D. G. spillen*; *Sw. spilla*; *Dau. spilder*.]

1. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered; applied only to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose. Thus we *spill* water from a pail; we *spill* spirit or oil from a bottle; we *spill* quicksilver or powders from a vessel or a paper; we *spill* sand or flour.

2. To suffer to be shed; as, a man *spills* his own blood.

3. To cause to flow out or lose; to shed; as, a man *spills* another's blood. [This is applied to cases of murder or other homicide, but not to venesection. In the latter case we say, to *let* or *take* blood.]

And to revenge his blood so justly *spill*— *Bryden.*

4. To mischief; to destroy; as, to *spill* the mind or soul; to *spill* glory; to *spill* fortunes, &c. [*This application is obsolete and now improper.*]

5. To throw away. *Tickel.*

6. In *seamen's language*, to discharge the wind out of the cavity or belly of a sail. *Mar. Dict.*

SPILL, *v. i.* To waste; to be prodigal. [*Not in use.*]

2. To be sated; to be suffered to fall, be lost or wasted. He was so topfull of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company. *Watts.*

SPILLED, *pp.* Suffered to fall, as liquids; shed.

SPILLER, *n.* One that spills or sheds.

2. A kind of fishing line. *Carew.*

SPILLING, *pp.* Suffering to fall or run out, as liquids; shedding.

Spilling-lives, in a ship, are ropes for furling more conveniently the square sails. *Mar. Dict.*

SPILT, pret. and *pp.* of *spill*.

SPILT, *n.* [from *spill*.] Any thing spilled. [*Not in use.*]

SPIN, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *spun*. *Spun* is not used. [*Sax. Goth. spinian*; *D. G. spinnen*; *Dau. spinder*; *Sw. spinnia*. If the sense is to draw out or extend, this coincides in origin with *span*.]

1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; as, to *spin* wool, cotton or flax; to *spin* gowns' hair.

All the yarn which Penelope *spun* in Ulysses' absence did but fill theaca with moths. *Shak.*

2. To draw out tediously; to form by a slow process or by degrees; with *out*; as, to *spin* out large volumes on a subject.

3. To extend to a great length; as, to *spin* out a subject.

4. To draw out; to protract; to spend by delays; as, to *spin* out the day in idleness.

By one day after another, they *spin* out their whole lives. *L. Estange.*

5. To whirl with a thread; to turn or cause to whirl; as, to *spin* a top.

6. To draw out from the stomach in a filament; as, a spider *spins* a web.

To *spin* hay, in military language, is to twist it into ropes for convenient carriage on an expedition.

SPIN, *v. i.* To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads; as, the woman knows how to *spin*.

They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Friar.*

2. To perform the act of drawing and twisting threads; as, a machine or jenny *spins* with great exactness.

3. To move round rapidly; to whirl; as a top or a spindle.

4. To stream or issue in a thread or small current; as, blood *spins* from a vein. *Drayton.*

SPINACI, } [*L. spinacia*; *It. spinacio*;

SPINAGE, } *n.* *Sp. espinacia*; *Fr. epinards*;

D. spinagie; *G. spinad*; *Pers. spinach*.]

A plant of the genus *Spinacia*.

SPINAL, *a.* [See *Spine*.] Pertaining to the spine or back bone of an animal; as the *spinal* marrow; *spinal* muscles; *spinal* arteries. *Arbuthnot. Encyc.*

SPINDLE, *n.* [from *spin*; *Sax. Dau. spindel*.]

1. The pin used in spinning wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread when twisted, is wound. *Baron.*

2. A slender pointed rod or pin on which any thing turns; as the *spindle* of a vane.

3. The fuscæ of a watch. *Mortimer.*

4. A long slender stalk. *Mar. Dict.*

5. The lower end of a capstan, sh-d with iron; the pivot.

SPINDLE, *v. i.* To shoot or grow in a long slender stalk or body. *Bacon. Mortimer.*

SPINDLE-LEGS, } A tall slender

SPINDLE-SHANKS, } *n.* person; in contempt.

SPINDLE-SHANKED, *a.* Having long slender legs.

SPINDLE-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a spindle; fusiform. *Martyn.*

SPINDLE-TREE, *n.* A plant, prick-wood, of the genus *Eononymus*.

SPINE, *n.* [*L. It. spina*; *Fr. epine*; *Sp. espinazo*; *W. yspin*, from *pin*.]

1. The back bone of an animal. *Coxe.*

2. The skin of the leg. *Coxe.*

3. A thorn; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant. It differs from a prickle, which proceeds from the bark. A spine sometimes terminates a branch or a leaf, and sometimes is axillary, growing at the angle formed by the branch or leaf with the stem. The wild apple and pear are armed with thorns; the rose, bramble, gooseberry, &c. are armed with prickles. *Martyn.*

SPINEL, } *n.* [*It. spinella*.] The spinelle

SPINELLE, } *n.* rubry, says Hanly, is the true rubry, a gem of a red color, blended with

tints of blue or yellow. It is in grains more or less crystallized.

Hairy. Phillips.

A subspecies of octahedral corundum. *Jameson.*

SPINELLANE, *n.* A mineral occurring in small crystalline masses and in minute crystals. It has been found only near the lake of Laach. *Phillips.*

SPINES-CENT, *a.* [from *spine*.] Becoming hard and thorny. *Martyn.*

SPIN ET, *n.* [It. *spinetta*; Fr. *spinette*; Sp. *espineta*.]

An instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal; a clavichord.

SPIN-ET, *n.* [L. *spinetum*.] A small wood or place where briars and thorns grow [Not in use.] *B. Jonson.*

SPINIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *spina*, spin, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing spines; bearing thorns.

SPINK, *n.* A bird; a finch. *Harte.*

SPIN-NER, *n.* One that spins; one skilled in spinning. *Shak.*

SPIN-NING, *ppr.* Drawing out and twisting into threads; drawing out; delaying.

SPIN-NING, *n.* The act, practice or art of drawing out and twisting into threads, as wool, flax and cotton.

2. The act or practice of forming webs, as spiders.

SPIN-NING-JENNY, *n.* An engine or complicated machine for spinning wool or cotton, in the manufacture of cloth.

SPIN-NING-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel for spinning wool, cotton or flax into threads. *Gay.*

SPIN-OLET, *n.* A small bird of the lark kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SPINOSITY, *n.* The state of being spiny or thorny; crabbedness. *Glanville.*

SPINOUS, *a.* [L. *spinus*, from *spina*.] Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny. *Martyn.*

SPINOZISM, *n.* The doctrines or principles of Spinoza, a native of Amsterdam, consisting in atheism and pantheism, or naturalism and holotheism, which allows of no God but nature or the universe.

SPIN-STER, *n.* [spin and *ster*.] A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin. Hence,

2. In law, the common title by which a woman without rank or distinction is designated.

If a gentlewoman is termed a *spinster*, she may abate the writ. *Coke.*

SPIN-STRY, *n.* The business of spinning. *Milton.*

SPIN-THERE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish gray color. *Ure.*

SPIN-Y, *a.* [from *spine*.] Full of spines; thorny; as a *spiny tree*.

2. Perplexed; difficult; troublesome. *Digby.*

SPIR-ACLE, *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, from *spiro*, to breathe.]

1. A small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; a small hole, orifice or vent; a pore; a minute passage; as the *spiracles* of the human skin.

2. Any small aperture, hole or vent.

Woodward.

SPIR-AL, *a.* [It. *spirale*; Fr. *spirale*; from L. *spira*, a spire.]

Winding round a cylinder or other round body, or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw. The magnificent column in the Place Vendome, at Paris, is divided by a *spiral* line into compartments. It is formed with *spiral* compartments, on which are engraved figures emblematical of the victories of the French armies. A whirlwind is so named from the *spiral* motion of the air. Water in a tunnel descends in a *spiral* form.

SPIR-ALLY, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw. *Ray.*

SPIRA-TION, *n.* [L. *spiratio*.] A breathing. [Not used.] *Barrow.*

SPIRE, *n.* [L. *spira*; Gr. *σπειρα*; Sp. *espira*; from the root of L. *spiro*, to breathe. The primary sense of the root is to throw, to drive, to send, but it implies a winding motion, like *throw*, *wrap*, and many others.]

1. A winding line like the threads of a screw; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. His neck erect amidst his circling spires. *Milton.*

A dragon's fiery form belied the god; Sublime on radiant spires he rode. *Dryden.*

2. A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a round pyramid or pyramidal body; a steeple. With glistening spires and pinnacles adom'd. *Milton.*

3. A stalk or blade of grass or other plant. How loudly ought man to be, who cannot make a single spire of grass. *Milton.*

4. The top or uppermost point of a thing. *Shak.*

SPIRE, *v. i.* To shoot; to shoot up pyramidally. *Mortimer.*

2. To breathe. [Not in use.]

3. To sprout, as grain in treading. *Mason.*

SPIR-ED, *a.* Having a spire.

SPIR-IT, *n.* [Fr. *esprit*; It. *spirito*; Sp. *espíritu*; L. *spiritus*, from *spiro*, to breathe, to blow. The primary sense is to rush or drive.]

1. Primarily, wind; air in motion; hence, breath. All bodies have spirits and pneumatic parts within them. *Bacon.*

[This sense is now unusual.]

2. Animal excitement, or the effect of it; life; ardor; fire; courage; elevation or vehemence of mind. The troops attack'd the enemy with great spirit. The young man has the spirit of youth. He speaks or acts with spirit. *Spirits*, in the plural, is used in nearly a like sense. The troops began to recover their spirits. *Swift.*

3. Vigor of intellect; genius. His wit, his beauty and his spirit. *Butler.*

The noblest spirit or genius cannot deserve enough of mankind to pretend to the esteem of heroic virtue. *Temple.*

1. Temper; disposition of mind, habitual or temporary; as a man of a generous spirit, or of a revengeful spirit; the ornament of a neck and quiet spirit.

Let us go to the house of God in the spirit of prayer. *Bickersteth.*

5. The soul of man; the intelligent, immaterial and immortal part of human beings. [See *Soul*.]

The spirit shall return to God that gave it. *Eccles. xii.*

6. An immaterial intelligent substance. *Spirit* is a substance in which thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving do subsist. *Locke.*

Hence,

7. An immaterial intelligent being. By which he went and preached to the spirits in prison. 1 Pet. iii.

8. Turn of mind; temper; occasional state of the mind. A perfect judge will read each work of wit, With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

9. Powers of mind distinct from the body. *In spirit* perhaps he also saw Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezuma. *Milton.*

10. Sentiment; perception. Your spirit is too true, your fears too certain. *Shak.*

11. Eager desire; disposition of mind excited and directed to a particular object. God has made a spirit of building succeed a spirit of pulling down. *South.*

12. A person of activity; a man of life, vigor or enterprise. The watery kingdom is no bar To stop the foreign spirit, but they come. *Shak.*

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. Such spirits as he desired to please, such would I choose for my judges. *Dryden.*

14. Excitement of mind; animation; cheerfulness; usually in the plural. We found our friend in very good spirits. He has a great flow of spirits. —To sing by praise, would heaven my breath prolong, Infusing spirits worthy such a song. *Dryden.*

15. Life or strength of resemblance; essential qualities; as, to set off the face in its true spirit. The copy has not the spirit of the original. *Walton.*

16. Something eminently pure and refined. Nor doth the eye itself, That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself. *Shak.*

17. That which hath power or energy; the quality of any substance which manifests life, activity, or the power of strongly affecting other bodies; as the spirit of wine or of any liquor.

18. A strong, pungent or stimulating liquor, usually obtained by distillation, as rum, brandy, gin, whiskey. In America, spirit, used without other words explanatory of its meaning, signifies the liquor distilled from cane-juce, or rum. We say, new spirit, or old spirit, Jamaica spirit, &c.

19. An apparition; a ghost.

20. The renewed nature of man. Matt. xxvi. Gd. v.

21. The influences of the Holy Spirit. Matt. xxvi.

Holy Spirit, the third person in the Trinity.

SPIR-IT, *v. t.* To animate; to actuate; as a spirit.

- So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. *Milton.*
[*Little used.*]
2. To animate with vigor; to excite; to encourage; as, civil dissensions *spirit* the ambition of private men. *Sicft.*
It is sometimes followed by *up*; as, *to spirit up*.
Middleton.
3. To kidnap. *Blackstone.*
To spirit away, to entice or seduce.
- SPIRITALLY**, *adv.* By means of the breath. [Not in use.] *Holder.*
- SPIRITED**, *pp.* Animated; encouraged; incited.
2. *a.* Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire; as a *spirited* address or oration; as *spirited* answer. It is used in composition, noting the state of the mind; as in *high-spirited*, *low-spirited*, *mean-spirited*.
- SPIRITEDLY**, *adv.* In a lively manner; with spirit; with strength; with animation.
- SPIRITEDNESS**, *n.* Life; animation.
2. Disposition or make of mind; used in compounds; as *high-spiritedness*, *low-spiritedness*, *mean-spiritedness*, *narrow-spiritedness*.
- SPIRITFUL**, *a.* Lively; full of spirit. [Not used.] *Ash.*
- SPIRITFULLY**, *adv.* In a lively manner. [Not used.]
- SPRITFULNESS**, *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness. [Not used.] *Harvey.*
- SPRITLESS**, *a.* Destitute of spirits; wanting animation; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.
2. Destitute of vigor; wanting life, courage or fire; as a *spritless* slave.
- A man so faint, so *spritless*,
So dull, so dead in look— *Shak.*
3. Having no breath; extinct; dead. *Greenhill.*
- SPRITLESSLY**, *adv.* Without spirit; without exertion. *More.*
- SPRITLESSNESS**, *n.* Dullness; want of life or vigor.
- SPRITIOUS**, *a.* Like spirit; refined; delectated; pure.
More refined, more *spiritous* and pure. *Milton.*
2. Fine; ardent; active. *Smith.*
- SPRITOUSNESS**, *n.* A refined state; fineness and activity of parts; as the thinness and *spiritousness* of liquor. *Boyle.*
- SPRITUAL**, *a.* [Fr. *spirituel*; It. *spirituale*; L. *spiritualis*.]
1. Consisting of spirit; not material; incorporated; as a *spiritual* substance or being. The soul of man is *spiritual*.
2. Mental; intellectual; as *spiritual* armor. *Milton.*
3. Not gross; refined from external things; not sensual; relative to mind only; as a *spiritual* and refined religion. *Calamy.*
4. Not lay or temporal; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical; as the *spiritual* functions of the clergy; the lords *spiritual* and temporal; a *spiritual* corporation.
5. Pertaining to spirit or to the affections; pure; holy.
God's law is *spiritual*; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man. *Brown.*
6. Pertaining to the renewed nature of man; as *spiritual* life.
7. Not fleshly; not material; as *spiritual* sacrifices. I Pet. ii.

8. Pertaining to divine things; as *spiritual* songs. E-ph. v.
- Spiritual court**, an ecclesiastical court; a court held by a bishop or other ecclesiastic.
- SPIRITUALITY**, *n.* Essence distinct from matter; immateriality.
If this light be not spiritual, it approacheth nearest to *spirituality*. *Katech.*
2. Intellectual nature; as the *spirituality* of the soul. *South.*
3. Spiritual nature; the quality which respects the spirit or affections of the heart only, and the essence of true religion; as the *spirituality* of God's law.
4. Spiritual exercises and holy affections.
Much of our *spirituality* and comfort in public worship depend on the state of mind in which we come. *Blackstone.*
5. That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion; as distinct from temporalities.
During the vacancy of a see, the archbishop is guardian of the *spiritualities* thereof. *Blackstone.*
6. An ecclesiastical body. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
- SPIRITUALIZATION**, *n.* The act of spiritualizing. In chemistry, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies. *Encyc.*
- SPIRITUALIZE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *spiritualiser*, to extract spirit from mixed bodies.]
1. To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world; as, to *spiritualize* the soul. *Hammond.*
2. In chemistry, to extract spirit from natural bodies.
3. To convert to a spiritual meaning.
- SPIRITUALLY**, *adv.* Without corporeal grossness or sensuality; in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion; with purity of spirit or heart.
Spiritually minded, under the influence of the Holy Spirit or of holy principles; having the affections refined and elevated above sensual objects, and placed on God and his law. Rom. viii.
- Spiritually discerned**, known, not by carnal reason, but by the peculiar illumination of the Holy Spirit. I Cor. ii.
- SPIRITUOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *spiritueux*.] Containing spirit; consisting of refined spirit; ardent; as *spirituous* liquors. [This might well be written *spirituous*.]
2. Having the quality of spirit; fine; pure; active; as the *spirituous* part of a plant. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. [Not in use.] *Watton.*
- SPIRITUOUSNESS**, *n.* The quality of being spirituous; ardor; heat; stimulating quality; as the *spirituousness* of liquors.
2. Life; tenacity; activity.
- SPIRT**. [See *Spurt*, the more correct or etymography.]
- SPIRY**, *a.* [from *spire*.] Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; as the *spiry* volutes of a serpent. *Dryden.*
2. Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal; as *spiry* turrets. *Pope.*
- SPISS**, *a.* [L. *spissus*.] Thick; close; dense. [Not in use.]
- SPISSITUDE**, *n.* [supra.] Thickness of soft substances; the denseness or con-

tractness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; as the *spissitude* of coagulated blood or of any conglutium.

SPIIT, *n.* [Sax. *spitu*; D. *spit*; G. *spieß*; Sw. *spett*; Dan. *spid*; It. *spiedo*; Ice. *spjel*, a spear. It belongs to Class Bd, and is from thrusting, shooting.]

1. An iron prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted.

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by the spade at once. [D. *spil*, a spade.]

3. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea; as a *spit* of sand.

SPIIT, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit; as, to *spit* a loin of veal.

2. To thrust through; to pierce. *Dryden.*

SPIIT, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *spit*. *Spal* is obsolete. [Sax. *spitan*; Sw. *spotta*; Dan. *spylter*; G. *spitzen*. The sense is to throw or drive. *Class Bd.*]

1. To eject from the mouth; to thrust out, as saliva or other matter from the mouth.

2. To eject or throw out with violence.

SPIIT, *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth. It is a dirty trick to *spit* on the floor or carpet.

SPIIT, *n.* [Dan. *spyl*.] What is ejected from the mouth; saliva.

SPIIT'AL, } corrupted from *hospital*.
SPIIT'EL, } "Rob not the *spit*," or charitable foundation. *Johnson.*
[*Fulgur* and *not* in use.]

SPIIT'COCK, *s. t.* To spit an eel lengthwise and broil it. *King.*

SPIIT'COCK, *n.* An eel spit and broiled. *Decker.*

SPIITE, *n.* [D. *spyl*, spite, vexation; Ir. *spid*. The Fr. has *depit*, Norm. *despite*. The It. *dispetto*, and Sp. *despecho*, seem to be from the L. *despectus*; but *spite* seems to be from a different root.]

Hatred; rancor; malice; malignity; malevolence. *Johnson.*

Spite, however, is not always synonymous with these words. It often denotes a less deliberate and fixed hatred than malice and malignity, and is often a sudden fit of ill will excited by temporary vexation. It is the effect of extreme irritation, and is accompanied with a desire of revenge, or at least a desire to vex the object of ill will.

Be gone, ye critics, and restrain your *spite*; *Codrus* writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

In *spite* of, in opposition to all efforts; in defiance or contempt of. Sometimes *spite* of is used without *in*, but not elegantly. It is often used without expressing any malignity of meaning.

—Whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me in *spite* of the world, the devil and myself. *South.*

In *spite* of all applications, the patient grew worse every day. *Arbuthnot.*

To owe one a spite, to entertain a temporary hatred for something.

SPIITE, *v. t.* To be angry or vexed at.

2. To mis-brief; to vex; to treat maliciously; to thwart. *Shak.*

3. To fill with spite or vexation; to offend to vex.

Darius, *spited* at the Magi, endeavored to abolish not only their learning but their language. [*Not used.*] *Temple.*

SPITTED, *pp.* Hated; vexed.
SPITEFUL, *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy or injure; malignant; malicious.

—A wayward son,

Spiteful and wrathful.

SPITEFULLY, *adv.* With a desire to vex, annoy or injure; maliciously; maliciously.

SPITEFULNESS, *n.* The desire to vex, annoy or mischief, proceeding from irritation; malice; malignity.
It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill nature, than a diligent search after truth.

SPITTED, *pp.* [from *spit*.] Put upon a spit.

2. Shot out into length.

SPITTER, *n.* One that puts meat on a spit.

2. One who ejects saliva from his mouth.

3. A young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket or pricket.

SPITTING, *pp.* Putting on a spit.

2. Ejecting saliva from the mouth.

SPITTLE, *n.* [from *spit*.] Saliva; the thick moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands and ejected from the mouth.

2. A small sort of spade. [*spaddle.*]

SPITTLE. [See *Spytal*.]

SPIT-TLE, *v. t.* To dig or stir with a small spade. [*Local.*]

SPIT-VENOM, *n.* [*spit* and *venom.*] Poison ejected from the mouth.

SPLEEN-CHING-O-CY, *n.* [Gr. *σπλην*, spleen, and *kyos*, discourse.]

1. The doctrine of the viscera; or a treatise or description of the viscera.

2. The doctrine of diseases of the internal parts of the body.

SPLASH, *v. t.* [formed on *plash*.] To spatter with water, or with water and mud.

SPLASH, *v. i.* To strike and dash about water.

SPLASH, *n.* Water or water and dirt thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle and the like.

SPLASHY, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy.

SPLAY, *v. t.* [See *Display*.] To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder bone.

2. To spread. [*Little used.*]

SPLAY, *for display*. [*Not in use.*]

SPLAY, *a.* Displayed; spread; turned outward.

SPLA-YFOOT, } *a.* Having the foot

SPLA-YFOOTED, } *a.* turned outward;

having a wide foot.

SPLA-YMOUTH, *n.* A wide mouth; a month stretched by design.

SPLEEN, *n.* [L. *splen*; Gr. *σπλην*.] The

liver; a soft part of the viscera of animals, whose use is not well understood. The ancients supposed this to be the seat of melancholy, anger or vexation. Hence,

2. Anger; latent spite; ill humor. Thus we say, to vent one's spleen.

In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purged off, of spleen and sour dis-

dain.

3. A fit of anger.

4. A fit; a sudden motion. [*Not used.*]

5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections. —Bodies change'd to recent forms by spleen.

6. Immoderate merriment. [*Not in use.*]

SPLEENED, *a.* Deprived of the spleen.

SPLEENFUL, *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful. Myself have calmd' their spleenful mutiny.

2. Melancholy; hypochondriacal.

SPLEENLESS, *a.* Kind; gentle; mild.

SPLEENWORT, *n.* [L. *splenium*.] A plant of the genus *Asplenium*; milwaste.

SPLEENY, *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful. A spleeny Lutheran, and not wholesome to our cause.

2. Melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

SPLENDENT, *a.* [L. *splendens*, *splendeo*, to shine.]

1. Shining; glossy; beaming with light; as splendid planets; *splendent* metals.

2. Very conspicuous; illustrious.

SPLENDID, *a.* [L. *splendidus*, from *splendo*, to shine; Fr. *splendide*; It. *splendido*; W. *ysplan*, from *plan*, clear. See *Plain*.]

1. Properly, shining; very bright; as a *splendid* sun. Hence,

2. Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous; as a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* procession; a *splendid* equipage; a *splendid* feast or entertainment.

3. Illustrious; heroic; brilliant; as a *splendid* victory.

4. Illustrious; famous; celebrated; as a *splendid* reputation.

SPLENDIDLY, *adv.* With great brightness; or brilliant light.

2. Magnificently; sumptuously; richly; as a house *splendidly* furnished.

3. With great pomp or show. The king was *splendidly* attended.

SPLENDOR, *n.* [L. from the Celtic; W. *ysplander*, from *pleinaw*, *dyspleinaw*, to cast rays; from *plan*, a ray, a cion or shoot, a plane; whence *plant*. See *Plant* and *Plant*.]

1. Great brightness; brilliant luster; as the *splendor* of the sun.

2. Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence; as the *splendor* of equipage or of royal robes.

3. Pomp; parade; as the *splendor* of a procession or of ceremonies.

4. Brilliance; eminence; as the *splendor* of a victory.

SPLENDOROUS, *a.* Having splendor. [*Not in use.*]

SPLENETIC, *a.* [L. *spleneticus*.] Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.

You humor me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetic*?

SPLENETIC, *n.* A person affected with spleen.

SPLENIC, *a.* [Fr. *splenique*.] Belonging to the spleen; as the *splenic* vein.

SPLENISH, *a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.

SPLENITIVE, *a.* Hot; fiery; passionate; irritable. [*Not in use.*]

I am not *splenitive* and rash.

SPLINT, *n.* A callous substance or insensible swelling on the shank-bone of a horse.

2. A splint. [See *Splint*.]

SPLICE, } *v. t.* G. *splicassen*; D. *splicsen*;
SPLICE, } *v. t.* G. *splicassen*; Dan. *splicser*;
from *spidder*, *splitter*, to split, to divide. It should be written *splice*.]

To separate the strands of the two ends of a rope, and unite them by a particular manner of interweaving them; or to unite the end of a rope to any part of another by a like interweaving of the strands. There are different modes of splicing, as the short splice, long splice, eye splice, &c.

SPLICE, *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands.

SPLINTER, } *n.* [*D. splinter*; G. *splint* or
SPLINTER, } *n.* [*D. splinter*; Dan. *splint*.
Qu. is *n* radical?]

1. A piece of wood split off; a thin piece (in proportion to its thickness), of wood or other solid substance, rent from the main body; as *splinters* of a ship's side or mast, rent off by a shot.

2. In surgery, a thin piece of wood or other substance, used to hold or confine a broken bone when set.

3. A piece of bone rent off in a fracture.

SPLINT, } *v. t.* To split or rend into
SPLINTER, } *v. t.* long thin pieces; to
shiver; as, the lightning *splinters* a tree.

2. To confine with splinters, as a broken limb.

SPLINTER, *v. t.* To be split or rent into long pieces.

SPLINTERED, *pp.* Split into splinters; secured by splints.

SPLINTERY, *a.* Consisting of splinters, or resembling splinters; as the *splintery* fracture of a mineral, which discovers scales arising from splits or fissures, parallel to the line of fracture.

SPLIT, *v. t.* pret. and *pp. split*. [*D. splitten*; Dan. *splitter*; G. *splittern* or *splicassen*; Eti. δ & λ (θ) falt, to separate, to divide, the same verb which, in other Semic languages, Heb. Ch. Syr. ܩܠܩ , signifies to escape. See *Spalt*.]

1. To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate a thing from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave; as, to *split* a piece of timber; to *split* a board. It differs from *crack*. To *crack* is to open or partially separate; to *split* is to separate entirely.

2. To rend; to tear asunder by violence; to burst; as, to *split* a rock or a sail.

Cold water *splits* the rocks in winter.

3. To divide; to part; as, to *split* a hair. The phrases to *split* the heart, to *split* a ray of light, are now inelegant and obsolete, especially the former. The phrase, to *split* the earth, is not strictly correct.

4. To dash and break on a rock; as, a ship *stranded and split*.

5. To divide; to break into discord; as a people *split* into parties.

6. To strain and pain with laughter; as, to *split* the sides.

SPLIT, *v. i.* To burst; to part asunder; to suffer disruption; as, vessels *split* by the

- fleeing of water in them. Glass vessels often *split* when heated too suddenly.
2. To burst with laughter.
Each had a gravity would make you *split*. *Pope.*
3. To be broken; to be dashed to pieces. We were driven upon a rock, and the ship immediately *split*. *Swift.*
To *split* on a rock, to fail; to err fatally; to have the hopes and designs frustrated. *Spectator.*
- SPLIT'TER, *n.* One who splits. *Swift.*
- SPLITTING, *ppr.* Bursting; riving; rending.
- SPLUTTER, *n.* A bustle; a stir. [*A low word and little used.*]
- SPLUTTER, *v. i.* To speak hastily and confusedly. [*Low.*] *Carleton.*
- SPOBEMENE, *n.* [Gr. *σποβωνα*, to reduce to ashes.]
A mineral, called by Hæsy *triphane*. It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into prisms with rhomboidal bases; the lateral faces smooth, shining and pearly; the cross fracture uneven and splintery. Before the blowpipe it exfoliates into little yellowish or grayish scales; whence its name. *Cleaveland.*
- SPOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *spolier*; It. *spogliare*; L. *spolio*; W. *yspeltaw*. The sense is probably to pull asunder, to tear, to strip; coinciding with L. *relo*, or with *peel*, or with both. See Class B. No. 7. 8. 15. 32.]
1. To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob; with *of*; as, to *spoil* one of his goods or possessions.
My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*
2. To seize by violence; to take by force; as, to *spoil* one's goods.
Thus mount
With all his verdure *spoil'd*— *Milton.*
3. [Sax. *spyllan*.] To corrupt; to cause to decay and perish. Heat and moisture will soon *spoil* vegetable and animal substances.
4. To corrupt; to vitiate; to mar.
Spiritual pride *spoils* many creeps. *Taylor.*
5. To ruin; to destroy. Our crops are sometimes *spoiled* by insects.
6. To render useless by injury; as, to *spoil* paper by wetting it.
7. To injure fatally; as, to *spoil* the eyes by reading.
- SPOIL, *v. i.* To practice plunder or robbery.
—Outlaws which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil*. *Spenser.*
2. To decay; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; as, fruit will soon *spoil* in warm weather. Grain will *spoil*, if gathered when wet or moist.
- SPOIL, *n.* [L. *spolium*.] That which is taken from others by violence; particularly in war, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty.
2. That which is gained by strength or effort.
Each science and each art his *spoil*. *Bentley.*
3. That which is taken from another without license.
Gentle gales
Fanning their odiferous wings, dispense

- Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
Their balmy *spoils*. *Milton.*
4. The act or practice of plundering; robbery; waste.
The man that hath not music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagems and *spoils*. *Shak.*
5. Corruption; cause of corruption.
Villainous company hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak.*
6. The slough or east skin of a serpent or other animal. *Bacon.*
- SPOILED, *pp.* Plundered; pillaged; corrupted; rendered useless.
- SPOILER, *n.* A plunderer; a pillager; a robber.
2. One that corrupts, mars or renders useless.
SPOILFUL, *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. [*Lit. le used.*] *Spenser.*
- SPOILING, *ppr.* Plundering; pillaging; corrupting; rendering useless.
2. Wasting; decaying.
- SPOILING, *n.* Plunder; waste.
- SPOKE, *pret.* of *speak*.
- SPOKE, *n.* [Sax. *spaca*; D. *spak*; G. *speiche*. This word, whose radical sense is to shoot or thrust, coincides with *spike*, *spigot*, *pike*, and G. *speichen*, contracted from *speichen*, to *spew*.]
1. The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars which are inserted in the hub or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly. *Swift.*
2. The spar or round of a ladder. [*Not in use in the U. States.*]
- SPOKEN, *pp.* of *speak*. pron. *spo'kn*.
- SPOKE-SHAVE, *n.* A kind of plane to smooth the shells of blocks.
- SPOKESMAN, *n.* [*speak*, *spoke*, and *man*.] One who speaks for another.
He shall be thy *spokesman* to the people. *Ex. iv.*
- SPOILATE, *v. t.* [L. *spolio*.] To plunder; to pillage. *Diet.*
- SPOILATE, *v. i.* To practice plunder; to commit robbery. In time of war, rapacious men are let loose to *spoilate* on countries.
- SPOILATION, *n.* The act of plundering, particularly of plundering an enemy in time of war.
2. The act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.
3. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title. *Blackstone.*
- SPONDATIC, } *a.* [See *Spondee*.] Per-
- SPONDATICAL, } taining to a spondee;
- denoting two long feet in poetry.
- SPOON-DEE, *n.* [Fr. *spoodie*; It. *spoodio*; L. *spoodicus*.]
A poetic foot of two long syllables. *Broome.*
- SPOONDYL, } *n.* [L. *spondylus*; Fr. *exa-*
- SPOONDYLE, } *spoon*; It. *spondula*.]
A joint of the back bone; a vertebra or vertebra. *Cazc.*
- SPONGE. [See *Sponge*.]
- SPONGK, *n.* [a word probably formed on

- Touchwood. In Scotland, a match; something dipped in sulphur for readily taking fire. [See *Spunk*.]
- SPONSAL, *a.* [L. *sponsalis*, from *spondeo*, to betroth.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse.
- SPONSION, *n.* [L. *sponsio*, from *spondeo*, to engage.] The act of becoming surety for another.
- SPONSOR, *n.* [L. *supra*.] A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default. In the church, the *sponsors* in baptism are sureties for the education of the child baptized. *Ayliffe.*
- SPONTANEITY, *n.* [Fr. *spontanité*; It. *spontanità*; L. *sponte*, of free will.] Voluntariness; the quality of being of free will or accord. *Dryden.*
- SPONTANEOUS, *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of free will.]
1. Voluntary; acting by its own impulse or will without the incitement of any thing external; acting of its own accord; as *spontaneous* motion. *Milton.*
2. Produced without being planted, or without human labor; as a *spontaneous* growth of wood.
- Spontaneous combustion*, a taking fire of itself. Thus oiled canvas, oiled wood, and many other combustible substances, when suffered to remain for some time in a confined state, suddenly take fire, or undergo *spontaneous combustion*.
- SPONTANEOUSLY, *adv.* Voluntarily; of his own will or accord; *used of animals*; as, he acts *spontaneously*.
2. By its own force or energy; without the impulse of a foreign cause; *used of things*.
They turn *spontaneously* acid. *Arbuthnot.*
- SPONTANEOUSNESS, *n.* Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unconstrained; *applied to animals*.
2. Freedom of acting without a foreign cause; *applied to things*.
- SPOONTOON, *n.* [Fr. *Sp. esparton*; It. *spontanea*.]
A kind of half pike; a military weapon borne by officers of infantry.
- SPOOL, *n.* [G. *spule*; D. *spool*; Dan. *Sv. spole*.]
A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end; used by weavers to wind their yarn upon in order to slake it and wind it on the beam. The *spool* is larger than the quill, on which yarn is wound for the shuttle. But in manufactories, the word may be differently applied.
- SPOOL, *v. t.* To wind on spoons.
- SPOOM, *v. i.* To be driven swiftly; probably a mistake for *spoon*. [See *Spoon*, the verb.]
- SPOON, *n.* [Ir. *spoonag*.] A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part and a handle, for dipping liquids; as a tea *spoon*; a table *spoon*.
2. An instrument consisting of a bowl or hollow iron and a long handle, used for taking earth out of holes dug for setting posts.
- SPOON, *v. i.* To put before the wind in a gale. [*I believe not now used.*]
- SPOON-BILL, *n.* [*spoon* and *bill*.] A fowl of the gullin order, and genus *Platatea*, so named from the shape of its bill, which

is somewhat like a spoon or spatula. Its plumage is white and beautiful.

SPOON-DRIFT, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a showery sprinkling of sea water, swept from the surface in a tempest. *Mar. Dict.*

SPOONFUL, *a.* [*spoon* and *full*.] As much as a spoon contains or is able to contain; as a *teaspoonful*; a *table spoonful*.

2. A small quantity of a liquid. *Arbuthnot.*
SPOON-MEAT, *n.* [*spoon* and *meat*.] Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.

Diet most upon *spoon-meats*. *Harvey.*
SPOON-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cochlearia*; scurvy grass.

SPORADIC, *a.* [*Fr. sporadique*; *Gr. sporadikos*, separate, scattered; whence certain isles of Greece were called *Sporades*.]

Separate; single; scattered; used only in reference to diseases. A *sporadic disease*, is one which occurs in particular persons and places, in distinction from an epidemic, which affects persons generally or in great numbers.

Sporadic diseases are opposed to epidemics, as accidental, scattered complaints, neither general nor contagious. *Parr.*

SPORT, *n.* [*D. boert, jest*; *boerten*, to jest; *boertig*, merry, facetious, joocular.]

1. That which diverts and makes merry; play; game; diversion; also, mirth. The word signifies both the cause and the effect; that which produces mirth, and the mirth or merriment produced.

Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight. *Sidney.*

Here the word denotes the cause of amusement.

They called for Samson out of the prison-house; and he made them *sport*. *Judges xvi.*

Here *sport* is the effect.

2. Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth. Then make *sport* at me, then let me be your jest. *Shak.*

3. That with which one plays, or which is driven about. To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind. *Dryden.*

Never does man appear to greater disadvantage than when he is the *sport* of his own un-governed passions. *J. Clarke.*

4. Play; idle juggle. An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage, would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

5. Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing. *Clarendon.*

In *sport*. To do a thing in *sport*, is to do it in jest, for play or diversion.

So is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, am not I in *sport*? *Prov. xxvi.*

SPORT, *v. t.* To divert; to make merry; used with the reciprocal pronoun. Against whom do ye *sport yourselves*? *Is. lvi.*

2. To represent by any kind of play. Now *sporting* on thy lyre the love of youth. *Dryden.*

SPORT, *v. i.* To play; to frolic; to wanton. See the brisk lambs that *sport* along the mead. *Anon.*

2. To trifle. The man that laughs at religion *sports* with his own salvation.

SPORTER, *n.* One who sports.

SPORTFUL, *a.* Merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; as a *sportful* companion.

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd. *Milton.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jest or for mere play. These are no *sportful* productions of the soil. *Bentley.*

SPORTFULLY, *adv.* In mirth; in jest; for the sake of diversion; playfully.

SPORTFULNESS, *n.* Play; merriment; frolic; a playful disposition; playfulness; as the *playfulness* of kids and lambs.

SPORTIVE, *a.* Gay; merry; wanton; frolicsome. Is it I That drive thee from the *sportive* court? *Shak.*

2. Inclined to mirth; playful; as a *sportive* humor.

SPORTIVENESS, *n.* Playfulness; mirth; merriment; inclination to mirth. *Walton.*

2. Disposition to mirth.

SPORTLESS, *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless.

SPORTSMAN, *n.* [*sport* and *man*.] One who pursues the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes and fowls.

2. One skilled in the sports of the field. *Addison.*

SPORTULARY, *a.* [*from L. sportula*, a basket, an alms-basket.]

Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. *Little used.* *Hall.*

SPORTULE, *n.* [*L. sportula*, a little basket.]

An alms; a dole; a charitable gift or contribution. [*Not in use.*] *Aphile.*

SPOT, *n.* [*D. spat*, a spot, spavin, a pop-gun; *spatten*, to spot, to spatter; *Dan. spelle*, a spot, and *spel*, a pecker; *swert spel*, a woodpecker. We see this word is of the family of *spatter*, and that the radical sense is to throw or thrust. A *spot* is made by spattering a substance made by foreign matter; a speck; a blot; a place discolored. The least *spot* is visible on white paper.

1. A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a speck; a blot; a place discolored. The least *spot* is visible on white paper.

2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish.

Yet *Chloe* sure was form'd without a *spot*. *Pope.*

See *I Pet. i. 17.* Eph. v. 27.

3. A small extent of space; a place; any particular place. The *spot* to which I point is paradise. *Milton.*

Fix'd to one *spot*. So we say, a *spot* of ground, a *spot* of grass or flowers; meaning a place of small extent. *Otway.*

4. A place of a different color from the ground; as the *spots* of a leopard.

5. A variety of the common domestic pig-geon, so called from a spot on its head just above its beak.

6. A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet.

7. A lucid place in the heavens. Upon the *spot*, immediately; before moving; without changing place. [*So the French say, sur le champ.*]

It was determined upon the *spot*. *Swift.*
SPOT, *v. t.* To make a visible mark with some foreign matter; to discolor; to

stain; as, to *spot* a garment; to *spot* paper.

2. To patch by way of ornament. *Addison.*

3. To stain; to blemish; to taint; to disgrace; to tarnish; as reputation. My virgin life no *spotted* thoughts shall stain. *Sidney.*

To *spot* timber, is to cut or chip it, in preparation for lewising.

SPOTLESS, *a.* Free from spots, foul matter or discoloration.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; pure; untainted; innocent; as a *spotless* mind; *spotless* behavior. A *spotless* virgin and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

SPOTLESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach. *Donne.*

SPOTTED, *pp.* Marked with spots or places of a different color from the ground; as a *spotted* breast or garment.

SPOTTEDNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

SPOTTER, *n.* One that makes spots.

SPOTTINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being spotty.

SPOTTING, *ppr.* Marking with spots; staining.

SPOTTY, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discolored places.

SPOUSAGE, *n.* [*See Spouse.*] The act of espousing. [*Not used.*]

SPOUSAL, *a.* [*from spouse.*] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal; as *spousal* rites; *spousal* ornaments. *Pope.*

SPOUSAL, *n.* [*Fr. epousailles*; *Sp. esposales*; *L. sponsalia*.] *See Spouse.*

Marriage; nuptials. It is now generally used in the plural; as the *sponsals* of Hippolyta. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE, *n.* *spouz*. [*Fr. epouse*; *Sp. esposo, esposa*; *It. sposo, sposa*; *L. sponsus, sponsa*, from *spondeo*, to engage; *Gr. posam*, id. It appears that it is *spondea*, is not radical, or that it has been lost in other languages.

The sense of the root is to put together, to bind. In *Sp. esposa* signifies manacles.] One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife. We say of a man, that he is the *spouse* of such a woman; or of a woman, she is the *spouse* of such a man. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE, *v. t.* *spouz*. To wed; to espouse. [*Little used. See Espouse.*] *Chaucer.*

SPOUSED, *pp.* *Wedded*; joined in marriage; married; but seldom used. The word is used in lieu of it is *espoused*. *Milton.*

SPOUSELESS, *a.* *spouzless*. Destitute of a husband or of a wife; as a *spouseless* girl or queen. *Pope.*

SPOUT, *n.* [*D. spuil*, a spout; *spuiten*, to spout. In *G. spitzen* is to spit, and *spotten* is to mock, banter, sport. These are of one family; *spout* retaining nearly the primary and literal meaning. *Class. Bd. See Bud and Pout.*]

1. A pipe, or a projecting mouth of a vessel, useful in directing the stream of a liquid poured out; as the *spout* of a pitcher, of a tea pot or water pot.

2. A pipe, conducting water from another pipe, or from a trough on a house.

3. A violent discharge of water raised in a column at sea, like a whirlwind, or by a whirlwind. [*See Water-spout.*]

SPOUT, v. t. To throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice or pipe; as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale—
to *spouts* the tide. *Creech.*

2. To throw out words with affected gravity; to mouth. *Beaumont.*

SPOUT, v. t. To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice or from a spout; as, water *spouts* from a cask or a spring; blood *spouts* from a vein.

All the glittering hill
Is high with *spouting* hills. *Thomson.*

SPOUT-ED, pp. Thrown in a stream from a pipe or narrow orifice.

SPOUTING, ppr. Throwing in a stream from a pipe or narrow opening; pouring out words violently or affectedly.

SPOUTING, n. The act of throwing out, as a liquid from a narrow opening; a violent or affected speech; a harangue.

SPRAG, a. Vigorous; sprightly. [*Local.*]

[*Vide. In America,* this word is, in popular language, pronounced *spry*, which is a contraction of *sprigh*, in *sprightly*.]

SPRAG, n. A young salmon. [*Local.*]

SPRAIN, v. l. [probably Sw. *springa*, to break or loosen; Dan. *sprenge*, to spring, to burst or crack; or from the same root.] To overstrain the ligaments of a joint; to stretch the ligaments so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

Gay. Encyc.
SPRAIN, n. An excessive strain of the ligaments of a joint without dislocation.

Temple.
SPRAINED, pp. Injured by excessive straining.

SPRAINING, ppr. Injuring by excessive extension.

SPRAINES, n. The dung of an otter.

Dick.
SPRANG, pret. of *spring*; but *spring* is more generally used.

SPRAT, n. [*D. spröt*; G. *sprotte*; Ir. *sprothle*.]

A small fish of the species *Clupea*.

SPRAWL, v. t. [The origin and affinities of this word are uncertain. It may be a contracted word.]

1. To spread and stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling. We say, a person lies *sprawling*; or he *sprawls* on the bed or on the ground. *Hudibras.*

2. To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scamble or scamble in creeping.

The birds were not fledged; but in *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

3. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of horse.

SPRAWLING, ppr. Lying with the limbs awkwardly stretched; creeping with awkward motions; struggling with contortion of the limbs.

2. Widen or opening irregularly, as cavalry.

SPRAY, n. [probably allied to *spring*. The radical sense is a shoot. Class Rg.]

1. A small shoot or branch; or the extremity of a branch. Hence in England, *spraying*—faggots are bundles of small branches, used as fuel. *Encyc.*

2. Among *seamen*, the water that is driven

from the top of a wave in a storm, which spreads and flies in small particles. It differs from *spoon-drift*; as *spray* is only occasional, whereas *spoon-drift* lies continually along the surface of the sea.

SPREAD, v. t. pret. and pp. *spread* or *SPRED*, [*v. t. spread*. [*Sax. spradan, spridan*; Dan. *spredre*; Sw. *spreda*; D. *sprieden*; G. *sprieden*. This is probably formed on the root of *broad*, G. *breit*; *breiten*, to spread. The more correct orthography is *spread*.]

1. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a broader surface; as, to *spread* a carpet or a table cloth; to *spread* a sheet on the ground.

2. To extend; to form into a plate; as, to *spread* silver. *Jer. x.*

3. To set; to place; to pitch; as, to *spread* a tent. *Gen. xxxiii.*

4. To cover by extending something; to reach every part.
And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face. *Graville.*

5. To extend; to shoot to a greater length in every direction, so as to fill or cover a wider space.
The stately trees fast *spread* their branches. *Milton.*

6. To divulge; to propagate; to publish; as news of fame; to cause to be more extensively known; as, to *spread* a report.

In this use, the word is often accompanied with *abroad*.

They, when they had departed, *spread abroad* his fame in all that country. *Matt. ix.*

7. To propagate; to cause to affect greater numbers; as, to *spread* a disease.

8. To emit; to diffuse; as emanations or effluvia; as, odoriferous plants *spread* their fragrance.

9. To disperse; to scatter over a larger surface; as, to *spread* manure; to *spread* plaster or lime on the ground.

10. To prepare; to set and furnish with provisions; as, to *spread* a table. *God spread* a table for the Israelites in the wilderness.

11. To open; to unfold; to unfold; to stretch; as, to *spread* the sails of a ship.

SPREAD, v. i. To extend itself in length

SPRED, v. i. and breadth, in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched. The larger elms *spread* over a space of forty or fifty yards in diameter; or the shade of the larger elms *spreads* over that space. The larger lakes in America *spread* over more than fifteen hundred square miles.

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.

2. To be extended by drawing or beating; as, a metal *spreads* with difficulty.

3. To be propagated or made known more extensively. Ill reports sometimes *spread* with wonderful rapidity.

1. To be propagated from one to another; as, a disease *spreads* into all parts of a city. The yellow fever of American cities has not been found to *spread* in the country.

SPREAD, n. Extent; compass.

SPRED, n. I have a fine *spread* of improvable land. *Addison.*

2. Expansion of parts.

No flower has that *spread* of the woodbind. *Bacon.*

SPREADER, n. One that spreads, expanded, }
SPREDER, n. One that spreads, or propa- }
gates; as a *spreader* of disease. *Hooker.*

2. One that divulges; one that causes to be more generally known; a publisher; as a *spreader* of news or reports. *Steiff.*

SPREADING, n. Extending; expanding.

SPREDING, n. Extending; expanding; dispersing; diffusing.

2. a. Extending or extended over a large space; wide; as the *spreading* oak.

Gov. Winthrop and his associates at Charlestown had for a church a large *spreading* tree. *B. Trumbull.*

SPREADING, n. The act of extending.

SPREDING, n. dispersing or propagating.

SPRIKLED, pp. Sprinkled. *Obs.* [*See Sprinkle.*]

SPRIG, n. [*W. ymbrig*; *yes*, a shoot, and *brig*, top, summit; that is, a shoot, or shooting to a point. Class Brg.]

1. A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray; as a *sprig* of laurel or of parsley.

2. A brad, or nail without a head. [*Local.*]

3. The representation of a small branch in embroidery.

4. A small eye-bolt ragged at the point. *Encyc.*

SPRIG, v. t. To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs; as, to *sprig* muslin.

SPRIG-CRYSTAL, n. Crystal found in the form of a hexagonal column, adhering to the stone, and terminating at the other end in a point. *Woodward.*

SPRIGGED, pp. Wrought with representations of small twigs.

SPRIGGING, ppr. Working with sprigs.

SPRIGGY, a. Full of sprigs or small branches.

SPRIGHT, n. [*G. sprit*, spirit. It should

SPRITE, n. be written *sprite*.]

1. A spirit; a shade; a soul; an incorporeal agent.

Forth he call'd, out of deep darkness dead,
Legions of *sprites*. *Spenser.*

And gaping graves receiv'd the guilty *sprite*. *Dryden.*

2. A walking spirit; an apparition. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.

Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprites*. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

4. An arrow. [*Not in use.*]

SPRIGHTFUL, v. t. To haunt, as a spirit. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SPRIGHTFUL, a. [This word seems to be formed on the root of *sprag*, a local word, pronounced in America, *spry*. It belongs to the family of *spring* and *spry*.]

Lively; brisk; nimble; vigorous; gay.

Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman. *Shak.*

Steeds *sprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*

[This word is little used in America. We use *sprightly* in the same sense.]

SPRIGTHFULLY, adv. Briskly; vigorously. *Shak.*

SPRIGTHFULNESS, n. Briskness; liveliness; vivacity. *Hannond.*

SPRITLESS, *a.* Destitute of life; dull; sluggish; as virtue's *sprightless* cold.

SPRITTLINESS, *n.* [from *sprightly*].
Liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gawdy; vivacity.

In dreams, with what *sprightliness* and alacrity does the soul exert herself.

SPRITILY, *a.* Lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay; as a *sprightly* youth; a *sprightly* air; a *sprightly* clausure.

The *sprightly* Sylvia tips along the green.

Sprightly wit and love inspires.

SPRING, *v. i.* pret. *sprung*, [spring, not wholly obsolete;] pp. *sprung*. [Sax. *springen*; D. G. *springen*; Dan. *springer*; Sw. *springa*; from the root *brg*, or *Rg*; *n.* probably being casual. The primary sense is to leap, to shoot.]

1. To vegetate and rise out of the ground; to begin to appear; as vegetables.

To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring forth*. Job xxxviii.

In this sense, *springing* is often or usually followed by *up*, *forth* or *out*.

2. To begin to grow.

The teeth of the young not *sprung*— Ray.

3. To proceed, as from the seed or cause.

Much more good of sin shall *spring*.

4. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or exist.

When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. Judges xxi.

Do not blast my *springing* hopes. Rowe.

5. To break forth; to issue into sight or notice.

O *spring* to light; suspicious babe, be born.

6. To issue or proceed, as from ancestors or from a country. Aaron and Moses *sprung* from Levi.

7. To proceed, as from a cause, reason, principle or other original. The noblest title *springs* from virtue.

They found new hope to *spring*

Out of despair. Milton.

8. To grow; to thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we *spring*.

9. To proceed or issue, as from a fountain or source. Water *springs* from reservoirs in the earth. Rivers *spring* from lakes or ponds.

10. To leap; to bound; to jump.

The mountain stag that *springs*
From highth to highth, and bounds along the plains— Philips.

11. To fly back; to start; as, a bow when bent, *springs* back by its elastic power.

12. To start or rise suddenly from a covert. Watchful as fowls when their game will *spring*.

13. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.

And sudden light
Springing through the vaulted roof— Dryden.

14. To bend or wind from a straight direction or plane surface. Our mechanics use a piece of timber or a plank *springs* in seasoning.

To *spring out*, to leap towards; to attempt to reach by a leap.

To *spring in*, to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.

To *spring forth*, to leap out; to rush out.

To *spring on* or *upon*, to leap on; to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

SPRING, *v. t.* To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth or from a covert; as, to *spring* a pheasant.

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse, surpris'd with fright,
Starts up and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. Dryden.

[I have never heard such an expression.]

3. To start; to contrive or to produce unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *sprung* a new project. Swift.

[In lieu of *spring*, the people in the U. States generally use *start*; to *start* a new project.]

4. To cause to explode; as, to *spring* a mine.

5. To hurt; to cause to open; as, to *spring* a leak. When it is said, a vessel has *sprung a leak*, the meaning is, the leak has then commenced.

6. To crack; as, to *spring* a mast or a yard.

7. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap; as, to *spring* a trap.

To *spring a butt*, in seamen's language, to loosen the end of a plank in a ship's bottom.

To *spring the luff*, when a vessel yields to the helm, and sails nearer to the wind than before. Mar. Dict.

To *spring a fence*, for to *leap a fence*, is not a phrase used in this country. Thomson.

To *spring an arch*, to set off, begin or commence an arch from an abutment or pier.

SPRING, *n.* A leap; a bound; a jump; as of an animal.

The prisoner with a *spring* from prison broke.

2. A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity; as the *spring* of a bow.

3. Elastic power or force. The soul or the mind requires relaxation, that it may recover its natural *spring*.

Heav'n! what a *spring* was in his arm.

4. An elastic body; a body which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it; as the *spring* of a watch or clock.

5. Any active power; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated.

—Like nature letting down the *spring*s of life. Dryden.

Our author shuns by vulgar *spring*s to move The hero's glory— Pope.

6. A fountain of water; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue. *Springs* are various kinds of rivulets, and rivulets united form rivers. Lakes and ponds are usually fed by *springs*.

7. The place where water usually issues from the earth, though no water is there. Thus we say, a *spring* is dry.

8. A source; that from which supplies are drawn. The real christian has in his own breast a perpetual and inexhaustible *spring* of joy.

The sacred *spring* whence right and honor stream. Davies.

9. Rise; original; as the *spring* of the day. 1 Sam. ix.

10. Cause; original. The *spring*s of great events are often concealed from common observation.

11. The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season. This season comprehends the months of March, April and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator.

12. In seamen's language, a crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. [In the sense of *leak*, I believe it is not used.]

13. A rope passed out of a ship's stern and attached to a cable proceeding from her bow, when she is at anchor. It is intended to bring her broadside to bear upon some object. A *spring* is also a rope extending diagonally from the stern of one ship to the head of another, to make one ship sheer off to a greater distance. Mar. Dict.

14. A plant; a shoot; a young tree. [Not in use.] Spenser.

15. A youth. [Not in use.] Spenser.

16. A hand; a shoulder of pork. [Not in use.] Beaumont.

SPRING'AL, *n.* A youth. [Not in use.] Spenser.

SPRING'-BOK, *n.* [D. *spring* and *bok*, a buck or he-goat.] An African animal of the antelope kind. Borrow.

SPRINGE, *n. spring*. [from *spring*.] A elastic noose; which being fastened to a ginastic body, is drawn close with a sudden *spring*, by which means it catches a bird.

SPRING'ER, *v. t.* To catch in a *spring*; to ensnare. Beaumont.

SPRING'ER, *n.* One who *springs*; one that rouses game.

2. A naive given to the grampus.

3. In architecture, the rib of a groin or concentrated vault.

SPRING'-HALT, *n.* [*spring* and *halt*.] A kind of lameness in which a horse twitches up his legs. Shak.

SPRING'-HEAD, *n.* A fountain or source. [Useless.] Herbert.

SPRING'INESS, *n.* [from *springy*.] Elasticity; also, the power of *springing*.

2. The state of abounding with *springs*; wetness; *springiness*; as of land.

SPRING'ING, *ppn.* Arising; shooting up; leaping; proceeding; rousing.

Springing use, in law, a contingency use; a use which may arise upon a contingency. Blackstone.

SPRING'ING, *n.* The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing or proceeding.

2. Growth; increase. Ps. lxxv.

3. In building, the side of an arch contiguous to the part on which it rests.

SPRING'LE, *n.* A *spring*; a noose. [Not in use.] Carew.

SPRING'-TIDE, *n.* [*spring* and *tide*.] The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides. Mar. Dict. Dryden.

SPRING'-WHEAT, *n.* [*spring* and *wheat*.] A species of wheat to be sown in the *spring*; so called in distinction from *winter wheat*.

SPRING'Y, *a.* [from *spring*.] Elastic; possessing the power of recovering itself when bent or twisted.

2. Having great elastic power. *Arbutnol.*
 3. Having the power to leap; able to leap far.

4. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spungy; as *springy* land.

SPRINKLE, *v. t.* [*Sax. sprengan*; *D. sprockelen, sprengen*; *G. sprengen*; *Dan. sprinkler*; *It. spreichim*. The *L. spargo* may be the same word with the letters transposed, *n* being casual. *Class. Brg.*]

1. To scatter; to disperse; as a liquid or a dry substance composed of fine separable particles; as, Moses *sprinkled* handfuls of ashes towards heaven. *Ex. ix.*

2. To scatter on; to disperse on in small drops or particles; to besprinkle; as, to *sprinkle* the earth with water; to *sprinkle* a floor with sand; to *sprinkle* paper with iron filings.

3. To wash; to cleanse; to purify.

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Heb. x.*

SPRINKLE, *v. i.* To perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance, so that it may fall in small particles.

The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his fingers. *Lev. xiv.*

Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling* or effusion of water. *Jtiff.*

2. To rain moderately; as, it *sprinkles*.

SPRINKLE, *n.* A small quantity scattered; also, an utensil for sprinkling.

SPRINK LED, *pp.* Dispersed in small particles, as a liquid or as dust.

2. Having a liquid or a fine substance scattered over.

SPRINKLER, *n.* One that sprinkles.

SPRINKLING, *pp.* Dispersing, as a liquid or as dust.

2. Scattering on, in fine drops or particles.

SPRINKLING, *n.* The act of scattering in small drops or parcels. *Hall.*

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately; as a *sprinkling* of rain or snow.

SPRIT, *v. t.* [*Sax. spryttan*, to sprout; *D. spruiten*; *G. sprissen*; *Dan. spruder, sprøjer*, to spurt; *Sw. sprilla*, to start. It is of the same family as *sprout*. *Class. Brg.*]

To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to eject; to spirit. [*Not in use. See Spurt.*]

SPRIT, *n. i.* To sprout; to bud; to germinate; as barley steeped for malt.

SPRIT, *n.* A shoot; a sprout. *Mortimer.*

2. [*D. sprid.*] A small boom, pole or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper almost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate. *Mar. Dict.*

SPRITE, *n.* [If from *G. spirit*, this is the most correct orthography. The Welsh has *ysprid*, a spirit.] A spirit.

SPRITEFULL. [See *Sprightly*.]

SPRITEFULLY. [See *Sprightlyly*.]

SPRITELINESS. [See *Sprightliness*.]

SPRITELY. [See *Sprightly*.]

SPRIT-SAIL, *n.* [*sprit and sail*.] The sail extended by a sprit.

2. A sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit. *Mar. Dict.*

SPROD, *n.* A salmon in its second year. *Chambers.*

SPRONG, *old pret. of spring*. [*Dutch.*] [*Not in use.*]

SPROUT, *v. i.* [*D. spruiten*; *G. sprossen*; *Sax. sprytlan*; *Sp. brotar*, the same word without *s*. See *Sprig*.]

1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots. A gram that *sprouts* in ordinary temperature in ten days, may by an augmentation of heat be made to *sprout* in forty eight hours. The stumps of trees often *sprout*, and produce a new forest. Potatoes will *sprout* and produce a crop, although pared and deprived of all their buds or eyes.

2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitrol is apt to *sprout* with moisture.

3. To grow, like shoots of plants. *Bacon.*

And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tillot.*

SPROUT, *n.* The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump or from the root of a plant or tree. The *sprouts* of the cane, in Jamaica are called *ratons*. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

2. A shoot from the end of a branch. The young shoots of shrubs are called *sprouts*, and in the forest often furnish browse for cattle.

SPROUTS, *n. plu.* Young coleworts. *Johnson.*

SPRUCE, *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance or dignity; formerly applied to things with a serious meaning; now applied to persons only.

He is so *spruce*, that he never can be genteel. *Tatter.*

SPRUCE, *v. t.* To trim; to dress with great neatness.

SPRUCE, *v. i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness.

SPRUCE, *n.* The fir-tree; a name given to a species of evergreen, the *Pinus nigra*, which is used in families to give flavor to beer. It is used by way of decoction, or in the essence.

SPRUCE-BEER, *n.* A kind of beer which is tinctured with spruce, either by means of the essence or by decoction.

SPRUCELTY, *adv.* With extreme or affected neatness.

SPRUCENESS, *n.* Neatness without taste or elegance; trimness; fineness; quaintness.

SPRUE, *n.* A matter formed in the mouth in certain diseases.

2. In *Scotland*, that which is thrown off in casting metals; scoria.

SPRING, *v. t.* To make smart. [*Not in use.*]

SPRING, *pret. and pp. of spring*. The man *sprung* over the ditch; the mast is *sprung*; a hero *sprung* from a race of kings.

SPRINT, *v. i.* To spring up; to germinate; to spring forward. [*Not in use.*]

SPRINT, *n.* Any thing short and not easily bent. [*Not in use.*]

2. A leap; a spring. [*Not in use.*]

3. A steep ascent in a road. [*Local.*]

SPRIT, *a.* Active; vigorous; strong; becoming strong. [*Not in use.*]

SPRINTLY, *adv.* Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man. [*Not in use.*]

SPRY, *a.* Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous. [This word is in common use in New England,

and is doubtless a contraction of *sprig*. See *Sprightly*.]

SPUD, *n.* [*Dan. spyd*, a spear; *Ice. spioot*. It coincides with *spit*.] A short knife. [*Little used.*]

2. Any short thing; in contempt. *Stiefl.*

3. A tool of the fork kind, used by farmers.

SPUD, *v. t.* To dig or loosen the earth with a spud. [*Local.*]

SPUME, *n.* [*It. spuma*; *Sp. espuma*.]

Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence or agitation.

SPUME, *v. i.* To froth; to foam.

SPUMES-CENCE, *n.* Frothiness; the state of foaming. *Aitken.*

SPUMOUS, *a.* [*L. spumicus*.] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

SPUMY, *a.* [*L. spumus*.] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy. The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war. *Dryden.*

The *spumous* and florid state of the blood. *Arbutnol.*

SPUN, *pret. and pp. of spin*.

SPUNGE, *n.* [*L. spongia*; *Gr. σπογγια*; *Fr. sponge*; *It. spugna*; *Sp. esponja*; *Sax. spongia*; *D. spons*.]

A porous mass substance, found adhering to rocks, shells, &c. under water, and on rocks about the shore at low water. It is generally supposed to be of animal origin, and it consists of a fibrous reticulated substance, covered by a soft gelatinous matter, but in which no polypes have hitherto been observed. It is so porous as to imbibe a great quantity of water, and is used for various purposes in the arts and in surgery. *Encyc. Cuvier.*

2. In *gunnery*, an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge. It consists of a cylinder of wool, covered with lamb skin. For small guns, it is commonly fixed to one end of the handle of the rammer.

3. In *the manger*, the extremity or point of a horse-shoe, answering to the heel.

Pyrotechnical sponge, is made of mushrooms or fungi, growing on oak, alds, ash, fir, &c. which are boiled in water, dried and beaten, then put in a strong ley prepared with saltpeter, and again dried in an oven. This makes the black match or tinder brought from Germany. *Encyc.*

SPUNGE, *v. t.* To wipe with a wet sponge; as, to *sponge* a slate.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing.

3. To cleanse with a sponge; as, to *sponge* a cannon.

4. To wipe out completely; to extinguish or destroy.

SPUNGE, *v. i.* To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge.

2. To gain by mean arts, by intrusion or hanging on; as an idler who *sponges* on his neighbor.

SPUNGE, *pp.* Wiped with a sponge; wiped out; extinguished.

SPUNGER, *n.* One who uses a sponge; a hanger on.

SPUNGIFORM, *a.* [*sponge and form*.] Resembling a sponge; soft and porous; porous.

SPUNGINESS, *n.* The quality or state of being spongy, or porous like sponge. *Harvey.*

SPUNG'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A bailiff's house to put debtors in.

SPUNGIOUS, *a.* Full of small cavities, like a sponge; as *spungious* bones.

Cheyne.

SPUNGY, *a.* Soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture; as a *spungy* excrescence; *spungy* earth; *spungy* cake; the *spungy* substance of the lungs.

2. Full of small cavities; as *spungy* bones.

3. Wet; drenched; soaked and soft, like sponge.

4. Having the quality of imbibing fluids.

SPUN-HAY, *n.* Hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage on a military expedition.

SPUNK, *n.* [probably from *punk*.] Touch-wood; wood that readily takes fire. Hence,

2. Vulgarly, an inflammable temper; spirit; as a man of *spunk*. Ill natured observations touched his *spunk*. [Low.]

SPUN-YARN, *n.* Among *seamen*, a line or cord formed of two or three rope yarns twisted.

SPUR, *n.* [Sax. *spur*; D. *spoor*; G. *sporn*; Dan. *spore*; Ir. *spor*; W. *yspardon*; Fr. *epure*; It. *sprone*; coinciding in elements with *spear*. Class Br.]

1. An instrument having a rowel or little wheel with sharp points, worn on horse-men's heels, to prick the horses for hastening their pace.

Girl with rusty sword and spur. Hudibras.

Hence, to *spur* a horse, is to prick him and put him upon a run.

2. Incitement; instigation. The love of glory is the *spur* to heroic deeds.

3. The largest or principal root of a tree; hence perhaps, the short wooden buttress of a post; [that is, in both cases, a shoot.]

4. The hard pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves as an instrument of defense and annoyance.

Ray.

5. Something that projects; a snag. *Shak.*

6. In *America*, a mountain that shoots from any other mountain or range of mountains, and extends to some distance in a lateral direction, or at right angles.

7. That which excites. We say, upon the *spur* of the occasion; that is, the circumstances or emergency which calls for immediate action.

Ray.

8. A sea swallow.

9. The hinder part of the nectary in certain flowers, shaped like a cock's spur.

Mortyn.

10. A morbid shoot or excrescence in grain, particularly in rye. [Fr. *ergot*.]

11. In *old fortifications*, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins to the town wall.

SPIR, *v. t.* [Ir. *sporan*.] To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace; as, to *spur* a horse.

2. To incite; to instigate; to urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object. Some men are *spurred* to action by the love of glory, others by the love of power. Let affection *spur* us to social and domestic duties. *Locke.*

3. To impel; to drive.

Love will not be *spurred* to what it loathes.

Shak.

4. To put spurs on.

Spurs of the beams, in a ship, are curving

timbers, serving as half beams to support the deck, where whole beams cannot be used.

SPUR, *v. i.* To travel with great expedition.

The Parthians shall be there,

And *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear. [Unusual.] *Dryden.*

2. To press forward.

Some bold men—by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Green.*

SPUR GALL, *v. t.* [*spur* and *gall*.] To gall or wound with a spur.

SPUR GALL, *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

SPUR GALLED, *pp.* Galled or hurt by a spur; as a *spurgalled* hackney. *Pope.*

SPURGE, *n.* [Fr. *epurge*; It. *spurgo*; a purge; from L. *purgo, expurgo*.] A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*.

SPURGE-FLAX, *n.* A plant. [L. *thyntela*.]

SPURGE-LAUREL, *n.* The *Daphne laureola*, a shrub, a native of Europe.

SPURGE-OLIVE, *n.* *Mezerion*, a shrub of the genus *Daphne*.

SPURGE-WORT, *n.* A plant. [L. *riphion*.]

SPURGING, for *purging*, not in use.

B. Jonson.

SPURIOUS, *a.* [L. *spurius*.] Not genuine; not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; counterfeit; false; adulterate. *Spurious* writings are such as are not composed by the authors to whom they are ascribed. *Spurious* drugs are common. The reformed churches reject *spurious* ceremonies and traditions.

2. Not legitimate; bastard; as *spurious* issue. By the laws of England, one begotten and born out of lawful matrimony, is a *spurious* child.

Spurious disease, a disease not of the genuine type, but bearing a resemblance in its symptoms.

SPURIOUSLY, *adv.* Counterfeitly; falsely.

SPURIOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being counterfeit, false or not genuine; as the *spuriousness* of drugs, of coin or of writings.

2. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth; as the *spuriousness* of issue.

SPURLING, *n.* A small sea fish.

SPURLING-LINE, *n.* Among *seamen*, the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the tell-tale.

SPURN, *v. t.* [Sax. *spurnan*; Ir. *sporan*; L. *sperno, asperno*; from the root of *spur*, or from kicking.]

1. To kick; to drive back or away, as with the foot. *Shak.*

2. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept. What multitudes of rascals which *spurn* the offers of eternal happiness!

3. To treat with contempt. *Locke.*

SPURN, *v. i.* To manifest disdain in rejecting any thing; as, to *spurn* at the gracious offers of pardon.

2. To make contemptuous opposition; to manifest disdain in resistance.

Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal im-

age. *Shak.*

3. To kick or toss up the heels.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*.

Goy.

SPURN, *n.* Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns* That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shak.*

SPURNED, *pp.* Rejected with disdain; treated with contempt.

SPURNER, *n.* One who *spurns*.

SPURNEY, *n.* A plant. *Diet.*

SPURNING, *ppr.* Rejecting with contempt.

SPURN-WATER, *n.* In *ships*, a channel at the end of a deck to restrain the water.

SPURRY, *n.* A name of the sea swallow.

SPURRED, *pp.* Furnished with spurs.

2. *a.* Wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs.

SPURRER, *n.* One who uses spurs.

SPURRIER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs.

SPUR-RYAL, *n.* A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV. In the reign of James I. its value was fifteen shillings. Sometimes written *spur-wital* or *ryal*. *Beaumont.*

SPURRY, *n.* A plant of the genus *Spergularia*.

SPURT, *v. t.* [Sw. *spruta*; Dan. *spruder* and *sproget*, to spout, to squirt, to syringe. The English word has suffered a transposition of letters. It is from the root of *sprout*, which see.]

To throw out, as a liquid in a stream; to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice; as, to *spurt* water from the mouth, or other liquid from a tube.

SPURT, *v. i.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush from a confined place in a small stream.

Then the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gaid'n'er's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

SPURT, *n.* A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice or other confined place; a jet.

2. A sudden or short occasion or exigency; sudden effort. [Vulgar.]

SPURTEL, *v. t.* [from *spurt*.] To shoot in a scattering manner. [Little used.] *Dryden.*

SPURWAY, *n.* [*spur* and *way*.] A horse path; a narrow way; a bridle road; a way for a single beast. [Not used in the U. States.]

SPUTATION, *n.* [L. *sputo*, to spit.] The act of spitting. [Not used.] *Harvey.*

SPUTATIVE, *a.* [*spura*.] Spitting much; inclined to spit. [Not used.] *Wotton.*

SPUTTER, *v. i.* [D. *sputten*, to spout; Sw. *sputta*; L. *sputo*, to spit.] It belongs to the root of *spout* and *spit*; of the latter it seems to be a diminutive.]

1. To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking.

2. To throw out moisture in small detached parts; as green wood *sputtering* in the flame. *Dryden.*

3. To fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise.

When sparkling lamps their *sputtering* lights advance. *Lyden.*

4. To utter words hastily and indistinctly; literally, to *sput* small; to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva.

They could neither of them speak their rage, and so they fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two masting apes.

SPUTTER, v. t. To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness. In the midst of caresses—to *sputter* out the basest accusations. *Swift*.

SPUTTER, n. Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

SPUTTERED, pp. Thrown out in small portions, as liquids; uttered with haste and indistinctness, as words.

SPUTTERER, n. One that sputters.

SPUTTERING, pp. Emitting in small particles; uttering rapidly and indistinctly; speaking hastily; spouting.

SPY, n. [*It. spia*; *Fr. espion*; *Sp. espia*; *D. spiede*; *G. spaher*; *Dan. spjyder*; *W. spyzivru*, to spy, to explore; *spyzivhu*, to look about; *spyzath*, that is open, visible; *paith*, an opening, a prospect, a glance. Class B4; unless the word is a contraction, and of Class S₂.]

1. A person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength and their intentions, to watch their movements, and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations, a *spy* is subjected to capital punishment.

2. A person deputed to watch the conduct of others. *Dryden*.

3. One who watches the conduct of others. These wretched *spies* of wit.

SPY, v. t. To see; to gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment. It is the same as *espys*; as, to *spy* land from the mast head of a ship. As tiger *spied* two gentle fawns. *Milton*.

One in reading skipped over all sentences when he *spied* a note of admiration. *Swift*.

2. To discover by close search or examination; as, a lawyer in examining the pleadings in a case, *spies* a defect.

3. To explore; to view, inspect and examine secretly; as a country; usually with *out*.

Moses sent to *spy out* Jazer, and they took the villages thereof. *Nom. xxi.*

SPY, v. i. To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

It is my nature's plague To *spy* into abuse. *Shak*

SPY-BOAT, n. [*spy* and *boat*.] A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. *Arbuthnot*.

SPY-GLASS, n. The popular name of a small telescope, useful in viewing distant objects.

SQUAB, a. [*In G. quappe* is a quab, an eel-pout; *quabbling*, plump, sleek; *quabbling*, to plump or sleek, and to vibrate, Eng. to wobble; *Dan. quable*, an eel-pout; *quappet*, fat, plump, jolly, our vulgar *whopping*; *quapper*, to shake.]

1. Fat; thick; plump; bulky. Not the *squab* daughter, nor the wife were nice. *Betterton*.

2. Unfedged; unfethered; as a *squab* pigeon. *King*.

SQUAB, n. A young pigeon or dove. [This word is in common or general use in America, and almost the only sense in which it is used is the one here given. It is sometimes used in the sense of fat, plump.]

2. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. [*Vol used in America.*]

SQUAB, adv. Striking at once; with a heavy fall; plump. The eagle drooped the tortoise *squab* upon a rock. [*Low and not used.*] *L'Estrange* [The vulgar word *whop* or *whop*, is used in a like sense in America. It is found in Chaucer.]

SQUAB, v. i. To fall plump; to strike at one dash, or with a heavy stroke. [*Vol used.*]

SQUABBISH, } a. Thick; fat; heavy. *Harvey*.

SQUABBLE, n. [I know not the origin of this word, but it seems to be from the root of *wabble*; *G. quabbeln*, to vibrate, to quake, to be sleek. See *Squab*.]

1. To contend for superiority; to scuffle; to struggle; as, two persons *squabble* in sport. *Shak*.

2. To contend; to wrangle; to quarrel. *Glavinille*.

3. To debate peevishly; to dispute. If there must be disputes, it is less criminal to *squabble* than to murder.

[*Squabble* is not an elegant word in any of its uses. In some of them it is low.]

SQUABBLE, n. A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbuthnot*.

SQUABBLER, n. A contentious person; a brawler.

SQUABBING, pp. Scuffling; contending; wrangling.

SQUAB-PIE, n. [*squab* and *pie*.] A pie made of squabs or young pigeons.

SQUAD, n. [*Fr. escouade*.] A company of armed men; a party learning military exercises; any small party.

SQUADRON, n. [*Fr. escadron*; *It. squadra*, a squadron, a square; *Sp. escuadro*, from *L. quadratus*, square; *quadro*, to square; allied to *quatuor*, four.]

1. In its primary sense, a square or square form; and hence, a square body of troops; a body drawn up in a square. So *Milton* has used the word.

These half rounding guards Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* join'd.

[This sense is probably obsolete, unless in poetry.]

2. A body of troops, infantry or cavalry, indefinite in number.

3. A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war, employed on a particular expedition; or one third part of a naval armament. *Mar. Diet.*

SQUADRONED, a. Formed into squadrons or squares. *Milton*.

SQUALID, a. [*L. squalidus*, from *squalo*, to be foul; *Qu. W. qual*, vile.] Foul; filthy; extremely dirty.

Uncumb'd his locks, and *squatted* his attire. *Dryden*.

SQUALIDNESS, n. Foulness; filthiness.

SQUALL, v. i. [*Sw. sqvåla*; *Dan. squall-ter*, to vibrate. These words are probably of one family; but *squall*, like *squall*, is probably from the root of *Sax. gyllan*, to creak, or *Heb. ypp*, *D. gyllen*, to yell; or is formed from *waül*.]

To cry out; to scream or cry violently; as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress; as the infant *squall'd*.

Arbuthnot and *Peope*.

SQUALL, n. A loud scream; a harsh cry. *Pope*.

2. [*Sw. sqvall*.] A sudden gust of violent wind. *Mar. Diet.*

SQUALLER, n. A screamer; one that cries loud.

SQUALLING, pp. Crying out harshly; screaming.

SQUALLY, a. Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind; as *squally* weather.

2. In agriculture, broken into detached spots; interrupted by unproductive pieces. [*Local.*]

SQUALOR, n. [*L.*] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness. *Burton*.

SQUAMIFORM, a. [*L. squama*, a scale, and *form*.] Having the form or shape of scales.

SQUAMIFEROUS, a. [*L. squamiger*; *squama*, a scale, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or having scales.

SQUAMOUS, a. [*L. squamosus*.] Scaly; covered with scales; as the *squamous* cones of the pine. *Woodward*.

SQUANDER, n. t. [*G. verscheuden*, probably from *wenden*, to turn.]

1. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally; to dissipate; to waste without economy or judgment; as, to *squander* an estate.

They often *squander'd*, but they never gave. *Savage*.

The crime of *squandering* health is equal to the folly. *Rambler*.

2. To scatter; to disperse. Our *squander'd* troops he rallies. *Dryden*.

[In this application not now used.]

SQUANDERED, pp. Spent lavishly and without necessity or use; wasted; dissipated, as property.

SQUANDERER, n. One who spends his money prodigally, without necessity or use; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavish. *Locke*.

SQUANDERING, pp. Spending lavishly; wasting.

SQUARE, a. [*W. cwâr*; *Fr. carré, quarré*; perhaps *Gr. ἀσπ*, contracted from *κασπ*, This is probably not a contraction of *L. quadratus*.]

1. Having four equal sides and four right angles; as a square room; a square figure.

2. Forming a right angle; as an instrument for striking lines square. *Mozon*.

3. Parallel; exactly suitable; true. She's a most triumphant lady, if report be square to her. [*Unusual.*] *Shak*.

4. Having a straight front, or a frame formed with straight lines; not curving; as a man of a square frame; a square built man.

5. That does equal justice; exact; fair; honest; as square dealing.

6. Even; leaving no balance. Let us make or leave the accounts square.

Three square, five square, having three or five equal sides, &c.; an abusive use of square.

Square root, in geometry and arithmetic. The square root of a quantity or number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the square. Thus 7 is the square root of 49, for 7×7=49.

In seamen's language, the yards are square, when they are arranged at right angles with the mast or the keel. The yards and

sails are said also to be square, when they are of greater extent than usual.

Mar. Dict.

SQUARE, *n.* A figure having four equal sides and four right angles.

2. An area of four right sides, with houses on each side.

The state of Alexander VII. stands in the large square of the town.

Addison.

3. The content of the side of a figure squared.

4. An instrument among mechanics by which they form right angles, or otherwise measure angles.

5. In *geometry* and *arithmetic*, a square or square number is the product of a number multiplied by itself. Thus 64 is the square of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$.

6. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct.

They of Galatia much more out of square.

Hooker.

I have not kept my square.

[*Not in use.*]

7. A square body of troops; a squadron; as the brave squares of war.

[*Not in use.*]

Shak.

8. A quaternion; four. [*Not in use.*]

Shak.

9. Level; equality.

We live not on the square with such as these.

Dryden.

10. In *astrology*, quartile; the position of planets distant ninety degrees from each other.

Obs.

Milton.

11. Rule; conformity; accord. I shall break no squares with another for a trifle.

Squares go. Let us see how the squares go, that is, how the game proceeds; a phrase taken from the game of chess, the chess board being formed with squares.

L'Estrange.

SQUARE, *v. t.* [*Fr. equarrir* and *carrier*.]

1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles.

2. To reduce to a square; to form to right angles; as, to square mason's work.

3. To reduce to any given measure or standard.

Shak.

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mold; to shape; as, to square our actions by the opinions of others; to square our lives by the precepts of the gospel.

5. To accommodate; to fit; as, square my trial to my strength.

Milton.

6. To respect in quartile.

Creech.

7. To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; as, to square accounts; a popular phrase.

8. In *arithmetic*, to multiply a number by itself; as, to square the number.

9. In *seamen's language*, to square the yards, is to place them at right angles with the mast or keel.

SQUARE, *v. i.* To suit; to fit; to quadrate; to accord or agree. His opinions do not square with the doctrines of philosophers.

2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides.

Are you such fools

To square for this?

Shak.

[*Not in use.*]

SQUARENESS, *n.* The state of being square; as an instrument to try the squareness of work.

Maron.

SQUARE-RIGGED, *a.* In *seamen's language*, a vessel is square-rigged when her principal sails are extended by yards sus-

pended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms and lateen yards. Thus a ship and a brig are square-rigged vessels.

Mar. Dict.

SQUARE-SAIL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a sail extended to a yard suspended by the middle.

Mar. Dict.

SQUARE-RISH, *a.* Nearly square.

Pennant.

SQUARE-ROUS, *a.* [*Qu. Gr. εσφα, scurf*.]

In *bolany*, scurfy or ragged, or full of scales; rough; jagged. A squarrous calyx consists of scales very widely divergent.

A squarrous leaf is divided into shreds or jags, raised above the plane of the leaf, and not parallel to it.

Martyn.

SQUASH, *v. t.* [*from the root of quash, L. quassa, Fr. casser*.]

To crush; to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass.

SQUASH, *n.* Something soft and easily crushed.

Shak.

2. [*Qu. Gr. σκωβω*.] A plant of the genus *Cucurbita*, and its fruit; a culinary vegetable.

3. Something unripe or soft; in *contempt*.

Shak.

4. A sudden fall of a heavy soft body.

Arbutnot.

5. A shock of soft bones.

My fall was stopp'd by a terrible squash.

[*Vulgar.*]

Sveift.

SQUAT, *v. i.* [*W. yswatiau*, from *yswad*, a falling or throw; *It. quatto*, squat, close; *quattare*, to squat, to cower, to lurk. It may perhaps be allied to *It. guattare*, to switch, *Fr. guatter*, to seat, to watch.].

1. To sit down upon the hams or heels; as a human being.

2. To sit close to the ground; to cower; as an animal.

3. In *Massachusetts* and some other states of America, to settle on another's land without pretense of title; a practice very common in the wilderness.

SQUAT, *v. t.* To bruise or make flat by a fall.

[*Not in use.*]

Barret.

SQUAT, *a.* Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering.

Hint these they took to watch.]

Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve.

Milton.

2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

The head of the squill insect is broad and squat.

Greiv.

SQUAT, *n.* The posture of one that sits on his hams, or close to the ground.

2. A sudden or crushing fall.

[*Not in use.*]

Dryden.

3. A sort of mineral.

Herbert.

Woodward.

SQUATT, *n.* Among miners, a bed of ore extending but a little distance.

SQUATTER, *n.* One that squats or sits close.

2. In *the U. States*, one that settles on new land without a title.

SQUEAK, *v. i.* [*Sw. squeka*, to cry like a frog; *G. quaken*; *W. gweigim*, to squeak. This word probably belongs to the family of *quack*. Class Gk.]

1. To utter a sharp shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry with an acute tone, as an animal; or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door and the

like. Wheels squeak only when the axle-tree is dry.

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans, speaking through the mouth of an couch?

Addison.

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses, the squeaking pigs of Homer.

Pope.

2. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain; to speak.

Dryden.

SQUEAK, *n.* A sharp shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument, such as a child utters in acute pain, or as pigs utter, or as is made by carriage wheels when dry, or by a pipe or reed.

SQUEAKER, *n.* One that utters a sharp shrill sound.

SQUEAKING, *ppr.* Crying with a sharp voice; making a sharp sound; as a squeaking wheel.

SQUEAL, *v. i.* [This is only a different orthography of *squall*; *It. squal*, a squealing. See *Squall*.]

To cry with a sharp shrill voice. It is used of animals only, and chiefly of swine. It agrees in sense with *squeak*, except that *squall* denotes a more continued cry than *squeak*, and the latter is not limited to animals. We say, a squealing hog or pig, a squeening child; but more generally a squalling child.

SQUEALING, *ppr.* Uttering a sharp shrill sound or voice; as a squealing pig.

SQUEAMISH, *a.* [probably from the root of *weanish*.]

Literally, having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates any thing; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; scrupulous.

Whoeth he, that honor's very squeamish That takes a basting for a blemish.

His mule is rustic, and perhaps too plain The men of squeamish taste to entertain.

Hudibras.

Southern.

SQUEAMISHLY, *adv.* In a fastidious manner; with too much niceness.

SQUEAMISHNESS, *n.* Excessive niceness; vicious delicacy of taste; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

The thorough-paced politician must presently laugh at the squeamishness of his conscience.

South.

SQUEASINESS, *n.* Nausea. [*Not used.*]

[See *Queasiness*.]

SQUEASY, *a.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; scrupulous. [*Not used.*]

[See *Queasy*.]

SQUEEZE, *v. t.* [*Arn. quasqu, gonseca*; *W. gweagu*.]

1. To press between two bodies; to press closely; as, to squeeze an orange with the fingers or with an instrument; to squeeze the hand in friendship.

2. To oppress with hardships, burdens and taxes; to harass; to crush.

In a civil war, people must expect to be squeezed with the burden.

3. To hug; to embrace closely.

4. To force between close bodies; to compel or cause to pass; as, to squeeze water through felt.

To squeeze out, to force out by pressure, as a liquid.

L'Estrange.

SQUEEZE, *v. i.* To press; to urge one's way; to pass by pressing; as, to *squeeze* hard to get through a crowd.

2. To crowd.

To *squeeze through*, to pass through by pressing and urging forward.

SQUEEZE, *n.* Pressure; compression between bodies. *Philips.*

2. A close hug or embrace.

SQUEEZED, *pp.* Pressed between bodies; compressed; oppressed.

SQUEEZING, *pp.* Pressing; compressing; crowding; oppressing.

SQUEEZING, *n.* The act of pressing; compression; oppression.

2. That which is forced out by pressure; dregs.

The dregs and *squeezings* of the brain. *Pope.*

SQUELCH, } *v. t.* To crush. [*A low word and not used.*]

SQUELISH, } *v. t.* To crush. [*A low word and not used.*]

SQUELCH, *n.* A heavy fall. [*Low and not used.*] *Hudibras.*

SQUIB, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the family of *whip*; denoting that which is thrown.]

1. A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper filled with powder or combustible matter and sent into the air, burning and bursting with a crack; a cracker.

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze. *Walter.*

The making and selling of *squibs* is punishable. *Blackstone.*

2. A sarcastic speech or little censorious writing published; a petty lampoon.

3. A pretty fellow. [*Not in use.*]

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libels. *Tatler.*

SQUIB, *v. i.* To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute; as, two members of a society *squib* a little in debate. [*Colloquial.*]

SQUIBBING, *pp.* Throwing squibs or severe reflections.

SQUIBBING, *n.* The act of throwing squibs or severe reflections.

SQUILL, *n.* [Fr. *squille*, *L. squilla*, a squill, a lobster or prawn; *It. squilla*, a squill, a sea-onion, a little bell; *squillare*, to ring; Sp. *squlla*, a small bell, a shrimp.]

1. A plant of the genus *Scilla*. It has a large acid bulbous root like an onion, which is used in medicine.

2. A fish, or rather a crustacean animal, of the genus *Cancer*. *Encyc.*

3. An insect, called squill insect from its resemblance to the fish, having a long body covered with a crust, the head broad and squat. *Grev.*

SQUINANCY, *n.* [It. *squinanzia*; Fr. *squinancie*.] The quinsy, which see. [*Squinancy* is not used.]

SQUINT, *v.* [*D. schuin*, sloping, oblique; *squinte*, a slope; *W. ysgwintu*, to spread, to sprinkle, to squirt, from *ysgwint*, to spread, to sprinkle. We see the sense is to deviate from a direct line, to wander or shoot off.]

1. Looking obliquely; having the optic axes directed to different objects.

2. Looking with suspicion. *Spenser.*

SQUINT, *v. i.* To see obliquely.

Some can *squint* when they will. *Bacon.*

2. To have the axes of the eyes directed to different objects.

3. To slope; to deviate from a true line; to run obliquely. *Kirwan.*

SQUINT, *v. t.* To turn the eye to an oblique position; to look indirectly; as, to *squint* an eye. *Bacon.*

2. To form the eye to oblique vision. He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shak.*

SQUINT-EYED, *a.* Having eyes that squint; having oblique vision. *Knolles.*

2. Oblique; indirect; malignant; as *squint-eyed* praise. *Denham.*

3. Looking obliquely or by side glances; as *squint-eyed* jealousy or envy.

SQUINT-LEGO, *n.* Squinting. [*A cant word not to be used.*] *Dryden.*

SQUINTING, *pp.* Seeing or looking obliquely; looking by side glances.

SQUINTING, *n.* The act or habit of looking obliquely.

SQUINTINGLY, *adv.* With an oblique look; by side glances.

SQUIN Y, *v. i.* To look squint. [*A cant word not to be used.*] *Shak.*

SQUIR, *v. l. squar.* To throw; to thrust; to drive. *Obs.* *Tatler.*

SQUIRE, *n.* [A popular contraction of *squire*, see *Esquire*.]

1. *Great Britain*, the title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight. *Shak.*

2. In *Great Britain*, an attendant on a noble warrior. *Dryden. Pope. Shak.*

3. An attendant at court.

4. In the *United States*, the title of magistrates and lawyers. In New-England, it is particularly given to justices of the peace and judges.

5. The title customarily given to gentlemen. *Chaucer.*

SQUIRE, *v. t.* To attend as a squire.

2. In *colloquial language*, to attend as a beau or gallant for aid and protection; as, to *squire* a lady to the gardens.

SQUIREHOOD, *n.* The rank and state of a squire. *Shelton.*

SQUIRESHIP, *n.* A squire. *Shelton.*

SQUIRELY, *a.* Becoming a squire. *Shelton.*

SQUIRREL, *n.* *squirrel*. [Fr. *ecureuil*; *L. sciurus*; Gr. *oxuvopos*, said to be a compound of *oxa*, shade, and *ovpa*, tail.]

A small quadruped of the genus *Sciurus*, order of *Glires*, and class *Mammalia*. The squirrel has two cutting teeth in each jaw, four toes on the fore feet, and five on the hind feet. Several species are enumerated.

Among these are the gray, the red, and the black squirrel. These animals are remarkably nimble, running up trees and leaping from branch to branch with surprising agility. They subsist on nuts, of which they lay up a store for winter, some of them in hollow trees, others in the earth. Their flesh is delicate food.

SQUIRREL HUNT, *n.* In *America*, the hunting and shooting of squirrels by a company of men.

SQUIRT, *v. t. squirt*. [from some root in *Class Gr* or *W.*, signifying to throw or drive.]

To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream; as, to *squirt* water.

SQUIRT, *v. i.* To throw out words; to let fly. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

SQUIRT, *n.* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force.

2. A small quick stream.

SQUIRTER, *n.* One that squirts.

[*This word in all its forms, is vulgar.*]

Squirting cucumber, a sort of wild cucumber, so called from the sudden bursting of its capsules when ripe; the *Momordica elaterium*.

STAB, *v. t.* [This word contains the elements, and is probably from the primary sense of the *L. stabilis, stabilis, stipes, D. stippen*, to point or prick, Eng. *stiff*, and a multitude of others in many languages. The radical sense is to thrust; but I know not to what oriental roots they are allied, unless to the Heb. שָׁבַע , Ar. وَصَم wat-

saba. *Class Sb. No. 35. 37.* or *Class Db. No. 46. 53. 44.*]

1. To pierce with a pointed weapon; as, to be *stabbed* by a dagger or a spear; to *stab* fish or eels.

2. To wound mischievously or mortally; to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument. *Philips.*

3. To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander; as, to *stab* reputation.

STAB, *v. t.* To give a wound with a pointed weapon.

None shall dare
With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war. *Dryden.*

2. To give a mortal wound.

He speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*. *Shel.*

To *stab at*, to offer a stab; to thrust a pointed weapon at.

STAB, *n.* The thrust of a pointed weapon.

2. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon; as, to fall by the *stab* of an assassin.

3. An injury given in the dark; a sly mischief; as a *stab* given to character.

STABBED, *pp.* Pierced with a pointed weapon; killed with a spear or other pointed instrument.

STABBER, *n.* One that stabs; a privy murderer.

STABBING, *pp.* Piercing with a pointed weapon; killing with a pointed instrument by piercing the body.

STABBING, *n.* The act of piercing with a pointed weapon; the act of wounding or killing with a pointed instrument.

This statute was made on account of the frequent quarrels and *stabbing* with short daggers. *Blackstone.*

STABILIMENT, *n.* [*L. stabilimentum*, from *stabilis*, to make firm. See *Stab*.]

Act of making firm; firm support.

They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation and shade. *Derham.*

STABILITATE, *v. t.* To make stable; to establish. [*Not used.*]

STABILITY, *n.* [*L. stabilitas*, from *stabilis*. See *Stab*.]

1. Steadiness; stableness; firmness; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; as the *stability* of a throne; the *stability* of a constitution of government.

2. Steadiness or firmness of character; firmness of resolution or purpose; the qualities opposite to *fickleness, irresolution or inconstancy*. We say, a man of little *stability*, or of unusual *stability*.

3. Fixedness; as opposed to *fluidity*. [*I believe not now used.*]

Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities— *Boyle.*

STABLE, *a.* [*L. stabiliis*; *Fr. stable*; *It. stabile*. The primary sense is set, fixed. See *Stab.*]

1. Fixed; firmly established; not to be easily moved; shaken or overthrown; as a *stable* government.
2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering; as a *stable* man; a *stable* character.
3. Fixed; steady; firm; not easily surrendered or abandoned; as a man of *stable* principles.
4. Durable; not subject to be overthrown or changed.

In this region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*— *Rogers.*

STABLE, *v. l.* To fix; to establish. [*Vol. used.*]

STABLE, *n.* [*L. stabulum*, that is, a stand, a fixed place, like *stall*. See the latter. These words do not primarily imply a covering for horses or cattle.]

A house or shed for beasts to lodge and feed in. In large towns, a stable is usually a building for horses only; or horses and cows, and often connected with a coach-house. In the country towns in the northern states of America, a stable is usually an apartment in a barn in which hay and grain are deposited.

STABLE, *v. l.* To put or keep in a stable. Our farmers generally *stable* not only horses, but oxen and cows in winter, and sometimes young cattle.

STABLE, *v. l.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell in an inclosed place; to kennel. *Milton.*

STABLE-BOY, *n.* A boy or a man who

STABLE-MAN, *n.* An attendant at a stable. *Sief.*

STABLED, *pp.* Put or kept in a stable.

STABLENESS, *n.* Fixedness; firmness of position or establishment; strength to stand; stability; as the *stability* of a throne or of a system of laws.

2. Steadiness; constancy; firmness of purpose; stability; as *stability* of character, of mind, of principles or opinions.

STABLESTAND, *n.* [*stable* and *stand*.]

In *law*, when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at a deer, or with a long bow; or standing close by a tree with grayhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer.

English Law.

STABLING, *pp.* Putting or keeping in a stable.

STABLING, *n.* The act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable.

2. A house, sled or room for keeping horses and cattle.

STABILISH, *v. l.* [*L. stabilis*; *Fr. stabilir*; *It. stabilire*; *Sp. establecer*. See *Stab.*]

To fix; to settle in a state for permanence; to make firm. [In lieu of this, *establish* is now always used.]

STABLY, *adv.* Firmly; fixedly; steadily; as a government *stably* seated.

STACK, *n.* [*W. ystac*, a stack; *ystac*, a standard, from *tag*, a state of being stuffed; *Dan. stak*, a pile of hay; *Sw. stack*; *Ir. stacadh*. It signifies that which is set, and concides with *Sax. stac*, *D. stack*, a

stake. *Stock, stag, stage*, are of the same family, or at least have the same radical sense.]

1. A large conical pile of hay, grain or straw, sometimes covered with thatch. In *America*, the *stack* differs from the *cock* only in size, both being conical. A long pile of hay or grain is called a *rick*. In *England*, this distinction is not always observed. This word in Great Britain is sometimes applied to a pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet, and also to a pile of poles; but I believe never in *America*.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's highth. *Bacon.*

2. A number of floors or chimneys standing together. We say, a *stack* of chimneys; which is correct, as a *chimney* is a passage. But we also call the whole stack a chimney. Thus we say, the *chimney* rises ten feet above the roof.

STACK, *v. l.* To lay in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile; as, to *stack* hay or grain.

2. To heap, to pile wood, poles, &c.

STACK-ED, *pp.* Piled in a large conical heap.

STACKING, *pp.* Laying in a large conical heap.

STACKING-BAND, *n.* A band or rope

STACKING-BELT, *n.* used in binding thatch or straw upon a stack.

STACKING-STAGE, *n.* A stage used in building stacks.

STACK-YARD, *n.* A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

STACKS, *n.* [*L. stacis*; *Gr. staxeris*.] A fatty resinous liquid matter, of the nature of liquid myrrh, very odoriferous and highly valued. But it is said we have none but what is adulterated, and what is so called is liquid storax. *Cyc.*

STADLE, *n.* [*D. stutzel*, from *stut*, a prop; *stullen*, to prop; *Eng. stud*; *G. stütze*. It belongs to the root of *stead*, *steady*.]

1. Any thing which serves for support; a staff; a crutch; the frame or support of a wheel of hay or grain.

England.

[In this sense not used in *New England*.]

2. In *New England*, a small tree of any kind, particularly a forest tree. In *America*, trees are called *staddles* from three or four years old till they are six or eight inches in diameter or more, but in this respect the word is indefinite. This is also the sense in which it is used by Bacon and Tisser.

STADLE, *v. l.* To leave staddles when a

Tisser.

STADLE-ROOF, *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

STADIUM, *n.* [*L. Gr. stadion*.] A Greek measure of 125 geometrical paces; a furlong.

2. The course or career of a race.

STADT-HOLDER, *n.* [*D. stadt*, a city, and *houder*, holder.]

Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant governor of a province.

STADTHOLDER, *n.* The office of a stadtholder.

STAFF, *n.* pl. *staves*. [*Sax. staf*, a stick or club, a pole, a crook, a prop or support, a letter, an epistle; *stafa*, *stefa*, the voice;

D. staf, a staff, scepter or crook; *staf*, a bar; *G. stab*, a staff, a bar, a rod; *Dan. stab*, *stær*, id.; *stavn*, *stævn*, the prow of a ship, that is, a projection, that which shoots out; *Fr. dave*. The primary sense is to thrust, to shoot. See *Stab*.]

1. A stick carried in the hand for support or defense by a person walking; hence, a support; that which props or upholds. Bread is proverbially called the *staff* of life.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age.

Shak.

2. The rod and thy *staff*, they comfort me. *Ps. xxiii.*

2. A stick or club used as a weapon.

With forks and *staves* the felon they pursue. *Dryden.*

3. A long piece of wood; a stick; the long handle of an instrument; a pole or stick, used for many purposes.

4. The five lines and the spaces on which music is written.

5. An ensign of authority; a badge of office; as a constable's *staff*. *Shak. Hayward.*

6. The round of a ladder. *Brown.*

7. A pole erected in a ship to hoist and display a flag; called a *flag-staff*. There is also a *jack-staff*, and an *ensign-staff*.

8. [*Fr. estafette*, a courier or express; *Dan. staffere*; *It. staffetta*, an express; *staffiere*, a groom or servant; *stafus*, a stirrup; *Sp. staffeta*, a courier, a general post-office; *estafro*, a foot-boy, a stable-boy, an errand-boy; *Port. estafeta*, an express. This word seems to be formed from *It. staffa*, a stirrup, whence *staffiere*, a stirrup-holder or groom, whence a servant or horseman sent express.]

In *military affairs*, an establishment of officers in various departments, attached to an army, or to the commander of an army. The staff includes officers not of the line, as adjutants, quarter-masters, chaplain, surgeon, &c. The staff is the medium of communication from the commander in chief to every department of an army.

9. [*Ice. stoff*.] A stanza; a series of verses so disposed that when it is concluded, the same order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden.*

10. *Stave* and *staves*, plu. of *staff*. [See *Stave*.]

STAFFISH, *u.* Staff; harsh. [*Not in use.*]

Aescham.

STAFF-TREE, *n.* A sort of evergreen

privet. *Johnson.*

It is of the genus *Celastrus*. *Cyc.*

STAG, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of *stick*, *stace*, *stock*. The primary sense is to thrust, hence to fix, to stay, &c.]

1. The male red deer; the male of the hind.

2. A colt or filly; also, a romping girl. [*Local.*]

3. In *New England*, the male of the common ox castrated.

STAG-BEETLE, *n.* The *Lucanus cervus*, a species of insect. *Encyc.*

STAGE, *n.* [*Fr. etage*, a story, a degree; *Arm. estahic*; *Sax. stigan*, to go, to ascend; *Dan. stiger*, to step up, to ascend; *Sw. stiga*, to step; *steg*, a step; *stegen*, a halder; *D. stygen*, to mount, *G. steigen*.]

Properly, one step or degree of elevation,

and what the French call *étage*, we call a *story*. Hence,

1. A floor or platform of any kind elevated above the ground or common surface, as for an exhibition of something to public view; as a *stage* for a mousetalk; a *stage* for speakers in public; a *stage* for mechanics. Seamen use floating *stages*, and *stages* suspended by the side of a ship, for calking and repairing.
2. The floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited, as distinct from the pit, &c. Hence,
3. The theater; the place of scenic entertainments.

Knights, squires and steeds must enter on the *stage*. Pope.

4. Theatrical representations. It is contended that the *stage* is a school of morality. Let it be inquired, where is the person whom the *stage* has reformed?
5. A place where any thing is publicly exhibited.

When we are born, we cry that we are come To this great *stage* of fools. Shak.

6. Place of action or performance; as the *stage* of life.
7. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken. When we arrive at the next *stage*, we will take some refreshment. Hence,
8. The distance between two places of rest on a road; as a *stage* of fifteen miles.
9. A single step; degree of advance; degree of progression, either in increase or decrease, in rising or falling, or in any change of state; as the several *stages* of a war; the *stages* of civilization or improvement; *stages* of growth in an animal or plant; *stages* of a disease, of decline or recovery; the several *stages* of human life.

10. [instead of *stage-coach*, or *stage-wagon*.] A coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another for the conveyance of passengers.

I went in the six-penny *stage*. Swift.
A parcel sent by the *stage*. Cowper.
American usage.

STAGE, *v. t.* To exhibit publicly. [Vid in use.] Shak.

STAGE-COACH, *n.* [*stage* and *coach*.] A coach that runs by stages; or a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days, for the conveyance of passengers. Johnson.

STAGELEY, *a.* Pertaining to a stage; becoming the theater. [Little used.] Taylor.

STAGE-PLAY, *n.* [*stage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment. Dryden.

STAGE-PLAYER, *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage. Garrick was a celebrated *stage-player*.

1. STAGER, *n.* A player. [Little used.]
2. One that has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning; as an old cunning *stager*; an experienced *stager*; a *stager* of the wiser sort. Dryden.

[I do not recollect to have ever heard this word used in America.]

STAGGERY, *n.* Exhibition on the stage. [Not in use.] Milton.

STAG-EVIL, *n.* A disease in horses.

STAG-GARD, *n.* [from *stag*.] A stag of four years of age. Johnson.
STAG-GERER, *v. i.* [D. *staggereren*. Kilian.]

1. To reel; to vacillate; to move to one side and the other in standing or walking; not to stand or walk with steadiness.

Boyle.

Deep was the wound; he stagger'd with the blow.

Dryden.

2. To fail; to cease to stand firm; to begin to give way.

The enemy staggers. Addison.

3. To hesitate; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to become less confident or determined. Shak.

Abraham staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief. Rom. iv.

STAG-GER, *v. t.* To cause to reel. Shak.

2. To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock.

Whoever will read the story of this war, will find himself much staggered. Howell.

When a prince fails in honor and justice, it is enough to stagger his people in their allegiance. L'Estrange.

STAG-GRED, *pp.* Made to reel; made to doubt and waver.

STAG-GERING, *ppr.* Causing to reel, to waver or to doubt.

STAG-GERING, *n.* The act of reeling. Arbuthnot.

2. The cause of staggering.

STAG-GERINGLY, *adv.* In a reeling manner.

2. With hesitation or doubt.

STAG-GERS, *n. plu.* A disease of horses and cattle, attended with reeling or giddiness; also, a disease of sheep, which inclines them to turn about suddenly. Cyc.

2. Madness; wild irregular conduct. [Vid in use.] Shak.

STAG-GER-WÖRT, *n.* A plant, ragwort.

STAG-NANCY, *n.* [See *Stagnant*.] The state of being without motion, flow or circulation, as in a fluid.

STAG-NANT, *a.* [L. *stagnans*, from *stagnare*. Qu. W. *lugu*, to stop.]

1. Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; as a *stagnant* lake or pond; *stagnant* blood in the veins.

2. Motionless; still; not agitated; as water quiet and *stagnant*. Woodward.

The gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. Johnson.

3. Not active; dull; not brisk; as, business is *stagnant*.

STAG-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *stagnare*, to stagnate.]

1. To cease to flow; to be motionless; as, blood *stagnates* in the veins of an animal; air *stagnates* in a close room.

2. To cease to move; not to be agitated. Water that *stagnates* in a pond or reservoir, soon becomes foul.

3. To cease to be brisk or active; to become dull; as, commerce *stagnates*; business *stagnates*.

STAG-NATION, *n.* The cessation of flowing or circulation of a fluid; or the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being motionless; as the *stagna-*

tion of the blood; the *stagnation* of water or air; the *stagnation* of vapors.

2. The cessation of action or of brisk action; the state of being dull; as the *stagnation* of business.

STAG-WORM, *n.* An insect that is troublesome to deer.

STAG-YRIFE, *n.* An appellation given to Aristotle from the place of his birth.

STALD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *stay*; so written for *stayed*.

2. *a.* [from *stay*, to stop.] Sober; grave; steady; composed; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty or fanciful; as *staid* wisdom.

To ride out with staid guides. Milton.

STA-IDNESS, *n.* Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; the opposite of *wildness*.

If he sometimes appears too gay, yet a secret gracefulness of youth accompanies his writings, though the *staidness* and sobriety of age be wanting. Dryden.

STAIN, *v. i.* [W. *ystainne*, to spread over; to stain; *ystaneu*, to cover with tin; *ystan*, that is spread out, or that is sprinkled, a *stain*, tin, *lan*, *stannum*; *taen*, a spread, a sprinkle, a layer; *laen*, to spread, expand, sprinkle, or be scattered. This coincides in elements with Gr. *σταίνω*. The French *teindre*, Sp. *teñir*, It. *tingere*, Port. *tingir*, to stain, are from the L. *tingo*, Gr. *τιγγω*, Sax. *deagan*, Eng. *dye*; a word formed by different elements. *Stain* seems to be from the Welsh, and if *taen* is not a contracted word, it has no connection with the Fr. *teindre*.]

1. To discolor by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; as, to stain the hand with dye; to stain clothes with vegetable juice; to stain paper; armor stained with blood.

2. To dye; to tinge with a different color; as, to stain cloth.

3. To impress with figures, in colors different from the ground; as, to stain paper for hangings.

4. To blot; to soil; to spot with guilt or infamy; to tarnish; to bring reproach on; as, to stain the character.

Of honor void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,

Our wounded ornaments now soil'd and stain'd.— Milton.

STAIN, *n.* A spot; discoloration from foreign matter; as a *stain* on a garment or cloth.

2. A natural spot of a color different from the ground.

Swift trout, diversified with crimson stains. Pope.

3. Taint of guilt; tarnish; disgrace; reproach; as the *stain* of sin.

Nor death itself can wholly wash their stains. Dryden.

Our opinion is, I hope, without any blemish or stain of bereavement. Hooker.

4. Cause of reproach; shame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise and yet the stain of all woman-kind. Sidney.

STAINED, *pp.* Discolored; spotted; dyed; blotted; tarnished.

STAINER, *n.* One who stains, blots or tarnishes.

2. A dyer.

STAINING, *ppr.* Discoloring; spotting; tarnishing; dyeing.

STAINLESS, *a.* Free from stains or spots. *Sidney.*

2. Free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin. *Shak.*

STAIR, *n.* [D. *steiger*; Sax. *steger*; from Sax. *stegan*, G. *steigen*, Goth. *steigan*, to step, to go; Dan. *stiger*, to rise, to step up; Sw. *steg*, a step; Ir. *stighre*. See *Stage*.]

1. A step; a stone or a frame of boards or planks by which a person rises one step. A stair, to make the ascent easy, should not exceed six or seven inches in elevation. When the riser is eight, nine or ten inches in breadth, the ascent by stairs is laborious.

2. *Stairs*, in the plural, a series of steps by which persons ascend to a higher room in a building. [*Stair*, in this sense, is not in use.]

Flight of stairs, may signify the stairs which make the whole ascent of a story; or in winding stairs, the phrase may signify the stairs from the floor to a turn, or from one turn to another.

STAIRCASE, *n.* [*stair* and *case*.] The part of a building which contains the stairs. Staircases are straight or winding. The straight are called *fliers*, or direct *fliers*. Winding stairs, called *spiral* or *cockle*, are square, circular or elliptical.

To make a complete *staircase*, is a curious piece of architecture. *Wotton.*

STAKE, *n.* [Sax. *stac*; D. *staak*; Sw. *stake*; Ir. *stac*; It. *steccone*, a stake; *stecca*, a stick; *steccare*, to fence with stakes; Sp. *ataca*, a stake, a stick. This coincides with *stick*, noun and verb, with *stock*, *stage*, &c. The primary sense is to shoot, to thrust, hence to *set* or *fix*.]

1. A small piece of wood or timber, sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something. Thus *stakes* are used to support vines, to support fences, hedges and the like. A *stake* is not to be confounded with a *post*, which is a larger piece of timber.

2. A piece of long rough wood. A sharpen'd *stake* strong Dryas found. *Dryden.*

3. A palisade, or something resembling it. *Milton.*

4. The piece of timber to which a martyr is fastened when he is to be burnt. Hence, to *perish at the stake*, is to die a martyr, or to die in torment. Hence,

5. Figuratively, martyrdom. The *stake* was prepared for those who were convicted of heresy.

6. That which is pledged or wagered; that which is *set*, *thrown down* or *laid*, to abide the issue of a contest, to be gained by victory or lost by defeat.

7. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager. His honor is at *stake*.

8. A small nail to straighten cold work, or to cut and punch upon. *Mazon.*

STAKE, *v. l.* To fasten, support or defend with stakes; as, to *stake* vines or plants.

2. To mark the limits by stakes; with out; as, to *stake* out land; to *stake* out a new road, or the ground for a canal.

3. To wager; to pledge; to put at hazard

upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency.

I'll *stake* you lamb that near the fountain plays. *Pope.*

4. To point or sharpen stakes. [Not used in America.] *Spectator.*

5. To pierce with a stake. *Spectator.*

STAKED, *pp.* Fastened or supported by stakes; set or marked with stakes; wagered; put at hazard.

STAKE-HEAD, *n.* In *rope-making*, a stake with wooden pins in the upper side to keep the strands apart.

STAKEING, *ppr.* Supporting with stakes; marking with stakes; wagering; putting at hazard.

2. Sharpening; pointing.

STALACTIC, } *a.* [from *stalactite*.] Per-

STALACTICAL, } taining to stalactite; resembling an icicle. *Kirwan.*

STALACTIFORM, } *a.* Like stalactite;

STALACTIFORM, } resembling an icicle. *Phillips.*

STALACTITE, *n.* [Gr. *σταλακτις*, *σταλακτις*, from *σταλαω*, to drop, from *σταλω*, I. *stillo*.] A subvariety of carbonate of lime, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, pendent from the roofs and sides of caverns like an icicle; produced by the filtration of water containing calcareous particles, through fissures and pores of rocks. *Kirwan.*

STALACTITIC, *a.* In the form of stalactite, or pendent substances like icicles. *Encyc. Cleaveland.*

STALAGMITE, *n.* [L. *stalagmium*, a drop; Gr. *σταλαγμα*, supra.]

A deposit of earthy or calcareous matter, formed by drops on the floors of caverns. *Encyc. Woodward.*

STALAGMITIC, *a.* Having the form of stalagmite.

STALAGMITICALLY, *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite. *Huckland.*

STALDER, *n.* A wooden frame to set casks on. [Not used in the U. States.]

STALE, *a.* [I do not find this word in the other Teutonic dialects. It is probably from the root of *still*, G. *stellen*, to set, and equivalent to *stagnant*.]

1. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit and flavor from being long kept; as *stale* beer.

2. Having lost the life or graces of youth; worn out; decayed; as a *stale* virgin.

3. Worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing: as a *stale* remark.

STALE, *n.* [probably that which is set; G. *stella*. See *Stall*.]

1. Something set or offered to view as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy; a stool-fowl.

Still as he went, he crafty *stales* did lay. *Spenser.*

A pretense of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

[In this sense obsolete.]

2. A prostitute. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. Old vapid beer. *Obs.*

4. A long handle; as the *stale* of a rake. [Sax. *stel*, *stela*; D. *steel*; G. *stiel*.] *Mortimer.*

5. A word applied to the king in chess when stilled or set; that is, when so situated

that he cannot be moved without going in to check, by which the game is ended.

STALE, *v. l.* To make vapid or useless; to destroy the life, beauty or use of; to wear out.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale* Her infinite variety. *Shak.*

STALE, *v. i.* [G. *stallen*; Dan. *staller*; Sw. *stalla*.]

To make water; to discharge urine; as horses and cattle.

STALE, *n.* Urine; used of horses and cattle.

STALELY, *adv.* Of old; of a long time. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

STALENESS, *n.* The state of being stale; vapidness; the state of having lost the life or flavor; oldness; as the *staleness* of beer or other liquors; the *staleness* of provisions. *Bacon. Addison.*

2. The state of being worn out; triteness; commonness; as the *staleness* of an observation.

STALK, *n. stalk*. [Sw. *stiel*; D. *steel*; G. *stiel*, a handle, and a stalk or stem; Sax. *stalg*, a column; Gr. *σταλακτις*, from the root of *stall* and G. *stellen*, to set.]

1. The stem, culm or main body of an herbaceous plant. Thus we speak of a *stalk* of wheat, rye or oats, the *stalks* of maize or hemp. The *stalk* of herbaceous plants, answers to the stem of shrubs and trees, and denotes that which is set, the fixed part of a plant, its support; or it is a shoot.

2. The pedicle of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant.

3. The stem of a quill. *Grew.*

STALK, *v. i.* [Sax. *stalcen*.] To walk with high and proud steps; usually implying the affectation of dignity, and hence the word usually expresses dislike. The poets however use the word to express dignity of step.

With manly mein he *stalk'd* along the ground. *Dryden.*

Then *stalking* through the deep He rodes the ocean. *Addison.*

2. It is used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence. *Johnson.*

Behind her *stalk* close behind her, like a witch's fiend, Pressing to be employ'd. *Dryden.*

'Tis not to *stalk* about and draw fresh air From time to time. *Addison.*

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or behind a cover.

The king crept under the shoulder of his led horse, and said, I must *stalk*. *Bacon.*

STALK, *n.* A high, proud, stately step or walk. *Spenser.*

STALKED, *a.* Having a stalk.

STALKER, *n.* One who walks with a proud step; also, a kind of fishing net.

STALKING, *ppr.* Walking with proud or lofty steps.

STALKING-HORSE, *n.* A horse, real or fictitious, behind which a Fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill; hence, a mask; a pretence.

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalking-horse*, under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*

STALKY, *a.* Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk. *Mortimer.*

STALL, *n.* [Sax. *stal*, *stall*, *stall*, a place, a seat or station, a stable, state, condition;

D. *stal*; G. *stall*, a stable, a sty; Dan. *stald*; Sw. *stall*; Fr. *stalle*; It. *stalla*; W. *stall*; from the root of G. *stellen*, to set, thence, to throw down, to thrust down; Sans. *stala*, a place. See *Still*.

1. Primarily, a stand; a station; a fixed spot; hence, the stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division of a stable, or the apartment for one horse or ox. The stable contains eight or ten stalls.

2. A stable; a place for cattle.

At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood.

Dryden.

3. In 1 Kings iv. 26, stall is used for horse. "Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses for his chariots." In 2 Chron. ix. 25, stall means stable. "Solomon had four thousand stalls for horses and chariots." These passages are reconciled by the definition given above; Solomon had four thousand stables, each containing ten stalls; forty thousand stalls.

4. A bench, form or frame of shelves in the open air, where any thing is exposed to sale. It is curious to observe the stalls of books in the boulevards and other public places in Paris.

5. A small house or shed in which an occupation is carried on; as a butcher's *stall*.

6. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

The dignified clergy, out of humility, have called their thrones by the name of *stalls*. [probably a mistake of the reason.]

Warburton.

STALL, *v. t.* To put into a stable; or to keep in a stable; as, to *stall* an ox.

Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*.

Dryden.

2. To install; to place in an office with the customary formalities. [For this, *install* is now used.]

3. To set; to fix; to plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed; as, to *stall* horses or a carriage.

[This phrase I have heard in Virginia. In New England, *set* is used in a like sense.]

STALL, *v. i.* To dwell; to inhabit.

We could not *stall* together in the world.

[Not in use.]

Shak.

2. To kennel.

3. To be set, as in mire.

4. To be tired of eating, as cattle.

STALLAGE, *n.* The right of erecting stalls in fairs; or rent paid for a stall.

2. In *o'd* books, laystall; dung; compost.

STALLATION, *n.* Installation. [Not in use.]

Cavendish.

STALL-FED, *pp.* Fed on dry fodder, or fattened in a stall or stable. [See *Stall-feed*.]

STALL-FEED, *v. t.* [*stall* and *feed*.] To feed and fatten in a stable or on dry fodder; as, to *stall-feed* an ox. [This word is used in America to distinguish this mode of feeding from *grass-feeding*.]

STALL-FEEDING, *pp.* Feeding and fattening in the stable.

STALLION, *n.* *stal'yun*. [G. *hengst*; Dan. *staldhingst*; Fr. *etalon*; It. *stallone*; from *stall*, or its root, as we now use *stud* horse, from the root of *stud*, *stead*; W. *ystal*,

a stall, stock, produce; *ystalu*, to form a stock; *ystalwyn*, a stallion.]

A *stall* horse; a seed horse; or any male horse not castrated, whether kept for mares or not. According to the Welsh, the word signifies a stock horse, a horse intended for raising stock.

STALL-WORK, in Shakspeare, Johnson thinks a mistake for *stall-worth*, stout.

His *stall-worn* steed the champion stout broode. [The word is not in use.]

Shak.

STAMEN, *n.* plu. *stamens* or *stamina*. [L. This word belongs to the root of *sto*, *stabilis*, or *of stage*.]

1. In a general sense, usually in the plural, the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity. Thus we say, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are the *stamina* which constitute their strength. Hence,

2. Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing; as the *stamina* of a constitution or of life; the *stamina* of a state.

3. In *botany*, an organ of flowers for the preparation of the pollen or fecundating dust. It consists of the filament and the anther. It is considered as the male organ of fructification.

Martyn.

STAMENED, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

STAMIN, *n.* A slight woolen stuff.

Chaucer.

STAMINAL, *a.* Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or *stamina*.

Med. Repos.

STAMINATE, *a.* Consisting of stamens. STAMINATE, *v. t.* To endue with stamens.

STAMINEOUS, *a.* [L. *stamineus*.] Consisting of stamens or filaments. *Stamineous* flowers have no corol; they want the colored leaves called petals, and consist only of the style and stigma. *Linne* calls them *apetalous*; others imperfect or incomplete.

Martyn.

2. Pertaining to the stamen, or attached to it; as a *stamineous* nectary.

Lee.

STAMINIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *stamen* and *fero*, to bear.]

A *staminiferous* flower is one which has stamens without a pistil. A *staminiferous* nectary is one that has stamens growing on it.

Martyn.

STAMMEL, *n.* A species of red color.

B. Janson.

2. A kind of woolen cloth. [See *Stamm*.]

Cam. on Chaucer.

STAMMER, *v. i.* [Sax. *stauer*, one who stammers; Goh. *stammis*, stammering; Sw. *stamma*; G. *stammeln*; D. *stammeren*; Dan. *stammer*; from the root *stam* or *stem*. The primary sense is to stop, to set, to fix. So *stutter* is from the root of *stead*, *stud*.]

Literally, to stop in uttering syllables or words; to stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty. Impossibility is said to have *stammered* in speaking, and to have overcome the difficulty by persevering efforts.

STAMMER, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly.

Beaumont.

STAMMERER, *n.* One that stutters or hesitates in speaking.

STAMMERING, *pp.* Stopping or hesitating in the uttering of syllables and words; stuttering.

2. *a.* Apt to stammer.

STAMMERING, *n.* The act of stopping or hesitating in speaking; impediment in speech.

STAMMERINGLY, *adv.* With stops or hesitation in speaking.

STAMP, *v. t.* [D. *stampen*; G. *stampfen*; Dan. *stamp*; Sw. *stampa*; Fr. *estamper*; It. *stampare*; Sp. *estampar*. I know not which is the radical letter, *m* or *p*.]

In a general sense, to strike; to beat; to press. Hence,

1. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downwards; as, to *stamp* the ground.

He frets, he fumes, he staces, he *stamps* the ground.

Dryden.

[In this sense, the popular pronunciation is *stamp*, with a broad.]

2. To impress with some mark or figure; as, to *stamp* a plate with arms or initials.

3. To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply; as, to *stamp* virtuous principles on the heart. [See *Enstamp*.]

4. To fix a mark by impressing it; as a notion of the Deity *stamped* on the mind.

God has *stamped* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being.

Locke.

5. To make by impressing a mark; as, to *stamp* pieces of silver.

6. To coin; to mint; to form.

STAMP, *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downwards.

But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies.

Dennis.

STAMP, *n.* Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies.

Dryden.

'Tis gold so pure, It cannot bear the *stamp* without alloy.

Dryden.

2. A mark imprinted; an impression. That sacred name gives ornament and grace, And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass.

3. That which is marked; a thing stamped. Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks.

Shak.

4. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence.

Addison.

5. A mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government, as evidence that the duty is paid. We see such *stamps* on English newspapers.

6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing. These persons have the *stamp* of impiety. The Scriptures bear the *stamp* of a divine origin.

7. Authority; current value derived from suffrage or attestation.

Of the same *stamp* it is that which is obtruded on us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone.

Brown.

8. Make; cast; form; character; as a man of the same *stamp*, or of a different *stamp*.

Addison.

9. In *metallurgy*, a kind of pestle raised by a water wheel, for beating ores to pow-

der; any thing like a pestle used for pounding or beating.

STAMP-DUTY, *n.* [*stamp* and *duty*.] A duty or tax imposed on paper and parchment, the evidence of the payment of which is a stamp.

STAMP'ED, *pp.* Impressed with a mark or figure; coined; imprinted; deeply fixed.

STAMP'ER, *n.* An instrument for punching or stamping.

STAMPING, *ppr.* Impressing with a mark or figure; coming; imprinting.

STAMPING MILL, *n.* An engine used in tin works for breaking or bruising ore.

STAN, as a termination, is said to have expressed the superlative degree; as in *Athelstan*, most noble; *Dunstan*, the highest. But *qu. Stan*, in Saxon, is *stone*.

STANCH, *v.t.* [*Fr. stancher*; *Arm. stancaoa*; *Sp. Port. estancar*, to stop, to stanch, to be over tired; *It. stancare*, to weary; *Sp. Port. estancia*, a stay or dwelling for a time, an abode, and *stanza*; *Sp. estancia*, a stop; hence *Fr. etang*, a pond, and *Eng. tank*.]

In a general sense, to stop; to set or fix; but applied only to the blood; to stop the flowing of blood. Cold applications to the neck will often *stanch* the bleeding of the nose.

STANCH, *v.i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

Immediately the issue of her blood *stanch'd*.
Luke viii.

STANCH, *a.* [This is the same word as the foregoing, the primary sense of which is to set; hence the sense of firmness.]
1. Sound; firm; strong and tight; as a *stanch* ship.

2. Firm in principle; steady; constant and zealous; hearty; as a *stanch* churchman; a *stanch* republican; a *stanch* friend or adherent.

In politics I hear you're *stanch*. *Prior.*
3. Strong; not to be broken. *Shak.*
4. Firm; close.

This is to be kept *stanch*. *Locke.*
A *stanch* hound, is one that follows the scent closely without error or remissness.

STANCH'ED, *pp.* Stopped or restrained from flowing.

STANCH'ER, *n.* He or that which stops the flowing of blood.

STANCH'ING, *ppr.* Stopping the flowing of blood.

STANCH'ION, *n.* [*Fr. dançon*; *Arm. stanconu* and *stancovni*, to prop. See *Stanch*.]

A prop or support; a piece of timber in the form of a stake or post, used for a support. In ship-building, stanchions of wood or iron are of different forms, and are used to support the deck, the quarter rails, the nettings, awnings and the like.

Mar. Dict.
STANCH'LESS, *a.* That cannot be stopped or stopped. *Shak.*

STANCH'NESS, *n.* Soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

STAND, *v.i.* pret. and *pp.* stood. [*Sax. Goth. standan*. This verb, if from the root of *G. stehen*, *D. stanen*, *Dan. staer*, *Sw. stå*, *Sans. sta*, *sta*, is a derivative from the noun, which is formed from the participle of the original verb. In this case, the noun should properly precede

the verb. It may be here remarked that if *stan* is the radical word, *stand* and *L. sto* cannot be from the same stock. But *stand* in the pret. is *stood*, and *sto* forms *steti*. This induces a suspicion that *stan* is not the root of *stand*, but that *n* is casual. I am inclined however to believe these words to be from different roots. The *Russ. stoyu*, to stand, is the *L. sto*, but it signifies also to be, to exist, being the substantive verb. So in *It. stare*, *Sp. Port. estar*.]

1. To be upon the feet, as an animal; not to sit, kneel or lie.

The absolute to be pronounced by the priest alone, *standing*. *Con. Prayer.*
And the king turned his face about and blessed all the congregation of Israel, and all the congregation of Israel *stood*. 1 Kings viii.

2. To be erect, supported by the roots, as a tree or other plant. Notwithstanding the violence of the wind, the tree yet *stands*.

3. To be on its foundation; not to be overthrown or demolished; as, an old castle is yet *standing*.

4. To be placed or situated; to have a certain position or location. Paris *stands* on the Seine. London *stands* on the Thames.

5. To remain upright, in a moral sense; not to fall.

To *stand* or fall,
Free in thy own arbitrement it lies. *Milton.*

6. To become erect.
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with horror *stand*.
Dryden.

7. To stop; to halt; not to proceed.
I charge thee, *stand*,

And tell thy name. *Dryden.*
8. To stop; to be at a stationary point.

Say, at what part of nature will they *stand*?
Pope.

9. To be in a state of fixeness; hence, to continue; to endure. Our constitution has *stood* nearly forty years. It is hoped it will *stand* for ages.

Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood*.
Dryden.

10. To be fixed or steady; not to vacillate. His mind *stands* unmoved.

11. To be in, or to maintain a posture of resistance or defense. Approach with charged bayonets; the enemy will not *stand*.

The king granted the Jews to *stand* for their life. *Esth. viii.*

12. To be placed with regard to order or rank. Note the letter that *stands* first in order. Gen. Washington *stood* highest in public estimation. Christian charity *stands* first in the rank of gracious affections.

13. To be in any particular state; to be, emphatically expressed, that is, to be fixed or set; the primary sense of the substantive verb. How does the value of wheat *stand*? God *stands* in no need of our services, but we always *stand* in need of his aid and his mercy.

Accomplish what your signs foreshow;
I *stand* resign'd. *Dryden.*

14. To continue unchanged or valid; not to fail or become void.

No conditions of our peace can *stand*. *Shak.*
My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand* fast with him. *Ps. LXXIX.*

15. To consist; to have its being and essence.

Sacrifices—which *stood* only in mests and drinks. *Melch. i.*

16. To have a place.
This excellent man, who *stood* not on the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

17. To be in any state. Let us see how our matters *stand*.

As things now *stand* with us— *Calamy.*

18. To be in a particular respect or relation; as, to *stand* godfather to one. We ought to act according to the relation we *stand* in towards each other.

19. To be, with regard to state of mind.
Stand in awe, and sin out. *Ps. iv.*

20. To succeed; to maintain one's ground; not to fail; to be acquitted; to be safe.

Readers by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall— *Spectator.*

21. To hold a course at sea; as, to *stand* from the shore; to *stand* for the harbor.

From the same parts of heav'n his navy *stands*. *Dryden.*

22. To have a direction.
The wand did not really *stand* to the metal, when placed under it. *Boyle.*

23. To offer one's self as a candidate.
He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors of the university. *Saunderson.*

24. To place one's self; to be placed.
I *stood* between the Lord and you at that time. *Deut. v.*

25. To stagnate; not to flow.
—Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*. *Dryden.*

26. To be satisfied or convinced.
I though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty— *Shak.*

27. To make delay. I cannot *stand* to examine every particular.

28. To persist; to persevere.
Never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused. *Taylor.*

29. To adhere; to abide.
Despair would *stand* to the sword. *Daniel.*

30. To be permanent; to endure; not to vanish or fade; as, the color will *stand*.

To *stand* by, to be near; to be a spectator; to be present. I *stood* by when the operation was performed. This phrase generally implies that the person is inactive, or takes no part in what is done. In seamen's language, to *stand* by is to attend and be ready. *Stand* by the biliards.

2. To be aside; to be placed aside with disregard.

In the mean time, we let the commands *stand* by neglected. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To maintain; to defend; to support; not to desert. I will *stand* by my friend to the last. Let us *stand* by our country. "To *stand* by the Arundel marbles," in Pope, is to defend or support their genuineness.

4. To rest on for support; to be supported. This reply *standeth* by conjecture. *Whitgift.*

To *stand* for, to offer one's self as a candidate. How many *stand* for consulships?—Three. *Shak.*

2. To side with; to support; to maintain, or to profess or attempt to maintain. We all *stand* for freedom, for our rights or claims.

3. To be in the place of; to be the substitute or representative of. A ruler at the left hand of a figure *stands* for nothing.

- I will not trouble myself, whether these names stand for the same thing, or really include one another.
4. In *seamen's language*, to direct the course towards.
- To stand from, to direct the course from.
- To stand one in, to cost. The coat stands him in twenty dollars.
- To stand in, or stand in for, in seamen's language, is to direct a course towards land or a harbor.
- To stand off, to keep at a distance. Dryden.
2. Not to comply. Shak.
3. To keep at a distance in friendship or social intercourse; to forbear intimacy.
- We stand off from an acquaintance with God.
4. To appear prominent; to have relief.
- Picture is best when it standeth off, as if it were carved. Wotton.
- To stand off, or off from, in seamen's language, is to direct the course from land.
- To stand off and on, is to sail towards land and then from it.
- To stand out, to project; to be prominent.
- Their eyes stand out with fatness. Ps. lxxiii.
2. To persist in opposition or resistance; not to yield or comply; not to give way or recede.
- His spirit is come in.
- That so stood out against the holy church. Shak.
3. With seamen, to direct the course from land or a harbor.
- To stand to, to ply; to urge efforts; to persevere.
- Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars. Dryden.
2. To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion.
- I still stand to it, that this is his sense. Stillingfleet.
3. To abide by; to adhere; as to a contract, assertion, promise, &c.; as, to stand to an award; to stand to one's word.
4. Not to yield; not to fly; to maintain the ground.
- Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they stood to it or ran away. Bacon.
- To stand to sea, to direct the course from land.
- To stand under, to undergo; to sustain. Shak.
- To stand up, to rise from sitting; to be on the feet.
2. To arise in order to gain notice.
- Against whom when the accusers stood up, they brought no accusation of such things as I supposed. Acts xvv.
3. To make a party.
- When we stood up about the corn— Shak.
- To stand up for, to defend; to justify; to support, or attempt to support; as, to stand up for the administration.
- To stand upon, to concern; to interest. Does it not stand upon them to examine the grounds of their opinion? This phrase is, I believe, obsolete; but we say, it stands us in hand, that is, it is our concern, it is for our interest.
2. To value; to prize.
- We highly esteem and stand much upon our birth. Roy.
3. To insist; as, to stand upon security. Shak.
- To stand with, to be consistent. The faithful servants of God will receive what they

pray for, so far as stands with his purposes and glory.

I stands with reason that they should be rewarded liberally. Davies.

To stand together, is used, but the last two phrases are not in very general use, and are perhaps growing obsolete.

To stand against, to oppose; to resist.

To stand fast, to be fixed; to be unshaken or immovable.

To stand in hand, to be important to one's interest; to be necessary or advantageous. It stands us in hand to be on good terms with our neighbors.

STAND, *v. t.* To endure; to sustain; to bear. I cannot stand the cold or the heat.

2. To endure; to resist without yielding or receding.

So had I stood the shock of angry fate. Smith.

He stood the furious foe. Pope.

3. To await; to suffer; to abide by.

Had him disband the legions— And stand the judgment of a Roman senate. Addison.

To stand one's ground, to keep the ground or station one has taken; to maintain one's position; in a literal or figurative sense; as, an army stands its ground, when it is not compelled to retreat. A man stands his ground in an argument, when he is able to maintain it, or is not retreating.

To stand it, to bear; to be able to endure; or to maintain one's ground or state; a popular phrase.

To stand trial, is to sustain the trial or examination of a cause; not to give up without trial.

ST'AND, *n.* [Sans. *stana*, a place, a mansion, state, &c.]

1. A stop; a halt; as, to make a stand; to come to a stand, either in walking or in any progressive business.

The horse made a stand, when he charged them and routed them. Clarendon.

2. A station; a place or post where one stands; or a place convenient for persons to remain for any purpose. The sellers of fruit have their several stands in the market.

I took my stand upon an eminence. Spectator.

3. Rank; post; station.

Father, since your fortune did attain So high a stand, I mean not to descend. Daniel.

[In lieu of this, *standing* is now used. He is a man of high standing in his own country.]

4. The act of opposing.

We have come off Like Romans; neither foolish in our stands, Nor cowardly in retire. Shak.

5. The highest point; or the ultimate point of progression, where a stop is made, and regressive motion commences. The population of the world will not come to a stand, while the means of subsistence can be obtained. The prosperity of the Roman empire came to a stand in the reign of Augustus; after which it declined.

Vicc is at stand, and at the highest flow. Dryden.

6. A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut. [English.]

7. A small table; as a candle-stand; or any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid.

8. In commerce, a weight of from two hundred and a half to three hundred of pich. Encyc.

9. Something on which a thing rests or is laid; as a hay-stand.

Stand of arms, in military affairs, a musket with its usual appendages, as a bayonet, cartridge box, &c. Marshall.

To be at a stand, to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed; to hesitate what to determine, or what to do.

STANDARD, *n.* [It. *standardo*; Fr. *etendard*; Sp. *estandarte*; D. *standaard*; G. *standarte*; *stand* and *ard*, sort, kind.]

1. An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colors. The troops repair to their standard. The royal standard of Great Britain is a flag, in which the imperial ensigns of England, Scotland and Ireland are quartered with the armorial bearings of Hanover.

His armies, in the following day, On those fair plains their standards proud display. Fairfax.

2. That which is established by sovereign power as a rule or measure by which others are to be adjusted. Thus the Winchester bushel is the standard of measures in Great Britain, and is adopted in the U. States as their standard. So of weights and of long measure.

3. That which is established as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, or by respectable opinions, or by custom or general consent; as writings which are admitted to be the standard of style and taste. Homer's Iliad is the standard of heroic poetry. Demosthenes and Cicero are the standards of oratory. Of modern eloquence, we have an excellent standard in the speeches of lord Chatham. Addison's writings furnish a good standard of pure, chaste and elegant English style. It is not an easy thing to erect a standard of taste.

4. In coinage, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. The coins of England and of the United States are of nearly the same standard.

By the present standard of the coinage, sixty two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver. Arbuthnot.

5. A standing tree or stem; a tree not supported or attached to a wall.

Plant fruit of all sorts and standard, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf. Evelyn.

6. In ship-building, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it, with its vertical branch turned upward from that which lies horizontally. Mar. Diet.

7. In botany, the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corol. Martyn.

STANDARD-BEARER, *n.* [standard and bear.]

An officer of an army, company or troop, that bears a standard; an ensign of infantry or a cornet of horse.

STAND-CROP, *n.* A plant. Ainsworth.

STANDARD, *n.* A tree of long standing. [Not used.] Hoerd.

STANDER, *n.* One who stands.

2. A tree that has stood long. [Not used.] Ascham.

STANDER-BY, *n.* One that stands near; one that is present; a mere spectator. [We now more generally use *by-stander*.]

STANDER-GRASS, *n.* A plant. [*L. staturion*.] *Hooker. Addison. Fitzworth.*

STAND-ING, *ppr.* Being on the feet; being erect. [See *Stand*.]

2. Moving in a certain direction to or from an object.

3. a. Settled; established, either by law or by custom, &c.; continually existing; permanent; not temporary; as a *standing* army. Money is the *standing* measure of the value of all other commodities. Legislative bodies have certain *standing* rules of proceeding. Courts of law are ought to be governed by *standing* rules. There are *standing* rules of pleading. The gospel furnishes us with *standing* rules of morality. The Jews by their dispersion and their present condition, are a *standing* evidence of the truth of revelation and of the prediction of Moses. Many fashionable vices and follies ought to be the *standing* objects of ridicule.

4. Lasting; not transitory; is not liable to fade or vanish; as a *standing* color.

5. Stagnant; not flowing; as *standing* water.

6. Fixed; not movable; as a *standing* bed; distinguished from a *truckle* bed. *Shak.*

7. Remaining erect; not cut down; as *standing* corn.

Standing rigging, of a ship. This consists of the cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and remain fixed in their position. Such are the shrouds and stays.

STANDING, *n.* Continuance; duration or existence; as a custom of *long standing*.

2. Possession of an office, character or place; as a patron or officer of *long standing*.

3. Station; place to stand in.

I will provide you with a good standing to see his entry. *Bacon.*

4. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no standing. *Ps. lix.*

5. Rank; condition in society; as a man of good *standing* or of high *standing* among his friends.

STANDISH, *n.* [*stand* and *dish*.] A case for pen and ink.

I bequeath to Dean Swift my large silver standish. *Swift.*

STANE, *n.* [*Sax. stan*.] A stone. [*Local*.] [See *Stone*.]

STANG, *n.* [*Sax. stang, steng*, a pole or stick; *Dan. stang*; *G. stange*; *Sw. stang*; *It. stanga*, a bar; *W. ystang*, a pole or perch; allied to *sting* and *stanchion*; from *shoot*.]

1. A pole, rod or perch; a measure of land. [*Not in use*.] *Swift.*

2. A long bar; a pole; a shaft.

To ride the *stang*, is to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision. [*Local*.] *Toad.*

STANG, *v. i.* To shoot with pain. [*Local*.] *Grose.*

STANK, *a.* Weak; worn out. [*Not in use*.] *Spenser.*

STANK, *v. i.* To sigh. [*Not used*.]

STANK, *old pret.* of *stink*. *Stunk* is now used.

STANK, *n.* [*W. ystanc*. See *Stench*.] A dam or mound to stop water. [*Local*.]

STAN-NARY, *a.* [from *L. stannum*, tin, *Ir. stan*; *W. ystanc*. See *Tin*.] Relating to the tin works; as *stannary* courts.

STAN-NARY, *n.* A tin mine. *Blackstone. Hall.*

STAN-NEL, *n.* The kestrel, a species of STAN-YEL, *n.* hawk; called also *stone-gall* and *wind-hover*. *Ed. Encyc.*

STANNIC, *a.* Pertaining to tin; procured from tin; as the *stannic* acid. *Lavoisier.*

STANZA, *n.* [*It. stanza*, an abode or lodging; a stanza, that is, a stop; *Sp. Port. estancia*, from *estancar*, to stop; *Fr. stance*. See *Starch*.]

In poetry, a number of lines or verses connected with each other, and ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem. A stanza may contain verses of different length or number of syllables, and may consist of verses of equal length. Stanzas are said to have been first introduced from the Italian into French poetry about the year 1580, and thence they were introduced into England. The versions of the Psalms present examples of various kinds of stanzas.

Horace cooines himself to one sort of verse or stanza in every ode. *Dryden.*

STAPAZIN, *n.* A bird, a species of warbler.

STAPLE, *n.* [*Sax. stapel, stapul*, a stake; *D. stapel*, a pile, stocks, staple; *stapelen*, to pile; *G. stapel*, a stake, a pile or heap, a staple, stocks, a mart; *Sw. stapel*; *Dan. stapel*, a staple; *stapelo*, to pile; *stapbe*, a block or log; *stap*, a staff. We see this word is from the root of *staff*. The primary sense of the root is to set, to fix. *Staple* is that which is fixed, or a fixed place, or it is a pile or store.]

1. A settled mart or market; an emporium.

In England, formerly, the king's *staple* was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported, without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied, were *wool, skins and leather*, and these were originally the *staple* commodities. Hence the words *staple* commodities, came in time to signify the principal commodities produced by a country for exportation or use. This notion is the *staple* commodity of South Carolina, Georgia and other southern states of America. Wheat is the *staple* of Pennsylvania and New York.

2. A city or town where merchants agree to carry certain commodities.

3. The thread or pile of wool, cotton or flax.

Thus we say, this is wool of a coarse *staple*, or fine *staple*. In America, cotton is of a short *staple*, long *staple*, fine *staple*, &c. The cotton of short *staple* is raised on the upland; the sea-island cotton is of a fine long *staple*.

4. [*W. ystafel*.] A loop of iron, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood, to hold a hook, pin, &c. *Pope.*

Staple of land, the particular nature and quality of land.

STAPLE, *a.* Settled; established in commerce; as a *staple* trade.

2. According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold. [*Not much used*.] *Swift.*

3. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market; as *staple* commodities. [*This is now the most general acceptance of the word*.]

STAPLER, *n.* A dealer; as a *wool stapler*.

STAR, *n.* [*Sax. steorra*; *Dan. Sw. sterna*; *G. stern*; *D. star*; *Arm. Corn. steran*; *Basque, zarra*; *G. ayyr*; *Sans. tara*; *Bengal. stara*; *Pehlavi, setaram*; *Pers. setareh* or *stara*.]

1. An apparently small luminous body in the heavens, that appears in the night, or when its light is not obscured by clouds or lost in the brighter effulgence of the sun. Stars are fixed or planetary. The fixed stars are known by their perpetual twinkling, and by their being always in the same position in relation to each other. The planets do not twinkle, and they revolve about the sun. The stars are worlds, and their immense numbers exhibit the astonishing extent of creation and of divine power.

2. The pole-star. [*A particular application, not in use*.] *Shak.*

3. In astrology, a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune. Hence the expression, "You may thank your stars for such an event."

A pair of star-cross'd lovers. *Shak.*

4. The figure of a star; a radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk; thus *; used as a reference to a note in the margin, or to fill a blank in writing or printing where letters are omitted.

5. In Scripture, Christ is called the *bright and morning star*, the star that ushers in the light of an eternal day to his people. *Rev. xii.*

Ministers are also called *stars* in Christ's *right hand*, as, being supported and directed by Christ, they convey light and knowledge to the followers of Christ. *Rev. i.*

The twelve stars which form the crown of the church, are the twelve apostles. *Rev. xii.*

6. The figure of a star; a badge of rank; as *stars* and *garters*.

The *pole-star*, a bright star in the tail of Ursa minor, so called from its being very near the north pole.

Star of Bethlehem, a flower and plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*. There is also the star of Alexandria, and of Naples, and of Constantinople, of the same genus. *Cyc. Lec.*

STAR, *v. l.* To set or adorn with stars or bright radiating bodies; to bespangle; as a robe *starred* with gems.

STAR-APPLE, *n.* A globular or olive-shaped fleshy fruit, including a stone of the same shape. It grows in the warm climates of America, and is eaten by way of dessert. It is of the genus *Cryosophyllum*. *Miller. Cyc.*

STAR-FISH, *n.* [*star* and *fish*.] The sea star or asterias, a genus of marine animals or zoophytes, so named because

their body is divided into rays, generally five in number, in the center of which and below is the mouth, which is the only orifice of the alimentary canal. They are covered with a coriaceous skin, armed with points or spines and pierced with numerous small holes, arranged in regular series, through which pass membranaceous tentacula or feelers, terminated each by a little disk or cup, by means of which they execute their progressive motions.

STAR-FLOWER, *n.* A plant, a species of Ornithogalum. *Cyc.*

A plant of the genus Stellaria. *Let.*
STARGAZER, *n.* [*star* and *gazer*.] One who gazes at the stars; a term of contempt for an astrologer, sometimes used ludicrously for an astronomer.

STARGAZING, *n.* The act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology. *Sisif.*

STAR-GRASS, *n.* [*star* and *grass*.] Starry duck meat, a plant of the genus Callitriche. *Lee.*

STAR-HAWK, *n.* A species of hawk, so called. *Ainsworth.*

STAR-HYACINTH, *n.* A plant of the genus Scilla.

STAR-JELLY, *n.* A plant, the Tremella, one of the Fungi; also, star-shoot, a gelatinous substance.

STARLESS, *a.* Having no stars visible or no starlight; as a *starless* night.

STARLIGHT, *n.* [*star* and *light*.] The light proceeding from the stars.

Nor walk by moon
Or glittering starlight, without thee is sweet.

STARLIGHT, *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only; as a *starlight* evening. *Dryden.*

STARLIKE, *a.* [*star* and *like*.] Resembling a star; stellular; radiated like a star; as *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer.*

2. Bright; illustrious.

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness. *Boyle.*

STARLING, *n.* [*Sax. star*; *Sw. starn.*] 1. A bird, the starn, of the genus Sturnus.

2. A defense to the piers of bridges.

STARROST, *n.* In *Poland*, a feudatory; one who holds a fief.

STAROSTY, *n.* A fief; an estate held by feudal service.

STAR PAVED, *a.* [*star* and *paved*.] Studed with stars.

The road of heaven *star-paved*. *Milton.*

STAR PROOF, *a.* [*star* and *proof*.] Impervious to the light of the stars; as a *star-proof* elm. *Milton.*

STAR-READ, *n.* [*star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. [*Not in use.*]

STARRED, *pp.* or *a.* [*from star*.] Adorned or studded with stars; as the *starred* queen of Ethiopia. *Milton.*

2. Influenced in fortune by the stars.

My third comfort,
Star'd'd most unluckily. *Shak.*

STARRING, *pp.* or *a.* Adorning with stars.

2. *Sumug*; bright; sparkling; as *starring* comets. [*Not in use.*]

STARRY, *a.* [*from star*.] Abounding with stars; adorned with stars.

Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky. *Pope.*

2. Consisting of stars; stellar; stellular; proceeding from the stars; as *starry* light; *starry* flame. *Spenser. Dryden.*

3. Shining like stars; resembling stars; as *starry* eyes. *Shak.*

STAR-SHOOT, *n.* [*star* and *shoot*.] That which is emitted from a star.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *star-shoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Bacon.*

[The writer once saw the same kind of substance from a brilliant meteor, at Amherst in Massachusetts. See *Journal of Science* for a description of it by Rufus Graves, Esq.]

STAR-STONE, *n.* Asteria, a kind of extraneous fossil, consisting of regular joints, each of which is of a radiated figure. *Encyc.*

STAR-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Centaurea.

STAR-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Aster, and another of the genus Iridax.

The *yellow star-wort* is of the genus Inula or elecanpane.

STARBOARD, *n.* [*Sax. steor-board*; *G. steerbord*, as if from *steuer*, the rudder or helm; *D. stuur-board*, as if from *stuur*, helm; *Sw. Dan. styr-board*. But in *Fr. strabord*, *Sp. estribor*, *Am. strabord*, or *strabord*, are said to be contracted from *dester-board*, right side. I know not from what particular construction of a vessel the helm should give name to the right hand side, unless from the tiller's being held by the right-hand, or at the right side of the steersman.]

The right hand side of a ship or boat, when a spectator stands with his face towards the head, stem or prow.

STARBOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the right hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side; as the *starboard* shrouds; *starboard* quarter; *starboard* tack. In seamanship, *starboard*, uttered by the master of a ship, is an order to the helmsman to put the helm to the starboard side.

Mar. Dict.

STARCH, *n.* [*Sax. sterc*, rigid, stiff; *G. stärke*, strength, starch; *starch*, strong; *D. sterk*, *Dan. sterc*, *Sw. stark*, strong. See *Stare* and *Stear*.]

A substance used to stiffen linen and other cloth. It is the fecula of flour, or a substance that subsides from water mixed with wheat flour. It is sometimes made from potatoes. *Starch* forms the greatest portion of farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat flour, and it is the chief aliment of bread.

STARCH, *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid.

STARCH, *v. t.* To stiffen with starch. *Killingbeck.*

STAR-CHAMBER, *n.* Formerly, a court of criminal jurisdiction in England. This court was abolished by Stat. 16 Charles I. See *Blackstone*, B. iv. ch. xix.

STARCHED, *pp.* Stiffened with starch.

2. Stiff; precise; formal. *Sisif.*

STARCHEDNESS, *n.* Stiffness in manners; formality. *Milford.*

STARCHER, *n.* One who starches, or whose occupation is to starch. *Johnson.*

STARCHING, *pp.* Stiffening with starch.

STARCHILY, *adv.* With stiffness of manner; formally.

STARCINESS, *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.

STARCIY, *a.* Stiff; precise.

STARE, *n.* [*Sax. star*; *G. starr*; *Sw. stare*.] A bird, the starling.

STARE, *v. i.* [*Sax. starian*; *Dan. stirrer*; *Sw. starra*; *G. starran*; *D. staaren*. In *Sw. starra ut fingren*, is to spread one's fingers. The sense then is to open or extend, and the same seems to be closely allied to *G. starr*, stiff, and to *starch*, *stern*, which imply straining, tension.]

1. To gaze; to look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object. *Staring* is produced by wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright and sometimes by eagerness to hear or learn something, sometimes by impudence. We say, *he stared* with astonishment.

Look not big, nor stare, nor fret. *Shak.*

2. To stand out; to be prominent.

Take off all the *staring* straws and jags in the hive. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

To stare in the face, to be before the eyes or undeniably evident.

The *law stares* them in the face, while they are breaking it. *Locke.*

STARE, *n.* A fixed look with eyes wide open.

STARER, *n.* One who stares or gazes.

STARING, *pp.* Gazing; looking with fixed eyes.

STARKE, *a.* [*Sax. sterc*, *sterc*; *D. sterk*; *G. stark*, stiff; strong; formed on the root of the *G. starr*, stiff; rigid, *Eng. sterc*; from *starching*, *stretching*. See *Starch* and *Sterc*.]

1. Stiff; strong; rugged.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff,
Under the hoofs of vaulting enemies. *Shak.*

The north is not so *stark* and cold. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

2. Deep; full; profound; absolute.

Consider the *stark* security
The commonwealth is now. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

3. Mere; gross; absolute.

He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense. *Collier.*

STARKE, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; as *stark* mad; *stark* blind; *stark* naked. These are the principal applications of this word now in use. The word is in popular use, but not an elegant word in any of its applications.

STARKLY, *adv.* Stiffly; strongly. *Obs.* *Shak.*

STARTE, *v. i.* [*D. storten*, to pour, to spill, to fall, to rush, to tumble; *Sw. storta*, to roll upon the head, to pitch headlong. In *Sax. stert* is a tail, that is, a shock or projection; hence the promontory so called in Devonshire. The word seems to be a derivative from the root of *star*, *sterc*. The primary sense is to shoot, to dart suddenly, or to spring.]

1. To move suddenly, as if by a twitch; as, to *start* in sleep or by a sudden spasm.

2. To move suddenly, as if by an involuntary shrinking from sudden fear or alarm.

I *start* as from some dreadful dream. *Dryden.*

3. To move with sudden quickness, as with a spring or leap.

A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden.*

4. To shrink; to wince.

But if he start,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shak.*

5. To move suddenly aside; to deviate; generally with *from, out of, or aside.*

The old drudging son from his loag beaten way
Shall at thy voice start and misguide the day. *Cowley.*

Keep your soul to the work when ready to start aside. *Hats.*

6. To set out; to commence a race, as from a barrier or goal. The horses started at the word, go.

At once they start, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*

7. To set out; to commence a journey or enterprise. The public coaches start at six o'clock.

When two start into the world together—
To start up, to rise suddenly, as from a seat or coach; or to cause suddenly into notice or importance.

START, *v. t.* To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to rouse.

Upon malicious bravery dost thou come,
To start my quiet? *Shak.*

2. To rouse suddenly from concealment; to cause to flee or fly; as, to start a hare on a woodcock; to start game.

To bring into motion; to produce suddenly to view or notice.

Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Cesar. *Shak.*

The present occasion has started the dispute among us. *Lesley.*

3. To we say, to start a question, to start an objection; that is, to suggest or propose anew.

4. To invent or discover; to bring within pursuit.

Sensual men agree in the pursuit of every pleasure they can start. *Temple.*

5. To move suddenly from its place; to dislocate; as, to start a bone.

One started the end of the clave from the sternum. *Wiseman.*

6. To empty, as liquor from a cask; to pour out; as, to start wine into another cask.

START, *n.* A sudden motion of the body, produced by spasm; a sudden twitch or spasmodic affection; as a start in sleep.

2. A sudden motion from alarm.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start. *Dryden.*

3. A sudden rousing to action; a spring of excitement.

Now fear it this will give it start again. *Shak.*

4. Sally; sudden motion or effusion; a bursting forth; as starts of fancy.

To check the starts and sallies of the soul. *Addison.*

5. Sudden fit; sudden motion followed by intermission.

For she did speak in starts distractedly. *Shak.*

Nature does nothing by starts and leaps, or in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*

6. A quick spring; a darting; a shoot; a push; as, to give a start.

Both cause the string to give a quicker start. *Bacon.*

7. First motion from a place; act of setting out.

The start of first performance is all. *Bacon.*

You stand like grayhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. *Shak.*

To get the start, to begin before another; to gain the advantage in a similar undertaking.

Get the start of the majestic world. *Shak.*

She might have forsaken him, if he had not got the start of her. *Dryden.*

START, *n.* A projection; a push; a horn; a tail. In the latter sense it occurs in the name of the bird red-start. Hence the Start, in Devonshire.

STARTED, *pp.* Suddenly roused or alarmed; pounced out, as a liquid; discovered; proposed; produced to view.

STARTER, *n.* One that starts; one that shrinks from his purpose. *Hudibras.*

2. One that suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection. *Delany.*

3. A dog that rouses game.

STARTPUL, *a.* Apt to start; skittish.

STARTFULNESS, *n.* Aptness to start.

STARTING, *ppr.* Moving suddenly; slinking; rousing; commencing, as a journey, &c.

STARTING, *n.* The act of moving suddenly.

STARTING-HOLE, *n.* A loophole; evasion. *Martin.*

STARTINGLY, *adv.* By sudden fits or starts. *Shak.*

STARTING-POST, *n.* [start and post.] A post, stake, barrier or place from which competitors in a race start or begin the race.

STARTISH, *a.* Apt to start; skittish; shy.

STARTLE, *v. i.* [*dim. of start.*] To shrink; to move suddenly or be excited on feeling a sudden alarm.

Why thinks the soul
Back on herself, and startles at destruction? *Addison.*

STARTLE, *v. t.* To impress with fear; to excite by sudden alarm, surprise or apprehension; to shock; to alarm; to fright.

We were startled at the cry of distress. Any great and unexpected event is apt to startle us.

The supposition that angels assume bodies, need not startle us. *Lacke.*

2. To deter; to cause to deviate. [*Little used.*] *Clarendon.*

STARTLE, *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise or apprehension of danger; sudden impression of terror.

After having recovered from my first startle, I was well pleased with the accident. *Spectator.*

STARTLED, *pp.* Suddenly moved or shocked by an impression of fear or surprise.

STARTLING, *ppr.* Suddenly impressing with fear or surprise.

STARTUP, *n.* [start and up.] One that comes suddenly into notice. [Not used.] *Shak.*

2. A kind of high shoe. *Hall.*

STARTUP, *a.* Suddenly coming into notice. [Not used.] *Warburton.*

STARVE, *v. i.* [*Sax. starfan,* to perish with hunger or cold; *G. sterben,* to die,

either by disease or hunger, or by a wound; *D. sterben,* to die. *Qu.* is this from the root of *Dan. tarv,* *Sw. tarf,* necessity, want?]

1. To perish; to be destroyed. [*In this general sense, obsolete.*] *Fairfax.*

2. To perish or die with cold; as, to starve with cold. [*This sense is retained in England, but not in the U. States.*]

3. To perish with hunger. [*This sense is retained in England and the U. States.*]

4. To suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.

Sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed. *Pope.*

STARVE, *v. t.* To kill with hunger. *Macchievo* to starve a man is, in law, murder.

2. To distress or subdue by famine; as, to starve a garrison into a surrender.

3. To destroy by want; as, to starve plants by the want of nutriment.

4. To kill with cold. [*Not in use in the U. States.*]

From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth— *Milton.*

5. To deprive of force or vigor.

The powers of their minds are starved by disuse. [*Encke.*]

STARVED, *pp.* Killed with hunger; subdued by hunger; rendered poor by want.

2. Killed by cold. [*Not in use in the United States.*]

STARVELING, *a.* starveling. Hungry; lean; pining with want. *Phillips.*

STARVELING, *n.* starveling. An animal or plant that is made thin, lean and weak through want of nutriment.

And thy poor starveling beautifully fed. *Donne.*

STARVING, *ppr.* Perishing with hunger; killing with hunger; rendering lean and poor by want of nourishment.

2. Pershing with cold; killing with cold. [*English.*]

STATARY, *a.* [from *stat.*] Fixed; settled. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

STATE, *n.* [*L. status,* from *sto,* to stand, to be fixed; *It. stato;* *Sp. estado;* *Fr. état.* Hence *G. stal, fixed;* *stall,* place, abode, stand; *stat,* state; *statl,* a town or city; *D. staat,* condition, state; *stad,* a city; *Dan. Sw. stad;* *Saus. stidaha,* to stand; *Pers. istaden,* id. *State* is fixedness or standing.]

1. Condition; the circumstances of a being or thing at any given time. These circumstances may be internal, constitutional or peculiar to the being, or they may have relation to other beings. We say, the body is in a sound state, or it is in a weak state; or it has just recovered from a feeble state. The state of his health is good. The state of his mind is favorable for study. We say, the state of public affairs calls for the exercise of talents and wisdom. In regard to foreign nations, our affairs are in a good state. We say, single state, and married state.

Declare the past and present state of things. *Dryden.*

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the state of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

3. Crisis; stationary point; highth; point from which the next movement is regression.

Tumors have their several degrees and times, as beginning, augment, *state* and declination. [*Not in use.*] *Wiscan.*

4. Estate; possession. *Obs.* [See *State*.] *Daniel.*

5. A political body, or body politic; the whole body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government.

Municipal law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state. *Blackstone.*

More usually the word signifies a political body governed by representatives; a commonwealth; as the *States* of Greece; the *States* of America.

In this sense, *state* has sometimes more immediate reference to the government, sometimes to the people or community. Thus when we say, the *state* has made provision for the paupers, the word has reference to the government or legislature; but when we say, the *state* is taxed to support paupers, the word refers to the whole people or community.

6. A body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character; as the civil and ecclesiastical *states* in Great Britain. But these are sometimes distinguished by the terms *church* and *state*. In this case, *state* signifies the civil community or government only.

7. Rank; condition; quality; as the *state* of honor. *Shak.*

8. Pomp; appearance of greatness. *Dryden.*
In *state* the monarchs march'd.
Where least of *state*, there most of love is shown. *Dryden.*

9. Dignity; grandeur.
He instructed him how he should keep *state*, yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon.*

10. A seat of dignity.
This chair shall be my *state*. *Shak.*

11. A canopy; a covering of dignity.
His high throne, under *state*
Of richest texture spread— *Milton.*
[*Unusual.*]

12. A person of high rank. [*Not in use.*] *Lattimer.*

13. The principal persons in a government.
The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Milton.*

14. The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; as the *states* general.

15. Joined with another word, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic; as *state* affairs; *state* policy.

STATE, *v. t.* To set; to settle. [See *Stat-ed.*]

To express the particulars of any thing in writing; to set down in detail or in gross; as, to *state* an account; to *state* debt and credit; to *state* the amount due.

3. To express the particulars of any thing verbally; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite. The witnesses *stated* all the circumstances of the transaction. They are enjoined to *state* all the particulars. It is the business of the advocate to *state* the whole case. Let the question be fairly *stated*.

STA TED, *pp.* Expressed or represented; told; recited.

2. a. Settled; established; regular; occur-

ring at regular times; not occasional; as *stated* hours of business.

3. Fixed; established; as a *stated* salary. STA TEDLY, *adv.* Regularly; at certain times; not occasionally. It is one of the distinguishing marks of a good man, that he *statedly* attends public worship. STA TLESS, *a.* Without pomp.

J. Barlow.
STAT ELINESS, *n.* [from *statel*.] Grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.

For *stateliness* and majesty, what is comparable to a horse? *More.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Beaumont.*

STA TELY, *a.* lofty; dignified; majestic; as *stately* manners; a *stately* gait.

2. Magnificent; grand; as a *stately* edifice; a *stately* dome; a *stately* pyramid.

3. Elevated in sentiment. *Dryden.*

STA TELY, *adv.* Majestically; loftily. *Milton.*

STA TEMENT, *n.* The act of stating, reciting or presenting verbally or on paper.

2. A series of facts or particulars expressed on paper; as a written *statement*.

3. A series of facts verbally recited; recital of the circumstances of a transaction; as a *verbal statement*.

STA TE-MONGER, *n.* [state and monger.] One versed in politics, or one that dabbles in state affairs.

STA TER, *n.* Another name of the daric, an ancient silver coin weighing about four Attic drachmas, about three shillings sterling, or 6l cents.

STA TE ROOM, *n.* [state and room.] A magnificent room in a palace or great house. *Johnson.*

2. An apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin.

STA TIS, *n. plv.* Nobility. *Shak.*

STA TES-MAN, *n.* [state and man.] A man versed in the arts of government; usually, one eminent for political abilities; a politician.

2. A small landholder. *English.*

3. One employed in public affairs. *Pope. Swift.*

STA TESMANSHIP, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman. *Churchill.*

STA TESWOMAN, *n.* A woman who meddles in public affairs; in contempt. *Milford.*

STA TIC, *pl.* [See *Statics*.] Relating

STAT I CAL, } *a.* [See *Statics*.] Relating to statics; as a *static* balance or engine. *Arbutnot.*

STA TICS, *n.* [Fr. *statique*; It. *statica*; L. *staticus*; Gr. *στασις*.]

1. That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies at rest. Dynamics treats of bodies in motion.

2. In medicine, a kind of epileptics, or persons seized with epilepsies. *Cyc.*

STA TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *statio*, from *stare*; It. *stazione*; Sp. *estacion*.]

1. The act of standing.
Their manner was to stand at prayer—on which their meetings for that purpose received the name of *stations*. *Obs.* *Hooker.*

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward what was before in *station* or at quet. [*Rare.*] *Brown.*

3. The spot or place where one stands, particularly where a person habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; as the *station* of a sentinel. Each detachment of troops had his *station*.

1. Post assigned; office; the part or department of public duty which a person is appointed to perform. The chief magistrate occupies the first political *station* in a nation. Other officers fill subordinate *stations*. The office of bishop is an ecclesiastical *station* of great importance. It is the duty of the executive to fill all civil and military *stations* with men of worth.

5. Situation; position.
The fig and date, why love they to remain in middle *station*? *Prior.*

6. Employment; occupation; business.

By spending the sabbath in retirement and religious exercises, we gain new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following. *Nelson.*

7. Character; state.

The greater part have kept their *station*. *Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life. He can be contented with a humble *station*.

9. In church history, the fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion.

10. In the church of Rome, a church where indulgences are to be had on certain days. *Encyc.*

STA TION, *v. t.* To place; to set; or to appoint to the occupation of a post, place or office; as, to *station* troops on the right or left of an army; to *station* a sentinel on a rampart; to *station* ships on the coast of Africa or in the West Indies; to *station* a man at the head of the department of finance.

STA TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a station. *Encyc.*

STA TIONARY, *a.* Fixed; not moving, progressive or regressive; not appearing to move. The sun becomes *stationary* in Cancer, in its advance into the northern signs. The court in England which was formerly itinerary, is now *stationary*.

2. Not advancing, in a moral sense; not improving; not growing wiser, greater or better; not becoming greater or more excellent. *S. S. Smith.*

3. Respecting place.
The same harmony and *stationary* constitution— *Brown.*

Stationary fever, a fever depending on peculiar seasons. *Coxe.*

STA TION-BILL, *n.* In seamen's language, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company, when navigating the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STA TIONER, *n.* [from *station*, a state.] A bookseller; one who sells books, paper, quills, inkstands, pencils and other furniture for writing. The business of the bookseller and stationer is usually carried on by the same person.

STA TIONERY, *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, &c.

STATIONERY, *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

STATIST, *n.* [from *statē*.] A statesman; a politician; or one skilled in government.

Statists indeed,

And lovers of their country. [Not now used.] *Milton.*

STATISTIC, } *a.* [from *statē* or *statist*.]
STATISTICAL, } Pertaining to the state of society, the condition of the people, their economy, their property and resources.

STATISTICS, *n.* A collection of facts respecting the state of society, the condition of the people in a nation or country, their health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, property and political strength, the state of the country, &c. *Sinclair. Tooke.*

STATUARY, *n.* [It. *statuaria*; Sp. *estatuaria*; from *L. statuarius*, from *statuus*, a statue; *statuus*, to set.]

1. The art of carving images as representatives of real persons or things; a branch of sculpture. *Temple.*

[In this sense the word has no plural.]

2. [It. *statuario*; Sp. *estatuario*.] One that professes or practices the art of carving images or making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison.*

STATUE, *n.* [L. *statua*; *statua*, to set; that which is set or fixed.]

An image; a solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a whole living being; as a statue of Hercules or of a lion.

STATUE, *v. t.* To place, as a statue; to form a statue of. *Shak.*

STATUMINATE, *v. t.* [L. *statuamina*.] To prop or support. [Not in use.]

B. Jonson.

STATURE, *n.* [L. It. *statura*; Sp. *estatura*; Fr. *statue*; from *L. statuo*, to set.] The natural height of an animal body. It is more generally used of the human body.

Foreign men of mighty stature came.

Dryden.

STATURED, *a.* Arrived at full stature. [Little used.] *Hall.*

STATUTABLE, *a.* [from *statute*.] Made or introduced by statute; proceeding from an act of the legislature; as a *statutable* provision or remedy.

2. Made or being in conformity to statute; as *statutable* measures. *Addison.*

STATUTABLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.

STATUTE, *n.* [Fr. *statut*; It. *statuto*; Sp. *estatuto*; L. *statutum*; from *statuo*, to set.]

1. An act of the legislature of a state that extends its binding force to all the citizens or subjects of that state, as distinguished from an act which extends only to an individual or company; an act of the legislature commanding or prohibiting something of a positive law. *Statutes* are distinguished from *common law*. The latter owes its binding force to the principles of justice, to long use and the consent of a nation. The former owe their binding force to a positive command or declaration of the supreme power.

Statute is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives. In monarchies, the laws of

the sovereign are called *edicts, decrees, ordinances, rescripts, &c.*

2. A special act of the supreme power, of a private nature, or intended to operate only on an individual or company.

3. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law; as the *statutes of a university.*

STATUTE-MERCHANT, *n.* In *English law*, a bond of record pursuant to the Stat. 13 Edw. 1. acknowledged before one of the clerks of the statutes-merchant and the mayor or chief warden of London, or before certain persons appointed for the purpose; on which, if not paid at the day, an execution may be awarded against the body, lands and goods of the obligor. *Blackstone.*

STATUTE-STAPLE, *n.* A bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor stays forthwith have execution against the body, lands and goods of the debtor, on non-payment. *Blackstone.*

STATUTORY, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority; as a *statutory* provision or remedy.

STAUROLITE, } *n.* [Gr. *σταυρος*, a cross,
STAUROLITE, } and *λίθος*, stone.] The granatite of Werner or granatite of Jameson; a mineral crystallized in prisms, either single or intersecting each other at right angles. Its color is white or gray, reddish or brown. It is often opaque, sometimes translucent. Its form and infusibility distinguish it from the garnet. It is called by the French, *harmotome*.

Dict. Cleaveland.

STAVE, *n.* [from *staff*; Fr. *douve*, *dowain*.] It has the first sound of *a*, as in *save*.]

1. A thin narrow piece of timber, of which casks are made. *Staves* make a considerable article of export from New England to the West Indies.

2. A staff; a metrical portion; a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.

3. In *music*, the five horizontal and parallel lines on which the notes of tunes are written or printed; the *staff*, as it is now more generally written.

To save and tail, to part dogs by interposing a staff and by pulling the tail.

STAVE, *v. t.* pret. *stove* or *staved*; pp. *id.* 1. To break a hole in; to break; to burst; primarily, to thrust through with a staff; as, to *stave* a cask. *Mar. Dict.*

2. To push as with a staff; with *off*.
The condition of a servant *staves him off* to a distance. *South*

3. To delay; as, to *stave off* the execution of a project.

4. To pour out; to suffer to be lost by breaking the cask.

All the wine in the city has been *staved*. *Sandys.*

5. To furnish with staves or rundles. [Not in use.] *Knauts.*

STAVE, *v. i.* To fight with staves. [Not in use.] *Hudibras.*

STAVES, *plu.* of *staff*, when applied to a stick, is pronounced with a *s* as in *ask*, the Italian sound.

STAW, *v. i.* To be fixed or set. [Not in use or local.]

STAY, *v. i.* pret. *staid*, for *stayed*. [It. *stadam*; Sp. *estay*, a stay of a ship; *estada*, stay, a remaining; *estiar*, to stop; Port. *estada*, abode; *estaea*, stays of a ship; *estear*, to stay, to prop; W. *ystad*, stay; *ystada*, to stay or remain; Fr. *etai*, *etayer*; D. *stat*, *stutten*.] This word seems to be connected with *state*, and if so, is a derivative from the root of *L. sto*, to stand. But from the orthography of this word in the Irish, Spanish and Portuguese, and of *stefi*, the preterit of *sto*, in Latin, I am led to believe the elementary word was *stad* or *stat*. The sense is to set, stop or hold. It is to be observed further that *stay* may be easily deduced from the G. D. *tagu*, a stay; *stag-segel*, stay-sail; W. *lagu*, to stop.]

1. To remain; to continue in a place; to abide for any indefinite time. Do you *stay* here, while I go to the next house. *Stay* here a week. We *staid* at the Hotel Montourneir.

Stay, I command you; *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden.*

2. To continue in a state. The flames augment, and *stay* at their full height, then *lagu* to decay. *Dryden.*

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act. I *stay* for Turnus. *Dryden.* Would you *stay* for them from having husbands? *Ruth* i.

4. To stop; to stand still. She would command the hasty sun to *stay*. *Spenser.*

5. To dwell. I must *stay* a little on one action. *Dryden.*

6. To rest; to rely; to confide in; to trust. Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon—Is. xxx.

STAY, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *staid*, for *stayed*.

1. To stop; to hold from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain.

All that may *stay* the mind from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false.

Hooker.

To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion.

Rowe.

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding.

Your ship is *staid* at Venice. *Shak.*

I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appeared to me to be new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure; as, you might have *staid* me here. *Dryden.*

4. To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to support.

Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands. *Ex. xvii.*

Sallows and reeds for vieoyards useful found To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

5. To support from sinking; to sustain with strength; as, to *take* a luncheon to *stay* the stomach.

STAY, *n.* Continuance in a place; abode for a time indefinite; as, you make a short *stay* in this city.

Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore. *Waller.*

2. Stand; stop; cessation of motion or progression.

Affairs of state seem'd rather to stand at a *stay*. *Hayward.*

[But in this sense, we now use *stand*;

to be at a *stand*.]

3. Stop; obstruction; hindrance from proceeding.

- Grieved with each step, tormented with each stay.
4. Restraint of passion; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety.
5. A fixed state.
6. Prop; support.
7. Steadiness of conduct.
8. In the rigging of a ship, a large strong rope employed to support the mast, by being extended from its upper end to the stem of the ship.
9. The fore-stay reaches from the foremost head towards the bowsprit end; the main-stay extends to the ship's stem; the mizen-stay is stretched to a collar on the main-mast, above the quarter deck, &c.
10. *Stays*, in seamanship, implies the operation of going about or changing the course of a ship, with a shifting of the sails. To be in stays, is to lie with the head to the wind, and the sails so arranged as to check her progress.
11. To miss stays, to fail in the attempt to go about.
12. *Stayed*, *pp.* Staid; fixed; settled; sober. It is now written staid, which see.
13. *Stayedly*, *adv.* Composedly; gravely; moderately; prudently; soberly.
14. *Stayedness*, *n.* Moderation; gravity; sobriety; prudence.
15. *Solidity*; weight.
16. *Stay*, *n.* One that stops or restrains; one who upholds or supports; that which prevents.
17. *Stay-lace*, *n.* A lace for fastening the bodice in female dress.
18. *Stayless*, *a.* Without stop or delay.
19. *Staymaker*, *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays.
20. *Stays*, *n. plu.* A bodice; a kind of waistcoat stiffened with whalebone or other thing, worn by females.
21. *Stays*, of a ship. [See *Stay*.]
22. *Station*; fixed anchorage.
23. *Any support*; that which keeps another extended.
24. Weavers, stretch your stays upon the welf.
25. *Stay-sail*, *n.* [stay and sail.] Any sail extended on a stay.
26. *Stay-tackle*, *n.* [stay and tackle.] A large tackle attached to the main-stay by means of a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water and the like.
27. *Stead*, *v.* [Goth. *stads*; Sax. *Dan. sted*; *sted*, *n.* G. *stätt*; D. *stede*. See *Stay*.]
28. *Steady*, *n.* [In this sense not used.]
29. *Place or room* which another had or might have, noting substitution, replacing or filling the place of another; as,

- David died and Solomon reigned in his stead.
30. God hath appointed me another seed in stead of Abel, whom Cain slew. Gen. iv.
31. The frame on which a bed is laid.
32. Sallow the feet, the borders and the steds.
33. [But we never use this word by itself in this sense. We always use *bedstead*.] To stand in *sted*, to be of use or great advantage.
34. The smallest act of charity shall stand us in great stead.
35. *STEAD, STED*, in names of places distinct from a river or the sea, signifies place, as above; but in names of places situated on a river or harbor, it is from Sax. *stæthe*, border, bank, shore. Both words perhaps are from one root.
36. *STEAD, v. i. sted.* To help; to support; to assist; as, it nothing stands us.
37. To fill the place of another.
38. *STEADFAST*, *a.* [stead and fast.] Fast
39. *STEDFAST*, *a.* fixed; firm; firmly fixed or established; as the *stedfast globe*.
40. *Constant*; firm; resolute; not fickle or wavering.
41. Abide *stedfast* to thy neighbor in the time of his trouble.
42. Him resist, *stedfast* in the faith.
43. *Steady*, as *stedfast* sight.
44. *STEADFASTLY*, *adv.* Firmly; with constancy
45. *STEDFASTLY*, *adv.* stancy or steadiness of mind.
46. *Steadfastly* believe that whatever God has revealed is infallibly true.
47. *STEADFASTNESS*, *n.* Firmness of standing
48. *STEDFASTNESS*, *n.* firmness; fixedness in place.
49. Firmness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principle; constancy; resolution; as the *stedfastness* of faith. He adhered to his opinion with *stedfastness*.
50. *STEADILY*, *adv.* With firmness of standing
51. *STEDILY*, *adv.* ing or position; without tottering or shaking or leaning. He kept his arm *steddily* directed to the object.
52. Without wavering, inconstancy or irregularity; without deviating. He *steddily* pursues his studies.
53. *STEADINESS*, *n.* Firmness of standing
54. *STEDINESS*, *n.* position; a state of being not tottering or easily moved or shaken. A man stands with *steddiness*; he walks with *steddiness*.
55. Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution. We say, a man has *steddiness* of mind, *steddiness* in opinion, *steddiness* in the pursuit of objects.
56. Consistent uniform conduct.
57. *Steddiness* is a point of prudence as well as of courage.
58. *STEADY*, *a.* [Sax. *stædig*.] Firm in standing
59. *STEDDY*, *a.* ing or position; fixed; not tottering or shaking; applicable to any object.
60. Constant in mind, purpose or pursuit; not fickle, changeable or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to alter a purpose; as a man *steddy* in his principles, *steddy* in his purpose, *steddy* in the pursuit of an object, *steddy* in his application to business.
61. Regular; constant; undeviating; uniform; as the *steddy* course of the sun.

62. Steer the ship a *steddy* course. A large river runs with a *steddy* stream.
63. Regular; not fluctuating; as a *steddy* breeze of wind.
64. *STEADY*, *v. t.* To hold or keep from
65. *STEDDY*, *v. t.* shaking, reeling or falling; to support; to make or keep firm.
66. *Steady* my mind.
67. *STEAK, n.* [Dan. *steeg*, stæp, a piece of roast meat; *steger*, to roast or dress by the fire, to broil, to fry; Sw. *stek*, a steak; *steka*, to roast or broil; G. *stuck*, a piece.]
68. A slice of beef or pork broiled, or cut for broiling. [As far as my observation extends, this word is never applied to any species of meat, except to beef and pork, nor to these dressed in any way except by broiling. Possibly it may be used of a piece fried.]
69. *STEAL, v. l. pret. stole*; *pp. stolen, stole*.
70. [Sax. *stelan*, *stelan*; G. *stehlen*; D. *stelen*; Dan. *stjæle*; Sw. *stjåla*; Fr. *voler*; probably from the root of L. *tallo*, to take, to lift.]
71. To take and carry away feloniously, as the personal goods of another. To constitute stealing or theft, the taking must be felonious, that is, with an intent to take what belongs to another, and without his consent.
72. Let him that stole, steal no more.
73. To withdraw or convey without notice or clandestinely.
74. They could insinuate and steal themselves under the same by submission.
75. To gain or win by advice or gradual and imperceptible means.
76. Variety of objects has a tendency to steal away the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject.
77. So absolute stole the hearts of the men of Israel. 2 Sam. xv.
78. *STEAL, v. i.* To withdraw or pass privily; to slip along or away unperceived.
79. Fixed of mind to fly all company, one might *steal* away.
80. From whom you now must steal and take no leave.
81. A soft and solemn breathing sound
82. Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes, And stole upon the air.
83. To practice theft; to take feloniously. He *steals* for a livelihood.
84. Thou shalt not steal. Ex. xx.
85. *STEALING, n.* One that steals; a thief.
86. *STEALING, pp.* Taking the goods of another feloniously; withdrawing imperceptibly; gaining gradually.
87. *STEALINGLY, adv.* Sily; privately, or by an invisible motion.
88. *STEALTH, n. steth.* The act of stealing; theft.
89. The owner preth the *stealth* to have been committed on him by such an outlaw.
90. The thing stolen; as cabins that arc dens to cover *stealth*.
91. Secret act; clandestine practice; means unperceived employed to gain an object; way or manner not perceived; used in a good or bad sense.
92. Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame.
93. The monarch blinded with desire of wealth, With steel invades the brother's life by *stealth*.

STEALTHY, a. stelh'y. Done by stealth; clandestine; unperceived.

Now wither'd murder with his *stealthy* pace
Moves like a ghost. *Shak.*

STEAM, n. [*Sax. steam, stem; D. stoom.*] The vapor of water; or the elastic, aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point. When produced under the common atmospheric pressure, its elasticity is equivalent to the pressure of the atmosphere, and it is called *low steam*; but when heated in a confined state, its elastic force is rapidly augmented, and it is then called *high steam*. On the application of cold, steam instantly returns to the state of water, and thus forms a sudden vacuum. From this property, and from the facility with which an elastic force is generated by means of steam, this constitutes a mechanical agent at once the most powerful and the most manageable, as is seen in the vast and multiplied uses of the steam engine.

Steam is invisible, and is to be distinguished from the cloud or mist which it forms in the air, that being water in a microcondensation of steam. *D. Olmsted.*

2. In popular use, the mist formed by condensed vapor.

STEAM, v. t. To rise or pass off in vapor by means of heat; to fume.

Let the crude humors dance
In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense. *Philips.*

2. To send off visible vapor.

Ye mist the *steam* from *steaming* lake. *Milton.*

3. To pass off in visible vapor.

The dissolved amber—*steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

STEAM, v. t. To exhale; to evaporate. [*Not much used.*] *Spenser.*

2. To expose to steam; to apply steam to for softening, dressing or preparing; as, to *steam* cloth; to *steam* potatoes instead of boiling them; to *steam* food for cattle.

STEAM BOAT, n. A vessel propelled by steam.

STEAM VESSEL, n. through the water by steam.

STEAM-BOILER, n. A boiler for steaming food for cattle. *Encyc.*

STEAMED, pp. Exposed to steam; cooked or dressed by steam.

STEAM-ENGINE, n. An engine worked by steam.

STEAMING, pp. Exposing to steam; cooking or dressing by steam; preparing for cattle by steam, as roots.

STEAM, for steam. [*Not in use.*]

STEARIN, n. One of the proximate elements of animal fat, as lard, tallow, &c. The various kinds of animal fat consist of two substances, *stearin* and *clain*; of which the former is solid, and the latter liquid.

D. Olmsted.

STEATITE, n. [*Gr. steap, stearos, fat.*] Soapstone; so called from its smooth or unctuous feel; a subspecies of rhomboidal mica. It is of two kinds, the common, and the pargasite or lard-stone. It is sometimes confounded with talc, to which it is allied. It is a compact, tough, white, green of all shades, gray, brown or marbled, and sometimes herberized by black dendrites. It is found in metalliferous veins, with the ores of copper, lead, zinc, silver and tin.

New Dict. of Nat. Hist. Trc.

STEATITIC, a. Pertaining to soapstone; of the nature of steatite, or resembling it.

STEATOCLELE, n. [*Gr. steap, fat, and κλη, a tumor.*]

A swelling of the scrotum, containing fat. *Cyc.*

STEATOMA, n. [*Gr.*] A species of tumor containing matter like smet. *Coze.*

STED, STEDFAST. [*See Stead.*]

STEEP, n. [*Sax. stede. Qu. stud, a stone-horse.*]

A horse, or a horse for state or war. [This word is not much used in common discourse. It is used in poetry and descriptive prose, and is elegant.]

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds*. *Walter.*

STEEL, n. [*Sax. style; D. taal; G. stahl; Dan. taal; Sw. stål; probably from setting, fixing, hardness; G. stellen.*]

1. Iron combined with a small portion of carbon; iron refined and hardened, used in making instruments, and particularly useful as the material of edged tools. It is called in chemistry, carburet of iron; but this is more usually the denomination of plumbago.

2. *Figuratively*, weapons; particularly, offensive weapons, swords, spears and the like.

Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel*. *Shak.*

—While doubting thus he stood,
Received the *steel* bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

3. Medicines composed of steel, as steel filings.

After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Extreme hardness; as heads or hearts of *steel*.

STEEL, a. Made of steel; as a *steel* plate or buckle.

STEEL, v. t. To overlay, point or edge with steel; as, to *steel* the point of a sword; to *steel* a razor; to *steel* an ax.

2. To make hard or extremely hard.

O God of battles, *steel* my soldiers' hearts. *Shak.*

Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments. *Shak.*

3. To make hard; to make insensible or obdurate; as, to *steel* the heart against pity; to *steel* the mind or heart against reproof or admonition.

STEEL-ED, pp. Pointed or edged with steel; hardened; made insensible.

STEELINESS, n. [*from stely.*] Great hardness.

STEELING, pp. Pointing or edging with steel; hardening; making insensible or unfeeling. *Ch. Retig. Appcal.*

STEELY, a. Made of steel; consisting of steel.

Broad'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shak.*

Around his shop the *steely* sparks flew. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm.

That she would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love. *Sidney.*

STEELYARD, n. [*steel and yard.*] The Roman balance; an instrument for weighing bodies, consisting of a rod or bar marked with notches, designating the number of pounds and ounces, and a weight which is movable along this bar, and which is

made to balance the weight of the body by being removed at a proper distance from the fulcrum. The principle of the steelyard is that of the lever; where an equilibrium is produced, when the products of the weights on opposite sides into their respective distances from the fulcrum, are equal to one another. Hence a less weight is made to indicate a greater, by being removed to a greater distance from the fulcrum.

STEEN, n. A vessel of clay or stone. [*Not in use.*]

STEENKIRK, n. A cant term for a neck-cloth. [*Not now in use.*]

STEEP, a. [*Sax. steep; allied to stoop and dip.*]

Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous; as a *steep* hill or mountain; a *steep* roof; a *steep* ascent; a *steep* declivity.

STEEP, n. A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock or ascent; any elevated object which slopes with a large angle to the plane of the horizon; a precipice.

We had on each side rocks and mountains broken into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Judson.*

STEEP, v. t. [*probably formed on the root of dip.*]

To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to imbue; to keep any thing in a liquid till it has thoroughly imbibed it, or till the liquor has extracted the essential qualities of the substance. Thus cloth is *steeped* in lye or other liquid in bleaching or dyeing. But plants and drugs are *steeped* in water, wine and the like, for the purpose of tincturing the liquid with their qualities.

STEEP, n. A liquid for steeping grain or seeds; also, a runnet bag. [*Local.*]

STEEPED, pp. Soaked; macerated; imbued.

STEPPER, n. A vessel, vat or cistern in which things are steeped.

Edwards' W. Indiae.

STEERING, pp. Soaking; macerating.

STEEPLE, n. [*Sax. steap, stypel.*] A turret of a church, ending in a point; a spire. It differs from a tower, which usually ends in a square form, though the name is sometimes given to a tower. The bell of a church is usually hung in the steeple.

They, far from *steeples* and their sacred sound— *Dryden.*

STEEPLED, a. Furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples or towers. *Fairfax.*

STEEPLE-HOUSE, n. A church. [*Not in use.*]

STEEPLY, adv. With steepness; with precipitous declivity.

STEEPNESS, n. The state of being steep; precipitous declivity; as the *steepness* of a hill, a bank or a roof. *Bacon.*

STEEP-PY, a. Having a steep or precipitous declivity; as *steep py*, a *poetical* word.

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The *steep* cliffs. *Dryden.*

STEER, n. [*Sax. steor, styre; D. stier.*]

A young male of the ox kind or common ox. It is rendered in Dutch, a bull; but in the United States, this name is generally given to a castrated male of the ox kind, from two to four years old.

With solemn pump then sacrific'd a *steer*. *Dryden.*

STEER, *v. t.* [Sax. *stearan*, to steer, to correct or chide, to discipline; *G. steuern*, to hinder, restrain, repress, to curb, to steer, to pilot, to aid, help, support. The verb is connected with or derived from *steuer*, a rudder, a helm, aid, help, subsidy, impost, contribution. *D. stieren*, to steer, to send, to lead; *Dan. styere*, to govern, direct, manage, steer, restrain, moderate, curb, stem, hinder; *styre*, a helm, rudder or tiller; *styr*, moderation, a tax or assessment; *Sw. styra*, to steer, to restrain; *styre*, a rudder or helm; *Arm. star*, id.; *Ir. steirnan*. We see the radical sense is to *steuern*, variously applied, and this coincides with the root of *starch* and *stark*; stiffness being from stretching.]

1. To direct; to govern; particularly, to direct and govern the course of a ship by the movements of the helm. Hence,

2. To direct; to guide; to show the way or course to.

That with a staff his feeble steps did steer.

STEER, *v. i.* To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course. Formerly seamen *steered* by the stars; they now *steer* by the compass.

A ship—where the wind

Veers off, as oft so *steers* and shifts her sail.

2. To be directed and governed; as, a ship *steers* with ease.

3. To conduct one's self; to take or pursue a course or way.

STEER, *n.* A rudder or helm. [Not in use.]

STEE RAGE, *n.* The act or practice of directing and governing in a course; as the *steerage* of a ship.

[In this sense, I believe the word is now little used.]

2. In *seamen's language*, the effort of a helm, or its effect on the ship.

3. In a *ship*, an apartment forward of the great cabin, from which it is separated by a bulk-head or partition, or an apartment in the fore part of a ship for passengers. In ships of war it serves as a hall or antichamber to the great cabin.

4. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses.

5. Direction; regulation.

He that hath the *steerage* of my course.

6. Regulation or management.

You raise the honor of the peerage,

Prudent to attend you at the *steerage*.

7. That by which a course is directed.

Here he hung on high

The *steerage* of his wings—

[*Steerage*, in the general sense of direction or management, is in popular use, but by no means an elegant word. It is said, a young man when he sets out in life, makes *bad steerage*; but no good writer would introduce the word into elegant writing.]

STEE RAGE-WAY, *n.* In *seamen's language*, that degree of progressive movement of a ship, which renders her governable by the helm.

STEERED, *pp.* Directed and governed in a course; guided; conducted.

STEERER, *n.* One that steers; a pilot.

[Little used.]

STEERING, *ppr.* Directing and governing in a course, as a ship; guiding; conducting.

STEERING, *n.* The act or art of directing and governing a ship or other vessel in her course; the act of guiding or managing.

STEERING-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship steered.

STEERLESS, *a.* Having no steer or rudder. [Not in use.]

STEERSMAN, *n.* [steer and man.] One that steers; the helmsman of a ship.

STEERSMATE, *n.* [steer and mate.] One who steers; a pilot.

STEEVING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon.

STEG, *n.* [Lec. *stegere*.] A gander. [Local.]

STEGANOGRAPHIST, *n.* [Gr. *στεγανος*, secret, and *γραφα*, to write.] One who practices the art of writing in cipher.

STEGANOGRAPHY, *n.* [supra.] The art of writing in ciphers or characters which are not intelligible, except to the persons who correspond with each other.

STEGNOTIC, *a.* [Gr. *στεγνωτικός*.] Tending to bind or render costive.

STEGNOTIC, *n.* A medicine proposed to stop the orifices of the vessels or emunctories of the body, when relaxed or lacerated.

STEINHEILITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of iolite.

STELE, *n.* A stone or handle; a stalk. *Obs.*

STEELECHITE, *n.* A fine kind of stonax, in larger pieces than the calamite.

STELLAR, *}{ a.* [It. *stellare*; L. *stellaris*, stellaris, *}{* from *stella*, a star.]

1. Pertaining to stars; astral; as *stellar virtue*; *stellar figure*.

2. Starry; full of stars; set with stars; as *stellar regions*.

STELLATE, *}{ a.* [L. *stellatus*.] Resembling a star; *}{* a. being a star; radiated.

2. In *botany*, stellate or verticillate leaves are when more leaves than two surround the stem in a whorl, or when they radiate like the spokes of a wheel, or like a star.

A *stellate bristle* is when a little star of smaller hairs is affixed to the end; applied also to the stigma. A *stellate flower* is a radiate flower.

STELLATION, *n.* [L. *stella*, a star.] Radiation of light. [Not in use.]

STELLIED, *a.* Starry. [Not in use.]

STELLIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *stella*, a star, and *fero*, to produce.] Having or abounding with stars.

STELLIFORM, *a.* [L. *stella*, star, and *form*.] Like a star; radiated.

STELLIFY, *v. t.* To turn into a star. [Not in use.]

STELLION, *n.* [L. *stellio*.] A newt.

STELLIONATE, *a.* [Fr. *stellionat*, a cheating; Low L. *stellionatus*.] In *law*, the crime of selling a thing deceitfully for what it is not, as to sell that for one's own which belongs to another.

STELLITE, *n.* [L. *stella*, a star.] A name given by some writers to a white stone found on Mount Libanus, containing the elements of the star-fish.

STELLOCHITE, *n.* A name given to the *osteochoa*.

STENOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *στενωγραφία*; *στενος*, a pillar, and *γραφα*, to write.] The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars.

STEM, *n.* [Sax. *stema*; *G. stamm*, stock, stem, race; *D. Sw. stam*; *Dan. stamme*; Sans. *stamma*. The Latin has *stemma*, in the sense of the stock of a family or race. The primary sense is to set, to fix.]

1. The principal body of a tree, shrub or plant of any kind; the main stock; the firm part which supports the branches.

After they are shot up thirty feet in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough or twig on the *stem*.

The low spring with lavish rain,
Beats down the slender *stem* and bearded grain.

2. The peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicle of a flower; that which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant.

3. The stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors; as a noble *stem*.

Learn well their lineage and their ancient *stem*.

4. Progeny; branch of a family.

This is a *stem*
Of that victorious stock.

5. In a *ship*, a circular piece of timber, to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end. The lower end of it is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit rests upon its upper end. [D. *steeen*.]

From *stem* to *stem*, is from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length.

STEM, *v. t.* To oppose or resist, as a current; or to make progress against a current. We say, the ship was not able with all her sails to *stem* the tide.

They *stem* the flood with their erected breasts.

2. To stop; to check; as a stream or moving force.

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
Stem'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

STEM-CLASPING, *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexical; as a leaf or petiole.

STEM-LEAF, *n.* A leaf inserted into the stem.

STEMLESS, *a.* Having no stem.

STEM MED, *pp.* Opposed, as a current; stopped.

STEMMING, *ppr.* Opposing, as a stream; stopping.

STEMPLE, *n.* In *mining*, a cross bar of wood in a shaft.

STENCH, *n.* [Six. *stenc*, *stenc*. See *Stink*.] An ill smell; offensive odor.

STENCH, *v. t.* To cause to emit a hateful smell. [Not in use.]

2. To stanch; to stop. [Not in use.]

STENCHY, *a.* Having an offensive smell.

STENCIL, *n.* A piece of thin leather or oil cloth, used in painting paper hangings.

STENCIL, *v. t.* To paint or color in figures with stencils. *Encyc.*

STENOGRAPHER, *n.* [Gr. *στενος*, close, narrow, and *γραφο*, to write.] One who is skilled in the art of short hand writing.

STENOGRAPHIC, { [supra.] Per-
STENOGRAPHICAL, { a. taining to the art of writing in short hand; expressing in characters or short hand.

STENOGRAPHY, *n.* [supra.] The art of writing in short hand by using abbreviations or characters for whole words. *Encyc.*

STENT, *for stint.* [See *Stint*.]

STENTORIAN, *a.* [from *Stentor*.] Extremely loud; as, [a]ntarian voice.

2. Able to utter a very loud sound; as, stentorian lungs.

STENTOROPHONIC, *a.* [from *Stentor*, a herald in Homer, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty other men, and Gr. *φωνη*, voice.] Speaking or sounding very loud. Of this stentorophonic horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham.*

STEP, *v. t.* [Sax. *steppan*, *steppan*; D. *stapen*; Gr. *στέβα*.] Qu. Russ. *stapa*, the foot. The sense is to set, as the foot, or more probably to open or part, to stretch or extend.]

1. To move the foot; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet; as, to step forward, or to step backward.

2. To go; to walk a little distance; as, to step to one of the neighbors.

3. To walk gravely, slowly or reluctantly.

Home the swain retreats,
His flock before him stepping to the fold.

Thomson.

To step forth, to move or come forth. *Cowley.*

To step aside, to walk to a little distance; to retire from company.

To step in or into, to walk or advance into a place or state; or to advance suddenly in. *John v.*

2. To enter for a short time. I just stepped into the house for a moment.

3. To obtain possession without trouble; to enter upon suddenly; as, to step into an estate.

To step back, to move mentally; to carry the mind back.

They are stepping almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity. *Pope.*

STEP, *v. t.* To set, as the foot.

2. To fix the foot of a mast in the keel; to erect. *Mar. Dict.*

STEP, *n.* [Sax. *step*; D. *stap*; G. *stapf*; W. *tap*, a ledge; *lapiav*, to form a step or ledge.]

1. A pace; an advance or movement made by one removal of the foot.

2. One remove in ascending or descending; a stair.

The breadth of every single step or stair should be never less than one foot. *Wotton.*

3. The space passed by the foot in walking or running. The step of one foot is generally five feet; it may be more or less.

4. A small space or distance. Let us go to the gardens; it is but a step.

5. The distance between the feet in walking or running.

6. Gradation; degree. We advance in improvement step by step, or by steps.

7. Progression; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phenomena, and afterwards tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a great step in philosophy. *Newton.*

8. Footstep; print or impression of the foot; track. *Dryden.*

9. Gait; manner of walking. The approach of a man is often known by his step.

10. Proceeding; measure; action. The reputation of a man depends on the first steps he makes in the world. *Pope.*

11. The round of a ladder.

12. Steps in the plural, walk; passage. Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest. *Dryden.*

13. Pieces of timber in which the foot of a mast is fixed.

STEP, { *n.* In Russ. an uncultivated des-
STEPPE, { ert of large extent. *Tooke.*

[This sense of the Russian word is naturally deducible from Sax. *stepan*, to deprive, *infra*.]

STEP, *Sax.* *step*, from *stepan*, to deprive, is prefixed to certain words to express a relation by marriage.

STEP-BROTHER, *n.* A brother-in-law, or by marriage.

STEP-CHILD, *n.* [step and *child*.] A son-in-law or daughter-in-law, [a child deprived of its parent.]

STEP-DAME, *n.* A mother by marriage, [the mother of an orphan or one deprived of its parent.]

STEP-DAUGHTER, *n.* A daughter by marriage, [an orphan daughter.]

STEP-FATHER, *n.* A father-in-law; a father by marriage only; [the father of an orphan.]

STEP-MOTHER, *n.* A mother by marriage only; a mother-in-law; [the mother of an orphan.]

STEP-SISTER, *n.* A sister-in-law, or by marriage, [an orphan sister.]

STEP-SON, *n.* A son-in-law, [an orphan son.]

[In the foregoing explication of *step*, I have followed *Lye*. The *D.* and *G.* write *stief*, and the Swedes *staf*, before the name; a word which does not appear to be connected with any verb signifying to bereave, and the word is not without some difficulties. I have given the explanation which appears to be most probably correct. If the radical sense of *step*, a pace, is to part or open, the word coincides with Sax. *stepan*, to deprive, and in the compounds above, *step* may imply removal or distance.]

STEPPED, *pp. St.* placed; erected; fixed in the keel, as a mast.

STEPPING, *ppr.* Moving, or advancing by a movement of the foot or feet; placing; fixing or erecting, as a mast.

STEPPING, *n.* The act of walking or running by steps.

STEPPING-STONE, *n.* A stone to raise the feet above the dirt and mud in walking. *Sieff.*

STEP-STONE, *n.* A stone laid before a door as a stair to rise on in entering the house.

STER, in composition, is the Sax. *stera*, a director. See *Steer*. It seems primarily to have signified chief, principal or director, as in the *L. minister*, chief servant; but in other words, as in *spinster*, we do not recognize the sense of chief, but merely that of a person who carries on the business of spinning.

STERCORACEOUS, *a.* [L. *stercorus*, *stercorosus*, from *stercus*, dung.]

Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature. *Arbuthnot.*

STERCORARIAN, { *n.* [L. *stercus*, dung.]
STERCORANIST, { One in the Romish church who held that the host is liable to digestion. *Encyc.*

STERCOLIARY, *n.* A place properly secured from the weather for containing dung.

STERCORATION, *n.* [L. *stercoratio*.] The act of manuring with dung. *Bacon. Ray.*

STERE, *n.* In the new French system of measures, the unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic meter. *Lunier.*

STEREOGRAPHIC, { *a.* [from *stereog-*
STEREOGRAPHICAL, { *raphy*.] Made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane; as a stereographic chart of the earth.

STEREOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* By delineation on a plane.

STEREOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *στερος*, firm, and *γραφω*, to write.]

The art or art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined. *Encyc.*

STEREOMETRICAL, *a.* [See *Stereometry*.]

Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.

STEREOMETRY, *n.* [Gr. *στερος*, firm, fixed, and *μετρο*, to measure.]

The art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid content. *Harris.*

STEREOTOMICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

STEREOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *στερος*, fixed, and *τομο*, to cut.]

The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, &c. *Encyc.*

STEREOTYPE, *n.* [Gr. *στερος*, fixed, and *τυπος*, type, form.]

1. Literally, a fixed metal type; hence, a plate of fixed or solid metallic types for printing books. Thus we say, a book is printed on stereotype, or in stereotype. In the latter use, the word seems rather to signify the workmanship or manner of printing, than the plate.

2. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types, or of executing work on such plates.

STEREOTYPIC, *a.* Pertaining to fixed metallic types.

2. Done on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types; as stereotype work; stereotype printing; a stereotype copy of the Bible.

STEREOTYPIC, *v. t.* To make fixed metallic types or plates of type metal, corresponding with the words and letters of a book; to compose a book in fixed types;

as, to *stereotype* the New Testament; certain societies have *stereotyped* the Bible.

STEREOTYPYPER, *n.* One who makes stereotype.

STEREOTYPING, *ppr.* Making stereotype plates for any work; or impressing copies on stereotype plates.

STEREOTYPORAPHER, *n.* A stereotype printer.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHY, *n.* The art or practice of printing on stereotype.

STERILE, } *a.* [L. *sterilis*; It. *sterile*;
STERILE, } *Sp. esteril*.] Barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing little or no crop; as *sterile land*; a *sterile desert*; a *sterile year*. *Bacon*.

2. Barren; producing no young. *More*.

3. Barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment; as *a sterile production* or author.

Sterile flower, in botany, is a term given by Tournefort to the male flower, or that which bears only stamens. *Martyn*.

STERILITY, *n.* [L. *sterilitas*; Fr. *sterilité*; It. *sterilità*.]

1. Barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness; the quality or state of producing little or nothing; as *the sterility of land* or soil. *Bacon*.

2. Barrenness; unfruitfulness; the state of not producing young; as of animals.

3. Barrenness of ideas or sentiments, as in writings.

4. Want of fertility or the power of producing sentiment; as *the sterility of an author* or of his mind.

STERILIZE, *v. t.* To make barren; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility; as, to *sterilize soil* or land. [*Little used*.] *Woodward*.

2. To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young. [*Little used*.]

STERLET, *n.* A fish of the Caspian of the rivers in Russia, the *Acipenser ruthenus* of Linne, highly esteemed for its flavor, and from whose roe is made the finest caviare. *Tooke*. *Coxe*.

STERLING, *a.* [probably from *Easterling*.]

1. An epithet by which English money of account is distinguished; as a pound *sterling*; a shilling *sterling*; a penny *sterling*. It is not now applied to the coins of England; but *sterling cost*, *sterling value* are used.

2. Genuine; pure; of excellent quality; as a work of *sterling merit*; a man of *sterling wit* or good sense.

STERLING, *n.* English money.

And Roman wealth in English *sterling view*. *Arbutnot*.

In this use, *sterling* may signify English coins.

2. Standard; rate. [*Little used in other sense*.]

STERN, *a.* [Sax. *stjern*, stern; G. *starr*, starting; *slavrig*, stubborn. See *Starr*, *Starch*, *Stark*, with which this word is probably connected.]

1. Severe; austere; fixed with an aspect of severity and authority; as *a stern look*; *a stern countenance*; *a stern frown*.

I would outstare the *sternest eyes* that look. *Shak*

2. Severe of manner; rigid; harsh; cruel.

Stern as tutors, and as uncles had.

Dryden. Ambition should be made of *sterner stuff*. *Shak*.

3. Hard; afflictive. If wolves had at thy gate how'd that *stern* time. *Shak*.

4. Rigidly steadfast; immovable. *Stern* virtue is the growth of few soils. *Hamilton*.

STERN, *n.* [Sax. *stear* and *ern*, place; the *stear*-place, that is, helm-place.]

1. The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat; the part opposite to the stem or prow. This part of a ship is terminated by the taffarel above, and by the counter below. *Mar. Dict*.

2. Post of management; direction.

And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal. *Shak*.

[Not in use. We now say, to sit at the helm.]

2. The hinder part of any thing. [*Not elegant*.] *Spenser*. By the *stern*, is a phrase which denotes that a ship is more deeply laden abaft than forward.

STERNAGE, *n.* Steerage or stern. [*Not in use*.] *Shak*.

STERN-BOARD, *n.* [*stern* and *board*.] In seamen's language, a loss of way in making a tack. To make a *stern-board*, is when by a current or other cause, a vessel has fallen back from the point she had gained in the last tack. *Mar. Dict*.

STERN-CHASE, *n.* [*stern* and *chase*.] A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her. *Mar. Dict*.

STERNED, *a.* In compounds, having a stern of a particular shape; as square-sterned; pink-sterned, &c.

STERNER, *n.* [Sax. *stearan*, to steer.] A director. [*Not in use*.] *Clarke*.

STERN-FAST, *n.* [*stern* and *fast*.] A rope used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel.

STERN-FRAME, *n.* [*stern* and *frame*.] The several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship. *Mar. Dict*.

STERNLY, *adv.* [See *Stern*.] In a stern manner; with an austere or stern countenance; with an air of authority.

Sternly he pronounc'd The rigid interdiction. *Milton*.

STERN/NESS, *n.* Severity of look; a look of austerity, rigor or severe authority; as *the sternness of one's presence*. *Shak*.

2. Severity or harshness of manner; rigor. I have *sternness* in my soul enough

To hear of soldier's work. *Dryden*. **STERNMOST**, *a.* [*stern* and *most*.] Farthest in the rear; farthest; as *the sternmost ship* in a convoy. *Mar. Dict*.

STERNON, *n.* [Gr.] The breast bone. But *sternum* is chiefly or wholly used.

STERN-PORT, *n.* [*stern* and *port*.] A port or opening in the stern of a ship. *Mar. Dict*.

STERN-POST, *n.* [*stern* and *post*.] A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind.

Mar. Dict. **STERN-SHEETS**, *n.* [*stern* and *sheet*.] That part of a boat which is between the

stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers; usually furnished with seats for passengers. *Mar. Dict*.

STERNUM, *n.* [Gr. *σπινον*; from fixing, setting. See *Starch*, *Stark*.]

The breast bone; the bone which forms the front of the human chest from the neck to the stomach.

STERNUTATION, *n.* [L. *sternutatio*.] The act of sneezing. *Quincy*.

STERNUTATIVE, *a.* [L. *sternuo*, to sneeze.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STERNUTATORY, *a.* [Fr. *sternutatoire*, from L. *sternuo*, to sneeze.] Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.

STERNUTATORY, *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.

STERN-WAY, *n.* [*stern* and *way*.] The movement of a ship backwards, or with her stern foremost. *Mar. Dict*.

STERQUILINOUS, *a.* [L. *sterquilinum*, a dunghill.] Pertaining to a dunghill; mean; dirty; paltry. *Howell*.

STERNEN, to starve, not in use. *Spenser*. **STETHESCOPE**, *n.* [Gr. *σθηνος*, the breast, and *σκοπος*, to view.]

A tubular instrument for distinguishing diseases of the stomach by sounds. *Scudamore*.

STEVE, *v. t.* [from the root of *stow*.] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold. [*Local*.]

STEVEORE, *n.* One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c. in a ship's hold. *N. York*.

STEVEN, *n.* [Sax. *stefnian*, to call.] An outcry; a loud call; a clamor. [*Not in use*.] *Spenser*.

STEW, *v. t.* [Fr. *stever*, to stew; *sture*, a stove; *It. stufare*, to stew; *stufa*, a stove; *stufu*, weary, surfeited; Sp. *stufa*, a stove; *estofa*, stuff quilted; *estofar*, to quilt and to stew; *D. stooft*, a stove; *stooften*, to stew; Dan. *stue*, a room; [See *Stow*], and *stue-ovn*, a stove; Sw. *stufva*, to stew and to stow.]

1. To seethe or gently boil; to boil slowly in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat; as, to *stew meat*; to *stew apples*; to *stew prunes*. *Shak*.

2. To boil in heat.

STEW, *v. i.* To be seethed in a slow gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

STEW, *n.* A hot house; a bagnio.

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armor, and give themselves to baths and *steus*. *Abbot*.

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution; but generally or always used in the plural, *steus*. *Bacon*. *South*.

3. A prostitute. [*Not in use*.]

4. [See *Stow*.] A store pound; a small pond where fish are kept for the table. [*Not used*.]

5. Meat stewed; as *a stew of pigeons*.

6. Confusion, as when the air is full of dust. [*D. stuiwen*, to raise a dust; allied to *stew*, and proving that the primary sense of *stew* is to drive or agitate, to stir or excite.] [*Not in use or local*.] *Grose*.

STEWARD, *n.* [Sax. *steward*.] Ward is a keeper; but the meaning of the first syllable is not evident. It is probably a contraction of G. *stabe*, a room, Eng. *stow*,

Stax, stow, place, or *sted*, place, or of Dan. *stob*, a cup. The *steward* was then originally a chamberlain or a butler.]

1. A man employed in great families to manage the domestic concerns, superintend the other servants, collect the rents or income, keep the accounts, &c. See Gen. xv. 2.—xviii. 19.
2. An officer of state; as lord high *steward*; *steward* of the household, &c. England.
3. In colleges, an officer who provides food for the students and superintends the concerns of the kitchen.
4. In a *ship of war*, an officer who is appointed by the *pursar* to distribute provisions to the officers and crew. In other ships, a man who superintends the provisions and liquors, and supplies the table.
5. In *Scripture* and *theology*, a minister of Christ, whose duty is to dispense the provisions of the gospel, to preach its doctrines and administer its ordinances.

It is required in *stewards*, that a man be found faithful. 1 Cor. iv.

STEWARDE, *v. t.* To manage as a steward. [Not in use.] Fuller.

STEWARDELY, *adv.* With the care of a steward. [Little used.] Tooker.

STEWARDSHIP, *n.* The office of a steward. Calamy.

STEWARTRY, *n.* An overseer or superintendent.

The *stewartry* of provisions. Tooker.

STEWED, *pp.* Gently boiled; boiled in heat.

STEWING, *ppr.* Boiling in a moderate heat.

STEWING, *n.* The act of seething slowly.

STEWISH, *a.* Smiting a brothel. Hall.

STEW-PAN, *n.* A pan in which things are stewed.

STIBIAL, *a.* [L. *stibium*, antimony.] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimomial.

STIBARIAN, *n.* [from L. *stibium*.] A violent man. [An improper word and not in use.] White.

STIBIATED, *a.* Impregnated with antimony.

STIBIUM, *n.* [L.] Antimony.

STICHADOS, *n.* A plant. Ainsworth.

STICH, *n.* [Gr. *στίχος*.] In poetry, a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.

Stich is used in numbering the books of Scripture.

2. In rural affairs, an order or rank of trees. [In New England, as much land as lies between double furrows, is called a *stich*, or a land.]

STICHOMETRY, *n.* [Gr. *στίχος*, a verse, and *μετρον*, measure.]

A catalogue of the books of Scripture, with the number of verses which each book contains.

STICH-WORT, } *n.* A plant of the genus *STICH-WORT*, } *n.* Stellaria.

STICK, *n.* [Sax. *sticca*; G. *stucken*; D. *stok*;

Dan. *stikke*; Sw. *sticka*; It. *stacca*. This word is connected with the verb *stick*, with *stock*, *steak*, and other words having the like elements. The primary sense of the root is to thrust, to shoot, and to set; Fr. *tige*, a stalk.]

1. The small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub, cut off; a rod; also, a staff; as, to strike one with a *stick*.

2. Any stem of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. It is applied in America to any long and slender piece of timber, round or square, from the smallest size to the largest, used in the frames of buildings; as a *stick* of timber for a post, a beam or a rafter.

3. Many instruments, long and slender, are called *sticks*; as the composing *stick* of printers.

4. A thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates a body; a stab.

Stick of eels, the number of twenty five eels. A hind contains ten *sticks*. Encyc.

STICK, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *stuck*. [Sax. *stician*, *stician*; G. *stechen*, to sting or prick, and *stechen*, to stick, to adhere; D. *sticken*, to prick or stab; *stikken*, to stitch; Dan. *stikker*, to sting, to prick; Sw. *sticka*; Gr. *σίζω*, *σίζωα*; W. *gâtigw*; Ir. *steacham*. If formed on the elements *Dg*, *Tg*, this family of words coincides in elements with *luck*, *attack*, *attach*.]

1. To pierce; to stab; to cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; hence, to kill by piercing; as, to stick a beast in slaughter. [A common use of the word.]

2. To thrust in; to fasten or cause to remain by piercing; as, to *stick* a pin on the sleeve.

The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield. Dryden.

3. To fasten; to attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, to *stick* on a patch or plaster; to *stick* on a thing with paste or glue.

4. To set; to fix in; as, to *stick* card teeth.

5. To set with something pointed; as, to *stick* carrels.

6. To fix on a pointed instrument; as, to *stick* an apple on a fork.

STICK, *v. i.* To adhere; to hold by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; as, glue *sticks* to the fingers; paste *sticks* to the wall, and causes paper to *stick*.

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* to thy scales. Ezek. xxix.

2. To be united; to be inseparable; to cling fast to, as something reproachful.

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown, 'Twill ever *stick*, through malice of your own. Young.

3. To rest with the memory; to abide. Bacon.

4. To stop; to be impelled by adhesion or obstruction; as, the carriage *sticks* in the mire.

5. To stop; to be arrested in a course. My faltering tongue

Sticks at the sound. Smith.

6. To stop; to hesitate. He *sticks* at no difficulty; he *sticks* at the commission of no crime; he *sticks* at nothing.

7. To adhere; to remain; to resist efforts to remove.

I had most need of blessing, and amen *Stuck* in my throat. Shak.

8. To cause difficulties or scruples; to cause to hesitate.

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable. Swift.

9. To be stopped or hindered from proceeding; as, a bill passed the senate, but *stuck* in the house of representatives.

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stuck* in the lord's house. Clarendon.

10. To be embarrassed or puzzled.

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connection between two ideas. Locke.

11. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.

There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother. Prov. xviii.

To *stick* to, to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm; to be persevering; as, to *stick* to a party or cause.

The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick* to its essentials. Addison.

To *stick* by, to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm in supporting.

We are your only friends; *stick* by us, and we will *stick* by you. Davenant.

2. To be troublesome by adhering. I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick* by me. Pope.

To *stick* upon, to dwell upon; not to forsake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labor and thought. [Not elegant.] Locke.

To *stick* out, to project; to be prominent.

His bones that were not seen, *stick* out. Job xxxii.

STICKINESS, *n.* [from *stick*.] The quality of a thing which makes it adhere to a plane surface; adhesiveness; viscosities; glutinosities; tenacity; as the *stickiness* of glue or paste.

STICKLE, *v. i.* [from the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally. Johnson.]

1. To take part with one side or other. Fortune, as she wrot, turn'd fickle,

And for the foe began to *stickle*. Hudibras.

2. To contend; to contest; to altercation. Let the parties *stickle* each for his favorite doctrine.

3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other. Dryden.

STICKLE, *v. t.* To arbitrate. [Not in use.] Dryden.

STICKLE-BACK, *n.* A small fish of the genus *Gasterosteus*, of several species. The common species seldom grows to the length of two inches.

Encyc. Dict. Nat. Hist.

STICKLER, *n.* A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duelist; one who stands to fight a combat.

Basilius the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets whom the others should obey

Sideney.

As a *stickler* for the church or for liberty.

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of king James.

3. Formerly, an officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose, under the king's marks of Clarendon. Cowel.

STICKLING, *ppr.* Trimming; contending obstinately or eagerly.

STICKY, *a.* Having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscid; viscid; glutinous; remanous. Guns and pistols are *sticky* substances.

STIDVID, [See *stidia*.] An unwill; also, a snail's shell. [Not in use or local.] Swift.

STIFF, *a.* [Sax. *stif*; D. *stif*; D. Sw. *stif*; Dan. *stif*; allied to L. *stip*, *stabilis*, Eng. *stap*, Gr. *στίφος*, *στίβωα*, *στίβωα*.]

1. Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid; applicable to any sub-

1. To stop, as motion or agitation; to check or restrain; to make quiet; as, to *still* the raging sea.

2. To stop, as noise; to silence.

With his name the mortals *still* their babes

3. To appease; to calm; to quiet; as tumult, agitation or excitement; as, to *still* the passions.

STILL, *a.* Silent; uttering no sound; *applicable to animals or to things.* The company of the man is *still*; the air is *still*; the sea is *still*.

2. Quiet; calm; not disturbed by noise; as a still evening.

3. Motionless; as, to stand *still*; to lie or sit *still*.

4. Quiet; calm; not agitated; as a *still* at a mosque.

STILL, *n.* Calm; silence; freedom from noise; as the *still* of midnight. [*A poetic word.*]

STILL, *adv.* To this time; just now. It hath been anciently reported, and is still received. [*Bacon.*]
[*Still* here denotes this time; set or fixed.]

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding. The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is still afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private. [*Addison.*]
[*Still* here signifies *set, given*, and refers to the whole of the first clause of the sentence. The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; that fact being given or set, or notwithstanding, he is afraid, &c.]

3. It precedes or accompanies words denoting increase of degree. The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we consider them, the more perfectly still shall we know them. [*Atterbury.*]
[*This is not correct.*]

4. Always; ever; continually. Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people have already gone; so men run still to a crowd in the streets, though only to see. [*Temple.*]
The fewer still you name, you would the more. [*Pope.*]

5. After that; after what is stated. In the primitive church, such as by fear were compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel. [*Whitgift.*]

6. In continuation. And, like the watchful minutes to the hour, Still and soon cheer'd up the heavy time. [*Shak.*]

STILL, *n.* [L. *stillis*, to drop. See *Distill.*] A vessel, boiler or copper used in the distillation of liquors; as vapor ascending out of the *still*. [*Newton.*]

The word is used in a more general sense for the vessel and apparatus. A still house is also called a still.

STILL, *v. t.* [L. *stillis*.] To expel spirit from liquor by heat and condense it in a refrigerator; to distill. [See *Distill.*]

STILL, *v. i.* To drop. [*Not in use. See Distill.*]

STILLATI'OUS, *a.* [L. *stillatus*.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STILLATORY, *n.* An alembic; a vessel for distillation. [*Little used or not at all.*]
[*Bacon.*]

2. A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed. [*Little used.*]
[*Wotton. More.*]

STILL-BORN, *a.* [*still and borna.*] Dead at the birth; as a *still-born* child.

2. Abortive; as a *still-born* poem. [*Swift.*]
STILL-BURN, *v. t.* [*still and burn.*] To burn in the process of distillation; as, to still-burn brandy. [*Smollett.*]

STILLED, *pp.* [See *Still*, the verb.] Calmed; appeased; quieted; silenced.

STILL'ER, *n.* One who stills or quiets.

STILLICIDE, *n.* [L. *stillidium*; *stillis*, a drop, and *endo*, to fall.]

A continual falling or succession of drops. [*Not much used.*]

STILLICIDIOUS, *a.* Falling in drops. [*Bacon.*]

STILLING, *pp.* Calming; silencing; quieting.

STILLING, *n.* The act of calming, silencing or quieting.

2. A stand for casks. [*Not used in America.*]

STILL-LIFE, *n.* [*still and life.*] Things that have only vegetable life. [*Mason.*]

2. Dead animals, or paintings representing the dead. [*Gray.*]

STILLNESS, *n.* Freedom from noise or motion; calmness; quiet; silence; as the stillness of the night, the air or the sea.

2. Freedom from agitation or excitement; as the stillness of the passions.

3. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and stillness of your youth. [*Shak.*]
The world hath noted.

STILL-STAND, *n.* Absence of motion. [*Little used.*]

STILLY, *adv.* Silently; without noise.

2. Calmly; quietly; without tumult.

STILPNOSIDERITE, *n.* [Gr. *στυπνός*, shining, and *siderite*.]

A mineral of a brownish black color, massive, in curving concretions, splendid and resinous.

STILT, *n.* [G. *stelze*; D. *stelt*, *stellen*; Dan. *styler*.]

A stick is a piece of wood with a shoulder, to support the foot in walking. Boys sometimes use *stilts* for raising their feet above the mud in walking, but they are rarely seen.

Men must not walk upon *stilts*. [*L'Estrange.*]

STILT, *v. t.* To raise on stilts; to elevate. [*Young.*]

2. To raise by unnatural means.

STIMULANT, *a.* [L. *stimulus*.] Increasing or exciting action, particularly the action of the organs of an animal body; stimulating.

STIMULANT, *n.* A medicine that excites and increases the action of the moving fibers or organs of an animal body.

STIMULATE, *v. t.* [L. *stimulo*, to prick, to goad, to excite; *stimulus*, a goad.] Literally, to prick or goad. Hence,

1. To excite, rouse or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion; as, to *stimulate* one by the hope of reward, or by the prospect of glory.

2. In medicine, to excite or increase the action of the moving fibers or organs of an animal body; as, to *stimulate* a torpid

limb; or to *stimulate* the stomach and bowels.

STIMULATED, *pp.* Goaded; roused or excited to action or more vigorous exertion.

STIMULATING, *pp.* Goaded; exciting to action or more vigorous exertion.

STIMULATION, *n.* The act of goading or exciting.

2. Excitement; the increased action of the moving fibers or organs in animal bodies.

STIMULATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of exciting action in the animal system.

STIMULATIVE, *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action; that which excites.

STIMULATOR, *n.* One that stimulates.

STIMULUS, *n.* [L. This word may be formed on the root of *stem*, a shoot.]

Literally, a goad; hence, something that rouses from languor; that which excites or increases action in the animal system, as a *stimulus* in medicine; or that which rouses the mind or spirits; as, the hope of gain is a powerful *stimulus* to labor and action.

STING, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *stung*. *Stang* is obsolete. [Goth. *stigevan*; Sax. *stingan*, *stangen*, to rush or thrust; to sting; G. *stechen*, to stick; to sting; *stechel*, a prick, goad, sting; D. *steken*, *steekel*; Dan. *stikker*, to stick, to sting; *sting*, a thrust, a stick, a sting; Sw. *sticka*. The Dutch has *steng*, a pole or perch; Sw. *stäng*, id.; and *stänga*, to push with the horns, to gore. We see that *sting*, is *stick* altered in orthography and pronunciation.]

1. To pierce with the sharp pointed instrument with which certain animals are furnished, such as bees, wasps, scorpions, and the like. Bees will seldom sting persons, unless they are first provoked.

2. To pain acutely; as, the conscience is *stung* with remorse.

Slander stings the brave. [*Pope.*]
STING, *n.* [Sax. *sting*, *sting*; Ice. *stung*, a spear; W. *stang*; D. *steng*, a pole or perch, Sw. *stäng*; It. *stanga*, a bar. These words are all of one family.]

1. A sharp pointed weapon or instrument by which certain animals are armed by nature for their defense, and which they thrust from the hinder part of the body to pierce any animal that annoys or provokes them. In most instances, this instrument is a tube, through which a poisonous matter is discharged, which inflames the flesh, and in some instances proves fatal to life.

2. The thrust of a sting into the flesh. The sting of most insects produces acute pain.

3. Any thing that gives acute pain. Thus we speak of the stings of remorse; the stings of reproach.

4. The point in the last verse; as the *sting* of an epigram. [*Dryden.*]

5. That which gives the principal pain, or constitutes the principal terror.

The *sting* of death is sin. 1 Cor. xv.

STING'ER, *n.* That which stings, vexes or gives acute pain.

STING'ILY, *adv.* [from *stingy*.] With mean covetousness; in a niggardly manner.

STINGINESS, *n.* [from *stingy*.] Extreme avarice; mean covetousness; niggardliness.

STING/LESS, *a.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

STING/O, *n.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. [*ſ cant word.*]

STINGY, *a.* [from straitness; *W. gystang*, something strait; *gystangu*, to straiten, to limit.]

1. Extremely close and covetous; meanly; avaricious; niggardly; narrow hearted; as a stingy choir. [*ſ word in popular use, but low and not admissible into elegant writing.*]

STINK, *v. i.* pret. *stank* or *stunk*. [*Sax. stincan*; *G. D. stinken*; *Dau. stinker*; *Sw. stinka*.]

To emit a strong offensive smell. *Locke.*

STINK, *n.* A strong offensive smell.

STINK/ARD, *n.* A mean paltry fellow. *Dryden.*

STINK/ER, *n.* Something intended to offend by the smell. *Harvey.*

STINK/ING, *ppr.* Emitting a strong offensive smell.

STINK/INGLY, *adv.* With an offensive smell. *Shak.*

STINK/POT, *n.* An artificial composition offensive to the smell. *Harvey.*

STINK/STONE, *n.* Swinestone, a variety of compact incullite; a subspecies of limestone. *Ure.*

STINT, *v. t.* [*Sax. stintan*, to stint or stint; *Ire. staint*; *Gr. steno*, narrow.]

1. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; as, to stint the body in growth; to stint the mind in knowledge; to stint a person in his meals. Nature wisely stints our appetite. *Dryden.*

2. To assign a certain task in labor, which being performed, the person is excused from further labor for the day, or for a certain time; a common popular use of the word in *America*.

STINT, *n.* A small bird, the *Tringa cinctus*.

STINT, *n.* Limit; bound; restraint. *Dryden.*

2. Quantity assigned; proportion allotted. The workmen have their stint.

Our stint of woe

is common. *Shak.*

STINT/ANCE, *n.* Restraint; stoppage. [*Nrd used or local.*]

STINT/ED, *pp.* Restrained to a certain limit or quantity; limited.

STINT/ER, *n.* He or that which stints.

STINT/ING, *ppr.* Restraining within certain limits; assigning a certain quantity to; limiting.

STIPE, *n.* [*L. stipes*; *Gr. styvos*, a stake,] In *botany*, the base of a frond; or a species of stem passing into leaves, or not distinct from the leaf. The stem of a fungus is also called *stipe*. The word is also used for the filament or slender stalk which supports the pappus or down, and connects it with the seed. *Martyn.*

STIPE/L, *n.* [See *Stipula*.] In *botany*, a little appendix situated at the base of the folioles. *Decandolle.*

STIPE/ND, *n.* [*L. stipendium*; *stips*, a piece of money, and *pendo*, to pay.]

Settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages; or an annual salary.

STIPE/ND, *v. t.* To pay by settled wages. *Shelton.*

STIPE/NDIARY, *a.* [*L. stipendiarius*.] Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles.*

STIPE/NDIARY, *n.* [supra.] One who performs services for a settled compensation, either by the day, month or year.

If thou art become

A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*— *Gloucester.*

STIPE/NTATE, *a.* [See *Stipe*.] In *botany*, supported by a stipe; elevated on a stipe; as pappus or down. *Martyn.*

STIPE/PLE, *v. t.* To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines. *Todd.*

STIPE/LED, *pp.* Engraved with dots.

STIPE/LING, *ppr.* Engraving with dots.

STIPE/LING, *n.* A mode of engraving on copper by means of dots. *Cyc.*

STIPE/TIC. [See *Styptic*.]

STIPE/ULA, { *n.* [*L. stipula*, a straw or stub-
STIPE/ULE, { *ble*.]

In *botany*, a scale at the base of nascent petioles or peduncles. Stipules are in pairs or solitary; they are lateral, extrafoliaceous, intrafoliaceous, &c. *Martyn.*

A leafy appendage to the proper leaves or to their footstalks; commonly situated at the base of the latter, in pairs. *Smith.*

STIPE/ULACEOUS, } *a.* [from *L. stipula*,
STIPE/ULAR, } *stipularis*. See
Stipula.]

1. Formed of stipules or scales; as a *stipular* bud.

2. Growing on stipules, or close to them; as *stipular* glands. *Martyn. Lee.*

STIPE/ULATE, *v. i.* [*L. stipular*, from *stips*, or from the primary sense of the root, as in *stipito*, to crowd; whence the sense of agreement, binding, making fast.]

1. To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear any thing; to contract; to settle terms; as, certain princes *stipulated* to assist each other in resisting the armies of France. Great Britain and the United States *stipulated* to oppose and restrain the African slave trade. A has *stipulated* to build a bridge within a given time. B has *stipulated* not to annoy or interdict our trade.

2. To bargain. A has *stipulated* to deliver me his horse for fifty guineas.

STIPE/ULATE, *a.* [from *stipula*.] Having stipules on it; as a *stipulate* stalk.

STIPE/ULATED, *pp.* Agreed; contracted; covenanted. It was *stipulated* that Great Britain should retain Gibraltar.

STIPE/ULATING, *ppr.* Agreeing; contracting; bargaining.

STIPE/ULATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. stipulatio*.]

1. An agreement or covenanting; a contracting or bargaining.

2. An agreement or covenant made by one person with another for the performance or forbearance of some act; a contract or bargain; as the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops.

3. In *botany*, the situation and structure of the stipules. *Martyn.*

STIPE/ULATOR, *n.* One who stipulates, contracts or covenants.

STIPE/ULE. [See *Stipula*.]

STIR, *v. t.* [*Sax. stirian*, *styrjan*; *D. stooren*; *G. stören*, to stir, to disturb; *W. gasteriuv*. This word gives *sturm*; *Ice. stir*, war.]

1. To move; to change place in any manner.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to stir. *Temple.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

3. To incite to action; to instigate; to prompt.

An *Até* stirring him to blood and strife. *Shak.*

4. To excite; to raise; to put into motion. And for her sake some mutiny will stir. *Dryden.*

To stir up, to incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming passions; as, to stir up a nation to rebellion.

The words of Judas were good and able to stir them up to valor. 2 *Nacc.*

2. To excite; to put into action; to begin; us, to stir up a mutiny or insurrection; to stir up strife.

3. To quicken; to enliven; to make more lively or vigorous; as, to stir up the mind.

4. To disturb; as, to stir up the sediment of liquor.

STIR, *v. i.* *stir*. To move one's self. He is not able to stir.

2. To go or be carried in any manner. He is not able to stir from home, or to stir abroad.

3. To be in motion; not to be still. He is continually stirring.

4. To become the object of notice or conversation.

They fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that stirs or appears. *Watts.*

5. To rise in the morning. [*Colloquial.*]

STIR, *n.* [*W. ystwr*.] Agitation; tumult; bustle; noise or various movements.

Why all these words, this clamor and this stir? *Dehamb.*

Consider, after so much stir about the genus and species, how few words have yet settled definitions. *Locke.*

2. Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Being advertised of some stir raised by his unnatural sows in England, he departed from Ireland without a blow. *Davies.*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions. *Shak.*

STIR/IATED, *a.* [*L. stiria*, an icicle.] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

STIR/IIOUS, *a.* [supra.] Resembling icicles. [*Nrd much used.*]

STIRK, *n.* *stark*. A young ox or heifer. [*Local.*]

STIRP, *n.* *sturrp*. [*L. stirps*.] Stock; race; family. [*Nrd English.*]

STIR/RED, *pp.* Moved; agitated; put in action.

STIR/RER, *n.* One who is in motion.

2. One who puts in motion.

3. A riser in the morning. *Shak.*

4. An inciter or exciter; an instigator.

5. A stirrer up, an exciter; an instigator.

STIR/RING, *ppr.* Moving; agitating; putting in motion.

STIR-RING, *n.* [supra.] The act of moving or putting in motion.

STIRKUP, *n.* *stir'up*. [Sax. *stige-ropa*, step-rope; *stigan*, to step or ascend, and *rop*, rope; G. *stieg-bügel*, step-bow or mounting-bow; D. *styg-beugel*; Sw. *steg-bügel*; Dan. *stigebugl*. The first stirrups appear to have been ropes.]

A kind of ring or bending piece of metal, horizontal on one side for receiving the foot of the rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle; used to assist persons in mounting a horse, and to enable them to sit steadily in riding, as well as to relieve them by supporting a part of the weight of the body.

STIRUP-LEATHER, *n.* A strap that supports a stirrup.

STITCH, *v. t.* [G. *sticken*; D. *stikken*; Dan. *stikke*; Sw. *sticka*. This is another form of *stick*.]

1. To sew in a particular manner; to sew slightly or loosely; as, to *stitch* a collar or a wristband; to *stitch* the leaves of a book and form a pamphlet.

2. To form land into ridges. [N. England.] To *stitch up*, to mend or unite with a needle and thread; as, to *stitch up* a rent; to *stitch up* an artery. [Wiseman.]

STITCH, *v. i.* To practice stitching.

STITCH, *n.* A single pass of a needle in sewing.

2. A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a link of yarn; as, to let down a *stitch*; to take up a *stitch*.

3. A land; the space between two double furrows in plowed ground.

4. A local spasmodic pain; an acute lancinating pain, like the piercing of a needle; as, a *stitch* in the side.

STITCHED, *pp.* Sewed slightly.

STITCHEL, *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [Local.]

STITCHER, *n.* One that stitches.

STITCHERY, *n.* Needlework; in contempt. [Shak.]

STITCH-FALLEN, *a.* Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. [Not in use.] [Dryden.]

STITCHING, *pp.* Sewing in a particular manner; uniting with a needle and thread.

STITCHING, *n.* The act of stitching.

2. Work done by sewing in a particular manner.

3. The forming of land into ridges or divisions.

STITCH-WÖRT, *n.* A plant, camomile. [L. *anthemis*.] [Sineworth.]

A plant of the genus *Stellaria*. [Lee.]

STITH, *a.* [Sax.] Strong; rigid. [Not in use.]

STITIV, *n.* [supra. *Lee. stedia*.] An anvil. [Local.] [Shak.]

2. A disease in oxen.

STIVE, *v. t.* [See *Stuff* and *Stew*.] To stuff up close. [Not in use.] [Sandys.]

2. To make hot, sultry and close. [Not in use.] [Wotton.]

STIVER, *n.* [Sw. *stiver*; D. *stiver*.] A Dutch coin of about the value of a half-penny sterling, or the cent of the United States. It is also a money of account in Holland and Flanders. [Encyc.]

STOAK, *v. t.* To stop; to choke; in seaman's language.

STOAT, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind; the ermine. This animal is called *stoat*

when of a reddish color, and *ermine* when white, as in winter.

STOCAH, *n.* [Ir. and Erse.] An attendant; a waltch boy. [Not English nor used.] [Spenser.]

STOCCADE, } *n.* [It. *stocato*, a thrust, *STOCCADO*, } from *stocco*, a stock or race, a rapier or long sword; Sp. *estocada*; Fr. *estocade*. This gives the sense of thrust. But we give the word another signification, from *stock*, a post or fixed piece of timber. The It. *stocco* and Eng. *stock* are the same word.]

1. A stab; a thrust with a rapier. [Shak.]

2. A fence or barrier made with stakes or posts planted in the earth; a slight fortification. [See *Stockade*.]

STOCHASTIC, *a.* [Gr. *στοχαστικός*.] Conjectural; able to conjecture. [Not in use.] [Brown.]

STOCK, } [Sax. *stoc*, a place, the stem of a tree; G. *stock*, a stem, a staff, a *stick*, a block; D. *Daos. stok*, id.; Sw. *stock*; Fr. *estoc*; It. *stocco*. This word coincides with *stake*, *stick*, *stak*; that which is set or fixed.]

1. The stem or main body of a tree or other plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the origin and support of the branches. Job xiv.

2. To stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support. [Not in use.] The cion overleth the *stock* quite. [Bacon.]

3. A post; something fixed, solid and senseless. [Milton.]

4. A person very stupid, dull and senseless. Let's be no *stocks*, nor no *stocks*. [Shak.]

5. The handle of any thing.

6. The wood in which the barrel of a musket or other fire-arm is fixed.

7. A thrust with a rapier. [Not in use.]

8. A cravat or band for the neck.

9. A cover for the leg. [Obs. [Now stock-ing.]]

10. The original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; the progenitors of a family and their direct descendants; lineage; family. From what *stock* did he spring? Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock* Denmark—Men and brethren, children of the *stock* of Abraham— Acts xiii.

11. A fund; capital; the money or goods employed in trade, manufactures, insurance, banking, &c.; as the *stock* of a banking company; the *stock* employed in the manufacture of cotton, in making insurance, and the like. *Stock* may be individual or joint.

12. Money lent to government, or property in a public debt; a share or shares of a national or other public debt, or in a company debt. The United States borrow of the bank or of individuals, and sell *stock* bearing an interest of five, six or seven per cent. British *stocks* are the objects of perpetual speculation.

13. Supply provided; store. Every one may be charitable out of his own *stock*. So we say, a *stock* of honor, a *stock* of fame.

Add to that *stock* which justly we bestow. [Dryden.]

14. In agriculture, the domestic animals or beasts belonging to the owner of a farm; as a *stock* of cattle or of sheep. It is also used for the crop or other property belonging to the farm. [Encyc.]

15. Living beasts shipped to a foreign country; as, a brig sailed yesterday with *stock* on deck. The cattle are called also *live stock*. [American.]

16. In the West Indies, the slaves of a plantation.

17. *Stocks*, plu. a machine consisting of two pieces of timber, in which the legs of criminals are confined by way of punishment.

18. The frame or timbers on which ship rests while building.

19. The *stock* of an anchor is the piece of timber into which the shank is inserted. [Mar. Dict.]

20. In book-keeping, the owner or owners of the books. [Encyc.]

STOCK, *v. t.* To store; to supply; to fill; as, to *stock* the mind with ideas. Asia and Europe are well *stocked* with inhabitants.

2. To lay up in store; as, he *stocks* what he cannot use. [Johnson.]

3. To put in the stocks. [Little used.] [Shak.]

4. To pack; to put into a pack; as, to *stock* curds.

5. To supply with domestic animals; as, to *stock* a farm.

6. To supply with seed; as, to *stock* land with clover or herdsgrass. [American farmers.]

7. To suffer cows to retain their milk for 24 hours or more, previous to sale. To *stock up*, to extirpate; to dig up. [Edwards, W. Indies.]

STOCKADE, *n.* [See *Stoccade*.] In fortification, a sharpened post or stake set in the earth.

2. A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier.

STOCKADE, *v. t.* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

STOCKADED, *pp.* Fortified with stockades.

STOCKA-DING, *pp.* Fortifying with sharpened posts or stakes.

STOCK-BROKER, *n.* [stock and broker.] A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds.

STOCK-DOVE, *n.* [stock and dove.] The ring-dove. [Dryden.] The *stock dove* is the wild pigeon of Europe, (*Columba anas*), long considered as the *stock* of the domestic pigeon, but now regarded as a distinct species. The ring-dove is the *Columba palumbus*. [Ed. Encyc.]

STOCK-FISH, *n.* [stock and fish.] Cod dried hard and without salt.

STOCK-GILLYFLOWER, *n.* A plant, a species of *Cheiranthus*; sometimes written *stock July flower*. [Encyc. Farm. of Plants.]

STOCKING, *n.* [from *stock*; Ir. *stoca*; supposed by Johnson to be a corruption of *stocken*, plural of *stock*. But qu.] A garment made to cover the leg.

STOCKING, *v. t.* To dress in stockings. [Dryden.]

STOCKISH, *a.* Hard; stupid; blockish. [Little used.] [Shak.]

STOCK-JOBBER, *n.* [*stock and job.*] One who speculates in the public funds for gain; one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks.

STOCK-JOBBER, *n.* The act or art of dealing in the public funds. *Encyc.*

STOCK-LOCK, *n.* [*stock and lock.*] A lock fixed in wood. *Mozon.*

STOCKS. [See under *Stock.*]

STOCK-STILL, *a.* [*stock and still.*] Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.

Our preachers stand *stock-still* in the pulpit. *Amos.*

STOCKY, *a.* [*from stock.*] Thick and firm; stout. A *stocky* person is one rather thick than tall or corpulent; one whose bones are covered well with flesh, but without a prominent belly.

STOIC, *n.* [*Gr. στωικός, from σός, a porch in Athens where the philosopher Zeno taught.*]

A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. *Enfield.*

STOIC, *{ a.* Pertaining to the Stoics or

STOICAL, *{ a.* Pertaining to their doctrines.

2. Not affected by passion; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

STOICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain. *Chestersfield.*

STOICALNESS, *n.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain.

STOICISM, *n.* The opinions and maxims of the Stoics.

2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility.

STOKE, *Sax. stocce, stoc, place,* is the same word as *stock*, differently applied. It is found in many English names of towns.

STOKER, *n.* One who looks after the fire in a brew-house. [*Lo-cal or technical.*]

STOLE, *pret. of steal.* *Green.*

STOLE, *n.* [*L. it. stola; Sp. estola.*] A long vest or robe; a garment worn by the priests of some denominations when they officiate. It is a broad strip of cloth reaching from the neck to the feet. *Encyc.*

2. [*L. stolo.*] A sucker; a shoot from the root of a plant, by which some plants may be propagated; written also *stool*.

STOLEN, *pp. steal.* The passive participle of *steal*.

Stolen waters are sweet. *Prov. ix.*

STOLID, *a.* [*L. stolidus; from the root of still, stoll, to set.*]

Dull; foolish; stupid. [*Not used.*]

STOLIDITY, *n.* [*supra.*] Dullness of intellect; stupidity. [*Little used.*] *Bentley.*

STOLONIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. stolo, a sucker, and fero, to produce.*]

Producing suckers; putting forth suckers; as a *stoloniferous* stem. *Martyn.*

STOMACH, *n.* [*L. stomachus; Sp. estomago; It. stomaco; Fr. estomac.*]

1. In animal bodies, a membranous receptacle, the organ of entering into the several parts of the body for its nourishment.

2. Appetite; the desire of food caused by

hunger; as a good *stomach*, for roast beef. [*A popular use of the word.*]

3. Inclination; liking. *Tacon.*
He which hath no *stomach* to this fight, *Shak.*
Let him depart—

4. Anger; violence of temper.
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain. *Spenser.*

5. Sullenness; resentment; willful obstinacy; stubbornness.

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtiness.
He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shak.*

[*Note.* This word in all the foregoing senses, except the first, is nearly obsolete or inelegant.]

STOMACH, *v. t.* [*L. stomacher.*] To resent; to remember with anger.

The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront. *L' Estrange.*

This sense is not used in America, as far as my observation extends. In America, at least in New England, the sense is,

2. To brook; to bear without open resentment or without opposition. [*Not elegant.*]

STOMACH, *v. i.* To be angry. [*Not in use.*]

STOMACHED, *a.* Filled with resentment. *Shak.*

STOMACHER, *n.* An ornament or support to the breast, worn by females. Is. iii.

STOMACHFUL, *a.* Willfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse; as a *stomachful* boy. *L' Estrange.*

STOMACHFULNESS, *n.* Stubbornness; sullenness; perverse obstinacy.

STOMACHIC, *{ a.* Pertaining to the

STOMACHICAL, *{ a.* stomach; as *stomachic* vessels. *Harvey.*

2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach. *Coxe.*

STOMACHIC, *n.* A medicine that excites the action and strengthens the tone of the stomach.

STOMACHING, *n.* Resentment. [*Not in use.*]

STOMACHILESS, *a.* Being without appetite. *Hall.*

STOMACHIOUS, *a.* Stout; sullen; obstinate. [*Not in use.*]

STOMP, *for stamp*, which see.

STOND, *n.* [*for stand.*] A step; a post; a station. *Obs.* [See *Stand.*]

STONE, *n.* [*Sax. stan; Goth. staina; G. stein; D. Dan. steen; Sw. sten; Dalmanian, stina; Croatian, stine.* This word may be a derivative from the root of *stand*, or it may belong to some root in Class Dn. The primary sense is to set, to fix; *Gr. στήν.*]

1. A concretion of some species of earth, as lime, silicey, clay and the like, usually in combination with some species of air or gas, with sulphur or with a metallic substance: a hard compact body, of any form and size. In popular language, very large masses of concretions are called *rocks*; and very small concretions are universally called gravel or sand, or grains of sand. Stones are of various degrees of hardness and weight; they are brittle and fusible, but not malleable, ductile, or soluble in

water. Stones are of great and extensive use in the construction of buildi; gs of all kinds, for walls, fences, piers, abutments, arches, monuments, sculpture and the like.

When we speak of the substance generally, we use *stone* in the singular; as a house or wall of *stone*. But when we speak of particular separate masses, we say, *a stone*, or *the stones*.

2. A gem; a precious stone.

3. Any thing made of stone; a mirror. *Shak.*

4. A calculeous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.

5. A testicle.

6. The cut of a drupe or stone fruit; or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp. *Martyn.*

7. In Great Britain, the weight of fourteen pounds. [8, 12, 14 or 16.]

[*Not used in the United States, except in reference to the riders of horses in races.*]

8. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

Should some careless eye
Glance on the *stone* where our cold relics lie—
Pope.

9. It is used to express torpidness and insensibility; as a heart of *stone*.

I have not yet got myself to *stone*. *Pope.*

10. *Stone* is prefixed to some words to qualify their signification. Thus *stone-dead*, is perfectly dead, as lifeless as a stone; *stone-still*, still as a stone, perfectly still; *stone-blind*, blind as a stone, perfectly blind.

To leave no *stone unturned*, a proverbial expression which signifies to do every thing that can be done; to use all practicable means to effect an object.

Meteoritic stones, stones which fall from the atmosphere, as after the dislosion of a meteor.

Philosopher's stone, a pretended substance that was formerly supposed to have the property of turning any other substance into gold.

STONE, *a.* Made of stone, or like stone; as a *stone* jug.

STONE, *v. t.* [*Sax. stanian.*] To pelt, beat or kill with stones.

And they *stoned* Stephen calling on God and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. Acts vii.

2. To harden.

O peevish woman, thou dost *stone* my heart. *Shak.*

[*Little used.*]

3. To free from stones; as, to *stone* raisins.

4. To wall or face with stones; to line or fortify with stones; as, to *stone* a well; to *stone* a cellar.

STONE-BLIND, *a.* [*stone and blind.*] Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

STONE-BOW, *n.* [*stone and bow.*] A cross bow for shooting stones.

STONE-BREAK, *n.* [*stone and break; L. saxifraga.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-CHAT, *n.* [*stone and chat.*]

STONE-CHATTER, *n.* [*st. chat.*] A bird, the *Motacilla rubicola*. *Linn.*

Ainsworth. Ed. Encyc.

STONE-CRAY, *n.* A distemper in hawks.

STO-NE-CROP, n. [Sax. *stan-crop*.] A sort of tree.
Mortimer.
 A plant of the genus *Sedum*; wall-pepper. The stone-crop tree or shrubby glass-wort is of the genus *Chenopodium*.

STO-NECUTTER, n. [stone and cut.] One whose occupation is to hew stones.
Swift.

STO-NECUTTING, n. The business of hewing stones for walls, steps, cornices, monuments, &c.

STO-NE-D, pp. Pelted or killed with stones; freed from stones; walled with stones.

STO-NE-DEAD, a. [stone and dead.] As lifeless as a stone.

STO-NE-FERN, n. [stone and fern.] A plant.
Jansworth.

STO-NE-FLY, n. [stone and fly.] An insect.
Jansworth.

STO-NE-FRUIT, n. [stone and fruit.] Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.; a drupe.
Boyle.

STO-NE-HAWK, n. [stone and hawk.] A kind of hawk.
Jansworth.

STO-NE-HE-ARTED, } [stone and heart.]
 STO-NE-HE-ARTED, } a. Hard hearted;
 cruel; pitiless; unfeeling.
Shak.

STO-NE-HORSE, n. [stone and horse.] A horse not castrated.
Mortimer.

STO-NE-HOUSE, n. [stone and house.] A house built of stone.

STO-NE-PARSLEY, n. A plant of the genus *Babun*.
Fan. of Plants.

STO-NE-PIT, n. [stone and pit.] A pit of a quarry where stones are dug.
Woodward.

STO-NE-PITCH, n. [stone and pitch.] Hard insipidated pitch.
Bacon.

STO-NE-PLOVER, n. [stone and plover.] A bird.
Jansworth.

STO-NE-R, n. One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones.

STO-NE'S CAST, } n. [stone and cast]
 STO-NE'S THROW, } n. or throw.] The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

STO-NE'S MICKLE, n. A bird.
Jansworth.

STO-NE-SQUARER, n. [stone and square.] One who furnishes stones into squares.
 1 Kings v.

STO-NE-STILL, a. [stone and still.] Still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless.

STO-NE-WALL, n. [stone and wall.] A wall built of stones.

STO-NE-WARE, n. [stone and ware.] A species of potter's ware of a coarse kind, glazed and baked.

STO-NE-WORK, n. [stone and work.] Work or wall consisting of stone; mason's work of stone.
Mortimer.

STO-NINESS, n. [from stony.] The quality of abounding with stones; as, the stoniness of ground renders it difficult to till.

2. Hardness of heart.
Hammond.

STO-NY, a. [D. *stenig*; G. *steinig*; Sw. *stenig*.]
 1. Made of stone; as a stony tower.
Shak.
 2. Consisting of stone; as a stony cave.
Milton.

3. Full of stones; abounding with stones; as stony ground.

4. Petrifying; as the stony dart of senseless cold.
Spenser.

5. Hard; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless; as a stony heart.
Milton.

6. Insensible; obdurate; perverse; morally hard.

STOOD, pret. of stand.

STOOK, n. [Sw. *ystuck*, a shock of grain.] A small collection of sheaves set up in the field. [Local.]

STOOK, v. t. To set up sheaves of grain in stooks. [Local.]

STOOL, n. [Sax. *stol*, Goth. *stola*, a seat, n throne; G. *stuhl*, a stool, a stock, a pew, a chair, the see of a bishop; D. *Dan. stow*, id.; Sw. *stol*; W. *ystal*.] This coincides with *stall* and *still*. A stool is that which is set, or a seat; Russ. *prestol*, a throne.]

1. A seat without a back; a little form consisting of a board with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person. *Watts*.

2. The seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.

STOOL, n. [Sax. *stol*, Goth. *stola*, a seat, n throne; G. *stuhl*, a stool, a stock, a pew, a chair, the see of a bishop; D. *Dan. stow*, id.; Sw. *stol*; W. *ystal*.] This coincides with *stall* and *still*. A stool is that which is set, or a seat; Russ. *prestol*, a throne.]

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2. The seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.

STOOL-BALL, n. [stool and ball.] A play in which balls are driven from stool to stool.
Edwards, W. Ind.

STOOL OF REPENTANCE, in Scotland, an elevated seat in the church, on which persons sit as a punishment for fornication and adultery.
Johnson.

STOOL, v. i. In agriculture, to ramify; to tiller, as grain; to shoot out suckers.

STOOL-BALL, n. [stool and ball.] A play in which balls are driven from stool to stool.

STOOM, v. t. To put bags of herbs or other ingredients into wine, to prevent fermentation. [Local.]
Chambers.

STOOP, v. i. [Sax. *stupan*; D. *stuipein*.]
 1. To bend the body downward and forward; as, to stoop to pick up a book.

2. To bend or lean forward; to incline forward in standing or walking. We often see men stoop in standing or walking, either from habit or from age.

3. To yield; to submit; to bend by compulsion; as, Carthage at length stooped to Rome.

4. To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend. In modern days, attention to agriculture is not called stooping in men of property.

Where men of great wealth stoop to husbandry, it multiplies riches exceedingly. *Bacon*.

5. To yield; to be inferior.
 These are arts, my prince,
 In which our Zana does not stoop to Rome.
Addison.

6. To come down on prey, as a hawk.
 The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,
 Two birds of gayest plume before him dove.
Milton.

7. To alight from the wing.
 And stoop with closing pinions from above.
Dryden.

8. To sink to a lower place.
 Cowering low
 With blamishments, each bird stoop'd on his wing.
Milton.

STOOP, v. t. To cause to incline downward; to sink; as, to stoop a cask of liquor.

To cause to submit. [*Little used.*]

STOOP, n. The act of bending the body forward; inclination forward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority; condescension.

Can any loyal subject see
 With patience such a stoop from sovereignty?
Dryden.

3. Fall of a bird on his prey.

4. In *America*, a kind of shed, generally open, but attached to a house; also, an open place for seats at a door.

STOOP, n. [Sax. *stoppa*; D. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts; Sw. *stop*, a measure of about three pints.]

1. A vessel of liquor; as a stoop of wine or ale.
Deham. King.

2. A post fixed in the earth. [Local.]

STOOPED, pp. Caused to bend.

STOOPER, n. One that leans the body forward.
Shrewood.

STOOPING, pp. Bending the body forward; yielding; submitting; condescending; inclining.

STOOPINGLY, ad. With a bending of the body forward.

STOOR, v. i. To rise in clouds, as dust or smoke; from the Welsh *stoor*, a stir. [Local.]

STOOPER, n. A small silver coin in Holland, value 2½ stivers.
Encyc.

STOP, v. t. [D. *stoppen*; G. *stopfen*, to stop, to check, to pose, to fill, to cram, to stuff, to quilt, to darn, to mend; Dan. *stopper*, to stop, to puzzle, to darn, to cram, to stuff; Sw. *stoppa*, to stop, to stuff; L. *stoppare*, to stop with tow; *stoppa*, tow; L. *stapa*; Sp. *estapa*, tow; *estafa*, quilted stuff; *estafar*, to quilt, to steam with wine, spice or vinegar; Port. *estafar*, stuff; *estafar*, to quilt, to stuff; Fr. *stoppe*, tow; *stopper*, to stop with tow; *estoffer*, to clothe, to stuff; [See *Stifle*]; L. *stapa*, tow; *stipo*, to stuff, to crowd, and *stupes*, to be stupefied, whence *stupid*, *stupor*, [that is, to stop, or a stop]; It. *stoppon*, to stop, to shut. The primary sense is either to cease to move, or to stuff, to press, to thrust in, to cram; probably the latter.]

1. To close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing; as, to stop a vent; to stop the ears; to stop wells of water. 2 Kings iii.

2. To obstruct; to render impassable; as, to stop a way, road, or passage.

3. To hinder; to impede; to arrest progress; as, to stop a passenger in the road; to stop the course of a stream.

4. To restrain; to hinder; to suspend; as, to stop the execution of a decree.

5. To repress; to suppress; to restrain; as, to stop the progress of vice.

6. To hinder; to check; as, to stop the approaches of old age or infirmity.

7. To hinder from action or practice.

Where disposition, all the world well knows,
 Will not be robb'd nor stop'd.
Shak.

8. To put an end to any motion or action; to intercept; as, to stop the breath; to stop proceedings.

9. To regulate the sounds of musical strings; as, to stop a string.
Bacon.

10. In seamanship, to make fast.

11. To point; as a written composition. [*Not in use.*]

STOP, v. i. To cease to go forward.
 Some strange commotion
 Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
 Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground—
Shak.

2. To cease from any motion or course of

action. When you are accustomed to course of view, it is very difficult to stop.

The best time to stop is at the beginning.

Lesley.

STOP, *n.* Cessation of progressive motion; as, to make a stop. *L'Estrange.*

2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction of act of stopping.

Occult qualities put a stop to the improvement of natural philosophy—*Newton.*

3. Repression; hindrance of operation or action.

It is a great step towards the mastery of our desires, to give this stop to them. *Locke.*

4. Interruption.

These stops of time fright me the more. *Shak.*

5. Prohibition of sale; as the stop of wine and salt. *Temple.*

6. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

A fatal stop travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*

So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some stop to the rising torrent. *Rogers.*

7. The instrument by which the sounds of wind music are regulated; as the stops of a flute or an organ.

8. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.

In the stops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

9. The act of applying the stops in music.

Th' organ-sound a time survives the stop. *Daniel.*

10. A point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading. The stops generally used, are the comma, semi-colon, colon and period. To these may be added the marks of interrogation and exclamation.

STOP-COCK, *n.* [stop and cock.] A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning cock. *Greiv.*

STOP-GAP, *n.* [stop and gap.] A temporary expedient. [Not used.]

STOP-LESS, *a.* Not to be stopped. [Not in use.] *Dancant.*

STOP-PAGE, *n.* The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; or the state of being stopped; as the stoppage of the circulation of the blood; the stoppage of commerce.

STOPPED, *pp.* Closed; obstructed; hindered from proceeding; impeded; inter-cepted.

STOPPER, *n.* One who stops, closes, shuts or hinders; that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel.

2. In seaman's language, a short piece of rope used for making something fast, as the anchor or cables. Stoppers are also used to prevent the running rigging from coming up, whilst the men are belaying it.

STOPPER, *v. t.* To close with a stopper.

STOPPERED, *pp.* Closed with a stopper, as a stoppered retort. *Henry.*

STOPPING, *pp.* Closing; shutting; obstructing; hindering from proceeding; ceasing to go or move; putting an end to; regulating the sounds of.

STOPPLE, *n.* [Sw. stopple.] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; as a glass stopple; a cork stopple.

STORAGE, *n.* [from store.] The act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; or the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse.

2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a store.

STORAX, *n.* [L. styrax.] A plant or tree; also, a resinous and odoriferous drug brought from Turkey, but generally adulterated. It imparts to water a yellow color, and has been deemed a resolvent. *Cyc.*

Storax is a solid balsam, either in red tears, or in large cakes, brittle, but soft to the touch, and of a reddish brown color. It is obtained from the *Styrax officinalis*, a tree which grows in the Levant. Liquid storax, or styrax, is a liquid or semiliquid balsam, said to be obtained from the *Liquidambar styraciflua*, a tree which grows in Virginia. It is greenish, of an aromatic taste, and agreeable smell. *Thomson.*

STORE, *n.* [W. ystor, that forms a bulk, a store; Sax. Dan. stor; Sw. id. great, ample, spacious, main; Ir. stor, stores; Heb. Ch. Eth. Ar. مازن atsar. Class Sr. No. 39.]

1. A large quantity; as a store of years. *Obs. Dryden.*

2. A large quantity; great plenty; abundance; as a store of wheat or provisions. *Bacon.*

3. A stock provided; a large quantity for supply; ample abundance. The troops have great stores of provisions and ammunition. The ships have stores for a long voyage. [This the present usual acceptation of the word, and in this sense the plural, stores, is commonly used. When applied to a single article of supply, it is still sometimes used in the singular; as a good store of wine or of bread.]

4. Quantity accumulated; fund; abundance; as stores of knowledge.

5. A storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse. Nothing can be more convenient than the stores on Central wharf in Boston. *Milton.*

6. In the United States, shops for the sale of goods of any kind, by wholesale or retail, are often called stores.

In store, in a state of accumulation, in a literal sense; hence, in a state of preparation for supply; in a state of readiness. Happiness is laid up in store for the righteous; misery is in store for the wicked.

STORE, *a.* Hoarded; laid up; as store treasure. [Not in use.]

STORE, *v. t.* To furnish; to supply; to replenish.

Wise Plato said the world with men was stor'd. *Denham.*

Her mind with thousand virtues stor'd. *Prior.*

2. To stock against a future time; as a garri-son well stor'd with provisions.

One having stor'd a pond of four acres with carp, tench and other fish—*Hale.*

3. To deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation; to warehouse; as, to store goods. *Bacon.*

STORED, *pp.* Furnished; supplied.

2. Laid up in store; warehoused.

STORE-HOUSE, *n.* [store and house.] A building for keeping grain or goods of

any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.

Joseph opened all the store-houses and sold to the Egyptians. Gen. xli.

2. A repository.

The Scripture of God is a store-house abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge. *Hooker.*

3. A great mass deposited. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

STORE-KEEPER, *n.* [store and keeper.] A man who has the care of a store.

STORER, *n.* One who lays up or forms a store.

STORIAL, *a.* [from story.] Historical. *Chaucer.*

STORIED, *a.* [from story.] Furnished with stories; adorned with historical paintings.

Some greedy minion or imperious wife,
The trophied arches, storied halls, invade. *Popo.*

2. Related in story; told or recited in history.

STORIER, *n.* A related of stories; a historian. [Not in use.]

STORIFY, *v. t.* To form or tell stories. *Ch. Rebig. Jappell.*

STORK, *n.* [Sax. storc; Dan. Sw. stork.] A large fowl of the genus Ardea or Heron kind.

STORK'S-BILL, *n.* A plant of the genus Geranium.

STORM, *n.* [Sax. D. Dan. Sw. storm; G. sturm; W. ystorm; D. storen; to disturb; W. ystarcen, Eng. to stir.] In Italian, *storno* is a fight, combat, a hand or troop; *stormire*, to make a noise; *stormeggiare*, to throng together, to ring the alarm bell. The Italian seems to be from *L. turba*. The primary sense of storm is a rushing, raging or violent agitation.]

1. A violent wind; a tempest. Thus a storm of wind, is correct language, as the proper sense of the word is rushing, violence. It has primarily no reference to a fall of rain or snow. But as a violent wind is often attended with rain or snow, the word storm has come to be used, most improperly, for a fall of rain or snow without wind.

O beat those storms, and roll the seas in vain. *Popo.*

2. A violent assault on a fortified place; a furious attempt of troops to enter and take a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates and the like. *Dryden.*

3. Violent civil or political commotion; sedition; insurrection; also, clamor; tumult; disturbance of the public peace.

I will stir up in England some black storms. *Shak.*

Her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a storm—*Shak.*

4. Affliction; calamity; distress; adversity. A brave man struggling in the storms of fate. *Popo.*

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker.*

STORM, *v. t.* To assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches and the like; as, to storm a fortified town.

STORM, *v. i.* To raise a tempest. *Spenser.*

2. To blow with violence; impersonally; as, it storms.

3. To rage; to be in a violent agitation of passion; to fume. The master *storms*.
- STORM-BEAT**, *a.* [*storm* and *beat*]. Beaten or impaired by storms. *Spenser*.
- STORM-ED**, *pp.* Assaulted by violence.
- STORM-INESS**, *n.* Tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds.
- STORM-ING**, *pp.* Attacking with violent force; raging.
- STORM-Y**, *a.* Tempestuous; agitated with furious winds; boisterous; as a *stormy* season; a *stormy* day or week.
2. Proceeding from violent agitation or fury; as a *stormy* sound; *stormy* shocks. *Addison*.
3. Violent; passionate. [*Unusual*].
- STORY**, *n.* [*Sax. star, ster*; *It. storia*; *L. historia*; *Gr. ἱστορία*].
1. A verbal narration or recital of a series of facts or incidents. We observe in children a strong passion for hearing *stories*.
2. A written narrative of a series of facts or events. There is probably no record no *story* more interesting than that of Joseph in *Genesis*.
3. History; a written narrative or account of past transactions, whether relating to nations or individuals.
- The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story*. *Temple*.
4. Petty tale; relation of a single incident or of trifling incidents. *Addison*.
5. A trifling tale; a fiction; a fable; as the *story* of a fairy. In popular usage, *story* is sometimes a softer term for a lie.
6. A loft; a floor; or a set of rooms on the same floor or level. A story comprehends the distance from one floor to another; as a *story* of nine or ten feet elevation. Hence each floor terminating the space is called a *story*; as a house of one *story*, of two *stories*, of five *stories*. The farm houses in New England have usually two *stories*; the houses in Paris have usually five *stories*; a few have more; those in London four. But in the United States the floor next the ground is the first *story*; in France and England, the first floor or *story*, is the second from the ground.
- STORY**, *v. t.* To tell in historical relation; to narrate.
- How worthily he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shak*.
- It is *storied* of the brazen colossus in Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high. *Wilkins*.
- [*This verb is chiefly used in the passive participle.*]
2. To range one under another. [*Little used*]. *Bentley*.
- STORY-TELLER**, *n.* [*story* and *tell*]. One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents; as an amusing *story-teller*.
2. A historian; in *contempt*. *Swift*.
3. One who tells fictitious stories.
- STOT**, *n.* [*Sax. stolle*, a poor horse.] A horse. [*Not in use*]. *Chaucer*.
2. A young bullock or steer. [*Not in use or local*].
- STOUT**. [*See Stout*].
- STOUND**, *v. i.* [*Ice, stunde*]. To be in pain or sorrow. [*Not in use*].
2. Stunned. [*Not in use*]. *See Astound*.
- STOUND**, *n.* Sorrow; grief. [*Not in use*]. *Spenser*.
2. A shooting pain. [*Not in use*]. *Id.*

3. Noise. [*Not in use*]. *Id.*
4. Astonishment; amazement. [*Not in use*]. *Gay*.
5. Hour; time; season. [*Dan. stund*]. [*Not in use*]. *Id.*
6. A vessel to put small beer in. [*Local*].
- STOUR**, *n.* [*Sax. sturyan*, to stir.] A battle or tumult. *Obs.* *Spenser*.
- Stour*, signifies a river, as in *Starbridge*.
- STOUT**, *a.* [*D. stout*, bold, stout; *stoeten*, to push; *Dan. stoter*, to push; *stouter*, to strut. The primary sense is to stout forward or to swell.]
1. Strong; lusty.
- A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shak*.
2. Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave.
- He lost the character of a bold, stout, magnanimous man. *Clarendon*.
3. Large; bulky. [*A popular use of the word*].
4. Proud; resolute; obstinate.
- The lords all stand to clear their cause, Most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel*.
5. Strong; firm; as a *stout* vessel. *Dryden*.
- STOUT**, *n.* A cant name for strong beer. *Swift*.
- STOUTLY**, *adv.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately. He *stoutly* defended himself.
- STOUTNESS**, *n.* Strength; bulk.
2. Boldness; fortitude. *Ascham*.
3. Obscurity; stubbornness. *Shak*.
- STOVE**, *n.* [*Sax. stofa*; *Sw. stufa*; *D. stof*; *It. stufa*; *Sp. estufa*, a warm close room, a bath, a room where pitch and tar are heated; *estofar*, to stew meat, and to quilt; *Fr. étuve*; *G. badstube*, a bagnio or hot house; *stube*, a room; *stuben-ofen*, a stove; *Dan. stover*, to stew; *stue*, a room; *stave-orn*, a stove. This primarily is merely a room, a place. *See Stove*].
1. A hot house; a house or room artificially warmed. *Bacon*. *Woodward*.
2. A small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet. It is a bad practice for young persons to accustom themselves to sit with a warm *stove* under the feet.
3. An iron box, cylinder or fire-place, in which fire is made to warm an apartment. Stoves for this purpose are of various forms.
4. An iron box, with various apartments in it for cooking; a culinary utensil of various forms.
- STOVE**, *v. t.* To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat; as, to *stove* orange trees and mill myrles. *Bacon*.
- STOVE**, *pred.* of *stare*.
- STOVER**, *n.* [*a contraction of estover*]. Fodder for cattle; primarily, fodder from threshed grain; but in New England, any kind of fodder from the barn or stack.
- STOW**, *v. t.* [*Sax. stow*, a place, a fixed place or mansion; *G. staura*, *D. sturen*, *Dan. stover*, to stow, to place; *Sp. Port. estivar*, *id.*, coinciding with *L. stipo*, to crowd, to stuff; *Sp. estiva*, a rammer; *L. stira*, the handle of a plow. The sense is to set or throw down, from the more general sense of throwing, driving.]
- To *stow*; to put in a suitable place or position; as, to *stow* bags, bales or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* hay in a mow; to *stow* shelves. The word has reference to

- the placing of many things, or of one thing among many, or of a mass of things.
2. To lay up; to deposit.
- Stow* in names, signifies place, as in *Barstow*.
- STOWAGE**, *n.* The act or operation of placing in a suitable position; or the suitable disposition of several things together. The *stowage* of a ship's cargo to advantage requires no little skill. It is of great consequence to make good *stowage*. [*This is the principal use of the word*].
2. Room for the reception of things to be deposited.
- In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures. *Addison*.
3. The state of being laid up. I am curious to have the plate and jewels in safe *stowage*.
4. Money paid for stowing goods. [*Little used*].
- STOWED**, *pp.* Placed in due position or order; repositied.
- STOWING**, *pp.* Placing in due position; disposing in good order.
- STRABISM**, *n.* [*L. strabismus*, from *straba*, *strabo*, a squint-eyed person.] A squinting; the act or habit of looking askant.
- STRADDLE**, *v. i.* [*from the root of stride*; *Sax. streddan*, to scatter.]
- To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart.
- STRADDLE**, *v. t.* To place one leg on one side and the other on the other of any thing; as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.
- STRADDLING**, *pp.* Standing or walking with the legs far apart; placing one leg on one side and the other on the other.
- STRAGGLE**, *v. i.* [*stragl*]. [*This word seems to be formed on the root of stray* in *Sax. stragan* is to strew, to spread; *D. strecken*, to stretch; *G. streichen*, to pass, to migrate; *W. treiglat*, to turn, revolve, wander.]
1. To wander from the direct course or way; to rove. When troops are on the march, let not the men *straggle*.
2. To wander at large without any certain direction or object; to ramble.
- The wolf spied a *stragging* kid. *L'Estrange*.
3. To exuberate; to shoot too far in growth. Prune the *stragging* branches of the hedge. *Mortimer*.
4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body.
- They came between Scylla and Charybdis as the *stragging* rocks. *Raleigh*.
- STRAGGLER**, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; one that departs from the direct or proper course; one that rambles without any settled direction. *Swift*.
2. A vagabond; a wandering shiftless fellow.
3. Something that shoots beyond the rest or too far.
4. Something that stands by itself.
- STRAGGLING**, *pp.* Wandering; roving; rambling; being in a separate position.
- STRALSSTEIN**, *n.* [*G. strahl*, a beam or gleam, and *stein*, stone.] Another name of *actinolite*. *Fre*.
- STRAIGHT**, *a. strain*. [*L. stractus*, from *stringo*; *Sax. strac*; formed from the root of *reach*, *stretch*, *right*, *L. reclus*, *G.*

rech, Fr. *strait*; *l. stretta*, in which the palatal letter is lost; but the Spanish retains it in *estrech*, *estrechar*. It is lost in the Port. *estrecito*. It is customary to write *straight*, for direct or right, and *strait*, for narrow, but this is a practice wholly arbitrary, both being the same word. *Strait* we use in the sense in which it is used in the south of Europe. Both senses proceed from *stretching*, *straining*.]

1. Right, in a mathematical sense; direct; passing from one point to another by the nearest course; not deviating or crooked; as a *straight line*; a *straight course*; a *straight piece of timber*.

2. Narrow; close; tight; as a *straight garment*. [See *strait*; as it is generally written.]

3. Upright; according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness.

STRAIGHT, adv. Immediately; directly; in the shortest time. I know thy generous temper well; Flung but th' appearance of dishonor on it. *It straight takes fire*, and mounts into a blaze.

STRAIGHTEN, v. t. *strá'it*. To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form. *Hooker*.

2. To make narrow, tense or close; to tighten.

3. To reduce to difficulties or distress.

STRAIGHTENED, pp. Made straight; made narrow.

STRAIGHTENER, n. He or that which straightens.

STRAIGHTENING, ppr. Making straight or narrow.

STRAIGHTLY, adv. In a right line; not crookedly.

2. Tightly; closely.

STRAIGHTNESS, n. The quality or state of being straight; rectitude. *Bacon*.

2. Narrowness; tension; tightness.

STRAIGHTWAY, adv. [*straight and way*.] Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.

He took the damsel by the hand, and said to her, *Táitha cumá!*—And *straightway* the damsel arose. Mark v. [*Straightways* is obsolete.]

STRAIKS, n. Strong plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel over the joints of the felles.

STRAIN, v. t. Fr. *strindre*; *l. stringere*; Sp. *estrñar*; *l. stringo*. This word retains its original signification, to stretch. *Strain* is the *l. stringo*, as *strait* is *strictus*, in different dialects.]

1. To stretch; to draw with force; to extend with great effort; as, to *strain a rope*; to *strain the shrouds of a ship*; to *strain the chords of an instrument*.

2. To cause to draw with force, or with excess of exertion; to injure by pressing with too much effort. He *strained his horses* or his oxen by overloading them.

3. To stretch violently or by violent exertion; as, to *strain the arm* or the muscles.

4. To put to the utmost strength. Men in desperate cases will *strain themselves* for relief.

5. To press or cause to pass through some porous substance; to purify or separate from extraneous matter by filtration; to

filter; as, to *strain milk*. Water may be *strained through sand*.

Bacon. Arbutnold.

6. To sprain; to injure by drawing or stretching.

Prudes decay'd about may tack, *Strain* their necks with looking back. *Swift*.

7. To make tighter; to cause to bind closer.

To *strain his fetters* with a stricter care. *Dryden*.

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

His mirth is forced and *strained*. *Denham*.

STRAIN, v. t. To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little. *Shak. Pope*.

Straining with too weak a wing. *Shak.*

2. To be filtered. Water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

STRAIN, n. A violent effort; a stretching or exertion of the limbs or muscles, or of any thing else.

An injury by excessive exertion, drawing or stretching. *Grete*.

3. Style; continued manner of speaking or writing; as the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs. *Tillotson*.

So we say, poetic *strains*, lofty *strains*.

4. Song; note; sound; or a particular part of a tune.

Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began. *Dryden*.

5. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

The factors have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements. *Hayward*.

6. Manner of speech or action.

Such take too high a *strain* at first. *Bacon*.

7. Race; generation; descent.

He is of a noble *strain*. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

8. Hereditary disposition.

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. [Not in use.] *Tillotson*.

9. Rank; character. [Not in use.] *Dryden*.

STRAINABLE, a. Capable of being strained. [Not in use.] *Bacon*.

STRAINED, pp. Stretched; violently exerted; filtered.

STRAINER, n. That through which any liquid passes for purification; an instrument for filtration.

The lactes of animal bodies are the *strainers* to separate the pure emulsion from its feces. *Arbutnold*.

[*This doctrine is now questioned.*]

STRAINING, ppr. Stretching; exerting with violence; making great efforts; filtering.

STRAINING, n. The act of stretching; the act of filtering; filtration.

STRAIN, n. A violent stretching or tension. [Not in use.] *Spenser*.

STRAIT, a. [See *Straight*.] Narrow; close; not broad.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way that leadeth to life, and few there be that find it. Matt. vii.

2. Close; intimate; as a *strait degree* of favor. *Sidney*.

3. Strict; rigorous.

He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees. *Shak.*

4. Difficult; distressful.

5. Strait; not crooked.

STRAIT, n. [See *Straight*.] A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the ocean, between continents or other portions of land; as the *straits of Gibraltar*; the *straits of Magellan*; the *straits of Dover*. [In this sense, the plural is more generally used than the singular, and often without any apparent reason or propriety.]

2. Distress; difficulty; distressing necessity; formerly written *straight*. [Used either in the singular or plural.]

Let no man who owns a providence, become desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever. *South*.

Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome*.

STRAIT, v. t. To put to difficulties. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

STRAITEN, v. t. *strá'it*. To make narrow. In narrow circuit, *straiten'd* by a foe. *Milton*.

2. To contract; to confine; as, to *straiten* the British commerce. *Addison*.

3. To make tense or tight; as, to *straiten* a cord. *Drauid*.

4. To distress; to perplex; to press with poverty or other necessity; as, a man *straitened* in his circumstances.

5. To press by want of sufficient room.

Waters when *straitened*, as at the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon*.

STRAIT-HANDED, a. [*strait and hand*.] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly. [Not much used.] *Shak.*

STRAIT-HAND'EDNESS, n. Niggardliness; parsimony. *Hall*.

STRAIT-LACED, a. [*strait and laced*.]

1. Griped with stays.

We have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*. *Locke*.

2. Stiff; constrained. Hence,

3. Rigid in opinion; strict.

STRICTLY, adv. Narrowly; closely.

2. Strictly; rigorously. [For this, *strictly* is now used.]

3. Closely; intimately.

STRICTNESS, n. Narrowness; as the *strictness* of a place; *strictness* of mind; *strictness* of circumstances. *Bacon*.

2. Strictness; rigor; as the *strictness* of a man's proceedings. *Shak.*

3. Distress; difficulty; pressure from necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty.

4. Want; scarcity; or rather narrowness; as the *strictness* of the conveniences of life. *Locke*.

STRAIT-WAIST'COAT, } n. An apparatus

STRAIT-JACKET, } } tus to con-

fine the limbs of a distracted person.

STRAKE, pres. of strike. *Obs.* [See *Strike*.]

STRAKE, n. [Sp. *traca*.] A streak. [Not used unless in reference to the range of planks in a ship's side. See *Streak*.]

2. A narrow board. [Not used.]

3. The iron band of a wheel. [In the United States, this is called a *band*, or the *fire* of a wheel.]

STRAM, v. t. [Dan. *strammer*, to stretch, to spread.] To spread on the linbs; to sprawl. [Local and vulgar.]

STRAM'ASH, v. t. [It. *stramazzare*.] To strike, beat or bang; to break; to destroy. [Local and vulgar.] *Grose*.

STRAM'EOUS, a. [L. *stramineus*, from *stramen*, straw.]

1. Strawy; consisting of straw. *Robinson.*
 2. Chaffy; like straw; light. *Burton.*
STRAND, n. [Sax. G. D. Dan. Sw. *strand*.]
 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, and perhaps of a navigable river. It is never used of the bank of a small river or pond. The Dutch on the Hudson apply it to a landing place; as the *strand* at Kingston.
 2. One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed. [Russ. *struna*, a cord or string.] *Mar. Dict.*

STRAND, v. t. To drive or run aground on the sea shore, as a ship.

2. To break one of the strands of a rope.

STRAND, v. i. To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground; as, a ship *strands* at high water.

STRANDED, pp. Run ashore.

2. Having a strand broken.

STRANDING, ppr. Running ashore; breaking a strand.

STRANGE, a. [Fr. *etranger*; It. *strano*, strange, foreign, pale, wan, rude, unpolite; *stranare*, to alienate, to remove, to abuse; *stranare*, to separate; Sp. *extraño*, foreign, extraneous, rare, wild; L. *extraneus*; W. *extranote*, strange; *estraneu*, a stranger. The primary sense of the root *tran*, is to depart, to proceed; W. *traen*, over; *traue*, an advance or distance.]

1. Foreign; belonging to another country. I do not contain the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. [This sense is nearly obsolete.] *Jocham.*

2. Not domestic; belonging to others. So she impatient her own faults to see. Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. [Nearly obsolete.] *Davies.*

3. New; not before known, heard or seen. The former custom was familiar; the latter was new and *strange* to them. Hence,

4. Wonderful; causing surprise; exciting curiosity. It is *strange* that men will not receive improvement, when it is shown to be improvement. Sated at length, ere long I might perceive *Strange* alteration to me. *Milton.*

5. Odd; unusual; irregular; not according to the common way. He's *strange* and peevish. *Shak.*

6. Remote. [Little used.] *Shak.*

7. Uncommon; unusual. This made *David* to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate. *Tillotson.*

8. Unacquainted. They were now at a gage, looking *strange* at one another. *Bacon.*

9. *Strange* is sometimes uttered by way of exclamation.

Strange / what extremes should thus preserve the snow.

High on the Alps, or in deep caves below.

This is an elliptical expression for *it is strange*.

STRANGE, v. t. To alienate; to estrange. [Not in use.]

STRANGE, v. i. To wonder; to be astonished. [Not in use.] *Glanville.*

2. To be estranged or alienated. [Not in use.]

STRANGELY, adv. With sonic relation to foreigners. *Ola.* *Shak.*

2. Wonderfully; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder.

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace.

It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he converses. *Low.*

STRANGENESS, n. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country can make any man a *stranger* to me. *Sprat.*

2. Distance in behavior; reserve; coldness; forbidding manner.

Will you not observe The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance? *Shak.*

3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on. *Shak.*

4. Alienation of mind; estrangement; mutual dislike.

This might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the two nations. *Bacon.* [This sense is obsolete or little used.]

5. Wonderfulness; the power of exciting surprise and wonder; uncommonness that raises wonder by novelty.

This raised greater tumults in the hearts of men than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

STRANGER, n. [Fr. *etranger*.] A foreigner; one who belongs to another country. Paris and London are visited by *strangers* from all the countries of Europe.

2. One of another town, city, state or province in the same country. The Commencements in American colleges are frequented by multitudes of *strangers* from the neighboring towns and states.

3. One unknown. The gentleman is a *stranger* to me.

4. One unacquainted. My child is yet a *stranger* to the world. *Shak.*

I was no *stranger* to the original. *Dryden.*

5. A guest; a visitor. *Milton.*

6. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear, And *strangers* to the sun yet ripeu here. *Granville.*

7. In *law*, one not privy or party to an act.

STRANGER, v. t. To estrange; to alienate. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

STRANGLE, v. t. [Fr. *etrangler*; It. *strangolare*; L. *strangulo*.]

1. To choke; to suffocate; to destroy life by stopping respiration.

Our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself. *Wyliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shak.*

STRANGLED, pp. Choked; suffocated; suppressed.

STRANGLER, n. One who strangles.

STRANGLES, n. Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGLING, ppr. Choking; suffocating; suppressing.

STRANGLING, n. The act of destroying life by stopping respiration.

STRANGULATED, a. Compressed. A hernia or rupture is said to be *strangulated*, when it is so compressed as to cause dangerous symptoms. *Cyc.*

STRANGULATION, n. [Fr. from L. *strangulatio*.]

1. The act of strangling; the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; suffocation. *Wiseman.*

2. That kind of suffocation which is common to women in hysterics; also, the straitening or compression of the intestines in hernia. *Cyc.*

STRANGURY, n. [L. *stranguria*; Gr. *σπασμους*; *σπασ*, a drop, and *ουρα*, Literally, a discharge of urine by drops; a difficulty of discharging urine, attended with pain.

STRAP, n. [D. *strop*, a rope or halter; Dan. Sw. *strop*; Sax. *stropp*; L. *strippus*.

Strap and *strop* appear to be from *stripping*, and perhaps *strip* also; all having resemblance to a *strip* of bark peeled from a tree.]

1. A long narrow slip of cloth or leather, of various forms and for various uses; as the *strap* of a shoe or boot; *straps* for fastening trunks or other baggage, for stretching limbs in surgery, &c.

2. In *botany*, the flat part of the corollet in ligulate florets; also, an appendage to the leaf in some grasses. *Mortyn.*

STRAP, v. t. To beat or chastise with a strap.

2. To fasten or bind with a strap.

3. To rub on a strap for sharpening, as a razor.

STRAPPA DO, n. [It. *strappata*, a pull, strappado; *strappare*, to pull.]

A military punishment formerly practiced. It consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam and letting him fall, by which means a limb was sometimes dislocated. *Shak.*

STRAPPA DO, v. t. To torture. *Milton.*

STRAPPING, ppr. Drawing on a strap, as a razor.

2. Binding with a strap.

3. a. Talk; lusty; as a *strapping* fellow.

STRAP-SHAPED, a. In *botany*, ligulate.

STRATA, n. plu. [See *Stratum*.] Beds; layers; as *strata* of sand, clay or coal.

STRATAGEM, n. [L. *strategema*; Fr. *stratagem*; It. *stratagemma*; Gr. *στρατηγισμα*, from *στρατηγος*, to lead an army.]

1. An artifice, particularly in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy. *Shak.*

2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

Those of old are *stratagems* which erross seem. *Popo.*

STRATEGÈ, n. [Gr. *στρατηγος*.] An Athenian general officer.

STRATH, n. [W. *strath*.] A vale, bottom or low ground between hills. [Not in use.]

STRATIFICATION, n. [from *stratify*.] The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers.

2. The state of being formed into layers in the earth.

3. The act of laying in strata.

STRATIFIED, pp. Formed into a layer, as a terrace substance.

STRATIFY, v. t. [Fr. *stratifier*, from L. *stratum*.]

1. To form into a layer, as substances in the earth. Thus clay, sand and other species of earth are often found *stratified*.

2. To lay in strata.

STRATIFYING, *ppr.* Arranging in a layer, as to trene substances.
 STRATOCRACY, *n.* [Gr. *στρατος*, an army, and *κρατος*, to hold.]
 A military government; government by military chiefs and an army. *Guthrie.*

STRATOG RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *στρατος*, an army, and *γραφω*, to describe.]
 Description of armies, or what belongs to an army. [Not in use.]

STRATUM, *n. plu. stratum* or *strata*. The latter is most common. [L. from *strero* to spread or lay; Sax. *strone*.]

1. In *geology* and *mineralogy*, a layer; any species of earth, sand, coal and the like, arranged in a flat form, distinct from the adjacent matter. The thicker strata are called *beds*; and these beds are sometimes stratified.
 2. A bed or layer artificially made.

STRAUGHT, *pp.* for *stretched*. *Obs.*

STRAW, *n.* [Sax. *strew*, straw, and a stratum or bed; G. *stroh*; D. *stroo*; Dan. *straw*; Sw. *strå*; L. *stramentum*, from *strero*, *strero*, *stratum*. See *Strick*.]

1. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c., chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and peas. When used of single stalks, it admits of a plural, *straws*. *Straws* may show which way the wind blows. We say of grain while growing, the *straw* is large, or it is rusty.

2. A mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed; as a bundle or a load of *straw*. In this sense, the word admits not the plural number.
 3. Any thing proverbially worthless. I care not a *straw* for the play. I will not abate a *straw*. *Hudibras*.

STRAW, *v. t.* To spread or scatter. [See *Strew* and *Strow*.]

STRAW-BERRY, *n.* [*straw* and *berry*; Sax. *straw-beric*.]
 A plant and its fruit, of the genus *Frangaria*. Strawberry beds are of various kinds, all delicious fruit.

STRAW-BERRY-TREE, *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus *Arbutus*; the fruit is of a fleshy substance, like a strawberry. *Lee.*

STRAW-BUILT, *a.* [*straw* and *built*.]
 Constructed of straw; as the suburbs of a *straw-built* citadel. *Milton.*

STRAW-COLOR, *n.* The color of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish color.

STRAW-COLORED, *a.* Of a light yellow, the color of dry straw.

STRAW-CUTTER, *n.* An instrument to cut straw for fodder.

STRAW-DRAIN, *n.* A drain filled with straw.

STRAW-STUFFED, *a.* Stuffed with straw. *Hall.*

STRAW-WORM, *n.* [*straw* and *worm*.] A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY, *a.* Made of straw; consisting of straw. *Boyle.*

2. Like straw; light.

STRAY, *v. t.* [The elements of this word are not certainly known. If they are *Strig*, the word coincides with Sax. *stragan*, *stragan*, to scatter, to spread, the L. *streri*, Eng. *to strow*, *strew* or *straw*, also with G. *streichen*, to wander, to strike;

both probably from the root of *reach*, *stretch*. Possibly *stray* is from the *It. straviare*, from L. *extra* and *via*. I am inclined however to refer it to a Teutonic origin. See *Straggle*.]

1. To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate or go out of the way. We say, *to stray* from the path or road into the forest or wood.

2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits; as, a sheep *strays* from the flock; a horse *strays* from an inclosure.

3. To rove; to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err; to deviate.

We have erred and *strayed*— *Com. Prayer*.

4. To wander; to rove at large; to play free and unconfined.

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,
 Breathe on her lips and in her bosom *play*. *Pope.*

5. To wander; to run a serpentine course. Where Thames among the wanton valleys *strays*. *Dennham*.

STRAY, *v. t.* To mislead. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

STRAY, *n.* Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost. The laws provide that *strays* shall be taken up, impounded and advertised.
 "seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray*." *Dryden*.

2. The act of wandering. [Little used.] *Shak.*

STRAYER, *n.* A wanderer. [Little used.]

STRAYING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving; departing from the direct course, from the proper inclosure, or from the path of duty.

STREAK, *n.* [Sax. *strica*, a line, direction, course; *strican*, to go; *stric*, a stroke, a plague, and *stric*, a stretch; G. *streich*, a stroke or stripe, and *strich*, id.; D. *streek*, a course; Dan. *strig*, a stroke or line; *strikke*, a cord; *stråg*, a stroke, a tract, a row; Sw. *stråk*; Ir. *strio*. These have all the same elements, and the L. *stria* is probably a contraction of the same word; Sp. *traza*, without a prefix.]

1. A line or long mark, of a different color from the ground; a stripe.

What mean those color'd *streaks* in heaven? *Milton*

2. In a ship, a uniform range of planks on the side or bottom; sometimes pronounced *strake*. *Mar. Dict.*

STREAK, *v. t.* To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe; to variegate with lines of a different color or of different colors.

A mole is *fairly streaked* and dappled with white and black— *Sandys*.

Now *streak'd* and glowing with the *burning red*. *Prior*.

2. To stretch. [Not elegant.] *Chapman*.

STREAK, *v. i.* To run swiftly. [Vulgar in New England.]

STREAKED, *ppr.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different color.

STREAKING, *ppr.* Making streaks in.

STREAKY, *a.* Having stripes; striped; variegated with lines of a different color.

STREAM, *n.* [Sax. *stream*; G. *strom*; D. *strom*; Dan. *ström*; Sw. *ström*; W. *ystryn*; Ir. *srainn* or *srean*. If *n* is radical, this word belongs to Class *Rin*.]

1. A current of water or other fluid; a liquid substance flowing in a line or course, either on the earth, as a river or brook, or

from a vessel or other reservoir or fountain. Hence,
 2. A river, brook or rivulet.

3. A current of water in the ocean; as the *gulf stream*.

4. A current of melted metal or other substance; as a *stream* of lead or iron flowing from a furnace; a *stream* of lava from a volcano.

5. A thing issuing from a source and moving with a continued succession of parts; as a *stream* of words; a *stream* of sand.

A *stream* of beneficence. *Atterbury*.

6. A continued current or course; as a *stream* of weather. [Not used.] *Ralvigh*.

The *stream* of his life. *Shak.*

7. A current of air or gas, or of light.

8. Current; drift; as of opinions or manners. It is difficult to oppose the *stream* of public opinion.

9. Water.

STREAM, *v. t.* To flow; to move or run in a continuous current. *Blood streams* from a vein.

Beneath the banks where rivers *stream*. *Milton*.

2. To emit; to pour out in abundance. His eyes *streamed* with tears.

3. To issue with continuance, not by fits. From op'ning skies my *streaming* glories shine. *Pope*.

4. To issue or shoot in streaks; as light *streaming* from the east.

5. To extend; to stretch in a long line; as a flag *streaming* in the wind.

STREAM, *v. t.* To mark with colors or embroidery in long tracts.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon*.

STREAMER, *n.* An ensign or flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind; a *poetic* use of the word.

Brave Rupert from afar appears,
 Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows. *Dryden*.

STREAMING, *ppr.* Flowing; running in a current.

2. Emitting; pouring out in abundance; as *streaming* eyes.

3. Flowing; floating loosely; as a flag.

STREAMLET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill. *Thomson*.

STREAM-TIN, *n.* Particles or masses of tin found beneath the surface of alluvial ground. *Encyc.*

STREAMY, *a.* Abounding with running water.

Acenia,
 However *streamy* now, aust and dry,
 Denied the goddess water. *Prior*.

2. Flowing with a current or streak. His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray. *Pope*.

STRECK, *v. t.* [Sax. *strecan*, to stretch.] To lay out, as a dead body. [Not in use.] *Brand*.

STREET, *n.* [Sax. *strate*, *strete*; G. *strasse*; D. *straat*; Sw. *stråt*; Dan. *strade*; Ir. *sráid*; W. *ystryd*; It. *strada*; Sp. *estrada*; L. *stratum*, from *stratus*, streved or spread. See *Straw*.]

1. Properly, a paved way or road; but in usage, any way or road in a city, chiefly a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley.

2. Among the people of New England, any public highway.

3. *Streets*, plural, any public way, road or place.
That there be no complaining in our *streets*.
Ps. cxlv.
- STREET-WALKER**, *n.* [*street* and *walk*.]
A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the streets.
- STREET-WARD**, *n.* [*street* and *ward*.]
Formerly, an officer who had the care of the streets. *Coved.*
- STREIGHT**, *n.* A narrow. *Obs.* [See *Strait*.]
- STREIGHT**, *adv.* Strictly. *Obs.* [See *Strait*.]
- STRENE**, *n.* Race; offspring. *Obs.*
Chaucer.
- STRENGTH**, *n.* [Sax. *strength*, from *streg*, *strong*. See *Strong*.]
1. That property or quality of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. We say, a sick man has not *strength* to walk, or to raise his head or his arm. We say, a man has *strength* to lift a weight, or to draw it. This quality is called also *power* and *force*. But *force* is also used to denote the effect of strength exerted, or the quantity of motion. *Strength* in this sense, is positive, or the power of producing positive motion or action, and is opposed to *weakness*.
2. Firmness; solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding. Thus we speak of the *strength* of a bone, the *strength* of a beam, the *strength* of a wall, the *strength* of a rope. In this sense, *strength* is a passive quality, and is opposed to *weakness* or *frangibility*.
3. Power or vigor of any kind.
This act
Shall crush the *strength* of Satan. *Milton.*
Strength there must be either of love or war.
Holyday.
4. Power of resisting attacks; fastness; as the *strength* of a castle or fort.
5. Support; that which supports; that which supplies strength; security.
God is our refuge and *strength*. Ps. xvi.
6. Power of mind; intellectual force; the power of any faculty; as *strength* of memory; *strength* of reason; *strength* of judgment.
7. Spirit; animation.
Methinks I feel new *strength* within me rise. *Milton.*
8. Force of writing; vigour; nervous diction. The *strength* of words, of style, of expression and the like, consists in the full and forcible exhibition of ideas, by which a sensible or deep impression is made on the mind of a hearer or reader. It is distinguished from *softness* or *sweetness*. *Strength* of language enforces an argument, produces conviction, or excites wonder or other strong emotion; *softness* and *sweetness* give pleasure.
And praise the easy vigor of a line,
Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's
sweetness join. *Pope.*
9. Vividness; as *strength* of colors or coloring.
10. Spirit; the quality of any liquor which has the power of affecting the taste, or of producing sensible effects on other bodies; as the *strength* of wine or spirit; the *strength* of an acid.
11. The virtue or spirit of any vegetable, or of its juices or qualities.
12. Legal or moral force; validity; the quality of binding, uniting or securing; as the *strength* of social or legal obligations; as the *strength* of law; the *strength* of public opinion or custom.
13. Vigor; natural force; as the *strength* of natural affection.
14. That which supports; confidence.
The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt upon the *strength* of it to neglect preparation for the ensuing campaign. *Addison.*
15. Amount of force, military or naval; an army or navy; number of troops or ships well appointed. What is the *strength* of the enemy by land, or by sea?
16. Soundness; force; the quality that convinces, persuades or commands assent; as the *strength* of an argument or of reasoning; the *strength* of evidence.
17. Vehemence; force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it; as the *strength* of wind or a current of water.
18. Degree of brightness or vividness; as the *strength* of light.
19. Fortification; fortress; as an inaccessible *strength*. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*
20. Support; maintenance of power.
What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal *strengths*. [*Not used.*] *Sprat.*
- STRENGTH**, *v. t.* To strengthen. [*Not in use.*]
- STRENGTHEN**, *v. t.* *strength*'n. To make strong or stronger; to add strength to, either physical, legal or moral; as, to *strengthen* a limb; to *strengthen* an obligation.
2. To confirm; to establish; as, to *strengthen* authority.
3. To animate; to encourage; to fix in resolution.
Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him. Deut. iii.
4. To cause to increase in power or security.
Let noble Warwick, Cobham and the rest,
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves. *Shak.*
- STRENGTHEN**, *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger.
The disease that shall destroy all length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength. *Pope.*
- STRENGTHENED**, *pp.* Made strong or stronger; confirmed.
- STRENGTHENER**, *n.* That which increases strength, physical or moral.
2. In *medicine*, something which, taken into the system, increases the action and energy of the vital powers.
- STRENGTHENING**, *pp.* Increasing strength, physical or moral; confirming; animating.
- STRENGTHLESS**, *a.* Wanting strength; destitute of power.
2. Wanting spirit. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*
- STRENUOUS**, *a.* [L. *strenuus*; It. *strenuo*; W. *tren*, force, also impetuous. The sense is pressing, straining or rushing forward.]
1. Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; as a *strenuous* advocate for national rights; a *strenuous* opposer of African slavery.
2. Bold and active; valiant, intrepid and ar-
- dent; as a *strenuous* defender of his country.
- STRENUOUSLY**, *adv.* With eager and pressing zeal; ardently.
2. Boldly; vigorously; actively.
- STRENUOUSNESS**, *n.* Eagerness; earnestness; active zeal; ardor in pursuit of an object, or in opposition to a measure.
- STREPENT**, *a.* [L. *strepens*, *strepo*.] Noisy; loud. [*Little used.*] *Shenstone.*
- STREPENTOUS**, *a.* [L. *strepo*.] Loud; boisterous. [*Little used.*]
- STRESS**, *n.* [W. *trais*, force, violence, oppression; *traisain*, to force or drive; Fr. *trais*, force; Arm. *treccan*, a twist; *trozza*, *traucal*, to truss, Fr. *trousser*. Hence *distress*, *tristle*, &c.]
1. Force; urgency; pressure; importance; that which bears with most weight; as the *stress* of a legal question. Consider how much *stress* is laid on the exercise of charity in the New Testament.
This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends— *Locke.*
2. Force or violence; as *stress* of weather.
3. Force; violence; strain.
Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*
- STRESS**, *v. t.* To press; to urge; to distress; to put to difficulties. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*
- STRETCH**, *v. t.* [Sax. *strecan*; D. *strecken*; G. *strecken*; Dan. *strekker*; Sw. *sträcka*; probably formed on the root of *reach*, right, L. *rego*, &c.]
1. To draw out to greater length; to extend in a line; as, to *stretch* a cord or a rope.
2. To extend in breadth; as, to *stretch* cloth.
3. To spread; to expand; as, to *stretch* the wings.
4. To reach; to extend.
Stretch thine hand to the poor. *Eccles.*
5. To spread; to display; as, to *stretch* forth the heavens. *Tillotson.*
6. To draw or pull out in length; to strain; as, to *stretch* a tendon or muscle.
7. To make tense; to strain.
So the *stretch'd* cord the shackled dancer tries. *Smith.*
8. To extend mentally; as, to *stretch* the mind or thoughts.
9. To exaggerate; to extend too far; as, to *stretch* the truth; to *stretch* one's credit.
- STRETCH**, *v. i.* To be extended; to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both. A wet hempen cord or cloth contracts; in drying, it *stretches*.
2. To be extended; to spread; as, a lake *stretches* over a hundred miles of earth. Lake Erie *stretches* from Niagara nearly to Huron. Hence,
2. To *stretch* to, is to reach.
4. To be extended or to bear extension without breaking, as elastic substances.
The inner membrane—because it would stretch and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*
5. To sail beyond the truth; to exaggerate. A man who is apt to *stretch*, has less credit than others.
6. In navigation, to sail; to direct a course. It is often understood to signify to sail under a great spread of canvas close hauled. In this it differs from *stand*, which implies no press of sail. We were *standing* to the

east, when we saw a ship *stretching* to the southward.

7. To make violent efforts in running.

STRETCH, *n.* Extension in length or in breadth; reach; as a great *stretch* of wings. *Ray.*

2. Effort; struggle; strain.

Those put lawful authority upon the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under color of necessity. *L'Etrange.*

3. Force of body; straining.

By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden.*

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can. *Granville.*

6. In *sailing*, a tack; the reach or extent of progress on one tack. *Mar. Dict.*

7. Course; direction; as the *stretch* of seams of coal. *Kirwan.*

STRETCHED, *pp.* Drawn out in length; extended; exerted to the utmost.

STRETCHER, *n.* He or that which stretches.

2. A term in bricklaying. *Mozon.*

3. A piece of timber in building.

4. A narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against. *Mar. Dict.*

STRETCHING, *pp.* Drawing out in length; extending; spreading; exerting force.

STREW, *v. t.* [Goth. *strocian*; Sax. *strecian*, *strecian*; G. *strecan*; D. *strooien*; Dan. *strøer*; Sw. *strö*; contracted from *strogan*, which is retained in the Saxon. The Latin has *sterno*, *stravi*; the latter is our *strewe*, *strove*. This verb is written *strew*, *strew*, or *strow*; *strow* is nearly obsolete, and *strow* is obsolete. *Strew* is generally used.]

1. To scatter; to spread by scattering; always applied to dry substances separable into parts or particles; as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* sand on or over a floor; to *strew* flowers over a grave.

2. The snow which is scattered over.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strews* is true alone the seed that *strews* the plain? *Spenser.*

3. To scatter loosely.

And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STREWED, *pp.* Scattered; spread by scattering; as sand *strewed* on paper.

2. Covered or sprinkled with something scattered; as a floor *strewed* with sand.

STREWING, *pp.* Scattering; spreading over.

STREWING, *n.* The act of scattering or spreading over.

2. Any thing fit to be strewed. *Shak.*

STREWMENT, *n.* Any thing scattered in decoration. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

STRI, *n. plu.* [L. See *Strike*.] In natural history, small channels in the shells of corals and in other substances.

STRIMATE, } *a.* Formed with small chan-

STRIMATED, } nels; channeled.

2. In botany, streaked; marked or scored

with superficial or very slender lines; marked with fine parallel lines.

Striated fracture, in mineralogy, consists of long narrow separable parts laid on or beside each other. *Kirwan.*

STRIFATURE, *n.* Disposition of striv.

STRICK, *n.* [Gr. *στρίξ*, L. *strix*, a screech-owl.] A bird of ill omen. [*Not in use.*]

STRICKEN, *pp.* of *strike*. *Struck*; smitten; as the *stricken deer*. [*See Strike.*]

2. Advanced; worn; far gone.

Abraham was old and well *stricken* in age. *Gen. xiv. Obs.*

STRICKLE, *n.* [from *strike*.] A strike; an instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure. [In the United States the word *strike* is used.]

2. An instrument for whetting sythes.

STRICT, *a.* [L. *strictus*, from *stringo*; Sax. *strac*. See *Strain*.]

1. Strained; drawn close; tight; as a *strick* embrace; a *strick* figure.

2. Tense; not relaxed; as a *strick* or lax fiber. *Arbuthnot. Dryden.*

3. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice; as, to keep *strick* watch. Observe the *strick* rules of virtue and decorum.

4. Severe; rigorous; governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules; as, the father is very *strick* in observing the sabbath. The master is very *strick* with his apprentices.

5. Rigorous; not mild or indulgent; as *strick* laws.

6. Confined; limited; not with latitude; as, to understand words in a *strick* sense.

STRICTLY, *adv.* Closely; tightly.

2. Exactly; with nice accuracy; as, patriotism *strictly* so called, is a noble virtue.

3. Positively. He commanded his son *strictly* to proceed no further.

4. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

Examine thyself *strictly* whether thou didst not hurt at first. *Bacon.*

STRICTNESS, *n.* Closeness; tightness; opposed to laxity.

2. Exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites and the like; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity or precision.

I could not grant too much or distrust too little to men that pretended singular piety and rigorous *strictness*. *K. Charles.*

3. Rigor; severity.

These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon.*

STRICTURE, *n.* [L. *structura*. See *Strike* and *Stroke*, which unite with L. *stringo*.]

1. A stroke; a glance; a touch. *Hale.*

2. A touch of criticism; critical remark; censure.

I have given myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of reflection on every passage. *Hammond.*

3. A drawing; a spasmodic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

STRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *strade*, a step; *gestridan*, to stride; *bestridan*, to bestride; probably formed on the root of L. *gradior*, Shemi-

tic *strere* in Syr. to go, Ch. to spread, Sax. *struden*, id.]

A long step.

Her voice theatrically loud, And masculine her *stride*. *Swift.*

STRIDE, *v. t.* pret. *strid*, *strode*; pp. *strid*, *stridden*.

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield Is *grav'd*, and *strides* along the field. *Dryden.*

2. To straddle.

STRIDE, *v. t.* To pass over at a step. See *lim stride*

Valleys wide. *Arbuthnot.*

STRIDING, *pp.* Walking with long steps; passing over at a step.

STRIDOR, *n.* [L.] A harsh creaking noise, or a crack. *Dryden.*

STRIDULOUS, *a.* [L. *stridulus*.] Making a small harsh sound or a creaking.

STRIFF, *n.* [Norm. *estrief*. See *Strive*.] Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation; *strife* may be carried on by intellectual or physical efforts. *Strife* may be carried on between students or between mechanics.

Thus Gods contended, noble *strife*, Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congreve.*

2. Content in anger or enmity; contest; struggle for victory; quarrel or war.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of men. Judges xii.

These vows thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above

Between the god of war and queen of love. *Dryden.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

These are *strife* and ambitious, And the fox goulded and most covetous. *Spenser.*

STRIGMENT, *n.* [L. *strigmentum*, from *stringo*.]

Scraping; that which is scraped off. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

STRIGOUS, *a.* [L. *strigosus*, from *stringo*.]

In botany, a *strigosus* leaf is one set with stiff lanceolate bristles. *Martyn.*

STRIKE, *v. t.* pret. *struck*; pp. *struck* and *stricken*; but *struck* is in the most common use. *Struck* is wholly obsolete. [Sax. *astrian*, to strike; D. *stryken*, to strike, and to *strike*, to smooth, to amount or rub over, to slide; G. *streichen*, to pass, move or ramble, to depart, to touch, to *strike*, to glide or glance over, to lower or *strike*, as sails, to curvy. [L. *stringo*, *stringū*] to sweep together, to spread, as a plaster, to play on a violin, to card, as wool, to *strike* or whip, as with a rod; *streich*, *streich*, a stroke, stripe or lash, Eng. *streak*; Dan. *streg*, a stroke; *stryger*, to rub, to *stroke*, to *strike*, to trim, to iron or smooth, to *strike*, as sails, to whip, to play on a violin, to glide along, to plane; Sw. *stryka*, id. We see that *strike*, *stroke* and *streak*, and the L. *stringo*, whence *strain*, *strick*, *stricture* &c., are all radically one word. *Strong* is of the same family. Hence we see the sense is to rub, to scrape; but it includes

often the sense of thrusting. It is to touch or graze with a sweeping or stroke. Hence our sense of *striking* a measure of grain, and *strike, strike*, and a *stroke* of the pencil in painting. Hence the use of *stricken*, applied to age, worn with age, as in the *L. strigo*, the same word differently applied. Hence also we see the propriety of the use of *stricture*, applied to criticism. It seems to be formed on the root of *rake* and *stretch*.]

1. To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to give a blow to, either with the open hand, the fist, a stick, club or whip, or with a pointed instrument, or with a ball or an arrow discharged. An arrow *struck* the shield; a ball *strikes* a ship between wind and water.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shak.*

2. To dash; to throw with quick motion.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side-posts. Ex. xii.

3. To stamp; to impress; to coin; as, to *strike* coin at the mint; to *strike* dollars or sovereigns; also, to print; as, to *strike* five hundred copies of a book.

4. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; as, a tree *strikes* its root deep.

5. To punish; to afflict; as *smite* is also used.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. Prov. xvii.

6. To cause to sound; to notify by sound; as, the clock *strikes* twelve; the drums *strike* up a march. *Shak. Knolles.*

7. In seamanship; to lower; to let down; as, to *strike* sail; to *strike* a flag or ensign; to *strike* a yard or a top-mast in a gale; that is, to run or slip down. *Mar. Dict.*

8. To impress strongly; to affect sensibly with strong emotion; as, to *strike* the mind with surprise; to *strike* with wonder, alarm, dread or horror.

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most upon the first view. *Atterbury.*

They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope.*

9. To make and ratify; as, to *strike* a bargain, *L. fedus ferre*. This expression probably arose from the practice of the parties striking a victim when they concluded a bargain.

10. To produce by a sudden action.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* an universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*

11. To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse; as, the plan proposed *strikes* me favorably; to *strike* one dead; to *strike* one blind; to *strike* one dumb. *Shak. Dryden.*

12. To level a measure of grain, salt or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top.

13. To lade into a cooler. *Edwards, W. Indian.*

14. To be advanced or worn with age; used in the participle; as, *stricken* in stricken in years or use; well *struck* in years. *Shak.*

15. To run on; to ground; as a ship. To *strike* up, to cause to sound; to begin to beat.

Strike up the drums. *Shak.*

2. To begin to sing or play; as, to *strike* up

a tune. To *strike* off, to erase from an account; to deduct; as, to *strike off* the interest of a debt.

2. To impress; to print; as, to *strike off* a thousand copies of a book.

3. To separate by a blow or any sudden action; as, to *strike off* a man's head with a cimeter; to *strike off* what is superfluous or corrupt.

To *strike out*, to produce by collision; to force out; as, to *strike out* sparks with steel.

2. To blot out; to efface; to erase.

To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out*. *Pope.*

3. To form something new by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive; as, to *strike out* a new plan of finance.

STRIKE, v. i. To make a quick blow or thrust.

It pleas'd the king

To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction. *Shak.*

2. To hit; to collide; to dash against; to clash; as, a hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock.

3. To sound by percussion; to be struck. The clock *strikes*.

4. To make an attack.

A pious subject *strikes*

At thy great glory. *Shak.*

5. To hit; to touch; to act on by appulse. A hinder light from *striking* on it, and its colors vanish. *Locke.*

6. To sound with blows.

Whilst any trump did sound, or drum *struck*

up. *Shak.*

7. To run upon; to be stranded. The ship *struck* at twelve, and remained fast.

8. To pass with a quick or strong effect; to dart; to penetrate.

Now and then a beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem. *Dryden.*

9. To lower a flag or colors in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy.

10. To break forth; as, to *strike* into reputation. [Not in use.]

To *strike in*, to enter suddenly; also, to recede from the surface, as an eruption; to disappear.

To *strike in with*, to conform to; to suit itself to; to join with at once. *South.*

To *strike out*, to wander; to make a sudden extension; as, to *strike out* into an irregular course of life. *Cadwall.*

To *strike*, among workmen in manufactories, in England, is to quit work in a body or by combination, in order to compel their employers to raise their wages.

STRIKE, N. An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt and the like, for scraping off what is above the level of the top. *America.*

2. A bushel; four pecks. [*Local*]. *Tusser.*

3. A measure of four bushels or half a quarter. [*Local*]. *Lency.*

Strike of *flax*, a handful that may be huddled at once. [*Local*].

STRIKE-BLOCK, n. [*strike* and *block*.] A plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint. *Mazon.*

STRIKER, n. One that strikes, or that which strikes.

2. In *Scripture*, a quarrelsome man. Tit. i. STRIKING, *ppr*. Hitting with a blow; impressing; imprinting; punishing; lowering, as sails or a mast, &c.

2. A. Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive; as a *striking* representation of an image.

3. Strong; exact; adapted to make impression; as a *striking* resemblance of features.

STRIKINGLY, *adv*. In such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively.

STRIKINGNESS, n. The quality of affecting or surprising.

STRING, n. [*Sax. string*; D. Dan. *strang*; G. *strang*; also Dan. *strikke*; G. *strick*; connected with *strug*, L. *strings*, from drawing, stretching; Ir. *srang*, a string; *srangaim*, to draw.]

1. A small rope, line or cord, or a slender strip of leather or other like substance, used for fastening or tying things.

2. A rib.

Round Ormond's knee thou ty'st the mystic

string. *Erriu.*

3. A thread on which any thing is filed; and hence, a line of things; as a *string* of shells or beads. *Alderson.*

4. The chord of a musical instrument, as of a harpsichord, harp or violin; as an instrument of ten *strings*. *Scripture.*

5. A fiber, as of a plant.

Duck weed putteth forth a little string into

the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

6. A nerve or tendon of an animal body.

The string of his tongue was loosed. *Mark*

vii.

[This is not a technical word.]

7. The line or cord of a bow.

He twangs the quiv'ring string. *Pope.*

8. A series of things connected or following in succession; any concatenation of things; as a *string* of arguments; a *string* of propositions.

9. In *ship-building*, the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, and that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper deck ports. *Mar. Dict.*

10. The tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants; as the *strings* of beans.

To have two *strings* to the bow, to have two expedients for executing a project or gaining a purpose; to have a double advantage, or to have two views. [*In the latter sense, unusual*].

STRING, v. t. pret. and pp. *strung*. To furnish with strings.

Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet?

Gay.

2. To put in tune a stringed instrument. For here the muse so oft her harp has *strung*— *Alderson.*

3. To file; to put on a line; as, to *string* beads or pearls. *Spectator.*

4. To make tense; to strengthen.

Toil *strung* the nerves, and purified the blood.

Dryden.

5. To deprive of strings; as, to *string* beads. STRINGED, a. Having strings; as a *stringed* instrument.

2. Produced by strings; as *stringed* noise.

Milton.

STRINGENT, for *astrigent*, binding, is not in use. *Thomson.*

STRINGHALT, *n.* [*string* and *halt*.] A sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Far. Dict.*

[This word in some of the United States, is corrupted into *springhalt*.]

STRINGING, *ppr.* Furnishing with strings; putting in tune; filing; making tense; depriving of strings.

STRINGLESS, *a.* Having no strings. His tongue is now a stringless instrument.

STRINGY, *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; as a stringy root. *Grew.*

2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

STRIP, *v. t.* [*G. streifen*, to strip, to flay, to stripe or streak, to graze upon, to swerve, ramble or stroll; *D. streepen*, to stripe, to reprimand; *Dan. striber*, to stripe or streak, and *stripper*, to strip, to skin or flay, to rumble; *Sax. bstrypan*. Some of the senses of these verbs seems to be derived from the noun *stripe*, which is probably from *stripping*. Regularly, this verb should be referred to the root of *rip*, *L. rapio*.]

1. To pull or tear off, as a covering; as, to strip the skin from a beast; to strip the bark from a tree; to strip the clothes from a man's back.

2. To deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel; as, to strip a beast of his skin; to strip a tree of its bark; to strip a man of his clothes.

3. To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute; as, to strip a man of his possessions.

4. To divest; as, to strip one of his rights and privileges. *See* *strip* this subject of all its adventitious glare.

5. To rob; to plunder; as, robbers strip a house.

6. To bereave; to deprive; to impoverish; as a man stripped of his fortune.

7. To deprive; to make bare by cutting, grazing or other means; as, cattle strip the ground of its herbage.

8. To pull off husks; to husk; as, to strip maize, or the ears of maize. *America.*

9. To press out the last milk at a milking.

10. To unrig; as, to strip a ship. *Locke.*

11. To pare off the surface of land in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface.

To strip off, to pull or take off; as, to strip off a covering; to strip off a mask or disguise.

2. To cast off. [*Ndt in use.*] *Shak.*

3. To separate from something connected. [*Ndt in use.*]

[We may observe the primary sense of this word is to peel or skin, hence to pull off in a long narrow piece; hence *strip*.]

STRIP, *n.* [*G. streif*, a stripe, a streak; *D. streep*, a stroke, a line, a stripe; *Dan. strib*.]

1. A narrow piece, comparatively long; as a strip of cloth.

2. Waste, in a legal sense; destruction of fences, buildings, timber, &c. [*Norman-estrip*.] *Massachusetts.*

STRIPED, *a.* [*See Strip*.] It is probable that this word is taken from stripping.]

1. A line or long narrow division of any thing, of a different color from the ground;

as a stripe of red on a green ground; hence, any linear variation of color. *Bacon.*

2. A strip or long narrow piece attached to something of a different color; as a long stripe sewed upon a garment.

3. The weal or long narrow mark discolored by a lash or rod.

4. A stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap or scourge.

Forty stripes may he give him, and not exceed. *Deut. xxv.*

[A blow with a club is not a stripe.]

5. Affliction; punishment; sufferings. By his stripes are we healed. *Is. liii.*

STRIPE, *v. t.* To make stripes; to form with lines of different colors; to variegate with stripes.

2. To strike; to lash. [*Little used.*]

STRIPED, *ppr.* Formed with lines of different colors.

2. *a.* Having stripes of different colors.

STRIPPING, *ppr.* Forming with stripes.

STRIPLING, *n.* [from *strip*, *stripe* primarily a tall slender youth, one that shoots up suddenly.]

A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

And the king said, inquire thou whose son the striping is. *1 Sam. xviii.*

STRIPPED, *pp.* Pulled or torn off; peeled; skinned; deprived; divested; made naked; impoverished; husked; as maize.

STRIPPER, *n.* One that strips.

STRIPPING, *ppr.* Pulling off; peeling; skinning; flaying; depriving; divesting; husking.

STRIPPINGS, *n.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.

Groc. New England.

STRIVE, *v. i.* pret. *strove*; pp. *striven*. [*G. streben*; *D. streeven*; *Sw. strifva*; *Dan. straber*; formed perhaps on the Heb. *str*.] This word coincides in elements with *drive*, and the primary sense is nearly the same. *See Rivid*.]

1. To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor with earnestness; to labor hard; applicable to exertions of body or mind. A workman strives to perform his task before another; a student strives to excel his fellows in improvement.

Was it for this that his ambition strove To equal Cesar first, and after Jove? *Cowley.*

Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Rom. xv.*

Strive to enter in at the strait gate. *Luke xiii.*

2. To contend; to contest; to struggle in opposition to another; to be in contention or dispute; followed by *against* or *with* before the person or thing opposed; as, *strive against* temptation; *strive for* the truth. My spirit shall not always strive with man. *Gen. vi.*

3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities. Now private pity strove with public hate. Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Derham.*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence. Not that sweet grove

Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd Castalian spring, might with this paradise Of Eden strive. *Milton.*

STRIVER, *n.* One that strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind.

STRIVING, *ppr.* Making efforts; exerting the powers of body or mind with earnestness; contending.

STRIVING, *n.* The act of making efforts; contest; contention.

Avoid foolish questions and genealogies and contentions, and *strivings* about the law. *Tit. iii.*

STRIVINGLY, *adv.* With earnest efforts; with struggles.

STROBIL, *n.* [*L. strobilus*.] In botany, a pericarp formed from an anment by the hardening of the scales. It is made up of scales that are imbricate, from an anment contracted or squeezed together in this state of maturity, as the cone of the pine. *Martyn.*

STROBILIFORM, *a.* [*L. strobilus* and *form*, supra.] Shaped like a strobil, as a spike.

STROGAL, *n.* Any instrument used by metal-makers to empty the metal from one pot to another. *Encyc.*

STROKE, *n.* [*for struck*.] *Obs.*

STROOK, *n.* [*for struck*.] *Obs.*

STROKE, *n.* [from *strike*.] A blow; the striking of one body against another; applicable to a club or to any heavy body, or to a rod, whip or lash. A piece of timber falling may kill a man by its stroke; a man when whipped, can hardly fail to flinch or wince at every stroke.

Thy count of blows kept stroke— *Shak.*

2. A hostile blow or attack. He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples without striking a stroke. *Bacon.*

3. A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity. At this one stroke the man look'd dead in law. *Harte.*

4. Fatal attack; as the stroke of death.

5. The sound of the clock. What is 't o'clock? Upon the stroke of four. *Shak.*

6. The touch of a pencil. Oh, lasting are the colors when they shine, Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy Pope. Some parts of my work have been brightened by the strokes of your lordship's pencil. *Middleton.*

7. A touch; a masterly effort; as the bold-stroke of poetry. *Dryden.*

8. An effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced. He has a great stroke with the reader, when he contends any in his poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

[I believe this sense is obsolete.]

9. Series of operations; as, to carry on a great stroke in business. [*A common use of the word.*]

10. A dash in writing or printing; a line; a touch of the pen; as a hair stroke. In seamen's language, the sweep of an oar; as, to row with a long stroke.

STROKE, *v. t.* [*Sax. stracan*; *Sw. stryka*; *Russ. stragoyu*, *stragayu*, to plane. *See Strike* and *Strick*.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of expressing kindness or tenderness; to soothe.

He did the falling drops, and yet more kind,
He strok'd her cheeks—

Dryden.
Gay.

2. To rub gently in one direction.

3. To make smooth.

STROKED, *pp.* Rubbed gently with the hand.

STROKER, *n.* One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking.

STROKESMAN, *n.* In *rowing*, the man who rows the almost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest.

Mar. Dict.

STROKING, *ppr.* Rubbing gently with the hand.

STROLL, *v. i.* [formed probably on *troll*, *roll*.]
To rove; to wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely.

These mothers *stroll* to beg sustenance for their helpless infants.

Swift

STROLL, *n.* A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely.

STROLLER, *n.* One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant.

Swift

STROLLING, *ppr.* Roving idly; rambling on foot.

STROMBITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *Strombus*.

Jamison.

STROND, *n.* The beach. [*Not much used.* See *Strand*.]

STRONG, *a.* [Sax. *strong*, *strang* or *streng*; from the latter is formed *strength*; *G. streng*; *D. Dan. streng*; *Sw. Sträng*, strict, severe, rigid. As *n.* is casual in this word, the original orthography was *strag*, *streg*, or *strog*, coinciding with *L. strictus*, *stringo*. The sense of the radical word is to stretch, strain, draw, and probably from the root of *stretch*, and *reach*. We observe in all the kindred dialects on the continent, the sense of the word is somewhat different from that of the English. The Russ. *stragci*, strict, rigid, severe, retains the original orthography without *n.*]

1. Having physical active power, or great physical power; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous. A patient is recovering from sickness, but is not yet strong enough to walk. *A strong man* will lift twice his own weight.

That our oxen may be strong to labor. *Ps. cxlv.*

Oses the *strong* to greater strength must yield.

Dryden.

2. Having physical passive power; having ability to bear or endure; firm; solid; as a constitution *strong* enough to bear the fatigues of a campaign.

3. Well fortified; able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken; as a *strong* fortress or town.

1. Having great military or naval force; powerful; as a *strong* army or fleet; as a *strong* nation; as a nation *strong* at sea.

3. Having great wealth, means or resources; as a *strong* house or company of merchants.

6. Moving with rapidity; violent; forcible; impetuous; as a *strong* current of water or wind; the wind was *strong* from the northeast; we had a *strong* tide against us.

7. Hale; sound; robust; as a *strong* constitution.

8. Powerful; forcible; cogent; adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination; as a *strong* argument; *strong* reasons; *strong* evidence; a *strong* example or instance. He used *strong* language.

9. Ardent; eager; zealous; earnestly engaged; as a *strong* partisan; a *strong* wing or party.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match—

Shak.

10. Having virtues of great efficacy; or having a particular quality in a great degree; as a *strong* powder or tincture; as a *strong* decoction; *strong* tea; *strong* coffee.

11. Full of spirit; intoxicating; as *strong* liquors.

12. Affecting the sight forcibly; as *strong* colors.

13. Affecting the taste forcibly; as the *strong* flavor of onions.

14. Affecting the smell powerfully; as a *strong* scent.

15. Not of easy digestion; solid; as *strong* meat. *Heb. v.*

16. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; as a custom grown *strong* by time.

17. Violent; vehement; earnest.

Who in the days of his flesh, when he offered up prayers with *strong* crying and tears—

Heb. v.

18. Able; furnished with abilities.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism.

Dryden.

19. Having great force of mind, of intellect or of any faculty; as a man of *strong* powers of mind; a man of a *strong* mind or intellect; a man of *strong* memory, judgment or imagination.

20. Having great force; comprising much in few words.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy and as *strong*.

Smith.

21. Bright; glaring; vivid; as a *strong* light.

22. Powerful to the extent of force named; as an army ten thousand *strong*.

STRONGER, *a. comp. of strong.* Having more strength.

STRONGEST, *a. superl. of strong.* Having most strength.

STRONG-FISTED, *a.* [and *and fist*.]
Having a strong hand; muscular.

Arbutnot.

STRONG-HAND, *n.* [and *and hand*.]
Violence; force; power.

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *strong-hand*.

Ridgely.

[*Not properly a compound word.*]

STRONG-HOLD, *n.* [and *and hold*.] A fortress; a fort; a fortified place; a place of security.

STRONGLY, *adv.* With strength; with great force or power; forcibly; a *word of extensive application*.

2. Firmly; in a manner to resist attack; as a town *strongly* fortified.

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. The evils of this measure were *strongly* represented to the government.

STRONG-SET, *a.* [and *and set*.] Firmly set or compacted.

Steinf.

STRONG-WATER, *n.* [and *and water*.]
Distilled or ardent spirit. [*Not in use.*]

Bacon.

STRONTIAN, *n.* [from *Strontion*, in Argyshire, where it was first found.]

An earth which, when pure and dry, is perfectly white, and resembles baryte in many of its properties. It is a compound of oxygen and a base to which is given the name *strontium*, in the proportion of 16 per cent. of the former, to 84 per cent. of the latter.

Davy.

STRONTIAN, { a. Pertaining to strontian.

STRONTIAC, {

STRONTIANITE, *n.* Carbonate of strontian, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and crystallized in the form of a hexahedral prism, modified on the edges, or terminated by a pyramid.

Phillips.

Prismatic baryte, a species of heavy spar.

Ure.

STRONTIUM, *n.* The base of strontian.

Davy.

STROOK, for *struck*. [*Not in use.*]

STROP, *n.* A strap. [See *Strap*.] This orthography is particularly used for a strip of leather used for sharpening razors and giving them a fine smooth edge; a razor-strop. *But strap* is preferable.

2. [Sp. *estrona*.] A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block for hanging it.

Mar. Dict.

STROPHIE, { *n.* [Fr. *strophe*; *It. strofa*, *strophie*, *pret.* of *strove*.]

1. [Fr. *strophe*, *It. strofa*, *strophie*, *pret.* of *strove*; *Gr. στρόφη*, a turn, from *στρέφω*, to turn.]

In *Greek poetry*, a stanza; the first member of a poem. This is succeeded by a similar stanza called *antistrophe*.

STROUT, *v. i.* [for *strut*.] To swell; to puff out. [*Not in use.*]

Bacon.

STROVE, *pret.* of *strove*.

STROW, is only a different orthography of *strew*. [See *Strew*.]

STROWL, for *stroll*, is not in use. [See *Stroll*.]

STROY, for *destroy*, is not in use. [See *Destroy*.]

STRUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *strike*. [See *Strike*.]

STRUCKEN, the *old pp.* of *strike*, is obsolete.

STRUCTURE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. structura*, from *struo*, [for *struere*], to set or lay; *It. struttura*.]

1. Act of building; practice of erecting buildings.

His son builds on and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in structure spent.

[*Rarely used.*]

Dryden.

2. Manner of building; form; make; construction; as the want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe.

Woodward.

3. Manner of organization of animals and vegetables. &c.

4. A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size or of magnificence; an edifice. The iron bridge over the Seine in Paris, is a beautiful *structure*.

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame.

Pope.

5. In *mineralogy*, the particular arrangement of the integrant particles or molecules of a mineral.

Brongnart.

STRUDE, *n.* A stock of breeding mares.

STRODE, *v. i.* [*See Stride.*]
STRUGGLE, *v. i.* [This word may be formed on the root of *stretch*, *rigid*, &c., which signifies to strain; or more directly on the same elements in *L. rugo*, to wrinkle, and *Eng. wriggle*. In *W. ytreiglaug* is to turn.]

1. Properly, to strive, or to make efforts with a twisting or with contortions of the body. Hence,
2. To use great efforts; to labor hard; to strive; to contend; as, to *struggle* to save life; to *struggle* with the waves; to *struggle* against the stream; to *struggle* with adversity.
3. To labor in pain or anguish; to be in agony; to labor in any kind of difficulty or distress.

†To wisdom to beware,
 And better shun the bait than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden*.

STRUGGLE, *n.* Great labor; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil; properly, a violent effort with contortions of the body.

2. Contest; contention; strife.
3. A violent man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison*
3. A zony; contortions of extreme distress.

STRUGGLER, *n.* One who struggles, strives or contends.

STRUGGLING, *ppr.* Making great efforts; using violent exertions; affected with contortions.

STRUGGLING, *n.* The act of striving; contention or earnest effort.

STRUMMA, *n.* [L.] A glandular swelling; serofula; the king's evil; a wen. *Wiseman. Coxe.*

STRUMMOUS, *a.* Having swellings in the glands; serofulous. *Wiseman.*

STRUMPET, *n.* [Fr. *stribrid*, *stripack*.] A prostitute.

STRUMPET, *a.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant. *Shak.*

STRUMPET, *v. t.* To debauch. *Shak.*

STRUNG, *ppr.* of *string*.

STRUT, *v. l.* [*G. strutzen*; Dan. *strutter*.]

1. To walk with a lofty proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait? *Shak.*

2. To swell; to proteruberate.

The bellying canvas *struted* with the gale. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

STRUT, *n.* A lofty proud step or walk with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking.

STRUTHOUS, *a.* [L. *struthio*.] Pertaining to or like the ostrich.

STRUTTER, *n.* One who struts. *Saifl.*

STRUTTING, *ppr.* Walking with a lofty gait and erect head.

STRUTTING, *n.* The act of walking with a proud gait.

STRUTTINGLY, *adv.* With a proud lofty step; boastingly.

STRYCHNIA, *n.* An alkaline substance obtained from the fruit of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, and *Strychnos ignatia*. It is a white substance, crystallized in very small four sided prisms, and intolerably bitter. It acts upon the stomach with violent energy, inducing locked jaw and destroying life. *Ure.*

STUB, *n.* [*Sax. steb*; Dan. *stub*; Sw. *stuppe*, a stock or stem; *L. stipes*; from setting, fixing. *See Stop.*]

1. The stump of a tree; that part of the stem of a tree which remains fixed in the earth when the tree is cut down. [*Stub*, in the United States, I believe is never used for the *stump* of an herbaceous plant.]

2. A log; a block. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

STUB, *v. t.* To grub up by the roots; to extirpate; as, to *stub* up edible roots. *Greav.*

2. To strike the toes against a stump, stone or other fixed object. *New England.*

STUBBED, *a.* Short and thick like something truncated; blunt; obtuse. [*Sw. stubbig*.]

2. Harly; not nice or delicate. *Berkeley.*

STUBBEDNESS, *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

STUBBLE, *n.* [*D. G. stoppel*; Sw. *stubb*; *L. stipula*. It is a diminutive of *steb*.]

The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats or buckwheat, left in the ground; the part of the stalk left by the sythe or sickle.

After the first crop is off, they plow in the stubs. *Mortimer.*

STUBBLE-GOOSE, *n.* [*stubble* and *goose*.] A goose fed among stubble. *Chaucer.*

STUBBLE-RAKE, *n.* A rake with long teeth for raking together stubble.

STUBBORN, *a.* [This word is doubtless formed on the root of *stub* or *stiff*, and denotes fixed, firm. But the origin of the latter syllable is not obvious.]

1. Unreasonably obstinate; inflexibly fixed in opinion; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; inflexible; as a *stubborn* son; a *stubborn* mind or soul.

The green is obstinate—
 Stubborn to justice. *Shak.*

2. Persevering; persisting; steady; constant; as *stubborn* attention. *Locke.*

3. Stiff; not flexible; as a *stubborn* bow. *Chapman.*

Take a plant of *stubborn* oak.

4. Harly; firm; enduring without complaint; as *stubborn* Stoics.

5. Lumpy; rough; rugged. [*Little used.*]

6. Refractory; not easily melted or worked; as a *stubborn* ore or metal.

7. Refractory; obstinately resisting command, the goad or the whip; as a *stubborn* ass or horse.

STUBBORNLY, *adv.* Obstinately; inflexibly; contumaciously.

STUBBORNNESS, *n.* Perverse and unreasonable obstinacy; inflexibility; contumacy.

Stubbornness and obstinate disobedience must be mastered with blows. *Locke.*

3. Stiffness; want of pliancy.

3. Refractoriness, as of ores.

STUBBY, *a.* [from *stub*.] Abounding with stubs.

2. Short and thick; short and strong; as *stubby* bristles. *Greav.*

STUB-NAIL, *n.* [*stubb* and *nail*.] A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

STUC'CO, *n.* [*It. id.*; Fr. *stuc*; Sp. *estuco*; allied probably to *stick*, *stuck*.]

1. A fine plaster composed of lime, sand, whiting and pounded marble; used for covering walls, &c.

2. Work made of stucco.

STUC'CO, *v. t.* To plaster; to overlay with fine plaster.

STUC'COED, *pp.* Overlaid with stucco.

STUC'COING, *ppr.* Plastering with stucco.

STUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *stick*.
Stuck o'er with tiles, and lung round with stangs. *Pope.*

STUCK, *n.* A thrust. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STUCK'LE, *n.* [from *stuck*.] A number of sheaves set together in the field. [*Scotch. Not in use in the U. States.*]

STUD, *n.* [*Sax. stude*; *studu*; *I. ce. stod*; *D. stot*; Sw. *stod*; *G. stutze*, a stay or prop; *stutzen*, to butt at; to gore; Dan. *stoder*, to push, to thrust; *G. stossen*. The sense of the root is to set, to thrust. It coincides with *stead*, place, *Ir. stadam*, to stay or stand, *stid*, a prop.]

1. In *building*, a small piece of timber or joint inserted in the sills and beams, between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers. The boards on the outside and the laths on the inside of a building, are also called the *studs*.

2. A nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob.

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
 With coral calices and amber studs. *Rulrich.*
 Crystal and myrrine cups, emboss'd with gems

And studs of pearl. *Milton.*

3. A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept. In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigor and fire. *Temple.*

4. A button for a shirt sleeve.

STUD, *v. t.* To adorn with shining studs or knobs.

Their harness shall be trapp'd,
 Their harness *stud'd* all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*

2. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

STUDDED, *pp.* Adorned with studs.

2. Set with detached ornaments.

The sloping sides and summits of our hills, and the extensive plains that stretch before our view, are *stud'd* with substantial, neat and commodious dwellings of freemen. *Ep. Hubart.*

STUDDING, *ppr.* Setting or adorning with studs or shining knobs.

STUDDING-SAIL, *n.* In *navigation*, a sail that is set beyond the skirts of the principal sails. The *studding-sails* are set only when the wind is light. They appear like wings upon the yard-arms. *Mar. Dict.*

STUDENT, *n.* [L. *studens*, *studeo*. *See Study.*]

1. A person engaged in study; one who is devoted to learning, either in a seminary or in private; a scholar; as the *students* of an academy, of a college or university; a medical *student*; a law *student*.

2. A man devoted to books; a bookish man; as a *hard student*; a close *student*.
 Keep a gamester from dice, and a good student from his books. *Shak.*

3. One who studies or examines; as a *student* of nature's works.

STUD-HORSE, *n.* [*Sax. stod-hors*; Low *L. stolaris*; *Chaucer, stol*.]

A breeding horse; a horse kept for propagating his kind.

STUDIED, *pp.* [from *study*.] Read; closely examined; read with diligence and attention; well considered. The book has been *studied*. The subject has been well *studied*.

2. *a.* Learned; well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study; as a man well *studied* in geometry, or in law of medical science. *Bacon*.

3. Having a particular inclination. [Vad. in use.] *Shak.*

STUDIER, *n.* [from *study*.] One who studies; a student.

Lipsius was a great *studier* in the stoical philosophy. *Vitelson*.

STUDIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *studieux*; L. *studiosus*.] 1. Given to books or to learning; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; as a *studious* scholar.

2. Contemplative; given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation.

3. Diligent; eager to discover something, or to effect some object; as, be *studious* to please; *studious* to find new friends and allies. *Tickel*.

4. Attentive to; careful; with *of*.
Divines must become *studious of* plots and venerable antiquity. *White*.

5. Planned with study; deliberate.
For the rigid villainy of *studious* lewdness, for the calm malignity of labored impiety, what apology can be invented? *Rambler*.

6. Favorable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation; as the *studious* shade. *Thomson*.

Let my due feet never fail,
To walk the studious cloister pale. *Milton*.
[The latter signification is forced and not used.]

STUDIOUSLY, *adv.* With study; with close attention to books. *Dryden*.

2. Diligently; with zeal and earnestness. *Atterbury*.

4. Carefully; attentively.

STUDIOUSNESS, *n.* The habit or practice of study; addictedness to books. Men of sprightly imagination are not generally the most remarkable for *studiousness*.

STUDY, *n.* [Fr. *étude*; L. *studium*, from *studeo*, to study, that is, to set the thoughts or mind. See *Assiduous*. *Studeo* is connected with the English *stud*, *stead*.]

1. Literally, a setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; hence, application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known.

Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in *study*. *Fell*.
Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple*.

2. Attention; meditation; contrivance.
Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright and know his works.

3. Any particular branch of learning that is studied. Let your *studies* be directed by some learned and judicious friend.

4. Subject of attention.
The Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study*. *Law*.

5. A building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment.
Clarendon. *Dryden*.

6. Deep cogitation; perplexity. [Little used.] *Bacon*.

STUDY, *v. i.* [L. *studeo*.] To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse; to dwell upon in thought.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift*.

2. To apply the mind to books. He *studies* eight hours in the day.

3. To endeavor diligently.
That ye *study* to be quiet and do your own business. 1 Thess. iv.

STUDY, *v. t.* To apply the mind to; to read and examine for the purpose of learning and understanding; as, to *study* law or theology; to *study* languages.

2. To consider attentively; to examine closely. *Study* the works of nature.

Study thyself; what rank or what degree Thy wise Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden*.

3. To form or arrange by previous thought; to con over; or to commit to memory; as, to *study* a speech.

STUFF, *n.* [D. *stof*, *stoffe*; G. *stoff*; Dan. *stov*; Sw. *stof*; Goth. *stuhjus*; It. *stoffa*; Sp. *estofa*, quilted stuff; *estofar*, to quilt, to *stew*. See *Stove* and *Stew*.]

1. A mass of matter, indistinctly; or a collection of substances; as a heap of dust, or chips or of dross.

2. The matter of which any thing is formed; materials. The carpenter and joiner speak of the *stuff* with which they build; mechanics pride themselves on having their wares made of good *stuff*.
Time is the *stuff* which life is made of. *Franklin*.

Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,
And shows the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscommon*.

Cesar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shak.*

3. Furniture; goods; domestic vessels in general.

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. [Varily obsolete.] *Hayward*.

4. That which fills any thing.
Cleanse the *stuff*'d bosom of that perilous *stuff*.

That weighs upon the heart. *Shak.*

5. Essence; elemental part; as the *stuff* of the conscience. *Shak.*

6. A medicine. [Vulgar.] *Shak.*

7. Cloth; fabrics of the loom; as silk stuffs; woolen stuffs. In this sense the word has a plural. *Stuff* comprehends all cloths, but it signifies particularly woolen cloth of slight texture for linings. *Encyc.*

8. Matter or thing; particularly, that which is trifling or worthless; a very extensive use of the word. Flattery is fulsome *stuff*; poor poetry is miserable *stuff*.
Anger would indite
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden*.

9. Among *seamen*, a melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c. with which the masts, sides and bottom of a ship are smeared. *Mar. Dict.*

STUFF, *v. t.* To fill; as, to *stuff* a bed-tick.

2. To fill very full; to crowd.
This crook drew hazel boughs adown,
And *stuff*'d her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Goy*.

3. To thrust in; to crowd; to press.
Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth,
stuffing them close together. *Bacon*.

4. To fill by being put into any thing.
With inward aims the dice machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden*.

5. To swell or cause to bulge out by putting something in.
Stuff me out with straw. *Shak.*

6. To fill with something improper.
With thee I dia these eyes, and *stuff* this head
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope*.

7. To obstruct, as any of the organs.
I'm *stuff*'d, cousin; I cannot smell. *Shak.*

8. To fill meat with seasoning; as, to *stuff* a leg of veal.

9. To fill the skin of a dead animal for presenting and preserving his form; as, to *stuff* a bird or a lion's skin. *Swift*.

10. To form by filling.
An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal.

STUFF, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously.
Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift*.

STUFFED, *pp.* Filled; crowded; crammed.

STUFFING, *pp.* Filling; crowding.

STUFFING, *n.* That which is used for filling any thing; as the *stuffing* of a saddle or cushion.

2. Seasoning for meat; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.

STUKE, *for* *stucco*, not in use.

STULM, *n.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey*.

STULP, *n.* A post. [Local.]

STUL/TIFY, *v. t.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make foolish; to make one a fool. *Burke*.

2. In law, to allege or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act. *Blackstone*.

STULTIL/QUENCE, *n.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *loquens*, a talking.] Foolish talk; a babbling. *Dict.*

STULTIL/OQUY, *n.* [L. *stultiloquium*, supra.] Foolish talk; silly discourse; babbling. *Taylor*.

STUM, *n.* [D. *stom*, *stum*, dumb; G. *stumm*, Dan. *Sw. stum*, dumb, mute.]

1. Must; wine unf fermented. *Addison*.

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead or rapid wines. *B. Jonson*.

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation. *Madras*.

STUM, *v. t.* To renew wine by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

We *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Boyer*.

2. To fume a cask of liquor with burning brimstone. [Local.]

STUMBLE, *v. t.* [Ice. *stumra*. This word is probably from a root that signifies to stop or to strike, and may be allied to *stammer*.]

1. To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall; applied to any animal. A man may *stumble*, as well as a horse.

- The way of the wicked is as darkness; they know not at what they *stumble*. Prov. iv.
2. To err; to slide into a crime or an error. He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. 1 John ii.
3. To strike upon without design; to fall on; to light on by chance. Meo often *stumble* upon valuable discoveries.
- Ovid *stumbled* by some inadvertence upon *Livia* in a bath. Dryden.
- STUMBLE, *v. t.* To obstruct in progress; to cause to trip or stop.
2. To confound; to puzzle; to put to a nonplus; to perplex.
- One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. Locke.
- STUMBLE, *n.* A trip in walking or running.
2. A blunder; a failure.
- One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honorable life. *L. Strange.*
- STUMBLE, *pp.* Obstructed; puzzled.
- STUMBLER, *n.* One that stumbles or makes a blunder. *Herbert.*
- STUMBLING, *pp.* Tripping; erring; puzzling.
- STUMBLING-BLOCK, } (*stumble* and
STUMBLING-STONE, } (*n. block or stone.*)
Any cause of stumbling; that which causes to err.
- We preach Christ crucified, to the Jews a *stumbling-block*, and to the Greeks foolishness 1 Cor. i.
- This *stumbling-stone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*
- STUMP, *n.* [Sw. Dan. *stump*; Dan. *stumper*, Sw. *stympa*, to mutilate; D. *stomp*, a stump, and blunt; G. *stumpf*.]
1. The stub of a tree; the part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down, or the part of any plant left in the earth by the scythe or sickle.
2. The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; as the *stump* of a leg, of a finger or a tooth. *Dryden. Swift.*
- STUMP, *v. t.* To strike any thing fixed and hard with the toe. [*Vulgar.*]
2. To challenge. [*Vulgar.*]
- STUMPY, *a.* Full of stumps.
2. Hard; strong. [*Little used.*]
3. Short; stubby. [*Little used.*]
- STUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *stunian*; Fr. *ctonner*.] The primary sense is to strike or to stop, to blunt, to stupefy.]
1. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head; as, to be *stunned* by a fall, or by a falling timber.
- One hung a pole-ax at his saddle bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*
2. To overpower the sense of hearing; to blunt or stupefy the organs of hearing. To prevent being *stunned*, cannoners sometimes fill their ears with wool.
3. To confound or make dizzy by loud and mingled sound.
- An universal hubbub wild
Of *stunning* sounds and voices all confus'd. *Milton.*
- STUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sting*.
- STUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *stink*.
- STUNNED, *pp.* Having the sense of hearing overpowered; confounded with noise.
- STUNNING, *pp.* Overpowering the organs of hearing; confounding with noise.

- STUNT, *v. t.* [Ice. *stunta*; Sax. *stintan*, to stint; *stunt*, foolish, stupid. See *Stint*.] To hinder from growth; applied to animals and plants; as, to *stunt* a child; to *stunt* a plant. *Arbuthnot. Pope. Swift.*
- STUNTED, *pp.* Hindered from growth or increase.
- STUNTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being stunted.
- STUNTING, *pp.* Hindering from growth or increase.
- STUPE, *n.* [L. *stupa*, tow; probably allied to *stuff*.]
- Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore; tomentation; sweating bath. *Wiseman. Coxe.*
- STUPE, *v. t.* To foment. *Wiseman.*
- STUPE, *n.* A stupid person. [*Not in use.*]
- STUPEFACTION, *n.* [L. *stupéfaction*; *stupa*, whence *stupidus*, and *facio*. See *Stup*.]
1. The act of rendering stupid.
2. A stupid or senseless state; insensibility; dullness; torpor; stupidity.
- Resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupéfaction* upon it. *South.*
- STUPEFACTIVE, *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding; narcotic.
- Open hath a *stupéfactive* part. *Bacon.*
- STUPEFIER, *n.* [from *stupéf*.] That which causes dullness or stupidity.
- STUPEFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *stupéfier*; L. *stupéficio*.]
1. To make stupid; to make dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding; to deprive of sensibility. It is a great sin to attempt to *stupéf* the conscience.
- The fumes of passion intoxicate his discerning faculties, as the fumes of drink *stupéf* the soul. *South.*
2. To deprive of material motion.
- It is not unallear non fluent, but *stupéf*ed. [*Not in use.*]
- STUPEFYING, *pp.* Rendering extremely dull or insensible; as the *stupéfying* virtues of opium.
- [It would be convenient to write *stupéf*ification, *stupéf*active, and place these words after *stupidly*.]
- STUPENDOUS, *a.* [Low L. *stupendus*, from *stupo*, to astonish.] Literally, striking dumb by its magnitude; hence, astonishing; wonderful; amazing; particularly, of astonishing magnitude or elevation; as a *stupendous* pile; a *stupendous* edifice; a *stupendous* mountain; a *stupendous* bridge. *Milton. Dryden.*
- STUPENDOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite astonishment.
- STUPENDOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.
- STUPID, *a.* [Fr. *stuide*; L. *stupidus*, from *stupo*, to be stupéfied, properly to stop. See *Stup*.]
1. Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; heavy; sluggish.
- O that men should be so *stupid* grown,
As for sake the living God. *Milton.*
- With wild surprise,
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*
2. Dull; heavy; formed without skill or genius.
- Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

- STUPIDITY, *n.* [Fr. *stupidité*; L. *stupiditas*.]
- Extreme dullness of perception or understanding; insensibility; sluggishness. *Dryden.*
- STUPIDLY, *adv.* With extreme dullness; with suspension or inactivity of understanding; sottishly; absurdly; without the exercise of reason or judgment. *Milton. Dryden.*
- STUPIDNESS, *n.* Stupidity.
- STUPOR, *n.* [L.] Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense; numbness; as the *stupor* of a limb. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity; heedlessness or inattention to one's interests.
- STUPRATE, *v. t.* [L. *stupro*.] To ravish; to debauch.
- STUPRATION, *n.* Rape; violation of chastity by force.
- STURDILY, *adv.* [from *sturdy*.] Hardily; stoutly; lustily.
- STURDINESS, *n.* [from *sturdy*.] Stoutness; hardiness; as the *sturdiness* of a school boy. *Locke.*
2. Brutal strength.
- STURDY, *a.* [G. *störig*, connected with *stören*, a stub.]
1. Hardy; stout; foolishly obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness.
- This must be done, and I would I ain seen
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gain say. *Hudibras.*
- A *sturdy* hardened stiner advances to the utmost pitch of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first step. *Atterbury.*
2. Strong; forcible; lusty; as a *sturdy* lout. *Sidney.*
3. Violent; laid on with strength; as *sturdy* strokes.
4. Stiff; stout; strong; as a *sturdy* oak.
- He was not of a delicate countenance, his limbs rather *sturdy* than dainty. *Watson.*
- STURDY, *n.* A disease in sheep, marked by dullness and stupor. *Cyc.*
- STURGEON, *n.* [Fr. *esturgeon*; Sp. *esturion*; It. *sturgeon*; Low L. *sturio*; D. *stear*; G. *stör*; Sw. *stör*; the *stirrer*, one that turns up the mud; G. *stören*.]
- A large fish of the genus *Acipenser*, caught in large rivers. Its flesh is valued for food. *Goldsmith.*
- STURK, *n.* [Sax. *styrce*.] A young ox or heifer. [*Scot.*]
- STUTTER, *v. t.* [D. *stuttern*; G. *stottern*; that is, to stop. *Stut* is not used.] To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words. *Bacon.*
- STUTTERER, *n.* A stammerer.
- STUTTERING, *pp.* Stammering; speaking with hesitation.
- STUTTERINGLY, *adv.* With stammering.
- STY, *n.* [Sax. *stige*.] A pen or inclosure for swine.
2. A place of bestial debauchery.
- To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*
3. An inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid.
- STY, *v. t.* To shut up in a sty. *Shak.*
- STY, *v. t.* [Sax. *stigan*; Goth. *steigan*.] To soar; to ascend. [*Not in use.*] [See *Stirrup*.]
- STYCA, *n.* A Saxon copper coin of the lowest value. *Leake.*

STYGIAN, *a.* [L. *Stygus*, *Styx*.] Pertaining to *Styx*, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed, or the region of the dead; hence, hellish; infernal.

At that so sunny blaze, the *Stygian* throng Bent their aspect. *Milton*.

STYLE, *n.* [L. *stylus*; D. G. *styl*; It. *stile*; Sp. *estilo*; Fr. *style* or *stilet*; Gr. *στυλος*, a column, a pen or bodkin; from the root of the Teutonic *stellen*, to set or place.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to language, or the choice and arrangement of words; as a harsh *style*; a dry *style*; a tunid or bombastic *style*; a loose *style*; a terse *style*; a laconic or verbose *style*; a flowing *style*; a lofty *style*; an elegant *style*; an epistolary *style*. The character of *style* depends chiefly on a happy selection and arrangement of words.

Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of *style*. *Swift*.

Let some lord bid own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens and the *style* refines! *Pope*.

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; or in general, the character of the language used.

No *style* is held for base, where love well named is.
According to the usual *style* of dolefulness. *Middleton*.

So we say, a person addresses another in a *style* of haughtiness, in a *style* of rebuke.

3. Mode of painting; any manner of painting which is characteristic or peculiar.

The ornamental *style* also possesses its own peculiar merit. *Reynolds*.

4. A particular character of music; as a *grave style*.

5. Title; appellation; as the *style* of majesty.

Propitious hear our pray'r,
Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more. *Pope*.

6. Course of writing. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden*.

7. *Style of court*, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe*.

8. In popular use, manner; form; as, the entertainment was prepared in excellent *style*.

9. A pointed instrument formerly used in writing on tables of wax; an instrument of surgery.

10. Something with a sharp point; a graver; the pin of a dial; written also *stide*.

11. In botany, the middle portion of the pistil, connecting the stigma with the germ; sometimes called the *style*. The *styles* of plants are capillary, filiform, cylindrical, subulate, or clavate. *Mortyn*.

12. In chronology, a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. *Style* is *Old* or *New*. The *Old Style* follows the Julian manner of computing the months and days, or the calendar as established by Julius Cesar, in which the year consists of 365 days and 6 hours. This is something more than 11 minutes too much, and in the course of time, between Cesar and pope Gregory XIII, this surplus amounted to 11 days. Gregory reformed the calendar by retrenching 11 days; this reformation was adopted by act of parliament in Great

Britain in 1751, by which act eleven days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. This mode of reckoning is called *New Style*.

STYLE, *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate; to give a title to in addressing. The emperor of Russia is *styled* autocrat; the king of Great Britain is *styled* defender of the faith.

STYLED, *pp.* Named; denominated; called.

STYLET, *n.* [from *style*.] A small pointed or dagger. *Encyc.*

STYLETIFORM, *a.* [style and form.] Like a style, pin or pen.

STYLING, *pp.* Calling; denominating.

STYLITE, *n.* [Gr. *στυλος*, a column.] In ecclesiastical history, the Stylites were a sect of solitaries, who stood motionless on columns or pillars for the exercise of their patience.

STYLOBATION, *n.* The pedestal of a column.

STYLOID, *a.* [L. *stylus* and Gr. *ειδος*.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen; as the *styloid* process of the temporal bone.

STYLOTYPE, *a.* [Fr. *stylotype*; L. *stylus*; Gr. *τυπος*.] *a.* [Fr. *stylique*; L. *stylus*; Gr. *τυπος*; from the root of L. *stipio*, Eng. *stop*.] That stops bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage.

STYPTIC, *n.* A medicine which has the quality of stopping hemorrhage or discharges of blood. Styptics have the quality of astringents, but the word *styptic* is used in a sense different from that of *astringent*, and much more limited. Styptics are usually external applications for restraining discharges of blood; *astringents* are usually internal applications for stopping bleeding, or for strengthening the solids. Astringent is the general term; styptic a subdivision of it.

STYPTICITY, *n.* The quality of stanching blood, or stopping hemorrhage.

STYTHY, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil. [See *Stihy*.]

SCABILITY, *n.* Liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process. [*Not much used.*]

SUABLE, *a.* [from *sue*.] That may be sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court.

SUADE, *for persuade*, is not in use.

SUADE, *for assuage*, is not in use.

SUANT, *a.* [Fr. *suaivant*, from *suaivre*, to follow.]

Even; uniform; spread equally over the surface. [*New England, but local.*]

SUASIBLE, *a.* [L. *suadeo*.] That may be persuaded or easily persuaded.

SUASION, *n.* *sua'zhun*. The act of persuading. [See *Persuade*.]

SUASIVE, *a.* [L. *suadeo*.] Having power to persuade. *South*.

SUASORY, *a.* [L. *suasorius*.] Tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason. *Hopkins*.

SUAVITY, *n.* [L. *suaavis*; Fr. *suaivie*; It. *suaavia*; Sp. *suaividad*; from L. *suaavis*, sweet.]

1. Sweetness, in a literal sense. [*Not in use.*] *Brown*.

2. Sweetness, in a figurative sense; that which is to the mind what sweetness is to the tongue; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; as *suavity* of manners; *suavity* of language, conversation or address.

SUB, a Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below*, used in English as a prefix, to express a subordinate degree. Before *f* and *p* it is changed into those letters, as in *subfer* and *suppose*; and before *m*, into that letter, as in *summon*.

SUBACID, *a.* [sub and acid.] Moderately acid or sour; as a *subacid* juice. *Arbuthnot*.

SUBACRID, *n.* A substance modernly used.

SUBACRID, *a.* [sub and acid.] Moderately sharp, pungent or acrid. *Floyer*.

SUBACT, *v. t.* [L. *subactus*, *subact* and *ago*.] To reduce; to subdue. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon*.

SUBACTION, *n.* The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or of beating them to a powder. *Bacon*.

SUBAGITATION, *n.* [L. *subagitatio*.] Carnal knowledge. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

SUBAIL, *n.* In India, a province or viceroyslip.

SUBAIDAR, *n.* In India, a viceroy, or the governor of a province; also, a native of India, who ranks as captain in the European companies.

SUBAISHP, *n.* The jurisdiction of a subahdar.

SUBALTERN, *a.* [Fr. *subalterne*; L. *sub* and *alternus*.] Inferior; subordinate; that in different respects is not superior and inferior; as a *subaltern* officer. It is used chiefly of military officers.

SUBALTERN, *n.* A subordinate officer in an army or military body. It is applied to officers below the rank of captain.

SUBALTERNATE, *a.* [supra.] Successive; succeeding by turns. *Hooker*.

SUBALTERNATION, *n.* State of inferiority or subjection.

2. Act of succeeding by course.

SUBAQUEOUS, *a.* [L. *sub* and *agua*, water.] Being under water, or beneath the surface of water. *Darwin*.

SUBASTRAL, *a.* [sub and astral.] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial. *Warburton*.

SUBASTRINGENT, *a.* Astringent in a small degree.

SUBAXILLARY, *a.* [L. *sub* and *axilla*, the arm-pit.]

Placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch. *Darwin*.

SUB-BEADLE, *n.* [sub and beadle.] An inferior or under beadle.

SUB-BRIGADIER, *n.* An officer in the horse-guards, who ranks as cornet. *Encyc.*

SUBCARBURATED, *a.* Carburated in an inferior degree; or consisting of one prime of carbon and two of hydrogen. *Ure*.

SUBCELESTIAL, *a.* [sub and celestial.] Being beneath the heavens; as *sub-celestial* glories. *Glanville*.

SUB-CENTRAL, *a.* Being under the center. *Say.*
SUB-CHANTER, *n.* [*sub* and *chanter*.] An under chanter; a deputy of the precursor of a cathedral. *Johnson.*

SUBCLAVIAN, *a.* [*L. sub* and *clavia*, a key.]

Situated under the clavicle or collar bone; as the *subclavian* arteries.

SUB-COMMITTEE, *n.* [*sub* and *committee*.]

An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

SUB-CONSTELLATION, *n.* A subordinate constellation. *Brown.*

SUB-CONTRACTED, *a.* [*sub* and *contracted*.]

Contracted after a former contract. *Shak.*

SUB-CONTRARY, *a.* [*sub* and *contrary*.]

Contrary in an inferior degree. In *geometry*, when two similar triangles are so placed as to have a common angle at their vertex, and yet their bases not parallel.

SUBCORDATE, *a.* [*L. sub* and *cor*, the heart.] In shape somewhat like a heart.

SUBCOSTAL, *a.* [*L. sub* and *costa*, a rib.]

The *subcostal* muscles are the internal intercostal muscles. *Winslow. Cyc.*

SUBCUTANEOUS, *a.* [*sub* and *cutaneous*; *L. cutis*, skin.] Situated under the skin.

SUBCUTICULAR, *a.* [*L. sub* and *cuticula*, cuticle.]

Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin. *Darwin.*

SUBDEACON, *n.* [*sub* and *deacon*.] An under deacon; a deacon's servant, in the Roman church. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDEACONRY, *n.* The order and

SUBDEACONSHIP, *n.* office of subdeacon in the catholic church.

SUBDEAN, *n.* [*sub* and *dean*.] An under dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDEANERY, *n.* The office and rank of subdean.

SUBDECUPLE, *a.* [*L. sub* and *decuplus*, containing one part of ten.] *Johnson.*

SUBDENTED, *a.* [*sub* and *dent*.] Indented beneath.

SUBDEPOSIT, *n.* That which is deposited beneath something else. *Schoolcraft.*

SUBDISCREETIOUS, *a.* [*L. sub* and *discretus*.] Reducing with moderation or delicacy. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

SUBSTITUTES, *a.* [*L. substitutus*, from *subdo*, to substitute.]

Put secretly in the place of something else. [*Little used.*]

SUBDIVERSIFY, *v. t.* [*sub* and *diversify*.] To diversify again what is already diversified. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

SUBDIVIDE, *v. t.* [*sub* and *divide*.] To divide a part of a thing into more parts; to part into smaller divisions.

In the case of eight in tones, are two half tones; so as if you divide the tones equally the eight is but seven whole and equal notes and if you *subdivide* it into half notes, as in the steps of a lute, it makes the number thirteen.

The progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others— *Lydgen.*

SUBDIVIDE, *v. i.* To be subdivided.

SUBDIVIDED, *pp.* Divided again or into smaller parts.

SUBDIVIDING, *ppr.* Dividing into smaller parts that which is already divided.

SUBDIVISION, *n.* The act of subdividing or separating a part into smaller parts. *Watts.*

2. The part of a thing made by subdividing; the part of a larger part.

In the decimal table, the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are denoted from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBDOLOS, *a.* [*L. subdolos*; *sub* and *dolos*, deceit.]

Sly; crafty; cunning; artful; deceitful. [*Little used.*]

SUBDOMINANT, *n.* In music, the fourth note above the tonic, being under the dominant.

SUBDUABLE, *a.* That may be subdued. *Hurd.*

SUBDUAL, *n.* [*from subdue*.] The act of subduing. *Harborton.*

SUBDUCE, *v. t.* [*L. subduco*; *sub* and *duco*.] *v. t.* [*duco*, to draw.] To withdraw; to take away.

Or from my side *subducing*, took perhaps more than enough. *Milton.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.

If out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should subduct ten— *Hale*

SUBDUCTION, *n.* The act of taking away or withdrawing. *Hale.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.

SUBDUE, *v. t. subdu*. [This is a compound word, and the latter component part is contracted from some word in Class *Dh* or *Dg*.]

1. To conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion. Thus Cesar *subdued* the Gauls; Augustus *subdued* Egypt; the English *subdued* Canada. Subduing implies conquest or vanquishing, but it implies also more permanence of subjection to the conquering power, than either of these words.

I will *subdue* all thine enemies. 1 Chron. xvii.

2. To oppress; to crush; to sink; to overpower so as to disable from further resistance.

Nothing could have *subdu'd* nature To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters. *Shak.*

If aught were worthy to *subdue* The soul of man. *Milton.*

3. To tame; to break by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions; to render submissive; as, to *subdue* a stubborn child.

4. To conquer; to reduce to mildness; as, to *subdue* the temper or passions.

5. To overcome by persuasion or other mild means; as, to *subdue* opposition by argument or intreaties.

6. To overcome; to conquer; to captivate; as by charms.

7. To soften; to melt; to reduce to tenderness; as, to *subdue* ferocity by tears.

8. To overcome; to overpower and destroy the force of; as, medicines *subdue* a fever.

9. To make mellow; to break; as land; also, to destroy, as weeds.

SUBDUED, *pp.* Conquered and reduced to subjection; oppressed; crushed; tamed; softened.

SUBDUEMENT, *n.* Conquest. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SUBDUER, *n.* One who conquers and brings into subjection; a tamer. *Spenser.*

2. That which subdues or destroys the force of. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBDUING, *ppr.* Vanquishing and reducing to subjection; crushing; destroying the power of resistance; softening.

SUBDUPLICATE, *a.* [*L. sub* and *duplus*, double.] Containing one part of two. *Wilkins.*

SUBDUPLICATE, *a.* [*sub* and *duplicate*.] Having the ratio of the square roots. *Cyc.*

SUBEQUAL, *a.* [*sub* and *equal*.] Nearly equal. *Martyn.*

SUBERATE, *n.* [*L. suber*, cork.] A salt formed by the suberic acid in combination with a base. *Chemistry.*

SUBERIC, *a.* Pertaining to cork, or extracted from it; as *suberic* acid. *Chemistry.*

SUBEROSE, *a.* [*L. sub* and *erosus*, gnawed.]

In *botany*, having the appearance of being gnawed; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed. *Martyn.*

SUBEROUS, *a.* [*from L. suber*, cork.] Corky; soft and elastic.

SUBFUSC, *a.* [*L. subfuscus*; *sub* and *fuscus*.]

Dusky; moderately dark; brownish; tawny. *Trotter.*

SUBGLOBULAR, *a.* Having a form approaching to globular. *Say.*

SUBHASTATION, *n.* [*L. sub hasta*, under the spear.]

A public sale or auction, so called from the Roman practice. *Barnet.*

SUBHYDROSLUPHURET, *n.* A compound of sulphureted hydrogen with a base, in a less proportion than in hydro-sulphuret.

SUBINDICATION, *n.* [*L. sub* and *indico*.] The act of indicating by signs. *Barrow.*

SUBINFEDATION, *n.* [*sub* and *infedation*. See *Fed.*]

1. In *law*, the act of enfeoffing by a tenant or fee-freer, who holds lands of the crown; the act of a greater baron, who grants land or a smaller man, to an inferior person. By 34 Edward III. all *subinfedations* previous to the reign of King Edward I., were confirmed. *Blackstone.*

2. Under tenancy.

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of *subinfedation* or under tenancy. *Blackstone.*

SUBINGRESSION, *n.* [*L. sub* and *ingressus*.]

Secret entrance. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

SUBITANEOUS, *a.* [*L. subitaneus*.] Sudden; hasty.

SUBITANUS, *a.* Sudden. [*Not in use.*]

SUBJACENT, *a.* [*L. subjacens*; *sub* and *jaceo*, to lie.] Lying under or below.

2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath. A man placed on a hill, surveys the *subjacent* plain.

SUBJECT, *a.* [*L. subjectus*, from *subjico*; *sub* and *jacio*, to throw, that is, to drive or force; *It. soggetto*; *Sp. sujeto*.]

1. Placed or situate under.

- The eastern tower
Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale.
To see the fight. *Shak.*
2. Being under the power and dominion of another; as, Jamaica is *subject* to Great Britain.
Esau was never *subject* to Jacob. *Locke.*
3. Exposed; liable from extraneous causes; as a country *subject* to extreme heat or cold.
4. Liable from inherent causes; prone; disposed.
All human things are *subject* to decay. *Dryden.*
5. Being that on which any thing operates, whether intellectual or material; as the *subject-matter* of a discourse. *Dryden.*
6. Obelict. Tit. iii. Col. ii.
- SUBJECT, *n.* [L. *subjectus*; Fr. *sujet*; It. *sugetto*.]
1. One that owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws. The natives of Great Britain are *subjects* of the British government. The natives of the United States, and naturalized foreigners, are *subjects* of the federal government. Men in free governments, are *subjects* as well as citizens; as citizens, they enjoy rights and franchises; as *subjects*, they are bound to obey the laws.
The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, and human laws require it. *Swift.*
2. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is treated or handled; as a *subject* of discussion before the legislature; a *subject* of negotiation.
This *subject* for heroic song pleads 'd me. *Milton.*
The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts.*
3. That on which any physical operation is performed; as a *subject* for dissection or amputation.
Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects* in whom it reigns. *Bacon.*
5. The person who is treated of; the hero of a piece.
Authors of biography are apt to be prejudiced in favor of their *subject*. *Middleton.*
6. In grammar, the nominative case to a verb passive.
- SUBJECT, *v. t.* To bring under the power or dominion of. Alexander *subjected* a great part of the civilized world to his dominion.
Firmness of mind that *subjects* every gratification of sense to the rule of right reason—*Middleton.*
2. To put under or under the power of.
In one short view *subjected* to our eye, Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*
3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.
He is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*
4. To expose; to make liable. Credulity *subjects* a person to impositions.
5. To submit; to make accountable.
God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts—*Locke.*
6. To make subservient.

—*Subjected* to his service angel wings. *Milton.*

7. To cause to undergo; as, to *subject* it to a white heat; to *subject* it to a rapid test.
- SUBJECTED, *pp.* Reduced to the dominion of another; enslaved; exposed; submitted; made to undergo.
- SUBJECTING, *ppr.* Reducing to submission; enslaving; exposing; submitting; causing to undergo.
- SUBJECTION, *n.* The act of subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another.

The conquest of the kingdom and the *subjection* of the rebels—*Ilalic.*

2. The state of being under the power, control and government of another. The safety of life, liberty and property depends on our *subjection* to the laws. The isles of the West Indies are held in *subjection* to the powers of Europe. Our appetites and passions should be in *subjection* to our reason, and our will should be in entire *subjection* to the laws of God.
- SUBJECTIVE, *a.* Relating to the subject, as opposed to the object.

Certainty—is distinguished into objective and *subjective*; objective, is when the proposition is certainly true of itself; and *subjective*, is when we are certain of the truth of it. *Hatts.*

SUBJECTIVELY, *adv.* In relation to the subject. *Pererson.*

SUBJOIN, *v. t.* [*sub* and *join*; L. *subjungo*.]
To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written; as, to *subjoin* an argument or reason. [It is never used in a literal physical sense, to express the joining of material things.]

SUBJOIN ED, *pp.* Added after something else said or written.

SUBJOINING, *ppr.* Adding after something else said or written.

SUBJUGATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *subjuguier*; L. *subjungo*; *sub* and *jugo*, to yoke. See *Yoke*.]
To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another.

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

[*Subjuge* differs from *subject* only in implying a reduction to a more tyrannical or arbitrary sway; but they are often used as synonyms.]

SUBJUGATED, *pp.* Reduced to the absolute control of another.

SUBJUGATING, *ppr.* Conquering and bringing under the absolute power of another.

SUBLIMATE, *n.* The act of subduing and bringing under the power or absolute control of another.

SUBJUNCTION, *n.* The act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined. *Clarke.*

SUBJUNCTIVE, *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*; Fr. *subjunctif*; It. *soggiunto*. See *Subjoin*.]

1. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

2. In grammar, designating a form of verbs which follow other verbs or words expressing condition, hypothesis or contingency; as, "veni ut *vidica*," I came that you may see me; "si *fecerit* equum," if they should do what is just.

3. *Subjunctive* is often used as a noun, denoting the subjunctive mood.

SUBLANATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *lana*, wool.] In *latory*, somewhat woolly.

SUBLAPSARIAN, *s.* *a.* [L. *sub* and *lapsus*.]

SUBLAPSARIAN, *n.* Done after the apostasy of Adam. [See the *Noun*.]

SUBLAPSARIAN, *n.* One who maintains the sublapsarian doctrine, that the sin of Adam's apostasy being imputed to all his posterity, God in compassion decreed to send his Son to rescue a great number from their lost state, and to accept of his obedience and death on their account. The decree of reprobation, according to the *sublapsarians*, is nothing but a preterition or non-election of persons, whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of Adam's transgression without any personal sin, when he withdrew some others as guilty as they. *Hammond.*

Sublapsarian is opposed to *supralapsarian*.

SUBLATION, *n.* [L. *sublatio*.] The act of taking or carrying away. *Sp. Hall.*

SUBLETT, *v. t.* [*sub* and *let*.] To undercut; to lease, as a lessee to another person. *Crusell.*

SUBLEVATION, *n.* [L. *sublevo*.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLIEUTENANT, *n.* An officer in the royal regiment of artillery and fusiliers, in which are no ensigns, and who is the same as second lieutenant. *Eng.*

SUBLIGATION, *n.* [L. *subligo*; *sub* and *ligo*, to bind.]

The act of binding underment.

SUBLIMABLE, *a.* [from *sublime*.] That may be sublimated; capable of being raised by heat into vapor, and again condensed or cold.

SUBLIMABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being sublimable.

SUBLIMATE, *v. t.* [from *sublime*.] To bring a solid substance, as camphor or sulphur, into the state of vapor by heat, which on cooling, returns again to the solid state. [See *Sublimation*.]

2. To refine and exalt; to lighten; to elevate.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still in words whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain. *Dryden.*

SUBLIMATE, *n.* The product of a sublimation. *Corrosive sublimate* is the muriate of mercury when it has undergone sublimation. It is one of the most virulent of the mineral poisons.

Blue sublimate, is a preparation of mercury with flows of brimstone and sal ammoniac; used in painting.

SUBLIMATE, *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat and again condensed, as solid substances.

SUBLIMATED, *pp.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, as a solid substance; refined.

SUBLIMATING, *ppr.* Converting into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing; as solid substances.

SUBLIMATION, *n.* The operation of bringing a solid substance into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing it again into a solid by cold. *Sublimation* bears the same relation to a solid, that distilla-

tion does to a liquid. Both processes purify the substances to which they are severally applied, by separating them from the fixed and grosser matters with which they are connected.

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of hightening or improving.

Religion, the perfection, refinement and sublimation of morality. *South.*

SUBLIME, *a.* [L. *sublimis*; Fr. It. Sp. *sublime*.]

1. High in place; exalted loft.

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature; elevated.

Can it be that souls *sublime*
Return to visit our terrestrial clime? *Dryden.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand. Easy in style thy work, in sense *sublime*. *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy; as *sublime* with expectation.

5. Lofty of mein; elevated in manner. His fair large front and eye *sublime* declar'd. *Milton.*

Absolute title.

SUBLIME, *n.* A grand or lofty style; a style that expresses lofty conceptions.

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase—*Addison.*

SUBLIME, *v. t.* To sublimate, which see.

2. To raise on high. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to lighten; to improve.

The sun—
Which not alone the southern wits *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

SUBLIME, *v. i.* To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance.

Particles of antimony which will not *sublime* alone. *Newton.*

SUBLIMED, *pp.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and when cooled, changed to a solid state.

SUBLIMELY, *adv.* With elevated conceptions; loftily; as, to express one's self *sublimely*.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat *Parnell.*

SUBLIMENESS, *n.* Loftiness of style or sentiment; sublimity.

SUBLIMING, *pp.* Sublimating; exalting.

SUBLIMITY, *n.* [Fr. *sublimité*; L. *sublimitas*.]

1. Elevation of place; lofty height.

2. Height in excellence; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur; as, *God's* incomprehensible *sublimity*. *Raleigh.*

The *sublimity* of the character of Christ owes nothing to his historians. *Buckminster.*

3. In oratory and composition, lofty conceptions, or such conceptions expressed in corresponding language; loftiness of sentiment or style.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts. *Addison.*

SUBLINGUAL, *a.* [L. *sub* and *lingua*, the tongue.]

Situated under the tongue; as the *sublingual* glands. *Cace.*

SUBLUNAR, *a.* [Fr. *sublunaire*; L. *sub* and *luna*, the moon.]

Literally, beneath the moon; but *sublunary*, which is the word chiefly used, denotes merely terrestrial, earthly, pertaining to this world.

All things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

SUBLUXATION, *n.* [sub and luxatio.] In surgery, a violent sprain; also, an incomplete dislocation.

SUBMARINE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea.] Being, acting or growing under water in the sea; as *submarine* navigators; *submarine* plants.

SUBMAXILLARY, *a.* [L. *sub* and *maxilla*, the jaw-bone.] Situated under the jaw. *Med. Repos.*

The *submaxillary* glands are two salivary glands, situated, one on either side, immediately within the angle of the lower jaw. *Wistar.*

SUBME DIANT, *n.* In music, the sixth note, or middle note between the octave and subdominant. *Bushy.*

SUBMERGE, *v. t.* submerge'. [L. *submergo*; *sub* and *mergo*, to plunge.]

1. To put under water; to plunge.

2. To cover or overflow with water; to drown. So half my Egypt was *submerg'd*. *Shak.*

SUBMERGE, *v. i.* *submerg'*. To plunge under water, as swallows.

SUBMERGED, *pp.* Put under water; overflowed.

SUBMERGING, *pp.* Putting under water; overflowing.

SUBMERSE, *v. t.* *submers'*. [L. *submerso*; *sub* and *merso*, to sink.] Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.

SUBMERSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *submersus*.]

1. The act of putting under water or causing to be overflown; as the *submersion* of an isle or tract of land.

2. The act of plunging under water; the act of drowning.

SUBMINISTER, *v. t.* [L. *subministro*; *sub* and *ministro*, to supply.]

To supply; to afford. [Not in use.] *Hale.*

SUBMINISTER, *v. i.* To subserv; to be useful to. Our passions—*subminister* to the best and worst of purposes. *L'Esrange.*

[Not in use.] [See *Minister* and *Administer*.]

SUBMINISTRANT, *a.* Subservient; serving in subordination. [Not in use.] *Bacon.*

SUBMINISTRATION, *n.* The act of furnishing or supplying. [Not in use.] *Walton.*

SUBMISSIVE, *a.* [L. *submissus*, *submitto*.] Submissive; humble; obsequious. [Rarely used, and in poetry only.] *Milton.*

SUBMISSION, *n.* [L. *submitio*, from *submitto*; Fr. *soumission*; It. *sommessione*.]

1. The act of submitting; the act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of the person and power to the control or government of another. *Submission*, daughter! 'tis a mere French word;—
We English warriors wot oot what it means. *Shak.*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behavior. In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shak.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error. Be not as extreme in *submission*, as in offense. *Shak.*

4. Obedience; compliance with the commands or laws of a superior. *Submission* of children to their parents is an indispensable duty.

5. Resignation; a yielding of one's will to the will or appointment of a superior without murmuring. Entire and cheerful *submission* to the will of God is a christian duty of prime excellence.

SUBMISSIVE, *a.* Yielding to the will or power of another; obedient.

2. Humble; acknowledging one's inferiority; testifying one's *submission*. Her at his feet *submissive* in distress,
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*

SUBMISSIVELY, *adv.* With submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly. The goddess,
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies. *Dryden.*

SUBMISSIVENESS, *n.* A submissive temper or disposition.

2. Humbleness; acknowledgment of inferiority.

3. Confession of fault. Faithly gets pardon by *submissiveness*. *Herbert.*

SUBMISSIVELY, *adv.* Humbly; with submission. [Little used.] *Taylor.*

SUBMISSIVENESS, *n.* Humbleness; obedience. [Little used.] *Burton.*

SUBMIT, *v. t.* [L. *submitto*; *sub*, under, and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *soumettre*; It. *sommettere*; Sp. *someter*.]

1. To let down; to cause to sink or lower. Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while. *Dryden.*

[This use of the word is nearly or wholly obsolete.]

2. To yield, resign or surrender to the power, will or authority of another; with the reciprocal pronoun. Return to thy mistress, and *submit thyself* under her hand. *Geo. xvi.*

Wives, *submit yourselves* to your own husbands. *Eph. v.*

Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man. *1 Pet. ii.*

3. To refer; to give or commit to the discretion or judgment of another; as, to *submit* a controversy to arbitrators; to *submit* a question to the court.

SUBMIT, *v. i.* To surrender; to yield one's person to the power of another; to give up resistance. The enemy *submitted*. The revolted provinces presently *submitted*. *Middleton.*

To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another. On hearing the opinion of the court, the counsel *submitted* without further argument.

3. To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another. To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*—
Milton.

4. To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

Our religion requires us—to submit to pain, disservice and even death. *Rogers.*

SUBMITTED, *pp.* Surrendered; resigned; yielded; referred.

SUBMITTER, *n.* One who submits.

SUBMITTING, *pp.* Surrendering; resigning; yielding; referring to another for decision.

SUBMULTIPLE, *n.* [See *Multiply*.] A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times, or is an aliquot part of it. Thus 7 is the submultiple of 56, being contained in it eight times. The word is used as an adjective also; as a *submultiple number*; *submultiple ratio*. *Cyc.*

SUBNASCENT, *a.* [L. *sub* and *nascor*.] Growing underneath.

SUBNECT, *v. t.* [L. *subnecto*.] To tie, buckle or fasten beneath. [Not in use.] *Pope.*

SUBNORMAL, *n.* [L. *sub* and *norma*, a rule.]

A subperpendicular, or a line under the perpendicular to a curve.

SUBNUDE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *nudus*, naked.] In botany, almost naked or bare of leaves. *Lee.*

SUBOSCURELY, *adv.* Somewhat obscurely or darkly. *Donne.*

SUBOCCIPITAL, *a.* Being under the occiput; as the *suboccipital nerves*. *Parr.*

SUBOCULATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *oculus* or *ocula*.] Containing one part of eight. *Wilks.*

SUBOCULAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *oculus*.] Being under the eye. *Barrow.*

SUBORBICULAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *orbiculus*.] Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular. *Martyn.*

SUBORDINACY, *n.* [See *Subordinate*.]

1. The state of being subordinate or subject to control; as, to bring the imagination to act in *subordinate* to reason. *Spectator.*

2. Series of subordination. [Little used.] *Temple.*

SUBORDINANCY, *n.* [Not in use. See *Subordinacy*.]

SUBORDINATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ordinatus*, from *ordo*, order.]

1. Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, &c.; as *subordinate officers*.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding. *South.*

2. Descending in a regular series.

The several kinds and *subordinate species* of each, are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

SUBORDINATE, *v. t.* To place in an order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; as, to *subordinate* one creature to another; to *subordinate* temporal to spiritual things.

2. To make subject; as, to *subordinate* the passions to reason. *Scott.*

SUBORDINATED, *pp.* Placed in an inferior rank; considered as of inferior importance; subjected.

SUBORDINATELY, *adv.* In a lower rank or of inferior importance.

2. In a series regularly descending. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBORDINATION, *n.* [Fr. See *Subordinate*.]

1. The state of being inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity.

2. A series regularly descending.

Natural creatures having a local *subordination*— *Holiday.*

3. Place of rank among inferiors.

Persons, who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

1. Subjecting; state of being under control or government.

The most glorious military achievements would be a calamity and a curse, if purchased at the expense of habits of *subordination* and love of order. *J. Earls.*

SUBORN, *v. t.* [Fr. *suborner*; It. *subornare*; Sp. *subornar*; L. *suborno*; *sub* and *orno*.] The sense of *orno*, in this word, and the primary sense, is to put on, to furnish. Hence *suborno*, to furnish privately, that is, to bribe.]

1. In law, to procure a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. *Blackstone.*

2. To procure privately or by collusion. Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honor. *Shak.*

2. To procure by indirect means. Those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

SUBORNATION, *n.* [Fr.] In law, the crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. *Blackstone.*

2. The crime of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action. *Shak.*

SUBORNED, *pp.* Procured to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.

SUBORNER, *n.* One who procures another to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.

SUBORNING, *pp.* Procuring one to take a false oath, or to do a criminal action.

SUBOVATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ovatus*, from *ovum*, an egg.] Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg. *Martyn.*

SUBPENA, *n.* [L. *sub* and *pena*, pain, penalty.] A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served; as witnesses, &c.

SUBPENA, *v. t.* To serve with a writ of subpoena; to command attendance in court by a legal writ.

SUBPERPENDICULAR, *n.* [sub and *perpendicular*.] A subnormal, which see.

SUBPETIOULATE, *a.* [sub and *petiole*.] In botany, having a very short petiole. *Martyn.*

SUBPRIOR, *n.* [sub and *prior*.] The vicar-gent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior. *South.*

SUBPURCHASER, *n.* A purchaser who buys of a purchaser.

SUBQUADRATE, *a.* Nearly square. *Gay.*

SUBQUADRUPLE, *a.* [sub and *quadruple*.] Containing one part of four; as *subquadruple proportion*.

SUBQUINQUEFID, *a.* [sub and *quinquefid*.] Almost quinquefid. *Lee.*

SUBQUINTUPLE, *a.* [sub and *quintuple*.] Containing one part of five; as *subquintuple proportion*. *Wilkins.*

SUBRAMOUS, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ramosus*, full of branches.]

In botany, having few branches. *Lee.*

SUBRECTOR, *n.* [sub and *rector*.] A rector's deputy or substitute. *Walton.*

SUBREPTION, *n.* [L. *subreptio*, from *subrepto*, to creep under.] The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or unfair representation, that is, by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts. *Diet.*

SUBREPTITIOUS, *a.* [L. *subreptitius*, supra.] Falsely crept in; fraudulently obtained. [See *Subreptitious*.]

SUBROGATE, *v. t.* [L. *subrogo*.] To put in the place of another. [Not in use. See *Surrogate*.]

SUBROGATION, *n.* In the civil law, the substituting of one person in the place of another and giving him his rights. *Encyc.*

SUBROTUND, *a.* [L. *sub* and *rotundus*, round.] Almost round. *Lee.*

SUBSALINE, *a.* Moderately saline or salt. *Encyc.*

SUBSALT, *n.* A salt with less acid than is sufficient to neutralize its radicals; or a salt having an excess of the base. *Diet.*

SUBSCAPULAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *scapula*.] The subscapular artery is the large branch of the axillary artery, which rises near the lowest margin of the scapula. *Cyc.*

SUBSCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *scribere*; *sub* and *scribe*, to write; Fr. *souscrire*; It. *scrivere*; Sp. *subscribir*.] Literally, to write underneath. Hence,

1. To sign with one's own hand; to give consent to something written, or to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath; as, parties *subscribe* a covenant or contract; a man *subscribes* a bond or articles of agreement.

2. To attest by writing one's name beneath; as, officers *subscribe* their official acts; and secretaries and clerks *subscribe* copies of records.

3. To promise to give by writing one's name; as, each man *subscribed* ten dollars or ten shillings.

4. To submit. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

SUBSCRIBE, *v. i.* To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper. The paper was offered and many *subscribed*.

2. To assent; as, I could not *subscribe* to his opinion.

SUBSCRIBED, *pp.* Having a name or names written underneath. The petition is *subscribed* by two thousand persons.

2. Promised by writing the name and sum. A large sum is *subscribed*.

SUBSCRIBER, *n.* One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing.

2. One who enters his name for a paper, book, map and the like.

SUBSCRIBING, *pp.* Writing one's name underneath; assenting to or attesting by writing the name beneath; entering one's name as a purchaser.

SUBSCRIPTION, *n.* [L. *subscriptio*.] Any thing, particularly a paper, with names subscribed.

2. The act of subscribing or writing one's name underneath; name subscribed; signature.

3. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.
4. The act of contributing to any undertaking.
5. **SUM** subscribed; amount of sums subscribed. We speak of an individual subscription, or of the whole subscription to a fund.
6. Submission; obedience. [*Not in use.*]
- SUBSECTION**, *n.* [L. *sub* and *sectio*.] The part or division of a section; a subdivision; the section of a section. *Dict.*
- SUBSEQUATIVE**, *a.* [L. *subsequor*, *subsequatus*.] Following in a train or succession. [*Littl. used.*]
- SUBSEMITONE**, *n.* In music, the sharp seventh or sensible of any key.
- SUBSEPTUPLE**, *a.* [L. *sub* and *septuplus*.] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*
- SUBSEQUENCE**, *n.* [L. *subsequor*, *subsequens*; *sub* and *sequor*, to follow.] A following; a state of coming after something.
- SUBSEQUENT**, *a.* [Fr. from L. *subsequens*, *supra*.] Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely; as *subsequent* events; *subsequent* ages or years; a period long *subsequent* to the foundation of Rome.
2. Following in the order of place or succession; succeeding; as a *subsequent* clause in a treaty. What is obscure in a passage may be illustrated by *subsequent* words.
- SUBSEQUENTLY**, *adv.* At a later time; in time after something else. Nothing was done at the first meeting; what was *subsequently* transacted, I do not know.
2. After something else in order. These difficulties will be *subsequently* explained.
- SUBSERVE**, *v. t.* *subserve*! [L. *subservio*; *sub* and *servio*, to serve.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. In most engines, we make the laws of matter *subserve* the purposes of art.
- Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*
- SUBSERVIENCE**, } Instrumental use;
SUBSERVIENCY, } *n.* Use or operation that promotes some purpose.
- The body, wherein appears much fitness, use and *subserviency* to infinite functions. *Bentley.*
- There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*
- SUBSERVIENT**, *a.* [L. *subserviens*.] Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end.
- Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarcely ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other. *Fell.*
2. *Subservient*; acting as a subordinate instrument. These are the creatures of God, subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will.
- These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another. *Ray.*
- SUBSERVIENTLY**, *adv.* In a subservient manner.
- SUBSILE**, *a.* [L. *sub* and *sessilis*.] In *botany*, almost sessile; having very short footstalks. *Martyn. Lec.*

- SUBSEX TUPLE**, *a.* [L. *sub* and *sextuplus*.] Containing one part in six. *Wilkins.*
- SUBSIDÉ**, *v. i.* [L. *subsido*; *sub* and *sido*, to settle. See *Set.*]
1. To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle; as leses.
2. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage; to be calmed; to become tranquil. Let the passions *subside*. The tumults of war will *subside*. Christ commanded, and the storm *subsided*.
3. To tend downwards; to sink; as a *subsiding* hill. The land *subsides* into a plain.
4. To abate; to be reduced.
- In cases of danger, pride and envy naturally *subside*. *Middleton.*
- SUBSIDENCE**, } *n.* The act or process of
SUBSIDENCY, } *n.* sinking or falling, as
the lees of liquors.
2. The act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground. *Burnet.*
- SUBSIDIARY**, *a.* [Fr. *subsidiare*; L. *subsidiarius*. See *Subsidy*.]
1. Aiding; assistant; furnishing help. *Subsidiary* troops are troops of one nation hired by another for military service.
2. Furnishing additional supplies; as a *subsidiary* stream.
- SUBSIDARY**, *n.* An assistant; an auxiliary; he or that which contributes aid or additional supplies. *Stephens.*
- SUBSIDIZE**, *v. t.* [from *subsidy*.] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of another by the payment of a subsidy to him. Great Britain *subsidized* some of the German powers in the late war with France.
- SUBSIDIZED**, *pp.* Engaged as an auxiliary by means of a subsidy.
- SUBSIDIZING**, *ppr.* Purchasing the assistance of by subsidies.
- SUBSIDY**, *n.* [Fr. *subside*; L. *subsidium*, from *subsido*, literally to be or sit under or by.]
1. Aid in money; supply given; a tax; something furnished for aid, as by the people to their prince; as the *subsidies* granted formerly to the kings of England.
- Subsidies* were a tax, not immediately on property, but on persons in respect of their reputed estates, after the nominal rate of 4s. the pound for lands, and 2s. 8d. for goods. *Blackstone.*
2. A sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops, or the aid of such foreign prince in a war against an enemy. Thus Great Britain paid *subsidies* to Austria and Prussia, to engage them to resist the progress of the French.
- SUBSIGN**, *v. t.* *subsigne*. [L. *subsigno*; *sub* and *signo*, to sign.]
- To sign under; to write beneath. [*Littl. used.*]
- SUBSIGNATION**, *n.* The act of writing the name under something for attestation. [*Littl. used.*]
- SUBSIST**, *v. i.* [Fr. *subsister*; It. *sussistere*; Sp. *subsistir*; L. *subsisto*; *sub* and *sisto*, to stand, to be fixed.]
1. To be; to have existence; applicable to matter or spirit.
2. To continue; to retain the present state. Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton.*

3. To live; to be maintained with food and clothing. How many of the human race *subsist* on the labors of others! How many armies have *subsisted* on plunder!
4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else; as qualities that *subsist* in substances.
- SUBSISTV**, *v. t.* To feed; to maintain; to support with provisions. The king *subsisted* his troops on provisions plundered from the enemy.
- SUBSISTENCE**, } [Fr. *subsistence*; It.
SUBSISTENCY, } *sussistenza*.] Real
being; as a chain of differing *subsistencies*. *Glanville.*
- Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Competent provisions; means of supporting life.
- His civility could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*
3. That which supplies the means of living; as money, pay or wages.
4. Inherence in something else; as the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.
- SUBSISTENT**, *a.* [L. *subsistens*.] Having real being; as a *subsistent* spirit. *Brown.*
2. Inherent; as qualities *subsistent* in matter. *Bentley.*
- SUBSOIL**, *n.* [*sub* and *soil*.] The bed or stratum of earth which lies between the surface soil and the base on which they rest. *Cyc.*
- SUBSPECIES**, *n.* [*sub* and *species*.] A subordinate species; a division of a species! *Thomson.*
- SUBSTANCE**, *n.* [Fr.; It. *substanza*; Sp. *substancia*; L. *substantia*, *substo*; *sub* and *sto*, to stand.]
1. In a general sense, being; something existing by itself; that which really is or exists; equally applicable to matter or spirit. Thus the soul of man is called an immaterial *substance*, a cogitative *substance*, a *substance* endowed with thought. We say, a stone is a hard *substance*; tallow is a soft *substance*.
2. That which supports accidents.
- That which subsists by itself is called *substance*; that which subsists in and by another, is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*
3. The essential part; the main or material part. In this epitome, we have the *substance* of the whole book.
- This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burnet!*
4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.
- Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not his 'appearance' chose. *Dryden.*
5. Body; corporeal nature or matter.
- The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances*. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Goods; estate; means of living. Job's *substance* was seven thousand sheep, three thousand camels, &c. Job i.
- We are—exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*
- SUBSTANTIAL**, *a.* Belonging to substance; real; actually existing.
- If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. Real; solid; true; not seeming or imaginary.
If happiness be a *substantial* good.

Denham.

The *substantial* ornaments of virtue.

L'Estrange.

3. Corporeal; material.
The rainbow appears like a *substantial* arch in the sky.

Watts.

4. Having substance; strong; stout; solid; as *substantial* cloth; a *substantial* fence or gate.

5. Possessed of goods or estate; responsible; moderately wealthy; as a *substantial* freeholder or farmer; a *substantial* citizen.

Addison.

SUBSTANTIALITY, *n.* The state of real existence.

2. Corporeity; materiality.
The soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*.

Glavinille.

SUBSTANTIALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence.
In him his Father shone, *substantially* expressed.

Milton.

2. Strongly; solidly.
The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God, chaste and temperate.

Pittston.

4. In substance; in the main; essentially.
This answer is *substantially* the same as that before given.

5. With competent goods or estate.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, *n.* The state of being substantial.

2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting; as the *substantialness* of a wall or column.

Wotton.

SUBSTANTIALS, *n. plu.* Essential parts.

Ayliffe.

SUBSTANTIATE, *v. t.* To make to exist.

Ayliffe.

2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good; as, to *substantiate* a charge or allegation; to *substantiate* a declaration.

Canning, Adams, Dexter, Ch. Obs.

SUBSTANTIVE, *a.* Betokening existence; as the *substantive* verb.

Arbuthnot.

2. Solid; depending on itself. [Not in use.]

Bacon.

SUBSTANTIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial. Thus man, horse, city, goodness, excellence, are *substantives*. [Better called *name*, *l. nomen*, or even *noun*, a corruption of *nomen*.]

SUBSTANTIALLY, *adv.* In substance; essentially.

2. In *grammar*, as a name or noun. An adjective or pronoun may be used *substantively*.

SUBSTILE, *n.* [*sub* and *stila*.] The line of a dial on which the stile is erected. *Encyc.*

SUBSTITUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *substituer*; *l. substituire*; Sp. *substituir*; *l. substituo*; *sub* and *statuo*, to set.] To put in the place of another.

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others.

SUBSTITUTE, *n.* One person put in the place of another to answer the same purpose. A person may be a *substitute* with full powers to act for another in an office.

Representatives in legislation are the *substitutes* of their constituents. The orthodox creed of christians is that Christ died as the *substitute* of sinners.

2. One thing put in the place of another. If you have not one medicine, use another as its *substitute*.

SUBSTITUTION, *n.* The act of putting one person or thing in the place of another to supply its place; as the *substitution* of an agent, attorney or representative to act for one in his absence; the *substitution* of bank notes for gold and silver, as a circulating medium.

2. In *grammar*, syllepsis, or the use of one word for another.

SUBSTRACT, *v. t.* [*l. subtraho*, *subtraham*.] To subtract.

NOTE.—*Subtract* was formerly used in analogy with *abstract*. But in modern usage, it is written according to the Latin, *subtract*. See this word and its derivatives.

SUBTRACTION, *n.* In *law*, the withdrawing or withholding of some right.

This *subtraction* of conjugal rights, is when either the husband or wife withdraws from the other and lives separate. The *subtraction* of a legacy, is the withholding or detaining of it from the legatee by the executor. In like manner, the withholding of any service, rent, duty or custom, is a *subtraction*, for the law gives a remedy.

Blackstone.

SUBSTRATUM, *n.* [*l. substratus*, spread under; *sub* and *sterno*.]

1. That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another. In *agriculture*, the subsoil.

2. In *metaphysics*, the matter or substance supposed to furnish the basis in which the perceptible qualities inhere.

SUBSTRUCTION, *n.* [*l. substructione*.] Under building.

SUBSTRUCTURE, *n.* [*l. sub* and *structura*.] An under structure; a foundation.

SUBSTYLAR, *a.* In *dialing*, the *substylar* line, is a right line on which the gnomon or style is erected at right angles with the plane.

Dict.

SUBSTYLE, *n.* [*sub* and *style*.] In *dialing*, the line on which the gnomon stands.

SUBSULPHATE, *n.* A sulphate with an excess of the base.

Thomson.

SUBSULTIVE, *a.* [*from l. subsultus*, a leap, from *subsultus*, *sub* and *salio*.]

Bouncing; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches.

SUBSULTORILY, *adv.* In a bounding manner; by leaps, starts or twitches.

Bacon.

SUBSULTUS, *n.* [*l.*] In *medicine*, a twitching or convulsive motion; as *subsultus* tetanicum.

Coxe.

SUBSUME, *v. t.* [*l. sub* and *sumo*.] To assume as a position by consequence. [Not used.]

Hammond.

SUBTANGENT, *n.* In *geometry*, the part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

SUBTEND, *v. t.* [*l. sub* and *tendo*, to stretch.]

To extend under; as the line of a triangle which *subtends* the right angle; to *subtend* the chord of an arch. A line from the eye

to a planet, *subtends* an angle of 40 degrees with the horizon.

SUBTENDED, *pp.* Extended under.

SUBTENDING, *pp.* Extending under.

SUBTENSE, *n.* *subtens*. [*l. sub* and *tensus*.] The chord of an arch or arc.

SUBTLEPID, *a.* [*l. sub* and *lepidus*, warm.] Moderately warm.

SUBTER, a Latin preposition, signifies under.

SUBTERFLUENT, *a.* [*l. subterfluenta*, *subterfluous*, *a.* *subterfluo*.] Running under or beneath.

SUBTERFUG, *n.* [Fr. from *l. subter* and *fugio*, to flee.]

Literally, that to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, a shift; an evasion; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges*, to avoid the force of an argument.

Watts.

SUBTERRANE, *n.* [infra.] A cave or room under ground.

Bryant.

SUBTERRANEAN, *a.* [*l. subter*, under; *l. terrae*, earth; *l. subterranea*, *l. subterraneus*.]

Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or under ground; as *subterranean* springs; a *subterranean* passage.

[*Subterranean* and *Subterrany*, are not in use.]

SUBTERRANITY, *n.* A place under ground. [Not in use.]

Brown.

SUBTERRANY, *n.* What lies under ground. [Not in use.]

Bacon.

SUBTIL, *a.* [Fr. *subtil*; *l. subtilis*; *l. subtilis*.] This word is often written *subtle*, but less properly.]

1. Thin; as *subtil* rose or grass; as *subtil* air; *subtil* vapor; a *subtil* medium.

2. Nice; fine; delicate.

I do distinguish plain
Each *subtil* line of her immortal face.

Davies.

3. Acute; piercing; as *subtil* pain. **Prior.**

4. Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; insinuating; as a *subtil* person; a *subtil* adversary.

5. Planned by art; deceitful; as a *subtil* scheme.

6. Deceitful; treacherous.

7. Refined; fine; acute; as a *subtil* argument.

Shak.

SUBTILATE, *v. t.* To make thin. [Not in use.]

Harvey.

SUBTILIA'TION, *n.* The act of making thin or rare. [Not in use.]

Boyle.

SUBTILITY, *n.* Fineness.

Swilbe.

SUBTILIZATION, *n.* [from *subtilize*.]

1. The act of making subtil, fine or thin. In the laboratory, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor.

Cheyne.

2. Refinement; extreme acuteness.

Prior.

SUBTILIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *subtiliser*, from *l. subtilis*.]

To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse.

Cheyne.

2. To refine; to spin into niceties; as, to *subtilize* arguments.

SUBTILIZE, *v. i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions.

In whatever manner the papist might *subtilize*—

Milner.

SUBTILLY, *adv.* Thinly; not densely.

2. Finely; not grossly; or thickly.
The opaque bodies, if *subtly* divided—become perfectly transparent. *Vrouton.*
3. Artfully; cunningly; craftily; as a scheme *subtly* contrived.
- SUBTILNESS, *n.* Thinness; rareness; as the *subtleness* of air.
2. Fineness; acuteness; as the *subtleness* of an argument.
3. Cunning; artfulness; as the *subtleness* of a foe.
- SUBTILITY, *n.* [Fr. *subtilité*; *L.* *subtilitas*.] 1. Thinness; fineness; exility; in a *physical sense*; as the *subtility* of air or light; the *subtility* of sounds. *Bacon. Græc.*
2. Refinement; extreme acuteness.
Intelligible discourses are spoli'd by too much *subtily* in nice divisions. *Locke.*
3. Slyness in design; cunning; artifice; usually but less properly written *subtly*.
- SUBTLE, *a.* [See *Subtil*.] Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; *applied to persons*; as a *subtle* foe.
2. Cunningly devised; as a *subtle* stratagem.
- SUBTLY, *adv.* Slyly; artfully; cunningly.
Thou seest how *subtly* to detain thee I devise. *Milton.*
2. Nicely; delicately.
In the nice *best*, what sense so *subtly* true. *Pope.*
- SUBTRACT, *v. t.* [*L.* *subtrahō, subtractus*; *sub* and *trahō*, to draw.]
To withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct. *Subtract* 5 from 9, and the remainder is 4.
- SUBTRACTED, *pp.* Withdrawn from the rest; deducted.
- SUBTRACTER, *n.* He that subtracts.
2. The number to be taken from a larger number. [Not used.] [See *Subtrahend*.]
- SUBTRACTING, *ppr.* Withdrawing from the rest; deducting.
- SUBTRACTION, *n.* [*L.* *subtractio*.] The act or operation of taking a part from the rest.
2. In *arithmetic*, the taking of a lesser number from a greater of the same kind or denomination; an operation by which is found the difference between two sums.
- SUBTRACTIVE, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract.
- SUBTRACTIVE, *n.* In *arithmetic*, the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.
- SUBTRIFID, *a.* Slightly trifid. *Martyn.*
- SUBTRIPLE, *a.* *sub* and *triple*.] Containing a third or one part of three.
- Wilkins.*
- SUBTRIPPLICATE, *a.* In the ratio of the cubes.
- SUBTUTOR, *n.* [*sub* and *tutor*.] An under tutor. *Barnet.*
- SUBULATE, *a.* [*L.* *subula, an awl*.] In *botany*, shaped like an awl; awl-shaped. A *subulate* leaf is linear at the bottom, but gradually tapering towards the end. *Martyn.*
- SUBURB, } [*L.* *suburbium*; *sub* and
SUBURBS, } *urbs, a city*.]
1. A building without the walls of a city, but near them; or more generally, the parts that lie without the walls, but in the vicinity of a city. The word may signify buildings, streets or territory. We say, a house stands in the *suburbs*; a garlick is situated in the *suburbs* of London or Paris.

2. The outposts; the out part.
The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel. *Milton.*
- SUBURBAN, *a.* [*L.* *suburbanus*. See *Suburbs*.] Inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.
- SUBURBED, *a.* Bordering on a suburb; having a suburb on its out part. *Carew.*
- SUBURBICARIAN, } [*Low* *L.* *suburbi-*
SUBURBICARY, } *a. carina*.] Being in the suburbs; an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. *Barrow.*
- SUBVARIETY, *n.* [*sub* and *variety*.] A subordinate variety, or division of a variety. *Mineralogy.*
- SUBVENTA/NEOUS, *a.* [*L.* *subventaneus*; *sub* and *ventus*.] Adulle; windy. [A bad word and not in use.] *Brown.*
- SUBVENTION, *n.* [*L.* *subventio*.] The act of coming under.
2. The act of coming to relief; support; aid. [Little used.] *Spenser.*
- SUBVERSE, *v. t.* *subvers*. To subvert. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*
- SUBVERSION, *n.* [Fr. from *L.* *subversio*. See *Subvert*.]
Entire overthrow; an overthrow of the foundation; utter ruin; as the *subversion* of a government or state; the *subversion* of despotic power; the *subversion* of the constitution or laws; the *subversion* of an empire.
- SUBVERSIVE, *a.* Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin. Every immorality is *subversive* of private happiness. Public corruption of morals is *subversive* of public happiness.
- SUBVERT, *v. t.* [*L.* *subvertō*; *sub* and *verto*, to turn; Fr. *Sp.* *subvertir*; It. *sovertire*.]
1. To overthrow from the foundation; to overturn; to ruin utterly. The northern nations of Europe *subverted* the Roman empire. He is the worst enemy of man, who endeavors to *subvert* the christian religion. The elevation of corrupt men to office will slowly, but surely, *subvert* a republican government.
- This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*
2. To corrupt; to confound; to pervert the mind, and turn it from the truth. 2 Tim. ii.
- SUBVERTED, *pp.* Overthrown; overturned; entirely destroyed.
- SUBVERTER, *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower.
- SUBVERTING, *ppr.* Overthrowing; entirely destroying.
- SUBWORKER, *n.* [*sub* and *worker*.] A subordinate worker or helper. *South.*
- SUCCEA/NEOUS, *a.* [*L.* *succedaneus*; *sub* and *cedo*.]
Supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute. *Boyle.*
- SUCCEA/NEUM, *n.* [supra.] That which is used for something else; a substitute. *Harborton.*
- SUCCEED, } The first is the more
SUCCEED, } *v. t.* analogical spelling, as in *concede, recede*. [Fr. *succéder*; It. *succeedere*; Sp. *suceder*; *L.* *succedo*; *sub* and *cedo*, to give way, to pass.]
1. To follow in order; to take the place which another has left; as, the king's eldest son *succeeds* his father on the throne.

- John Adams *succeeded* Gen. Washington in the presidency of the United States. Lewis XVIII. of France has lately deceased, and is *succeeded* by his brother Charles X.
2. To follow; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent.
Those destructive effects *succeeded* the curse. *Brown.*
3. To prosper; to make successful.
Succeeded my wish, and second my design. *Dryden.*
- SUCCEED, *v. i.* To follow in order.
Not another comfort like to this, *Succeeds* in unknown fate. *Shak.*
2. To come in the place of one that has died or quitted the place, or of that which has preceded. Day *succeeds* to night, and night to day.
Enjoy till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed*. *Milton.*
- Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*
3. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to have a prosperous termination. The enemy attempted to take the fort by storm, but did not *succeed*. The assault was violent, but the attempt did not *succeed*.
It is almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition. *Dryden.*
4. To terminate with advantage; to have a good effect.
Spenser endeavored imitation in the Shepherd's Kalendar; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dryden.*
5. To go under cover.
Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*? [Not much used.] *Dryden.*
- SUCCEED, *pp.* Followed in order; prospered; attended with success.
- SUCCEEDER, *n.* One that follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. [But the latter word is generally used.]
- SUCCEEDING, *ppr.* Following in order; subsequent; coming after; as in all *succeeding* ages. He attended to the business in every *succeeding* stage of its progress.
2. Taking the place of another who has quitted the place, or is dead; as a son *succeeding* his father; an officer *succeeding* his predecessor.
3. Giving success; prospering.
- SUCCEEDING, *n.* The act or state of prospering or having success. There is a good prospect of his *succeeding*.
- SUCCESS, *n.* [Fr. *succès*; *L.* *successus*, from *succedo*.]
1. The favorable or prosperous termination of any thing attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended; *properly in a good sense, but often in a bad sense*.
Or teach with more *success* her son,
The vicies of the time to shun. *Walter.*
Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *success* in this attempt. *Thillotson.*
- Be not discouraged in a laudable undertaking at the ill *success* of the first attempt. *Anon.*
- Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury.*
2. Succession. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*
- [Note. *Success*, without an epithet, generally means a prosperous issue.]
- SUCCESSFUL, *a.* Terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; having the desired effect; hence, in a *good*

sense, prosperous; fortunate; happy; as a *successful* application of medicine; a *successful* experiment in chemistry or in agriculture; a *successful* enterprise.

2. In a *bad sense*, as a *successful* attempt to subvert the constitution.
SUCCESSFULLY, *adv.* With a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably.

A reformation *successfully* carried on—

Swift.

SUCCESSFULNESS, *n.* Prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success.

Hammond.

SUCCESSION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. successio*.]

1. A following of things in order; consecution; series of things following one another, either in time or place. Thus we speak of a *succession* of events in chronology, a *succession* of kings or bishops, and a *succession* of words or sentences.

2. The act of succeeding or coming in the place of another; as, this happened after the *succession* of that prince to the throne. So we speak of the *succession* of heirs to the estates of their ancestors, or collateral *succession*.

3. Lineage; an order or series of descendants.

A long *succession* must ensue. *Milton.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors. He holds the property by the title of *succession*.

What people is so void of common sense,

To vote *succession* from a native prince?

Dryden.

Succession of crops, in agriculture, is more generally called *rotation*.

SUCCESSIVE, *a.* [Fr. *successif*; It. *successivo*.]

1. Following in order or uninterrupted course, as a series of persons or things, and either in time or place; as the *successive* revolutions of years or ages; the *successive* kings of Egypt. The author holds this strain of declamation through seven *successive* pages or chapters.

Send the *successive* ills through ages down.

Prior.

2. Inherited by succession; as a *successive* title; a *successive* empire. [Little used.]

Shak. Raleigh.

SUCCESSIVELY, *adv.* In a series or order, one following another. He left three sons, who all reigned *successively*.

The whiteness at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo and violet. *Newton.*

SUCCESSIVENESS, *n.* The state of being *successive*.

Hale.

SUCCESSLESS, *a.* Having no success; unprosperous; unfortunate; failing to accomplish what was intended.

Successless all her soft caresses prove.

Pope.

Best temper'd steel *successless* prov'd in field.

Phil'ps.

SUCCESSLESSNESS, *n.* Unprosperous conclusion.

Bojse.

SUCCESSOR, *n.* [L.] One that succeeds or follows; one that takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; correlative to *predecessor*; as the *successor* of a deceased king; the *successor* of a president or governor; a man's son and *successor*.

A gift to a corporation, either of lands or of chattels, without naming their *successors*, vests

an absolute property in them so long as the corporation subsists. *Blackstone.*

SUCCESSIONOUS, *a.* [L. *succedens*; *sub succedo*.] Ready to fall; falling. [Little used.]

SUCCESSEROUS, *a.* [L. *succus*, juice, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or conveying sap.

SUCCINATE, *n.* [from *L. succinum*, amber.] A salt formed by the succinic acid and a base.

SUCCINATED, *a.* Impregnated with the acid of amber.

SUCCINCT, *a.* [L. *succinctus*; *sub* and *cingo*, to surround.]

1. Tucked up; girded up; drawn up to permit the legs to be free.

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. *Milton.*

[Little used.]

2. Compressed into a narrow compass; short; brief; concise; as a *succinct* account of the proceedings of the council.

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear.

Roscommon.

SUCCINCTLY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely. The facts were *succinctly* stated.

SUCCINCTNESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness; as the *succinctness* of a narration.

SUCCINIC, *a.* Pertaining to amber; drawn from amber; as the *succinic* acid.

SUCCINITE, *n.* [L. *succinum*, amber.] A mineral of an amber color, considered as a variety of garnet. It frequently occurs in globular or granular masses, about the size of a pea. *Cleveland.*

SUCCINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to amber.

SUCCOR, *v. t.* [Fr. *secourir*; It. *soccorrere*; Sp. *socorrer*; L. *succorro*; *sub* and *corro*, to run.]

Literally, to run to, or run to support; hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want or distress; to assist and deliver from suffering; as, to *succor* a besieged city; to *succor* prisoners.

He is able to *succor* them that are tempted.

Heb. ii.

SUCCOR, *n.* Aid; help; assistance; particularly, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want or distress.

My father

Flying for *succor* to his servant Banister—

Shak.

2. The person or thing that brings relief.

The city when pressed received *succors* from an unexpected quarter.

The mighty *succor* which made glad the foe.

Dryden.

SUCCORED, *pp.* Assisted; relieved.

SUCCORER, *n.* He that affords relief; a helper; a deliverer.

SUCCORLESS, *a.* Destitute of help or relief.

Thomson.

SUCCORY, *n.* Wild endive, a plant of the genus *Cichorium*.

SUCCOTASH, *n.* In *America*, a mixture of green maize and beans boiled. The dish, as well as the name, is borrowed from the native Indians.

SUCCURA, { *n.* [L. *sub* and *cubo*.] A pretended kind of demon.

Mir. For Mag.

SUCCELENCE, { *n.* [See *Succulent*.] Juiciness; as the *succulence*

of a peach.

SUCULENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *succulentus*, from *succus*, juice.]

Full of juice; juicy. *Succulent* plants are such as have a juicy and soft stem, as dis-

tinguished from such as are ligneous, hard and dry. Thus the grasses are *succulent* herbs, as are peas, beans and the like.

SUCCUMB, *v. i.* [L. *succumbo*; *sub* and *cumbo*, *cubo*, to lie down.]

1. To yield; to submit; as, to *succumb* to a foreign power.

2. To yield; to sink unresistingly; as, to *succumb* under calamities.

SUCCUMBING, *ppr.* Yielding; submitting; sinking.

SUCCUSSATION, *n.* [L. *succusso*, to shake.] A trot or trotting.

2. A shaking; succussion.

SUCCUSSION, *n.* [L. *succussio*, from *succusso*, to shake; *sub* and *quasso*.]

1. The act of shaking; a shake.

2. In medicine, a shaking of the nervous parts by powerful stimulants. *Cole.*

SUCH, *a.* [It is possible that this word may be a contraction of Sax. *swelic*, *swyle*, G. *solt*, D. *zolk*. More probably it is the Russ. *sitch*, *sitce*, our vulgar *sichy*.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. We never saw *such* a day; we have never had *such* a time as the present.

It has as before the thing to which it relates. Give your children *such* precepts as tend to make them wiser and better.

It is to be noted that the definitive adjective *a*, never precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers; as *such* a man; *such* an honor.

2. The same that. This was the state of the kingdom at *such* time as the enemy landed.

3. The same as what has been mentioned.

That thou art happy, owe to God;

That thou contin'st *such*, owe to thyself.

Milton.

4. Referring to what has been specified. I have commanded my servant to be at *such* a place.

5. *Such* and *such*, is used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind.

The sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *such* and *such* an action.

South.

SUCK, *v. t.* [Sax. *sucan*, *succan*; G. *sugen*; D. *zuigen*; Sw. *suga*; Dan. *suer*, contracted; Ir. *sagham*; W. *swigne*; L. *sugo*; Fr. *sucer*; It. *succiare*, *succhiare*; & Sp. Port. *sucar*, to draw out.]

1. To draw with the mouth; to draw out, as a liquid from a cask, or milk from the breast; to draw into the mouth. To *suck* is to exhaust the air of the mouth or of a tube; the fluid then rushes into the mouth or tube by means of the pressure of the surrounding air.

2. To draw milk from the mouth; as, the young of an animal *sucks* the mother or dam, or the breast.

3. To draw into the mouth; to imbibe; as, to *suck* in air; to *suck* the juice of plants.

4. To draw or drain.

Old ocean *suck'd* through the porous globe.

Thomson.

5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; to absorb.

Dryden.

6. To inhale.

To *suck* in, to draw into the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb.

To *suck* out, to draw out with the mouth; to empty by suction.

To *suck* up, to draw into the mouth.

SUCK, *v. i.* To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube.

2. To draw the breast; as, a child, or the young of any animal, is first nourished by sucking.

3. To draw in; to imbibe. Bacon.

SUCK, *n.* The act of drawing with the mouth. Boyle.

2. Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth. Shak.

SUCKED, *pp.* Drawn with the mouth, or with an instrument that exhausts the air; imbibed; absorbed.

SUCKER, *n.* He or that which draws with the mouth.

2. The embolus or piston of a pump. Boyle.

3. A pipe through which any thing is drawn. Philippa.

4. The shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem; so called perhaps from its drawing its nourishment from the root or stem.

5. A fish, called also remora; also, a name of the Cyclopterus or lump-fish. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

6. The name of a common river fish in New England.

SUCKER, *v. t.* To strip off shoots; to deprive of suckers; as, to sucker maize.

SUCKET, *n.* A sweetmeat for the mouth. Cleveland.

SUCKING, *pp.* Drawing with the mouth, or with an instrument; imbibing; absorbing.

SUCKING-BOTTLE, *n.* A bottle to be filled with milk for infants to suck instead of the pap. Locke.

SUCKLE, *n.* A teat. [*Not in use.*]

SUCKLE, *v. t.* To give suck to; to nurse at the breast. Romulus and Remus are fabled to have been suckled by a wolf.

SUCKLED, *pp.* Nursed at the breast.

SUCKLING, *pp.* Nursing at the breast.

SUCKLING, *n.* A young child or animal nursed at the breast. Ps. viii.

2. A sort of white clover. Cyc.

SUCKTION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of sucking or drawing into the mouth, as fluids. Boyle. Arbuthnot.

2. The act of drawing, as fluids into a pipe or other thing.

SUDAK, *n.* A fish, a species of Perca. Troke.

SUDARY, *n.* [L. sudarium, from *sudo*, to sweat.]

A napkin or handkerchief. [*Not in use.*]

SUDATION, *n.* [L. sudatio.] A sweating. Wickliffe.

SUDATORY, *n.* [L. sudatorium, from *sudo*, to sweat.]

A hot house; a sweating bath. Herbert.

SUDATORY, *a.* Sweating.

SUDOR, *a.* [Sax. *soden*; Fr. *soudain*; Norm. *soudain*; L. *subitaneus*.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly, or without the common preparatives.

And sudden fear troubleth thee. Job xxii. For when they shall say, peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh upon them. 1 Thess. v.

2. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate. [*Not in use.*]

SUDDEN, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; 2. surprise. [*Not in use.*]

On a sudden, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives.

How art thou lost, how on a sudden lost! Milton.

[Of a sudden, is not usual, and is less elegant.]

SUDDENLY, *adv.* In an unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation.

Therefore his calamity shall come suddenly. Prov. vi.

2. Without premeditation.

SUDENNESS, *n.* State of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice. The suddenness of the event precluded preparation.

SUDORIFIC, *a.* [Fr. *sudorifique*; L. *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, to make.]

Causing sweat; exciting perspiration; as sudorific herbs. Bacon.

SUDORIFIC, *n.* A medicine that produces sweat or sensible perspiration. Core.

SUDOROUS, *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat.] Consisting of sweat. Brown.

SUDS, *n. sing.* [Qu. *W. sud*, moisture, or its connection with *sethe*, *sodden*.] Water impregnated with soap.

To be in the suds, to be in turmoil or difficulty; a familiar phrase.

SUE, *v. t. su.* [Fr. *suivre*, to follow, L. *sequor*. See *Seck* and *Essay*.]

1. To seek justice or right from one by legal process; to institute process in law against one; to prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right; as to sue one for debt; to sue one for damages in trespass. Matt. v.

2. To gain by legal process.

3. To clean the beak, as a hawk; a term of falconry.

To sue out, to petition for and take out; or to apply for and obtain; as, to sue out a writ in chancery; to sue out a pardon for a criminal.

SUE, *v. i.* To prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek for in law; as, to sue for damages.

2. To seek by request; to apply for; to petition; to entreat.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to sue For counsel and redress, he sues to you. Pope.

3. To make interest for; to demand.

Cesar came to Rome to sue for the double honor of a triumph and the consulship. Middleton

SUED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sought in law.

SUEY, *n.* [W. *suoy* and *suoyed*, a surface, coating, *suet*, *yeast*, &c.]

The fat of an animal, particularly that about the kidneys; lard. Wiseman.

SUETY, *a.* Consisting of suet, or resembling it, as a suety substance. Sharp.

SUFFER, *v. t.* [L. *suffero*; *sub*, under, and *fero*, to bear; as we say, to undergo; Fr. *souffrir*; It. *sufferire*; Sp. *sufrir*. See *Bear*.]

1. To feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable or distressing, either to the body or mind; to undergo. We suffer pain of body; we suffer grief of mind. The criminal suffers punishment; the sinner suffers the pangs of conscience in this life, and is condemned to suffer the wrath of an offended God. We often suffer wrong; we suffer abuse; we suffer injustice.

2. To endure; to support; to sustain; not to sink under.

Our spirit and strength entire, Strongly to suffer and support our pains. Milton.

3. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder. Will you suffer yourself to be insulted?

I suffer them to enter and possess. Milton. Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him. Lev. xii.

4. To undergo; to be affected by. Substances suffer an entire change by the action of fire, or by entering into new combinations.

5. To sustain; to be affected by; as, to suffer less or damage.

SUFFER, *v. i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient or painful; to suffer with pain, sickness or sorrow. We suffer with anxiety. We suffer by evils past and by anticipating others to come. We suffer from fear and from disappointed hopes.

2. To undergo, as punishment.

The father was just condemned to suffer on a day appointed, and the son afterwards, the day following. Clarendon.

3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage. A building suffers for want of seasonable repairs. It is just that we should suffer for neglect of duty.

Public business suffers by private infirmities. Temple.

SUFFERABLE, *a.* That may be tolerated or permitted; allowable.

2. That may be endured or borne. Wotton.

SUFFERABLY, *adv.* Tolerably; so as to be endured. Addison.

SUFFERANCE, *n.* The bearing of pain; endurance; pain endured; misery.

He must not only die, But thy unkindness shall the death draw out To long suffering. Shak.

3. Patience; moderation; a bearing with patience.

But hasty heat temp'ing with suffering wise. Spenser.

4. Toleration; permission; allowance; negative consent by not forbidding or hindering.

In process of time, sometimes by suffering, sometimes by special leave and favor, they erected to themselves oratories. Hooker.

In their beginning, they are weak and wan, But soon through suffering grow to fearful end. Spenser.

An estate of suffering, in law, is where a person comes into possession of land by lawful title, but keeps it after the title ceases, without positive leave of the owner. Blackstone.

SUFFERED, *pp.* Borne; undergone; permitted; allowed.

SUFFERER, *n.* One who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; as sufferers by poverty or sickness. Men are sufferers by fire or losses at sea; they are sufferers by the ravages of an enemy; still more are they sufferers by their own vices and follies.

2. One that permits or allows.

SUFFERING, *pp.* Bearing; undergoing pain, inconvenience or damage; permitting; allowing.

SUFFERING, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience or loss; pain endured; distress, loss or injury incurred; as suffer-

ings by pain or sorrow; *sufferings* by want or by wrongs.

SUFFICE, *v. t.* *sufficere*. [Fr. *suffire*; L. *sufficio*; *sub* and *facio*.] To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.

To recount Alnights works

What words or tongue of seraph can suffice
Milton.

SUFFICE, *v. t.* *sufficere*. To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of.

Let it suffice thee; speak no more to me of this matter. Deut. iii.

Lord, show us the Father, and it sufficeth us. John xiv. Ruth ii.

2. To afford; to supply.

The pow'r appears'd, with wind *suffic'd* the sail. [Not in use.] Dryden.

SUFFICED, *pp.* *suffic'd*. Satisfied; adequately supplied.

SUFFICIENT, *a.* [L. *sufficiens*.] The state of being adequate to the end proposed.

His *sufficiency* is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. Boyle.

2. Qualification for any purpose.

I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency* as not willingly to admit the counsel of others. K. Charles.

3. Competence; adequate substance or means.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content. Thomson.

4. Supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund.

Ability; adequate power. Our *sufficiency* is of God. 2 Cor. iii.

5. Content; self-confidence. [See *Self-sufficiency*.]

SUFFICIENT, *a.* [L. *sufficiens*.] Enough; equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; competent; as provision *sufficient* for the family; water *sufficient* for the voyage; an army *sufficient* to defend the country.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee. 2 Cor. iii.

2. Qualified; competent; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; as a man *sufficient* for an office. Shak.

3. Fit; able; of competent power or ability.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 Cor. ii.

SUFFICIENTLY, *adv.* To a sufficient degree; enough; to a degree that answers the purpose, or gives content; as we are *sufficiently* supplied with food and clothing; a man *sufficiently* qualified for the discharge of his official duties.

SUFFICING, *ppr.* *sufficing*. Supplying what is needed; satisfying.

SUFFISANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Sufficiency; plenty. [Not in use.] Spenser.

SUFFIX, *n.* [L. *suffixus*, *suffixo*; *sub* and *figo*, to fix.]

A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word. Parkhurst. M. Stuart.

SUFFIXIN', *v. t.* To add or annex a letter or syllable to a word.

SUFFIXED, *pp.* Added to the end of a word.

SUFFIXING, *ppr.* Adding to the end of a word.

SUFFLAMINATE, *v. t.* [L. *sufflamen*, a atop.]

To stop; to impede. [Not in use.]

SUFFLATE, *v. t.* [L. *sufflo*; *sub* and *flo*, to blow.]

To blow up; to inflate. [Little used.] Bailey.

SUFFLATION, *n.* [L. *sufflatio*.] The act of blowing up or inflating. Coles.

SUFFOCATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *suffoquer*; It. *suffocare*; Sp. *sufocar*; L. *suffoco*; *sub* and *focus*, or its root.]

1. To choke or kill by stopping respiration. Respiration may be stopped by the interception of air, as in banging and strangling, or by the introduction of smoke, dust or mephitic air into the lungs.

2. To be *suffocated* by the balter; or men may be *suffocated* in smoke or in carbonic acid gas, as in mines and wells.

And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*. Shak.

2. To stifle; to destroy; to extinguish; as, to *suffocate* fire or live coals.

A swelling discent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. Collier.

SUFFOCATE, *n.* Suffocated. Shak.

SUFFOCATED, *pp.* Choked; stifled.

SUFFOCATING, *ppr.* Choking; stifling.

SUFFOCATINGLY, *adv.* So as to suffocate; as *suffocatingly* hot.

SUFFOCATION, *n.* The act of choking or stifling; a stopping of respiration, either by intercepting the passage of air to and from the lungs, or by inhaling smoke, dust or air that is not respirable.

2. The act of stifling, destroying or extinguishing.

SUFFOCATIVE, *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle; as *suffocative* catarrhs.

SUFFOSION, *n.* [L. *suffosio*; *sub* and *fo*, to dig.]

A digging under; an undermining. Bp. Hall.

SUFFRAGAN, *a.* [Fr. *suffragant*; It. *suffraganeo*; L. *suffragans*, assisting; *suffragor*, to vote for, to favor.] Assisting; as a *suffragan* bishop.

SUFFRAGAN, *n.* A bishop, considered as an assistant to his metropolitan; or rather, an assistant bishop. By 26 Hen. VIII.

suffragans are to be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate whom they are to assist.

SUFFRAGANT, *n.* An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with. Ols.

SUFFRAGATE, *v. t.* [L. *suffragor*.] To vote with. [Not in use.] Hale.

SUFFRAGATOR, *n.* [L.] One who assists or favors by his vote. Bp. of Chester.

SUFFRAGE, *n.* [L. *suffragium*; Fr. *suffrage*; Sax. *fragan*, to ask, G. *fragen*.]

1. A vote; a voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust. Nothing can be more grateful to a good man than to be elevated to office by the unbiased *suffrages* of free enlightened citizens.

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrages* the observation made by heathen writers. Atterbury.

2. United voice of persons in public prayer.

3. Aid; assistance; a *Latinism*. [Not in use.]

SUFFRAGINOUS, *a.* [L. *suffrago*, the pastern or hough.]

Pertaining to the knee joint of a beast. Brown.

SUFFRUTICOUS, *a.* [L. *sub* and *fruticosa*; *fruter*, a shrub.]

In *batany*, under-shrubby, or part shrubby; permanent or woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying; as sage, thyme, hyssop, &c. Marlyn. Cyc.

SUFFUMIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *suffumigo*.] To apply fumes or smoke to the internal parts of the body, as in medicine.

SUFFUMIGATION, *n.* Fumigation; the operation of smoking any thing, or rather of applying fumes to the internal parts of the body.

2. A term applied to all medicines that are received into the body in the form of fumes. Cyc.

SUFFUMIGE, *n.* A medical fume. Harvey.

SUFFUSE, *v. t.* *suffundere*. [L. *suffusus*, *suffundere*; *sub* and *fundo*, to pour.]

To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; as eyes *suffused* with tears; cheeks *suffused* with blushes.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. Pope.

SUFFUSED, *pp.* Overspread, as with a fluid or with color.

SUFFUSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *suffusio*.]

1. The act or operation of overspreading, as with a fluid or with a color.

2. The state of being suffused or spread over.

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color. Ray.

3. That which is suffused or spread over.

SUG, *n.* [L. *suga*, to suck.] A kind of worm. Walton.

SUGAR, *n.* *SUGAR*. [Fr. *sucre*; Arm. *sucre*; Sp. *azucar*; It. *zucchero*; G. *zucker*; D. *sukker*; Dan. *sokker*, *sukker*; Sw. *socker*; W. sugar; I. *siacra*; L. *saccharum*; Gr. $\sigma\alpha\chi\alpha\rho\upsilon\rho$; Pers. Ar. سكّر *sukkar*; Sans. *scharcara*; Slavonic, *zakar*. It is also in the Syriac and Eth.]

1. A well known substance manufactured chiefly from the sugar cane, *arundo saccharifera*; but in the United States, great quantities of this article are made from the sugar maple; and in France, a few years since, it was extensively manufactured from the beet. The saccharine liquor is concentrated by boiling, which expels the water; it is usually present; the grosser impurities rise to the surface, and are separated in the form of scum; and finally as the liquor cools, the sugar separates from the melasses in grains. The sirup or melasses is drained off, leaving the sugar in the state known in commerce by the name of *raw* or *muscovado* sugar. This is further purified by means of clay, or more extensively by bullocks' blood, which forming a coagulum, envelops the impurities. Thus clarified, it takes the names of *lamp*, *leaf*, *refined*, &c. according to the different degrees of purification. Sugar is a proximate element of the vegetable kingdom, and is found in most ripe fruits, and many farinaceous roots. By fermentation, sugar is converted into alcohol, and hence forms the basis of those substances which are used for making intoxicating

liquors, as melasses, grapes, apples, malt, &c.

The ultimate elements of sugar are oxygen, carbon and hydrogen. Of all vegetable principles, it is considered by Dr. Rush as the most wholesome and nutritious.

2. A chemical term; as the *sugar of lead*.

SUGAR, *v. t.* SHUG'AR. To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle or mix with sugar. *Crashawe.*

2. To sweeten.

But flattery stilt in *sugar'd* words betrays.

Denham.

Sugar of lead, acetate of lead.

SUGAR-CANDY, *n.* [*sugar and candy.*]

Sugar clarified and concentered or crystallized, in which state it becomes transparent.

SUGAR-CANE, *n.* [*sugar and cane.*] The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained.

SUGAR-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is refined.

SUGAR-LOAF, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar.

SUGAR-MILL, *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar cane.

SUGAR-MITE, *n.* [*sugar and mite.*] A winged insect; lepisnia.

The *lepisnia saccharina*, is an apterous or wingless insect, covered with silvery scales. *Ed. Encyc.*

SUGAR-PLUM, *n.* [*sugar and plum.*] A species of sweetmeat in small balls.

SUG'ARY, *a.* Tinctured or sweetened with sugar; sweet; tasting like sugar.

2. Fond of sugar, or of sweet things.

3. Containing sugar.

4. Like sugar.

SUGES'CENT, *a.* [*L. sugens, sucking.*] Relating to sucking.

SUG'EST, *v. t.* [*L. suggero, suggestus; subst and gero; it. suggerire; Fr. suggerer.*]

1. To hint; to intimate or mention in the first instance; as, to *suggest* a new mode of cultivation; to *suggest* a different scheme or measure; to *suggest* a new idea.

2. To offer to the mind or thoughts.

Some ideas are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

3. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*.

[*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

4. To inform secretly.

We must *suggest* the people. *Shak.* [*Not in use.*]

SUGGES'TED, *pp.* Hinted; intimated.

SUGGES'TER, *n.* One that suggests.

SUGGES'TION, *n.* [*Fr. from suggest.*] A hint; a first intimation, proposal or mention. The measure was adopted at the *suggestion* of an eminent philosopher.

2. Presentation of an idea to the mind; as the *suggestions* of fancy or imagination; the *suggestions* of conscience.

3. Insinuation; secret notification or incitement. *Shak.*

4. In *law*, information without oath.

SUG'ESTIVE, *a.* Containing a hint or intimation.

SUG'ILL, *v. t.* [*L. sugillo.*] To define. [*Not in use.*] *Parker.*

SUG'ILLATE, *v. t.* [*L. sugillo.*] To beat black and blue. [*Not in use.*] *Wiseman.*

SUGILLATION, *n.* A black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise. [*Vbt in use.*]

SC'IBDAL, *a.* Partaking of the crime of suicide.

SUICIDE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. suicidium; se and cedo, to slay.*]

1. Self-murder; the act of designly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind.

2. One guilty of self-murder; a felo de se.

SUICISM, *fr. suicide*, is not in use.

SUILLAGE, *n.* [*Fr. souillage.*] Drain of filth. *Obs.* *Wotton.*

SUING, *ppr. of sue.* Prosecuting.

SUING, *n.* [*Fr. suer, to sweat, L. sudor.*] The process of soaking through any thing. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SC'IT, *v.* [*Norm. suit or suyt; Fr. suite, from suivre, to follow, from L. sequor. See Seek. In Law Latin, secta is from the same source.*]

Literally, a following; and so used in the old English statutes.

1. Consecution; succession; series; regular order; as the same kind and *suit* of weather. [*Not now so applied.*] *Bacon.*

2. A set; a number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose; as a *suit* of curtains; a *suit* of armor; sometimes with less dependence of the particular parts on each other, but still united in use; as a *suit* of clothes; a *suit* of apartments.

3. A set of the same kind or stamp; as a *suit* of cards.

4. Retinue; a company or number of attendants or followers; attendance; train; as a nobleman and his *suit*. [*This is sometimes pronounced as a French word, sweet; but in all its senses, this is the same word, and the affection of making it French in one use and English in another, is improper, not to say ridiculous.*]

5. A petition; a seeking for something by petition or application.

Many shall make *suit* to thee. *Job xi.*

6. Solicitation of a woman in marriage; courtship. *Shak.*

7. In *law*, an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal; as a *civil suit*; a *criminal suit*; a *suit* in chancery.

In England, the several *suits* or remedial instruments of justice, are distinguished into three kinds, actions personal, real, and mixed.

8. Pursuit; prosecution; chase. *Spenser. Cyc.*

Suit and service, in feudal law, the duty of feudatories to attend the courts of their lords or superiors in time of peace, and in war, to follow them and perform military service. *Blackstone.*

To *bring suit*, a phrase in law, denoting literally to bring *secta*, followers or witnesses to prove the plaintiff's demand. The phrase is antiquated, or rather it has changed its signification; for to *bring a suit*, now is to institute an action.

Out of suits, having no correspondence.

Shak.

Suit-covenant, in law, is a covenant to sue at a certain court. *Bailey.*

Suit-court, in law, the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SC'IT, *v. t.* To fit; to adapt; to make proper. *Suit* the action to the word. *Suit* the gestures to the passion to be expressed. *Suit* the style to the subject.

2. To become; to be fitted to.

Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*

Raise her notes to that sublime degree, Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*

2. To dress; to clothe.

Such a Sebastian was my brother too, So went he *suit*ed to his watery tomb. *Shak.*

4. To please; to make content. He is well *suit*ed with his place.

SC'IT, *v. t.* To agree; to accord; as, to *suit with*; to *suit* to. Pity *suits* with a noble nature. *Dryden.*

Give me not an office That *suits* with me so ill— *Addison.*

The place itself was *suit*ing to his care. *Dryden.*

[The use of *with*, after *suit*, is now most frequent.]

SC'ITABLE, *a.* Fitting; according with; agreeable to; proper; becoming; as ornaments *suitable* to one's character and station; language *suitable* to the subject.

2. Adequate. We cannot make *suitable* returns for divine merics.

SC'ITABLENESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; agreeableness; a state of being adapted or accommodated. Consider the laws, and their *suitableness* to our moral state.

SC'ITABLY, *adv.* Fitly; agreeably; with propriety. Let words be *suitably* applied.

SC'ITED, *pp.* Fitted; adapted; pleased.

SC'ITING, *ppr.* Fitting; according with; becoming; pleasing.

SC'ITOR, *n.* One that sues or prosecutes a demand of right in law, as a plaintiff, petitioner or appellant.

2. One who attends a court, whether plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror and the like. Those, in legal phraseology, are all included in the word *suitors*.

3. A petitioner; an applicant.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother. *Shak.*

4. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover.

SU'ITRESS, *n.* A female applicant. *Rowe.*

SUL'CATE, } [*L. sulcus, a furrow.*] In

SUL'CATED, } *botany*, furrowed; grooved; scored with deep broad channels longitudinally; as a *sulcated* stem. *Martyn.*

SULKINESS, *n.* [*from sulky.*] Sullenness; sourness; moroseness.

SULKY, *a.* [*Sax. sulcen, slughish.*] Sullen; sour; heavy; obstinate; morose.

While these animals remain in their inclosures, they are *sulky*. *As. Res.*

SUL'KY, *n.* A carriage for a single person.

SULLAGE, *n.* [*See Sullage.*] A drain of filth, or filth collected from the street or highway. *Cyc.*

SUL'LEN, *a.* [*perhaps set, fixed, and allied to silent, still, &c.*]

1. Gloomily angry and silent; cross; sour; affected with ill humor.

Acid *sullen* I forsook th' imperfect feast.

Prior.

2. Mischievous; malignant. Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine.

Dryden.

3. Obstinate; intractable. Things are as *sullen* as we are.

Tillotson.

4. Gloomy; dark; dismal. Why are these eyes fix'd to the *sullen* earth?

Shak.

Night with her *sullen* wings. No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows.

Pope.

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful. Be thou the trumpet of our wrath, And *sullen* presage of your own decay.

Shak.

SULLENLY, *adv.* Gloomily; malignantly; intractably; with moroseness.

Dryden.

SULLENNESS, *n.* Ill nature with silence; silent moroseness; gloominess; malignity; intractableness.

Milton.

SULLENS, *n. plu.* A morose temper; gloominess. [Not in use.]

Shak.

SULLIAGE, *n.* [Fr. *souillage*.] Foulness; filth. [Not in use.]

SULLIED, *pp.* Soiled; tarnished; stained.

SULLY, *v. t.* [Fr. *souiller*; from the root of *soil*, *G. sude*.]

1. To soil; to dirt; to spot; to tarnish. And statues *sullied* yet with sacrilegious smoke.

Roscommon.

2. To tarnish; to darken. Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity.

Atterbury.

3. To stain; to tarnish; as the purity of reputation; as virtues *sullied* by slanders; character *sullied* by infamous vices.

SULLY, *v. t.* To be soiled or tarnished. silencing will *sully* and canker more than gibbing.

Bacon.

SULLY, *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot. A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* on his reputation.

Spectator.

SULLYING, *pp.* Soiling; tarnishing; staining.

SULPHATE, *n.* [from *sulphur*.] A neutral salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base as *sulphate of lime*.

Lavoisier.

SULPHATIC, *a.* Pertaining to sulphate.

SULPHATE, *n.* [from *sulphur*.] A salt or definite compound formed by a combination of sulphuric acid with a base.

Lavoisier.

SULPHUR, *n.* [L. *whence* Fr. *soufre*; It. *zolfo*; Sp. *azufre*; Port. *enzofre*; D. *salfer*.] A simple combustible mineral substance, of a yellow color, brittle, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat. It is called also *brimstone*, that is, *burn-stone*, from its great combustibility. It burns with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odor. Sulphur native or prismatic is of two kinds, common and volcanic.

Nicholson.

SULPHURATE, *a.* [L. *sulphuratus*.] Belonging to sulphur; of the color of sulphur. [Little used.]

More.

SULPHURATE, *v. t.* To combine with sulphur.

SULPHURATED, *pp.* Combined or impregnated with sulphur; as *sulphurated* hydrogen gas.

Lavoisier.

SULPHURATION, *n.* Act of addressing or anointing with sulphur.

Bentley.

SULPHURE, } *n.* A combination of sul-

SULPHURET, } plur with a metallic, earthy or alkaline base; as a *sulphuret of potash*.

Lavoisier. Hooper.

SULPHUREOUS, *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur.

Her snakes untied, *sulphureous* waters drink.

Pope.

SULPHUREOUSLY, *adv.* In a sulphureous manner.

SULPHUREOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being sulphureous.

SULPHURETED, *a.* Applied to gaseous bodies holding sulphur in solution; as *sulphureted* hydrogen.

SULPHURIC, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur; more strictly, designating an acid formed by sulphur saturated with oxygen; as *sulphuric* acid, formerly called *vitriolic* acid, or oil of vitrol.

SULPHUROUS, *a.* Like sulphur; containing sulphur; also, designating an acid formed by sulphur saturated with oxygen. This is called *sulphurous* acid.

SULPHUR-WORT, *n.* A plant, hog's fennel, of the genus *Peucedanum*.

SULPHURY, *a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

SULTAN, *n.* {Qu. Ch. Syr. Heb. שַׂרְטָן to rule.}

An appellation given to the emperor of the Turks, denoting ruler or commander.

SULTANA, *n.* The queen of a sultan; SULTANESS, } *a.* the empress of the Turks.

SULTAN-FLOWER, *n.* A plant, a species of Centaurea.

SULTANRY, *n.* An eastern empire; the dominions of a sultan.

Bacon.

SULTRINESS, *n.* [from *sultry*.] The state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.

SULTRY, *a.* [G. *schwarz*, sultry; Sax. *sweth*, *swete*, heat. G. *schwie*. See *Sweater*.]

1. Very hot, burning and oppressive; as Libya's *sultry* deserts.

Addison.

2. Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant and inelastic; as air or the atmosphere. A *sultry* air is usually enfeebling and oppressive to the human body.

Such as born beneath the burning sky, And sultry sun, betwixt the tropics lie,

Dryden.

SUN, *n.* [Fr. *soinne*; G. *sunne*; D. *son*; Dan. *sun*; Sw. *l. sunna*, a sun; Sax. *soned*, *l. sunol*, together; Sax. *sonnian*, to assemble. These words may be from the root of Ch. ܣܘܢ, Syr. ܣܘܢ, Heb. ܣܘܢ to set or place.]

1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added. The *sun* of 5 and 7 is 12.

How precious are thy thoughts to me, O God! how great is the *sum* of them! Ps. cxxix.

Take the *sum* of all the congregation. Num. i.

[*Sum* is now applied more generally to numbers, and *number* to persons.]

2. A quantity of money or currency; any amount indefinitely. I set him a *sum* of

money, a small *sum*, or a large *sum*. I received a large *sum* in bank notes.

3. Compendium; abridgment; the amount; the substance. This is the *sum* of all the evidence in the case. This is the *sum* and substance of all his objections. The *sum* of all I have said is this.

The phrase, in *sum*, is obsolete or nearly so.

In *sum*, the gospel considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin.

Rogers.

4. Hight; completion. Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss.

Milton.

SUM, *v. t.* To add particulars into one whole; to collect two or more particular numbers into one number; to cast up; usually followed by *up*, but it is superfluous. Custom enables a man to *sum* up a long column of figures with surprising facility and correctness.

The four doth rather *sum* up the moments, than divide the day.

Bacon.

2. To bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense. He *summed* up his arguments at the close of his speech, with great force and effect.

"Go to the act, thou sluggard," in few words, *sums* up the moral of this fable. *L'Estrange*.

3. In *filconary*, to have fetters full grown.

With proreous wing full *summed*. *Milton.*

SUMAC, *n.* *shu'mak*. [Fr. *samaek*; G. *SUMACH*, } *n.* *id.*; D. *sumak*; Ar. Pers. سوماك

A plant or shrub of the genus *Rhus*, of many species, some of which are used in tanning and dyeing, and in medicine.

SUMLESS, *a.* Not to be computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained. The *sumless* treasure of exhausted mines.

SUMMARILY, *adv.* [from *summary*.] In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass or in few words. The Lord's prayer teaches us *summarily* the things we are to ask for.

2. In a short way or method. When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they choose the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is more *summary*.

Ayliffe.

SUMMARY, *a.* [Fr. *sommaire*; from *sum*, or *l. sunna*.]

Reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; short; brief; concise; compendious; as a *summary* statement of arguments or objections; a *summary* proceeding or process.

SUMMARY, *n.* An abridged account; an abstract, abridgment or compendium, containing the *sum* or substance of a fuller account; as the comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God in the first table of the law.

SUMMED, *pp.* [from *sum*.] Collected into a total amount; fully grown, as fetters.

SUMMER, *n.* One who casts up an account. *Sherwood*.

SUMMER, *n.* [Sax. *sumer*, *sumor*; G. Dan. *sommer*; D. *zomer*; Sw. *sommar*; It. *sanh*, the sun, and summer, and *sanhradh*, summer.]

With us, the season of the year compr-

hended in the months June, July and August; during which time, the sun being north of the equator, shines more directly upon this part of the earth, which, together with the increased length of the days, renders this the hottest period of the year. In latitudes south of the equator, just the opposite takes place, or it is summer there when it is winter here.

The entire year is also sometimes divided into summer and winter, the former signifying the warmer and the latter the colder part of the year.

SUM MÉR, *n.* To pass the summer or warm season.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them. Is. xviii. *Little Shak.*

SUM-MER, *v. t.* To keep warm. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SUM MÉR, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*, a hair quilt, the sound-board of an organ, the water and head of a printer's press, a large beam and a sumpter horse; W. *summer*, that which supports or keeps together, a summer. From the latter explanation, we may infer that *summer* is from the root of *sum*.]

1. A large stone, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters, beginning to make a cross vault; or a stone laid over a column, and hollowed to receive the first haunch of a plaband. *Cyc.*

2. A large timber supported on two stone piers or posts, serving as a lintel to a door or window, &c. *Cyc.*

3. A large timber or beam laid as a central floor timber, inserted into the girders, and receiving the ends of the joists and supporting them. This timber is seen in old buildings in America and in France. In America, it is wholly laid aside. It is called in England *summer-tree*.

SUM-MER-CÓLT, *n.* The undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated. [*Not used in America.*]

SUM-MER-CYPRÉS, *n.* A plant, a species of *Chenopodium*.

SUM-MER-FÁLLÓW, *n.* [See *Fallow*.] Naked fallow; land lying bare of crops in summer.

SUM-MER-FÁLLÓW, *v. t.* To plow and work repeatedly to summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop.

SUM-MER-HÓUSE, *n.* A house or apartment in a garden to be used in summer. *Pope. Watts.*

2. A house for summer's residence.

SUM-MER-SÉT, *n.* [corruption of Fr. *submersant*.]

A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Hall's Travels. Walton.*

SUM-MÉR-WHEAT, *n.* Spring wheat.

SUM-MING, *ppr.* of *sum*. Adding together.

SUM-MIS-T, *n.* One that forms an abridgment. [*Little used.*] *Derrington.*

SUM-MIT, *n.* [L. *summitas*, from *summus*, highest.]

1. The top; the highest point; as the *summit* of a mountain.

2. The highest point or degree; utmost elevation. The general arrived to the *summit* of human fame.

SUM-MÓN, *v. t.* [L. *summono*; *sub* and *monere*; Fr. *summer*. See *Atonish*.]

1. To call, cite or notify by authority to appear at a place specified, or to attend in

person to some public duty, or both; as, to *summon* a jury; to *summon* witnesses. The parliament is *summoned* by the king's writ or letter. *Blackstone.*

2. To trumpets *summon* him to war. *Dryden.*

3. To give notice to a person to appear in court and defend.

4. To call or command.

5. To call up, to excite into action or exertion; with *up*. *Summon up* all your strength or courage.

6. To stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood. *Shak.*

SUM-MÓNED, *pp.* Admonished or warned by authority to appear or attend to something; called or cited by authority.

SUM-MÓNÉR, *n.* One who summons or cites by authority. In England, the sheriff's messenger, employed to warn persons to appear in court.

SUM-MÓNING, *ppr.* Citing by authority to appear or attend to something.

SUM-MÓN-S, *n.* with a plural termination, but used in the singular number, as a *summons* is prepared. [L. *subnunciare*.] A call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty.

This *summons* he resolved not to disobey. *Pett.*

He sent to *summon* the seditious and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was regarded. *Hayward.*

2. In *law*, a warning or citation to appear in court; or a written notification signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the demand of the plaintiff.

SUM-MÓÓM, *n.* A pestilential wind of Persia. [See *Simoom*.]

SUM-P, *n.* In *metallurgy*, a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion.

2. A pond of water reserved for salt-works.

3. In *mining*, a pit sunk below the bottom of the mine.

SUM-PÉTER, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*; It. *somario*.] A horse that carries clothes or furniture; a baggage-horse; usually called a pack-horse. *Shak.*

SUM-P-TÍÓN, *n.* [L. *sumo*, *sumptus*.] A taking. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

SUM-P-TUÁRÍY, *n.* [L. *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense; Fr. *sumptuaire*.]

Relating to expense. *Sumptuary* laws or regulations are such as restrain or limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, &c. *Sumptuary* laws are abridgments of liberty, and of very difficult execution. They can be justified only on the ground of extreme necessity.

SUM-P-TUÓ-SÍ-TY, *n.* [from *sumptuosus*.] Expensiveness; costliness. [*Not in use.*]

SUM-P-TUÓUS, *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*; It. *sumtuoso*; from *sumptus*, cost, expense.]

Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent; as a *sumptuous* house or table; *sumptuous* apparel.

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendances. *Atterbury.*

SUM-P-TUÓUS-LY, *adv.* Expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence.

Bacon. Swift.

SUM-P-TUÓUSNESS, *n.* Costliness; expensiveness.

I will not fall out with those who can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity. *Boyle.*

2. Splendor; magnificence.

SUN, *n.* [Sax. *sunna*; Goth. *sunno*; G. *sonne*; D. *zon*. The Danish has *Søndag*, Sunday, Slav. *Sonze*. Qu. *W. lan*, Ir. *teine*, fire, and *shan*, in *Bethshan*.]

1. The splendid orb or luminary which, being in or near the center of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to all the planets. The light of the sun constitutes the day, and the darkness which proceeds from its absence, or the shade of the earth, constitutes the night. Ps. cxxxvi. 2. In *popular usage*, a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall; as, to stand in the *sun*, that is, to stand where the direct rays of the sun fall.

3. Any thing eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light or honor. The natives of America complain that the sun of their glory is set.

I will never consent to put out the sun of sovereignty to posterity. *K. Charles.*

4. In *Scripture*, Christ is called the sun of righteousness, as the source of light, animation and comfort to his disciples.

5. The luminary or orb which constitutes the center of any system of worlds. The fixed stars are supposed to be *sun*s in their respective systems.

Under the sun, in the world; on earth; a proverbial expression.

There is no new thing *under the sun*. *Eccles. i.*

SUN, *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to insolate; as, to *sun* cloth; to *sun* grain.

—Then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryden.*

SUN-BEÁM, *n.* [sun and beam.] A ray of the sun. Truth written with a *sunbeam*, is truth made obviously plain.

Gliding through the even on a *sunbeam*. *Milton.*

SUN-BEÁT, *a.* [sun and beat.] Struck by the sun's rays; shone brightly on. *Dryden.*

SUN-BRÍGH-T, *a.* [sun and bright.] Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness; as a *sun-bright* shield; a *sun-bright* chariot. *Spenser. Milton.*

How and which way I may bestow myself To be regarded in her *sun-bright* eye. *Shak.*

SUN-BURNÍNG, *n.* [sun and burning.] The burning or tan occasioned by the rays of the sun on the skin. *Boyle.*

SUN-BURNT, *a.* [sun and burnt.] Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue; as a *sun-burnt* skin. *Sanborn* and swarthy though she be. *Dryden.*

2. Scorched by the sun's rays; as a *sunburnt* soil. *Blackmore.*

SUN-CLÁD, *a.* [sun and clad.] Clad in radiance or brightness.

SUN-DÁV, *n.* [Sax. *sunna-dag*; G. *sonntag*; D. *zondag*; Dan. *søndag*; Sw. *söndag*; so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun, or to its worship.]

The Christian sabbath; the first day of the week, a day consecrated to rest from secular employments, and to religious worship. It is called also the Lord's day. Many pious persons however discard the use of *Sunday*, and call the day the *sabbath*.

SUN DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *sundrian*, *syndrian*; *G. sänder*; Dan. *sänder*, torn in pieces; Sw. *sändra*, to divide.]

1. To part; to separate; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking; as, to *sunder* a rope or cord; to *sunder* a limb or joint; to *sunder* friends, or the ties of friendship. The executioner *sunders* the head from the body at a stroke. A mountain may be *sundered* by an earthquake.

Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
—Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder*.

2. To expose to the sun. [Provincial in England.]

SUN-DER, *n.* In *sunder*, in two.
He cutteth the spear in *sunder*. Ps. xvi.

SUN-DERED, *pp.* Separated; divided; parted.

SUN-DERING, *ppr.* Parting; separating.

SUN-DEW, *n.* [sun and dew.] A plant of the genus *Drosera*.

SUN-DIAL, *n.* [sun and dial.] An instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style on a plate. *Locke*.

SUN-DRIED, *a.* [sun and dry.] Dried in the rays of the sun.

SUN DRY, *a.* [Sax. *sunder*, separate.] Several; divers; more than one or two. [This word, like *several*, is indefinite; but it usually signifies a small number, sometimes many.]

I have composed *sundry* collects. *Saunderson*.

Sundry foes the rural realm surround. *Dryden*.

SUN-FISH, *n.* [sun and fish.] A name of the diodon, a genus of fishes of a very singular form, appearing like the fore part of the body of a very deep fish amputated in the middle. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

The sunfish is the *Tetraodon mola* of Linne. *Cyc.*

2. The basking shark. *Cyc.*

SUN-FLOWER, *n.* [sun and flower.] A plant of the genus *Helianthus*; so called from the form and color of its flower, or from its habit of turning to the sun.

The *bastard sunflower* is of the genus *Helianthus*; the *dwarf sunflower* is of the genus *Rudbeckia*, and another of the genus *Trigonotheca*; the *little sunflower* is of the genus *Cistus*. *Fam. of Plants.*

SUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sing*.

While to his harp divine Amphion sung. *Pope*.

SUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sink*.

Or toss'd by hope, or sunk by care. *Prior*.

SUN LESS, *a.* [sun and less.] Destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded. *Thomson*.

SUN-LIKE, *a.* [sun and like.] Resembling the sun. *Cheyne*.

SUN-NY, *a.* [from sun.] Like the sun; bright. *Spenser*.

3. Proceeding from the sun; as *sunny* beams. *Spenser*.

3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; warmed by the direct rays of the sun; as *the sunny* side of a hill or building.

Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores. *Adelston*.

4. Colored by the sun.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shak.*

SUN-PROOF, *a.* [sun and proof.] Impermeable to the rays of the sun. *Peele*.

SUN-RISE, *n.* [sun and rise.] The first appearance of the sun

above the horizon in the morning; or more generally, the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather.

2. The east. *Raleigh*.

SUN-SET, } *n.* [sun and set.] The descent of the sun

below the horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening. *Raleigh*.

SUN-SHINE, *n.* [sun and shine.] The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall.

But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton*.

2. A place warmed and illuminated; warmth; illumination.

The man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favor. *Shak.*

SUN-SHINE, } *a.* Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm or pleasant; as a *sunshiny* day; *sunshiny* weather. *Boyle*.

2. Bright like the sun.
—Flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield. *Spenser*.

SUP, *v. t.* [Sax. *supan*; D. *zuipen*; Fr. *supper*. See *Soup* and *Sip*.]

To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; to sip.

There I'll sup.
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw*.

SUP, *v. i.* To eat the evening meal.

When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in. *Tobit*.

SUP, *v. t.* To treat with supper.

Sup them well. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

SUP, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Tom Thum got a little *sup*. *Dryden*.

SUPER, a Latin preposition, *Gr. υπερ*, signifies *above, over, excess*. It is much used in composition.

SUPERABLE, *a.* [L. *superabilis*, from *super*, to overcome.]

That may be overcome or conquered. These are *superable* difficulties.

SUPERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being conquerable or surmountable.

SUPERBLY, *adv.* So as may be overcome.

SUPERABUND, *v. i.* [super and abound.] To be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient.

The country *superabounds* with corn.

SUPERABOUNDING, *ppr.* Abounding beyond want or necessity; abundant to excess or a great degree.

SUPERABUNDANCE, *n.* More than enough; excessive abundance; as a *superabundance* of the productions of the earth.

SUPERABUNDANT, *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; as *superabundant* zeal. *Swift*.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, *adv.* More than sufficiently. *Cheyne*.

SUPERACIDULATED, *a.* [super and acidulated.] Acidulated to excess.

SUPERADD, *v. l.* [super and add.] To add over and above; to add to what has been added.

2. To add or annex something extrinsic.

The strength of a living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from and *superadded* to its natural gravity. *Wilkins*.

SUPERADDED, *ppr.* Added over and above.

SUPERADDING, *ppr.* Adding over and above; adding something extrinsic.

SUPERADDITION, *n.* [super and addition.]

1. The act of adding to something, or of adding something extraneous. *More*.

2. That which is added.
This *superaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot*.

SUPERADVENT, *a.* [L. *superadvententia*.]

1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something.

When a man has done bravely by the *superadvent* assistance of his God— *More*

2. Coming unexpectedly. [This word is little used.]

SUPERANGELIC, *a.* [super and angelic.] Superior in nature or rank to the angels.

(One class of Unitarians believe Christ to be a *superangelic* being.)

SUPERANNUATE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *annus*, a year.]

To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity; as a *superannuated* magistrate.

Swift.

SUPERANNUATE, *v. i.* To last beyond the year. [Not in use.] *Bacon*.

SUPERANNUATED, *ppr.* Impaired or disqualified by old age.

SUPERANNATION, *n.* The state of being too old for office, business, or of being disqualified by old age.

SUPERB, *a.* [Fr. *superbe*; L. *superbus*, proud, from *super*.]

1. Grand; magnificent; as a *superb* edifice; a *superb* colonnade.

2. Rich; elegant; as *superb* furniture or decorations.

3. Showy; pompous; as a *superb* exhibition.

4. Rich; splendid; as a *superb* entertainment.

5. August; stately.

SUPERBLY, *adv.* In a magnificent or splendid manner; richly; elegantly.

SUPERCARGO, *n.* [super and cargo.] An officer or person in a merchant's ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

SUPERCELESTIAL, *a.* [super and celestial.]

Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven.

Trans. Pausanias. *Raleigh*. *Woodward*.

SUPERCILIARY, *a.* [L. *super* and *cilium*, the eyebrow.] Situated or being above the eyebrow. *Is. Res.*

The *superciliary arch*, is the bony superciliary arch of the orbit. *Cyc.*

SUPERCILIOUS, *a.* [L. *supercilius*. See above.]

1. Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing; as a *supercilious* officer.

2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing; as a *supercilious* air; *supercilious* behavior.

SUPERCILOUSLY, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically; with an air of contempt.

Ctarendon.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, *n.* Haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.

SUPERCONCEPTION, *n.* [*super* and *conception*.] A conception after a former conception. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SUPERCONSEQUENCE, *n.* [*super* and *consequence*.] Remote consequence. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

SUPERCRESCENCE, *n.* [*L. super* and *creresco*.]

That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*

SUPERCRESCENT, *a.* [*supra*.] Growing on some other growing thing.

SUPEREMINENCE, } [*L. super* and
SUPEREMINENT, } *n.* [*emineo*.] Eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence; as the *supereminence* of Cicero as an orator; the *supereminence* of Dr. Johnson as a writer, or of lord Chatham as a statesman.

SUPEREMINENT, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence; as a *supereminent* divine; the *supereminent* glory of Christ.

SUPEREMINENTLY, *adv.* In a superior degree of excellence; with unusual distinction.

SUPEREROGANT, *a.* Supererogatory, which see. *Stackhouse.*

SUPEREROGATE, *v. i.* [*L. super* and *erogatio*, *erogo*.]

To do more than duty requires. Aristotle's followers have *supererogated* in observance. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

SUPEREROGATION, *n.* [*supra*.] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*. *Tiltsont.*

SUPEREROGATIVE, *a.* Supererogatory. [*Not much used.*] *Stafford.*

SUPEREROGATORY, *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty; as *supererogatory* services. *Howell.*

SUPERESSENTIAL, *a.* [*super* and *essentia*.]

Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing. *Pausanias, Tivana.*

SUPEREXALT, *v. t.* [*super* and *exalt*.] To exalt to a superior degree. *Barrow.*

SUPEREXALTATION, *n.* [*super* and *exaltatio*.] Elevation above the common degree. *Holiday.*

SUPEREXCELLENCE, *n.* [*super* and *excellence*.] Superior excellence.

SUPEREXCELLENT, *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree; very excellent. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPEREXCRESCECENCE, *n.* [*super* and *excrescence*.] Something superfluously growing. *Wicman.*

SUPERFECUNDITY, *n.* [*super* and *fecundity*.] Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species. *Paley.*

SUPERFETATE, *v. i.* [*L. super* and *fatus*.] To conceive after a prior conception.

The female is said to *superfetate*. *Grew.*

SUPERFETATION, *n.* A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same matrix. *Howell.*

SUPERFETE, *v. i.* To superfetate. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

SUPERFETE, *v. t.* To conceive after a former conception. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

SUPERFICE, *n.* Superficies; surface. [*Little used.*] [*See Superficies.*]

SUPERFICIAL, *a.* [*It. superficiale*; *Sp. superficial*; *Fr. superficiel*; *It. superficialis*.]

1. Being on the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; as a *superficial* color; or a *superficial* covering.

2. Composing the surface or exterior part; as, soil constitutes the *superficial* part of the earth.

3. Shallow; contrived to cover something. *This superficial tale*

Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shak.*

4. Shallow; not deep or profound; reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; as a *superficial* scholar; *superficial* knowledge. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIALITY, *n.* The quality of being superficial. [*Not much used.*] *Brown.*

SUPERFICIALITY, *adv.* On the surface only; as a substance *superficially* tinged with a color.

2. On the surface or exterior part only; without penetrating the substance or essence; as, to survey things *superficially*. *Milton.*

3. Without going deep or searching things to the bottom; slightly. He reasons *superficially*.

I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIALNESS, *n.* Shallowness; position on the surface.

2. Slight knowledge; shallowness of observation or learning; shew without substance.

SUPERFICIALS, *n.* [*L. from super*, upon, and *facies*, face.]

The surface; the exterior part of a thing. A superficies consists of length and breadth; as the *superficies* of a plate or of a sphere. Superficies is rectilinear, curvilinear, plane, convex or concave.

SUPERFINE, *a.* [*super* and *fine*.] Very fine or most fine; surpassing others in fineness; as *superfine* cloth. The word is chiefly used of cloth, but sometimes of liquors; as *superfine* wine or cider; and of other things, as *superfine* wire; *superfine* flour.

SUPERFLUENCE, *n.* [*L. super* and *fluo*, to flow.] Superfluity; more than is necessary. [*Little used.*] *Hanmond.*

SUPERFLUITANCE, *n.* [*L. super* and *fluito*, to float.]

The act of floating above or on the surface. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SUPERFLUITANT, *a.* Floating above or on the surface. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SUPERFLUITY, *n.* [*Fr. superfluité*; *It. superfluita*; *L. superfluitas*; *super* and *fluo*, to flow.]

1. Superabundance; a greater quantity than is wanted; as a *superfluity* of water or provisions.

2. Something that is beyond what is wanted; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance. Among the *superfluities* of life we seldom number the abundance of money.

SUPERFLUOUS, *a.* [*L. superfluous*, overflowing; *super* and *fluo*, to flow.]

1. More than is wanted; rendered unnecessary by superabundance; as a *superfluous* supply of corn.

2. More than sufficient; unnecessary; useless; as a composition abounding with *superfluous* words. *Superfluous* epithets rather enfeeble than strengthen description.

If what has been said will not convince, it would be *superfluous* to say more.

Superfluous interval, in music, is one that exceeds a true diatonic interval by a semitone minor. *Cyc.*

Superfluous polygamy, (*Polygamia superflua*), a kind of inflorescence or compound flower, in which the florets of the disk are hermaphrodite and fertile, and those of the ray, though female or pistilliferous only, are also fertile; designating the second order of the class *Syngenesia* of Linne.

Superfluous sound or tone, is one which contains a semitone minor more than a tone. *Cyc.*

SUPERFLUOUSLY, *adv.* With excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being superfluous or beyond what is wanted.

SUPERFLUX, *n.* [*L. super* and *fluxus*.] That which is more than is wanted. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SUPERFOLIATION, *n.* [*super* and *foliation*.] Excess of foliation. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

SUPERHUMAN, *a.* [*super* and *human*.] Above or beyond what is human; divine.

SUPERIMPOSE, *v. t.* *superimpo*'ze. [*super* and *impo*se.]

To lay or impose on something else; as a stratum of earth *superimposed* on a different stratum. *Kirwan.*

SUPERIMPOSED, *pp.* Laid or imposed on something. *Humboldt.*

SUPERIMPOSING, *ppr.* Laying on something else.

SUPERIMPOSITION, *n.* The act of laying or the state of being placed on something else. *Kirwan.*

SUPERIMPREGNATION, *n.* [*super* and *impregnatio*.]

The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation; impregnation when previously impregnated. *Coxe.*

SUPERINCUMBENT, *a.* [*super* and *incumbent*.] Lying or resting on something else.

SUPERINDUCE, *v. t.* [*super* and *induce*.] To bring in or upon as an addition to something; as, to *superinduce* a virtue or quality upon a person not before possessing it.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires. *South.*

SUPERINDUCED, *pp.* Induced or brought upon something.

SUPERINDUCING, *ppr.* Inducing on something else.

SUPERINDUCTION, *n.* The act of super-inducing.

The *superinduction* of ill habits quickly defeats the first rude draught of virtue. *South.*

SUPERINJECTION, *n.* [*super* and *injection*.] An injection succeeding another. *Diet.*

SUPERINSPECT', *v. t.* [*super* and *inspect.*]
To oversee; to superintend by inspection.

[Little used.]

SUPERINSTITUTION, *n.* [*super* and *institution.*]

One institution upon another; as when A is instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B is instituted and admitted upon the presentation of another.

Bayley.

SUPERINTELLECTUAL, *a.* [*super* and *intellectual.*]

Being above intellect. *Pausanias, Trans.*

SUPERINTEND', *v. t.* [*super* and *intend.*]

To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority; as, an officer *superintends* the building of a ship or the construction of a fort. God exercises a *superintending* care over all his creatures.

SUPERINTENDED, *pp.* Overseen; taken care of.

SUPERINTENDENCE, } The act of
SUPERINTENDENCY, } superintending;

care and oversight for the purpose of direction, and with authority to direct.

SUPERINTENDENT, *n.* One who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction; as the *superintendent* of an almshouse or work-house; the *superintendent* of public works; the *superintendent* of customs or finance.

2. An ecclesiastical superior in some reformed churches.

SUPERINTENDING, *ppr.* Overseeing with the authority to direct what shall be done and how it shall be done.

SUPERIOR, *a.* [Sp. L. from *super*, above; Fr. *superieur*; It. *superiore*.]

1. Higher; upper; more elevated in place; as the *superior* limb of the sun; and the *superior* part of an image. *Newton.*

2. Higher in rank or office; more elevated in dignity; as a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.

3. Higher or greater in excellence; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness or value of any quality; as a man of *superior* merit, of *superior* bravery, of *superior* talents or understanding, of *superior* accomplishments.

4. Being beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; as a man *superior* to revenge.

There is not on earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superior* to his sufferings. *Spectator.*

5. In *botany*, a *superior flower* has the receptacle of the flower above the germ; a *superior germ* is included within the corol.

Martyn.

SUPERIOR, *n.* One who is more advanced in age. Old persons or elders are the *superiors* of the young.

2. One who is more elevated in rank or office.

3. One who surpasses others in dignity, excellence or qualities of any kind. As a writer of pure English, Addison has no *superior*.

4. The chief of a monastery, convent or abbey.

SUPERIORITY, *n.* Pre-eminence; the quality of being more advanced or higher, greater or more excellent than another in

any respect; as *superiority* of age, of rank or dignity, of attainments or excellence. The *superiority* of others in fortune and rank, is more readily acknowledged than *superiority* of understanding.

SUPERLATION, *n.* [*Superlative.*] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. [*I believe not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

SUPERLATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *superlatif*; L. *superlativus*; *super* and *lativus, latus, ferus.*]

1. Highest in degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; as a man of *superlative* wisdom or prudence, of *superlative* worth; a woman of *superlative* beauty.

2. Supreme; as the *superlative* glory of the divine character.

3. In *grammar*, expressing the highest or utmost degree; as the *superlative* degree of comparison.

SUPERLATIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the superlative degree of adjectives, which is formed by the termination *est*, as *meanest*, *highest*, *bravest*; or by the use of *most*, as *most high*, *most brave*; or by *least*, as *least amiable*.

SUPERLATIVELY, *adv.* In a manner expressing the utmost degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them. *Bacon.*

2. In the highest or utmost degree. Tiberius was *superlatively* wicked; Clodius was *superlatively* profligate.

SUPERLATIVENESS, *n.* The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLUNAR, *a.* [L. *super* and *luna*,]

SUPERLUNARY, } *a.* [L. *super* and *luna*,]
Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world.

The head that turns at *superlunar* things. *Pope.*

SUPERMUNDANE, *a.* [*super* and *mundane*.] Being above the world.

SUPERNAL, *a.* [L. *supernus, super.*] Being in a higher place or region; locally higher; as the *supernal* orb; *supernal* regions.

Raleigh.

2. Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly; as *supernal* grace.

Not by the sufferings of *supernal* power. *Milton.*

SUPERNA'TANT, *a.* [L. *supernalis, supernatus*; *super* and *natus*, to swim.]

Swimming above; floating on the surface; as oil *supernatant* on water. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATATION, *a.* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Bacon.*

SUPERNATURAL, *a.* [*super* and *natural.*]

Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous. A *supernatural* event is one which is not produced according to the ordinary or established laws of natural things.

Thus if iron has more specific gravity than water, it will sink in that fluid; and the floating of iron on water must be a *supernatural* event. Now no human being can alter a law of nature; the floating of iron on water therefore must be caused by divine power specially exerted to suspend, in this instance, a law of nature. Hence *supernatural* events or miracles can be produced only by the immediate agency of divine power.

SUPERNATURALLY, *adv.* In a manner exceeding the established course or laws

of nature. The prophets must have been *supernaturally* taught or enlightened, for their predictions were beyond human foreknowledge.

SUPERNATURALNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, *a.* [Fr. *supernumeraire*; L. *super* and *numerus*, number.]

1. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; as a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment; a *supernumerary* canon in the church.

2. Exceeding a necessary, a usual or a round number; as *supernumerary* addresses; *supernumerary* expense. *Addison. Fell.*

SUPERNUMERARY, *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual. On the reduction of the regiments, several *supernumeraries* were to be provided for.

SUPERPARTICULAR, *a.* [*super* and *particular.*]

Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term is a unit; as the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4. *Ewey.*

SUPERPARTIENT, *a.* [L. *super* and *partio.*]

Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term is more than a unit; as that of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10. *Ewey.*

SUPERPLANT, *n.* [*super* and *plant.*] A plant growing on another plant; as the mistletoe. [Not used.] [We now use *parasite.*] *Bacon.*

SUPERPLUS'AGE, *n.* [L. *super* and *plus.*]

That which is more than enough; excess. [We now use *surplusage*, which see.] *Fell.*

SUPERPONDERATE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *pondero.*]

To weigh over and above. [Not used.] *Dicel.*

SUPERPOSE, *v. t.* [*superpo*se. [*super* and Fr. *poser*, to lay.]

To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

SUPERPOSED, *pp.* Laid or being upon something. *Humboldt.*

SUPERPOSING, *ppr.* Placing upon something.

SUPERPOSITION, *n.* [*super* and *position.*]

1. A placing above; a lying or being situated above or upon something; as the *superposition* of rocks. *Humboldt.*

2. That which is situated above or upon something else.

SUPERPRAISE, *v. t.* *superpraise.* To praise to excess. *Shak.*

SUPERPROPORTION, *n.* [*super* and *proportion.*] Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGATION, *n.* [*super* and *purgation.*] More purgation than is sufficient. *Hissman.*

SUPERREFLECTION, *n.* [*super* and *reflection.*]

The reflection of an image reflected. *Bacon.*

SUPERREWARD, *v. t.* To reward to excess. *Bacon.*

SUPERROYAL, *a.* [*super* and *royal.*]

Larger than royal; denoting the largest species of printing paper.

SUPERSALENCY, *n.* [L. *super* and *salio*, to leap.]

The act of leaping on any thing. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SUPERALIENT, *a.* Leaping upon.
SUPERALT, *a.* In chemistry, a salt with an excess of acid, as superartrate of potash. *Cyc.*

SUPERATURATE, *v. t.* [*L. super and saturo.*] To saturate to excess. *Chimistry.*

SUPERATURATED, *pp.* Saturated to excess.

SUPERATURATING, *ppr.* Saturating or filling to excess.

SUPERATURATIO, *n.* The operation of saturating to excess; or the state of being thus saturated. *Fourcroy.*

SUPERSCRIBE, *v. t.* [*L. super and scribo.* to write.]

To write or engrave on the top, outside or surface; or to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover; as, to superscribe a letter.

SUPERSCRIBED, *pp.* Inscribed on the outside.

SUPERSCRIBING, *ppr.* Inscribing, writing or engraving on the outside, or on the top.

SUPERSCRPTION, *n.* The act of superscribing.

2. That which is written or engraved on the outside, or above something else.

Walker.
The superscription of his accusation was written over the KING OF THE JEWS. Mark xv. Luke xxiii.

3. An impression of letters on coins. *Matt.* xxii.

SUPERSECULAR, *a.* [*super and secular.*]

Being above the world or secular things.

SUPERSEDE, *v. t.* [*L. supersedo; super and sedeo.* to sit.]

1. Literally, to set above; hence, to make void, inefficacious or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; to render unnecessary; to suspend. The use of artillery in making breaches in walls, has superseded the use of the battering ram. The effect of passion is to supersede the workings of reason.

South.
Nothing is supposed that can supersede the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

2. To come or be placed in the room of; hence, to displace or render unnecessary; as, an officer is superseded by the appointment of another person.

SUPERSEDEAS, *n.* In law, a writ of supersedeas, is a writ or command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings. This writ does not destroy the power of an officer, for it may be revived by another writ called a *procedendo*. *Blackstone.*

SUPERSEDED, *pp.* Made void; rendered unnecessary or inefficacious; displaced; suspended.

SUPERSEDING, *ppr.* Coming in the place of; setting aside; rendering useless; displacing; suspending.

SUPERSEDURE, *n.* The act of superseding; as the supersedure of trial by jury. [*New.*] *Hamilton, Fed.*

SUPERSERVICEABLE, *a.* [*super and serviceable.*]

Over officious; doing more than is required or desired. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUPERSTITION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. superstitio, supersto; super and sto.* to stand.]

1. Excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice; extreme and unnecessary scruples in the observance of religious rites not commanded, or of points of minor importance; excess or extravagance in religion; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden; or the belief of what is absurd, or belief without evidence. *Brown.*

Superstition has reference to God, to religion, or to beings superior to man. *Encycy.*

2. False religion; false worship.

3. Kite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion. In this sense, it admits of a plural.

They the truth
With *superstitious* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.

5. Belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.

SUPERSTITIONIST, *n.* One addicted to superstition. *More.*

SUPERSTITIOUS, *a.* [*Fr. superstiticus; L. superstitiosus.*]

1. Over scrupulous and rigid in religious observances; addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion; as *superstitious* people.

2. Proceeding from superstition; manifesting superstition; as *superstitious* rites; *superstitious* observances.

3. Over exact; scrupulous beyond need.

Superstitious use, in law, the use of land for a religious purpose, or by a religious corporation.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, *adv.* In a superstitious manner; with excessive regard to uncommanded rites or unessential opinions and forms in religion. *Bacon.*

2. With too much care; with excessive exactness or scruple.

3. With extreme credulity in regard to the agency of superior beings in extraordinary events.

SUPERSTITIOUSNESS, *n.* Superstition.

SUPERSTRAIN, *v. t.* [*super and strain.*]

To overstrain or stretch. [*Little used.*]

Bacon.
SUPERSTRATUM, *n.* [*super and stratum.*]

A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else. *Isid. Res.*

SUPERSTRUCT, *v. t.* [*L. superstruo; super and struo.* to lay.] To build upon; to erect.

This is the only proper basis on which to superstruct first innocence and then virtue. [*Little used.*] *Decay of Piety.*

SUPERSTRUCTION, *n.* An edifice erected on something.

My own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* on an old ruin. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRUCTIVE, *a.* Built or erected on something else. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRUCTURE, *n.* Any structure or edifice built on something else; particularly, the building raised on a foundation.

This word is used to distinguish what is erected on a wall or foundation from the foundation itself.

2. Any thing erected on a foundation or basis. In education, we begin with teach-

ing languages as the foundation, and proceed to erect on that foundation the *superstructure* of science.

SUPERSTANTIAL, *a.* [*super and substantial.*]

More than substantial; being more than substance. *Cyc.*

SUPERSTPHATE, *n.* Sulphate with an excess of acid.

SUPERSTPIURETED, *a.* Combined with an excess of sulphur. *Alkia.*

SUPERTERRENE, *a.* [*super and terrene.*]

Being above ground, or above the earth. *Hill.*

SUPERTERRERIAL, *a.* Being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth. *Buckminster.*

SUPERTONIC, *n.* In music, the note next above the key-note. *Busby.*

SUPERTRAGICAL, *a.* Tragical to excess. *Warton.*

SUPERVACANEOUS, *a.* [*L. supervacaneus; super and vaco.* to make void.]

Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose. *Hovell.*

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, *adv.* Needlessly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS, *n.* Needlessness. *Baileys.*

SUPERVENE, *v. i.* [*L. supervenio; super and venio.*]

1. To come upon as something extraneous. Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by divine power. *Bentley.*

2. To come upon; to happen to.

SUPERVENIENT, *a.* Coming upon as something additional or extraneous.

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to christian practice. *Hammond.*

Divorce can be granted, a *mensa et thoro*, only for *supervenient* causes. *Z. Swift.*

SUPERVENTION, *n.* The act of supervening.

SUPERVISAL, } *n.* { *super'viz'al,* }

SUPERVISION, } *n.* { *super'viz'on,* }

[from *super'vise*.] The act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence. *Tooke. Walsh.*

SUPERVISE, *n.* *super'vize*. Inspection. *Shak.*

SUPERVISE, *v. t.* [*L. super and visus, video,* to see.]

To oversee; to superintend; to inspect; as, to *supervise* the press for correction.

SUPERVISED, *pp.* Inspected.

SUPERVISING, *ppr.* Overseeing; inspecting; superintending.

SUPERVISOR, *n.* An overseer; an inspector; a superintendant; as the *supervisor* of a pamphlet. *Dryden.*

SUPERVIVE, *v. t.* [*L. super and vivo,* to live.]

To live beyond; to outlive. The soul will *supervive* all the revolutions of nature. [*Little used.*] [See *Survive*.]

SUPINATION, *n.* [*L. supino.*] The act of lying or state of being laid with the face upward.

2. The act of turning the palm of the hand upwards. *Lawrence's Lect.*

SUPINATOR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward.

SUPINE, *a.* [*L. supinus.*] Lying on the back, or with the face upward; opposed to *prone*.

2. Leaning backward; or inclining with exposure to the sun.

If the vine
On rising ground be plac'd on hills *supine*—
Dryden.

3. Negligent; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive.

He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation.

Woodward.

These men suffer by their *supine* credulity.

K. Charles.

SUPPINE, n. [L. *supinum*.] In grammar, a word formed from a verb, or a modification of a verb.

SUPPINELY, adv. With the face upward.

2. Carelessly; indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.

Who on beds of sin *supinely* lie. *Sandys*.

SUPINENESS, n. A lying with the face upward.

2. Indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness.

3. Many of the evils of life are owing to our own *supineness*.

SUPINITY, for *supineness*, is not used.

SUPPAGE, n. [from *sup*.] What may be supped; pottage. [Not in use.]

Hooker.

SUPPALPATION, n. [L. *suppalpor*; *sub* and *palpor*, to stroke.]

The act of enticing by soft words. [Not used.]

SUPPARASITATION, n. [L. *supparasitor*; *sub* and *parasite*.]

The act of flattering merely to gain favor. [Not in use.]

Hall.

SUPPEDANEOUS, a. [L. *sub* and *pes*, the foot.]

Being under the feet.

Brown.

SUPPEDITATE, v. t. [L. *suppeditatio*.] To supply. [Not used.]

Hammond.

SUPPEDITATION, n. [L. *suppeditatio*.] Supply; aid afforded. [Little used.]

Bacon.

SUPPER, n. [Fr. *supper*. See *Sup*.] The evening meal. People who dine late, eat no *supper*. The dinner of fashionable people would be the *supper* of rustics.

SUPPERLESS, a. Wanting supper; being without supper; as, to go *supperless* to bed.

Spectator.

SUPPLANT, v. t. [Fr. *supplanter*; L. *supplanto*; *sub* and *planta*, the bottom of the foot.] To trip up the heels.

Supplanted down he fell. *Milton*.

2. To remove or displace by stratagem; or to displace and take the place of; as, a rival *supplants* another in the affections of his mistress, or in the favor of his prince.

Suspecting that the courtier had *supplanted* the friend. *Pell*.

3. To overthrow; to undermine.

SUPPLANTATION, n. The act of supplanting.

SUPPLANTED, pp. Tripped up; displaced.

SUPPLANTER, n. One that supplants.

SUPPLANTING, ppr. Tripping up the heels; displacing by artifice.

SUPPLE, a. [Fr. *supple*; Arn. *soublet*, *soubelin*, to bend.]

1. Pliant; flexible; easily bent; as *supple* joints; *supple* fingers. *Bacon*. *Pepp* c.

2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

If punishment—makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke*.

3. Bending to the humor of others; flattering; fawning.

4. That makes pliant; as *supple* government. *Shak*.

SUPPLE, v. t. To make soft and pliant; to render flexible; as, to *supple* leather.

2. To make compliant.

A mother persisting till she had *suppled* the will of her daughter. *Locke*.

SUPPLE, v. i. To become soft and pliant; as staves *suppled* into softness. *Dryden*.

SUPPLED, pp. Made soft and pliant; made compliant.

SUPPLEMENT, n. [Fr. from L. *supplementum*, *supple*; *sub* and *pleo*, to fill.]

1. Literally, a supply; hence, an addition to anything by which its defects are supplied, and it is made more full and complete.

The word is particularly used of an addition to a book or paper.

2. Store; supply. [Not in use.] *Chapman*.

3. In *trigonometry*, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees or a semicircle.

SUPPLEMENTAL, } a. Additional; ad-

SUPPLEMENTARY, } ded to supply what is wanted; as a *supplemental* law or bill.

SUPPLENESS, n. [from *supple*.] Pliancy; plianbness; flexibility; the quality of being easily bent; as the *suppleness* of the joints.

2. Readiness of compliance; the quality of easily yielding; facility; as the *suppleness* of the will. *Locke*.

SUPPLETORY, a. [from L. *suppleo*, to supply.]

Supplying deficiencies; as a *suppletory* oath. *Blackstone*.

SUPPLETORY, n. That which is to supply what is wanted. *Hammond*.

SUPPLIAL, n. The act of supplying. [Not used.]

SUPPLIANCE, n. Continuance. [Not in use.]

SUPPLIANT, a. [Fr. from *supplicer*, to entreat, contracted from L. *supplicatio*, to supplicate; *sub* and *plio*, to fold. See *Comply* and *Apply*.]

1. Entreating; beseeching; supplicating; asking earnestly and submissively.

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud. *Dryden*.

2. Manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication.

To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee. *Milton*.

SUPPLIANT, n. A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.

Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant's* pray'r. *Dryden*.

SUPPLIANTLY, adv. In a suppliant or submissive manner.

SUPPLICANT, a. [L. *supplicans*.] Entreating; asking submissively.

Bp. Bull.

SUPPLICANT, n. One that entreats; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively.

The wise *suppliant*—left the event to God. *Rogers*.

SUPPLICATE, v. t. [L. *supplico*; *sub* and *plio*. See *Suppliant*.]

1. To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer;

as, to *supplicate* blessings on christian efforts to spread the gospel.

2. To address in prayer; as, to *supplicate* the throne of grace.

SUPPLICATE, v. i. To entreat; to beseech; to implore; to petition with earnestness and submission.

A man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon*.

SUPPLICATION, n. [Fr. from L. *supplicatio*.]

1. Entreaty; humble and earnest prayer in worship. In all our *supplications* to the Father of mercies, let us remember a word lying in ignorance and wickedness.

2. Petition; earnest request.

3. In *Roman antiquity*, a religious solemnity observed in consequence of some military success. It consisted in sacrifices, feasting, offering thanks, and praying for a continuance of success. *Eneye*.

SUPPLICATORY, a. Containing supplication; humble; submissive. *Johnson*.

SUPPLIED, pp. [from *supply*.] Fully furnished; having a sufficiency.

SUPPLIER, n. He that supplies.

SUPPLY, v. t. [L. *suppleo*; *sub* and *pleo*, dissolved, to fill; Fr. *supplier*; Sp. *suplir*; It. *supplire*.]

1. To fill up, as any deficiency happens; to furnish what is wanted; to afford or furnish a sufficiency; as, to *supply* the poor with bread and clothing; to *supply* the daily wants of nature; to *supply* the navy with masts and spars; to *supply* the treasury with money. The city is well *supplied* with water.

I wanted nothing fortune could *supply*. *Dryden*.

2. To serve instead of.

Burning ships the banish'd sun *supply*. *Walter*.

3. To give; to bring or furnish.

Nearer care *supplies* Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes. *Prior*.

4. To fill vacant room.

The sun was set, and Vesper to *supply* His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden*.

5. To fill; as, to *supply* a vacancy.

6. In general, to furnish; to give or afford what is wanted.

Modern infidelity *supplies* no such motives. *Rob. Hall*.

SUPPLY, n. Sufficiency for wants given or furnished. The poor have a daily *supply* of food; the army has ample *supplies* of provisions and munitions of war. Customs, taxes and excise constitute the *supplies* of revenue.

SUPPLYING, ppr. Yielding or furnishing what is wanted; affording a sufficiency.

SUPPLYMENT, n. A furnishing. [Not in use.]

SUPPORT, v. t. [Fr. *supporter*; It. *supportare*; L. *supporto*; *sub* and *portio*, to carry.]

1. To bear; to sustain; to uphold; as, a prop or pillar *supports* a structure; an abutment *supports* an arch; the stem of a tree *supports* the branches. Every edifice must have a foundation to *support* it; a rope or cord *supports* a weight.

2. To endure without being overcome; as, to *support* pain, distress or misfortunes.

This fierce demeanor and his insolence, The patience of a God could not support.

Dryden.

3. To bear; to endure; as, to *support* fatigues or hardships; to *support* violent exertions. The eye will not *support* the light of the sun's disk.
 4. To sustain; to keep from fainting or sinking; as, to *support* the courage or spirits.
 5. To sustain; to act or represent well; as, to *support* the character of king Lear; to *support* the part assigned.
 6. To bear; to supply funds for or the means of continuing; as, to *support* the annual expenses of government.
 7. To sustain; to carry on; as, to *support* a war or a contest; to *support* an argument or debate.
 8. To maintain with provisions and the necessary means of living; as, to *support* a family to *support* a son in college; to *support* the ministers of the gospel.
 9. To maintain; to sustain; to keep from failing; as, to *support* life; to *support* the strength by nourishment.
 10. To sustain without change or dissolution; as, clay *supports* an intense heat.
 11. To bear; to keep from sinking; as, water *supports* ships and other bodies; air *supports* a balloon.
 12. To bear without being exhausted; to be able to pay; as, to *support* taxes or contributions.
 13. To sustain; to maintain; as, to *support* a good character.
 14. To maintain; to verify; to make good; to substantiate. The testimony is not sufficient to *support* the charges; the evidence will not *support* the statements or allegations; the impeachment is well *supported* by evidence.
 15. To uphold by aid or countenance; as, to *support* a friend or a party.
 16. To vindicate; to maintain; to defend successfully; as, to be able to *support* one's own cause.
- SUPPORT**, *n.* The act or operation of upholding or sustaining.
2. That which upholds, sustains or keeps from falling, as a prop, a pillar, a foundation of any kind.
 3. That which maintains life; as, food is the *support* of life, of the body, of strength. Oxygen or vital air has been supposed to be the *support* of respiration and of heat in the blood.
 4. Maintenance; subsistence; as an income sufficient for the *support* of a family; or revenue for the *support* of the army and navy.
 5. Maintenance; an upholding; continuance in any state, or preservation from falling, sinking or failing; as, taxes necessary for the *support* of public credit; a revenue for the *support* of government.
 6. In *general*, the maintenance or sustaining of any thing without suffering it to fail, decline or languish; as the *support* of health, spirits, strength or courage; the *support* of reputation, credit, &c.
 7. That which upholds or relieves; aid; help; success; assistance.
- SUPPORTABLE**, *a.* [Fr.] That may be upheld or sustained.

2. That may be borne or endured; as, the pain is *supportable*, or not *supportable*. Patience renders evils *supportable*.

3. Tolerable; that may be borne without resistance or punishment; as, such insults are not *supportable*.

4. That can be maintained; as, the cause or opinion is *supportable*.

SUPPORTABLENESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable. *Hammond.*

SUPPORTANCE, *n.* Maintenance; support. [Not in use.]

SUPPORTATION, *n.* Maintenance; support. [Not in use.]

SUPPORTED, *pp.* Borne; endured; upheld; maintained; subsisted; sustained; carried on.

SUPPORTER, *n.* One that supports or maintains.

2. That which supports or upholds; a prop, a pillar, &c.

The sockets and *supporters* of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*

3. A sustainer; a comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

4. A maintainer; a defender.

Worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impety. *South.*

5. One who maintains or helps to carry on; as the *supporters* of a war.

6. An advocate; a defender; a vindicator; as the *supporters* of religion, morality, justice, &c.

7. An adherent; one who takes part; as the *supporter* of a party or faction.

8. In *ship-building*, a knee placed under the rat-head.

9. *Supporters*, in heraldry, are figures of beasts that appear to support the arms. *Johnson.*

SUPPORTFUL, *a.* Abounding with support. [Not used.]

SUPPORTING, *pp.* Bearing; enduring; upholding; sustaining; maintaining; subsisting; vindicating.

SUPPORTLESS, *a.* Having no support. *Battle of Frogs and Mice.*

SUPPORTMENT, *n.* Support. [Not in use.] *Wotton.*

SUPPORTABLE, *a.* [from *support*.] That may be supposed; that may be imagined to exist. That is not a *supportable* case.

SUPPOSAL, *n.* [from *suppose*.] Position without proof; the imagining of something to exist; supposition.

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal* at least, of a firm and sufficient bottom. *Obs. South.*

SUPPOSE, *v. t.* *suppo'ze.* [Fr. *supposer*; L. *suppositus, suppono*; It. *supporre*; Sp. *suponer*; *sub* and *pono*, to put.]

1. To lay down or state as a proposition or fact that may exist or be true, though not known or believed to be true or to exist; or to imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument or illustration. Let us *suppose* the earth to be the center of the system, what would be the consequence?

When we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

2. To imagine; to believe; to receive as true.

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the young men, the king's sons; for Amnon only is dead. 2 Sam. xiii.

3. To imagine; to think.

Once *suppose*,

If our proposals once again were heard—*Milton.*

1. To require to exist or be true. The existence of things *supposes* the existence of a cause of the things.

One falsehood *supposes* another, and renders all you say suspected. *Female Quixote.*

5. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another. [Not in use.]

SUPPOSE, *n.* Supposition; position without proof.

—Fit to be trusted on a bare *suppose*

That he is honest. [Not in use.] *Dryden.*

SUPPOSED, *pp.* Laid down or imagined as true; imagined; believed; received as true.

SUPPOSER, *n.* One who supposes. *Shak.*

SUPPOSING, *pp.* Laying down or imagining to exist or be true; stating as a case that may be; imagining; receiving as true.

SUPPOSITION, *n.* The act of laying down, imagining or admitting as true or existing, what is known not to be true, or what is not proved.

2. The position of something known not to be true or not proved; hypothesis.

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition* that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

3. Imagination; belief without full evidence.

SUPPOSITIVIOUS, *a.* [L. *suppositivus*, from *suppositus, suppono*.]

Put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; not genuine; as a *supposititious* child; a *supposititious* writing. *Addison.*

SUPPOSITIVOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being supposititious.

SUPPOSITIVE, *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition. *Chillingworth.*

SUPPOSITIVE, *n.* [supra.] A word denoting or implying supposition. *Harris.*

SUPPOSITIVELY, *adv.* With, by or upon supposition. *Hammond.*

SUPPOSITORY, *n.* [Fr. *suppositoire*.] In medicine, a long cylindrical body introduced into the rectum to procure stools when clysters cannot be administered. *Parr.*

SUPPRESS, *v. t.* [L. *suppressus, supprimo*; *sub* and *primo*, to press.]

1. To overpower and crush; to subdue; to destroy; as, to *suppress* a rebellion; to *suppress* a mutiny or riot; to *suppress* opposition.

Every rebellion when it is *suppressed*, makes the subject weaker, and the government stronger. *Davies.*

2. To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent; as, to *suppress* the voice; to *suppress* sighs.

3. To retain without disclosure; to conceal; not to tell or reveal; as, to *suppress* evidence.

She *suppresses* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense. *Broomer.*

4. To retain without communication or making public; as, to *suppress* a letter; to *suppress* a manuscript.

5. To stifle; to stop; to hinder from circulation; as, to *suppress* a report.

6. To stop; to restrain; to obstruct from discharges; as, to *suppress* a diarrhoea, a hemorrhage and the like.

SUPPRESSED, *pp.* Crushed; destroyed; retained; concealed; stopped; obstructed.

SUPPRESSING, *pp.* Subduing; destroying; retaining closely; concealing; hindering from disclosure or publication; obstructing.

SUPPRESSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *suppressio*.]

1. The act of suppressing, crushing or destroying; as the *suppression* of a riot, insurrection or tumult.

2. The act of retaining from utterance, vent or disclosure; concealment; as the *suppression* of truth, of reports, of evidence and the like.

3. The retaining of any thing from public notice; as the *suppression* of a letter or any writing.

4. The stopping, obstruction or morbid retention of discharges; as the *suppression* of urine, of diarrhoea or other discharge.

5. In *grammar* or *composition*, omission; as the *suppression* of a word.

SUPPRESSIVE, *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing. *Secard.*

SUPPRESSOR, *n.* One that suppresses; one that subdues; one that prevents utterance, disclosure or communication.

SUPPURATE, *v. i.* [L. *suppurare*; *sub* and *pus, puris*; Fr. *suppurer*; It. *suppurare*.]

To generate pus, as, a boil or abscess *suppurates*.

SUPPURATE, *v. t.* To cause to suppurate. [In this sense, unusual.] *Arbuthnot.*

SUPPURATING, *pp.* Generating pus.

SUPPURATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *suppuratio*.]

1. The process of generating purulent matter, or of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess; one of the natural terminations of healthy inflammation.

Cyc. Cooper. Wiseman.

2. The matter generated by suppurations.

SUPPURATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *suppuratif*.]

Tending to suppurate; promoting suppurations.

SUPPURATIVE, *n.* A medicine that promotes suppurations.

SUPPUTATION, *n.* [L. *supputatio, supputo*; *sub* and *puto*, to think.]

Reckoning; account; computation. *Holder.*

SUPPUTE, *v. t.* [L. *supputo, supra*] To reckon; to compute. [Not in use.]

SUPRA, *a.* Latin preposition, signifying above, over or beyond. [See *supra*.]

SUPRA-AXILLARY, *a.* [*supra* and *axilla*.]

In *anatomy*, growing above the axilla; inserted above the axilla; as a peduncle. [See *Supraaxillary*.]

SUPRACILIARY, *a.* [L. *supra* and *cilium*, eyebrow.]

Situated above the eyebrow. *Ure.*

SUPRA-DECOMPOUND, *a.* [*supra* and *decompound*.]

More than decomposed; thrice compound. A *supra-decompound leaf*, is when a petiole divided several times, connects many leaflets; each part forming a decomposed leaf. *Martyn.*

SUPRAFOLIA/CEOUS, *a.* [L. *supra* and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *botany*, inserted into the stem above the leaf or petiole, or axilla, as a peduncle or flower. *Martyn.*

SUPRALAPSARIAN, *a.* [L. *supra* and *SUPRALAPSARIAN*, } *a. lapsus, fall*.]

Antecedent to the apostasy of Adam.

SUPRALAPSARIAN, *n.* One who maintains that God, antecedent to the fall of man or any knowledge of it, decreed the apostasy and all its consequences, determining to save some and condemn others, and that in all he does he considers his own glory only. *Encyc.*

SUPRAMUNDANE, *a.* [L. *supra* and *mundus*, the world.]

Being or situated above the world or above our system.

SUPRA-ORBITAL, *a.* [*supra* and *orbit*.]

Being above the orbit of the eye.

SUPRARENAL, *a.* [L. *supra* and *ren, renes*, the kidneys.]

Situated above the kidneys.

SUPRASCAPULARY, *a.* [L. *supra* and *scapula*.]

Being above the scapula.

SUPRAVULGAR, *a.* [*supra* and *vulgar*.]

Being above the vulgar or common people. *Catler.*

SUPREMACY, *n.* [See *Supreme*.] State of being supreme or in the highest station of power; highest authority or power; as the *supremacy* of the king of Great Britain; or the *supremacy* of parliament.

The usurped power of the pope being destroyed, the crown was restored to its *supremacy* over spiritual men and causes. *Blackstone.*

Oath of *supremacy*, in Great Britain, an oath which acknowledges the supremacy of the king in spiritual affairs, and renounces or abjures the pretended supremacy of the pope.

SUPREME, *a.* [L. *supremus*, from *supra*; Fr. *supremé*.]

Highest in authority; holding the highest place in government or power. In the United States the congress is *supreme* in regulating commerce and in making war and peace. The parliament of Great Britain is *supreme* in legislation; but the king is *supreme* in the administration of the government. In the universe, God only is the *supreme* ruler and judge. His commands are *supreme*, and binding on all his creatures.

1. Highest, greatest or most excellent; as *supreme* love; *supreme* glory; *supreme* desire.

2. It is sometimes used in a bad sense; as *supreme* folly or baseness, folly or baseness carried to the utmost extent. [A bad use of the word.]

SUPREMACY, *adv.* With the highest authority. He rules *supremely*.

2. In the highest degree; to the utmost extent; as *supremely* blest. *Pope.*

SUR, *a.* prefix, from the French, contracted from L. *super, supra*, signifies over, above, beyond, upon.

SURADDITION, *n.* [Fr. *sur*, on or upon, and *addition*.]

Something added to the name. [Not used.] *Shak.*

SURAL, *a.* [L. *sura*.] Being in or pertaining to the calf of the leg; as the *sural* artery. *Histom.*

SURANCE, *for assurance*, not used. *Shak.*

SURBASE, *n.* [*sur* and *base*.] A border or molding above the base. *Pennant.*

SURBASED, *a.* Having a surbase, or molding above the base.

SURBATE, *v. t.* [It. *sobattere*; either L. *sub* and *battere*, or *solea*, sole, and *battere*, to beat the sole or hoof.]

1. To bruise or batter the feet by travel. *Chalky land surbates and spoils oxen's feet. Mortimer.*

2. To harass; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*

SURBATED, *pp.* Bruised in the feet; harassed; fatigued.

SURBATING, *pp.* Bruising the feet of; fatiguing.

Surbat or *surbet*, for *surbate*, not in use.

SURBED, *v. t.* [*sur* and *bed*.] To set edge-wise, as a stone; that is, in a position different from that which it had in the quarry. *Plot.*

SURCEASE, *v. i.* [Fr. *sur* and *cesser*, to cease.]

1. To cease; to stop; to be at an end. *Donne.*

2. To leave off; to practice no longer; to refrain finally.

So pray'd' he, whilst an angel's voice from high,
Bade him *surcease* to importune the sky. *Hart.*

[This word is entirely useless, being precisely synonymous with *cease*, and it is nearly obsolete.]

SURCEASE, *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease. *Obs.*

SURCEASE, *n.* Cessation; stop. *Obs.*

SURCHARGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *surcharger*; *sur* and *charge*.]

1. To overload; to overburden; as, to *surcharge* a beast or a ship; to *surcharge* a cannon.

Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharg'd* with morning dew. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, to overstock; to put more cattle into a common than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. *Blackstone.*

SURCHARGE, *n.* An excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne. *Bacon.*

SURCHARGED, *pp.* Overloaded; overstocked.

SURCHARGER, *n.* One that overloads or overstocks.

SURCHARGING, *pp.* Overloading; burdening to excess; overstocking with cattle or beasts.

SURCINGLE, *n.* [Fr. *sur*, upon, and L. *cingulum*, a belt.]

1. A belt, band or girth which passes over a saddle, or over any thing laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast.

2. The girdle of a casso. *Mirvel.*

SURCINGLED, *a.* Girt; bound with a surcingle. *Hill.*

SURCICLE, *n.* [L. *surculus*.] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker.

SURCOAT, *n.* [Fr. *sur* and *Eng. coat*.] A short coat worn over the other clothes. *Camden.*

SUR CROW, n. [sur and crew.] Additional crew or collection. [Not in use.] *Wotton.*

SUR CULACE, v. t. [L. *surculo*.] To prune. [Not in use.]

SURCULATION, n. The act of pruning. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

SURD, a. [L. *surdus*, deaf.] Deaf; not having the sense of hearing. [Not used.]

2. Unheard. [Not used.]

3. Designating a quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers.

SURE, n. In algebra, a quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers. This 2 is a surd number, because there is no number which multiplied into itself, will exactly produce 2.

SURDITY, n. Deafness. [Not used.]

SURE, a. sure. [Fr. *sûr*, *seur*; Arm. *sur*; Norm. *acor*, *seur*. In G. *sear* signifies indeed, to be sure, it is true; which leads me to suspect *sure* to be contracted from the root of *seer*, in L. *assero*, and to be connected with *sear*, and perhaps with L. *verus*; a being the remains of a prefix.]

1. Certain; infallible; infallible.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*. Ps. xix.

We have also a more *sure* word of prophecy. 2 Pet. i.

2. Certainly knowing, or having full confidence.

We are *sure* that the judgment of God is according to truth. Rom. ii.

Now we are *sure* that thou knowest all things. John xvi.

3. Certain; safe; firm; permanent. Thy kingdom shall be *sure* to thee. Dan. iv.

4. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure, loss or change; as a *sure* covenant. 2 Sam. xxiii. Neh. ix. Is. xxviii.

The Lord will make my lord a *sure* house. 1 Sam. xxv.

To *sure* say, to stand *sure*, to be *sure* of foot.

5. Certain of obtaining or of retaining; as, to be *sure* of game; to be *sure* of success; to be *sure* of life or health.

6. Strong; secure; not liable to be broken or disturbed.

Go your way, make it as *sure* as ye can. Math. xxviii.

7. Certain; not liable to failure. The income is *sure*.

To *be sure*, or *be sure*, certainly. Shall you go? *be sure* I shall.

To *make sure*, to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.

Make sure of a cat. *Adison.*

A peace cannot fall, provided we *make sure* of Spain. *Temple.*

Give all diligence to *make* your calling and election *sure*. 2 Pet. i.

SURE, adv. Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

Sure the queen would wish him still unknown. *Smith.*

[But in this sense, *surely* is more generally used.]

SUREFOOTED, a. [sure and foot.] Not liable to stumble or fall; as a *surefooted* horse.

SURELY, adv. Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly.

In the day thou esteest thereof, thou shalt *surely* die. Gen. ii.

He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise great things out of small. *South.*

2. Firmly; without danger of falling. He that walketh uprightly, walketh *surely*. Prov. x.

SURENESS, n. Certainty. For more *sureness* he repeats it. [L. *certus*.]

SURETISHIP, n. [from *surely*.] The state of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for another, and make good any debt or loss which may occur from another's delinquency.

He that hateth *suretship* is sure. Prov. xi.

SURETY, n. [Fr. *sureté*.] Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a *surety*, that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs— Gen. xv.

2. Security; safety.

Yet for the more *surety* they looked round about. *Sidney.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We our state Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;

On other *surety* none. *Milton.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation. She call'd the saints to *surety*.

That she would never put it from her finger, Unless she gives it to you—*Shak.*

5. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.

There remains unpaid A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which

One part of Aquitain is bound to us. *Shak.*

6. In law, one that is bound with and for another; one who enters into a bond or recognition to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt or for the performance of some act, and who, in case of the principal debtor's failure, is compellable to pay the debt or damages; a bondsman; a bail.

He that is *surety* for a stranger, shall smart for it. Prov. xi.

Thy servant became *surety* for the lad to my father. Gen. xlv.

7. In Scripture, Christ is called "the *surety* of a better testament." Heb. vii. 22. He undertook to make atonement for the sins of men, and thus prepare the way to deliver them from the punishment to which they had rendered themselves liable.

8. A hostage.

SURF, n. The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand banks or rocks. *Mar. Dict.*

2. In agriculture, the bottom or conduit of a drain. [Local.]

SURFACE, n. [F. *sur*, upon, and *face*.] The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminates a solid; the superficies; outside; as the *surface* of the earth; the *surface* of the sea; the *surface* of a diamond; the *surface* of the body; the *surface* of a cylinder; an even or uneven *surface*; a smooth or rough *surface*; a spheruliferous *surface*. *Niuton. Pope.*

SURFEIT, v. t. *surfil*. [Fr. *sur*, over, and *faire*, fit, to do, L. *facio*.]

1. To feed with meat or drink, so as to oppress the stomach and derange the functions of the system; to overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness.

2. To cloy; to fill to satiety and disgust. He *surficits* us with his eulogies.

SURFEIT, v. i. To be fed till the system is oppressed and sickness or uneasiness ensues.

They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that starve with nothing. *Shak.*

SURFEITED, pp. Surcharged and oppressed with eating and drinking to excess; cloyed.

SURFEITER, n. One who riots; a glutton. *Shak.*

SURFEITING, ppr. Oppressing the system by excessive eating and drinking; cloying; loading or filling to disgust.

SURFEITING, n. The act of feeding to excess; gluttony. Luke xxi.

SURFEIT-WATER, n. [surfeit and water.] Water for the cure of surfeits. *Locke.*

SURGE, n. [L. *surgo*, to rise; Sans. *surgo*, high.]

1. A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water. [It is not applied to small waves, and is chiefly used in poetry and eloquence.]

He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar, Pursues the foaming surges to the shore. *Dryden.*

2. In ship-building, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which the messenger may surge. *Cyc.*

SURGL, v. t. To let go a portion of a rope suddenly. *Surge* the messenger. *Mar. Dict.*

SURGE, v. i. To swell; to rise high and roll; as waves. The surging waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

2. To slip back; as, the catle surges. *Surgeless, a.* *surjless*. Free from surges; smooth; calm.

SURGEON, n. *surjen*. [contracted from *chirurgæon*.]

One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation. In a more general sense, one whose occupation is to cure external diseases, whether by manual operation, or by medicines externally or internally.

SURGERY, n. Properly, the act of healing by manual operation; or that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body. In a more general sense, the act of healing external diseases by manual operation or by medicines; or that branch of medical science which has for its principal object the cure of external injuries. *Cooper.*

SURGICAL, a. Pertaining to surgical or surgery; done by means of surgery.

SURGING, ppr. Swelling and rolling, as billows. *Surging* waves against a solid rock. *Milton.*

SURGY, a. Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; as the *surgy* main. *Pope.*

SURRICATE, n. An animal like the ibex-nutmeg; the four teed weasel. *Dict.*

SUR LILY, adv. [from *surly*.] In a surly, morose manner.

SURLINESS, n. Gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill nature; as the *surliness* of a dog.

SURLING, n. A sour morose fellow. [*Not in use.*]

SURLY, a. [W. *sur*, surly, snarling; *sur*, surlyness, silliness. Qu. its alliance with *sur*.]

1. Gloomily morose; or crabbed; snarling; sternly sour; rough; cross and rude; as a *surly groom*; a *surly dog*.
That *surly spirit*, melancholy. *Shak.*

2. Rough; dark; tempestuous.
Now soften'd into joy the *surly storm*. *Thomson.*

SURMISAL, n. Surmise. [*Not in use.*]

SURMISE, v. t. *surmise*. [Norm. *surmys*, alleged; *surmitter*, to surmise, to accuse, to suggest; Fr. *sur* and *mettre*, to put.] To suspect; to imagine without certain knowledge; to entertain thoughts that something does or will exist, but upon slight evidence.

It waited nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmis'd* was true. *Dryden.*

This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

SURMISE, n. Suspicion; the thought or imagination that something may be, of which however there is no certain or strong evidence; as the *surmises* of jealousy or of envy.

We double honor gain
From his *surmise* prov'd false. *Milton.*

No man ought to be charged with principles he disavows, unless his practices contradict his professions; not upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

SURMISED, pp. Suspected; imagined upon slight evidence.

SURMISER, n. One who surmises.

SURMISING, ppr. Suspecting; imagining upon slight evidence.

SURMOUNT, n. The act of suspecting; surmise; as evil *surmisings*. 1 Tim. vi. **SURMOUNT, v. t.** [Fr. *surmonter*; *sur* and *monter*, to ascend.]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho and Atlas,
surmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome; as, to *surmount* difficulties or obstacles.

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense— *Milton.*

SURMOUNTABLE, a. That may be overcome; surmountable.

SURMOUNTED, pp. Overcome; conquered; surpassed.

SURMOUNTER, n. One that surmounts.

SURMOUNTING, ppr. Rising above; overcoming; surpassing.

SURMULLET, n. A fish of the genus *Mullus*, (*M. barbatus*), remarkable for the brilliancy of its colors, and for the changes which they undergo as the fish expires.

The name is also applied to other species of the genus. *Ed. Encyc.*

SURMOUNT, n. A name given by Buffon to the brown or Norway rat. *Ed. Encyc.*

SURNAME, n. [Fr. *surnom*; It. *soprannome*; Sp. *sobrenombre*; L. *super* and *nomen*.]

1. An additional name; a name or appellation added to the baptismal or christian name, and which becomes a family name.

Surnames, with us, originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Thus *William Rufus* or *red*; *Edmund Ironsides*; *Robert Smith*, or *the smith*; *William Turner*.

2. An appellation added to the original name.

My *surname* Coriolanus. *Shak.*

SURNAME, v. t. [Fr. *surnommer*.] To name or call by an appellation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel. Is. xlv.

And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. Mark iii.

SURNAME, pp. Called by a name added to the christian or original name.

SURNAMING, ppr. Naming by an appellation added to the original name.

SUROXYD, n. [*sur* and *oxyd*.] That which contains an addition of oxyd. [*Little used.*]

SUROXYDATE, v. t. To form a suroxyd. [*Little used.*]

SURPASS, v. t. [Fr. *surpasser*; *sur* and *passer*, to pass beyond.] To exceed; to excel; to go beyond in any thing good or bad. Homer *surpasses* modern poets in sublimity. Pope *surpasses* most other poets in smoothness of versification. Achilles *surpassed* the other Greeks in strength and courage. Clodius *surpassed* all men in the profligacy of his life. Perhaps no man ever *surpassed* Washington in genuine patriotism and integrity of life.

SURPASSABLE, a. That may be exceeded.

SURPASSED, pp. Exceeded; excelled.

SURPASSING, ppr. Exceeding; going beyond.

2. a. Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

O thou, that with *surpassing* glory crown'd— *Milton.*

SURPASSINGLY, adv. In a very excellent manner; or in a degree surpassing others.

SURPLACE, n. *surplis*. [Fr. *surplis*; Sp. *sobreplis*; L. *super pellicula*, above the robe of fur.]

A white garment worn by clergymen of some denominations over their other dress, in their ministrations. It is particularly the habit of the clergy of the church of England.

SURPLICED, a. Wearing a surplice.

SURPLICE-FEES, n. [*surplice* and *fees*.] Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties. *Warton.*

SURPLUS, n. [Fr. *sur* and *plus*, L. *id.*, more.]

1. Overplus; that which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted. In the United States, the *surplus* of wheat and rye not required for consumption or exportation, is distilled.

2. In *law*, the residuum of an estate, after the debts and legacies are paid.

SURPLUS/AGE, n. Surplus; as *surplusage* of grain or goods beyond what is wanted.

2. In *law*, something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

3. In *accounts*, a greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounteth to. *Rees.*

SURPRISAL, n. *surprisal*. [See *Surprise*.] The act of surprising or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or the state of being taken unawares.

SURPRISE, v. t. *surprise*. [Fr. *surprendre*; *sur* and *prendre*, to take; It. *surpresa*, *sorprendere*; Sp. *sorpresa*, *sorprender*; L. *super*, *supra*, and *prendere*, to take.]

1. To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to take unawares.

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*. *Shak.*
Who can speak

The mingled passions that *surpris'd* his heart? *Thomson.*

2. To strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected or remarkable, either in conduct, words or story, or by the appearance of something unusual. Thus we are *surprised* at desperate acts of heroism, or at the narration of wonderful events, or at the sight of things of uncommon magnitude or curious structure.

3. To confuse; to throw the mind into disorder by something suddenly presented to the view or to the mind.
Up he starts, discover'd and *surpris'd*. *Milton.*

SURPRISE, n. The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation. The fort was taken by *surprise*.

2. The state of being taken unexpectedly.

3. An emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly, as something novel told or presented to view. Nothing could exceed his *surprise* at the narration of these adventures. It expresses less than *wonder* and *astonishment*.

4. A dish with nothing in it. [*Not in use.*]

SURPRISED, pp. Come upon or taken unawares; struck with something novel or unexpected.

SURPRISING, ppr. Falling on or taking suddenly or unawares; striking with something novel; taking by a sudden or unexpected attack.

2. a. Exciting surprise; extraordinary; of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment; as *surprising* bravery; *surprising* patience; a *surprising* escape from danger.

SURPRISINGLY, adv. In a manner or degree that excites surprise. He exerted himself *surprisingly* to save the life of his companion.

SURQUEDRY, n. [*sur* and Norm. Fr. *cuider*, to think. Qu. Sp. *cuider*, to heed. See *Heed*.] Overweening pride; arrogance. [*Not in use.*]

SURREBUT, v. i. [*sur* and *rebut*.] In *legal* pleadings, to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter.

SURREBUTTER, *n.* The plaintiff's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebutter.

Blackstone.

SURREJOIN', *v. i.* [*sur* and *rejoin*.] In legal pleadings, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SURREJOIN'DER, *n.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SURRENDER, *v. t.* [*Fr. sur*, *L. sursum*, and *reddere*, to render.]

1. To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* one's person to an enemy, or to commissioners of bankrupt; to *surrender* a fort or a ship. [*To surrender up* is not elegant.]

2. To yield; to give up; to resign in favor of another; as, to *surrender* a right or privilege; to *surrender* a place or an office.

3. To give up; to resign; as, to *surrender* the breath.

4. In law, to yield an estate, as a tenant, into the hands of the lord for such purposes as are expressed in the act. *Blackstone.*

5. To yield to any influence, passion or power; as, to *surrender* one's self to grief, to despair, to indolence or to sleep.

SURRENDER, *v. i.* To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another. The enemy seeing no way of escape, *surrendered* at the first summons.

SURRENDER, *n.* The act of yielding or resigning one's person or the possession of something, into the power of another; as the *surrender* of a castle to an enemy; the *surrender* of a right or of claims.

2. A yielding or giving up.

3. In law, the yielding of an estate by a tenant to the lord, for such purposes as are expressed by the tenant in the act.

Blackstone.

SURRENDERED, *pp.* Yielded or delivered to the power of another; given up; resigned.

SURRENDEREE, *n.* In law, a person to whom the lord grants surrendered land; the *cestuy que use*.

SURRENDERING, *pp.* Yielding or giving up to the power of another; resigning.

SURRENDEROR, *n.* The tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord.

Till the admittance of *cestuy que use*, the lord takes notice of the *surrenderor* as his tenant. *Blackstone.*

SURRENDRY, *n.* A surrender. [*Surrender* is the most elegant and best authorized.]

SURREPTION, *n.* [*L. surreptus*, *surrepo*; *sub* and *repto*, to creep.]

A coming unperceived; a stealing upon insensibly. [*Little used.*]

SURREPTIVIOUS, *a.* [*L. surreptilius*, supra.]

Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently; as a *surreptitious* passage in a manuscript.

A correct copy of the Duncial, the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered necessary. *Letter to Publisher of Duncial.*

SURREPTIVIOUSLY, *adv.* By stealth; without authority; fraudulently.

SURROGATE, *n.* [*L. surrogatus*, *surrogo*, *sub* and *rogo*, to propose. *Rogo*, to ask or propose, signifies primarily to

reach, put or thrust forward; and *subrogo* is to put or set in the place of another.]

In a general sense, a deputy; a delegate; a substitute; particularly, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor. In some of the United States, the judge of probate, of wills and testaments.

SURROGATE, *v. t.* To put in the place of another. [*Little used.*]

SURROGATION, *n.* The act of substituting one person in the place of another. [*Little used.*]

SURROUND', *v. t.* [*sur* and *roind*, *Fr. rond*.]

1. To encompass; to environ; to inclose on all sides; as, to *surround* a city. They *surrounded* a body of the enemy.

2. To lie or be on all sides of; as, a wall or ditch *surrounds* the city.

SURROUNDED, *pp.* Encompassed; inclosed; beset.

SURROUNDING, *pp.* Encompassing; inclosing; lying on all sides of.

SURSOID, *n.* [*sur* and *solid*, or *surde-solid*.]

In mathematics, the fifth power of a number; or the product of the fourth multiplication of a number considered as the root. Thus $3 \times 3 = 9$, the square of 3, and $9 \times 3 = 27$, the third power or cube, and $27 \times 3 = 81$, the fourth power, and $81 \times 3 = 243$, which is the *sursoid* of 3.

SURSOID, *a.* Denoting the fifth power. *Sursoid* problem, is that which cannot be resolved; but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections. *Rees.*

SURTOUT, *n.* [*Fr. sur-tout*, over all.] A man's coat to be worn over his other garments.

SURTURBRAND, *n.* Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood; so called in Iceland. *Ure.*

SURVEINE, *v. t.* [*Fr. surveinir*; *sur* and *veinir*, to come.]

To supervise; to come as an addition; as a supposition that *survenes* lethargies. [*Little used.*]

SURVEY, *v. t.* [*Norm. surveer*, *surveor*; *sur* and *Fr. voir*, to see or look, contracted from *L. video*, *videre*.]

1. To inspect or take a view of; to view with attention, as from a high place; as, to stand on a hill, and *survey* the surrounding country. It denotes more particular and deliberate attention than *look* or *see*.

2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine.

With such alter'd looks,
All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round. *Dryden.*

3. To examine with reference to condition, situation and value; as, to *survey* a building to determine its value and exposure to loss by fire.

4. To measure, as land; or to ascertain the contents of land by lines and angles.

5. To examine or ascertain the position and distances of objects on the shore of the sea, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, and whatever may be necessary to facilitate the navigation of the waters and render the entrance into harbors, sounds and rivers easy and safe. Thus officers

are employed to *survey* the coast and make charts of the same.

6. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.

7. To examine and ascertain, as the state of agriculture.

SURVEY, *n.* [formerly accented on the last syllable.]

1. An attentive view; a look or looking with care. He took a *survey* of the whole landscape.

Under his proud *survey* the city lies. *Denham.*

2. A particular view; an examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity or quality; as a *survey* of the stores, provisions or munitions of a ship. So also a *survey* of roads and bridges is made by proper officers; a *survey* of buildings is intended to ascertain their condition, value and exposure to fire. A *survey* of land includes mensuration and the ascertainment of quantity. A *survey* of a harbor, sound or coast comprehends an examination of the distance and bearing of points of land, isles, shoals, depth of water, course of channels, &c. A *survey* of agriculture includes a view of the state of property, buildings, fences, modes of cultivation, crops, gardens, orchards, woods, livestock, &c. And in general, *survey* denotes a particular view and examination of any thing.

3. In the United States, a district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. *Trigonometrical survey*, the measurement of an arc of the meridian by means of a series of triangles.

SURVEYED, *pp.* Viewed with attention; examined; measured.

SURVEYING, *pp.* Viewing with attention; examining particularly; measuring.

SURVEYING, *n.* That branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring land.

SURVEYOR, *n.* An overseer; one placed to superintend others. *Shak.*

2. One that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity or quality of any thing; as a *surveyor* of land; a *surveyor* of highways; *surveyors* of ordinance. In the customs, a *gauger*; an officer who ascertains the contents of casks, and the quantity of liquors subject to duty; also in the United States, an officer who ascertains the weight and quantity of goods subject to duty.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL, *n.* A principal surveyor; as the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England. In the United States, the chief surveyor of lands; as the *surveyor-general* of the United States, or of a particular state.

SURVEYORSHIP, *n.* The office of a surveyor.

SURVIEW, *v. t.* To survey. [*Not in use.*]

SURVIEW, *n.* Survey. [*Not in use.*]

SURVISE, *v. t.* [*Fr. sur* and *viser*.] To look over. [*Not in use.*]

B. Jonson.

SURVIVAL, *n.* [See *Survive*.] A living beyond the life of another person, thing or event; an outliving.

SURVIVANCE, *n.* Survivorship. [*Lit. Home.*]

SURVIVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *survivre*; *sur* and *vivre*, to live.] *Ed. supranecare*; Sp. *sobrevivir*; *L. supervivere*.

1. To outlive; to live beyond the life of another; as, the wife *survives* her husband; or a husband *survives* his wife.
2. To outlive any thing else; to live beyond any event. Who would wish to *survive* the ruin of his country? Many men *survive* their usefulness or the regular exercise of their reason.

SURVIVE, *v. t.* To remain alive.

Which when no other enemy *survives*, Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

SURVIVENCY, *n.* A surviving; survivorship.

SURVIVER, *n.* One that outlives another. [See *Survivor*.]

SURVVING, *ppr.* Outliving; living beyond the life of another, or beyond the time of some event.

2. *a.* Remaining alive; yet living; as *surviving* friends or relatives.

SURVIVOR, *n.* One who outlives another.

2. In *law*, the longer liver of two joint tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in any thing. *Blackstone.*

SURVIVORSHIP, *n.* The state of outliving another.

2. In *law*, the right of a joint tenant or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other. When there are more than two joint tenants, the whole estate remains to the last survivor by right of survivorship. *Blackstone.*

SUSCEPTIBILITY, *n.* [from *susceptible*.] The quality of admitting or receiving either something additional, or some change, affection or passion; as the *susceptibility* of color in a body; *susceptibility* of culture or refinement; *susceptibility* of love or desire, or of impressions.

SUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. suscipio*, to take; *sub* and *capio*.]

1. Capable of admitting any thing additional, or any change, affection or influence; as a body *susceptible* of color or of alteration; a body *susceptible* of pain; a heart *susceptible* of love or of impression.

2. Tender; capable of impression; impressionable. The minds of children are more *susceptible* than those of persons more advanced in life.

3. Having nice sensibility; as a man of a *susceptible* heart.

SUSCEPTIBLENESS, *n.* Susceptibility, which see.

SUSCEPTION, *n.* The act of taking. [*But little used.*]

SUSCEPTIVE, *a.* Capable of admitting readily admitting. Our natures are *susceptive* of errors. *Halls.*

SUSCEPTIVITY, *n.* Capacity of admitting. [*Little used.*]

SUSCEPTOR, *n.* [L.] One who undertakes; a godfather.

SUSCIPIENCY, *n.* Reception; admission.

SUSCIPIENT, *a.* Receiving; admitting. **SUSCIPIENT**, *n.* One who takes or admits; one that receives. *Ep. Taylor.*

SUSCITATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *susciter*; *L. suscito*; *sub* and *cito*.] To rouse; to excite; to call into life and action. *Brown.*

SUSCITATION, *n.* The act of raising or exciting. *Pearson.*

SUSLIK, *n.* A spotted animal of the rat kind. A quadruped of the genus Arctomys, of a yellowish brown color, with small white spots; the careless marmot. *Ed. Erceg.*

SUSPECT, *v. t.* [*L. suspicatus, suspicio*; *sub* and *specio*, to see or view.]

1. To mistrust; to imagine or have a slight opinion that something exists, but without proof and often upon weak evidence or no evidence at all. We *suspect* not only from fear, jealousy or apprehension of evil, but in modern usage, we *suspect* things which give us no apprehension. Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little. *From her hand I could suspect no ill.* *Milton.*

2. To imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence or without proof. When a theft is committed, we are apt to *suspect* a person who is known to have been guilty of stealing; but we often *suspect* a person who is innocent of the crime.

3. To hold to be uncertain; to doubt; to mistrust; as, to *suspect* the truth of a story.

4. To hold to be doubtful. The veracity of a historian, and the impartiality of a judge, should not be *suspected*.

5. To conjecture. *Philosophy of Rhetoric.*

SUSPECT, *v. i.* To imagine guilty.

If I *suspect* without cause, why then let me be your jest. *Shak.*

SUSPECT, *a.* Doubtful. [*Not much used.*]

SUSPECT, *n.* Suspicion. [*Obs.*]

SUSPECTABLE, *a.* That may be suspected. [*Little used.*]

SUSPECTED, *ppr.* Imagined without proof; mistrusted.

SUSPECTEDLY, *adv.* So as to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected.

SUSPECTEDNESS, *n.* State of being suspected or doubted. *Robinson.*

SUSPECTER, *n.* One who suspects.

SUSPECTFUL, *a.* Apt to suspect or mistrust. *Bailey.*

SUSPECTING, *ppr.* Imagining without evidence; mistrusting upon slight grounds.

SUSPECTLESS, *a.* Not suspecting; having no suspicion. *Herbert.*

2. Not suspected; not mistrusted. *Bacon.*

SUSPEND, *v. t.* [Fr. *suspendre*; *It. sospendere*; Sp. *suspender*; *L. suspendo*; *sub* and *pendo*, to hang.]

1. To hang; to attach to something above; as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; to *suspend* the body by a cord or by hooks; a needle *suspended* by a loadstone.

2. To make to depend on. God hath *suspended* the promise of eternal life on the condition of faith and obedience.

3. To interrupt; to intermit; to cause to cease for a time.

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near

At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

4. To stay; to delay; to hinder from proceeding for a time. *Suspend* your indignation against my brother. *Shak.*

I *suspend* their doom. *Milton.*

5. To hold in a state undetermined; as, to *suspend* one's choice or opinion. *Locke.*

6. To defer from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income. *Good men should not be suspended from the exercise of their industry and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are acknowledged indifferent.* *Sanderson.*

7. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, to *suspend* the *habeas corpus* act.

SUSPENDED, *ppr.* Hung up; made to depend on; caused to cease for a time; delayed; held undetermined; prevented from executing an office or enjoying a right.

SUSPENDER, *n.* One that suspends. 2. *Suspenders*, plu. straps worn for holding up pantaloons, &c.; braces.

SUSPENDING, *ppr.* Hanging up; making to depend on; intermitting; causing to cease for a time; holding undetermined; debarring from action or right.

SUSPENSE, *n.* *Suspense*'s. [*L. suspensus*.] A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision. A man's mind is in *suspense*, when it is balancing the weight of different arguments or considerations, or when it is uncertain respecting facts unknown, or events not in his own power.

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd. *Denham.*

2. Stop; cessation for a time. *A cool suspense from pleasure or from pain.* *Popc.*

3. In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right; as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.

SUSPENSE, *a.* *Suspense*'s. Held from proceeding. [*Little used.*]

SUSPENSIBILITY, *n.* The capacity of being suspended or sustained from sinking; as the *susceptibility* of indurated clay in water. *Kirwan.*

SUSPENSIBLE, *a.* Capable of being suspended or held from sinking.

SUSPENSION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. suspensio*. See *Suspend*.]

1. The act of hanging up, or of causing to hang by being attached to something above.

2. The act of making to depend on any thing for existence or taking place; as the *suspension* of payment on the performance of a condition.

3. The act of delaying; delay; as the *suspension* of a criminal's execution; called a respite or reprieve.

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment; forbearance of determination; as the *suspension* of opinion, of judgment, of decision or determination. *Suspension* of judgment often proceeds from doubt or ignorance of facts.

5. Temporary cessation; interruption; in-

- termission; as the *suspension* of labor or of study; the *suspension* of pain.
6. Temporary privation of powers, authority or rights; usually intended as a censure or punishment; as the *suspension* of an ecclesiastic or minister for some fault. This may be merely a *suspension* of his office, or it may be both of his office and his income. A military or naval officer's *suspension* takes place when he is arrested.
7. Prevention or interruption of operation; as the *suspension* of the *habeas corpus* act.
8. In *rhetoric*, a keeping of the hearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow, or what is to be the inference or conclusion from the arguments or observations.
9. In *Scot's law*, a stay or postponement of execution of a sentence condemnatory, by means of letters of suspension granted on application to the lord ordinary.
- Cyc.*
10. In *mechanics*, points of suspension, in a balance, are the points in the axis or beam where the weights are applied, or points which they are suspended.
- Cyc.*
11. In *music*, every sound of a chord to a given base, which is continued to another base, is a *suspension*.
- Cyc.*
- Suspension of arms*, in war, a short truce or cessation of operations agreed on by the commanders of the contending parties, as for burying the dead, making proposals for surrender or for peace, &c.
- Cyc.*
- SUSPENSIVE, *a.* Doubtful.
- Benam.*
- SUSPENSOR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum.
- SUSPENSORY, *a.* That suspends; suspending; as a *suspensory muscle*.
- SUSPENSORY, *n.* That which suspends or holds up; a truss.
- SUSPICABLE, *a.* [L. *suspīcor.*] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion. [Not in use.]
- More.*
- SUSPICION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *suspīcio*. See *Suspect*.]
- The act of suspecting; the imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all. *Suspicion* often proceeds from the apprehension of evil; it is the offspring or companion of jealousy.
- Suspicion* among thoughts, are like bats among birds; they ever fly by twilight.
- Bacon.*
- SUSPICIOUS, *a.* [L. *suspīciosus*.] Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof.
- Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he suspects.
- South.*
2. Indicating suspicion or fear.
- We have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance.
- Swift.*
3. Liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill; as an author of *suspicious* innovations.
- Hooker.*
- I spy a black *suspicious* threatening cloud.
- Shak.*
4. Entertaining suspicion; given to suspicion.
- Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of men *suspicious* of each other.
- Pope.*

- SUSPICIOUSLY, *adv.* With suspicion.
2. So as to excite suspicion.
- Sidney.*
- SUSPICIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being liable to suspicion, or liable to be suspected; as the *suspiciousness* of a man's appearance, of his weapons or of his actions.
2. The quality or state of being apt to suspect; as the *suspiciousness* of a man's temper or mind.
- SUSPIRAL, *n.* [L. *suspiro*, to breathe; *sub* and *spiro*.]
1. A breathing hole; a vent or ventiduct.
- Rees.*
2. A spring of water passing under ground towards a cistern or conduit. [*Local.*]
- Rees.*
- SUSPIRATION, *n.* [L. *suspiratio*, *suspiro*, to sigh; *sub* and *spiro*, to breathe.] The act of sighing or fetching a long and deep breath; a sigh.
- More.*
- SUSPIRE, *v. t.* [supra.] To sigh; to fetch a long deep breath; to breathe. [*Little used.*]
- SUSPIRED, *pp. or a.* Wished for; desired. [Not in use.]
- SUSTAIN, *v. t.* [L. *sustineo*; *sub* and *teneo*, to hold under; Fr. *soutenir*; *it. sostenere*; Sp. *sostener*, *sustentar*.]
1. To bear; to uphold; to support; as, a foundation *sustains* the superstructure; pillars *sustain* an edifice; a beam *sustains* a load.
2. To hold; to keep from falling; as, a rope *sustains* a weight.
3. To support; to keep from sinking in dependence. The hope of a better life *sustains* the afflicted amidst all their sorrows.
4. To maintain; to keep alive; to support; to subsist; as provisions to *sustain* a family or an army.
5. To support in any condition by aid; to assist or relieve.
- His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*.
- Dryden.*
6. To bear; to endure without failing or yielding. The mind stands collected and *sustains* the shock.
- Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*?
- Dryden.*
7. To suffer; to bear; to undergo.
- You shall *sustain* more new disgraces.
- Shak.*
8. To maintain; to support; not to diminish or abate. Notwithstanding the plea in bar or in abatement, the court *sustained* the action or suit.
9. To maintain as a sufficient ground. The testimony or the evidence is not sufficient to *sustain* the action, the accusation, the charges, or the impeachment.
10. In *music*, to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length.
- Busby.*
- SUSTAIN, *n.* That which upholds. [Not in use.]
- Milton.*
- SUSTAINABLE, *a.* That may be sustained or maintained. The action is not *sustainable*.
- Latrobe.*
- SUSTAINED, *pp.* Borne; upheld; maintained; supported; subsisted; suffered.
- SUSTAINEE, *n.* He or that which sustains, upholds or suffers.
- SUSTAINING, *pp.* Bearing; upholding; maintaining; suffering; subsisting.

- SUSTALTIC, *a.* [Gr. *ευστατικός*.] Mournful; affecting; an epithet given to a species of music by the Greeks.
- Busby.*
- SUSTINANCE, *n.* [Norm. Fr.; from *sustain*.]
1. Support; maintenance; subsistence; as the *sustenance* of the body; the *sustenance* of life.
2. That which supports life; food; victuals; provisions. This city has ample *sustenance*.
- SUSTENTACLE, *n.* [L. *sustentaculum*.] Support. [Not in use.]
- More.*
- SUSTENTATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sustentatio*, *sustento*.]
1. Support; preservation from falling.
- Boyle.*
2. Use of food.
- Brown.*
3. Maintenance; support of life.
- Bacon.*
- SUSURRATION, *n.* [L. *susurratio*; *susurro*, to whisper.] A whispering; a soft murmur.
- SUTILE, *a.* [L. *sutilis*, from *suo*, to sew.] Done by stitching. [Not in use.]
- Boswell.*
- SUTTLER, *n.* [D. *zactelaar*, as if from *zact*, sweet. But in German, *sudtkoch* is a paltry victualer, as if from *sudeln*, to soil; *sudler*, a dirty fellow. In Danish, *sudtkoch* is a pastry cook, from the same root; *sudler*, to soil. The Danish may be the original signification.]
- A person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions and liquors.
- SUTLING, *a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.
- Tatter.*
- SUTTEE, *n.* In the Sanscrit, or sacred language of the Hindus, a female deity.
2. A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband.
3. The sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband.
- SUTTLE, *a.* *Suttle* weight, in commerce, is when tret is allowed; neat weight. [*Diet.*]
- SUTURE, *n.* [L. *sutura*, from *suo*, to sew.]
1. Literally, a sewing; hence, the uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching.
- Coxe.*
2. The seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull; or the peculiar articulation or connection of those bones; as the coronal *suture*; the sagittal *suture*.
- SUVERAN, *a.* [Fr. *souverain*; Sp. Port. *soberano*; It. *sovano*; from L. *superus*, *superus*, *super*. The barbarous Norman word *souverain*, seems to be formed of L. *super* and *regnare*; a strange blunder.]
1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; as a *suveran* prince. The Creator is the *suveran* ruler of the universe.
2. Supreme; chief; superior to all others.
3. supremely efficacious; superior to all others; as a *suveran* remedy.
4. Supreme; pertaining to the first magistrate of a nation; as *suveran* authority.
- SUVERAN, *n.* A supreme lord or ruler; one who possesses the highest authority without control. Some kings are *suverans* in their dominions; the authority of others is limited. The Creator is the *suveran* of all that he has made.
2. A supreme magistrate, lord or king.
- O let my *suveran* turn away his face.
- Shak.*
- SUVERANLY, *adv.* supremely; in the highest degree. *Obs.*
- Boyle.*

SUVERANTY, *n.* Supreme power; supremacy; the possession of uncontrollable power. *Absolute suzerainty* belongs only to God.

SWAB, *n.* [*Sax. Sweaban*, to sweep; formed perhaps on the root of *wipe*, as *G. scheeben*, to wave or soar, is on that of *scave*, and *D. zweepen*, on that of *schip*.]

A mop for cleaning floors; on board of ships, a large mop or bunch of old rope yarn, used to clean the deck and cabin.

SWAB, *v. t.* [*snpra.*] To clean with a mop; to wipe when wet or after washing; as, to *swab* the deck of a ship.

SWABBEL, *n.* [*D. zwaber*.] One that uses a swab to clean a floor or deck; on board of ships of war, an inferior officer, whose business is to see that the ship is kept clean.

SWAD, *n.* A pod, as of beans or peas. [*Local.*]

2. A short fat person. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*

3. In *New England*, a lump, mass or bunch; also, a crowd. [*Yulgar.*]

SWADBLE, *v. t.* [*Sax. swæthe, swethel*, a border, fringe or band; *beseathan*, to swathe; *D. zwead*, *G. schweden*, a swath.]

1. To swathe; to bind, as with a bandage; to bind tight with clothes; used generally of infants; as, to *swaddle* a child. *They swaddled me in my night-gown.*

2. To beat; to cudgel. [*Low and not in use.*]

SWADBLE, *n.* Clothes bound tight around the body. *They put me in bed in all my swaddles.*

SWADDELED, *ppr.* Swathed; bound in tight clothes.

SWADDLING, *ppr.* Swathing; binding in tight clothes.

SWADLING-BAND, } *n.* A band or
SWADDLING-CLOTH, } cloth wrapped round an infant. *Luke ii.*

SWAG, *v. i.* [*Qu. Sax. swagan*, to fall; *Ice. swægja*; *Sw. swag*, *Dan. id. svehle*.] *Dan. swækker*, to weaken. *See Weak.* To sink down by its weight; to lean.

SWAG-BELLIED, *a.* Having a prominent overhanging belly. *Shak.*

SWAGE, *v. t.* [probably allied to *svag* and *wæk*; from falling or throwing down.] To ease; to soften; to mitigate.

Apt words have power to swage
The tumors of a troubled mind. *Milton.*

[*See Usage*, which is the word now used.]

SWAGER, *v. i.* [*Sax. swegan*, to sound or rattle.]

To bluster; to bully; to boast or brag noisily; to be tumultuously proud.

What a pleasure it is to *swagger* at the bar. *Arbutnot.*

To be great is not to *swagger* at our footmen. *Collier.*

SWAGERER, *n.* A blusterer; a bully; a boastful noisy fellow. *Shak.*

SWAGERING, *ppr.* Blustering; boasting noisily.

SWAGGING, *ppr.* Sinking or inclining.

SWAGGY, *a.* [from *swag*.] Sinking, hanging or leaning by its weight. *Brown.*

SWAIN, *n.* [*Sax. swain*, *swan*, a boy; a youth, a servant, a herdsman; *Sw. swen*, a boy; *Dan. stend*; *Ice. svein*.]

1. A young man. *Spenser.*

2. A country servant employed in husbandry. *Shak.*

3. A pastoral youth. [*It is used chiefly in this sense, and in poetry.*]

Blest swains! whose nymphs in every grace excel. *Pope.*

SWAINISH, *a.* Rustic. *Milton.*

SWAINMOTE, } [*swain and mote*, meet-
SWAINMOTE, } *n. ing.*] In *England*, a verdunmote, } court held before the steward of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court, thrice every year; the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury. Its principal jurisdiction is to inquire into the oppressions and grievances committed by the officers of the forest. It receives and tries also presentments certified from the court of attachments against offenses in vert and venison. This court is incident to a forest, as a court of piepoudre is to a fair.

Blackstone

SWALE, *n.* [probably from *vale*.] A local word in *New England*, signifying an interval or vale; a tract of low land.

2. In *England*, a shade. *Cyc.*

SWALE, *v. t.* To waste. [*See Swear.*]

SWALE, *v. t.* To dress a hog for bacon, by singeing or burning off his hair. [*Local.*]

SWALET, *n.* [*See Well.*] Among the tin miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWALLOW, *n.* [*Sax. swalowe*; *D. swallow*.] *G. schwale*; *Dan. swale*; *Sw. swala*.]

A bird of the genus *Hirundo*, of many species, among which are the chimney swallow and the martin.

SWALLOW-FISH, *n.* A sea fish of the genus *Trigla*, called in *Cornwall*, *tub-fish*; remarkable for the size of its gill-fins. It is called also the *sapphirine gurnard*.

SWALLOW-FLY, *n.* The name of the chelidonium, a fly remarkable for its swift and long flight. *Cyc.*

SWALLOW-TAIL, *n.* In *joinery* and *carpentry*, the same as *dove-tail*.

SWALLOW-STONE, *n.* *Chelidonium lappaceum*, a stone which Pliny and other authors affirm to be found in the stomachs of young swallows. *Cyc.*

SWALLOW-TAIL, *n.* A plant, a species of willow. *Bacon.*

SWALLOW-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Asclepias*; *hirsutinarina*. It grows in the southern part of Europe, and is said to have been successfully used as a medicine, chiefly in tropical seas. *Cyc.*

The *African swallow-wort* is of the genus *Stapelia*. *Lee.*

SWALLOW, *v. t.* [*Sax. swelgan*, *swelgan*, to swallow, to swallow; *D. zwelgen*; *Sw. swälja*, to swallow; *swalg*, the throat; *Dan. swulger*. *Qu.* the *Fr. avaler*, with a prefix, and the root of *fall*.]

1. To take into the stomach; to receive through the gullet or œsophagus into the stomach; as, to *swallow* food or drink. Food should be well chewed before it is *swallowed*.

2. To absorb; to draw and sink into an abyss or gulf; to engulf; usually followed by *up*. The *Malstrom* of the coast of Norway, it is said, will *swallow up* a ship.

In bags *swallowed up* and lost. *Milton.*
The ether opened and *swallowed* them up. *Num. xvi.*

3. To receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; to receive implicitly. *Lacke.*

4. To engross; to appropriate. *Hosius* has *swallowed up* the honor of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*

5. To occupy; to employ. The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Lacke.*

6. To seize and waste. Corruption *swallowed* what the liberal hand of *Osiris* scattered. *Thomson.*

7. To engross; to engage completely. The priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink; they are *swallowed up* of wine. *Is. xxviii.*

8. To exhaust; to consume. His expenses *swallow up* all his income.

SWALLOW, *n.* The gullet or œsophagus; the throat.

2. Voracity. *South.*

3. As much as is swallowed at once.

SWALLOWED, *ppr.* Taken into the stomach; absorbed; received without scruple; engrossed; wasted; exhausted.

SWALLOWER, *n.* One who swallows; also, a glutton. *Tatler.*

SWALLOWING, *ppr.* Taking into the stomach; absorbing; ingulfing; receiving implicitly; engrossing; wasting; exhausting.

SWALLOWING, *n.* The act of taking into the stomach or of absorbing; the act of receiving implicitly; the act of engrossing.

SWAMP, *pret. of swim.*

SWAMP, *n.* [*Sax. swam*, a fungus or mushroom; *Goth. swamm*, a sponge; *G. schwamm*, *D. zwam*, *Dan. swamp*; *Sw. id.* a sponge, a fungus.]

Spongy land; low ground filled with water; soft wet ground. In *New England*, I believe this word is never applied to marsh, or the boggy land made by the overflowing of salt water, but always to low soft ground in the interior country; wet and spongy land, but not usually covered with water. This is the true meaning of the word. *Swamps* are often mowed. In *England*, the word is explained in books by boggy land, morassy or marshy ground.

SWAMP, *v. t.* To plunge, whelm or sink in a swamp; to plunge into difficulties inextricable.

SWAMPY, *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet and spongy; as *swampy* land.

SWAMP-ORE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an ore of iron found in swamps and morasses; called also bog-ore, or indurated bog iron ore. Its color is a dark yellowish brown or gray; its fracture is earthy, and it contains so much phosphoric acid as to injure its tenacity. *Cyc.*

SWAN, *n.* [*Sax. swan*; *D. zwegan*; *G. schwan*; *Dan. swan*; *Sw. swan*. *Qu.* *wan*, white, with a prefix.]

A large aquatic fowl of the genus *Anas*, of two varieties, the wild and the tame.

The plumage is of a pure white color, and its long arching neck gives it a noble appearance. *Cyc.*

SWANG, *n.* A piece of low land or green sward, liable to be covered with water. [*Local in England.*]

SWANSDOWN, *n.* A fine soft thick woolen cloth.

SWAN SKIN, *n.* [*sweat and skin.*] A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.

SWAP, *adv.* [*Qu. sweep.*] Hastily; at a snatch. [*I low word and local.*]

SWAP, *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to swop. [*See Swop.*] [*This word is not elegant, but common in colloquial language in America.*]

SWAPE, *n.* [*Qu. sweep.*] A pole supported by a fulcrum on which it turns, used for raising water from a well, for churning, &c. [*This Bailey spells sweep, and in N. England it is pronounced sweep, as in well-sweep.*]

SWARD, *n.* [*Sax. swærd; Dan. svar; D. zweerd; G. schwert, rind, skin; W. gweryd, an excretion, sword, moss.*]

1. The skin of bacon. [*Local.*]

2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat. When covered with green grass, it is called *green sward*.

SWARD, *v. t.* To produce sward; to cover with sward. [*Mortier.*]

SWARD-CUTTER, *n.* An instrument for cutting sward across the ridges.

SWARDY, *a.* Covered with sward or grass; as *swardly land*.

SWARE, *old pret. of swear.* We now use *swore*.

SWARE, *n.* A copper coin and money **SWARE**, *n.* [*n.*] A copper coin in Bremen, value one fifth of a groat, and 72 groats make a thaler, [dollar.]

SWARM, *n. swarm.* [*Sax. swærm; G. schwarm; D. zweerm; Dan. swærm; Sw. swærm.*] This seems to be formed on the root of *swarm*. The Sp. *hervir*, to boil, to swarm, is the *L. fervere*, and boiling is very expressive of the notions of a swarm of bees. See the Verb.

1. In a general sense, a large number or body of small animals or insects, particularly when in motion; but *appropriately*, a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; or a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive. The bees that leave a hive in spring, are the young bees produced in the year preceding. Ex. viii. Judges xiv.

2. A swarm or multitude; particularly, a multitude of people in motion. *Swarms* of northern nations overran the south of Europe in the fifth century.

NOTE.—The application of this word to inanimate things, as swarms of advantages, by Shakespeare, and swarms of *theses*, by Young, is not legitimate, for the essence of the word is motion.

SWARM, *v. i. storm.* [*Sax. swærmian; D. zweerm; G. schwärmen; Dan. swærm; Sw. swärma, to swarm, to rove, to wander, to swerve.*]

1. To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees. Bees *swarm* in warm, clear days in summer.

2. To appear or collect in a crowd; to run; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude.

In crowds around the *swarming* people join. [*Dryden.*]

3. To be crowded; to be thronged with a multitude of animals in motion. The forests in America often *swarm* with wild pigeons. The northern seas in spring *swarm* with herrings.

Every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.* [*Such phrases as "life swarms with ill," "those days swarmed with fables," are not legitimate, or wholly obsolete. Brown.*]

4. To breed multitudes. [*Milton.*]

5. To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling.

At the top was placed a piece of money, as a prize for those who could *swarm up* and seize it. [*Coze's Russ.*]

NOTE.—This, by the common people in New England, is pronounced *squirm* or *squirm*, and it is evidently formed on *sworm*, indicating that *sworm* and *swarm*, on which *swarm* and *squirm* are formed, are radically the same word. The primary sense is to bend, wind, twist, as a worm, or a swarm of bees. It may be formed on the root of *teer*, *tory*.

SWARM, *v. t.* To crowd or throng. [*Not in use.*]

SWART, *a. swort.* [*Sax. swart, swæart; Swarth, a. sworth. Sw. swart; Dan. swarte; G. schwarz; D. zwart.*]

1. Being of a dark hue; moderately black; tawny.

A nation strange with visage *swart*. *Spenser.* [*I believe swart and swarth are never used in the United States, certainly not in New England. Swarthy is a common word.*]

2. Gloomy; malignant. [*Not in use.*]

SWART, *v. t.* To make tawny. [*Brown.*]

SWARTH, *n.* An apparition. [*Not used.*]

SWARTH, *n. ed in New England.*

SWARTHLY, *adv.* [*from swarthy.*] *Duski-*ly; with a tawny hue.

SWARTHINESS, *n.* Tawnyness; a dusky or dark complexion.

SWARTHY, *a.* [*See Swart.*] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny.

In warm climates, the complexion of men is universally *swarthy* or black. The Moors, Spaniards and Italians are more *swarthy* than the French, Germans and English.

Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains. [*Addison.*]

2. Black; as the *swarthy African*.

SWARTHINESS, *n.* A tawny color.

SWARTISH, *a.* Somewhat dark or tawny.

SWARTY, *a.* Swarthy; tawny. [*Barton.*]

SWARVE, *v. i.* To swerve. [*Not in use.*]

SWASH, *n.* An oval figure, whose moldings are oblique to the axis of the work. [*Mozan.*]

[*A cant word. Johnson.*]

SWASH, *n.* A blustering noise; a vaporing. [*Not in use or vulgar.*]

2. Impulse of water flowing with violence.

In the southern states of America, *swash* or *swosh* is a name given to a narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand bank, or between that and the shore. Many such are found on the shores of the Carolinas.

SWASH, *v. i.* [*D. zwetsen, to boast.*] To bluster; to make a great noise; to vapor or brag. [*Not in use.*]

SWASH, *a.* Soft, like fruit too ripe. [*Shak.*]

SWASHY, *a.* [*Local.*]

SWASH-BUCKLER, *n.* A sword-player; a bully or braggadocio. [*Not in use.*]

SWASHER, *n.* One who makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms. [*Not in use.*]

SWAT, *v. i.* To sweat. [*Obs. Shak.*]

SWATE, *v. i.* To sweat. [*Chaucer.*]

SWATCH, *n.* A swath. [*Not in use.*]

SWATH, *n. swath.* [*Sax. swathe, a track, a border or fringe, a band; D. zwead; G. schweaden.*]

1. A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the sythe in moving or cradling.

2. The whole breadth or sweep of a sythe in mowing or cradling; as a wide *swath*. [*Farmers.*]

2. A band or fillet. They wrapped me in a hundred yards of *swath*. [*Guardian.*]

SWATHE, *v. t.* To bind with a band, hand-axe or rollers; as, to *swathe* a child.

2. To bind or wrap.

Their children are never *swathed* or bound about with any thing when first born. [*Abbot.*]

SWAY, *v. t.* [*D. zwaijgen, to turn, to wield, to swing, to sway.*] This word is probably formed on the root of *weigh, veave, Sax. weig, weg, and swing, and probably swing* is written for *weig*; and *weig* is of the same family; *Ice. sveigja; Sw. sveiga.*

1. To move or wave; to wield with the hand; as, to *sway* the scepter.

2. To bias; to cause to lean or incline to one side. Let not temporal advantages *sway* you from the line of duty. The king was *swayed* by his council from the course he intended to pursue.

As bows run true by being made

On purpose false, and to be *sway'd*.

[*Hudibras.*]

3. To rule; to govern; to influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force.

This was the race

To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. [*Dryden.*]

She could not *sway* her house. [*Shak.*]

Take heed lest passion *sway*

Thy judgment to do aught which else free will

Would not admit. [*Milton.*]

SWAY, *v. i.* To be drawn to one side by weight; to lean. A *sway* weals to the west.

The balance *sways* on our part. [*Bacon.*]

[*This sense seems to indicate that this word and weigh, are radically one.*]

2. To have weight or influence.

The example of sundry churches—doth *sway* much. [*Hooker.*]

3. To bear rule; to govern.

Had'st thou *sway'd* as kings should do—

[*Shak.*]

4. In seamen's language, to hoist; particularly applied to the lower yards and to the topmast yards, &c.

SWAY, *n.* The swing or sweep of a weapon. To strike with huge two-handed *sway*. [*Milton.*]

2. Any thing moving with bulk and power. Are not you mov'd when all the *sway* of earth. Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shak.*

3. Preponderation; turn or cast of balance. —Expert

When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway* of battle. *Milton.*

4. Power exerted in governing; rule; dominion; control.

When vice prevails and impious men bear *sway*. The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

5. Influence; weight or authority that inclines to one side; as the *sway* of desires. All the world is subject to the *sway* of fashion.

SWAYED, *pp.* Wielded; inclined to one side; ruled; governed; influenced; biased.

SWAYING, *pp.* Wielding; causing to lean; biasing; ruling.

SWAYING, *n.* *Swaying of the back*, among beasts, is a kind of lumbago, caused by a fall or by being overloaded. *Cyc.*

SWEAL, *v. i.* [Sax. *swelan*]; sometimes written *swale*. In America, it is pronounced as written, *swal* or *swel*.]

1. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away without feeding the flame.

2. To blaze away.

SWEALING, *pp.* Melting and wasting away.

SWEAR, *v. i.* pret. *swore*, [formerly *swear*; *pp.* *sworn*. [Sax. *swerian*, *swerian*; Goth. *swarān*; D. *zweeren*; G. *schwören*; Sw. *swäria*, to swear, and *swära*, to answer; Dan. *swærge*, to swear, and *swærer*, to answer. The latter seems to be from *swær*, to turn, Eng. *swear*. *Swear* seems to be allied to *swer* and the L. *assevero*, and to belong to the root *Wr*.]

1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed.

Ye shall not *swear* by my name falsely. Lev. xix.

But I say unto you, *swear* not at all. Matt. v.

2. To promise upon oath.

Jacob said, *swear* to me this day; and he *swore* to him. Gen. xxxv.

3. To give evidence on oath; as, to *swear* to the truth of a statement. He *swore* that the prisoner was not present at the riot.

4. To be profane; to practice profaneuess. Certain classes of men are accustomed to *swear*. For men to *swear* is sinful, disreputable and odious; but for females or ladies to *swear*, appears more abominable and scandalous.

SWEAR, *v. l.* To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; as, to *swear* on oath. [This seems to have been the primitive use of *swear*; that is, to affirm.]

2. To put in oath; to cause to take an oath; as, to *swear* witnesses in court; to *swear* a jury; the witness has been *sworn*; the judges are *sworn* into office.

3. To declare or charge upon oath; as, to *swear* treason against a man.

4. To obtest by an oath. Now by a vials, king, thou *swear'st* thy oath in vain. *Shak.*

To *swear the peace* against one, to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from the person; in which case the person must find sureties of the peace.

SWEAKER, *n.* One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration.

2. A profane person. Then the liars and *swearers* are fools. *Shak.*

SWEARING, *pp.* Affirming upon oath; uttering a declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of it.

2. Putting upon oath; causing to swear.

SWEARING, *n.* The act or practice of affirming on oath. *Swearing* in court is lawful.

2. Profaneuess. All *swearing* not required by some law, or in conformity with law, is criminal. False *swearing* or perjury is a crime of a deep dye.

SWEAT, *n. suet.* [Sax. *swet*; D. *zweet*; G. *schweiss*; Dan. *steed*; Sw. *swett*; L. *sudor*.]

The fluid or sensible moisture which issues out of the pores of the skin of an animal.

In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread. Gen. iii.

2. Labor; toil; drudgery. *Milton.*

3. Moisture evacuated from any substance; as the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack.

SWEAT, *v. i. suet. pret.* and *pp. sweat* or *sweated*. *Sweat* is obsolete. [Sax. *swetan*; Sw. *swetta*; Dan. *swæder*; D. *zweeten*; G. *schweizen*; L. *sudo*; Fr. *suer*.]

1. To emit sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; to perspire. Horses *sweat*; oxen *sweat* little or not at all.]

2. To toil; to labor; to drudge. He'd have the poets *sweat*. *Walter.*

3. To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.

SWEAT, *v. l. suet.* To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exsude.

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gums. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to emit moisture from the pores of the skin. His physicians attempted to *sweat* him by the most powerful sudorifics. They *sweat* him profusely.

SWEATER, *n.* One that causes to sweat.

SWEATINESS, *n.* The state of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

SWEATING, *pp.* Emitting moisture from the pores of the skin; throwing out moisture; exsuding.

2. Causing to emit moisture upon the skin.

SWEATING-BATH, *n.* A sudatory; a bath for exciting sensible perspiration or sweat, by a hypocaust or stove.

SWEATING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for sweating persons in sickness. *Cyc.*

SWEATING-IRON, *n.* A kind of knife or a piece of a sythe, used to scrape off sweat from horses. *Cyc.*

SWEATING-ROOM, *n.* A room for sweating persons. 2. In *rural economy*, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices. *Cyc.*

SWEATING-SICKNESS, *n.* A febril epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Europe, but particularly in

England, in the 15th and 16th centuries. Its first appearance was in the army of the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII. on his landing at Milford haven, in 1485. The invasion of the disease was sudden, and usually marked by a local affection producing the sensation of intense heat, afterwards diffusing itself over the whole body, and immediately followed by profuse sweating, which continued through the whole course of the disease or till death, which often happened in a few hours. *Cyc.*

SWEATY, *a.* Moist with sweat; as a *sweaty* skin; a *sweaty* garment.

2. Consisting of sweat. No noisy whiffs or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilsome; as the *sweaty* forge. *Prior.*

SWEDE, *n.* A native of Sweden.

2. A Swedish turnep.

SWE DISH, *n.* Pertaining to Sweden. SWE DISH-TURNEP, *n.* The ruta baga, a hard sort of turnep, of two kinds, the white and the yellow. The latter is most valued.

SWEEP, *v. l. pret.* and *pp. swept*. [Sax. *swapan*, *swopan*. It seems to be allied to *swab*, and may be formed on the root of *wipe*.]

1. To brush or rub over with a brush, broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; to clean by brushing; as, to *sweep* a chimney or a floor. When we say, to *sweep* a room, we mean, to *sweep* the floor of the room; and to *sweep* the house, is to *sweep* the floors of the house.

2. To carry with a long swinging or dragging motion; to carry with pomp. And like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail. *Shak.*

3. To drive or carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth. Thus the wind *sweeps* the snow from the tops of the hills; a river *sweeps* away a dam, timber or rubbish; a flood *sweeps* away a bridge or a house. *Hemans.*

4. To drive, destroy or carry off many at a stroke, and with celerity and violence; as, a pestilence *sweeps* off multitudes in a few days. The conflagration *swept* away whole streets of houses.

I have already *swept* the stakes. *Dryden.*

5. To rub over. Their long descending train, With rubies edged and sapphires, *swept* the plain. *Dryden.*

6. To strike with a long stroke. Wake into voice each silent sting, And *sweep* the sounding lyre. *Pope.*

7. To draw or drag over; as, to *sweep* the bottom of a river with a net, or with the light of a rope, to hook an anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

SWEEP, *v. l.* To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of any thing; as a *sweeping* rain; a *sweeping* flood. A fowl that flies near the surface of land or water, is said to *sweep* along near the surface.

2. To pass over or brush along with celerity and force; as, the wind *sweeps* along the plain.

3. To pass with pomp; as, a person *sweeps* along with a trail.

- She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies. *Shak.*
3. To move with a long reach; as a sweeping stroke. *Dryden.*
- SWEET**, *n.* The act of sweeping.
4. The compass of a stroke; as a long sweep.
5. The compass of any turning body or motion; as the sweep of a door.
6. The compass of any thing flowing or brushing; as, the flood carried away every thing within its sweep.
7. Violent and general destruction; as the sweep of an epidemic disease. *Graunt.*
8. Direction of any motion not rectilinear; as the sweep of a compass.
9. The mold of a ship when she begins to compass in, at the runc heads; also, any part of a ship shaped by the segment of a circle; as a floor-sweep; a back-sweep, &c.
10. Among refiners of metals, the almond-furnace.
11. Among seamen, a large oar, used to assist the rudder in turning a ship in a calm, or to increase her velocity in a chase, &c.
- Sweep of the tiller, a circular frame on which the tiller traverses in large ships.
- SWEEP**, *v.* One that sweeps.
- SWEEPING**, *pp.* Brushing over; rubbing with a broom or besom; cleaning with a broom or besom; brushing along; passing over; dragging over.
- SWEEPINGS**, *n. plu.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish. The sweepings of streets are often used as manure.
- SWEEP-NET**, *n.* [sweep and net.] A large net for drawing over a large compass.
- SWEEP-STAKE**, *n.* [sweep and stake.] A man that wins all; usually sweepstakes. *Shak.*
- SWEEPLY**, *a.* Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once.
- The branches bend before their sweepy sway. *Dryden.*
2. Strutting.
3. Wavy.
- SWEET**, *a.* [Sax. *sweete*; D. *zoet*; G. *süß*; Sw. *söt*; Dan. *söt*; Sans. *svad*. Qu. L. *suavis*.]
1. Agreeable or grateful to the taste; as, sugar or honey is sweet.
2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; as a sweet rose; sweet odor; sweet incense. Ex. xvii.
3. Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious; as the sweet notes of a flute or an organ; sweet music; a sweet voice.
4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; as a sweet face; a sweet color or complexion; a sweet form. *Shak.*
5. Fresh; not salt; as sweet water. *Bacon.*
6. Not sour; as sweet fruits; sweet oranges.
7. Mild; soft; gentle.
- Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades? Job xxxviii.
8. Mild; soft; kind; obliging; as sweet manners.
9. Grateful; pleasing.
- Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*
10. Making soft or excellent music; as a sweet singer.
11. Not stale; as sweet butter. The bread is sweet.
12. Not turned; not sour; as sweet milk.

13. Not putrescent or putrid; as, the meat is sweet.
- SWEET**, *n.* Something pleasing or grateful to the mind; as the sweets of domestic life.
- A little bitter mingled in our cup, leaves no relish of the sweet. *Locke.*
2. A sweet substance; particularly, any vegetable juice which is added to wines to improve them. *Encyc.*
3. A perfume. *Prior.*
4. A word of endearment.
5. Cane juice, melasses, or other sweet vegetable substance. *Edwards, W. Indies.*
- SWEET-APPLE**, *n.* [sweet and apple.] The *Annona squamosa*. *Lee.*
- SWEET-BREAD**, *n.* [sweet and bread.] The pancreas of a calf.
- SWEET-BRIAR**, *n.* [sweet and briar.] A shrubby plant of the genus *Rosa*, cultivated for its fragrant smell.
- SWEET-BROOM**, *n.* [sweet and broom.] A plant. *Jinanorth.*
- SWEET-CICELY**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Scandix*.
- SWEET-CISTUS**, *n.* A shrub, the gum-cistus. *Mason.*
- SWEET-CORN**, *n.* A variety of the maize, of a sweet taste.
- SWEET-FLAG**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Acorus*.
- SWEET-GUM**, *n.* A tree of the genus *Liquidambar*.
- SWEET-JOHN'S**, *n.* A plant, a species of *Dianthus*.
- SWEET-MAUDLIN**, *n.* A species of *Achillea*.
- SWEET-MARJORAM**, *n.* A very fragrant plant, of the genus *Origanum*.
- SWEET-PEA**, *n.* A pea cultivated for ornament, of the genus *Lathyrus*. *Cyc.*
- SWEET-ROOT**, *n.* The liquorice, or *Glycyrrhiza*.
- SWEET-RUSH**, *n.* Another name of the sweet-flag, a species of *Acorus*.
- SWEET-SOP**, *n.* A name of the *Annona squamosa*. *Lee.*
- SWEET-SULTAN**, *n.* A plant, a species of *Centauria*.
- SWEET-WEED**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Capraria*, and another of the genus *Scoparia*.
- SWEET-WIL-LIAM**, *n.* The name of several species of pink, of the genus *Dianthus*. *Cyc.*
- The *Dianthus barbatus*, a species of pink of many varieties. *Encyc. Lee.*
- SWEET-WIL-LÖW**, *n.* A plant, the *Myrica gale*, or Dutch myrtle. *Lee.*
- SWEET-WOOD**, *n.* A plant, a species of *Laurus*. *Lee.*
- SWEETEN**, *v. l. sweet'ns*. To make sweet; as, to sweeten tea or coffee.
2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind; as, to sweeten life; to sweeten friendship.
3. To make mild or kind; as, to sweeten the temper.
4. To make less painful; as, to sweeten the cares of life.
5. To increase agreeable qualities; as, to sweeten the joys or pleasures of life.
6. To soften; to make delicate.
- Correggio has made his name immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by sweetening his lights and shades. *Dryden.*

7. To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter; as, to sweeten rooms or apartments that have been infected; to sweeten the air.
8. To make warm and fertile; as, to dry and sweeten soils.
9. To restore to purity; as, to sweeten water, butter or meat.
- SWEETEN**, *v. t. sweet'ns*. To become sweet. *Bacon.*
- SWEETENED**, *pp.* Made sweet, mild or grateful.
- SWEETENER**, *n.* He or that which sweetens; he that palliates; that which moderates acrimony.
- SWEETENING**, *pp.* Making sweet or grateful.
- SWEET-HEART**, *n.* A lover or mistress. *Shak.*
- SWEETING**, *n.* A sweet apple. *Asham.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shak.*
- SWEETISH**, *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste. *Encyc.*
- SWEETISHNESS**, *n.* The quality of being sweetish. *Berkley.*
- SWEETLY**, *adv.* In a sweet manner; gratefully; agreeably.
- He sweetly tempt'd awe. *Dryden.*
- No poet ever sweetly sung.
- Unless he was, like *Phoebus*, young. *Swift.*
- SWEETMEAT**, *n.* [sweet and meat.] Fruit preserved with sugar; as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, and the like.
- SWEETNESS**, *n.* The quality of being sweet in any of its senses; as gratefulness to the taste; or to the smell; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear, melody; as sweetness of the voice; sweetness of elocution. *Middleton.*
2. Agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; obliging civility; as sweetness of behavior.
3. Softness; mildness; amiableness; as sweetness of temper.
- SWEET-SCENTED**, *a.* [sweet and scent.] Having a sweet smell; a sweet and smell.
- SWEET-SMELLING**, *a.* [sweet and smell.] Having a sweet smell; fragrant.
- SWELL**, *v. i.* *pp. swelled*; *pp. swelled*. *Swollen* is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *swellan*; D. *swellen*; G. *schwellen*; Dan. *sveller*; Sw. *svälla*. Qu. is it not from the verb to well, or its root?]
1. To grow larger; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions by matter added to the interior part, or by expansion of the included substance. Thus the legs swell in dropsy; a bruised part swells; a tumor swells; a bladder swells by inflation.
2. To increase in size or extent by any addition; as, a river swells and overflows its banks.
3. To rise or be driven into waves or billows. In a tempest, the ocean swells into waves mountain high.
4. To be puffed up or bloated; as, to swell with pride.
5. To be bloated with anger; to be exasperated. He swells with rage.
6. To be inflated; to bely; as swelling sails.
7. To be turbid or bombastic; as swelling words; a swelling style. *Rosammon.*
8. To protuberate; to bulge out; as, a cask swells in the middle.

9. To be elated; to rise into arrogance.
Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state.

Dryden.

10. To grow more violent; as, a moderate passion may *swell* to fury.

11. To grow upon the view; to become larger.

—And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene.

Shak.

12. To become larger in amount. Many little debts added, *swell* to a great amount.

13. To become louder; as, a sound gradually *swells* as it approaches.

14. To strut; to look big.
—*Swelling* like a turkey cock.

Shak.

15. To rise in altitude; as, land *swells* into hills.

SWELL, *v. t.* To increase the size, bulk or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate or increase. Rains and dissolving snow *swell* the rivers in spring, and cause floods.

Jordan is *swelled* by the snows of mount Libanus.

2. To aggravate; to heighten.
It is low ebb with the accused, when such peccadillos are put to *swell* the charge.

Attorney.

3. To raise to arrogance; as, to be *swelled* with pride or haughtiness.

4. To enlarge. These sums *swell* the amount of taxes to a fearful size. These victories served to *swell* the fame of the commander.

5. In music, to augment, as the sound of a note.

SWELL, *n.* Extension of bulk. *Shak.*

2. Increase, as of sound; as the *swell* of a note.

3. A gradual ascent or elevation of land; as an extensive plain abounding with little *swells*.

4. A wave or billow; more generally, a succession of large waves; as, a heavy *swell* sets into the harbor. *Swell* is also used to denote the waves or fluctuation of the sea after a storm, and the waves that roll in and break upon the shore.

5. In an organ, a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, which being uncovered, produce a *swell* of sound. *Busby.*

SWELLED, *pp.* Enlarged in bulk; inflated; tumefied.

SWELLING, *pp.* Growing or enlarging in its dimensions; growing tumid; inflating; growing or making louder.

SWELLING, *n.* A tumor, or any morbid enlargement of the natural size; as a *swelling* on the hand or leg.

2. Protuberance; prominence.
The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*.

Newton.

3. A rising or enlargement by passion; as the *swellings* of anger, grief or pride.

Tatler.

SWELT, for *swelled*, is not in use. *Spenser.*

SWELT, *v. t.* [Sax. *sweltan*; Goth. *sweltan*; *go-sweltan*, to perish, to die; properly to fail, to swoon. Qu. is not this formed from the root of *wilt*?] To faint; to swoon. *Chaucer.*

SWELT, *v. t.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint. *Obs.* [We now use *swelter*.] *Hall.*

SWELTER, *v. i.* [from *swelt*.] To become warm and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.

SWELTER, *v. t.* To oppress with heat. *Bradley.*

SWELTERED, *pp.* Oppressed with heat.

SWELTERING, *pp.* Fainting or languishing with heat; oppressing with heat.

SWELTRY, *a.* Suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry. [See *Sultry*, which is probably a contraction of *sweltry*.]

SWEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sweep*.

SWARD, for *sward*, is not in use.

SWERVE, *v. i.* *Suere*. [D. *zuerwen*, to swerve, to rove. In sense it coincides with the verb to *swarm*, and in German it is rendered *schweermen*. It seems to be formed on *swer*, *swelgion*. All may spring from the root of *swear*.] See *Vary*.]

1. To wander; to rove. *Sidney.*
The *steering* vines on the tall elms *swerve*.

2. To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to depart from what is established by law, duty or custom; to deviate.
I *suere* not from thy commandments.

Con. Prayer.

They *suere* from the strict letter of the law.

Clarendon.

Many who, through the contagion of evil example, *suere* exceedingly from the rules of *swearing*, religion—

Milton.

3. To bend; to incline.

4. To climb or move forward by winding or turning.
The tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *suere*d it.

Dryden.

[This use of the word coincides with that of *swarm*, which see.]

SWERVING, *pp.* Roving; wandering; deviating from any rule or standard; inclining; climbing or moving by winding and turning.

SWERVING, *n.* The act of wandering; deviation from any rule, law, duty or standard.

SWIFT, *a.* [Sax. *swift*, from *swifan*, to turn, to rove, to wander, to whirl round; D. *zweeren*, to rove, to hover, to fluctuate; Dan. *swær*; Sw. *swifta*; G. *schweben*, to wave, soar or hover. The latter appear to be formed on the root of *seve*. See *Swivel* and *Waft*.]

1. Moving a great distance or over a large space in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy. We say, *swift* winds, a *swift* stream, *swift* lightnings, *swift* motion, *swift* as thought, a fowl *swift* of wing, a man *swift* of foot. *Swift* is applicable to any kind of motion.

2. Ready; prompt.
Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. James i.

3. Speedy; that comes without delay.
There shall be false teachers among you, who shall privily bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves *swift* destruction. 2 Pet. ii.

SWIFT, *n.* The current of a stream. [Little used.] *Walton.*

2. In domestic affairs, a reel or turning instrument for winding yarn. [This is a sense directly from the Saxon verb.]

3. A bird, a species of swallow, so called from the rapidity of its flight. *Derham.*

4. The common newt or eel, a species of lizard.

Cyc.

SWIFTER, *a.* In a ship, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, while men are turning it; also, a rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and defend her sides from the impulse of other boats. *Swifters* also are two shrouds fixed on the starboard and larboard sides of the lower masts, above all the other shrouds, to give the masts additional security.

SWIFTER, *v. t.* To stretch, as shrouds by tackles.

SWIFTLY, *adv.* Fleetly; rapidly; with celerity; with quick motion or velocity.
Pleas'd with the passage, we slide *swiftly* on.

Dryden.

SWIFTNESS, *n.* Speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity. *Swiftness* is a word of general import, applicable to every kind of motion, and to every thing that moves; as the *swiftness* of a bird; the *swiftness* of a stream; *swiftness* of descent in a falling body; *swiftness* of thought, &c.

SWIG, *v. t.* or *i.* [Icc. *swiga*. Qu. *swick*.] To drink by large draughts; to suck greedily. *Swig*, *n.* A large draught. [Vulgar.]

2. In seamen's language, a puke with ropes which are not parallel.

SWIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *swigan*, to stupefy.] To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string. [Local.] *Cyc.*

SWILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *swelgan*, *swelgan*, to swallow.]

1. To drink grossly or greedily; as, to *swill* down great quantities of liquors. *Arabian.*

2. To wash; to drench. *Shak.*

3. To inebriate; to swell with fullness.
I should be both
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassalers. *Milton.*

SWILL, *n.* Large draughts of liquor; or drink taken in excessive quantities.

2. The wash or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine; called in some places *swillings*.

SWILLED, *pp.* Swallowed grossly in large quantities.

SWILLER, *n.* One who drinks voraciously.

SWILLING, *pp.* Swallowing excessive quantities of liquors.

SWILLINGS, *n.* Swill.

SWIM, *v. i.* *pret.* *swam*; *pp.* *swum*. [Sax. *swimman*; D. *zweemen*, to swim; *zweimen*, to swim; G. *schwemmen*, *schwimmen*; Dan. *swimter*, *swømmer*; Sw. *swima*, to swim.]

1. To float; to be supported on water or other fluid; not to sink. Most species of wood will *swim* in water. Any substance will *swim*, whose specific gravity is less than that of the fluid in which it is immersed.

2. To move progressively in water by means of the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins. In Paris, boys are taught to *swim* by instructors appointed for that purpose.

Is. xxv.
Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shak.*

3. To float; to be borne along by a current. In all states there are men who will *swim* with the tide of popular opinion.

4. To glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion.

- She with pretty and with *swimming* gait. *Shak.*
 A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight. *Dryden.*
5. To be dizzy or vertiginous; to have a waving motion of the head or a sensation of that kind, or a reeling of the body. The head swims when we walk on high.
6. To be floated; to be overflowed or drenched; as, the earth swims in rain. *Spectator.*
 Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows swim *Thomson.*
 All the night I make my bed to swim; I water my couch with my tears. *Ps. vi.*
7. To overflow; to abound; to have abundance. *Milton.*
 They now swim in joy.
- SWIM, *v. t.* To pass or move on; as, to swim a stream. Deer are known to swim rivers and sounds. *Spectator.*
 Sometimes he thought to swim the stormy main. *Dryden.*
2. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim; as, to swim wheat for seed. *Encyc.*
- SWIMM, *n.* The bladder of fishes, by which they are said to be supported in water. *Greiv.*
- SWIMMER, *n.* One that swims.
2. A protuberance on the leg of a horse. *Fur. Dict.*
- SWIMMING, *ppr.* Floating on a fluid; moving on a fluid; having a waving or reeling motion; overflowing; abounding.
- SWIMMING, *n.* The act or art of moving on the water by means of the limbs; a floating.
2. Dizziness.
- SWIMMINGLY, *adv.* Smoothly; without obstruction; with great success. [*Not elegant.*]
- SWINDLE, *v. t.* [*D. zwendelen.*] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; as, to swindle a man out of his property.
- SWINDLER, *pp.* Grossly cheated and defrauded.
- SWINDLER, *n.* [*G. schwindler.*] A cheat; a rogue; one who defrauds grossly, or one who makes a practice of defrauding others by imposition or deliberate artifice.
- SWINE, *n. sing. and plu.* [*Sax. swin; Sw. Dan. swin; L. zuya; G. schwein.*] It is found in the Fr. *marouin*, a porcess; *L. mare*, the sea, and *swine*; the sea hog; *Port. suino*, pertaining to swine; *Polish. swinia*; *Bohemian, swine*; *Corn. swynia*.
 A hog; a quadruped of the genus *Sus*, which furnishes man with a large portion of his most nourishing food. The fat or lard of this animal enters into various dishes in cookery. The swine is a heavy, stupid animal, and delights to wallow in the mire.
- SWINE-BREAD, *n.* A kind of plant, truffle. *Bailey.*
- SWINE-CASE, }
 SWINE-COAT, } *n.* A hog sty; a pen for
 SWINE-CRAT, } swine. [*Local.*]
- SWINE-GRASS, *n.* A plant. [*L. centinodia, knot grass, .Arisarh.*]
- SWINEHERD, *n.* [*swine and herd.*] A keeper of swine. *Tusser.*

- SWINE-OAT, *n.* [*swine and oat.*] A kind of oats, cultivated for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall; the *Avena nuda* of botanists. *Cyc.*
- SWINE-PIPE, *n.* [*swine and pipe.*] A horn, the red-wing. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*
- SWINE-POCKS, } *n.* The chicken-pocks.
 SWINE-POX, } [*Local.*]
- A variety of the chicken-pocks, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid; the water pox. *Good.*
- SWINE'S CRESS, *n.* A species of cress, of the genus *Cochlearia*.
- SWINE-STONE, *n.* [*swine and stone.*] A stone, like those kinds of limestone which, when rubbed, emit a fetid odor, resembling that of naphtha combined with sulphureted hydrogen. *Cyc.*
- SWINE-STY, *n.* A sty or pen for swine.
- SWINE-THISTLE, *n.* A plant, the sow thistle. *Cyc.*
- SWING, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *swung*. [*G. schwingen*, to swing, to brandish, to beat with a single staff; *D. zwingelen*, to beat; *Sw. swinga*; *Dan. swingere*, to swing, to brandish, to soar. It seems that this is the *Sax. swingan*, to beat, strike, flagellate, whence to *swing* flax. *Swing* seems to have formed on the root of *wag*.]
1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate. *Milton.*
 I tried it a pendulum would swing faster, or continue swinging longer in our receiver, if exhausted. *Boyle.*
2. To practice swinging; as, a man swings for health or pleasure.
3. To move or float; also, to turn round an anchor; as, a ship swings with the tide. *Mar. Dict.*
- SWING, *v. t.* To make to play loosely; to cause to wave or vibrate; as a body suspended in the air.
2. To whirl round in the air. *Milton.*
 — *Swing* thee in air, then dash thee down.
3. To wave; to move to and fro; as, a man swings his arms when he walks. *Dryden.*
 He swings his tail, and swiftly turns him round.
4. To brandish; to flourish.
- SWING, *n.* A waving or vibratory motion; oscillation; as the *swing* of a pendulum.
2. Motion from one side to the other. A naughty man struts or walks with a *swing*.
3. A line, cord or other thing suspended and hanging loose; also, an apparatus suspended for persons to swing in.
4. Influence or power of a body put in motion. *Shak.*
 The ram that batters down the wall,
 For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poi—
5. Free course; unrestrained liberty or license. *Dryden.*
 To prevent any thing which may prove an obstacle to the full *swing* of his genius.
6. The sweep or compass of a moving body. Unrestrained tendency; as the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature; the *swing* of propensities. *South. Glanville.*
- SWING-BRIDGE, *n.* [*swing and bridge.*] A bridge that may be moved by swinging used on canals.
- SWINGLE, *v. t.* *swinjl.* [*Sax. swingan, sw-*

1. To beat soundly; to whip; to bastinado; to chastise; to punish. *Shak.*
 You *swing'd* me for my love.
- *And swing* his own vice in his son. *Dryden.*
2. To move as a lash. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*
 [*This verb is obsolete and vulgar.*]
- SWINGLE, *n. swinjl.* A sway; a swing; the sweep of any thing in motion. [*Not in use.*] *Waller.*
- SWINGE-BUCKLER, *n. swinjl'-buckler.* A bully; one who pretends to feats of arms. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
- SWINGER, *n.* One who swings; one who hurles.
- SWINGING, *ppr.* of *swing*. Waving; vibrating; brandishing.
- SWINGING, *n.* The act of swinging; an exercise for health or pleasure.
- SWINGING, *ppr.* of *swinge*. Beating soundly.
2. *a.* Huge; very large. [*Vulgar.*]
- SWINGINGLY, *adv.* Vastly; hugely. [*Vulgar.*]
- SWINGLE, *v. i.* [*from swing.*] To dangle; to wave hanging.
2. To swing for pleasure. [*Not in use.*]
- SWINGLE, *v. t.* [*Sax. swingan*, to beat. See *Swing*.]
- To beat; to clean flax by beating it with a wooden instrument resembling a large knife, and called in New England a *swingling knife*. Flax is first broke and then *swingled*.
- SWINGLE, *n.* In wire-works, a wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire; also, a crank. *Cyc.*
- SWINGLED, *pp.* Beat and cleaned by a swingling knife.
- SWINGLE-TREE, *n.* A whistle-tree or whippole-tree.
- SWINGLING, *ppr.* Beating and cleaning, as flax.
- SWINGLING-KNIFE, } *n.* A wooden in-
 SWINGLE, } strument like
 a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for cleaning flax of the shives.
- SWINGLING-TOW, *n.* The coarse part of flax, separated from the finer by swingling and hat-reeling.
- SWING-TREE, *n.* [*swing and tree.*] The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened. In America, it is often or generally called the *whistle-tree*, or *whippole-tree*.
- SWING-WHEEL, *n.* [*swing and wheel.*] In a time piece, the wheel which drives the pendulum. In a watch, or balance-clock, it is called the crown-wheel. *Cyc.*
- SWINISH, *a.* [*from swine.*] Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal; as a *swinish* drunkard or sot; *swinish* gluttony.
- SWINK, *v. i.* [*Sax. swincan.*] To labor; to toil; to drudge. *Obs.*
- SWINK, *v. t.* To overlabor. *Obs.* *Milton.*
- SWINK, *n.* Labor; toil; drudgery. *Obs.*
- SWINKER, *n.* A laborer; a plowman. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
- SWIPE, *n.* A swape or sweep, which see.
- SWIPPER, *a.* [*Sax. swipan*, to move quick.] Nimble; quick. [*Not in use.*]
- SWISS, *n.* A native of Switzerland or Switzerland.

2. The language of Switzerland.

SWITCH, *n.* [*Sw. svege.*] A small flexible twig or rod.

On the medal, Mauritania leads a horse by a thread with one hand, and in the other holds a *switch*.

SWITCH, *v. t.* To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash.

SWITCH, *v. i.* To walk with a jerk. [*Obs. softe or leact.*]

SWIVEL, *n.* *swiv'l.* [from *Sax. swifan*, to turn or whirl round; or from the root of *weiffen*, which see. In *D. weiffelen* is to palter, to waver, to whiffle.]

1. A ring which turns upon a staple; or a strong link of iron used in mooring ships, and which permits the bridles to be turned round; any ring or staple that turns.

2. A small cannon or piece of artillery, carrying a shot of half a pound, fixed on a socket on the top of a ship's side, stern or bow, or in her tops, in such a manner as to be turned in any direction.

SWIVEL, *v. i.* *swiv'l.* To turn on a staple, pin or pivot.

SWIV EL-HOOK, *n.* A hook that turns in the end of an iron block strap, for the ready taking the turns out of a tackle.

SWOB, *n.* A mop. [*See Swab.*]

SWOB, *v. t.* To clean or wipe with a swob. [*See Swab.*]

SWOBBER, *n.* One who swabs or cleans with a mop. [*See Swabber.*]

2. *Swobbers*, four privileged cards, only used incidentally in betting at the game of whist.

SWÖLLEN, { *pp.* of *swell*; irregular and ob-
SWÖLN, { *solutescent*. The regular participle, *swelled*, is to be preferred.

SWOM, *old pret.* of *swim*, is obsolete. We now use *swam* and *swum*.

SWOON, *v. t.* [*Sax. aswanan*. *Qu. wane*, *vain*, *vanish*.]

To faint; to sink into a fainting fit, in which there is a suspension of the apparent vital functions and mental powers.

The most in years *swoon'd* first away for pain.

He seemed ready to *swoon* away in the sunrise of joy.

SWOON, *n.* A fainting fit; lipthymy; syncope.

SWOONING, *ppr.* Fainting away.

SWOONING, *n.* The act of fainting; syncope.

SWOOP, *v. t.* [This is probably from *sweep*, or the same root.]

1. To fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing; as, a hawk *swoops* up a chicken; a kite *swoops* up a mouse.

2. To seize; to catch up; to take with a sweep.

3. To pass with violence. [*Not in use.*]

SWOOP, *v. i.* To pass with pomp.

SWOOP, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.

The eagle fell—and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*.

SWOP, *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to give one commodity for another. [*See Swap.* This is a common word, but not in elegant use.]

SWORD, *n.* [*Sax. sword, sward; G. scheidt; D. zwaard; Dan. sward; Sw. svärd.*]

1. An offensive weapon worn at the side, and used by hand either for thrusting or cutting.

2. Figuratively, destruction by war. I will bring a *sword* upon you. *Lev. xvi. 18.*

3. Vengeance or justice. She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*.

4. Emblem of authority and power. The ruler—beareth not the *sword* in vain. *Rom. xiii.*

5. War; discussion. We cannot not send peace, but a *sword*.

6. Emblem of triumph and protection. The Lord—the *sword* of thy excellence. *Deut. xxxiii.*

SWORD-BEARER, *n.* [*sword and bear.*]

An officer in the city of London, who carries a sword as an emblem of justice before the lord mayor when he goes abroad.

SWORD-BELT, *n.* [*sword and belt.*] A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side.

SWORD-BLADE, *n.* [*sword and blade.*]

The blade or cutting part of a sword.

SWORDED, *a.* Girded with a sword.

SWORDER, *n.* A soldier; a cut-throat. [*Not in use.*]

SWORD-FIGHT, *n.* [*sword and fight.*]

Fencing; a combat or trial of skill with sword.

SWORD-FISH, *n.* [*sword and fish.*] A genus of fishes called in ichthyology, xiphias; so named from the nose, snout or upper jaw, which is shaped like a sword.

SWORD-GRASS, *n.* [*sword and grass.*]

A kind of sedge, gladder; the sweet rush, a species of *Acorus*.

SWORD-KNOT, *n.* [*sword and knot.*]

A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.

SWORD-LAW, *n.* [*sword and law.*]

lence; government by force.

SWORD-MAN, *n.* [*sword and man.*] A soldier; a fighting man.

SWORD-PLAYER, *n.* [*sword and player.*]

A fencer; a gladiator; one who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword.

SWORD-SHAPED, *a.* [*sword and shape.*]

Ensiform; shaped like a sword; as a *sword-shaped* leaf.

SWORN, *pp.* of *swear*.

SWORN, *pp.* of *swear*. The officers of government are *sworn* to a faithful discharge of their duty.

Sworn friends, is a phrase equivalent to determined, close or firm friends.

I am *sworn* brother, sweet,

To grin necessity.

Sworn enemies, are determined or irconciliable enemies.

SWOUND, *v. i.* To swoon. [*Not in use.*]

SWUM, *pret.* and *pp.* of *swim*.

SWUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *swing*.

SW, { *a.* [*Sax.*] Related by blood. *Obs.*

SYBARITIC, { *a.* [from *Sybaris*, in

SYBARITIC, { *a.* inhabitants of Sybaris, in Italy, who were proverbially voluptuous.]

Luxurious; wanton.

SYCAMINE. [*See Sycamore.*]

SYCAMORE, *n.* [*Gr. συκαμος, συκαμος*, from *σικος*, a fig, and *μορος*.]

A species of fig-tree. The name is also given to the *Acer majus*, [*L. pseudo-platanus*,] a species of maple.

This name is also given to the plane tree or button-wood, of the genus *Platanus*.

SYCAMORE-MOTH, *n.* A large and beautiful moth or night butterfly; so called because its caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the sycamore.

SYCITE, *n.* [*Gr. σικος, fig.*] Fig-stone; a name which some authors give to nodules of flint or pebbles which resemble a fig.

SYCOPHANCY, *n.* [*infra.*] Originally, information of the clandestine exportation of figs; hence, mean talebearing; obsequious flattery; servility.

SYCOPHANT, *n.* [*Gr. σικωφάντης; σικος*, a fig, and *φαίνω*, to discover.]

Originally, an informer against those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law, &c. Hence in time it came to signify a talebearer or informer, in general; hence, a parasite; a mean flatterer; especially a flatterer of princes and great men; hence, a deceiver; an impostor.

Its most general use is in the sense of an obsequious flatterer or parasite.

SYCOPHANTIC, *a.* Talebearing; more generally, obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courtier favor by mean adulation.

2. *Sycophantic plants*, or *parasites*, are such as adhere to other plants, and depend on them for support.

SYCOPHANTRY, *n.* Mean and obsequious talebearing or adulation.

SYDNEAN, { *a.* Denoting a species of

SYDNEIAN, { *a.* white earth brought from Sidney cove in South Wales.

SYENITE. [*See Sienite.*]

SYKE, *n.* A small brook or rill in low ground. [*Local.*]

SYLLABIC, { *a.* [from *syllable*.] Per-

SYLLABICAL, { *a.* [aiming to a syllable or syllables; as *syllabic* accent.

2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables; as a *syllabic* augment.

SYLLABICALLY, *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

SYLLABICATION, *n.* The act of forming syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables.

SYLLABLE, *n.* [*L. syllaba; Gr. συλλαβή*, from *συνλαμβάνω*, to comprehend; *συν* and *λαμβάνω*, to take.]

1. A letter, or a combination of letters, uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice. A vowel may form a syllable by itself, as *a*, the definitive, or in *amen*; in *eren*; *o* in *over*, and the like.

A syllable may also be formed of a vowel and one consonant, as in *go*, *do*, *in*, *at*; or a syllable may be formed by a vowel with two articulations, one preceding, the other following it, as in *can*, *but*, *turn*; or a

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syllable may consist of a combination of consonants, with one vowel or diphthong, as *strong, short, camp, voice*.

A syllable sometimes forms a word, and is then significant, as in *go, run, vert, sun, moon*. In other cases, a syllable is merely part of a word, and by itself is not significant. Thus *ac*, in *active*, has no significance.

At least one vowel or open sound is essential to the formation of a syllable; hence in every word there must be as many syllables as there are single vowels, or single vowels and diphthongs. A word is called according to the number of syllables it contains, viz.

Monosyllable, a word of one syllable.
 Disyllable, a word of two syllables.
 Trisyllable, a word of three syllables.
 Polysyllable, a word of many syllables.
 2. A small part of a sentence or discourse; something very concise. This account contains not a syllable of truth.

Before a syllable of the law of God was written.

Hooker.

SYLLABLE, *v. t.* To utter; to articulate.

[*See used.* Milton.

SYLLABUB, *n.* A compound drink made of wine and milk; a different orthography of *syllabub*.

SYLLABUS, *n.* [L. from the same source as *syllable*.]

An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συλληψις. See *Syllable*.]

1. In grammar, a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; otherwise called *substitution*.

2. The agreement of a verb or adjective, not with the word next to it; but with the most worthy in the sentence; as, *rex et regina bent*.

SYLLOGISM, *n.* [L. *syllogismus*; Gr. συλλογισμός; *syn*, with, and *logos*, to speak; *λογίζομαι*, to think.]

A form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the two first are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*. In this argument, the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises; so that if the two first propositions are true, the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration. Thus,

A plant has not the power of locomotion;

An oak is a plant;

Therefore an oak has not the power of locomotion.

These propositions are denominated the major, the minor, and the conclusion.

SYLLOGISTIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a SYLLOGISTICALLY, } consisting of a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms; as *syllogistic arguments* or reasoning.

SYLLOGISTICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms; as, to reason or prove *syllogistically*.

SYLLOGIZATION, *n.* A reasoning by syllogisms.

SYLLOGIZE, *v. t.* To reason by syllogisms.

Men have endeavored to teach boys to *syllogize*, or to frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge.

Watts.

SYLLOGIZER, *n.* One who reasons by syllogisms.

SYLLOGIZING, *ppr.* Reasoning by syllogisms.

SYLPH, *n.* [Fr. *syphilide*; Gr. σάφρ, a moth, a beetle.]

An imaginary being inhabiting the air.

Temple. Pope.

SYLVA, *n.* [L. a wood or forest.] In poetry, a poetical piece composed in a sort of kind of transport.

2. A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds.

Sylvan, [See *Sylvan*.]

SYLVAN, *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes perhaps, a rustic.

Her private orchards, wall'd on every side,
 To lawless sylvans all access deny'd.

SYLVANITE, *n.* Native tellurium, a metallic substance recently discovered.

Dict. Ure.

SYMBAL, [See *Cymbal*.]

SYMBOL, *n.* [L. *symbolum*; Gr. συμβόλιον; *syn*, with, and βολών, to throw; *σβολή*, to compare.]

1. The sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things. Thus the lion is the *symbol* of courage; the lamb is the *symbol* of meekness or patience. Symbols are of various kinds, as types, enigmas, parables, fables, allegories, emblems, hieroglyphics, &c.

Encyc.

2. An emblem or representation of something else. Thus in the eucharist, the bread and wine are called *symbols* of the body and blood of Christ.

3. A letter or character which is significant.

The Chinese letters are most of them *symbols*. The *symbols* in algebra are arbitrary.

4. In medals, a certain mark or figure representing a being or thing, as a trident is the *symbol* of Neptune, the peacock of Juno, &c.

5. Among christians, an abstract or compendium; the creed, or a summary of the articles of religion.

Baker.

6. Lot; sentence of adjudication. [Not in use.]

SYMBOLIC, } Representative; } SYMBOLICALLY, } *a.* labiting or expressing; by resemblance or signs; as, the figure of an eye is *symbolical* of sight and knowledge. The ancients had their *symbolical* mysteries.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as he appointed.

Symbolical philosophy, is the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

SYMBOLICALLY, *adv.* By representation or resemblance of properties; by signs; typically. Courage is *symbolically* represented by a lion.

SYMBOLISM, *n.* Among chemists, consent of parts.

Encyc.

SYMBOLIZATION, *n.* [See *Symbolize*.]

The act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties.

Brown.

SYMBOLIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *symboliser*.] To have a resemblance of qualities or properties.

The pleasing of color *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of a single tone to the ear, but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony.

Bacon.

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses.

Horell.

SYMBOLIZE, *v. t.* To make to agree in properties.

2. To make representative of something.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colors.

Encyc.

SYMBOLIZING, *ppr.* Representing by some properties in common; making to agree or resemble in properties.

SYMMETRICAL, *a.* [from *symmetry*.] Unmeasurable.

More.

SYMMETRIAN, *a.* [from *symmetry*.] One of its colors.

SYMMETRIST, } *n.* eminently studios of proportion or symmetry of parts.

Sidney. Walton.

SYMMETRICAL, *a.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportional in its parts; having its parts in due proportion, as to dimensions; as a *symmetrical* body or building.

SYMMETRICALLY, *adv.* With due proportion of parts.

SYMMETRIZE, *v. t.* To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry.

Burke.

SYMMETRY, *n.* [Gr. συμμετρία; *syn*, with, together, and μέτρον, measure; μέτρον, to measure; Fr. *symétrie*; It. *Sp. simetria*.]

A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of the dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other; or the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole. Symmetry arises from the proportion which the Greeks call *analogia*, which is the relation of conformity of all the parts to a certain measure; as the *symmetry* of a building or an animal body.

Encyc.

Uniform *symmetry*, in architecture, is where the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.

Respective *symmetry*, is where only the opposite sides are equal to each other.

Encyc.

SYMPATHETIC, } *a.* [Fr. *sympathique*. SYMPATHETICAL, } See *Sympathy*.]

1. Pertaining to sympathy.

2. Having common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another; or of feelings in consequence of what another feels; as a *sympathetic* heart.

3. Among physicians, produced by sympathy. A *sympathetic* disease is one which is produced by sympathy, or by a remote cause, as when a fever follows a local injury. In this case, the word is opposed to *idopathic*, which denotes a disease produced by a proximate cause, or an original disease. Thus an epilepsy is *sympathetic*, when it is produced by some other disease.

Encyc.

1. Among chemists and alchemists, an epithet applied to a kind of powder, possessed of the wonderful property that if spread on a cloth dipped in the blood of a wound, the wound will be healed, though the patient is at a distance. This opinion is discarded as charratruary.

This epithet is given also to a species of ink or liquor, with which a person may

write letters which are not visible till something else is applied.

5. In *anatomy*, sympathetic is applied to two nerves, from the opinion that their communications are the cause of sympathies. One of these is the great intercostal nerve; the other is the facial nerve. *Cyc.*

SYMPATHETICALLY, *adv.* With sympathy or common feeling; in consequence of sympathy; by communication from something else.

SYMPATHIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *sympathiser*. See *Sympathy*.]

1. To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain.

The mind will sympathize so much with the anguish and debility of the body, that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation.

2. To feel in consequence of what another feels; to be affected by feelings similar to those of another, in consequence of knowing the person to be thus affected. We sympathize with our friends in distress; we feel some pain when we see them pained, or when we are informed of their distresses, even at a distance.

[It is generally and properly used of suffering or pain, and not of pleasure or joy. It may be sometimes used with greater latitude.]

3. To agree; to fit. [Not in use.] *Dryden*.
SYMPATHY, *n.* [Gr. *συμπάθεια*, *συμπάθειν*, *συ*, with, and *πάθος*, passion.]

1. Fellow feeling; the quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree. We feel sympathy for another when we see him in distress, or when we are informed of his distresses. This sympathy is a correspondent feeling of pain or regret.

Sympathy is produced through the medium of organic impression. *Chipman*.

I value myself upon sympathy; I hate and despise myself for envy. *Kaenes*.

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other. *Encyc.*

To such associations may be attributed most of the sympathies and antipathies of our nature. *Anon*.

3. In *medicine*, a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections; or an affection of the whole body or some part of it, in consequence of an injury or disease of another part, or of a local affection. Thus a contusion on the head will produce nausea and vomiting. This is said to be by sympathy, or consent of parts. *Cyc.*

4. In *natural history*, a propensity of inanimate things to unite, or to act on each other. Thus we say, there is a sympathy between the lodestone and iron. *Cyc.*

SYMPHONIOUS, *a.* [from *symphony*.] Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

—SOUNDS

Symphonious of ten thousand harps.

SYMPHONY, *n.* [L. *symphonia*; Fr. *symphonie*; Gr. *συμφωνία*; *συμ*, with, and *φωνή*, voice.]

1. A consonance or harmony of sounds,

agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

The trumpets sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around. *Dryden*.

2. A musical instrument, mentioned by French writers.

3. A full concert.

4. An overture or other composition for instruments.

SYM PHYSIS, *n.* [Gr. *συνφυσίς*; *συν*, together, and *φύσις*, to grow.]

1. In *anatomy*, the union of bones by cartilage; a connection of bones without a movable joint. *Coxe*. *Cyc.*

2. In *surgery*, a coalescence of a natural passage; also, the first intention of cure in a wound. *Coxe*.

SYMPOSIAC, *a.* *symposiac*, [Gr. *συμπόσια*, a drinking together; *συν*, together, and *πόσις*, to drink.]

Pertaining to computations and merry-making; happening where company is drinking together; as *symposiac* meetings.

Brown.
Symphosiac disputations. *Arbuthnot*.
[Not much used.]

SYMPOSIAC, *n.* A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet.

SYMPOSIUM, *n.* *symposium*. [supra.] A drinking together; a merry feast. *Watson*.

SYMPTOM, *n.* [Fr. *symptome*; Gr. *συνεπισημα*, a falling of accident, from *συν*, with, and *σημα*, to fall.]

1. Properly, something that happens in concurrence with another thing, as an attendant. Hence in *medicine*, any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, which indicates disease. The causes of disease often lie beyond our sight, but we learn the nature of them by the symptoms. Particular symptoms which more uniformly accompany a morbid state of the body, and are characteristic of it, are called *pathognomonic* or *diagnostic* symptoms.

2. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else; as, open murmurs of the people are a *symptom* of disaffection to law or government.

SYMPTOMATIC, }
SYMPTOMATICALLY, } *a.* symptomatic;
happening in concurrence with something; indicating the existence of something else.

2. In *medicine*, a *symptomatic* disease is one which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. Thus a *symptomatic* fever may proceed from local pain or local inflammation. It is opposed to *idiopathic*. *Encyc.* *Coxe*.

3. According to symptoms; as a *symptomatically* classification of diseases.

SYMPTOMATICALLY, *adv.* By means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms. *Wise man*.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *συμπτωτολογία* and *λογία*, discourse.]
The doctrine of symptoms; that part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases. *Coxe*.

SYNAGOGICAL, *a.* [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a synagogue. *Dict.*

SYNAGOGUE, *n.* *synagogue*. [Fr. from Gr. *συναγωγή*; *συν*, together, and *αγωγή*, to drive; properly an assembly.]

1. A congregation or assembly of Jews, met for the purpose of worship or the performance of religious rites.

2. The house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews.

3. The court of the seventy elders among the Jews, called the great synagogue. *Cyc.*

SYNAGRIS, *n.* A fish caught in the Archipelago, resembling the dentex. It has a sharp back, and is reckoned a species of Sparus. *Cyc.*

SYNALEPHA, *n.* [Gr. *συναλεφή*.] In *grammar*, a contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong; as *ill' ego* for *ille ego*.

SYNARCHY, *n.* [Gr. *συναρχία*.] Joint rule or sovereignty.

SYNARESIS, }
SYNARESIS, } *n.* [Gr. *συναρῆσις*.] Contraction of a word by the omission of a letter, as *ne'er* for *never*.

SYNARTHROSIS, *n.* [Gr. *συν*, with, and *arthros*, to articulate.]

Union of bones without motion; close union; as in sutures, symphysis and the like. *Coxe*.

SYNAXIS, *n.* [Gr. from *συναγῆ*, to congregate; *συν* and *αγῆ*.]

A congregation; also, a term formerly used for the Lord's supper. *Sazon Latus*.

SYNCHONDIOSIS, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *χονδριος*, cartilage.]

The connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle. *Wise man*.

SYNCHRONAL, *a.* [Gr. *συν*, with, and *χρονος*, time.]

Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYNCHRONAL, *a.* [supra.] That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time. *Mare*.

SYNCHRONICAL, *a.* [See *Synchronism*.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYNCHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. *συν*, with, and *χρονος*, time.]

Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness. *Hale*.

SYNCHRONIZE, *v. i.* [supra.] To agree in time; to be simultaneous. *Robinson*.

SYNCHRONOUS, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous. *Arbuthnot*.

SYNCHRONOUSLY, *adv.* [supra.] At the same time.

SYNCOPE, *v. l.* [See *Syncope*.] To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle.

2. In *music*, to prolong a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; or to connect the last note of a bar with the first of the following; or to end a note in one part, in the middle of a note of another part.

SYNCOPE, *pp.* Contracted by the loss of a letter from the middle of the word.

2. Inverted, as the measure in music.

SYNCOPE, *n.* The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters or a syllable from the middle.

2. In music, an interruption of the regular measure; an inversion of the order of notes; a prolonging of a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; also, a driving note, when a shorter note at the beginning of a measure is followed by two or more longer notes before another short note occurs, equal to that which occasioned the driving, to make the number even.

Encyc.

SYNCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *σύνκοπη*, from *σύν* together, and *κόπη*, to cut off.]

1. In music, the same as *syncopation*; the division of a note introduced when two or more notes of one part answer to a single note of another.

2. In grammar, an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word.

3. In medicine, a fainting or swooning; a diminution or interruption of the motion of the heart, and of respiration, accompanied with a suspension of the action of the brain and a temporary loss of sensation, volition and other faculties.

Cyc.

SYNCOPIST, *n.* One who contracts words.

SYNCOPIZE, *v. t.* To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable.

SYNDIC, *n.* [L. *syndicus*; Gr. *συνδικος*; *συν*, with, and *δικη*, justice.]

An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate entrusted with the affairs of a city or community. In Geneva, the *syndic* is the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, &c., have their *syndics*. The university of Cambridge has its *syndics*.

SYNDICATE, *n.* In some countries on the European continent, a council; a branch of government.

Burnet.

SYNDICATE, *v. t.* To judge, or to censure.

SYNDROME, *n.* [Gr. *σύνδρομη*, a running together.]

1. A concurrence. *Glanville.*

2. In medicine, the concurrence or combination of symptoms in a disease.

SYNECDOCHE, *n.* [Gr. *συνεκδοχη*; *συν*, together, and *ἐκδοχη*, to take.]

In rhetoric, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole; as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, &c.

Cyc.

SYNECDOCHICAL, *a.* Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

SYNGENESE, *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, with, and *γένεσις*, generation, origin.]

In botany, a plant whose stems are united in a cylindrical form by the anthers.

SYNGENESIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the class syngenesia.

SYNNEUROISIS, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *νεῦρον*, a nerve.]

In anatomy, the connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints.

Coxe. Parr.

SYNOD, *n.* [Gr. *συνόδος*, a convention; *συν*, and *ὄδος*, way.]

1. In church history, a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion. Synods are of four kinds, 1. *General or ecumenical*, which are composed of bishops from different nations. 2. *National*, in which the bishops of one nation only meet, to determine points of doctrine or discipline. 3. *Provincial*, in which the bishops of one province only meet. This is called a convocation. 4. *Diocesan*.

In Scotland, a synod is composed of several adjoining presbyteries. The members are the ministers, and a ruling elder from each parish. A synod in the United States is constituted in like manner as in Scotland.

2. A meeting, convention or council; as a *synod of gods*.

Let us call to *synod* all the best. *Milton.*

3. In astronomy, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars in the same optical place of the heavens. *Encyc.*

SYNODAL, *n.* Anciently, a pecuniary rent paid to the bishop or archbishop at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest; a procuration. *Encyc.*

Synodals are due of common right to the bishop only. *Gibson.*

2. Constitutions made in provincial or diocesan synods, are sometimes called *synodals*.

Encyc.

SYNODAL, } Pertaining to a synod;

SYNOPTIC, } a. transacted in a synod;

SYNOPTICAL, } as synodical proceedings or forms; a synodical epistle.

Stillingfleet.

Synodical month, in astronomy, is the period from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another. This is called also a lunation, because in the course of it the moon exhibits all its phases. This month consists of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds and 11 thirds.

Kepler. Encyc.

SYNOPTICALLY, *adv.* By the authority of a synod. *Sanderson.*

SYNOPTOSY, *n.* [Gr. *συνωπτοσία*; *συν*, with, and *ὄπτα*, to swear.]

A sworn brotherhood; a society in ancient Greece nearly resembling a modern political club.

Milford.

SYNONYM, *n.* [Gr. *συνωνυμος*; *συν*, with, and *ὄνομα*, name.]

A name, noun or other word having the same signification as another, is its *synonym*. Two words containing the same idea are *synonyms*.

He has extracted the *synonyms* of former authors. *Coxe's Russ.*

SYNONYMA, *n. plu.* Words having the same signification. But *synonyms* is a regular English word.

SYNONYMAL, *a.* Synonymous. [Not in use.]

SYNONYMIST, *n.* Among botanists, a person who collects the different names or synonyms of plants, and reduces them to one another. *Cyc.*

SYNONYMIZE, *v. t.* To express the same meaning in different words. *Camden.*

SYNONYMOUS, *a.* Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea.

We rarely find two words precisely *synonymous*. *Wave* and *billow* are sometimes *synonymous*, but not always. When we speak of the large rolling swell of the sea, we may call it a *wave* or a *billow*; but

when we speak of the small swell of a pond, we may call it a *wave*, but we may not call it a *billow*.

SYNONYMOUSLY, *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning. Two words may be used *synonymously* in some cases and not in others.

SYNONYMY, *n.* The quality of expressing the same meaning by different words.

2. In rhetoric, a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

SYNOP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *σύνopsis*; *συν*, with, and *ὄψις*, view.]

A general view, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal parts in a general view.

SYNOP'TIC, } a. Affording a general

SYNOP'TICAL, } view of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing; as a *synoptic table*.

Buckland.

SYNOP'TICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

SYNOVIA, } *n.* In anatomy, the fluid se-

SYNOVY, } creted into the cavities of joints, for the purpose of lubricating them. *Cyc.*

SYNOVIAL, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid; as the *synovial membrane*; *synovial gland*.

Cyc.

SYNTACTIC, } a. [See *Syntax*.] Per-

SYNTACTICAL, } taining to syntax, or the construction of sentences.

2. According to the rules of syntax or construction. *Encyc.*

SYNTACTICALLY, *adv.* In conformity to syntax.

SYNTAX, *n.* [L. *syntaxis*; Gr. *σύνταξις*; *συν*, together, and *τάξις*, to put.]

1. In grammar, the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage.

Syntax includes concord and regimen, or the agreement and government of words.

Words, in every language, have certain connections and relations, as verbs and adjectives with nouns, which relations must be observed in the formation of sentences.

A gross violation of the rules of syntax is a *solecism*.

2. Connected system or order; *union* of things. [Not in use.] *Glanville.*

SYNTHEISIS, *n.* [Gr. *σύνθεσις*; *συν*, and *τίθημι*, to put or set.]

1. Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compound medicines. *Cyc.*

2. In logic, composition, or that process of reasoning in which we advance by a regular claim from principles before established or assumed, and propositions already proved, till we arrive at the conclusion. *Synthesis* is the opposite of *analysis* or *resolution*. *Encyc.*

3. In surgery, the operation by which divided parts are reunited. *Cyc.*

4. In chemistry, the uniting of elements into a compound; the opposite of *analysis*, which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts. That water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, is proved both by *analysis* and *synthesis*.

SYNTHETIC, } a. Pertaining to syn-

SYNTHETICAL, } thesis; consisting

in synthesis or composition; as the *synthetic* method of reasoning, as opposed to the *analytical*.

SYNTHETICALLY, *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.

SYNTHEZIZE, *v. t.* To unite in regular structure. [*Not much used.*]

SYNTONIC, *a.* [Gr. *συν*, with, and *τονος*, tone.] In music, sharp; intense.

Rousseau.

SYPHILIS. [See *Siphilis*.]

SYPHON, *n.* [Gr. *σφονη*.] A tube or pipe. More correctly *siphon*, which see.

SYRIAC, *n.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country.

SYRIAC, *a.* [from *Syria*.] Pertaining to Syria, or its language; as the *Syriac* version of the Pentateuch; *Syriac* Bible.

SYRIACISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom. *Milton.*

SYRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Syria.

SYRIANISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity in the Syrian language. *Paley.*

SYRIASM, *n.* The same as *syriasm*. *Warburton. Stuart.*

SYRINGA, *n.* [Gr. *συνγρη*, *συνγρηος*, a pipe.] A genus of plants, the lilac.

SYRINGE, *v. s. in'p.* [*supra*.] An instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies, into wounds, &c.; or an instrument in the form of a pump, serving to imbibe any fluid, and then to expel it with force.

SYRINGE, *v. t.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *συνγρη*, a pipe, and *τομος*, to cut.]

The operation of cutting for the fistula. *Cyc.*

SYRTIS, *n.* [L.] A quicksand. [*Not English.*]

SYRUP. [See *Sirap*.] *Milton.*

SYSTASIS, *n.* [Gr. *συστασις*.] The consistence of a thing; constitution. [*Little used.*]

SYSTEM, *n.* [Fr. *systeme*; L. *systema*; Gr. *συστημα*; *συν* and *στημα*, to set.]

1. An assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole; or a whole plan or scheme

consisting of many parts connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependencies; or a regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing. Thus we say, a *system* of logic, a *system* of philosophy, a *system* of government, a *system* of principles, the solar *system*, the Copernican *system*, a *system* of divinity, a *system* of law, a *system* of morality, a *system* of husbandry, a *system* of botany or of chemistry.

2. Regular method or order.

3. In music, an interval compounded or supposed to be compounded of several lesser intervals, as the fifth octave, &c. the elements of which are called *diastems*. *Busby.*

SYSTEMATIC, *a.* Pertaining to *systematic*; consisting in system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to each other, and to the design of the whole; as a *systematic* arrangement of plants or animals; a *systematic* course of study.

2. Proceeding according to system or regular method; as a *systematic* writer.

SYSTEMATICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a system; methodically. *Boyle.*

SYSTEMATIST, *n.* One who forms a system, or reduces to system.

SYSTEMIZATION, *n.* [from *systemize*.] The act or operation of systemizing; the reduction of things to system or regular method.

SYSTEMIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to system or regular method; as, to *systemize* the principles of moral philosophy; to *systemize* plants or fossils.

SYSTEMIZED, *pp.* Reduced to system or method.

SYSTEMIZER, *n.* One who reduces things to system.

SYSTEMIZING, *ppr.* Reducing to system or due method.

SYSTEM-MAKER, *n.* One who forms a system.

SYSTEM-MONGER, *n.* One given to the forming of systems. *Chestefeld.*

SYSTOLE, *n.* [Gr. *συστολη*, from *συσταλλω*, to contract; *συν* and *σταλλω*, to send.]

1. In *grammar*, the shortening of a long syllable.

2. In *anatomy*, the contraction of the heart for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation. [See *Diastole*.]

SYSTYLE, *n.* [Gr. *συσ*, with or together, and *στυλος*, a column.]

In *architecture*, the manner of placing columns, where the place between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules. *Encyc.*

SYTHE, *n.* [Sax. *sithe*; D. *seissen*; Ch.

טרת, *Syr.* ܣܘܪ Ar. ܣܘܪ hatazda, to reap; deriv. Ar. a sickle; Sam. ܣܘܪ ܘܢܘܪ to reap; Eth. 𐩨𐩣𐩪 atad, to reap, and deriv. Ar. a sickle; Heb. Ch. 𐤑𐤏𐤃𐤃 from the same root, an ax. These verbs seem to be the same, with different prefixes, and from this evidently is derived *sythe*, which is written incorrectly *scythe*.]

1. An instrument for mowing grass, or cutting other grain or vegetables. It consists of a long curving blade with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle, which in New England is called a *snath*, and which is bent into a convenient form for swinging the blade to advantage. The blade is hung to the snath at an acute angle.

In *mythology*, Saturn or Time is represented with a sythe, the emblem of destruction.

2. The curved sharp blade used anciently in war chariots.

SYTHE, *v. t.* To mow. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SYTHED, *a.* Armed with sythes, as a chariot.

SYTHEMAN, *n.* One who uses a sythe; a mower.

SYZYGY, *n.* [Gr. *συσζυγια*; *συν* and *ζυγωω*, to join.]

The conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the *syzygies*, depends a great part of the lunar theory. *Encyc.*

T.

T is the twentieth letter of the English Alphabet, and a close consonant. It represents a close joining of the end of the tongue to the roof of the upper teeth, as may be perceived by the syllables *at*, *et*, *ut*, in attempting to pronounce which, the voice is completely intercepted. It is therefore numbered among the mutes, or close articulations, and it differs from *d* chiefly in its closeness; for in pronouncing *ad*, *ed*, we perceive the voice is not so suddenly and entirely intercepted, as in pronouncing *at* and *et*. *T* by itself has one sound only, as in *take*, *turn*, *bat*, *bold*, *smite*, *bitter*. So we are accustomed to

speak; but in reality, *t* can be hardly said to have any sound at all. Its use, like that of all mute articulations, is to modify the manner of uttering the vocal sound which precedes or follows it.

When *t* is followed by *h*, as in *think* and *that*, the combination really forms a distinct sound for which we have no single character. This combination has two sounds in English; aspirated, as in *think*, and vocal, as in *that*.

The letters *t*, before a vowel, and unaccented, usually pass into the sound of *th*, as in *nation*, *motion*, *partial*, *substantiate*; which are pronounced *nashon*, *mashon*, *parshal*, *subshanshate*. In this case, *t* loses entirely

its proper sound or use, and being blended with the subsequent letter, a new sound results from the combination, which is in fact a simple sound. In a few words, the combination *th* has the sound of the English *ch*, as in *Christian*, *mixture*, *question*.

T is convertible with *d*. Thus the Germans write *tae*, where we write *day*, and *gut*, for *good*. It is also convertible with *s* and *z*, for the Germans write *wasser*, for *water*, and *zahn*, for *tooth*.

T, as an abbreviation, stands for *theologia*; as, *S. T. D. sancte theologiae doctor*, doctor of divinity. In ancient monuments and writings, **T** is an abbreviature, which stands for **Titus**, **Tilius** or **Tullius**.

As a numeral, T, among the Latins, stood for 160, and with a dash over the top, T, for 160,000.

Encyc.

In music, T, is the initial of tenor, vocal and instrumental; of *tacet*, for silence, as *adagio tacet*, when a person is to rest during the whole movement. In concertos and symphonies, it is the initial of *tutti*, the whole band, after a solo. It sometimes stands for *tr.* or *trillo*, a shake.

TABARD, *n.* [W. *tabar*, from *tab*, a spread or surface; *t. tabarra*.]

A short gown; a herald's coat. [Not used in the U. States.]

TABARDER, *n.* One who wears a tabard.

TABASHEER, *n.* A Persian word signifying a concretion found in the joints of the bamboo, said by Dr. Russel to be the juice of the plant thickened and hardened; by others, to be pure silix. It is highly valued in the E. Indies as a medicine, for the cure of bilious vomitings, bloody flux, &c.

Encyc. Thomson.

TABBED, *pp.* Watered; made wavy.

TABBY, *a.* [See the Noun.] Brinded; brindled; diversified in color; as a *tabby* cat.

Johnson.

TABBY, *n.* [Fr. *tabis*; *It. Sp. Part. tabi*; *Dan. tabia*; *D. tabbyn*; *G. tobin*; *Arm. taftas*, *taffeta*. *Qu. Fr. taveler*, to spot.]

1. A kind of waved silk, usually watered. It is manufactured like taffeta, but is thicker and stronger. The watering is given to it by the calender. *Cyc.*

2. A mixture of stone or shells and mortar, which becomes hard as a rock; used in Morocco.

TABBY, *v. t.* To water or cause to look wavy; as, to *tabby* silk, molair, ribin, &c. This is done by a calender without water. *Cyc.*

TABBING, *n.* The passing of stuffs under a calender to give them a wavy appearance.

TABEFACATION, *n.* [L. *tabeo*, to waste, and *facio*, to make. See *Tabfy*.]

A wasting away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease.

TABEY, *v. i.* [Heb. Ch. 287 to pine; or טב]

Ar. تَب tabhu, to be weakened, to perish. Class Db.] To consume; to waste gradually; to lose flesh. [Little used.] *Harvey.*

TABERD. [See *Tabard*.]

TABERNACLE, *n.* [L. *tabernaculum*, a tent, from *taberna*, a shop or shed, from *tabula*, a board; or rather from its root. See *Table*.]

1. A tent. Num. xxiv. Matt. xxvii.

2. A temporary habitation. *Milton.*

3. Among the Jews, a movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease and reconstructed, for the convenience of being carried during the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness. It was of a rectangular figure, thirty cubits long, ten broad, and ten high. The interior was divided into two rooms by a veil or curtain, and it was covered with four different spreads or carpets. *Cruden.*

It is also applied to the temple. Ps. xv.

4. A place of worship; a sacred place. *Johnson.*

5. Our natural body. 2 Cor. v. 2 Pet. i.

6. God's gracious presence, or the tokens of it. Rev. xxi.

7. An ornamented chest placed on Roman catholic altars as a receptacle of the ciborium and pyxis.

TABERNACLE, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside for a time; to be housed; as we say, *Christ tabernacled* in the flesh.

TABERNACLULAR, *a.* Latticed. *Warton.*

TABID, *a.* [Fr. *tabide*; *L. tabidas*, from *tabeo*, to waste.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.

In *tabid* persons, milk is the best restorative. *Arbuthnot.*

TABIDNESS, *n.* State of being wasted by disease; consumptiveness.

TABLATURE, *n.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls and ceilings; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design. *Johnson.*

Lord Shaftsbury.

In music, the expression of sounds or notes of composition by letters of the alphabet or cyphers, or other characters not used in modern music. In a stricter sense, the manner of writing a piece for the lute, theorbo, guitar, base viol, or the like; which is done by writing on several parallel lines, (each of which represents a string of the instrument), certain letters of the alphabet, referring to the frets on the neck of the instrument, each letter directing how some note is to be sounded. *Cyc.*

2. *anatomy*, a division or parting of the skull into two sides. *Cyc.*

3. *TABLE*, *n.* [Fr. from *L. tabula*; *It. tavola*; *Sp. tabla*; *W. tawell*, a flat mass, a tablet, a slice, a spread; *tab, taie*, a spread, an extended surface; *tabula*, to throw, to project; *tauu*, to spread or overspread; *Sax. taft*, a die, a table-man; *D. tafel*, a board, a table, whence in ships, *taffrel*; *G. Sw. tafel*, a board or table; *Russ. id.*; *Fr. tableau*, a picture.]

1. A flat surface of some extent, or a thing that has a flat surface; as a *table* of marble, an article of furniture, consisting usually of a frame with a surface of boards or of marble, supported by legs, and used for a great variety of purposes, as for holding dishes of meat, for writing on, &c. *Pope.*

2. An article of furniture, consisting usually of a frame with a surface of boards or of marble, supported by legs, and used for a great variety of purposes, as for holding dishes of meat, for writing on, &c. *Pope.*

3. Fare or entertainment of provisions; as, he keeps a good *table*.

4. The persons sitting at table or partaking of entertainment.

I drink to 'em' general joy of the whole *table*.

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved. The ten commandments were written on two *tables* of stone. Ex. xxxii.

Written—not on *tables* of stone, but on fleshy *tables* of the heart. 2 Cor. iii.

6. A picture, or something that exhibits a view of any thing on a flat surface.

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant. *Johnson.*

7. Among *Christians*, the table, or Lord's table, is the sacrament, or holy communion of the Lord's supper.

8. The altar of burnt-offering. Mal. i.

9. In *architecture*, a smooth, simple member or ornament of various forms, most usually in that of a long square.

10. In *perspective*, a plain surface, supposed

to be transparent and perpendicular to the horizon. It is called also *perspective plane*. *Cyc.*

11. In *anatomy*, a division of the cranium or skull. The cranium is composed of two tables or laminae, with a cellular structure between them, called the *medullary* or *diploe*. *Cyc. Wistar.*

12. In the *glass manufacture*, a circular sheet of finished glass, usually about four feet in diameter, each weighing from ten to eleven pounds. Twelve of these are called a size or crate of glass.

13. In *literature*, an index; a collection of heads or principal matters contained in a book, with references to the pages where each may be found; as a *table* of contents. *Watts.*

14. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. *B. Jonson.*

15. The palm of the hand. *Mistress of a fairer table. Hath not history nor table.* *B. Jonson.*

16. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.

We are in the world like men playing at *tables*. *Taylor.*

17. In *mathematics*, tables are systems of numbers calculated to be ready for expediting operations; as a *table* of logarithms; a *multiplication table*.

18. *Astronomical tables*, are computations of the motions, places and other phenomena of the planets, both primary and secondary. *Cyc.*

19. In *chemistry*, a list or catalogue of substances or their properties; as a *table* of known acids; a *table* of acidifiable bases; a *table* of binary combinations; a *table* of specific gravities. *Lavoisier.*

20. In *general*, any series of numbers formed on mathematical or other correct principles.

21. A division of the ten commandments; as the first and second *tables*. The first table comprehends our more immediate duties to God; the second table our more immediate duties to each other.

22. Among *jewellers*, a table diamond or other precious stone, is one whose upper surface is quite flat, and the sides only cut in angles. *Cyc.*

23. A list or catalogue; as a *table* of stars. *Raised table, in sculpture*, an embossment in a frontispiece for an inscription or other ornament, supposed to be the abacus of Vitruvius. *Cyc.*

Round table, Knights of the round table, are a military order instituted by Arthur, the first-king of the Britons, A. D. 515.

Twelve tables, the laws of the Romans, so called probably, because engraved on so many tables.

To *turn the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming. *Dryden.*

To *serve tables*, to provide for the poor; or to distribute provisions for their wants. *Arts vi.*

TABLE, *v. i.* To board; to diet or live at the table. *another.* Nebuchadnezzar *tabled* with the beasts. *South.*

TABLE, *v. t.* To form into a table or catalogue; as, to *table* fines. In England, the chirographer *tables* the fines of every

county, and fixes a copy in some open place of the court. *Cyc.*

2. To board; to supply with food.

3. To let one piece of timber into another by alternate scores or projections from the middle. *Cyc.*

TABLE-BED, *n.* [*table* and *bed*.] A bed in the form of a table.

TABLE-BEER, *n.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer for the table, or for common use; small beer.

TABLE-BOOK, *n.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is engraved or written without ink.

Put into your *table-book* whatever you judge worthy.

TABLE-CLOTH, *n.* [*table* and *cloth*.] A cloth for covering a table, particularly for spreading on a table before the dishes are set for meals.

TABLED, *pp.* Formed into a table.

TABLE-LAND, *n.* [*table* and *land*.] Elevated flat land.

TABLE-MAN, *n.* [*table* and *man*.] A man at draughts; a piece of wood. *Bacon.*

TABLE-R, *n.* One who boards. *Antworth.*

TABLES, *n. plu.* A board used for baggannoon.

TABLET, *n.* A small table or flat surface.

2. Something flat on which to write, paint, draw or engrave.

Through all Greece the young gentlemen desire to design on *tablets* of boxwood wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* brass. *Prior.*

3. A medicine in a square form. *Tablets* of arsenic were formerly worn as a preservative against the plague. *Bacon.*

A solid kind of electuary or confection, made of dry ingredients, usually with sugar, and formed into little flat squares: called also *lozenges* and *troche*. *Cyc.*

TABLE-TALK, *n.* [*table* and *talk*.] Conversation at table or at meals.

He improves by the *table-talk*. *Guardian.*

TABLEING, *pp.* Boarding; forming into a table; letting one timber into another by scores.

TABLEING, *n.* A forming into tables; a setting down in order.

2. The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in ship-building. *Cyc.*

3. In *sail-making*, a broad hem made on the skirts of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas, and sewing it down. *Cyc.*

TABOO, *n.* In the *islands of the Pacific*, a word denoting prohibition or religious interdiction, which is of great force among the inhabitants.

TABOO, *v. t.* To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use; as, to *taboo* the ground set apart as a sanctuary for criminals. *Tabooed* ground is held sacred and inviolable.

TABOR, *n.* [*W. tabour; Fr. tabour; Old Fr. tabour.*] This in some languages, is written *tabour*, and *timbré*. The *abat* of the Spaniards is probably of the same family. It is probably named from striking, beating; Eng. *tap*, Gr. *ταπειν*, Syr. *ܬܒܘܢܐ*.

Ar. *طبل*. Class Db. No. 28.]

A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife. *Cyc.*

TABOR, *v. i.* To strike lightly and frequently.

Her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *taboring* upon their breasts. *Nah. ii.*

2. To play on a tabor or little drum.

TABORER, *n.* One who beats the tabor.

TAB-ORET, *n.* [*from labor*.] A small tabor. *Shak.*

TABORINE, } *n.* [*Fr. labouria; from*

TABORIN, } *lab.*] A tabor; a small drum.

TABRERE, *n.* A taborer. *Obs. Shak.*

TABRET, *n.* [See *Tabor*.] A tabor. 1. *Sam. xviii.*

TABULAR, *a.* [*L. tabularis, from tabula, table*.]

1. In the form of a table; having a flat or square surface.

2. Having the form of lamina or plates.

3. Set down in tables; as a *tabular list* of substances.

4. Set in squares. *Johnson.*

Tabular crysol, one in which the prison is very short. *Phillips.*

Tabular spar, in mineralogy, a species of limestone, generally of a grayish white color. It occurs either massive or crystallized, in rectangular four sided tables.

Tabular spar is the schaalsteiof Werner, and the prismatic augite of Jameson.

TABULATE, *v. t.* To reduce to tables or synopses.

2. To shape with a flat surface. *Johnson.*

TABULATED, *pp.* Having a flat or square flat surface; as a *tabulated diamond*. *Greav.*

TACAMAHAÇA, } *n.* A tree of a sweet fragrance, planted in gardens as an ornament. It is of the genus *Populus*. [*P. balsamifera*.]

2. A resin brought from America in large oblong masses wrapped in flag leaves, of a light brown color, and an aromatic smell between that of lavender and musk. It is obtained from the *Fagaria octandra*, and it is said also, from the *Populus balsamifera*. *Thomson.*

TACE, from *L. taceo*, a term used in Italian music, directing to be silent.

TACE, *v.* In music, is used when a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent during a whole movement. *Cyc.*

TACH, } [See *Tack*.] Something used

TACHE, } *n.* for taking hold or holding; a catch; a loop; a button. It is found in Scripture, but I believe is not now used in discourse or writing. *Ex. xxvi.*

TACHYGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. ταχυς, quick, and γραφω, to write*.]

The art or practice of quick writing. [*We now use stenography, and short hand writing*.]

TACT, *a.* [*Fr. tactile; L. tactus, from taceo*, to be silent, that is, to stop, or to close. See *Tack*.]

Silent; implied, but not expressed. *Tact* consent is consent by silence, or not interposing an objection. So we say, a *tact* agreement or covenant of men to live under a particular government, when no objection or opposition is made; a *tact* surrender of a part of our natural rights; a *tact* reproach, &c.

TACTFULLY, *adv.* Silently; by implication; without words; as, he *tactfully* assented.

TACTURN, *a.* [*L. tacturnus*.] Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak. *Smollett.*

TACTURNITY, *n.* [*Fr. tacturnité, from L. tacturnitas, from taceo, to be silent*.] Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

Too great loquacity, and too great *tacturnity* by fits. *Arbutnot.*

TACK, *v. t.* [*Gr. τασσα, to set, place, ordain, the root of which was τασσα, as appears from its derivatives, τασις, ταγμα*. Hence *Fr. attacher, It. attaccare, Sp. atacar, W. tagu, to stop, Sp. taca, a stopper. See Attack*.] The primary sense is probably to thrust or send.]

1. To fasten; to attach. In the solemn or grave style, this word now appears ludicrous; as, to get a commendam *tacked* to their senses. *Swift.*

—And *tack* the center to the sphere. *Herbert.*

2. To unite by stitching together; as, to *tack* together the sheets of a book; to *tack* one piece of cloth to another. [*In the familiar style, this word is in good use*.]

3. To fasten slightly by nails; as, to *tack* on a board or shingle.

TACK, } *n.* [*Fr. tache*.] A spot. [*Not TACHE, } used*.]

TACK, *n.* [*Fr. taca; Arm. tack*.] A small nail.

2. A rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope employed to pull the lower corner of a studding sail to the boom. Hence,

3. The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened; the foremost lower corner of the courses. Hence,

4. The course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails; as the starboard tack, or larboard tack; the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close hauled with the wind on her larboard. *Mar. Dict.*

To hold *tack*, to list or hold out. *Tusser.*

Tack of a flag, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the balliards.

TACK, *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other. *Mar. Dict.*

TACK, *n.* In rural economy, a shelf on which cheese is dried. [*Local*.]

Tack of land, the term of a lease. [*Local*.]

TACKER, *n.* One who tacks or makes an addition.

TACKET, *n.* A small nail. *Barret.*

TACKING, *pp.* Changing a ship's course.

TACKLE, *n.* [*D. takel, a pulley and tackle; takelen, to rig; G. takel, takeln; Sw. tuckel, tuckeln; Dan. takkel, takler; W. taelu, to put in order, to dress, deck, set right; taelu, tackling, accrements; taelg, a tool*.] This seems to belong to the family of *tack*. *Gr. τασσα*. The primary sense is to put on, or to set or to put in order.]

1. A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights, consisting of a rope and blocks, called a pulley. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Instruments of action; weapons.
She to her tackle fell. *Hudibras*
Chaucer
3. An arrow.
4. The rigging and apparatus of a ship.
Tackle-fall, the rope, or rather the end of the rope of a pulley, which falls and by which it is pulled.
Ground-tackle, anchors, cables, &c.
Gun-tackle, the instruments for hauling cannon in or out.
Tack-tackle, a small tackle to pull down the tackle of the principal sails. *Mar. Dict.*
- TACKLE, *v. t.* To harness; as, to tackle a horse into a gig, sleigh, coach or wagon. [A legitimate and common use of the word in America.]
2. To seize; to lay hold of; as, a wrestler tackles his antagonist; a dog tackles the game. This is a common popular use of the word in New England, though not elegant. But it retains the primitive idea to put on, to fall or throw on. [See *At-tack*.]
3. To supply with tackle. *Beaumont*
- TACKLED, *pp.* Harnessed; seized.
2. Made of ropes tacked together.
My man shall
Bring thee cords, made like a tackled stair. *Shak.*
- TACKLING, *pp.* Harnessing; putting on harness; seizing; falling on.
- TACKLING, *n.* Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c.
2. Instruments of action; as fishing tackling. *Walton*
3. Harness; the instruments of drawing a carriage.
- TACKS MAN, *n.* One who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. [Local.]
- TACT, *n.* [*L. tactus*, from *tango*, [for *tago*], to touch; *Fr. tact*; *It. tatto*; *Sp. tacto*.]
1. Touch; feeling; formerly, the stroke in beating time in music. [Dan. *tagt*.]
2. Peculiar skill or faculty; just perception or discernment. *Am. Review*
- TACTIC, { *n.* [See *Tactics*.] Pertaining
TACTICAL, { to the art of military and
naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.
- TACTICIAN, *n.* [See *Tactics*.] One versed in tactics.
- TACTICS, *n.* [*Gr. τακτικα*, from *τακτω*, *τακτω*, to set, to appoint; *τακτω*, order; *Fr. tactique*. See *Tack*.]
1. The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle and performing military and naval evolutions. In the most extensive sense, tactics, *la grande tactique* of the French, comprehends every thing that relates to the order, formation and disposition of armies, their encampments, &c.
2. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones and other missile weapons. *Cyc.*
- TACTILE, *a.* [*Fr. tactile*, from *L. tactilis*, tactile, { from *tango*, to touch.}]
TACTILE, { susceptible of touch; that may be felt: as *tactile sweets*; *tactile qualities*. *Hale*
- TACTILITY, *n.* Tangibility; perceptibility of touch.
- TACTION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. tactio*, *tango*, to touch.]. The act of touching; touch.

- TADORNA, *n.* [*Sp. tadorna*.] A name of the shel-drake, vulpanser, or borough-duck.
- TADPOLE, *n.* [*Sax. tade*, toad, with *polo*, coinciding with *L. pullus*, young.] A frog in its first state from the spawn; a porwiggle.
- TAFELSPATH, *n.* A lamellar mineral of a yellowish grey or rose white, forming masses of prisms interlaced in the gang, chiefly lime and silice. *Cyc.*
- TAFFEREL, *n.* [*D. tafferel*, from *tafel*, table.]
The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work. *Mar. Dict. Cyc.*
- TAFFETA, *n.* [*Fr. tafetas*, *taffetas*; *Sp. tafetan*; *It. taffetta*; *D. taf*; *G. tafett*.] A fine smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkable gloss. *Taffetas* are of all colors. *Cyc.*
- TAG, *n.* [*Sw. tagg*, a point or prickle; *Ice. tag*; *Dan. tagger*, *lakker*. The primary sense is probably a shoot, coinciding with the first syllable of *L. digitus*, [See *Toe*] or the sense is from putting on, as in *tackle*. In Goth. *taga* is hair, the hair of the head, that which is shot out, or that which is thick. The latter sense would show its alliance to the *W. tagu*, to choke.]
1. A metallic point put to the end of a string.
2. Something mean and paltry; as *tag-rag* people. [*Vulgar*.] *Shak.*
3. A young sheep. [Local.]
- TAG, *v. t.* To fit with a point; as, to tag lace.
2. To fit one thing to another; to append to.
His courteous host
Tags every sentence with some fawning word. *Dryden*
3. To join or fasten. *Swift*
- TAG, *n.* A play in which the person gains who tags, that is, touches another. This was a common sport among boys in Connecticut formerly, and it may be still. The word is inserted here for the sake of the evidence it affords of the affinity of languages, and of the original orthography of the Latin *tango*, to touch, which was *tago*. This vulgar *tag* is the same word; the primitive word retained by the common people. It is used also as a verb, to tag. [See *Tack*.]
- TAG-SORE, *n.* A disease in sheep. *Cyc.*
- TAG TAIL, *n.* [*tag* and *tail*.] A worm which has its tail of another color. *Walton*
- TAIL, *n.* [*Sax. tagl*; *Ice. tagl*; dim. of *tag*, a shoot, or from Goth. *taga*, hair.]
1. The part of an animal which terminates its body behind. In many quadrupeds, the tail is a shoot or projection covered with hair. In fowls, the tail consists of feathers, or is covered with them, which serve to assist in the direction of their flight. In fishes the tail is formed usually by a gradual sloping of the body, ending in a fin. The tail of a fish may assist the animal in steering, but its principal use is to propel the fish forward. It is the instrument of swimming.
2. The lower part, noting inferiority.
The Lord will make thee the head, and not the tail. *Deut. xviii.*

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin.
4. The hinder part of any thing. *Butler*
5. In anatomy, that tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part. *Cyc.*
6. In botany, the tail of a seed, is a downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, furnished of the permanent elongated style. *Cyc.*
7. Horse's tail, among the *Tartars* and *Chinese*, is an ensign or flag; among the *Turks*, a standard borne before the grand visier, bashaws and the saungians. For this purpose, it is fitted to a half-pike with a gold button, and is called *tug*. There are bashaws of one, two and three tails. *Cyc.*
8. In heraldry, the tail of a lart.
9. In music, the part of a note running upwards or downwards.
10. The extremity or last end; as the tail of a storm.
- Tail of a comet*, a luminous train which extends from the nucleus in a direction opposite to the sun.
To turn tail, is to run away; to flee.
- Tail of a lock*, on a canal, the lower end, or entrance into the lower pond.
- Tail-piece*, of a violin, is a piece of ebony attached to the end of the instrument, to which the strings are fastened. *Cyc.*
- TAIL, *n.* [*Fr. tailleur*; *Sp. tallor*; *It. tagliatore*, *Port. talhar*, *Ir. tallann*, to cut off; *W. tali*, to curtail, to separate, to deal out, from *tald*, a sending or throwing, a cast or throw, a separation, diminution, interruption. This is from the same root as *deal*. *Class Di. No. 15. Ser Deal*.]
- In law, an estate in tail is a limited fee; an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded. Estates tail are *general* or *special*; *general*, where lands and tenements are given to one, and to the heirs of his body begotten; *special*, where the gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, as to his heirs by a particular woman named. [See *Entail*.] *Blackstone*
- TAIL, *v. t.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras*
- TAI'LLAGE, { *n.* [*Fr. tailleur*, to cut off.]
TAI'LLAGE, { *n.* Literally, a share; hence, a tax or toll. *Obs.* *Blackstone*
- TAILED, *a.* Having a tail. *Greiv.*
- TAILINGS, *n. plu.* [from *tail*.] The lighter parts of grain blown to one end of the heap in winnowing. [Local.] *Cyc.*
- TAILOR, *n.* [*Fr. tailleur*, from *tailleur*, to cut, *It. tagliatore*, *Ir. tallann*.] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.
- TAILOR, *v. t.* To practice making men's clothes. *Green*
- TAILORLESS, *n.* A female who makes garments for men.
- TAILORING, *n.* The business of a tailor.
- TAINT, *v. t.* [*Fr. teindre*, to dye or stain; *L. tingo*; *Gr. τίνγω*, to dye, literally to dip, primarily to taint, the sense of *L. tawro*; and *n* not being radical, the real word is *tango* or *tango*, coinciding with *Eng. duck*; hence its sense in *cutting*. See *Dye*, *Stain* and *Tinge*.]
1. To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance.
The spangled streak
Stiff by the tainted gate— *Thomson*

2. *More generally*, to impregnate with something odious, noxious or poisonous; as, putrid substances *taint* the air.
3. To infect; to poison. The breath of consumptive lungs is said to *taint* sound lungs. *Harvey.*
4. To corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction; as *tainted* meat.
5. To stain; to sully; to tarnish.
We come not by the way of accusation
To *taint* that honor every good tongue
blesses. *Shak.*
6. To corrupt, as blood; to attain. [*Not in use.*] [See *Attain*.]
- TAINT, *v. i.* To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something corrupting.
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shak.*
2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction. Meat soon *taints* in warm weather.
- TAINT, *n.* Tincture; stain.
2. Infection; corruption; depravation. Keep children from the *taint* of low and vicious company.
3. A stain; a spot; a blemish on reputation. *Shak.*
4. An insect; a kind of spider. *Brown.*
- TAINTED, *pp.* Impregnated with something noxious, disagreeable to the senses or poisonous; infected; corrupted; stained.
- TAINTFREE, *a.* [*taint* and *free*.] Free from taint or guilt. *Heath.*
- TAINTING, *pp.* Impregnating with something foul or poisonous; infecting; corrupting; staining.
- TAINTLESS, *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure. *Swift.*
- TAINTURE, *n.* [*tincture*.] Taint; tinge; defilement; stain; spot. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*
- TAJACU, } *n.* The peccary or Mexican
TAJASAU, } hog.
- TAKE, *v. l.* pret. *took*; *pp.* *taken*. [*Sax. teacan, to take, and to teach; also thirgan, to take, as food; Sw. taga; Dan. tager; Ice. taka; Gr. tezean; L. doceo.* This word seems to be allied to *think*, for we say, I *think* a thing to be so, or I *take* it to be so. It seems also to be allied to *Sax. teagan, to draw, to tug, L. duco; for* we say, to take a likeness, and to *draw* a likeness. We use *taking* also for engaging, attracting. We say, a child *takes* his mother or nurse, and a man *takes* to drink; which seem to include *attaching* and holding. We observe that *take* and *teach* are radically the same word.]
1. In a general sense, to get hold or gain possession of a thing in almost any manner, either by receiving it when offered, or by using exertion to obtain it. *Take* differs from *seize*, as it does not always imply haste, force or violence. It more generally denotes to gain or receive into possession in a peaceable manner, either passively or by active exertions. Thus,
2. To receive what is offered.
Then I *took* the cup at the Lord's hand. Jer. xvi.
3. To lay hold of; to get into one's power for keeping.
No man shall *take* the nether or the upper millstone to pledge. Deut. xxiv.
4. To receive with a certain affection of mind. He *takes* it in good part; or he *takes* it very ill.

5. To catch by surprise or artifice; to circumvent.
Men in their loose unguarded hours they *take*,
Not that themselves are wise, but others
weak. *Pope.*
6. To seize; to make prisoner. The troops entered, slew and *took* three hundred janizars. *Knodles.*
This man was *taken* of the Jews. Acts xxiii.
7. To captivate with pleasure; to engage the affections; to delight.
Neither let her *take* thee with her eyelids.
Prov. vi.
Cleombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect,
That he had no patience. *Wike.*
8. To get into one's power by engines of nets; to entrap; to ensnare; as, to *take* foxes with traps; to *take* fishes with nets, or with hook and line.
9. To understand in a particular sense; to receive as meaning. I *take* your meaning.
You *take* me right. *Bacon.*
Charity, *taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love to God and our neighbor. *Wike.*
10. To exact and receive.
Take no usury of him or increase. Lev. xxv.
11. To employ; to occupy. The prudent man always *takes* time for deliberation, before he passes judgment.
12. To agree to; to close in with; to comply with.
I *take* thee at thy word. *Rove.*
13. To form and adopt; as, to *take* a resolution. *Clarendon.*
14. To catch; to embrace; to seize; as, to *take* one by the hand; to *take* in the arms.
15. To admit; to receive as an impression; to suffer; as, to *take* a form or shape.
Yet thy mist clay is pliant to command;
Now *take* the mold— *Dryden.*
16. To obtain by active exertion; as, to *take* revenge or satisfaction for an injury.
17. To receive; to receive into the mind.
They *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. Acts iv.
It appeared in his face that he *took* great contentment in this our question. *Bacon.*
18. To swallow, as meat or drink; as, to *take* food; to *take* a glass of wine.
19. To swallow, as medicine; as, to *take* pills; to *take* stimulants.
20. To choose; to elect. *Take* which you please. But the sense of *choosing*, in this phrase, is derived from the connection of *take* with *please*. So we say, *take* your choice.
21. To copy.
Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right. *Dryden.*
22. To fasten on; to seize. The frost has *taken* the corn; the worms have *taken* the vines.
Whosoever he *taketh* him, he tearth him, and he foameth— Mark ix.
23. To accept; to not to refuse. He offered me a fee, but I would not *take* it.
Ye shall *take* no satisfaction for the life of a murderer. Num. xxxv.
24. To adopt.
I will *take* you to me for a people. Ex. vi.
25. To admit.
Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore. 1 Tim. v.
26. To receive, as any temper or disposition of mind; as, to *take* shame to one's self; to *take* delight; to *take* pride or pleasure.

27. To endure; to bear without resentment; or to submit to without attempting to obtain satisfaction. He will *take* an affront from no man. Cannot you *take* a jest?
28. To draw; to delude.
The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life, because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Titlison.*
29. To assume; as, I *take* the liberty to say. *Locke.*
30. To allow; to admit; to receive as true, or not disputed; as, to *take* a thing for granted.
31. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion; to understand. This I *take* to be the man's motive.
He *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in disguise. *South.*
You'd doubt his sex, and *take* him for a girl. *Tate.*
32. To seize; to invade; as, to be *taken* with a fever.
33. To have recourse to; as, the sparrow *takes* a bush; the cat *takes* a tree. [In this sense, we usually say, the bird *takes* to a bush, the squirrel *takes* to a tree.]
34. To receive into the mind.
I *take* do best, who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*
35. To hire; to rent; to obtain possession on lease; as, to *take* a house or farm for a year.
36. To admit in copulation.
37. To draw; to copy; to paint a likeness; as, a likeness *taken* by Reynolds.
38. To conquer and cause to surrender; to gain possession of by force or capitulation; as, to *take* an army, a city or a ship.
39. To be discovered or detected. He was *taken* in the very act.
To require or be necessary. It *takes* so much cloth to make a coat.
Take away, to deprive of; to bereave; as a bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops.
By your own law I *take* your life away. *Dryden.*
2. To remove; as, to *take away* the rusticousness of pleasure. *Locke.*
- To *take care*, to be careful; to be solicitous for.
Doth God *take care* for oxen? 1 Cor. ix.
2. To be cautious or vigilant. *Take care* not to expose your health.
- To *take care of*, to superintend or oversee; to have the charge of keeping or securing.
- To *take a course*, to resort to; to have recourse to measures.
The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying of sinners. *Hammond.*
- To *take one's own course*, to act one's pleasure; to pursue the measures of one's own choice.
- To *take down*, to reduce; to bring lower; to depress; as, to *take down* pride, or the proud.
2. To swallow; as, to *take down* a potion.
3. To pull down; to pull to pieces; as, to *take down* a house or a scaffold.
1. To write; as, to *take down* a man's words at the time he utters them.
- To *take from*, to deprive of.
I will snite thee, and *take* thee head from thee. 1 Sam. xvii.

2. To deduct; to subtract; as, to *take one number from another*.
3. To detract; to derogate. *Dryden.*
- To take heed, to be careful or cautious.*
Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*
To take heed to, to attend with care. *Take heed to thy ways.*
- To take hold, to seize; to fix on.*
To take in, to inclose; to fence. *Martimpr.*
2. To encompass or embrace; to comprise; to comprehend.
3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to brail or furl; as, to *take in sail*.
4. To cheat; to circumvent; to gull. [*Not elegant.*]
5. To admit; to receive; as, a vessel will *take in more water*. The landlord said he could *take in* no more lodgers.
6. To win by conquest. [*Not in use.*]
7. To receive into the mind or understanding.
- Some bright genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Hatts.*
- To take in hand, to undertake; to attempt to execute any thing.* *Luke i.*
- To take notice, to observe; or to observe with particular attention.*
2. To show by some act that observation is made; to make remark upon. He heard what was said, but *took no notice* of it.
- To take oath, to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner.*
- To take off, to remove, in various ways; to remove from the top of any thing; as, to take off a load; to take off one's hat, &c.*
2. To cut off; as, to *take off the head* or a limb.
3. To destroy; as, to *take off life*.
4. To remove; to invalidate; as, to *take off the force* of an argument.
5. To withdraw; to call or draw away.
Keep foreign letters *from taking off* the mind from its present pursuit. *Locke.*
6. To swallow; as, to *take off a glass* of wine.
7. To purchase; to take from in trade.
The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*— *Locke.*
8. To copy.
- To take off all their models in wood.* *Addison.*
2. To imitate; to mimic.
10. To find place for; as more scholars than preachers can *take off*.
- To take off from, to lessen; to remove in part.* *This takes off* from the deformity of vice.
- To take order with, to check.* [*Not much used.*] *Bacon.*
- To take out, to remove from within a place; to separate; to deduct.*
2. To draw out; to remove; to clear or cleanse from; as, to *take out a stain* or spot from cloth; to *take out an unpleasant taste* from wine.
- To take part, to share.* *Take part* in our rejoicing.
- To take part with, to unite with; to join with.*
- To take place, to happen; to come, or come to pass.*
2. To have effect; to prevail.
Where aims *take place*, all other pleas are vain. *Dryden.*
- To take effect, to have the intended effect; to be efficacious.*

- To take root, to live and grow; as a plant.*
2. To be established; as principles.
- To take up, to lift; to raise.*
2. To buy or borrow; as, to *take up money* to a large amount; to *take up money* at the bank.
3. To begin; as, to *take up a lamentation*.
4. To begin; as, to *take up a ligation*.
5. To engross; to employ; to engage the attention; as, to *take up the time*.
6. To have final recourse to.
Amobius asserts that men of the finest parts *took up* their rest in the christian religion. *Addison.*
7. To seize; to catch; to arrest; as, to *take up a thief*; to *take up vagabonds*.
8. To admit.
The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit. *Bacon.*
9. To answer by reproof; to reprimand.
One of his relations *took him up* roundly. *L'Estrange.*
10. To begin where another left off.
Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale. *Addison.*
11. To occupy; to fill; as, to *take up a great deal* of room.
12. To assume; to carry on or manage for another; as, to *take up the quarrels* of our neighbors.
13. To comprise; to include.
The noble poem of Palemon and Arcite—*takes up* seven years. *Dryden.*
14. To adopt; to assume; as, to *take up* current opinions.
They *take up* our old trade of conquering. *Dryden.*
15. To collect; to exact a tax. *Knolles.*
- 16 To pay and receive; as, to *take up a note* at the bank. *Johnson's Reports.*
- To take up arms, to begin war; to begin to take arms,* } resistance by force.
- To take upon, to assume; to undertake.* He *takes upon himself* to assert that the fact is capable of proof.
2. To appropriate; to; to admit to be imputed; as, to *take upon one's self* a punishment.
- To take side, to join one of two differing parties; to take an interest in one party.*
- To take to heart, to be sensibly affected by, to feel any thing sensibly.*
- To take advantage of, to catch by surprise, or to make use of a favorable state of things to the prejudice of another.*
- To take the advantage of, to use any advantage offered.*
- To take air, to be divulged or made public; to be disclosed; as a secret.*
- To take the air, to expose one's self to the open air.*
- To take a course, to begin a certain direction or way of proceeding.*
- To take leave, to bid adieu or farewell.*
- To take breath, to rest; to be recruited or refreshed.*
- To take aim, to direct the eye or a weapon to a particular object.*
- To take along, to carry, lead or convey.*
- To take a way, to begin a particular course or direction.*
- TAK**, v. i. To move or direct the course; to resort to, or to attach one's self; to be-take one's self. The fox being hard press-

- ed took to the hedge. My friend has left his music and taken to books.
The delusion *taking* to his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*
2. To please; to gain reception. The play will not *take*, unless it is set off with proper scenes.
Each will may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he will write it, if the thing should take. *Addison.*
3. To have the intended or natural effect.
In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *takes*. *Bacon.*
4. To catch; to fix, or be fixed. He was in-culcated, but the infection did not *take*.
When flame *takes* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*
- To take after, to learn to follow; to copy; to imitate; as, he takes after a good pattern.*
2. To resemble; as, the son takes after his father.
- To take in with, to resort to.* *Bacon.*
- To take for, to mistake; to suppose or think one thing to be another.*
The lord of the land took us for spies. *Gen. xliii.*
- To take out, to be violently affected; as, the child takes out at a great rate.*
2. To claim, as a character.
I *take not on me* here as a physician. *Shak.*
- To take to, to apply to; to be fond of; to become attached to; as, to take to books; to take to evil practices.*
2. Men of learning who take to business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*
- To take up, to stop.*
Sinners at last *take up* and settle in a contempt of all religion. [*Not in use.*] *Tillotson.*
2. To reform. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*
- To take up with, to be contented to receive; to receive without opposition; as, to take up with plain fare.*
In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities. *Hatts.*
2. To lodge; to dwell. [*Not in use.*] *South.*
- To take with, to please.* The proposal *takes well with* him.
- TAKEN**, *take'n*. pp. of take. Received; caught; apprehended; captivated, &c.
- TAKER**, *n*. One that takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends.
2. One that subdues and causes to surrender; as the *taker* of captives or of a city.
- TAKING**, *ppr*. Receiving; catching; getting possession; apprehending.
2. *a*. Alluring; attracting.
- TAKING**, *n*. The act of gaining possession; a seizing; seizure; apprehension.
2. Agitation; distress of mind.
What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked what was in the basket? *Shak.*
- TAKINGNESS**, *n*. The quality of pleasing. *Taylor.*
- TALAPOIN**, *n*. In Siam, a priest, or one devoted to religion; also, a species of monkey.
- TALBOT**, *n*. A sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game. [The figure of a dog is said to be borne in the arms of the Talbot family.] *Cyc. Johnson.*

TALCK, } n. [*G. talk, isinglass; talg, tal-*
TALC. } low; Sw. *talk, talg, id.*] Dan.
talg, talg, talow, and talg, talgeten, tal-
low-stone; D. talk, talow; Port. Sp. talo.
This word, if written *talck*, would admit
of a regular adjective, *talcky*.]

A species of magnesian earth, consisting of
broad flat smooth laminae or plates, unctuous
to the touch, of a shining luster,
translucent, and often transparent. By
the action of fire, the laminae open a little,
the fragment swells, and the extremities
are with difficulty fused into a white enamel.
When rubbed with resin, talck
acquires positive electricity. Its prevailing
colors are white, apple-green and yellow.

Cyc. Kirwan.

Of this mineral, Jameson's six sub-
species of rhomboidal mica, there are two
kinds, common and indurated. *Ure.*

TALCKITE, n. A species of talck of a loose
form.

TALCKOUS, a. Talcky. [But *talcous* or
talcuous is ill formed.]

TALCKY, a. Like talck; consisting of
talck; as a *talcky* feel; a *talcky* substance.

2. Containing talck.

TALE, n. [See *Tell*.] A story; a narrative;
the rehearsal of a series of events or ad-
ventures, commonly some trifling inci-
dents; or a fictitious narrative; as the *tale*
of a tub; Marmontel's *tales*; idle *tales*.
Luke xxiv.

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Ps.*
xc.

2. Oral relation. *Shak.*

3. Reckoning; account set down. *Ex. v.*
In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the sum-
ber. *Cæcæ.*

1. Number reckoned.
—The ignorant who measure by *tale*, not by
weight. *Hooker.*

2. A telling; information; disclosure of any
thing secret.

Bids—ac aptest by their voice to tell tales
what they find. *Bacon.*
In thee are men that carry tales to shed blood.
Ezek. xvi.

6. In *law*, a count or declaration. [*Tale*, in
this sense, is obsolete.]

7. In *commerce*, a weight for gold and silver
in China and other parts of the E. Indies;
also, a money of account. In China, each
tale is 10 mace=100 candareens=1000
cash. *Cyc.*

TALE, v. i. To tell stories. *Obs. Gæcer.*

TALBEARER, n. [*tal* and *bear*.] A per-
son who officiously tells tales; one who
impudently communicates intelligence
or anecdotes, and makes mischief in so-
ciety by his officiousness.

Where there is no *talbearer*, the strife ceas-
eth. *Prov. xxvi.*

TALBEARING, a. Officiously communi-
cating information.

TALBEARING, n. The act of informing
officiously; communication of secrets ma-
liciously.

TALFUL, a. Abounding with stories.

TALENT, n. [L. *talentum*; Gr. *ταλάντρον*,
from *τάλα*, to bear, allied to L. *talus*.]
The word is said to have originally signified a
balance or scales.]

1. Among the ancients, a weight, and a coin.
The true value of the talent cannot well

be ascertained, but it is known that it was
different among different nations. The
Attic talent, the weight, contained 60 Attic
mine, or 6000 Attic drachme, equal
to 56 pounds, eleven ounces, English Troy
weight. The mina being reckoned equal
to £3 4s. 7d. sterling, or fourteen dollars
and a third nearly, the talent was of the
value of £193 15s. sterling, about \$861 dol-
lars. Other computations make it £225
sterling.

The Romans had the great talent and
the little talent; the great talent is com-
puted to be equal to £39 6s. 8d. sterling,
and the little talent to £75 sterling.

2. *Talent*, among the Hebrews, was also a
gold coin, the same with a shekel of gold;
called also stater, and weighing only four
drachmas.

But the Hebrew talent of silver, called
cicor, was equivalent to three thousand
shekels, or one hundred and thirteen
pounds, ten ounces and a fraction, Troy
weight.

3. *Talent*; natural gift or endowment; a
metaphorical application of the word, said
to be borrowed from the Scriptural par-
able of the talents. *Matt. xxv.*

He is chiefly to be considered in his three
different *talents*, as a critic, a satirist, and a
writer of odies. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts.
Addison.

1. Eminent abilities; superior genius; as,
he is a man of *talents*.

[*Talent*, in the singular, is sometimes
used in a like sense.]

5. Particular faculty; skill. He has a *talent*
at drawing.

6. [*Sp. talante*, manner of performing any
thing, will, disposition.] Quality; dis-
position. *Swift.*

TALENTED, a. Furnished with talents;
possessing skill or talents. *Ch. Spectator.*

TALES, n. [L. *talis*, plu. *tales*.] In *law*, *tales*
de circumstantibus, spectators in court, from
whom the sheriff is to select men to supply
any defect of jurors who are impeached,
but who may not appear, or may be chal-
lenged.

TALETELLER, n. One who tells tales or
stories. *Guardian.*

Taliois, lex talionis, [L. in *law*, the law of
retaliation. [See *Ketivite*.]

TALISMAN, n. [said to be Arabic or Per-
sian.]

1. A magical figure cut or engraved under
certain superstitious observances of the
configuration of the heavens, to which
wonderful effects are ascribed; or it is the
seal, figure, character or image of a heav-
enly sign, constellation or planet, engraven
on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal cor-
responding to the star, in order to receive
its influence. The talismans of the Sa-
nuothracians were pieces of iron, formed
into images and set in rings, &c. They were
held to be preservatives against all
kinds of evils. *Cyc.*

Talismans are of three kinds, *astronomi-
cal, magical and mixed*. Hence,

2. Something that produces extraordinary
effects; as a *talisman* to destroy diseases.

Swift.

TALISMANIC, a. Magical; having the
properties of a talisman or preservative
against evils by secret influence.

TALK, v. i. *tauk*. [Dan. *talker, Sw. tal-
ka*, to interpret, translate, explain; D. *tolken*,
id.; Russ. *talkuyu*, id. This is probably
the same word differently applied. The
word is formed from *tell*. See *Tell*, for
the Danish and Swedish.]

1. To converse familiarly; to speak, as in
familiar discourse, when two or more per-
sons interchange thoughts.

To walk with you, sell with you, *talk* with
you; but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*

In Asop's time
When all things *talk'd*, and *talk'd* in rhyme.
B. Trunbull.

I will come down and *talk* with thee. *Num.*
xi.

Did not our heart burn within us, while he
talked with us by the way? *Luke xvii.*

2. To prate; to speak impertinently.

Milton.
3. *To talk of*, to relate; to tell; to give ac-
count. Authors *talk* of the wonderful re-
mains of Palmyra.

To natural histories of Switzerland *talk*
much of the fall of these rocks, and the great
damage done. *Addison.*

So shall I *talk* of thy wondrous works. *Ps.*
cxix.

4. To speak; to reason; to confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments.
Jer. xli.

To talk in, familiar language, to advise or
exhort; or to prove genteel. I will *talk*
to my son respecting his conduct.

TALK, n. *tauk*. Familiar converse; mutual
discourse; that which is uttered by one
person in familiar conversation, or the
mutual converse of two or more.

Should a man fall of *talk* be justified? *Job xi.*
In various *talk* th' instructive hours they pass.
Pope.

2. Report; rumor.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising money.
Locke.

3. Subject of discourse. This noble achieve-
ment is the *talk* of the whole town.

4. Among the Indians of North America, a
public conference, as respecting peace or
war, negotiation and the like; or an official
verbal communication made from them
to another nation or its agents, or
made to them by the same.

TALK, a mineral. [See *Talck*.]

TALKATIVE, a. *tauk'ativ*. Given to much
talking; full of prate; loquacious; garru-
lous. One of the faults of old age is to be
talkative.

TALKATIVENESS, n. *tauk'ativness*. Lo-
quacity; garrulity; the practice or habit
of speaking much in conversation.

Swift.
TALKER, n. *tauk'er*. One who talks; also,
a loquacious person, male or female; a
prattler. *Shak.*

2. A boaster. *Taylor.*

TALKING, *ppr. tauk'ing*. Conversing;
speaking in familiar conversation. *Matt.*
xvii.

2. a. Given to talking; loquacious; as *talk-
ing* age. *Goldsmith.*

TALKING, n. *tauk'ing*. The act of convers-
ing familiarly; as foolish *talking*. *Eph. v.*

TALL, a. [W. *tal*; *talau*, to grow tall. The primary sense is to stretch or extend; *W. tellu*, to stretch; Sp. *talla*, raised work, also stature; *talle*, shape, size; *tallo*, a shoot or sprout; *tallado*, tall, slender; *talón*, the heel, that is, a shoot; Port. *talo*,

a stalk; *taludo*, stalky; Ar. **تَالِي** *taula*, to be long, to spread, to be extended, to defer or delay, that is, to draw out in time, *Eng. dally*, Class Di. No. 20.; allied probably to *L. tallo*, Gr. *τάλλω*. In Sw. *tall* is a pine-tree.]

1. High in stature; long and comparatively slender; applied to a person, or to a standard, tree, mast or pole. *Tall* always refers to something erect, and of which the diameter is small in proportion to the height. We say, a *tall* man or woman, a *tall* boy for his age; a *tall* tree, a *tall* pole, a *tall* mast; but we never say, a *tall* house or a *tall* mountain. The application of the word to a palace or its shadow, in Waller, is now improper.

Dark shadows cast, and as his palace tall.

Waller.

2. Sturdy; lusty; bold. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

TALLIAGE, **†** *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*, to cut of. See **TAILLIAGE**, **†** *n.* *Tuil.*]

Anciently, a certain rate or tax paid by barons, knights and inferior tenants, towards the public expenses. When it was paid out of knight's fees, it was called *scutage*; when by cities and burghs, *tallage*; when upon lands not held by military tenure, *hidage*.

Blackstone.

TALLAGE, v. t. To lay an impost.

Ep. Ellis.

TALLNESS, n. Height of stature. [See **Tall**.]

TALLOW, n. [Dan. *talg*; D. *talk*; G. Sw. *talg*; Eth. **ጠለ** to be fat; Ar. **تَالِي** *talla*, to be moist. Class Di. No. 21.]

A sort of animal fat, particularly that which is obtained from animals of the sheep and ox kind. We speak of the *tallow* of an ox or cow, or of sheep. This substance grows chiefly about the kidneys and on the intestines. The fat of swine we never call *tallow*, but *lard* or *suet*. I see in English books, mention is made of the tallow of hogs, [See *Cyclopaedia*, article *Tallow*.] but in America I never heard the word thus applied. It may be applied to the fat of goats and deer. The fat of bears we call bear's grease. Tallow is applied to various uses, but chiefly to the manufacture of candles.

TALLOW, v. t. To grease or smear with tallow.

2. To fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow; as, to *tallow* sheep.

Farmers.

TALLOW-CANDLE, n. A candle made of tallow.

TALLOW-CHANDLER, n. [*chandler* is generally supposed to be from the Fr. *chandelier*, and the word to signify *tallow-candler*, a maker of candles; for in Fr. *chandelier* is a tallow-chandler. See *Corr. chandler*.]

One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell tallow candles.

TALLOWED, pp. Greased or smeared with tallow.

2. Made fat; filled with tallow.

TALLOWER, n. An animal disposed to form tallow internally.

TALLOW-FACED, a. Having a sickly complexion; pale. *Burton.*

TALLOWING, ppr. Greasing with tallow.

2. Causing to gather tallow; a term in agriculture.

TALLOWING, n. The act, practice or art of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming tallow internally; a term in agriculture. *Cyc.*

TALLOWISH, a. Having the properties or nature of tallow.

TALLOWY, a. Greasy; having the qualities of tallow.

TALLO, v. n. [Fr. *tailleur*, Port. *talhar*, Sp. *talor*, to cut. See **Tall**.]

1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number.

In purchasing and selling, it is customary for traders to have two sticks, or one stick cleft into two parts, and to mark with a score or notch on each, the number or quantity of goods delivered; the seller keeping one stick, and the purchaser the other. Before the use of writing, this or something like it was the only method of keeping accounts, and *tallies* are received as evidence in courts of justice. In the English exchequer are *tallies* of loans, one part being kept in the exchequer, the other being given to the creditor in lieu of an obligation for money lent to government. *Cyc.*

2. One thing made to suit another.

They were famed the *tallies* for each other.

Dryden.

TALLY, v. t. To score with correspondent notches; to fit; to suit; to make to correspond.

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture.

Pope.

2. In *seamanship*, to pull aft the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore-sail.

TALLY, v. i. To be fitted; to suit; to correspond.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the chancel.

Addison.

TALLY, adv. Stoutly; with spirit. *Obs.*

Beaman.

TALLYING, ppr. Fitting to each other; making to correspond.

2. Agreeing; corresponding.

3. Hauling aft the corners of the main and fore-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

TALLYMAN, n. [*tally* and *man*.] One who sells for weekly payment.

Dict.

2. One who keeps the tally, or marks the sticks.

TALMUD, n. [Ch. from **למד** *lamad*, to teach.]

The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions and explanations; or the book that contains them. The Talmud contains the laws, and a compilation of expostions of duties imposed on the people, either in Scripture, by tradition, or by authority of their doctors, or by custom. It consists of two parts, the *Mischna*, and the *Genara*; the former being the *written* law, the latter a collection of traditions and comments of Jewish doctors. *Encyc.*

TALMUDIC, a. Pertaining to the **TALMUDIC**, **†** *a.* mud; contained in the Talmud; as *Talmudic* fables. *Encyclid.*

TALMUDIST, n. One versed in the Talmud.

TALMUDISTIC, a. Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud.

TALON, n. [Fr. Sp. *talón*, the heel, that is, a shoot or protuberance. See **Tall**.]

1. The claw of a fowl. *Bacon.*

2. In *architecture*, a kind of molding, concave at the bottom, and convex at the top. When the concave part is at the top, it is called an inverted talon. It is usually called by workmen an ogee, or O G, and by authors an upright or inverted cymatum. *Cyc.*

TALUS, n. [*L. talus*, the ankle.] In *anatomy*, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg.

2. In *architecture*, a slope; the inclination of any work.

3. In *fortification*, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart or parapet. *Cyc.*

TAMABLE, a. [from *tame*.] That may be tamed; capable of being reclaimed from wildness or savage ferociousness; that may be subdued.

TAMABLENESS, n. The quality of being tamable.

TAMARIN, n. A small monkey of South America, with large ears; the great eared monkey, (*Simia madaia*). *Cyc.*

TAMARIND, n. [Sp. *tamarindo*; Port. plu. *tamarindos*; It. *tamarino*, *tamarindi*; Fr. *tamarin*; said to be a compound of **תמר** the palm tree, and **ינדוס** or *ind*, the root of India.]

A tree, a native of the East Indies, and of Arabia and Egypt. It is cultivated in both the Indies for the sake of its shade and for its cooling, grateful acid fruit, the pulp of which, mixed with boiled sugar, is imported into northern countries. The stem of the tree is lofty, large, and crowned with wide spreading branches; the flowers are in simple clusters, terminating the short lateral branches. *Cyc.*

TAMARINDS, n. plu. The preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp. *Cyc.*

TAMARISK, n. A tree or shrub of the genus *Tamarix*, of several species.

TAMBAK, n. A mixture of gold and copper, which the people value more highly than gold itself. *Cyc.*

TAMBOR, n. [Sp. Port. *tambor*, a drum; It. *tamburo*. The *m* is probably casual. See **Talor**.]

1. A small drum, used by the Biscayans as an accompaniment to the fife. *Cyc.*

2. In *architecture*, a term applied to the Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bear some resemblance to a drum. It is also called the vase, and campana, or the bell.

3. A little box of timber work covered with a ceiling, within the porches of certain churches.

4. A round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar, not so high as a diameter.

5. In the *arts*, a species of embroidery, wrought on a kind of cushion or spherical body, which is properly the *tambor*,

and so named for its resemblance to a drum.

TAM BOR, v. t. To embroider with a tambour.

TAM BORIN, n. [Fr. *tambourin*, from *tambour*, *tabor*; Sp. *tambor*. See *Tabor*.]

1. A small drum.


2. A lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas. *Cyc.*

TAME, a. [Sax. Dan. *D. tam*; Sw. *tam*, *tand*; G. *zahm*. See the Verb.]

1. That has lost its native wildness and shyness; mild; accustomed to man; domestic; as a *tame deer*; a *tame bird*.

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; spiritless. And you, *tame slaves* of the laborious plow. *Roscommon*.

3. Spiritless; unanimated; as a *tame poem*. [Not elegant *var* in use.]

TAME, v. t. [Sax. *tamian*, *getemian*; Goth. *ga-tamjan*; Dan. *tæmner*; Sw. *tåmia*; D. *tammen*; G. *zahmen*; L. *domo*; Gr. *domazein*; Fr. *dompter*; Sp. Port. *domar*; I. *domare*; Ch. Heb. דָּוַם to be silent, dumb; or Ar.  to restrain, to stop, shut, silence, subdue, tame. See Class Dm. No. 3. 25, and No. 23, 24.]

1. To reclaim; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar; as, to *tame a wild beast*.

2. To civilize; as, to *tame the ferocious inhabitants of the forest*.

3. To subdue; to conquer; to depress; as, to *tame the pride or passions of youth*.

4. To subdue; to repress; as *wildness or licentiousness*.

The tongue can no man *tame*. *James iii.*

TAM ED, pp. Reclaimed from wildness; domesticated; made gentle; subdued.

TAM ELESS, a. Wild; untamed; untamable. [Not much used.] *Hall*.

TAM ELY, adv. With unresisting submission; meantly; servilely; without manifesting spirit; as, to submit *tamely* to oppression; to bear reproach *tamely*.

TAM ENESS, n. The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication.

2. Unresisting submission; meanness in bearing insults or injuries; want of spirit. *Rogers*.

TAM ER, n. One that tames or subdues; one that reclaims from wildness. *Pope*.

TAM ING, ppr. Reclaiming from a wild state; civilizing; subduing.

TAM INY, } n. A woollen stuff. *Johnson*.

TAM MY, } n. A stopper. [See *Tampion*.]

TAM PER, v. i. To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments; as, to *tamp*er with a disease.

2. To meddle; to have to do with without fitness or necessity.

*This dangerous *tamp'ring* with a mouse. *Roscommon*.

3. To deal; to practice secretly. *Hudibras*.

For Fleetwood, Desborough and Lambert.

TAM PERING, ppr. Meddling; dealing; practicing secretly.

TAM PERING, n. The act of meddling or practicing secretly.

TAMP ING, n. [Allied probably to *tame*, *dam*, *stem*, *stamp*, &c.]

The matter that is driven into the hole bored into any thing for blasting. The powder being first put into the hole, and a tube for a conductor of the fire, the hole is rammed to fullness with brick-dust or other matter. This is called *tamping*.

TAM PION, } n. [Fr. *tampion*; Arn. *tapon*.]

TOM PION, } n. The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood. *Mar. Dict.*

TAM POE, n. A fruit of the East Indies, somewhat resembling an apple. It is eaten by the natives, and called sometimes mangou-stan, though a different fruit and less agreeable to the taste. *Cyc.*

TAM TAM, n. A large flat drum used by the Hindoos.

TAN, v. t. [Fr. *tanner*, to tan; *tanne*, a little black spot on the face; It. *tane*, tawny color. Gregoire, in his Armoic dictionary, suggests that this may be from *tan* or *dan*, which in Leon signifies an oak. But this is very doubtful. In Ir. *tanus* signifies a *tan-house*, and *tionsonair* is to drop or distill. *Spotting* is often from sprinkling, and *dyeing* from dipping. In Gaelic, *dean* is color. It seems to be allied to *taney*, and perhaps to *dan*.]

1. In the arts, to convert animal skins into leather by steeping them in an infusion of oak or some other bark, by which they are impregnated with tannin, an astrigent substance which exists in several species of bark, and thus rendered firm, durable, and in some degree, impervious to water.

2. To make brown; to imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun; as, to *tan the skin*.

His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny rays. *Spenser*.

TAN, n. The bark of the oak, &c. bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides. It bears this name before and after it has been used. Tan, after being used in tanning, is used in gardening for making hot-beds; and it is also made into cakes and used as fuel.

TAN-BED, n. [*tan* and *bed*.] In gardening, a bed made of tan; a bark bed.

TAN-BIT, n. [*tan* and *bit*.] A bark pit; a vat in which hides are laid in tan.

TAN-SPUD, n. [*tan* and *spud*.] An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [*Local*.]

TAN-STOVE, n. [*tan* and *stove*.] A hot-house with a bark bed.

TAN-VAT, n. [*tan* and *vat*.] A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.

TANG, n. [Gr. *ταγγη*, *rancor*; *ταγγος*, *rancid*; It. *tanfo*.]

1. A strong taste; particularly, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself; as, wine or cider has a *tang* of the cask. *Locke*.

2. Relish; taste. [*Not elegant*.]

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind. *Shak.*

She had a tongue with a *tang*.

1. Sound; tone. [*Not in use*.] *Holder*.

TANG, v. i. To ring with. [*Not in use*.] *Shak.*

[This may be allied to *ding*, *dong*.]

TAN GENT, n. [Fr. *tangente*; L. *tangens*, touching. See *Touch*.]

In geometry, a right line which touches a curve, but which when produced, does not cut it. In trigonometry, the tangent of an arc, is a right line touching the arc at one extremity, and terminated by a secant passing through the other extremity.


TANGIBILITY, n. [from *tangible*.] The quality of being perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

TANGIBLE, a. [from L. *tango*, to touch.]

1. Perceptible by the touch; tactile.

2. That may be possessed or realized.

TANGLE, v. t. [This word, if *n* is casual, seems to be allied to the W. *tagu*, to choke, Goth. *taga*, hair; from crowding

together. In Ar.  signifies to involve.]

1. To implicate; to unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads, so as to make it difficult to unravel the knot.

2. To ensnare; to entrap; as, to be *tangled* in the fields of dire necessity. *Milton*.

Tangled in amorous nets.

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays, *Crashoir*.
Tangled in forbidden ways.

[*Entangle*, the compound, is the more elegant word.]

TAN GLE, v. i. To be entangled or united confusedly.

TANGLE, n. A knot of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; as hair or yarn in *tangles*. *Milton*.

2. A kind of sea weed.

TAN IST, n. [Gaelic, *tanaiste*, a lord, the governor of a country; in Ireland, the heir apparent of a prince; probably from *tan*, a region or territory, or from the Gr. *δυναστες*, a lord, which is from *δυναμις*, to be powerful or able, the root of the Gaelic *duine*, a man. But both may be of one family, the root *tan*, *ten*, Gr. *τενω*, L. *teneo*, W. *tanau*, to stretch, strain or hold.]

Among the descendants of the Celts in Ireland, a lord, or the proprietor of a tract of land; a governor or captain. This office or rank was elective, and often obtained by purchase or bribery. *Darvics*.

TAN ISTRY, n. [Gaelic, *tanaisteachd*.] In Ireland, a tenure of lands by which the proprietor had only a life estate, and to this he was admitted by election. The primitive intention seems to have been that of inheritance should descend to the oldest or most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families. *Darvics*. *Cyc.*

TANK, n. [Fr. *clauq*, a pond; Sp. *estanque*; Port. *tanque*; Sans. *tanghi*; Japan, *tange*. This seems to be from the root of *stanch*, to stop, to hold.]

A large basin or cistern; a reservoir of water. *Dryden*.

TANK ARD, n. [Ir. *tancaird*; Gaelic, *tancard*; *tan* and *ard*.] A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover.

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver tankard, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbutnot*

TANKARD-TURNER, *n.* A sort of turnep that stands high above the ground. *Cyc.*

TAN LING, *n.* One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun.

TAN NED, *pp.* [from *tan*.] Converted into leather. [*See Tan*.]

2. Darkened by the rays of the sun.

TAN NER, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan.

TAN NERY, *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning.

TAN NERS, *n.* A variety of the *arum excavatum*, an esculent root. *Mease.*

TAN NIN, *n.* The chemical name of that astringent substance contained in vegetables, particularly in the bark of the oak and chestnut, and in gall-nuts; the substance used to change raw hides into leather.

TAN NING, *pp.* Converting raw hides into leather.

TAN NING, *n.* The practice, operation and art of converting the raw hides of animals into leather by the use of tan.

TAN REC, *n.* A quadruped of the Indies, larger than a rat. *Qu.*

TAN SY, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *tanaïs*; It. *Sp. tanaisio*; L. *lanacum*. *Qu. Gr. avasina*, immortality. This is doubtful and rather improbable.]

A plant of the genus *Tanacetum*, of many species. It is extremely bitter to the taste, and used for medicinal and culinary purposes. *Cyc.*

TANT, *n.* A small spider with two eyes and eight long legs, and of an elegant scarlet color. *Cyc.*

TANTALISM, *n.* [*See Tantalize*.] The punishment of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of good which is not attainable.

Is not such a provision like *tantalism* to this people? *J. Quincy.*

TANTALITE, *n.* The ore of tantalum or columbium, a newly discovered metal. It is of an iron black color, sometimes with a tinge of blue. It is imbedded in angular pieces, from the size of a pea to that of a hazel-nut.

TANTALIZATION, *n.* The act of tantalizing.

TANTALIZE, *v. t.* [from *Tantalus*, in fable, who was condemned for his crimes to perpetual hunger and thirst, with food and water near him which he could not reach.] To tease or torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease; to torment.

Thy vain desires, at *tantalize* Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life. *Dryden.*

TANTALIZED, *pp.* Teased or tormented by the disappointment of the hope of good.

TANTALIZER, *n.* One that tantalizes.

TANTALIZING, *pp.* Teasing or tormenting by presenting to the view some unattainable good.

TANTALUM, *n.* Columbium, the metal obtained from tantalite, newly discovered. *Thomson. Cyc.*

TANTAMOUNT, *a.* [L. *tantus*, so much, and *amount*.] Equal; equivalent in value or signification; as a sum *tantamount* to all our expenses. Silence is sometimes *tantamount* to consent.

TANT TIVY, *adv.* [said to be from the note of a hunting horn; L. *tanta* vi.] To ride *tantivy*, is to ride with great speed. *Johnson.*

TANT LING, *n.* [*See Tantalize*.] One seized with the hope of pleasure unattainable. *Shak.*

TAP, *v. t.* [Fr. *taper*; Arm. *tapa*, *tapin*; Dan. *tapper*, to throeb; Gr. *ταπειν*, *ταπος*. *See Class Db. No. 28.*]

To strike with something small, or to strike a very gentle blow; to touch gently; as, to *tap* one with the hand; to *tap* one on the shoulder with a cane.

TAP, *v. i.* To strike a gentle blow. *He tapped at the door.*

TAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *teppan*; Sw. *tappa*; Dan. *tapper*; D. *tappen*; G. *zapfen*.]

- To pierce or broach a cask, and insert a tap.
- To open a cask and draw liquor. *Addison.*
- To pierce for letting out a fluid; as, to *tap* a tumor; to *tap* a dropsical person. *Sharp.*
- To box, or bore into; as, to *tap* a maple tree to obtain the sap for making sugar. *Mease.*

TAP, *n.* A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing. She gives her right hand woman a *tap* on the shoulder. *Addison.*

A spile or pipe for drawing liquor from a cask. [But in *Sp. tapar* is to stop, and a tap may be a stopper. In this case, the verb to *tap*, should follow the noun.]

TAPE, *n.* [Sax. *teppe*.] A narrow fillet or band; a narrow piece of woven work, used for strings and the like; as curtains tied with *tape*. *Pope.*

TAPER, *n.* [Sax. *taper*, *tepur*. *Qu. It. doppiere*, a torch, *W. lampyr*.] A small wax candle; a small lighted wax candle, or a small light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, *Lucius. Shak.*

TAPER, *a.* [supposed to be from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed towards the point; becoming small towards one end; conical; pyramidal; as *taper* fingers. *Dryden.*

TAPER, *v. t.* To diminish or become gradually smaller towards one end; as, a sugar loaf *tapers* towards a point.

TAPER, *v. t.* To make gradually smaller in diameter.

TAPERING, *pp.* Making gradually smaller.

2. *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter towards one end; gradually diminishing towards a point.

TAPERNESS, *n.* The state of being taper.

TAPESTRY, *n.* [Fr. *tapis*, a carpet; *tapisserie*, hangings, tapestry; L. *tapes*, *tapis*, *tapet*, to stretch, to be flat; *Sp. tapeta*, a carpet; *tappezzeria*, tapestry; Arm. *tapiz*, a carpet; *tapicziry*, tapestry. *Qu.* from weaving or spreading.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, re-

presenting figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c. *Cyc.*

TAPET, *n.* [supra.] Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser.*

TAPETI, *n.* An American animal of the hare kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

TAPE-WORM, *n.* [*tape* and *worm*.] A worm bred in the human intestines or bowels. The body is jointed, and each joint has its mouth.

TAP-HOUSE, *n.* [*tap* and *house*.] A house where liquors are retained.

TAPIR, *n.* A quadruped of S. America, about 6 feet long and 34 high, resembling a hog in shape, with a short movable proboscis. It frequents the water, like the hippopotamus. *Ed. Encyc.*

TAPIS, *n.* [Fr.] Tapestry. Upon the *tapis*, under consideration, or on the table.

TAP PED, *pp.* Broached; opened.

TAP PING, *pp.* Broaching; opening for the discharge of a fluid.

TAP-ROOT, *n.* [*tap* and *root*.] The main root of a plant, which penetrates the earth directly downwards to a considerable depth. *Cyc. Mortimer.*

TAP'STER, *n.* One whose business is to draw ale or other liquor. *Swift.*

TAR, *n.* [Sax. *tare*, *tyr*, *tyrea*; D. *teer*; G. *therr*; Sw. *lara*; Dan. *tere*; Gaelic, *garr*. In D. *teera* signifies to smear with tar or pitch, and to pine, waste, consume, digest, prey, subsist, feast, and *teer* is tender, as well as tar. The D. *teeren*, is the G. *zeken*, Dan. *terer*, Sw. *lara*, to fret, gnaw, consume; Eng. *tare*, in commerce. *Tar* then is from flowing, or from wasting, perhaps in combustion.]

- A thick resinous substance of a dark brown or black color, obtained from pine and fir trees, by burning the wood with a close smothering heat. *Encyc. Cyc.* Tar inspissated is called pitch, and is much used in ships and cordage. *Cyc.*
- A sailor; so called from his tarred clothes.
- TAR**, *v. t.* To smear with tar; as, to *tar* ropes.
- [Sax. *tiran*, *tyrian*.] To tease; to provoke. [*Not in use*.] *Shak.*

TARA BE, *n.* A large parrot with a red head. *Cyc.*

TARAN TULA, *n.* [It. *tarantella*.] A species of spider, the *Aranea tarantula*, so called, it is said, from Tarantum in Apulia, where this animal is mostly found; a venomous insect, whose bite gives name to a new disease, called *tarantismus*. This is said to be cured by music.

TARANTULATE, *v. t.* To excite or govern emotions by music.

TAR AQUIRA, *n.* A species of American lizard. *Cyc.*

TARDIVION, *n.* [L. *tardo*. *See Tardy*.] The act of retarding or delaying. [*Not used*. We use for this, *retardation*.]

TARDIGRADE, *n.* [L. *tardigradus*; TARDIGRADOUS, } *a. tardus*, slow, and } *gradus*, step.] Slow-paced; moving or stepping slowly. *Brown.*

TARDIGRADE, *n.* The tardigrades are a genus of red-vent quadrupeds, including the genus *Bradypus* or sloth.

TARDILY, *adv.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; with slow pace or motion. *Shak.*

TARDINESS, *n.* [from *tardy*.] Slowness, or the slowness of motion or pace.

2. Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness.

3. Lateness; as the *tardiness* of witnesses or jurors in attendance; the *tardiness* of students in attending prayers or recitation.

TARDITY, *n.* [L. *tarditas*.] Slowness; tardiness. [Not used.]

TARDY, *a.* [Fr. *tardif*; Sp. *it. tarδο*, from *L. tardus*; from *W. tarīae*, to strike against, to stop, to stay, to *tarry*, whence *target*; *tar*, a shock; *taran*, that gives a shock, a clap of thunder; *tarano*, to thunder. We see the word is a derivative from a root signifying to strike, to clash, to dash against, hence to retard or stop.]

1. Slow; with a slow pace or motion. And check the *tardy* flight of time.

Sandys.

2. Late; dilatory; not being in season. The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd.

Walter.

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments.

Arbuthnot.

3. Slow; implying reluctance. *Tardy* to vengeance, and with mercy brave.

Prior.

4. Unwary. [Not in use.]

Hudibras.

5. Criminal. [Not in use.]

Collier.

TARDY, *v. t.* [Fr. *tarder*.] To delay. [Not in use.]

TARDY-GAITED, *a.* [*tardy* and *gait*.] Slow-paced; having a slow step or pace.

The mellow lion

Chides the *tardy-gaited* mom. *Clyton.*

TARE, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word. See the next word.]

1. A weed that grows among corn. *Locke.*

Declare to us the parable of the *tares* of the field. *Matt. xiii.*

2. In agriculture, a plant of the vetch kind, of which there are two sorts, the purple flowered spring or summer tare, and the purple-flowered wild or winter tare. It is much cultivated in England for fodder.

Cyc.

TARE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. Sp. *tara*; D. *tarra*; Sw. *tarra*, to abate; Dan. *terer*, to waste; *It. tarra*, D. *terren*, G. *zehren*.]

In commerce, deficiency in the weight or quantity of goods by reason of the weight of the cask, bag or other thing containing the commodity, and which is weighed with it; hence, the allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag or the like, which the seller makes to the buyer on account of the weight of such cask, chest or bag; or the abatement may be on the price of the commodity sold. When the tare is deducted, the remainder is called the *net or real* weight.

TARE, *v. t.* To ascertain or mark the amount of tare. *Lanes of Penn.*

TARE, *old pret. of tear.* We now use *tare*.

TARED, *pp.* Having the tare ascertained and marked.

TARGE, *for target*, is obsolete. *Spenser.*

TARGET, *n.* [Sax. *targ*, *targa*; Fr. *large*; It. *targa*; W. *targed*, from *tarrae*, to strike, whence *tarial*, a striking against or collision, a stopping, a staying, a *tarrying*; *tarīne*, to strike against, to stop, to *tarry*. We see that *target* is that which stops;

hence a defense; and from the root of *tarry* and *tarrae*.]

1. A shield or buckler of a small kind, used as a defensive weapon in war.

2. A mark for the artillery to fire at in their practice.

TARGETED, *a.* Furnished or armed with a target. *Gauden.*

TARGETEE, *n.* One armed with a target. *Chapman.*

TARGUM, *n.* [Ch. תרגום *targum*, interpretation.

A translation or paraphrase of the sacred Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect. Of these the *Targum* of Jonathan, and that of Onkelos, are held in most esteem by the Jews.

TARGUMIST, *n.* The writer of a *Targum*. *Parkhurst.*

TARIF, *n.* [Fr. *tarif*; It. *tariffa*; Sp. *tarifa*, a book of prices or rates.]

1. Properly, a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation, whether such duties are imposed by the government of a country, or agreed on by the princes or governments of two countries holding commerce with each other.

2. A list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.

TARIF, *v. t.* To make a list of duties on goods.

TARIN, *n.* A bird of the genus *Fringilla*, kept in cages for its beauty and fine notes; the citrinella. *Cyc.*

TARING, *ppr.* Ascertaining or marking the amount of tare.

TARN, *n.* [Ice. *örn*.] A bog; a marsh; a fen.

TARNISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ternir*, *ternissant*.] 1. To sully; to soil by an alteration induced by the air, or by dust and the like; to diminish or destroy luster; as, to *tarnish* a metal; to *tarnish* gilding; to *tarnish* the brightness or beauty of color.

2. To diminish or destroy the purity of; as, to *tarnish* reputation or honor.

TARNISH, *v. t.* To lose luster; to become dull; as, polished substances or gilding will *tarnish* in the course of time. Metals *tarnish* by oxidation.

TARNISHED, *pp.* Sullied; having lost its brightness by oxidation, or by some alteration induced by exposure to air, dust and the like.

Gold and silver, when *tarnished*, resume their brightness by setting them over certain lyes. Copper and pewter, &c. *tarnished*, recover their luster with tripoli and potashes.

Cyc.

TARNISHING, *ppr.* Sullying; losing brightness.

TARPULIN, *n.* [from *tar*.] A piece of canvas well daubed with tar, and used to cover the hatchways of a ship to prevent rain or water from entering the hold.

2. A sailor; in contempt. *Dennis.*

TARTRACE, *n.* A volcanic earth, resembling puzzolana, used as

TERRASS, *n.* a cement; or a coarse sort of plaster or mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water. The Dutch *terras* is made of a soft rock stone found near Colten, on the lower part of the Rhine. It is burnt like lime, and reduced

to powder in mills. It is of a grayish color. *Cyc.*

TARRAGON, *n.* A plant of the genus *Artemisia*, (*A. dracuculus*), celebrated for perfuming vinegar in France.

Ed. Encyc. Mease.

TARRED, *pp.* Smeared with tar.

TARRIANCE, *n.* [from *tarry*.] A *tarrying*; delay; lateness. [Not in use.]

TARRIER, *n.* A dog. [See *Terrier*.]

2. [from *tarry*.] One who *taries* or delays.

TARRING, *ppr.* Smeared with tar. *Shak.*

TARROCK, *n.* A sea fowl of the genus *Larus* or gull kind, the *L. tridactylus*. It is of the size of the common pigeon, and is remarkable for having no hind toe, but in lieu of it a small protuberance. *Cyc.*

TARRY, *v. i.* [W. *tarīae*, to strike against any thing, to stop, to stay, to tarry; Ir. Gaelic, *tarīsim*. It is of the same family as *tardy* and *target*. The primary sense is to thrust or drive, hence to strike against, to stop; W. *tarie*, L. *tarus*, a bull, is from the same root.]

1. To stay; to abide; to continue; to lodge. *Tarry* all night and wash your feet. *Gen. xix.*

2. To stay behind. *Ex. xii.*

3. To stay in expectation; to wait. *Tarry* ye here for us, till we come again to you. *Ex. xxiv.*

4. To delay; to put off going or coming; to defer. Come down to me, *tarry* not. *Gen. xlv.*

5. To remain; to stay. He that telleth lies, shall not *tarry* in my sight. *Ps. ci.*

TARRY, *v. t.* To wait for. I cannot *tarry* dinner. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

TARRY, *a.* [from *tar*.] Consisting of tar, or like tar. *More.*

TARRYING, *ppr.* Staying; delaying.

TARRYING, *n.* Delay. *Ps. xl.*

[This word is in respectable use.]

TARSEL, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Shak.*

TARSELUS, *n.* [Gr. *ταρσεος*; Fr. *tarset*.] That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the *instep*.

Cyc.

TART, *a.* [Sax. *teart*; D. *taartig*. See the next word.]

1. Acid; sharp to the taste; acidulous; as a *tart* apple.

2. Sharp; keen; severe; as a *tart* reply; a *tart* language; a *tart* rebuke.

TART, *n.* [D. *taart*; Sw. *tarta*; Fr. *tarte*; It. *torta*; G. *torle*; Sp. *tarta*. The Italian and German orthography seem to connect this word with *torta*, L. *tortus*, twisted; and this may be the primary sense of *tart*, acid, sharp, and hence this noun, something acid or made of acid fruit. *But* qu.]

A species of pie or pastry, consisting of fruit baked on paste.

TARTAN, *n.* [Sp. *it. tartana*.] A small coasting vessel with one mast and a bowsprit, and the principal sail, which is very large, extended by a lateen-yard. *Mor. Dict.*

TARTAR, *n.* [Fr. *tartré*; Sp. *tartror*; from *tar*, acid.]

1. An acid concrete salt, formed from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard

crust. It is white or red, the white being most esteemed. In its crude state, it is much used as a flux in the assaying of ores. *Nicholson. Cyc.*

Tartar is a superhydrate of potash; that is, a compound of tartaric acid and potash, having the acid in excess.

D. Olmsted.

2. A person of a keen irritable temper.
3. A native of Tartary; a corruption of *Talar*.

TARTAR, *n.* [*L. Tartarus.*] Hell. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TARTAREAN, *a.* Hellish; pertaining to Tartarus.

TARTAREOUS, *a.* Tartarus.

TARTAREOUS, *a.* Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties. *Greiv.*

TARTARIC, *a.* Pertaining to Tartary, Tartarean, *a.* in Asia.

TARTARIC acid, the acid of tartar.

TARTARIN, *n.* [from *tartar*.] Fixed vegetable alkali or potash.

TARTARINATED, *a.* Combined with tartar.

TARTARIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar. *Cyc.*

TARTARIZED, *pp.* Impregnated with tartar; refined by tartar.

TARTARIZING, *ppr.* Impregnating with tartar; refining by means of the salt of tartar.

TARTAROUS, *a.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

TARTARUM, *n.* A preparation of tartar. called petriated tartar. *Cyc.*

TARTFISH, *a.* [from *tart*.] Somewhat tart.

TARTLY, *adv.* Sharply; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; severely; as, to reply or rebuke *tartly*.

3. With sourness of aspect. *Shak.*

TARTNESS, *n.* Acidity; sharpness to the taste; as the *tartness* of wine or fruit.

2. Sharpness of language or manner; poignancy; keenness; severity; as the *tartness* of rebuke.

TARTRATE, *n.* [from *tartar*.] A salt formed by the combination of tartarous or tartaric acid with a base; as *tartrate* of potash; *tartrate* of soda. *Cyc.*

TARTUFFISH, *a.* [Fr. *tartuffe*, a hypocrite.]

Precise; formal. [*Not in use.*] *Sterne.*

TARTWATER, *n.* [*tart* and *water*.] A cold infusion of tart, used as a medicine. *Cyc.*

TASK, *n.* [Fr. *tache*; W. *tasg*, a bond, a pledge, that which is settled or agreed to be done, a job, a *task*; Gaelic, *Ir. lasg*, task, and *tasgair*, a slave; *It. tassu*. The sense is that which is *set* or fixed, from throwing or putting on.]

1. Business imposed by another, often a definite quantity or amount of labor. Each man has his *task*. When he has performed his *task*, his time is his own. Ex. v.

2. Business; employment.

3. His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury*

3. Burdensome employment.

To *take to task*, to reprove; to reprimand; as, to *take one to task* for idleness. *Addison.*

TASK, *v. t.* [W. *tasgu*, to bind, to rate, to task, to spring, start, leap back, to urge.]

1. To impose a task; to assign to one a definite amount of business or labor.

2. To burden with some employment; to require to perform.

There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

TASKED, *pp.* Required to perform something.

TASKER, *n.* One that imposes a task.

TASKING, *ppr.* Imposing a task on; requiring to perform.

TASKMASTER, *n.* [task and master.] One who imposes a task, or burdens with labor.

Such fine professions and appetites are men's most unrelenting *taskmasters*. They condemn us to unceasing drudgery, and reward us with pain, remorse and poverty. Next to our sinful propensities, fashion is the most oppressive *taskmaster*.

2. One whose office is to assign tasks to others. Ex. i. iii.

TASSEL, *n.* [W. *tasel*, a sash, a bandage, a fringe, a tassel; *tasiau*, to tie; *tas*, that binds or hems in; *It. tassello*, the collar of a cloke.]

1. A sort of pendant ornament, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains and the like, ending in loose threads.

2. A small ribin of silk sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves. *Cyc.*

3. In building, tassels are the pieces of boards that lie under the mantle-tree.

4. A burr. [See *Tassel*.]

5. A male hawk; properly *terzol*, *It. terzuolo*.

TASSELED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with tassels; as the *tasseled* horn. *Milton.*

TASSES, *n. plu.* Armor for the thighs; appendages to the ancient corset, consisting of skirts of iron that covered the thighs. They were fastened to the cuirass with hooks.

TASTABLE, *a.* [from *taste*.] That may be tasted; savory; relishing.

TASTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *later*, to feel; *It. tastare*; Norm. *taster*, to touch, to try; G. D. *lasten*; Dan. *tasser*. The Dutch has *toetsen*, to touch, to try, to test; Dan. *laster* and, to attack or assault. This shows that the primary sense is to thrust or drive; allied perhaps to *dash*; hence to strike, to touch, to bring one thing in contact with another.]

1. To perceive by means of the tongue; to have a certain sensation in consequence of something applied to the tongue, the organ of taste; as, to *taste* bread; to *taste* wine; to *taste* a sweet or an acid.

2. To try the relish of by the perception of the organs of taste.

3. To try by eating a little; or to eat a little. Because I *tasted* a little of this honey. 1 Sam. xiv.

4. To essay first. *Dryden.*

5. To have pleasure from. *Carew.*

6. To experience; to feel; to undergo. That he by the grace of God should *taste* death for every man. Heb. ii.

7. To relish intellectually; to enjoy. Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure. *Milton.*

8. To experience by shedding, as blood. When Commodus had once *tasted* human blood, he became incapable of pity or remorse. *Gibbon.*

TASTE, *v. i.* To try by the mouth; to eat or drink; or to eat or drink a little only; as, to *taste* of each kind of wine.

2. To have a smack; to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavor is distinguished; as, butter *tastes* of garlic; apples boiled in a brass-kettle, sometimes *taste* of brass.

3. To distinguish intellectually. Scholars, when good sense describing, Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

4. To try the relish of any thing. *Taste* of the fruits; *taste* for yourself.

5. To be titrated; to have a particular quality or character.

Ev'ry idle, nice and wanton reason Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shak.*

6. To experience; to have perception of. The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shak.*

7. To take to be enjoyed. Of nature's bounny men forebore to *taste*. *Haller.*

8. To enjoy sparingly. For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

9. To have the experience or enjoyment of. They who have *tasted* of the heavenly gift, and the good word of God. Heb. vi.

TASTE, *n.* The act of tasting; gustation. *Milton.*

2. A particular sensation excited in an animal by the application of a substance to the tongue, the proper organ; as the *taste* of an orange or an apple; a bitter *taste*; an acid *taste*; a sweet *taste*.

3. The sense by which we perceive the relish of a thing. This sense appears to reside in the tongue or its papillae. Men have a great variety of *tastes*. In the influenza of 1790, the *taste*, for some days, was entirely extinguished.

4. Intellectual relish; as, he had no *taste* of true glory. *Addison.*

I have no *taste* Of popular applause. *Dryden.*

[*Note.* In this use, the word is now followed by *for*. "He had no *taste* for glory." When followed by *of*, the sense is ambiguous, or rather it denotes experience, trial.]

5. Judgment; discernment; nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and belles lettres. *Taste* is not wholly the gift of nature, nor wholly the effect of art. It depends much on culture. We say, a good *taste*, or a fine *taste*. *Gerard.*

6. Style; manner, with respect to what is pleasing; as a poem or music composed in good *taste*. *Cyc.*

7. Essay; trial; experiment. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

8. A small portion given as a specimen.

9. A bit; a little piece tasted or eaten.

TASTED, *pp.* Perceived by the organs of taste; experienced.

TASTEFUL, *a.* Having a high relish; savory; as *tasteful* herbs.

2. Having good taste. *Pope.*

TASTFULLY, *adv.* With good taste.

TASTELESS, *a.* Having no taste; insipid; as *tasteless* fruit.

2. Having no power of giving pleasure; as *lastless amusements*.

3. Having no power to perceive taste. [*Not used*].

4. Having no intellectual gust. [*Little used*].
TASTELESSNESS, n. Want of taste or relish; insipidness; as the *tastelessness* of fruit.

2. Want of perception of taste. [*Not in use*].

3. Want of intellectual relish. [*Not in use*].
TASTER, n. One who tastes.

1. One who first tastes food or liquor.
Thy tutor be thy *taster*, e'er thou eat.

3. A dram cup. *Ainsworth*.

TASTILY, adv. With good taste.

TASTING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the tongue.

2. Trying; experiencing; enjoying or suffering.

TASTING, n. The act of perceiving by the tongue.

2. The sense by which we perceive or distinguish savors; or the perception of external objects through the instrumentality of the tongue or organs of taste.

TASTY, a. Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence; *applied to persons*; as a *tasty lady*.

2. Being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant; as *tasty furniture*; a *tasty dress*.

TATTER, v. t. [Qu. Sax. *toteran*; compounded of *teran*, to tear, and the prefix *ta*.]

To rend or tear into rags. [*Not used except in the participle*].

TATTER, n. A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing; chiefly used in the plural, *tatters*.

TATTERDEMLION, n. A ragged fellow. *L'Estrange*.

TATTERED, *pp*, or a. Rent; torn; hanging in rags; as a *tattered garment*.

Where wav'd the *tatter'd* ensigns of Rag-fair.

TATTLE, v. i. [D. *tateren*; It. *tattanelare*].

1. To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning.

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden*.

2. To tell tales; to communicate secrets; as a *tattling girl*.

TATTLE, n. Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

They told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift*.

TATTLER, n. One who tattles; an idle talker; one that tells tales.

TATTILING, *ppr.* Talking idly; telling tales.

2. a. Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.

TATTOO, n. [If this word was originally *tapto* or *tapto*, it is from the Fr. *lapater*, to beat; *lapotez tous*, beat, all of you; from *laper*, Gr. *ταπειν*, Eng. *tap*].

A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters in garrison, or to their tents in camp. *Cyc.*

TATTOO, v. t. [In the South Sea Isles].

To prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a black substance, forming lines and figures upon the body. In some isles, the inhabitants *tattoo* the face, in

others only the body. The same practice exists among other rude nations.

Barrow. Makenzie.

TATTOO, n. Figures on the body made by punctures and stains in lines and figures.

TATTOOED, *pp*. Marked by stained lines and figures on the body.

TATTOOING, *ppr.* Marking with various figures by stained lines.

TAU, n. The loud fish of Carolina, a species of gadus, (*G. taxi*).

2. A species of beetle; also, a species of moth, (*Phalena*); also, a kind of fly, (*Musca*).

TAUGHT, a. *taut*. [from the root of *tight*]. Stretched; not slack. *Mar. Dict.*

TAUGHT, *pret.* and *pp*. of *teach*. *pron. taut*. [*L. doctus*].

Experience *taught* him wisdom. He has been *taught* in the school of experience.

TAUNT, v. t. [Qu. Fr. *tancer*, to rebuke or chide; W. *tantian*, to stretch; or Pers. *تاوتيدن* to pierce with words.]

1. To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her— *Shak.*

2. To exprobrate; to censure.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults. *Shak.*

TAUNT, n. Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

With scolds and scorns, and contumelious *taunts*. *Shak.*

With sceleritious *taunt* and impious jest. *Prior*.

TAUNTED, *pp*. Upbraided with sarcastic or severe words.

TAUNTER, n. One who taunts, reproaches or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.

TAUNTING, *ppr.* Treating with severe reflections; upbraiding.

TAUNTINGLY, *adv.* With bitter and sarcastic words; insultingly; scoffingly.

TAURICORNOUS, a. [*L. taurus*, a bull, and *cornu*, horn.]

Having horns like a bull. *Brown*.

TAURIFORM, a. [*L. taurus*, a bull, and *form*].

Having the form of a bull. *Faber*.

TAURUS, n. [*L.*; W. *taur*]. The bull; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the second in order, or that next to Aries.

This constellation, according to the British catalogue, contains 141 stars. *Cyc.*

TAUTOLOGIC, } a. [See *Trutology*].

TAUTOLOGICAL, } Repeating the same thing; having the same signification; as a *tautological* expression or phrase.

Tautological echo, an echo that repeats the same sound or syllable many times.

TAUTOLOGIST, n. One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.

TAUTOLOGIZE, v. i. To repeat the same thing in different words.

TAUTOLOGY, n. [*Gr. ταυτολογία*; *tautos*, the same, and *logos*, word or expression].

A repetition of the same meaning in different words; needless repetition of a thing in different words or phrases; or a repre-

sentation of any thing as the cause, condition or consequence of itself, as in the following lines. *Cyc.*

The dawn is overcast, the morning lows,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day.

Addison
TAVERN, n. [*Fr. tavernne*; W. *tavern*; L. *taberna*; *tab*, the root of *table*, a board, and Sax. *arn*, place.]

A house licensed to sell liquors in small quantities, to be drank on the spot. In some of the United States, *tavern* is synonymous with *inn* or *hotel*, and denotes a house for the entertainment of travelers, as well as for the sale of liquors, licensed for that purpose.

TAVERNER, } n. One who keeps

TAVERN-KEEPER, } a tavern. In the United States, one who is licensed to sell liquors to be drank in his house, and to entertain travelers and lodgers, together with the horses or oxen composing their teams. *Taverners* are by law to be provided with suitable beds for their guests, and with fodder for horses and cattle.

Lines of Conn.

TAVERN-AUNTER, n. [*tavern* and *haunt*].

One who frequents taverns; one who spends his time and substance in tipping in taverns.

TAVERNING, n. A feasting at taverns. *Hall*.

TAVERN-MAN, n. [*tavern* and *man*]. The keeper of a tavern. [*Not in use*].

2. A tippler.

TAW, v. t. [*Sax. tawian*; D. *touwen*. In Sax. *teagan* has the like signification. In Persic, *تاويدن* is to scrape and curry

hides.]

To dress white leather or alum leather; to dress and prepare skins in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats and kids, for gloves and the like. *Cyc.*

TAW, n. A marble to be played with. *Swift*.

TAWDRILY, *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

TAWDRINESS, n. [from *tawdry*]. Tinsel in dress; excessive finery; ostentatious finery without elegance.

A clumsy person makes his ungracefulness more ungraceful by *tawdriness* of dress. *Richardson*.

TAWDRY, a. Very fine and showy in colors without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace; as a *tawdry* dress; *tawdry* fethers; *tawdry* colors.

He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Spectator*.

TAWDRY, n. A slight ornament. *Dryden*.

TAWED, *pp*. Dressed and made white, as leather.

TAWER, n. A dresser of white leather.

TAWING, *ppr.* Dressing, as white leather.

TAWING, n. The art and operation of preparing skins and forming them into white leather.

TAWNY, a. [*Fr. tanné*, from *tanner*, to tan].

Of a yellowish dark color, like things tanned, or persons who are sun-burnt; as a *tawny*

Moor or Spaniard; the *tavny* sons of Nuidia; the *tavny* lion.

Addison. Milton.

TAX, n. [Fr. *taxe*; Sp. *tasa*; It. *tassa*;] from L. *taxo*, to tax. If from the Gr. *ταξις*, *ταξια*, the root was *tago*, the sense of which was to set, to thrust on. But this is doubtful. It may be allied to *task*.]

1. A rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by government, for the use of the nation or state. *Taxes*, in free governments, are usually laid upon the property of citizens according to their income, or the value of their estates. *Tax* is a term of general import, including almost every species of imposition on persons or property for supplying the public treasury, as tolls, tribute, subsidy, excise, impost, or customs. But more generally, *tax* is limited to the sum laid upon polls, lands, houses, horses, cattle, professions and occupations. So we speak of a land *tax*, a window *tax*, a *tax* on carriages, &c. Taxes are annual or perpetual.

2. A sum imposed on the persons and property of citizens to defray the expenses of a corporation, society, parish or company; as a city *tax*, a county *tax*, a parish *tax*, and the like. So a private association may lay a *tax* on its members for the use of the association.

3. That which is imposed; a burden. The attention that he gives to public business is a heavy *tax* on his time.

4. Charge; censure. *Clarendon.*

5. Task.

TAX, v. t. [L. *taxo*; Fr. *taxer*; It. *tassare*.] To lay, impose or assess upon citizens a certain sum of money or amount of property, to be paid to the public treasury, or to the treasury of a corporation or company, to defray the expenses of the government or corporation, &c.

We are more heavily *taxed* by our idleness, pride and folly, than we are *taxed* by government. *Franklin.*

2. To load with a burden or burdens.

The narrative never taxes our faith beyond the obvious bounds of probability. *J. Sparks.*

3. To assess, fix or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court; as, the court *taxes* bills of cost.

4. To charge; to censure; to accuse; usually followed by *with*; as, to *tax* a man *with* pride. He was *taxed* with presumption. Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

[To *tax* of a crime, is not in use, nor to *tax* for. Both are now improper.]

TAXABLE, a. That may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes; as *taxable* estate. By the laws of some states, polls are not *taxable* after the age of seventy.

2. That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit; as *taxable* costs.

TAXATION, n. [Fr. from L. *taxatio*.] A taxing; the act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects of a state by government, or on the members of a corporation or company by the proper authority. *Taxation* is probably the most difficult subject of legislation.

2. Tax; sum imposed. [*Little used.*]

He daily such *taxations* did exact—

Deniel.
3. Charge; accusation. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
4. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of cost.

TAX'ED, pp. Rated; assessed; accused.

TAX'ER, n. One who taxes.

2. In Cambridge, two officers chosen yearly to see the true gauge of weights and measures observed. *Cyc.*

TAX'LAUCH, n. [Gr. *ταλαυχη*; *ταξις*, order, and *αυχη*, elief.]

An Athenian military officer commanding a tax or battalion. *Milford.*

TAX'IDERMY, n. [Gr. *ταξις*, order, and *δερμα*, skin.]

The art of preparing and preserving specimens of animals.

TAX'ING, pp. Imposing a tax; assessing, as a bill of cost; accusing.

TAX'ING, n. The act of laying a tax; taxation. *Luke* ii.

TAXONOMY, n. [Gr. *ταξις*, order, and *νομος*, law.]

Classification; a term used by a French author to denote the classification of plants. *Decandolle. Thelem. de la Botanique.*

TEA, n. [Chinese, *tea* or *tha*. Grosier. Russ. *tsai*; Sp. *te*; It. *te*; Fr. *thé*.]

1. The leaves of the tea-tree as dried and imported. There are several kinds of tea, as imperial tea, hyson and young hyson, called green teas; souchong and bohea, called black teas, &c.

2. A decoction or infusion of tea leaves in boiling water. *Tea* is a refreshing beverage.

3. Any infusion or decoction of vegetables; as *green tea*, *camomile tea*, &c.

TEA-BOARD, n. [*tea* and *board*.] A board to put tea furniture on.

TEA-CANISTER, n. [*tea* and *canister*.] A canister or box in which tea is kept.

TEA-CUP, n. [*tea* and *cup*.] A small cup in which tea is drank.

TEA-DRINKER, n. [*tea* and *drinker*.] One who drinks much tea.

TEA-PLANT, n. The tea-tree.

TEA-POT, n. [*tea* and *pot*.] A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

TEA-SAUCE, n. [*tea* and *sauce*.] A small sauce in which a tea-cup is set.

TEA-SPOON, n. [*tea* and *spoon*.] A small spoon used in drinking tea and coffee.

TEA-TABLE, n. [*tea* and *table*.] A table on which tea furniture is set, or at which tea is drank.

TEA-TREE, n. [*tea* and *tree*.] The tree or plant that produces the leaves which are imported and called *tea*. The generic name given to it by Linne, is *thea*. It is a native of China, Japan and Tonquin, but has recently been introduced into S. America. *Encyc.*

TEACH, v. t. pret. and pp. *taught*. [Sax. *tecan*, to teach, and to take; It. *docere*; Fr. *doctrinam*, to teach, to dictate; *Gælic*, *dochtainm*, which seems to be the L. *dicere*, *dicto*, and both these and the Gr. *διδωαι*, to show, may be of one family; all implying sending, passing, communicating, or rather leading, drawing.]

1. To instruct; to inform; to communicate to another the knowledge of that of which he was before ignorant.

He will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his path. *Is. ii.*

2. Lord, *teach* us to pray, as John also *taught* his disciples. *Luke* xi.

2. To deliver any doctrine, art, principles or words for instruction. One sect of ancient philosophers *taught* the doctrines of stoicism, another those of epicureanism.

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. *Matt. xv.*

3. To tell; to give intelligence. *Tusser.*

4. To instruct, or to practice the business of an instructor; to use or follow the employment of a preceptor; as, a man *teaches* school for a livelihood.

5. To shew; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind.

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others may practice them. *South.*

6. To accustom; to make familiar. They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies. *Jer. ix.*

7. To inform or admonish; to give previous notice to.

For he *taught* his disciples, and said—*Mark* ix.

8. To suggest to the mind.

For the Holy Spirit *shall teach* you in that same hour which ye ought to say. *Luke* xii.

9. To signify or give notice.

He *teacheth* with his fingers. *Prov. vi.*

10. To counsel and direct. *Hab. ii.*

TEACH, v. i. To practice giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.

The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof *teach* for hire. *Mic. iii.*

TEACH, n. [Fr. *Geelle*, *teacham*, to heat.] In sugar works, the last boiler.

Edwards, W. Ind.

TEACHABLE, a. That may be taught; apt to learn; also, readily receiving instruction; docile.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiased and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TEACHABLENESS, n. The quality of being capable of receiving instruction; more generally, a willingness or readiness to be informed and instructed; docility; aptness to learn.

TEACHER, n. One who teaches or instructs.

2. An instructor; a preceptor; a tutor; one whose business or occupation is to instruct others.

3. One who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.

The *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves. *Swift.*

4. One who preaches without regular ordination. *Swift.*

TEACHING, pp. Instructing; informing.

TEACHING, n. The act or business of instructing.

2. Instruction.

TEAD, { n. [*Lat. tuda*.] A torch; a flambeau.

TEDE, { n. [*Lat* in use.] *Spenser.*

TEAGUE, n. *teeg*. An Irishman; in contempt. *Johnson.*

TEAK, { n. A tree of the East Indies, which furnishes an abundance of ship timber. The generic name given to it by Linne, is *Tectoua*. *Cyc.*

TEAL, n. [*D. taling*.] An aquatic fowl of the genus *Anas*, the smallest of the duck kind. *Cyc.*

TEE

Te deum, a hymn to be sung in churches or on occasions of joy; so called from the first words.

Te deum was sung at St. Paul's after the victory. Bacon.

TE DIOS, a. [Sp. It. *tedioso*, from *tedio*, L. *tedium*; probably connected with W. *ted*, *tedder*, from the sense of drawing out.]

1. Wearisome; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness which causes prolixity. We say, a man is *tedious* in relating a story; a minister is *tedious* in his sermon. We say also, a discourse is *tedious*, when it wears by its length or dullness.

2. Slow; as a *tedious* course. Hartl.

TE DIOSLY, adv. In such a manner as to weary.

TE DIOSNESS, n. Wearisomeness by length of continuance or by prolixity; as the *tediousness* of an oration or argument.

3. Prolixity; length. Shak.

3. Tiresomeness; quality of wearying; as the *tediousness* of delay.

4. Slowness that wears.

TEDIUM, n. [L. *tedium*.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness. Cooper.

TEEM, v. i. [Sax. *tyman*, to bring forth, to bear; *team*, offspring; also *tyman*, *teaman*, to call, to summon; D. *teemen*, to whine, to cant, that is, to throw.]

1. To bring forth, as young.

If a cow must *teem*— Shak.

2. To be pregnant; to conceive; to engender young.

Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. Dryden.

2. To be full; to be charged; as a breeding animal; to be prolific. Every head *teems* with policies. Addison.

4. To bring forth; to produce, particularly in abundance. The earth *teems* with fruits; the sea *teems* with fishes.

TEEM, v. t. To produce; to bring forth.

What's the newest grief? Each minute *teems* a new one. Shak.

[This transitive sense is not common.]

2. To pour. [Vot in use.] Swift.

TEEMER, n. One that brings forth young.

TEEMFUL, a. Pregnant; prolific.

2. Fruitful. Ainsworth.

TEEMING, ppr. Producing young.

TEEMLESS, a. Not fruitful or prolific; barren; as the *teemless* earth. Dryden.

TEEN, n. [infra.] Grief; sorrow. [Vot in use.] Spenser.

TEEN, v. t. [Sax. *teonan*, *tynan*, to irritate.] To excite; to provoke. [Vot in use.]

TEENS, n. [from *teen*, ten.] The years of one's age reckoned by the termination *teen*. These years begin with *thirteen*, and end with *nineteen*. Miss is in her *teens*.

TEETH, plu. of tooth, which see.

In the *teeth*, directly; in direct opposition; in front.

Nor strive with all the tempest in my *teeth*. Pope.

TEETH, v. i. [from the noun.] To breed teeth.

TEE THING, ppr. Breeding teeth; undergoing dentition.

TEE THING, n. The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, or the process

TEL

by which they make their way through the gums, called *dentition*.

TEGULAR, a. [L. *tegula*, a tile, from *tego*, to cover or make close.]

Pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.

TEGULARLY, adv. In the manner of tiles on a roof. Kirwan.

TEGUMENT, n. [L. *tegumentum*, from *tego*, to cover.]

A cover or covering; seldom used except in reference to the covering of a living body. [See *Integument*.]

TEH-HEE, a sound made in laughing.

TEH-HEE, v. i. To laugh. [A cant word.]

TEIL, } [L. *tilia*; Ir. *teite*.]

TEIL-TREE, } n. lime tree, otherwise called the linden.

TEINT, n. [Fr. *teint*, from *teindre*, L. *tingo*, to dye.] Color; tinge. [See *Tint*.]

TELARY, a. [L. *tela*, a web.] Pertaining to a web.

2. Spinning webs; as a *telary* spider. [Little used.] Brown.

TELEGRAPH, n. [Gr. *τελε*, at a distance, and *γραφω*, to write.]

A machine for communicating intelligence from a distance by various signals or movements previously agreed on; which signals represent letters, words or ideas which can be transmitted from one station to another, as far as the signals can be seen. This machine was invented by the French about the year 1793 or 1794, and is now adopted by other nations. Cyc.

TELEGRAPHIC, a. Pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; as *telegraphic* movements or signals; *telegraphic* art.

2. Communicated by a telegraph; as *telegraphic* intelligence.

TELEOLOGY, n. [Gr. *τελος*, end, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The science of the final causes of things.

TELESCOPE, n. [Fr. from Gr. *τελος*, end, or *εργον*, at a distance, probably the latter, and *σκοπεω*, to see; It. Sp. *telescopio*.]

An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. It assists the eye chiefly in two ways; first, by enlarging the visual angle under which a distant object is seen, and thus magnifying that object; and secondly, by collecting and conveying to the eye a larger beam of light than would enter the naked organ, and thus rendering objects distinct and visible which would otherwise be indistinct or invisible. Its essential parts are the *object glass*, which collects the beam of light and forms an image of the object, and the *eye glass*, which is a microscope by which the image is magnified. D. Olmsted.

TELESCOPE-SHELL, n. In conology, a species of turbo with plane, striated and numerous spires. a Cyc.

TELESCOPIC, } a. Pertaining to a tele-

TELESCOPICAL, } scope; performed by a telescope; as a *telescopic* view.

2. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope; as *telescopic* stars.

TELESIA, n. Sapphires. Ure.

TELESMA, n. [Ar.] A kind of amulet or magical charm. Gregory.

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TELESMA TIC, } a. Pertaining to tel-

TELEMATIC, } a. esms; magical. Gregory.

TELESTIC, n. [Gr. *τελος*, end, and *επιτορ*, a verse.]

A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

Paus. Trans. B. Jonson.

TELL, v. t. pret. and pp. *told*. [Sax. *tellan*; G. *zahlen*; D. *tellen*, to count, number or tell; Dan. *taler*, to count; *tal*, to talk, speak, reason; Sw. *tala*, to speak; to talk; *tal*, talk, discourse, speech, number; Dan. *tal*, Ice. *tala*, id. The primary sense is to

throw or drive, L. *telum*, Ar. $\tau\lambda\alpha$ dalla.

Class Di. No. 6. So L. *appello* and *ped*, L. *pedo*, Gr. $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\omega$.]

1. To utter; to express in words; to communicate to others.

I will not eat till I have *told* my errand. Gen. xxiv.

2. To relate; to narrate; to rehearse particulars; as, to *tell* a story. Gen. xxxvii.

And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. Pope.

3. To teach; to inform; to make known; to show by words. *Tell* us the way.

Why didst thou not *tell* me that she was thy wife? Gen. xii.

4. To discover; to disclose; to betray.

They will *tell* it to the inhabitants of this land. Num. xiv.

5. To count; to number.

Look up towards heaven, and *tell* the stars. Gen. xv.

6. To relate in confession; to confess or acknowledge.

Tell me now what thou hast done. Josh. vii.

7. To publish.

Tell it not in Gath. 2 Sam. i.

8. To unfold; to interpret; to explain. Ezek. xxiv.

9. To make excuses.

Tush, never *tell* me. [Vot elegant.] Shak.

10. To make known.

Our feelings *tell* us how long they ought to have submitted. Janus.

11. To discover; to find; to discern. The colors are so blended that I cannot *tell* where one ends and the other begins.

Tell, though equivalent in some respects to *speak* and *say*, has not always the same application. We say, to *tell* this, that or what, to *tell* a story, to *tell* a word, to *tell* truth or falsehood, to *tell* a number, to *tell* the reasons, to *tell* something or nothing; but we never say, to *tell* a speech, discourse or oration, or to *tell* an argument or a lesson. It is much used in commands. *Tell* me the whole story; *tell* me all you know, or all that was said. *Tell* has frequently the sense of *narrate*; which *speak* and *say* have not.

TELL, v. i. To give an account; to make report.

—That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works. Ps. xvi.

To *tell* of, to inform. You must not *tell* to *tell* on, } hey; I will tell of you if you do.

This is a common popular use of the word. To *tell* on, is quite vulgar as well as improper.

TELLER, n. One that tells, relates or communicates the knowledge of something.

2. One who numbers.
3. In the *exchequer of England*, there are four officers called *tellers*, whose business is to receive all moneys due to the crown, and throw down a bill through a pipe into the tally-count, where it is received by the auditor's clerks, who write the words of the bill on a tally, and deliver it to be entered by the clerk of the pell. The tally is then split by the two deputy chamberlains, who have their seals, and while the senior deputy reads the one part, the junior examines the other with the other two clerks. [This word is supposed to be from *tally*, being in ancient records written *tallier*.] *Cyc.*
4. An officer of a bank, who receives and pays money on checks.
- TELLINITE, *n.* [from *tellina*, a genus of testaceous animals.]
Petrified or fossil shells of the genus *Tellina*. *Kiowan.*
- TELL-TALE, *a.* Telling tales; babbling. *Shak.*
- TELL-TALE, *n.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals; one who tells that which prudence should suppress, and which if told, often does mischief among neighbors. *Milton. Shak.*
2. A movable piece of ivory or lead on a chamber organ, that gives notice when the wind is exhausted. *Busby.*
3. In *seamanship*, a small piece of wood, traversing in a groove across the front of the poop deck, and which, by communicating with a small barrel on the axis of the steering wheel, indicates the situation of the helm. *Mar. Dict.*
- TELLURATE, *n.* A compound of tellurium and a base.
- TELLURETED, *a.* Tellureted hydrogen is hydrogen combined with tellurium in a gaseous form. *Ure.*
- TELLURIUM, *n.* A metal recently discovered by Klaproth, combined with gold and silver in the ores, and received from the bannat of Temeswar. The ores are denominated *native, graphic, yellow, and black*. The native tellurium is of a color between tin and silver, and sometimes inclines to a steel gray. The graphic tellurium is steel gray; but sometimes white, yellow or lead gray. These ores are found massive or crystallized. *Cyc.*
- TEMACHIS, *n.* [Gr. *τεμαχος*, a piece.] A genus of fossils of the class of gypsiums, softer than others, and of a bright glittering hue. *Cyc.*
- TEMERARIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *temeraire*; *temerarius*; from the root of *time*, *tempus*, which see.] The sense is rushing or advancing forward.]
1. Rash; headstrong; unreasonably adventurous; despising danger; as *temerarious folly*. *L'Extrange.*
 2. Careless; heedless; done at random; as the *temerarious dash* of an unguided ped. [This word is not much used.] *Ray.*
- TEMERARIOUSLY, *adv.* Rashly; with excess of boldness. *Suiff.*
- TEMERITY, *n.* [L. *temeritas*; properly a rushing forward.]
1. Rashness; unreasonableness; contempt of danger; as the *temerity* of a commander in war.

2. Extreme boldness.
- The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Cocley.*
- TEM'IN, *n.* A money of account in Algiers, equivalent to 2 carubes, or 23 aspers, about 34 cents, or 17d. sterling. *Cyc.*
- TEM'PER, *v. t.* [L. *tempero*, to mix or moderate; It. *temperare*; Sp. *templar*, to temper, to soften or moderate, to anneal, as glass, to tune an instrument, to trim sails to the wind; Fr. *tempere*, to temper, alloy or abate; W. *tympere*, to temper, to mollify; *tymp*, space; *tymp*, enlargement, birth, season. The latter unites this word with *time*, the primary sense of which is to fall, to rush, and to *temper* may be primarily to restrain, to lay or alloy, to cause to subside.]
- To mix so that one part qualifies the other; to bring to a moderate state; as, to *temper justice* with mercy. *Milton.*
- To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify, as by an ingredient; or in general, to mix, unite or combine two or more things so as to reduce the excess of the qualities of either, and bring the whole to the desired consistence or state.
- Thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary, *tempered* together, pure and holy. *Ex. xxx.*
- To unite in due proportion; to render symmetrical; to adjust, as parts to each other.
- God hath *tempered* the body together. *1 Cor. xii.*
1. To accommodate; to modify.
- Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking. *Hudson.*
- To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm; to reduce any violence or excess.
- Solon—labored to *temper* the warlike courages of the Athenians with sweet delights of learning. *Spenser.*
- Woman's nature made thee
To *temper* man; we had been brutes without you. *Otway.*
2. To form to a proper degree of hardness; as, to *temper iron* or steel.
- The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryden.*
7. To govern; a *Latinism*. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*
3. In music, to modify or amend a false or imperfect concord by transferring it to a part of the beauty of a perfect one, that is, by dividing the tones. *Cyc.*
- TEM'PER, *n.* Due mixture of different qualities; or the state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients; as the *temper* of mortar.
2. Constitution of body. [In this sense we more generally use *temperament*.]
3. Disposition of mind; the constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; as a *calm temper*; a *hasty temper*; a *frivolous temper*. This is applicable to beasts as well as to man.
- Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judg'd. *Milton.*
4. Calmness of mind; moderation.
- Restore yourselves unto your *tempers*. *B. Jonson.*
- To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise.
5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation. The

- boy showed a great deal of *temper* when I reproved him.
- So we say, a man of violent *temper*, when we speak of his irritability. [This use of the word is common, though a deviation from its original and genuine meaning.]
6. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness; as the *temper* of iron or steel. *Sharp.*
7. Middle course; mean or medium. *Suiff.*
8. In sugar works, white lime or other substance stirred into a clarifier filled with cane-juice, to neutralize the superabundant acid. *Edwards, W. Indies.*
- TEM'PERAMENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *temperamentum*.]
1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality; as the *temperament* of the body.
- Bodies are denominated hot and cold, in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*
2. Medium; due mixture of different qualities.
- The common law—has reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*. *Hale.*
3. In music, temperament is an operation which, by means of a slight alteration in the intervals, causes the difference between two contiguous sounds to disappear, and makes each of them appear identical with the other. *Boussau.*
- Temperament is the accommodations or adjustment of the imperfect sounds, by transferring a part of their defects to the more perfect ones, to remedy in part the false intervals of instruments of fixed sounds, as the organ, harpsichord, forte piano, &c. *Busby.*
- The harshness of a given concord increases with the *temperament*. *Prof. Fisher.*
- TEM'PERAMENTAL, *a.* Constitutional. [Not much used.] *Brown.*
- TEM'PERANCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *temperantia*, from *tempero*.]
1. Moderation; particularly, habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; as *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in the indulgence of joy or mirth. *Temperance* in eating and drinking is opposed to *gluttony* and *drunkenness*, and in other indulgences, to *excess*.
 2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.
- He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*. [Unusual.] *Spenser.*
- TEM'PERATE, *a.* [L. *temperatus*.] Moderate; not excessive; as *temperate* heat; a *temperate* climate; *temperate* air. *Bacon.*
2. Moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; as *temperate* in eating and drinking; *temperate* in pleasures; *temperate* in speech.
- Be sober and *temperate*, and you will be healthy. *Franklin.*
3. Cool; calm; not marked with passion; not violent; as a *temperate* discourse or address; *temperate* language.
 4. Proceeding from temperance; as *temperate* sleep. *Pope.*
 5. Free from ardent passion.
- She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn. *Shak.*

Temperate zone, the space on the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles.

TEMPERATELY, *adv.* Moderately; without excess or extravagance.

2. Calmly; without violence of passion; as, to reprove one *temperately*.

3. With moderate force.

Winds that *temperately* blow. *Addison*.

TEMPERATENESS, *n.* Moderation; freedom from excess; as the *temperateness* of the weather or of a climate.

2. Calmness; coolness of mind. *Daniel*.

TEMPERATIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of tempering.

TEMPERATURE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. temperatura*.]

1. In *physics*, the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses, when compared with other bodies. When a body applied to another, either excites the sensation of heat, or expands that body, we say it is of a *higher temperature*; that is, it possesses more free caloric. When it excites the sensation of cold, or contracts another body, it is said to be of a *lower temperature*. Thus we speak of the *temperature* of air, of water, of a climate, &c.; two countries of the same *temperature*.

2. Constitution; state; degree of any quality.

Memory depends upon the consistence and *temperature* of the brain. *Watts*.

3. Moderation; freedom from immoderate passions.

In that proud port, which her so goodly grace, Most goodly *temperature* you may desirey.

[*Not in use.*] *Spenser*.

TEMPERED, *pp.* Dilutely mixed or modified; reduced to a proper state; softened; allayed; hardened.

2. Adjusted by musical temperament.

3. a. Disposed; as a well *tempered*, good *tempered*, or *bad tempered* man.

TEMPERING, *ppr.* Mixing and qualifying; qualifying by mixture; softening; mollifying; reducing to a state of moderation; hardening.

TEMPEST, *n.* [Fr. *tempête*; *L. tempestas*; *Sp. tempestad*; *It. tempesta*; from *L. tempeus*, time, season. The primary sense of *tempeus*, time, is a falling, or that which falls, comes or happens, from some verb which signifies to fall or come suddenly, rather to drive, to rush. *Time* is properly a coming, a season, that which presents itself, or is present. The sense of *tempest*, is from the sense of rushing or driving. See *Temerity* and *Temerarious*.]

1. An extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence; a storm of extreme violence. We usually apply the word to a steady wind of long continuance; but we say also of a tornado, it blew a *tempest*. The currents of wind are named, according to their respective degrees of force or rapidity, a *breeze*, a *gale*, a *storm*, a *tempest*; but *gale* is also used as synonymous with *storm*, and *storm* with *tempest*. *Gust* is usually applied to a sudden blast of short duration. A *tempest*

may or may not be attended with rain, snow or hail.

We, caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hid'd Each on his rock transfix'd— *Milton*.

2. A violent tumult or commotion; as a popular or political *tempest*; the *tempest* of war.

3. Perturbation; violent agitation; as a *tempest* of the passions.

TEMPEST, *v. t.* To disturb as by a *tempest*. [*Little used.*] *Milton*.

TEMPEST-BEATEN, *a.* [*tempest and beat*.] Beaten or shattered with storms.

TEMPESTIVITY, *n.* [*L. tempestivus*.] Seasonableness. [*Not in use.*] *Brown*.

TEMPEST-TOST, *a.* [*tempest and tost*.] Tossed or driven about by tempests. *Shak*.

TEMPESTUOUS, *a.* [*Sp. tempestuoso*; *It. tempestoso*; *Fr. tempétueux*.]

1. Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; as *tempestuous* weather; a *tempestuous* night.

2. Blowing with violence; as a *tempestuous* wind.

TEMPESTUOUSLY, *adv.* With great violence of wind or great commotion; turbulently. *Milton*.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, *n.* Storminess; the state of being tempestuous or disturbed by violent winds; as the *tempestuousness* of the winter or of weather.

TEMPPLAR, *n.* [from the *Temple*, a house near the *Temple*, which originally belonged to the knights Templars. The latter took their denomination from an apartment of the palace of Baldwin II. in Jerusalem, near the *temple*.]

1. A student of the law. *Pope*.

2. *Templars*, knights of the *Temple*, a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem in favor of pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land. The order originated with some persons who, in 1118, devoted themselves to the service of God, promising to live in perpetual chastity, obedience and poverty, after the manner of canons. In 1228, this order was confirmed in the council of Troyes, and subjected to a rule of discipline. It flourished, became immensely rich, and its members became so insolent and vicious, that the order was suppressed by the council of Vienne, in 1312. *Cyc*.

TEMPLE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. templum*; *It. tempio*; *Sp. templo*; *W. tempyl*, temple, that is extended; a seat; *templu*, to form a seat, expansive temple; Gaelic, *tempul*.]

1. A public edifice erected in honor of some deity. Among pagans, a building erected to some pretended deity, and in which the people assembled to worship. Originally, temples were open places, as the Stonehenge in England. In Rome, some of the temples were open, and called *acella*; others were roofed, and called *tedia*. The most celebrated of the ancient pagan temples were that of Belus in Babylon, that of Vulcan at Memphis, that of Jupiter at Thebes, that of Diana at Ephesus, that of Apollo in Miletus, that of Jupiter Olympian at Athens, and that of Apollo at Delphi. The most celebrated and magnificent temple erected to the true God, was that built by Solomon in Jerusalem.

In *Scripture*, the tabernacle is sometimes called by this name. 1 Sam. i.—iii.

2. A church; an edifice erected among christians as a place of public worship. Can he whose life is a perpetual insult to the authority of God, cater with any pleasure a *temple* consecrated to devotion and sanctified by prayer? *Buckminster*.

3. A place in which the divine presence especially resides; the church as a collective body. Eph. ii.

4. In *England*, the *Temples* are two inns of court, thus called because anciently the dwellings of the knights Templars. They are called the Inner and the Middle *Temple*.

TEMPLE, *n.* [*L. tempus, tempora*.] The primary sense of the root of this word is to fall. See *Time*.

1. Literally, the fall of the head; the part where the head slopes from the top.

2. In *anatomy*, the anterior and lateral part of the head, where the skull is covered by the temporal muscles. *Cyc*.

TEMPLE, *v. t.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to. [*Little used.*] *Feltkam*.

TEMPLET, *n.* A piece of timber in a building; as a *templet* under a girder. *Mozon*.

TEMPORAL, *a.* [Fr. *temporal*; from *L. temporalis*, from *tempus*, time.]

1. Pertaining to this life or this world or the body only; secular; as *temporal* concerns; *temporal* affairs. In this sense, it is opposed to *spiritual*. Let not *temporal* affairs or employments divert the mind from spiritual concerns, which are far more important.

In this sense also it is opposed to *ecclesiastical*; as *temporal* power, that is, secular, civil or political power; *temporal* courts, those which take cognizance of civil suits. *Temporal* jurisdiction is that which regards civil and political affairs.

2. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence; opposed to *eternal*.

The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal. 2 Cor. iv.

3. In *grammar*, relating to a tense; as a *temporal* augment.

4. [Fr. *temporal*.] Pertaining to the temple or temples of the head; as the *temporal* bone; a *temporal* artery or vein; *temporal* muscle.

TEMPORALITIES, *n.* Secular possessions.

TEMPORALS, *n.* ^{n.} Secular revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-tees, tithes and the like. It is opposed to *spiritualities*. *Bacon*.

TEMPORALLY, *adv.* With respect to time or this life only. *South*.

TEMPORALNESS, *n.* Worldliness. [*Not used.*]

TEMPORALTY, *n.* The laity; secular people. [*Little used.*]

2. Secular possessions. [See *Temporalities*.]

TEMPORANEOUS, *a.* Temporary. [*Little used.*]

TEMPORARILY, *adv.* For a time only; not perpetually.

TEMPORARINESS, *n.* [from *temporal*.] The state of being temporary; opposed to *perpetuity*.

TEMPORARY, *a.* [L. *temporarius*.] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; as, the patient has obtained *temporary* relief. There is a *temporary* cessation of hostilities. There is a *temporary* supply of provisions. In times of great danger, Rome appointed a *temporary* dictator.

TEMPORIZATION, *n.* The act of temporizing.

TEMPORIZER, *v. i.* [Fr. *temporiser*; from L. *tempus*, time.]

1. To comply with the time or occasion; to humor or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances; *a conduct that often indicates obsequiousness.*

They might their grievance inwardly complain,

But outwardly they needs must *temporize*.

Daniel.

2. To delay; to procrastinate.

Well, you will *temporize* with the hours,

[*Little used.*]

3. To comply. [*Not in use.*]

TEMPORIZER, *n.* One who yields to the time, or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions or occasions; a trimmer.

Shak.

TEMPORIZING, *ppr.* Complying with the time, or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.

TEMPT, *v. t.* [Arm. *tempti*; L. *tento*; Fr. *tenter*; It. *tentare*; Sp. *tentar*. It is from the root of L. *tento*, Gr. *τενω*, and the primary sense is to strain, urge, press.]

1. To incite or solicit to an evil act; to entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement.

My lady Gray *tempted* him to this harsh extremity.

Every man is *tempted*, when he is drawn away by his own lust and enticed. James i.

2. To provoke; to incite.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair.

Dryden.

3. To solicit; to draw; *without the notion of evil.*

Still his strength conceal'd,

Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall.

1. To try; to venture on; to attempt.

E'er leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether skies.

Dryden.

5. In *Scripture*, to try; to prove; to put to trial for proof.

God did *tempt* Abraham. Gen. xxii.

Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God. Deut. vi.

TEMPTABLE, *a.* Liable to be tempted.

Sicfl.

TEMPTATION, *n.* The act of tempting; enticement to evil by arguments, by flattery, or by the offer of some real or apparent good.

When the devil had ended all the *temptation*, he departed from him for a season. Luke iv.

2. Solicitation of the passions; enticements to evil proceeding from the prospect of pleasure or advantage.

3. The state of being tempted or enticed to evil. When by human weakness you are led into *temptation*, resort to prayer for relief.

4. Trial.

Lead us not into *temptation*.

Lord's Prayer.

5. That which is presented to the mind as an inducement to evil.

Dare to be great without a guilty crown,

View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down.

Dryden.

6. In *colloquial language*, an allurements to any thing indifferent, or even good.

TEMPTED, *pp.* Enticed to evil; provoked; tried.

TEMPTER, *n.* One that solicits or entices to evil.

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never wait *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotson.*

2. The great adversary of man; the devil.

TEMPTING, *ppr.* Enticing to evil; trying.

2. *a.* Adapted to entice or allure; attractive; as *tempting* pleasures.

TEMPTINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to entice to evil; so as to allure.

TEMPTRESS, *n.* A female who entices.

TEMSEBREAD, } [Fr. *tamiser*, It. **TEMSED-BREAD**, } ^{n.} *tamisare, tamigiare,*
to sit; Fr. *tamis*, It. *tamiso, tamigio,* a sieve.]

Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour. [*I know not where this word is used.*]

Johnson.

TEMULENCE, } ^{n.} [L. *temulentia*.] Intox-

ication; inebriation; drunkenness. [*Not used.*]

TEMULENT, *a.* [L. *temulentus*.] Intoxicated. [*Not in use.*]

TEMULENTIVE, *a.* Drunken; in a state of inebriation. [*Not in use.*]

TEN, *a.* [Sax. *tyu*; D. *tien*; G. *zehn*; Dan. *ti*; Sw. *tio*. I suppose this word to be contracted from the Gothic *tiguns*, ten, from *fig*, ten. If so, this is the Greek *δεκα*, L. *decem*, W. *deg*, Gaelic, *deich*, Fr. *dir*, It. *dieci*, Sp. *diez*.]

1. Twice five; nine and one.

With twice *ten* sail I cross'd the Phrygian sea.

Dryden.

2. It is a kind of proverbial number.

There's a proud modesty in merit,

Averse to begging, and resolv'd to pay

Ten times the gift it asks.

Dryden.

The meaning in this use is, a great deal more, indefinitely.

TENABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *tenco*, to hold. See *Tenant*.]

That may be held, maintained or defended against an assaunt, or against attempts to take it; as a *tenable* fortress. The works were not deemed *tenable*. The ground taken in the argument is not *tenable*.

TENACIOUS, *a.* [L. *tenax*, from *tenco*, to hold; Fr. *tenace*.]

1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; as men are usually *tenacious* of their just rights. Men are usually *tenacious* of their opinions, as well as of their property.

Locke. Arbuthnot.

2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it; as a *tenacious* memory.

Locke.

3. Adhesive; apt to adhere to another substance; as oily, glutinous or viscous matter. Few substances are so *tenacious* as tar.

4. Niggardly; close fistcd.

Ainsworth.

TENACIOUSLY, *adv.* With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed.

2. Adhesively.

3. Obstinately; with firm adherence.

TENACIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of holding fast; unwillingness to quit, resign or let go; as a man's *tenaciousness* of his rights or opinions.

2. Adhesiveness; stickiness; as the *tenaciousness* of clay or glue.

3. Retentiveness; as the *tenaciousness* of memory.

TENACITY, *n.* [Fr. *tenacitè*; L. *tenacitas*, from *tenco*, to hold.]

1. Adhesiveness; that quality of bodies which makes them stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness; as the *tenacity* of oils, of glue, of tar, of starch and the like.

2. That quality of bodies which keeps them from parting, without considerable force; cohesiveness; the effect of attraction; opposed to *brittleness* or *fragility*.

TENACY, *n.* Tenaciousness. [*Not in use.*]

Barrow.

TENAÏL, *n.* [Fr. *tenaille*, from *tenir*, L. *tenco*, to hold.]

In *fortification*, an outwork consisting of two parallel sides with a front, in which is a re-entering angle. It is simple or double.

Cyr.

TENAÏLLON, *n.* In *fortification*, tenailons are works constructed on each side of the ravelin, like the lunets, but differing in this, that one of the faces of the tenailon is in the direction of the ravelin, whereas that of the lunet is perpendicular to it.

Cyc.

TENANCY, *n.* [Sp. *tenencia*; Fr. *tenant*, L. *tenens*.]

In *law*, a holding or possession of lands or tenements; tenure; as *tenancy* in fee simple; *tenancy* in tail; *tenancy* by the curtesy; *tenancy* at will. *Tenancy* in common happens where there is a unity of possession merely.

TENANT, *n.* [Fr. *tenant*, from *tenir*, to hold, L. *tenere*; Gr. *τενω*, to strain, stretch, extend; W. *tanu*, to stretch; *tyun*, to pull; *tyu*, a stretch; *ten*, draw; It. *tenere*, Sp. *tener*, to hold.]

1. A person holding land or other real estate under another, either by grant, lease or at will; one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements whose title is in another; as a *tenant* in tail; *tenant* in common; *tenant* by the curtesy; *tenant* in parcenary; *tenant* for life; *tenant* at will; *tenant* in dower.

2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller.

The happy *tenant* of your shade.

Conley.

Tenant in *capite*, or *tenant* in *chief*, by the laws of England, is one who holds immediately of the king. According to the feudal system, all lands in England are considered as held immediately or mediately of the king, who is styled *lord* paramount. Such tenants however are considered as having the fee of the lands and permanent possession.

TENANT, *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors.

Addison.

TEN/TABLE, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.
 TEN/VANTED, *pp.* Held by a tenant.
 TEN/ANTING, *pp.* Holding as a tenant.
 TEN/ANTLESS, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied; as a *tenantless* mansion.

Thodrey.

TEN/ANTRY, *n.* The body of tenants; as the *tenantry* of a manor or a kingdom.

Patley.

2. Tenancy. [Not in use.]
 TENC/ILY, *n.* [Fr. *tenetis*; Sp. *tenca*; L. *tenca*.] A fish of the genus *Cyprinus*, found in ponds and rivers.

TEND, *v. t.* [contracted from *attend*, L. *at-tendo*; *ad* and *tendo*, to stretch, W. *tanus*.] Attention denotes a straining of the mind.

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or protector.

And flaming ministers to watch and tend
 Their earthly charge.—*Milton.*

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding pines tending their flocks. *Pope.*

2. To hold and take care of; as, to *tend* a child.

3. To be attentive to.

Unus'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play.
Milton.

TEND, *v. i.* [L. *tendo*; Fr. *tendre*; It. *tendere*; formed on L. *teno*, Gr. *τενω*.] *It. tendere*

1. To move in a certain direction.

Having overheard two gentlemen *tending*
 towards that sight—*Wotton.*

Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tend*.
Dryden.

2. To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at; to have or give a leaning to.

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. To contribute. Our petitions, if granted, might *tend* to our destruction.

Hammond.

4. [for *attend*.] To attend; to wait as attendants or servants.

He *tends* upon my father. *Shak.*

5. To attend as something inseparable. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

6. To wait; to expect. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

7. To swing round an anchor, as a ship.

Mar. Dict.

TEND/ANCE, *n.* Attendance; state of expectation.

2. Persons attending. *Shak.*

3. Act of waiting; attendance. *Shak.*

4. Care; act of tending. *Milton.*

[This word is entirely obsolete in all its senses. We now use *attendance*.]

TEND/ED, *pp.* Attended; taken care of; nursed; as an infant, or a sick person.

TEND/ENCY, *n.* [from *tend*; L. *tendens*, tending.]

Drift; direction or course towards any place, object, effect or result. Read such books only as have a good moral tendency. Mild language has a *tendency* to allay irritation.

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candor, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country. *Addison.*

TENDER, *n.* [from *tend*.] One that attends or takes care of; a nurse.

A small vessel employed to attend a larger one for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence and the like. *Mar. Dict.*

3. [Fr. *tendre*, to reach.] In *law*, an offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service

to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture which would be incurred by non-payment or non-performance; as the *tender* of rent due, or of the amount of a note or bond with interest. To constitute a legal tender, such money must be offered as the law prescribes; the offer of bank notes is not a legal tender. So also the tender must be at the time and place where the rent or debt ought to be paid, and it must be to the full amount due.

There is also a *tender* of issue in pleadings, a *tender* of an oath, &c.

4. Any offer for acceptance. The gentleman made me a *tender* of his services.

5. The thing offered. This money is not a legal *tender*.

6. Regard; kind concern. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

TENDER, *v. t.* [Fr. *tendre*, to reach or stretch out; L. *tendo*.]

1. To offer in words; or to exhibit or present for acceptance.

All conditions, all minds *tender* down their service to lord Timon. *Shak.*

2. To hold; to esteem.

Tender yourself more dearly. *Shak.*

3. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture; as, to *tender* the amount of rent or debt.

TENDER, *a.* [Fr. *tendre*; It. *tenero*; Port. *tenro*; Ir. Gaelic, *tin*; W. *tyner*; L. *tenax*; allied probably to *thin*, L. *tenax*, W. *tenax*;

Ar. وَدْنٌ *wadana*, to be soft or thin. Class Dn. No 12. and see No. 25.]

1. Soft; easily impressed, bruised or injured; not firm or hard; as *tender* plants; *tender* flesh; *tender* grapes. Deut. xxxii. Cant. ii.

2. Very sensible to impression and pain; easily pained.

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces. *L'Estrange.*

3. Delicate; effeminate; not hardy or able to endure hardship.

The *tender* and delicate woman among you. Deut. xxviii.

4. Weak; feeble; as *tender* age. Gen. xxxiii.

5. Young and carefully educated. Prov. iv.

6. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; compassionate; pitiful; easily affected by the distresses of another, or anxious for another's good; as the *tender* kindness of the church; a *tender* heart.

7. Compassionate; easily excited to pity, forgiveness or favor.

The Lord is pitiful, and of *tender* mercy. James v. Luke i.

8. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
 His life's as *tender* to me as his soul. *Shak.*

9. Expressive of the softer passions; as a *tender* strain.

10. Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure; with *of*. *Be tender* of your neighbor's reputation.

The civil authority should be *tender* of the honor of God and religion. *Tillotson.*

11. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

You that are so *tender* o'er his follies,
 Will never do him good. *Shak.*

12. Apt to give pain; as, that is a *tender*

subject; things that are *tender* and unpleasing. *Bacon.*

13. Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; pathetic; as *tender* expressions; *tender* expostulations.

TENDER/ED, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.

TEN/DER-HEARTED, *a.* [tender and heart.]

1. Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence.

—When Rehobam was young and *tender-hearted*, and could not withstand them. 2 Chron. xiii.

2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity or kindness.

Be ye kind one to another, and *tender-hearted*. Eph. iv.

TENDER-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Susceptibility of the softer passions.

TENDER/ING, *pp.* Offering for acceptance.

TEN/DERLING, *n.* A fondling; one made tender by too much kindness.

2. The first horns of a deer.

TEN/DERLOIN, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.

TEN/DERLY, *adv.* With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain.

Brutus *tenderly* reproves.

2. Kindly; with pity or affection. *Pope.*

TEN/DERNESS, *n.* The state of being tender or easily broken, bruised or injured; softness; brittleness; as the *tenderness* of a thread; the *tenderness* of flesh.

2. The state of being easily hurt; soreness; as the *tenderness* of flesh when bruised or inflamed.

3. Susceptibility of the softer passions; sensibility.

Well we know your *tenderness* of heart. *Shak.*

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another, or to save him from pain.

Bacon.

5. Scrupulousness; caution; extreme care or concern not to give or to commit offense; as *tenderness* of conscience.

South.

6. Cautious care to preserve or not to injure; as a *tenderness* of reputation.

Gov. of the Tongue.

7. Softness of expression; pathos.

TEND/ING, *pp.* Having a certain direction; taking care of.

TEND/ING, *n.* In seaman's language, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor.

TEN/DINOUS, *a.* [Fr. *tendineux*; It. *tendinoso*; from L. *tendines*, tendons, from *tendo*, to stretch.]

1. Pertaining to a tendon; partaking of the nature of tendons.

2. Full of tendons; sinewy; as nervous ai. *Wiseman.*

TEND/MENT, *n.* Attendance; care. *Obs.*

TEN/DON, *n.* [L. *tendo*; Gr. *τενω*; from *τενω*, L. *tendo*, *tendo*.]

In *anatomy*, a hard insensible cord or bundle of fibers, by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

TEN/DRAC, *n.* An animal of the hedgehog kind, found in the E. Indies.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

TEN DRILL, *n.* [Fr. *tendron*, from *tendir*, to hold.]

A clasp or clasper of a vine or other climbing or creeping plant; a filiform spiral shoot, that winds round another body. *Tendrils* or claspers are given to plants that have weak stalks.

Roy. They are also given to creeping vines which require support on the earth.

TEN DRILL, *a.* Claspings; climbing; as a tendril.

TENEBROUS, } *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, from
TENE BROUS, } *tenebra*, darkness.]
Dark; gloomy.

TENEBROUSNESS, } *n.* Darkness;
TENE BROUSITY, } *gloom.*

TENEMENT, *n.* [Fr.; Low L. *tenementum*, from *tenca*, to hold.]

1. In common acceptation, a house; a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building, used by one family.

2. A house or lands depending on a manor; or a fee farm depending on a superior.

Cyc. 3. In law, any species of permanent property that may be held, as land, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peage, &c.

These are called free or frank tenements. The thing held is a *tenement*, and the possessor of it a *tenant*, and the manner of possession is called *tenure*.

TENEMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to tenanted lands; that is or may be held by tenants.

Tenemental lands they distributed among their tenants.

TENEMENTARY, *a.* That is or may be leased; held by tenants.

Spelman. **TENENTY**, *n.* Tenderness. [Not in use.]

TENESMUS, *n.* [L. literally a straining or stretching.]

A painful, ineffectual and repeated effort, or a continual and urgent desire to go to stool.

Coxe. **TENET**, *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds.] Any opinion, principle, dogma or doctrine which a person believes or maintains as true; as the *tenets* of Plato or of Cicero. The *tenets* of christians are adopted from the Scriptures; but different interpretations give rise to a great diversity of *tenets*.

TEN FOLD, *a.* [ten and fold.] Ten times more.

Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage. *Milton.*

TEN NANTITE, *n.* [from *Tennant*.] A subspecies of gray copper; a mineral of a lead color, or iron black, massive or crystallized, found in Cornwall, England.

Ure.

TENNIS, *n.* [If this word is from L. *tenno*, Fr. *tenir*, it must be from the sense of holding on, continuing to keep in motion.]

A play in which a ball is driven continually or kept in motion by rackets.

TENNIS, *v. t.* To drive a ball. *Spenser.*

TENON, *n.* [Fr. from *tenir*, L. *teno*, to hold.]

In building and cabinet work, the end of a piece of timber, which is fitted to a mortise for insertion, or inserted, for fastening two pieces of timber together. The form of a tenon is various, as square, dovetailed, &c.

TENSOR, *n.* [L. *tenor*, from *teneo*, to hold; that is, a holding on in a continued course; Fr. *tenseur*; It. *tenore*; Sp. *tenor*.]

1. Continued run or currency; whole course or strain. We understand a speaker's intention or views from the *tenor* of his conversation, that is, from the general course of his ideas, or general purport of his speech.

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Sprat.*

2. Stamp; character. The conversation was of the same *tenor* as that of the preceding day.

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryden.*

3. Sense contained; purport; substance; general course or drift; as close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse. Warrants are to be executed according to their form and *tenor*. *Locke.*

Bid me tear the bond.
—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shak.*

4. [Fr. *tenor*.] In music, the natural pitch of a man's voice in singing; hence, the part of a tune adapted to a man's voice, the second of the four parts, reckoning from the base; and originally the air, to which the other parts were auxiliary.

5. The persons who sing the *tenor*, or the instrument that plays it.

TENSE, *a. tens*. [L. *tensus*, from *tendo*, to stretch.] Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax; as a *tense* fiber.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*. *Holder.*

TENSE, *n. tens*. [corrupted from Fr. *temps*, L. *tempus*.]

In grammar, time, or a particular form of a verb, or a combination of words, used to express the time of action, or of that which is affirmed; or tense is an inflection of verbs by which they are made to signify or distinguish the time of actions or events.

The primary simple tenses are three; those which express time *past*, *present*, and *future*; but these admit of modifications, which differ in different languages. The English language is rich in *tenses*, beyond any other language in Europe.

TENSENESS, *n. tens'ness*. The state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness; opposed to *laxness*; as the *tenseness* of a string or fiber; *tenseness* of the skin. *Sharp.*

TENSIBLE, *a.* Capable of being extended. *Bacon.*

TENSILE, *a.* Capable of extension. *Bacon.*

TENSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *tenio*, *tendo*.]

1. The act of stretching or straining; as the *tension* of the muscles.

2. The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; or the state of being bent or strained; as, different degrees of *tension* in chords give different sounds; the greater the *tension*, the more acute the sound.

3. Distension.

TENSIVE, *a.* Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness or contraction; as a *tensive* pain. *Floyer.*

TENSOR, *n.* In anatomy, a muscle that extends or stretches a part.

TENSURE, the same as *tension*, and not used. *Bacon.*

TENT, *n.* [W. *tent*, from *ten*, *tyne*, stretched; Fr. *tente*; Sp. *tienda*; L. *teñtorium*, from *tendo*, to stretch.]

1. A pavilion or portable lodge consisting of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles; used for sheltering persons from the weather, particularly soldiers in camp. The wandering Arabs and Tartars lodge in *tents*. The Israelites lodged in *tents* forty years, while they were in the desert.

2. In surgery, a roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the healing of an opening from which matter or other fluid is discharged. *Cyc.*

TENT, *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, deep colored, from L. *tinctus*.]

A kind of wine of a deep red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain.

TENT, *v. t.* To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. *Shak.*

TENT, *v. t.* To probe; to search as with a tent; as, to *tent* a wound. *Shak.*

2. To keep open with a tent. *Wiseman.*

TENTACULE, *n.* [Vulg. L. *tentacula*.] A filiform process or organ, simple or branched, on the bodies of various animals of the Linnæan class Vermes, and of Cuvier's Mollusca, Annelides, Echinodermata, Actinia, Medusæ, Polypt, &c. either an organ of feeling, prehension or motion, sometimes round the mouth, sometimes on other parts of the body.

TENTAGE, *n.* An encampment. [Unusual.] *Drayton.*

TENTATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *tentatio*; *tento*, to try.] Trial; temptation. *Little used.*

TENTATIVE, *a.* [Fr.] Trying; essaying.

TENTATIVE, *n.* An essay; trial. *Berkeley.*

TENTED, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents; as soldiers.

2. Covered with tents; as a *tented* field.

TENTER, *n.* [L. *tendo*, *tentus*, to stretch.] A hook for stretching cloth on a frame.

To be on the *tenters*, to be on the stretch; to be in distress, uneasiness or suspense. *Hudibras.*

TENTER, *v. t.* To hang or stretch on tenters. *Bacon.*

TENTER, *v. t.* To admit extension. *Bacon.*

Woolen cloth will *tenter*.

TENTERED, *pp.* Stretched or hung on tenters.

TENTER-GROUND, *n.* Ground on which tenters are erected.

TENTERING, *ppr.* Stretching or hanging on tenters.

TENTH, *a.* [from *ten*.] The ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth.

TENTH, *n.* The tenth part.

2. Tith; the tenth part of annual produce or increase. The *tenth* of income is payable to the clergy in England, as it was to the priests among the Israelites.

3. In music, the octave of the third; an interval comprehending nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds, diatonically divided. *Dusby.*

TENTHLY, *adv.* In the tenth place.

TENTHINOUS, *a.* [L. *teñtigi*, a stretching.] Stiff; stretched. [Not in use.] *Dict.*

TENTORY, n. [L. *tenorium*.] The awning of a tent. *Erclyn.*
 TENTWORT, n. [*tent* and *wort*.] A plant of the genus *Asplenium*.
 TENUEROLIOUS, a. [L. *tenuis* and *folium*.] Having thin or narrow leaves.
 TENUITY, n. [Fr. *tenuité*; L. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin. See *Thin*.]
 1. Thinness; smallness in diameter; exility; thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long; as the *tenuity* of paper or of a leaf; the *tenuity* of a hair or filament.
 2. Rarity; rareness; thinness; as of a fluid; as the *tenuity* of the air in the higher regions of the atmosphere; and the *tenuity* of the blood.
 3. Poverty. [Not in use.] *K. Charley.*
 TENUOUS, a. [L. *tenuis*.] Thin; small; minute. *Brown.*
 2. Rare.
 TENURE, n. [Fr. from *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold.]
 1. A holding. In *English law*, the manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior. All the species of ancient tenures may be reduced to four, three of which subsist to this day. 1. Tenure by knight service, which was the most honorable. This is now abolished. 2. Tenure in free socage, or by a certain and determinate service, which is either free and honorable, or villein and base. 3. Tenure by copy of court roll, or copyhold tenure. 4. Tenure in ancient demesne. There was also tenure in frankalmoin, or free alms. The tenure in free and common socage has absorbed most of the others. *Blackstone.*
 In the United States, almost all lands are held in fee simple; not of a superior, but the whole right and title to the property being vested in the owner.
 Tenure in general, then, is the particular manner of holding real estate, as by exclusive title or ownership, by fee simple, by fee tail, by curtesy, in dower, by copyhold, by lease, at will, &c.
 2. The consideration, condition or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land.
 3. Manner of holding in general. In absolute governments, men hold their rights by a precarious tenure.
 TEPEFAC'TION, n. [L. *tepefacio*; *tepidus*, warm, and *facio*, to make.]
 The act or operation of warming, making tepid or moderately warm.
 TEPEFIFY, v. t. [L. *tepefacio*.] To make moderately warm. *Goldsmith.*
 TEPEFY, v. i. To become moderately warm.
 TEPID, a. [L. *tepidus*, from *tepeo*, to be warm; Russ. *teplyy*.]
 Moderately warm; lukewarm; as a *tepid* bath; *tepid* rays; *tepid* vapors.
Tepid mineral waters, are such as have less sensible cold than common water. *Cyc.*
 TEPIDNESS, n. Moderate warmth; lukewarmness. *Rambler.*
 TE'POR, n. [L.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth. *Arbuthnot.*
 TER'APHIM, n. [Heb.] Household deities or images.

TERATOL'OGY, n. [Gr. *teras*, a prodigy, and *logos*, discourse.]
 Bombast in language; affectation of sublimity. [Not used.]
 TERCÉ, n. *terce*; [Sp. *tercia*; Fr. *tierce*, *terce*, a third.]
 A cask whose contents are 42 gallons, the third of a pipe or butt.
 TER'CEL, n. The male of the common falcon (*Falco peregrinus*.) *Ed. Encyc.*
 TERCE-MAJOR, n. A sequence of the three best cards.
 TEREBINTH, n. [Fr. *terebinte*; Gr. *εσπερίουρος*.] The turpentine tree. *Spenser.*
 TEREBIN'THINATE, a. Terebinthine; impregnated with the qualities of turpentine. *Romsey.*
 TEREBIN'THINE, a. [L. *terebinthinus*, from *terebinthina*, turpentine.]
 Pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.
 TERE'BRATE, v. t. [L. *terebro*, *tero*.] To bore; to perforate with a gimlet. [*Little used*.] *Derham.*
 TERE'BRATION, n. The act of boring. [*Little used*.] *Bacon.*
 TERE'BRAT'ELITE, n. Fossil teretrabite, a kind of shell.
 TERE'DO, n. [L. from *tero*, to wear.] A worm that bores and penetrates the bottom of ships; or rather a genus of worms, so called.
 TERE'K, n. A water fowl with long legs.
 TERE'T, } a. [L. *teres*.] Round and ta-
 TERE'TE, } pering; columnar; as the stem of a plant. *Martyn.*
 TERGE'MINAL, } a. [L. *tergeminalis*,
 TERGE'INATE, } *Thrice double*; as a *tergeminate* leaf. *Martyn.*
 TERGE'INOUS, a. [supra.] Threefold.
 TERGE'LETOUS, a. *Tergifolious plants*, are such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns. *Cyc.*
 TER'GIVERSATE, v. i. [L. *tergum*, the back, and *verto*, to turn.] To shift; to practice evasion. [*Little used*.] *Bailey.*
 TER'GIVERSATION, n. A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion.
 Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being more free from passion and tergiversation. *Bramhall.*
 2. Change; fickleness of conduct.
 The colonel, after all his tergiversation, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*
 TERM, n. [Gr. *τερμα*; Fr. *terme*; L. *terminus*; Sp. *termo*; L. *terminus*, a limit or boundary; W. *tere*, *terwyn*, from *tere*, extreme.]
 1. A limit; a bound or boundary; the extremity of any thing; that which limits its extent.
 Corruption is a reciprocal to generation, and they two are as nature's two *termini* or boundaries. *Bacon.*
 2. The time for which any thing lasts; any limited time; as the *term* of five years; the *term* of life.
 3. In *geometry*, a point or line that limits. A line is the *term* of a superficies, and a superficies is the *term* of a solid.
 In *law*, the limitation of an estate; or rather the whole time or duration of an estate; as a lease for the *term* of life, for the *term* of three lives, for the *term* of twenty one years.
 5. In *law*, the time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes. In Eng-

land, there are four terms in the year; Hilary term, from January 23d to February 12th; Easter term, from Wednesday, fortnight after Easter, to the Monday next after Ascension day; Trinity term, from Friday next after Trinity Sunday to the Wednesday, fortnight after; and Michaelmas term, from November 6th to the 26th. These terms are observed by the courts of king's bench, the common pleas and exchequer, but not by the parliament, the chancery or by inferior courts. The rest of the year is called vacation. In the United States, the terms to be observed by the tribunals of justice, are prescribed by the statutes of congress and of the several states.
 6. In *universities and colleges*, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students, who are obliged by the statutes and laws of the institution to attend to the recitations, lectures and other exercises.
 7. In *grammar*, a word or expression; that which fixes or determines ideas.
 In painting, the greatest beauties cannot be always expressed for want of terms. *Dryden.*
 8. In the *arts*, a word or expression that denotes something peculiar to an art; as a technical term.
 9. In *logic*, a syllogism consists of three terms, the major, the minor, and the middle. The predicate of the conclusion is called the major term, because it is the most general, and the subject of the conclusion is called the minor term, because it is less general. These are called the extremes; and the third term, introduced as a common measure between them, is called the mean or middle term. Thus in the following syllogism:
 Every vegetable is combustible;
 Every tree is a vegetable;
 Therefore every tree is combustible.
Combustible is the predicate of the conclusion, or the major term; *every tree* is the minor term; *vegetable* is the middle term. *Hedge's Logic.*
 10. In *architecture*, a kind of statues or columns adorned on the top with the figure of a head, either of a man, woman or satyr. Terms are sometimes used as consoles, and sustain entablatures; and sometimes as statues to adorn gardens. *Cyc.*
 11. Among the *ancients*, terms, *termini mihare*, were the heads of certain divinites placed on square land-marks of stone, to mark the several stadia on roads. These were dedicated to Mercury, who was supposed to preside over highways.
 12. In *algebra*, a member of a compound quantity; as *a*, in *a+b*; or *ab*, in *ab+c*. *Dag.*
 13. Among *physicians*, the monthly courses of females are called *terms*. *Bridley.*
 14. In *contracts*, terms, in the plural, are conditions; propositions stated or promises made, which when assented to or accepted by another, settle the contract and bind the parties. A engages to build a house for B for a specific sum of money, in a given time; these are his terms. When B promises to give to A that sum for building the house, he has agreed to the terms; the contract is completed and binding upon both parties.

Terms of proportion, in mathematics, are such numbers, letters or quantities as are compared one with another.

To make terms, to come to an agreement.

To come to terms, to agree; to come to an agreement.

To bring to terms, to reduce to submission or to conditions.

TERM, *v. t.* To name; to call; to denominate.

Men term what is beyond the limits of the universe, imaginary space. *Locke.*

TERMAGANCY, *n.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness; as a violent *termagancy* of temper. *Baker.*

TERMAGANT, *a.* [In Sax. *tir* or *tyr* is a deity, Mars or Mercury, and a prince or lord. As a prefix, it augments the sense of words, and is equivalent to *chief* or *very great*. The Sax. *magan*, Eng. *may*, is a verb denoting to be able, to prevail; in the sense of straining, striving or driving. Qu. the root of *stir*.]

Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbutnot.*

TERMAGANT, *n.* A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman. It seems in Shakspeare to have been used of men. In ancient farces and puppet-shows, *termagant* was a vociferous, tumultuous deity.

She threw his periwig into the Well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Taiter.*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame. *Pope.*

TERMED, *pp.* Called; denominated.

TERMER, *n.* One who travels to attend a court term. *Spenser.*

TERMER, *l.* One who has an estate for TERMOR, *l.* a term of years or life. *Blackstone.*

TERM-FEE, *n.* Among lawyers, a fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court.

TERMINABLE, *a.* [from *term*.] That may be bounded; limitable. *Dic.*

TERMINAL, *a.* [from *L. terminus*.] In botany, growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating; as a *terminal* scape, flower or spike. *Martyn.*

2. Forming the extremity; as a *terminal* edge.

TERMINATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *terminer*; *L. termino*; Sp. *terminar*; It. *terminare*; and from *L. terminus*, *W. teryn*.]

1. To bound; to limit; to set the extreme point or side of a thing; as, to *terminate* a surface by a line.

2. To end; to put an end to; as, to *terminate* a controversy.

TERMINATE, *v. i.* To be limited; to end; to come to the furthest point in space; as, a line *terminates* at the equator; the torrid zone *terminates* at the tropics.

3. To end; to close; to come to a limit in time. The session of congress, every second year, must *terminate* on the third of March.

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven. *South.*

TERMINATED, *pp.* Limited; bounded; ended.

TERMINATING, *pp.* Limiting; ending; concluding.

TERMINATION, *n.* The act of limiting or setting bounds; the act of ending or concluding.

2. Bound; limit in space or extent; as the *termination* of a line.

3. End in time or existence; as the *termination* of the year or of life; the *termination* of happiness.

4. In grammar, the end or ending of a word; the syllable or letter that ends a word.

Words have different terminations to express number, time and sex.

5. End; conclusion; result. *White.*

6. Last purpose. *Shak.*

7. Word; term. [Not in use.] *Walker.*

TERMINATIONAL, *a.* Forming the end or concluding syllable. *Bp. Rust.*

TERMINATIVELY, *adv.* Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else. *Taylor.*

TERMINATOR, *n.* In astronomy, a name sometimes given to the circle of illumination, from its property of terminating the boundaries of light and darkness. *Cyc.*

TERMINER, *n.* A determining; as in *oyer* and *terminer*.

TERMING, *pp.* Calling; denominating.

TERMINIST, *n.* In ecclesiastical history, a sect of christians who maintain that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of particular persons, during which time they have the offer of grace, but after which God no longer will their salvation. *Cyc.*

TERMINOLOGŪY, *n.* [L. *terminus*, or Gr. *τερμα*, and *λογος*.] The doctrine of terms; as, the *terminology* of terms.

2. In natural history, that branch of the science which explains all the terms used in the description of natural objects. *Ed. Encyc.*

TERMIN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *τερμινθος*, a pine nut.]

In surgery, a large painful tumor on the skin, thought to resemble a pine nut.

TERM'LESS, *a.* Unlimited; boundless; as *termless* joys. *Raleigh.*

TERMLY, *a.* Occurring every term; as a *termly* fee. *Bacon.*

TERMLY, *adv.* Term by term; every term; as a *termly* given. *Bacon.*

TERN, *n.* [L. *sterna*.] A common name of certain aquatic fowls of the genus *Sterna*; as the great tern or sea swallow, (*S. hirundo*) the black tern, the lesser tern, or hooded tern, and the foolish tern, or noddy, (*S. stolidus*). The brown tern, or brown gull, (*S. obscura*), is considered as the young of the pewit gull or sea-crow, before molting. *Ed. Encyc.*

TERN, *a.* [L. *ternus*.] Threefold; consisting of three.

Tern leaves, in threes, or three by three; *tern* leaves, the number of leaves in each whorl or set.

Tern peduncles, three growing together from the same axil.

Tern flowers, growing three and three together. *Martyn.*

TERNARY, *a.* [L. *ternarius*, of three.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

The *ternary* number, in antiquity, was esteemed a symbol of perfection and held in great veneration. *Cyc.*

TERNARY, *l.* *n.* [L. *ternarius*, *termino*.] The TERNION, *l.* number three. *Haller.*

TERNATE, *a.* [L. *ternus*, *terni*.] In botany, a *ternate* leaf, is one that has three leaflets on a petiole, as in trifolium, strawberry, bramble, &c. There are leaves also *binate* and *tridinate*, having three ternate or three binate leaflets. *Martyn.*

These leaves must not be confounded with *folia ternata*, which are leaves that grow three together in a whorl, on a stem or branch. *Cyc.*

Ternate bat, a species of bat of a large kind, found in the isle Ternate, and other East India isles. [See *Vampyre*.]

Terna Japonica, catechu, so called.

Terna Lemnia, a species of red polar earth.

Terna ponderosa, barytes; heavy spar.

Terna Sienna, a brown bole or ochre from Sienna in Italy.

TERNACE, *n.* [Fr. *terrace*; It. *terrazzo*; Sp. *terrazo*; from *L. terra*, the earth.]

1. In gardening, a raised bank of earth with sloping sides, laid with turf, and graveled on the top for a walk. *Cyc.*

2. A balcony or open gallery. *Johnson.*

3. The flat roof of a house. All the buildings of the oriental nations are covered with *terraces*, where people walk or sleep.

TER RACE, *v. t.* To form into a terrace.

2. To open to the air and light. *Wolton.*

TER RACED, *pp.* Formed into a terrace; having a terrace. *Thomson.*

TER RACING, *pp.* Forming into a terrace; opening to the air.

TER RAPIN, *n.* A name given to a species of tide-water tortoise.

TERRA QUEOUS, *a.* [L. *terra*, earth, and *aqua*, water; *W. tir*, Sans. *dava*, earth.]

Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth. This epithet is given to the earth in regard to the surface, of which more than three fifths consist of water, and the remainder of earth or solid materials.

TER RAR, *n.* A register of lands. [Not in use.] *Covel.*

TERRE-BLŪCE, *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *bleue*.]

A kind of earth. *Woodward.*

TERRE-MOTE, *n.* [L. *terra*, earth, and *motus*, motion.]

An earthquake. [Not in use.] *Goucer.*

TERRE-PLAIN, *l.* *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *plein*, full.] In fortification, the top, platform or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.

TERRE-TENANT, *l.* *n.* [Fr. *terre-tenant*.]

TER-TENANT, *l.* *n.* One who has the actual possession of land; the occupant.

TERRE-VERTE, *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *vert*, *vert*, green.]

A species of green earth, used by painters.

It is an indurated clay, found in the earth in large flat masses, imbedded in strata of other species of earth. It is of a fine regular structure, and of a smooth glossy surface. It is found in Cyprus, France and Italy. *Cyc.*

TERREL, *n.* [from *terra*.] Little earth, a nugget of a just spherical figure, and so placed that its poles, equator, &c. correspond exactly to those of the world.

TERRENE, *a.* [L. *terrenus*, from *terra*, *W. tir*, earth.]

1. Pertaining to the earth; earthy; as *terrene* substance.

2. Earthly; terrestrial. God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*. *Raibach*

TERREOUS, *a.* [L. *terreus*, from *terra*, earth.]

Earthy; consisting of earth; as *terreous* substances; *terreous* particles. *Brown*

TERRESTRIAL, *a.* [L. *terrestris*, from *terra*, the earth.]

1. Pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; as *terrestrial* animals; bodies *terrestrial*. I Cor. xv.

2. Consisting of earth; as the *terrestrial* globe.

3. Pertaining to the world, or to the present state; sublunary. Death puts an end to all *terrestrial* scenes.

TERRESTRIALLY, *adv.* After an earthly manner. *More*

TERRESTRIOUS, *a.* Earthy. [*Little used.*]

2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial. *Brown*

TERRIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *terribilis*, from *terro*, to frighten.]

1. Frightful; adapted to excite terror; dreadful; formidable.

Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior*

The form of the image was *terrible*. Dan. ii.

2. Adapted to impress dread, terror or solemn awe and reverence.

The Lord thy God is among you, a mighty God and *terrible*. Deut. vii.

Let them praise thy great and *terrible* name, for it is holy. Ps. xcix.

He hath done for thee these great and *terrible* things, which thine eyes have seen. Deut. x.

3. *adv.* Severely; very; so as to give pain; as *terrible* cold; a *terrible* plague.

TERRIBLENESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; formidableness; the quality or state of being *terrible*; as the *terribleness* of a sight.

TERRIBLY, *adv.* Dreadfully; in a manner to excite terror or fright.

When he ariseth to shake *terribly* the earth, is it.

2. Violently; very greatly. *See* the poem squalled *terribly*. *See* p. 10.

TERRIER, *n.* [Fr. from *terra*, earth.] A dog or little hound, that creeps into the ground after animals that burrow. *Dryden*

2. A lodge or hole where certain animals, as foxes, rabbits, badgers and the like, secure themselves. *Cyc.*

3. Originally, a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, containing the rents and services they owed to the lord, &c.; at present, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, &c. *Cyc.*

4. A wimple, auger or borer. [L. *terro*.] *Cyc.*

TERRIFIC, *a.* [L. *terrificus*, from *terreo*, *terror*, and *facio*.]

Dreadful; causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread; as a *terrific* form; *terrific* sight.

TERRIFIED, *pp.* Frightened; affrighted.

TERRIFY, *v. t.* [L. *terror* and *facio*, to make.]

To frighten; to alarm or shock with fear. They were *terrified* and affrighted. Luke xxiv.

When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not *terrified*. Luke xxi. Job vii.

TERRIFYING, *pp.* Frightening; affrighting.

TERRIGENOUS, *a.* [L. *terrigena*, one born of the earth; *terra* and *gigno*.] Earth-born; produced by the earth.

TERRITORIAL, *a.* [from *territory*.] Pertaining to territory or land; as *territorial* limits; *territorial* jurisdiction. *Tooke*

2. Limited to a certain district. Rights may be personal or *territorial*.

TERRITORIALLY, *adv.* In regard to territory; by means of territory. *E. Everett*

TERRITORY, *n.* [Fr. *territoire*; It. *Sp. territorio*; L. *territorium*, from *terra*, earth.]

1. The extent or compass of land within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any state, city or other body.

Linger not in my *territories*. *Shak.*

They erected a house within their own *territory*. *Hayward*

Arts and sciences took their rise and flourished only through those small *territories* where the people were free.

2. A tract of land belonging to and under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government; as the *territories* of the East India Company; the *territories* of the United States; the *territory* of Michigan; Northwest *territory*. These districts of country, when received into the union and acknowledged to be states, lose the appellation of *territory*.

Constitution of the U. States.

TERROR, *n.* [L. *terror*, from *terreo*, to frighten; Fr. *terreur*; It. *terrore*.]

1. Extreme fear; violent dread; fright; fear that agitates the body and mind.

The sword without, and *terror* within. Deut. xxxii.

The *terrors* of God do set themselves in array against me. Job vi.

Amaze and *terror* seiz'd the rebel host. *Milton*

2. That which may excite dread; the cause of extreme fear.

Rules are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Rom. xiii.

Those enormous *terrors* of the Nile. *Prior*

3. In *Scripture*, the sudden judgments of God are called *terrors*. Ps. lxxiii.

4. The threatenings of wicked men, or evil apprehended from them. I Pet. iii.

5. Awful majesty, calculated to impress fear. 2 Cor. v.

6. Death is emphatically styled the *king of terrors*.

TERSE, *a. ters.* [L. *tersus*, from *tergo*, to wipe.]

Clearly written; neat; elegant without pompousness; as *terse* language; a *terse* style.

Diffus'd, yet *terse*, poetical, though plain. *Harte*

TERSELY, *adv.* *ters*ly. Neatly.

TERSENESS, *n.* *ters*ness. Neatness of style; smoothness of language. *Warton*

TER-TENANT, *n.* [Fr. *terre* and *tenant*.] The occupant of land.

TER-TIALS, *n.* In *ornithology*, feathers near the junction of the wing with the body.

TER-TIAN, *a.* [L. *tertianus*, from *tertius*, third.]

Occurring every other day; as a *tertian* fever.

TER-TIAN, *n.* A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every other day; an intermittent occurring after intervals of about forty eight hours. *Cyc.*

2. A measure of 84 gallons, the third part of a tun. *Obs.*

TER-TIARY, *a.* Third; of the third formation. *Tertiary* mountains are such as result from the ruins of other mountains promiscuously heaped together.

Kirwan

Tertiary formation, in *geology*, a series of horizontal strata, more recent than chalk beds, consisting chiefly of sand and clay, and frequently embracing vast quantities of organic remains of the larger animals. It comprehends the *alluvial* formation, which embraces those deposits only which have resulted from causes still in operation; and the *alluvial* formation, which is constituted of such deposits as are supposed to have been produced by the deluge. *D. Olmsted*

TER-TIATE, *v. t.* [L. *tertius*, third; *tertio*, to do every third day.]

1. To do any thing the third time. *Johnson*

2. To examine the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or in general, to examine the thickness to ascertain the strength of ordnance.

TESSELATE, *v. t.* [L. *tessela*, a little square stone.]

To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

TESSELATED, *pp.* Checkered; formed in little squares or mosaic work; as a *tesselated* pavement.

2. In *botany*, spotted or checkered like a chess board; as a *tesselated* leaf. *Martyn*

TESSELLATION, *n.* Mosaic work, or the operation of making it. *Forsyth, Italy*

TESSERATE, *a.* [L. *tessera*, a square thing;] Diversified by squares; tessellated.

Alkyns

TEST, *n.* [L. *testa*, an earthen pot; It. *testa* or *testo*; Fr. *test*.]

1. In *metallurgy*, a large cupel, or a vessel in the nature of a cupel, formed of wood ashes and finely powdered brick dust, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. *Cyc.*

2. Trial; examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination.

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune.

Like purest gold— *Addison*

3. Means of trial.

Each *test* and every light her muse will bear. *Dryden*

4. That with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard. —Life, force and beauty must to all impart. At once the source, the end and last of art. *Pope*

5. Discriminative characteristic; standard. Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden*

6. Judgment; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test* Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden*

7. In *chemistry*, a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some

known property. Thus ammonia is a *test* of copper, because it strikes a blue color with that metal, by which a minute quantity of it can be discovered when in combination with other substances. *D. Olmsted.*

TEST, n. [*L. testis*, a witness, properly one that affirms.]
In England, an oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, are obliged to take within six months after their admission. They were formerly obliged also to receive the sacrament, according to the usage of the church of England. These requisitions are made by Stat. 35 Charles II. which is called the *test act*. The test of 7 Jac. I. was removed in 1753. *Blackstone.*

TEST, v. L. To compare with a standard; to try; to prove the truth or genuineness of any thing by experiment or by some fixed principle or standard; as, to test the soundness of a principle; to test the validity of an argument.

The true way of testing its character, is to suppose it [the system] will be preserved in. *Edin. Review.*

Experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution. *Washington's Address.*

To test this position— *Hamilton, Rep.*
In order to test the correctness of this system— *Adams' Lect.*

This expedient has been already tested. *Wash. Rev.*

2. To attest and date; as a writing *tested* on such a day.

3. In *metallurgy*, to refine gold or silver by means of lead, in a test, by the destruction, vitrification or scorification of all extraneous matter.

TESTABLE, a. [*L. testor*. See *Testament*].
That may be devised or given by will. *Blackstone.*

TESTACEOGRAPHY, n. [See *Testaceology*].

TESTACEOLGY, n. [*L. testacea*, or *TESTALOGY, n.* [*L. testa*, and *Gr. λογος*].

The science of testaceous vermes, or of those soft and simple animals which have a testaceous covering; a branch of vermology. [Words thus formed of two languages are rather anomalous, and the first for its length is very objectionable.]

TESTACEOUS, a. [*L. testaceus*, from *testa*, a shell. The primary sense of *testa*, *testis*, *testor*, &c. is to thrust or drive; hence the sense of hardness, compactness, in *testa* and *testis*; and hence the sense of *altest*, *ontest*, *detest*, *testator*, *testament*, all implying a sending, driving, &c.]

Pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard continuous shell. *Testaceous animals* are such as have a strong thick entire shell, as oysters and clams; and are thus distinguished from *crustaceous animals*, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters. *Cyc.*

Testaceous medicines, are all preparations of shells and like substances, as the powders of crabs' claws, pearl, &c. *Encyc.*

TESTAMENT, n. [Fr. from *L. testamentum*, from *testor*, to make a will].
L. A solemn authentic instrument in writ-

ing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death. This is otherwise called a *will*. A testament, to be valid, must be made when the testator is of sound mind, and it must be subscribed, witnessed and published in such manner as the law prescribes.

A man in certain cases may make a valid will by words only, and such will is called *nuncupative*. *Blackstone.*

2. The name of each general division of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures; as the *Old Testament*; the *New Testament*. The name is equivalent to *covenant*, and in our use of it, we apply it to the books which contain the old and new dispensations; that of Moses, and that of Jesus Christ.

TESTAMENTARY, a. Pertaining to a will or to wills; as *testamentary causes* in law.

2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament; as *testamentary charities*. *Alterbury.*

3. Done by testament or will. *Testamentary guardian* of a minor, is one appointed by the deed or will of a father, until the child becomes of age.

TESTAMENTATION, n. The act or power of giving by will. [*Little used*].

TESTATE, a. [*L. testatus*]. Having made and left a will; as, a person is said to die *testate*.

TESTATION, n. [*L. testatio*]. A witnessing or witness. *Ep. Hall.*

TESTATOR, n. [*L.*] A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

TESTATRIX, n. A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

TESTED, pp. Tried or approved by a test. *Shak. Parkhurst.*

TESTER, n. [Fr. *tête*, head.] The top covering of a bed, consisting of some species of cloth, supported by the bedstead.

TESTERON, n. A French coin, of the value of about six pence sterling.

TESTICLE, n. [*L. testiculus*]; literally a hard mass, like *testa*, a shell.

The testicles are male organs of generation, consisting of glandular substances, whose office is to secrete the fecundating fluid. *Cyc.*

TESTICULATE, a. In botany, shaped like a testicle. *Lee.*

TESTIFICATION, n. [*L. testificatio*. See *Testify*].
The act of testifying or giving testimony or evidence; as direct *testification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TESTIFICATOR, n. One who gives witness or evidence.

TESTIFIED, pp. [from *testify*]. Given in evidence; witnessed; published; made known.

TESTIFIER, n. [from *testify*]. One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to prove any thing.

TESTIFY, v. i. [*L. testifior*; *testis* and *facio*]; *It*, *testificor*; *Sp.*, *testificor*].

1. To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; to give testimony for the purpose of communicating to others a knowledge of something not known to them.

Jesus needed not that any should testify of him, for he knew what was in man. *John ii.*

2. In *judicial proceedings*, to make a solemn declaration under oath, for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some fact to a court; to give testimony in a cause depending before a tribunal.

One witness shall not testify against any person to cause him to die. *Numb. xxv.*

3. To declare a charge against one. *O Israel, I will testify against thee. Ps. l.*

4. To protest; to declare against. *I testified against them in the day wherein they sold vicinals. Neh. xiii.*

TESTIFY, v. L. To affirm or declare solemnly for the purpose of establishing a fact.

We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen. *John iii.*

2. In law, to affirm or declare under oath before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact.

3. To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony. *To testify the gospel of the grace of God. Acts x.*

4. To publish and declare freely. *Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ. Acts xx.*

TESTIFYING, pp. Affirming solemnly or under oath, for the purpose of establishing a fact; giving testimony; bearing witness; declaring.

TESTILY, adv. [from *testy*]. Fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.

TESTIMONIAL, n. [Fr. from *L. testimonium*].

A writing or certificate in favor of one's character or good conduct. *Testimonials* are required on many occasions. A person must have testimonials of his learning and good conduct, before he can obtain license to preach. *Testimonials* are to be signed by persons of known respectability of character.

TESTIMONY, n. [*L. testimonium*]. A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. Such affirmation in judicial proceedings, may be verbal or written, but must be under oath. *Testimony* differs from *evidence*; *testimony* is the declaration of a witness, and *evidence* is the effect of that declaration on the mind, or the degree of light which it affords.

2. Affirmation; declaration. These doctrines are supported by the uniform *testimony* of the fathers. The belief of past facts must depend on the evidence of human *testimony*, or the *testimony* of historians.

3. Open attestation; profession. *Thou for the testimony of truth hast borne Universal reproach. Milton.*

4. Witness; evidence; proof of some fact. *Shake off the dust under your feet, for a testimony against them. Mark vi.*

5. In *Scripture*, the two tables of the law. *Thou shalt put into the ark the testimony which I shall give thee. Ex. xxv.*

6. The book of the law. *He brought forth the king's son—and gave him the testimony. 2 Kings xi.*

7. The gospel, which witnesses of Christ and declares the will of God. *1 Cor. ii. 2 Tim. i.*

8. The ark. *Ex. xvi.*

9. The word of God; the Scriptures. *The testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.* Ps. xix.
10. The laws or precepts of God. "I love thy *testimonies*." "I have kept thy *testimonies*." *Psalms.*
11. That which is equivalent to a declaration; manifestation. *Sacrifices were appointed by God for a testimony of his hatred of sin.* Clarke.
12. Evidence suggested to the mind; as the *testimony of conscience.* 2 Cor. i.
13. Attestation; confirmation.
- TESTIMONY, v. t. To witness. [Not in use.]
- TESTINESS, n. [from *testy*.] Fretfulness; peevishness; petulance. *Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry.* Locke.
- TESTING, ppr. [from *test*.] Trying for proof; proving by a standard or by experiment. *A plan for testing alkalies—* Ure.
- TESTING, n. The act of trying for proof. 2. In *metallurgy*, the operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead, in the vessel called a *test*. In this process, the extraneous matter is vitrified, scorified or destroyed, and the metal left pure. This operation is performed in the manner of cupellation. *Cyc.*
- TESTOON, n. A silver coin in Italy and Portugal. In Florence, the testoon is worth two lire or three paoli, about seventeen pence sterling, or thirty two cents. At Lisbon, the testoon, as a money of account, is valued at 100 rees, about seven pence sterling, or twelve and a half cents.
- TEST-PAPER, n. A paper impregnated with a chemical re-agent, as litmus, &c. *Parke.*
- TESTUDINAL, a. Pertaining to the tortoise, or resembling it. *Fleming.*
- TESTUDINATED, a. [L. *testudo*, a tortoise.] Roofed; arched.
- TESTUDINEOUS, a. Resembling the shell of a tortoise.
- TESTUDO, n. [L.] A tortoise. Among the Romans, a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other. This cover resembled the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from darts, stones and other missiles. A similar defense was sometimes formed of boards and moved on wheels.
2. In *medicine*, a broad soft tumor between the skull and the skin, called also *talpa* or mole, as resembling the subterraneous windings of the tortoise or mole. *Cyc.*
- TESTY, a. [from Fr. *teste*, *tête*, the head, or from the same root.]
- Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated. *Pyrrhus* carried his *testy* courtiers with a kick.
- Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humor?
- TETANUS, n. [Gr. *tetanos*, stretched.] A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, particularly of those which shut the lower jaw; the locked jaw. *Cyc.*
- TETGAUG, n. The name of a fish on the coast of New England; called also black fish.

- TETCHINESS, *See* *Tetchiness*, *Tetchy*.
- TETCHY, a. [corrupted from *touchy*, *touchiness*.] [Not in use.]
- TETE, n. [Fr. *head*.] False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair.
- TETE-à-TETE, [Fr.] head to head; cheek by jowl; in private.
- TETHER, n. [See *Tadder*.] A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.
- TETHER, v. t. To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain for feeding within certain limits. [It would be well to write this word uniformly *telder*.]
- TETRACHORD, n. [Gr. *τετραχορ*, four, and *χορδή*, a chord.] *In ancient music*, a diatessaron; a series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth. These extremes were immutable; the two middle sounds were changeable. *Cyc.*
- TETRAD, n. [Gr. *τετρας*, the number four.] The number four; a collection of four things.
- TETRADACTYLOUS, a. [Gr. *τετρα* and *δακτύλος*.] Having four toes.
- TETRADIAPYSON, n. [Gr. *τετρα*, four, and *διαπυσον*.] Quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord, otherwise called a quadruple eighth or twenty ninth. *Cyc.*
- TETRADRACHMA, n. [Gr. *τετρα* and *δραχμή*.] *In ancient coinage*, a silver coin worth four drachmas, 3s. sterling, or 66½ cents; the drachma being estimated at 9d. sterling, or 1½ cents.
- TETRADYNAMIAN, n. [Gr. *τετρα* and *δυναμις*, power, strength.] *In botany*, a plant having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.
- TETRADYNAMIAN, a. Having six stamens, four of which are uniformly longer than the others.
- TETRAGON, n. [Gr. *τετραγωνος*; *τετρα*, for *τεσσαρς*, four, and *γωνια*, an angle.] 1. In *geometry*, a figure having four angles; a quadrangle; as a square, a rhombus, &c. 2. In *astrology*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the fourth of a circle.
- TETRAGONAL, a. Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides. Thus a square, a parallelogram, a rhombus, and a trapezium, are *tetragonal* figures.
2. In *botany*, having four prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem. *Martyn.*
- TETRAGONISM, n. The quadrature of the circle. *Cyc.*
- TETRAGYNY, n. [Gr. *τετρα*, four, and *γυνή*, a female.] *In botany*, a plant having four pistils.
- TETRAGYNYAN, a. Having four pistils.
- TETRAHEDRAL, a. [See *Tetrahedron*.] 1. Having four equal triangles. *Bailey.* 2. *In botany*, having four sides, as a pod or silique. *Martyn.*
- TETRAHEDRON, n. [Gr. *τετρα*, four, and *εδρα*, side.] *In geometry*, a figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles; or one of the five regular Platonic bodies of that figure. *Cyc.*
- TETRAHEHAEDRAL, a. [Gr. *τετρα*,

- in crystallography*, exhibiting four ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.
- TETRAMETER, n. [Gr. *τετρα*, four, and *μετρον*, measure.] *In ancient poetry*, an iambic verse consisting of four feet, found in the comic poets. *Cyc.*
- A verse consisting of four measures or eight feet. *Ish.*
- TETRAN DER, n. [Gr. *τετρα*, four, and *ανδρ*, a male.] *In botany*, a plant having four stamens.
- TETRAN DRIAN, a. Having four stamens.
- TETRAPETALOUS, a. [Gr. *τετρα*, four, and *πεταλον*, leaf.] *In botany*, containing four distinct petals or flower leaves; as a *tetrapetalous* corol. *Martyn.*
- TETRAPHYLLOUS, a. [Gr. *τετρα*, four, and *φυλλον*, leaf.] *In botany*, having four leaves; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets; as a *tetraphyllous* calyx. *Martyn.*
- TETRAPOTOTE, n. [Gr. *τετρα*, four, and *ποτις*, case.] *In grammar*, a noun that has four cases only; as *L. astus*, &c.
- TETRARCHI, n. [Gr. *τετραρχης*; *τετρα*, four, and *αρχη*, rule.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince. In time, this word came to denote any petty king or sovereign.
- TETRARCHATE, n. The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch; or the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.
- TETRARCHICAL, a. Pertaining to a tetrarchy. *Herbert.*
- TETRARCHIY, n. The same as *tetrarchate*.
- TETRASPERMI OUS, a. [Gr. *τετρα*, four, and *σπερμα*, seed.] *In botany*, containing four seeds. *Martyn.*
- A *tetraspermous plant*, is one which produces four seeds in each flower, as the rough-leaved or verticillate plants. *Martyn.*
- TETRASTICH, n. [Gr. *τετραστιχος*; *τετρα*, four, and *στιχος*, verse.] A stanza, epigram or poem consisting of four verses. *Pope.*
- TETRASTYLE, n. [Gr. *τετρα*, four, and *στυλος*, column.] *In ancient architecture*, a building with four columns in front. *Cyc.*
- TETRASYLLABIC, } a. Consisting of
TETRASYLLABICAL, } four syllables. *Cyc.*
- TETRASYLLABLE, n. [Gr. *τετρα*, four, and *σλλαβη*, syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.
- TETRIC, } [L. *tricus*.] Froward;
TETRICAL, } a. perverse; harsh; sour;
TETRICOUS, } rugged. [Not in use.] *Knolles.*
- TETRICITY, n. Crabbedness; perverseness. [AM in use.]
- TETTER, n. [Sax. *leter*, *letr*; allied perhaps to *L. titillo*.] 1. *In medicine*, a common name of several cutaneous diseases, consisting of an eruption of vesicles or pustules, in distinct or confluent clusters, spreading over the body in various directions and hardening into scabs or crusts. It includes the shingles,

ring-worm, milky scale (*crusta lactea*), scald head, &c. *Good.*

2. In *farreria*, a cutaneous disease of animals, of the ring-worm kind, which spreads on the body in different directions, and occasions a troublesome itching.

Cyc.
TETTER, *v. t.* To affect with the disease called *tetters*.

TETTSI, *a.* [Qu. *Fr. tête*, head.] Captions; testy. [Not in use.]

TEUTONIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Teutons, a people of Germany, or to their language; as a noun, the language of the Teutons, the parent of the German Dutch, and Anglo-Saxon or native English.

Teutonic order, a military religious order of knights, established toward the close of the twelfth century, in imitation of the Templars and Hospitaliers. It was composed chiefly of Teutons or Germans, who marched to the Holy Land in the crusades, and was established in that country for charitable purposes. It increased in numbers and strength till it became master of all Prussia, Livonia and Pomerania. *Cyc.*

TEW, *v. t.* To work; to soften. [Not in use.] [See *Taw*.]

2. To work; to pull or tease; among seamen.

TEW, *n.* [probably *taw*.] Materials for any thing. [Not in use.] *Skinner.*

2. An iron chain. [Not in use.] *Jinsworth.*

TEWEL, *n.* [Fr. *tuyau*.] An iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows. *Moxon.*

TEW-TAW, *v. t.* To beat; to break. [Not in use.] [See *Taw*.] *Mortimer.*

TEXT, *n.* [Fr. *texte*; L. *textus*, woven; It. *testo*. See *Texture*.]

L. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written. Thus we speak of the *text* or original of the Scripture, in relation to the comments upon it. Infinite pains have been taken to ascertain and establish the genuine original *text*.

2. A verse or passage of Scripture which a preacher selects as the subject of a discourse.

How oft, when Paul has serv'd us with a *text*,
Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preach'd.

Cowper.

3. Any particular passage of Scripture, used as authority in argument for proof of a doctrine. In modern sermons, *texts* of Scripture are not as frequently cited as they were formerly.

1. In *ancient law authors*, the four Gospels, by way of eminence. *Cyc.*

TEXT, *v. t.* To write, as a text. [Not much used.] *Beaumont.*

TEXT-BOOK, *n.* In *universities and colleges*, a classic author written with wide spaces between the lines, to give room for the observations or interpretation dictated by the master or regent. *Cyc.*

2. A book containing the leading principles or most important points of a science or branch of learning, arranged in order for the use of students.

TEXT-HAND, *n.* A large hand in writing; so called because it was the practice to

write the text of a book in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller hand.

TEXT-ILE, *a.* [L. *textilis*.] Woven, or capable of being woven.

TEXT-ILE, *n.* That which is or may be woven. *Bacon. Wilkins.*

TEXT-MAN, *n.* A man ready in the quotation of texts. *Saunderson.*

TEXTORIAL, *a.* [L. *textor*.] Pertaining to weaving.

TEXTURINE, *a.* Pertaining to weaving; as the *texturine art*. *Derham.*

TEXTUAL, *a.* Contained in the text. *Milton.*

2. Serving for texts. *Bp. Hall.*

TEXTUALIST, *n.* [Fr. *textuaire*, from *texte*.] One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts.

2. One who adheres to the text.

TEXTUARY, *a.* Textual; contained in the text. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glauville.*

TEXTUIST, *n.* One ready in the quotation of texts.

TEXTURE, *n.* [L. *textura*, *textus*, from *texo*, to weave.]

1. The act of weaving.

2. A web; that which is woven.

Others, for in the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson.*

3. The disposition or connection of threads, filaments or other slender bodies interwoven; as the *texture* of cloth or of a spider's web.

4. The disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other; or the manner in which the constituent parts are united; as the *texture* of earthy substances or fossils; as the *texture* of a plant; the *texture* of paper, of a hat or skin; a loose *texture*; or a close compact *texture*.

5. In anatomy. [See *Tissue*.]

THACK, for *thatch*, is local. [See *Thatch*.]

THIAL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *θαλασς*, a green twig.] In *mineralogy*, a substance variously denominated by different authors. It is the epidote of Italy, the delphinite of Sauser, and the pistacite of Werner. It occurs both crystallized and in masses. *Cyc.*

THIAMUZ, *n.* The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing 29 days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July.

2. The name of a deity among the Phenicians.

THAN, *adv.* [Sax. *thane*; Goth. *than*; D. *dan*.] This word signifies also *then*, both in English and Dutch. The Germans express the sense by *als*, &c.]

This word is placed after some comparative adjective or adverb, to express comparison between what precedes and what follows. Thus Elijah said, I am not better *than* my fathers. Wisdom is better *than* strength. Israel loved Joseph more *than* all his children. All nations are counted less *than* nothing. I who am less *than* the least of all saints. The last error shall be worse *than* the first. He that denies the faith is worse *than* an infidel.

After *more*, or an equivalent termination, the following word implies *less*, or *more*;

after *less*, or an equivalent termination, it implies *more* or *better*.

THIANE, *n.* [Sax. *thegen*, *thaga*, a minister or servant; *thegman*, *thanian*, to serve; D. G. *dienen*, to serve; Sw. *tjena*, to serve; *tiene*, a servant; Dan. *tiener*, to serve; *tiener*, a servant. If *g* is radical, this word belongs to Class Dg; if not, to Class Dn. No. 10.]

The thanes in England were formerly persons of some dignity; of these there were two orders, the king's thanes, who attended the Saxon and Danish kings in their courts, and held lands immediately of them; and the ordinary thanes, who were lords of manors, and who had a particular jurisdiction within their limits. After the conquest, this title was disused, and *baron* took its place.

THIANE-LANDS, *n.* Lands granted to thanes.

THANESHIP, *n.* The state or dignity of a thane; or his seigniority.

THANK, *v. t.* [Sax. *thancean*; G. D. *dancken*; Ice. *thacka*; Sw. *tacka*; Dan. *takker*.

We see by the Gothic dialects that *n* is not radical. To ascertain the primary sense, let us attend to its compounds; G. *abdanken*, [which in English would be *thank*] to dismiss, discharge, discard, send away, put off to disband or break, as an officer; *verdanken*, to owe or be indebted; D. *afdancken*, to cashier or discharge. These senses imply a sending. Hence *thank* is probably from the sense of giving, that is, a render or return.]

1. To express gratitude for a favor; to make acknowledgments to one for kindness bestowed.

We are bound to *thank* God always for you.
2 Thess. i.

Joab bowed himself and *thanked* the king
2 Sam. xiv.

2. It is used ironically.

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself, if aught should fall amiss.
Dryden.

THANK, *n.* generally in the plural. [Sax. *thanks*; *n. thane*; Gaelic, *tainic*.] Ex-

pression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favor or kindness received. Gratitude is the feeling or sentiment excited by kindness; *thanks* are the expression of that sentiment. Luke vi.

Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory. 1 Cor. xv.

Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift. 2 Cor. ix.

He took bread and gave *thanks* to God. Acts xviii.

THANK-ED, *pp.* Having received expressions of gratitude.

THANK-FUL, *a.* [Sax. *thanefull*; Gaelic, *tainical*.]

Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it. The Lord's supper is to be celebrated with a *thankful* remembrance of his sufferings and death.

Be *thankful* to him, and bless his name. Ps. c.

THANK-FULLY, *adv.* With a grateful sense of favor or kindness received.
If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the past.
Dryden.

THANKFULNESS, *n.* Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment of a favor.

2. Gratitude; a lively sense of good received.

The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast.
Taylor.

THANK'ING, *ppr.* Expressing gratitude for good received.

THANK'LESS, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging favors.

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a *thankless* child. *Shak.*

2. Not deserving thanks, or not likely to gain thanks; as a *thankless* office.

THANK'LESSNESS, *n.* Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness. *Donne.*

THANK-OFFERING, *n.* [thank and offering.]

An offering made in acknowledgment of mercy. *Watts.*

THANKSGIVE, *v. t.* *thanksgiv'*. [thanks and give.]

To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites. [Not in use.] *Mede.*

THANKSGIVER, *n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness.

THANKSGIVING, *ppr.* Rendering thanks for good received.

THANKSGIVING, *n.* The act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if received with *thanksgiving*. 1 Tim. iv.

2. A public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for religious services, specially to acknowledge the goodness of God, either in any remarkable deliverance from calamities or danger, or in the ordinary dispensation of his bounties. The practice of appointing an annual *thanksgiving* originated in New England.

THANK-WORTHY, *a.* [thank and worthy.]

Deserving thanks; meritorious. 1 Pet. ii.

THARM, *n.* [Sax. *tharm*; G. D. *tharm*.] Intestines twisted into a cord. [Local.]

THAT, *an adjective, pronoun or substitute.* [Sax. *that*; Goth. *thata*; D. *dat*; G. *das*; Dan. *det*; Sw. *det*. Qu. Gr. *ταυτος*. This word is called in Saxon and German, an article, for it sometimes signifies *the*. It is called also in Saxon a pronoun, equivalent to *id, istud*, in Latin. In Swedish and Danish it is called a pronoun of the neuter gender. But these distinctions are groundless and of no use. It is probably from the sense of setting.]

1. *That* is a word used as a definitive adjective, pointing to a certain person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood. "Here is *that* book we have been seeking this hour." "Here goes *that* man we were talking of."

It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for *that* city. Matt. x.

2. *That* is used definitively, to designate a specific thing or person elliptically.

The woman was made whole from *that* hour. Matt. ix.

In these cases, *that* is an adjective. In the two first examples, *the* may be substituted for it. "Here is *the* book we have been seeking." "Here goes *the* man we were talking of." But in other cases, *the* cannot supply its place, and *that* may be considered as more emphatically definitive than *the*.

3. *That* is used as the representative of a noun, either a person or a thing. In this use, it is often a pronoun and a relative. When it refers to persons, it is equivalent to *who*, and when it refers to a thing, it is equivalent to *which*. In this use, it represents either the singular number or the plural.

He that reproth a sinner, getteth to himself shame. Prov. ix.

They that hate me without a cause, are more than the hairs of my head. Ps. lxxiii.

A judgment *that* is equal and impartial, must incline to the greater probabilities. *Witkins.* They shall gather out of his kingdom all things that offend. Matt. xiii.

4. *That* is also the representative of a sentence or part of a sentence, and often of a series of sentences. In this case, *that* is not strictly a pronoun, a word standing for a noun; but is, so to speak, a *pro-sentence*, the substitute for a sentence, to save the repetition of it.

And when Moses heard *that*, he was content. Lev. x.

That here stands for the whole of what Aaron had said, or the whole of the preceding verse.

I will know your business, *that* I will. *Shak.* Ye delect, and *that* you brethren. 1 Cor. v.

That sometimes in this use, precedes the sentence or clause to which it refers.

That be far from thee, to do after the manner, to stay the righteous with the wicked. Gen. xviii.

That here represents the clause in italics.

5. *That* sometimes is the substitute for an adjective. You allege that the man is *innocent*; *that* he is not.

6. *That*, in the following use, has been called a conjunction. "I heard that the Greeks had defeated the Turks." But in this case, *that* has the same character as in No. 1. It is the representative of the part of the sentence which follows, as may be seen by inverting the order of the clauses.

"The Greeks had defeated the Turks; I heard *that*." "It is not *that* I love you less." *That* here refers to the latter clause of the sentence, as a kind of demonstrative.

7. *That* was formerly used for *that* which, like *what*.

We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen. John iii.

[This use is no longer held legitimate.]

8. *That* is used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction.

If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this *or that*. James iv.

9. When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this*, like the Latin *hic*, and French *ceci*, refers to the latter, and *that* to the former. It is the same with *these* and *those*.

Self-love and *reason* to one end aspire, Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire, But greedy *that*, its object would devour, *This* taste the honey, and not wound the Pope.

10. *That* sometimes introduces an explanation of something going before. "Religion consists in living up to those principles; *that* is, in acting in conformity to them." Here *that* refers to the whole first clause of the sentence.

11. "Things are preached, not in *that* they are taught, but in *that* they are published." Here *that* refers to the words which follow it.

So when *that* begins a sentence. "*That* we may fully understand the subject, let us consider the following propositions." *That* denotes purpose, or rather introduces the clause expressing purpose, as will appear by restoring the sentence to its natural order. "Let us consider the following propositions, *that*, [for the purpose expressed in the following clause,] we may fully understand the subject." "Attend *that* you may receive instruction." Here also *that* expresses purpose elliptically; "attend for the purpose *that*, you may receive instruction;" *that* referring to the last member.

In *that*, a phrase denoting consequence, cause or reason; *that* referring to the following sentence.

THATCH, *n.* [Sax. *thach*, connected with *theacan*, *theacan*, to cover, L. *tego*, Eng. *deck*; G. *deck*, a roof; D. *dak*; Sw. *tak*; Dan. *tag*, *take*; Gaelic. *tughe*, *tuighte*. The primary sense is to put on, to spread over or make close.]

Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain, for securing them from rain, &c.

THATCH, *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds or some similar substance; as, to *thatch* a house or a stable, or a stack of grain.

THATCHED, *pp.* Covered with straw or thatch.

THATCHER, *n.* One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

THATCHING, *ppr.* Covering with straw or thatch.

THATCHING, *n.* The art or act of covering buildings with thatch, so as to keep out water.

THAUMATURGIC, } *a.* [See *Thaumma-*
THAUMATURGICAL, } *urgic*.] Exciting wonder.

THAUMATURGY, *n.* [Gr. *θαυμα*, a wonder, and *αγορ*, work.]

The art of performing something wonderful.

THAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *thawon*; G. *thauen*; D. *dooyen*; Dan. *toer*; Sw. *toa*; Gr. *εραω*. Class Dg.]

1. To melt, dissolve or become fluid, as ice or snow. [It is remarkable that this word is used only of things that congeal by frost.

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; used of weather.

THAW, *v. t.* To melt; to dissolve; as ice, snow, hail or frozen earth.

THAW, *n.* The melting of ice or snow; the resolution of ice into the state of a fluid; liquefaction by heat, of any thing congealed by frost.

THAWED, *pp.* Melted, as ice or snow.

THAWING, *ppr.* Dissolving; resolving into a fluid; liquefying; as any thing frozen.

THE, *an adjective, or definitive adjective.* [Sax. the; D. de. Qu. Ch. 87.]

1. This adjective is used as a definitive, that is, before nouns which are specific or understood; or it is used to limit their signification to a specific thing or things, or to describe them; as *the laws of the twelve tables*. *The independent tribunals of justice in our country, are the security of private rights, and the best bulwark against arbitrary power.* *The sun is the source of light and heat.*

This he calls the preaching of the cross.

Sinon.

2. *The* is also used rhetorically before a noun in the singular number, to denote a species by way of distinction; a single thing representing the whole. *The fig tree putteth forth her green figs; the almond tree shall flourish; the grasshopper shall be a burden.*

3. In *poetry*, the sometimes loses the final vowel before another vowel.

Th' admiring thee with so much art,
Is but a barb'rous skill. *Cowley*

4. *The* is used before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree. *The longer we continue in sin, the more difficult it is to reform.* *The most strenuous exertions will be used to emancipate Greece.* *The most we can do is to submit; the best we can do; the worst that can happen.*

THEARCHY, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *arche*, rule.]

Government by God; more commonly called *theocracy*. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

THEATER, [Fr. *theatre*; L. *theatron*;
THEATRE, } *n.* [Gr. *theatron*, from *theaomai*,
to see.]

1. Among the ancients, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited for the amusement of spectators.

2. In modern times, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances, as tragedies, comedies and farces; a play-house; comprehending the stage, the pit, the boxes, galleries and orchestra.

3. Among the *Indians*, an assemblage of buildings, which by a happy disposition and elevation, represents an agreeable scene to the eye. *Cyc.*

4. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theater.

Shade above shade, a woody theater
Of staidest view— *Milton.*

5. A place of action or exhibition; as *the theater of the world*.

6. A building for the exhibition of *scholastic exercises*, as at Oxford, or for other exhibitions.

Anatomical theater, a hall with several rows of seats, disposed in the manner of an amphitheater, and a table turning on a pivot in the middle, for anatomical demonstrations. *Cyc.*

THEATINS, *n.* An order of regular priests in Naples, who have no property, nor do they beg, but wait for what providence sends them. They have their name from the chief of the order.

THEATRICAL, *a.* Belonging to a theater. [Not in use.]

THEATRICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a theatrical representation; resembling the manner of

dramatic performers; as *theatrical dress*; *theatrical performances*; *theatrical gestures*.

THEATRICAL, *adv.* In the manner of actors on the stage; in a manner suiting the stage.

THEAVE, } *n.* An ewe of the first year. [Local.]

THEE, *pron. obj. case of thou.* [contracted from *Sax. the; Gomb. thig; Francie, the; Goth. thak.* See *Thou*.]

THEE, *v. i.* [Goth. *thahan*; Sax. *thean*.] To thrive; to prosper. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

THEFT, *n.* [Sax. *thyfthe*. See *Theif*.] The act of stealing. *In law*, the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them. To constitute *theft*, the taking must be in private or without the owner's knowledge, and it must be unlawful or felonious, that is, it must be with a design to deprive the owner of his property privately and against his will. *Theft differs from robbery*, as the latter is a violent taking from the person, and of course not private.

2. The thing stolen. Ex. xxii.

THEFT-BOTE, *n.* [*theft* and Sax. *bote*, compensation.]

In law, the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief; or a compensation for them, by way of composition, and to prevent the prosecution of the thief. This in England subjects a person to a heavy fine, as by this means the punishment of the criminal is prevented.

THEIR, *a. pronoun.* [Sax. *hiaro*; Ice. *theira*.]

Their has the sense of a pronominal adjective, denoting of them, or the possession of two or more; as *their voices*; *their garments*; *their houses*; *their land*; *their country*.

2. *Theirs* is used as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it refers, and in this case, it may be the nominative to a verb. "Our land is the most extensive, but *theirs* is the best cultivated." Here *theirs* stands as the representative of *their land*, and is the nominative to *is*.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*. *Denham.*

In this use, *theirs* is not in the possessive case, for then there would be a double possessive.

THEISM, *n.* [from Gr. *theos*, God.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism*. *Theism* differs from *deism*, for although *deism* implies a belief in the existence of a God, yet it signifies in modern usage a denial of revelation, which *theism* does not.

THEIST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God.

THEISTICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to theism.
THEISTICAL, } *a.* or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

THEM, *pron.* the objective case of *they*, and of both genders. [In our mother tongue, *them* is an adjective, answering to *he*, in the dative and ablative cases of both numbers. The common people continue to use it in the plural number as an adjective, for they say, bring *them* horses, or *them* horses are to be led to water.]

Go ye to *them* that sell, and buy for yourselves. Matt. xxv.

Then shall the king say to *them* on his right hand, come, ye blessed of my Father— Matt. xxv.

THEME, *n.* [L. *thema*; Gr. *thema*, from *thema*, to set or place.]

1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks. The preacher takes a text for the *theme* of his discourse.

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name Was not far off. *Shak.*

2. A short dissertation composed by a student. *Milton.*

3. In *grammar*, a radical verb, or the verb in its primary absolute sense, not modified by inflections; as the infinitive mode in English. But a large portion of the words called *themes* in Greek, are not the radical words, but are themselves derivative forms of the verb. The fact is the same in other languages.

4. In *music*, a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition.

THEMSELVES, a compound of *them* and *selves*, and added to *they* by way of emphasis or pointed distinction. Thus we say, *they themselves* have done the mischief; they cannot blame others. In this case, *themselves* is in the nominative case, and may be considered as an emphatical pronoun.

In some cases, *themselves* is used without *they*, and stands as the only nominative to the following verb. *Themselves* have done the mischief.

This word is used also in the objective case after a verb or preposition. *Thing in themselves* innocent, may under certain circumstances cease to be so.

They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milton.*

THEN, *adv.* [Goth. Sax. *thanne*; G. *dann*; D. *dan*. See *Thence*.]

1. At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future.

And the Canaanite was *then* in the land. Gen. xii.

That is, when Abram migrated and came into Canaan.

Now I know in part, but *then* shall I know even as I am known. 1 Cor. xii.

2. Afterward; soon afterward or immediately.

First he recoiled to thy brother, and *then* came and offered thy gift. Matt. v.

3. In that case; in consequence. Gal. iii. Job iii.

If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reason.

Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away. *Dryden.*

5. At another time; as *now* and *then*, at one time and another. *Milton.*

6. That time.

Will *then* those who know
The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

THENCE, *adv.* thence. [Sax. *thanan*, *thanon*; G. *dannen*; from *than*, *dann*, then, supra. *Then* signifies properly place, or set time, from *setting*, and *thence* is derived from it. So the Germans say, *von dannen*, from *thence*.]

1. From that place.

When you depart *thence*, shake off the dust of your feet. Mark vi.

It is more usual, though not necessary, to use *from* before *thence*.

1. *Thence* will I send and fetch thee *from thence*. Gen. xviii.
 2. *From* that time.
 3. *There shall be no more thence* an infant of days. Is. lkv.
 3. *For* that reason.
 Not to sit idle with so great a gift
 Useless, and *thence* ridiculous, about him.

THENCEFORTH, *adv.* *thenceforth*. [*thence* and *forth*.] *From* that time.
 If the salt hath lost its savor, it is *thenceforth* good for nothing. Matt. v.
 This is also preceded by *from*, though not from any necessity.

And *from thenceforth* Pilate sought to release him. John xvi.
THENCEFORWARD, *adv.* [*thence* and *forward*.] *From* that time onward.

THENCEFROM, *adv.* [*thence* and *from*.] *From* that place. [Not in use.] Smith.

THEOCRACY, *n.* [*Fr.* *theocracie*; *It.* *teocrazia*; *Sp.* *teocracia*; *Gr.* *θεος*, God, and *κρατος*, power; *κρατος*, to hold.]
 Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; or the state thus governed. Of this species the Israelites furnished an illustrious example. The *theocracy* lasted till the time of Saul.

THEOCRATIC, *a.* [*Fr.* *theocratique*; *It.* *teocratico*; *Sp.* *teocratico*.] Pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God; as the *theocratical* state of the Israelites. The government of the Israelites was *theocratic*.

THEODICY, *n.* [*Gr.* *θεος*, and *δικη*, to speak.]
 The science of God; metaphysical theology. Leibnitz. *Encyc.*

THEODOLITE, *n.* [*Qu.* *Gr.* *θεος*, to ruin, and *δοξασ*, long.]

An instrument for taking the heights and distances of objects, or for measuring horizontal and vertical angles in land-surveying. Johnson. *Cyc.*

THEOGONY, *n.* [*Fr.* *theogonie*; *Gr.* *θεογονια*; *θεος*, God, and *γονη*, or *γενεα*, to be born.]

In *mythology*, the generation of the gods; or that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities. Hesiod composed a poem concerning that theology, or the creation of the world and the descent of the gods.

THEOLOGASTER, *n.* A kind of quack in divinity; as a quack in medicine is called *medicaster*. Burton.

THEOLOGIAN, *n.* [See *Theology*.] A divine; a person well versed in the *theology*, or a professor of divinity. Milton.

THEOLOGIC, *a.* [See *Theology*.] Pertaining to divinity; as, *taining to divinity*, or the science of God and of divine things; as a *theological* treatise; *theological* criticism. Swift. *Cyc.*

THEOLOGICALLY, *adv.* According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST, *n.* A divine; one studious in the science of divinity, or one well versed in that science.

THEOLOGIZE, *v. t.* To render theological. Glanville.

THEOLOGIZE, *v. i.* To frame a system of theology. [Little used.]

THEOLOGIZER, *n.* A divine, or a professor of theology. [Unusual.] Boyle.

THEOLOGUE, *for theologist*, is not in use.

THEOLOGŪY, *n.* [*Fr.* *theologie*; *It.* *Sp. teologia*; *Gr.* *θεολογια*; *θεος*, God, and *λογος*, discourse.]

Divinity; the science of God and divine things; or the science which teaches the existence, character and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice. Theology consists of two branches, *natural* and *revealed*. *Natural theology* is the knowledge we have of God from his works, by the light of nature and reason. *Revealed theology* is that which is to be learned only from revelation.

Moral theology, teaches us the divine laws relating to our manners and actions, that is, our moral duties.

Speculative theology, teaches or explains the doctrines of religion, as objects of faith. *Scholastic theology*, is that which proceeds by reasoning, or which derives the knowledge of several divine things from certain established principles of faith.

THEOMACHIST, *n.* [*Gr.* *θεος*, God, and *μαχη*, combat.] One who fights against the gods. Bailey.

THEOMACHY, *n.* [*supra*.] A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods.

2. Opposition to the divine will.

THEOPATHY, *n.* [*Gr.* *θεος*, God, and *παθος*, passion.]

Religious suffering; suffering for the purpose of subduing sinful propensities.

THEORBO, *n.* [*It.* *torba*; *Fr.* *torbe* or *torbe*.]

A musical instrument made like a large lute, except that it has two necks or jugs, the second and longer of which sustains the four last rows of chords, which are to give the deepest sounds. The theorbo has eight base or thick strings twice as long as those of the lute, which excess of length renders the sound exceedingly soft, and continues it a great length of time. *Cyc.*

THEOREM, *n.* [*Fr.* *theoreme*; *Sp.* *It.* *teorema*; *Gr.* *θεωρημα*, from *θεωρεω*, to see.]

1. In *mathematics*, a proposition which terminates in theory, and which considers the properties of things already made or done; or it is a speculative proposition deduced from several definitions compared together.

A theorem is a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning. A theorem is something to be *proved*; a problem is something to be *done*. Day.

2. In *algebra* or *analysis*, it is sometimes used to denote a rule, particularly when that rule is expressed by symbols. *Cyc.*

A *universal theorem*, extends to any quantity without restriction.

A *particular theorem*, extends only to a particular quantity.

A *negative theorem*, expresses the impossibility of any assertion.

A *local theorem*, is that which relates to a surface.

A *solid theorem*, is that which considers a

space terminated by a solid, that is, by any of the three conic sections.

THEOREMATIC, *a.* Pertaining to a theorem; as, *theorematic*, or *theorematic*, consisting of theorems; as *theorematic* truth. *Græc.*

THEORETIC, *a.* [*Gr.* *θεωρητικος*. See *THEORETICALLY*.] *a.* [*Fr.* *Théorie*.]

Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; as *theoretical* learning; *theoretic* sciences. The sciences are divided into *theoretical*, as theology, philosophy and the like, and *practical*, as medicine and law.

THEORETICALLY, *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically. Some things appear to be *theoretically* true, which are found to be practically false.

THEORIC, *n.* Speculation. *Shak.*

THEORIC, *for theoretic*, is not now used. [See *Theoretic*.]

Theoric revenue, in ancient Athens, was the revenue of the state appropriated to the support of theatrical exhibitions. *Mifford*.

THEORIST, *n.* One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that of this kingdom. Addison.

THEORIZE, *v. i.* To form a theory or theories; to speculate; as, to *theorize* on the existence of phlogiston.

THEORY, *n.* [*Fr.* *théorie*; *It.* *teoria*; *It.* *teoria*; *Gr.* *θεωρημα*, from *θεωρεω*, to see or contemplate.]

1. Speculation; a doctrine or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice. It is here taken in an unfavorable sense, as implying something visionary.

2. An exposition of the general principles of any science; as the *theory* of music.

3. The science distinguished from the art; as the *theory* and practice of medicine.

4. The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral; as Lavoisier's *theory* of combustion; Smith's *theory* of moral sentiments.

Theory is distinguished from *hypothesis* thus: a theory is founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established on independent evidence; a hypothesis is a proposition assumed to account for certain phenomena, and has no other evidence of its truth, than that it affords a satisfactory explanation of those phenomena. *D. Olmsted*.

THEOSOPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to the **THEOSOPHICAL**, *a.* *ososophic*, or *ososophic*; divinely wise.

THEOSOPHISM, *n.* [*Gr.* *θεος*, God, and *σοφισμα*, comment; *σοφος*, wise.]

Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.

THEOSOPHIST, *n.* One who pretends to divine illumination; one who pretends to derive his knowledge from divine revelation. *Enfield*.

THEOSOPHY, *n.* Divine wisdom; *zōliness*. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. Knowledge of God. *Ed. Encyc.*

THERAPEUTIC, *a.* [*Gr.* *θεραπευτικος*, from *θεραπεω*, to nurse, serve or cure.]

Curative; that pertains to the healing art; that is concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases.

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art of preserving health, and *therapeutic*, or the art of restoring it. *Watts*

THERAPEUTICS, *n.* That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases. Therapeutics teaches the use of diet and of medicines. *Cyc.*

2. A religious sect described by Philo. They were devotees to religion.

THERE, *adv.* [*Sax. thar*; *Goth. thar*; *D. daar*; *Sw. där*; *Dan. der*.] This word was formerly used as a pronoun, as well as an adverb of place. Thus in Saxon, *thar to was to him, to her, or to it*]

1. In that place.

The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and there he put the man whom he had formed. Gen. ii.

2. It is sometimes opposed to *here*; here denoting the place most distant.

Darkness there might well seem twilight here. *Milton*

3. *Here* and *there*, in one place and another; as *here* a little and *there* a little.

4. It is sometimes used by way of exclamation, calling the attention to something distant; as *there*; *there*; *see there*; *look there*.

5. *There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb; sometimes pertinently, and sometimes without signification; but its use is so firmly established that it cannot be dispensed with.

Wherever there is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Stuckling*

And there came a voice from heaven, saying, thou art my beloved Son. Mark i.

6. In composition, there has the sense of a pronoun, as in Saxon; as *therby*, which signifies *by that*.

THEREABOUTS, *s. adv.* [*there* and *about*.] *Thereabouts*, *s. adv.* [The latter is less proper, but most commonly used.]

1. Near that place. *Shak*

2. Nearly; near that number, degree or quantity; as *ten men or thereabouts*.

3. Concerning that. [*Not much used.*] *Luke* xxiv.

THEREAFTER, *adv.* [*there* and *after*. *Sax. thar-æfter*, after that.]

1. According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferently well, proportion the body *thereafter*. *Peacham*

2. After that. *Spenser*

THEREAT, *adv.* [*there* and *at*.] At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there are who go in *thereat*. *Matt* vii.

2. At that; at that thing or event; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blushteth *thereat*. *Hooker*

THEREBY, *adv.* [*there* and *by*.] By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace; *thereby* good shall come to thee. *Job* xvii.

THEREFOR, *adv.* [*there* and *for*.] For that or this, or it.

THEREFORE, *adv.* *therfore*. [*there* and *for*.]

1. For that; for that or this reason, referring to something previously stated.

I have married a wife, and *therefore* I cannot come. *Luke* xiv.

2. Consequently.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator*

3. In return or recompense for this or that.

What shall we have *therefor*? *Matt* xix.

THEREFROM, *adv.* [*there* and *from*.] From this or that.

—*Turn not aside therefrom to the right hand or to the left.* *Josh* xxiii.

THEREIN, *adv.* [*there* and *in*.] In that or this place, time or thing.

Bring forth abundantly in the earth and multiply *therein*. *Gen* ix.

Ye shall keep the sabbath—whosoever doeth any work *therein*—that soul shall be cut off. *Ex* xxxi.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shak*

THEREINTO, *adv.* [*there* and *into*.] Into that.

THEREOF, *adv.* [*there* and *of*.] Of that or this.

In the day thou eatest *thereof*, thou shalt surely die. *Gen* ii.

THEREON, *adv.* [*there* and *on*.] On that or this.

Then the king said, hang him *thereon*. *Esth* vii.

THEREOUT, *adv.* [*there* and *out*.] Out of that or this. *Lev* ii.

THEREUTO, *s. adv.* [*there* and *to* or *unto*.]

THEREUNTO, *s. adv.* [*there* and *to* or *unto*.] Add the fifth part *thereto*. *Lev* v.

THEREUNDER, *adv.* [*there* and *under*.] Under that or this. *Ruleigh*

THEREUPON, *adv.* [*there* and *upon*.] Upon that or this.

The remnant of the house of Judah, they shall lead *therupon*. *Zeph* ii.

2. In consequence of that.

He hopes to find you forward, and *therupon* he sends you this good news. *Shak*

3. Immediately.

THEREWITH, *adv.* [*there* and *with*.] At the same time. *Obs.* *Wickliffe*

THEREWITH, *adv.* [*there* and *with*.] With that or this.

I have learned in whatever state I am, *therewith* to be content. *Phil* iv.

THEREWITHAL, *adv.* [*there* and *withal*.]

1. Over and above.

2. At the same time.

3. With that. [*This word is obsolete.*]

The foregoing compounds of *there* with the prepositions, are for the most part deemed inelegant and obsolete. Some of them however are in good use, and particularly in the law style.]

THEREBREAD, *n.* *therbred*. [*Sax. thærfred*, *therof*, unfermented.] Unleavened bread. [*Vol in use.*] *Wickliffe*

THERIAC, *n.* [*L. theriaca*, *Gr. θηριακῆ*, *treacle*.]

A name given by the ancients to various compositions esteemed efficacious against the effects of poison, but afterwards restrained chiefly to what has been called *Theriaca Andromachi*, or *Venicè-treacle*, which is a compound of sixty four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary. *Cyc.*

THERIAC, *s.* Pertaining to theriac; **THERIACAL**, *s.* medicinal. *Bacon*

THERMAL, *a.* [*L. thermæ*, warm baths; *Gr. θερμα*, from *θερμα*, to warm.] Pertaining to heat; warm.

Thermal waters, are warm or tepid mineral waters, whose heat varies from 92° to 112°.

THERMOLAMP, *n.* [*Gr. θερμος*, warm, from *θερμα*, heat, and *lamp*.]

An instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas. *Med. Repos.*

THERMOMETER, *n.* [*Gr. θερμος*, warm, from *θερμα*, heat, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring heat; founded on the property which heat possesses of expanding all bodies, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The thermometer indicates only the *sensible* heat of bodies, and gives us no information respecting the quantity of latent heat, or of combined heat, which those bodies may contain. *D. Obstet.*

THERMOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer; as the *thermometrical* scale or tube.

2. Made by a thermometer; as *thermometrical* observations.

THERMOMETRICALLY, *adv.* By means of a thermometer.

THERMOSCOPE, *n.* [*Gr. θερμος*, heat, and *σκοπος*, to see.]

An instrument showing the temperature of the air, or the degree of heat and cold.

Arbuthnot

THERE, *pron. plu.* of *this*. pronounced *ther*, and used as an adjective or substitute. *These* is opposed to *those*, as *this* is to *that*, and when two persons or things or collections of things are named, *these* refers to the things or persons which are nearest in place or order, or which are last mentioned.

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease; *Those* call it pleasure, and contentment *these*. *Pope*

Here *these* is a substitute for *these persons*, and for the persons last mentioned, who place their bliss in ease.

THESIS, *n.* [*L. thesis*; *Gr. θεσις*, a position, from *θησις*, to set.]

1. A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme; a subject.

2. In logic, every proposition may be divided into *thesis* and *hypothesis*. *Thesis* contains the thing affirmed or denied, and *hypothesis* the conditions of the affirmation or negation. *Cyc.*

THETICAL, *n.* [from *Gr. θετικος*. See *Thesis*.] *Laid down.* *Mer.*

THIEFGLIC, *s.* [*from* *thief*.] *Power*

THIEFGLICAL, *s.* a. taining to the power of performing supernatural things.

Thurgic hymns, songs of incantation.

THEURGIST, *n.* One who pretends to or is addicted to *thurgy*. *Hollywell.*

THIEURGY, *n.* [*Gr. θεουργία*; *θεος*, God, and *ργος*, work.]

The art of doing things which it is the peculiar province of God to do; or the power or act of performing supernatural things by invoking the names of God or of subordinate agents; magic. This has been divided by some writers into three

parts; *theyry*, or the operation by divine or celestial means; *natural magic*, performed by the powers of nature; and *neromancy*, which proceeds by invoking demons.

THICK, *n.* [Sax. *theaw*; Gr. *εσος*.] Manner; custom; habit; form of behavior. [Vid. *in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. Brawn. [Vid. *in use.*] *Shak.*
THEW'ED, *a.* Accustomed; educated. [Vid. *in use.*] *Spenser.*

THEY, *pron. plu.*; objective case, *them*. [Sax. *thege*; Goth. *thai*, *thain*.]

1. The men, the women, the animals, the things. It is never used adjectively, but always as a pronoun referring to persons, or as a substitute referring to things.

They and their fathers have transgressed against me. Ezek. ii.

They of Italy salute you. Heb. xiii.
Blessed are *they* who hunger and thirst after righteousness. Matt. v.

2. It is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man*, and as the French use *on*. *They* say, [on dit,] that is, it is said by persons, indefinitely.

THICKLE, *n.* A slice; a skimmer; a spatula. [Vid. *in use* or *local.*] *Jinaworth.*

THICK, *a.* [Sax. *thick*, *thicca*; G. *dick*, *dicht*; D. *dik*, *digt*; Sw. *tick*; Dan. *tyk* and *digt*, *tyk*, *tigt*; Gael. Ir. *tiugh*; W. *teu*, contracted. See Class Dg. No. 3. 8 10 22 36. 57. The sense is probably taken from driving, forcing together or pressing.]

1. Dense; not thin; as *thick* vapors; a *thick* fog.

2. Insipated; as, the paint is too *thick*.

3. Turbid; muddy; feculent; not clear; as, the water of a river is *thick* after a rain.

4. Noting the diameter of a body; as a piece of timber seven inches *thick*.

My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins. 1 Kings xv.

5. Having more depth or extent from one side to its opposite than usual; as a *thick* plank; *thick* cloth; *thick* paper.

6. Close; crowded with trees or other objects; as a *thick* forest or wood; *thick* grass; *thick* corn.

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Locke.*

7. Frequent; following each other in quick succession. The shot flew *thick* as hail.

Favors came thick upon him. *Wotton.*
Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main. *Dryden.*

8. Set with things close to each other; not easily pervious.

Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden.*

9. Not having due distinction of syllables or good articulation; as a *thick* utterance.

He speaks too thick.

10. Dull; somewhat deaf; as *thick* of hearing.

THICK, *n.* The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest.

In the *thick* of the dust and smoke he presently entered his men. *Kaoltes.*

2. A thicket. [Vid. *in use.*] *Dryden.*
Thick and thin, whatever is in the way.
Through *thick and thin* she follow'd him. *Hudibras.*

THICK, *adv.* Frequently; fast.
I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet. *Dryden.*

2. Closely; as a plot of ground *thick* sown. *Norris.*

3. To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual; as a bed covered *thick* with tan; land covered *thick* with manure.

Thick and threefold, in quick succession, or in great numbers. [Vid. *in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

THICK, *v. i.* To become thick or dense. [Vid. *in use.*] *Spenser.*

THICKEN, *v. t.* *thik'n.* [Sax. *thiccan*.] To make thick or dense.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices; as, to *thicken* cloth.

3. To make concrete; to inspissate; as, to *thicken* paint, mortar or a liquid.

4. To strengthen; to confirm.

And this may help to *thicken* other proofs. [Vid. *in use.*] *Shak.*

5. To make frequent, or more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows.

6. To make close, or more close; to make more numerous; as, to *thicken* the ranks.

THICKEN, *v. i.* *thik'n.* To become thick or more thick; to become dense; as, the fog *thickens*.

2. To become dark or obscure.

Thy lobster thickens
When he slouches by. *Shak.*

3. To concrete; to be consolidated; as, the juices of plants *thicken* into wood.

4. To be inspissated; as, vegetable juices *thicken*, as the more volatile parts are evaporated.

5. To become close, or more close or numerous.

The press of people *thickens* to the court. *Dryden.*

6. To become quick and animated.

The combat *thickens*. *Addison.*

7. To become more numerous; to press; to be crowded. Proofs of the fact *thicken* upon us at every step.

THICK'ENED, *pp.* Made dense, or more dense; made more close or compact; made more frequent; inspissated.

THICK'ENING, *ppr.* Making dense or more dense, more close, or more frequent; inspissating.

THICK'ENING, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.

THICK'ET, *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set; as a ran caught in a *thicket*. Gen. xxii.

THICK'HEADED, *a.* Having a thick skull; dull; stupid.

THICK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat thick.

THICK'LY, *adv.* Deeply; to a great depth. *Boyle.*

2. Closely; compactly.

3. In quick succession.

THICK'NESS, *n.* The state of being thick; denseness; density; as the *thickness* of fog, vapor or clouds.

2. The state of being concrete or inspissated; consistence; spissitude; as the *thickness* of paint or mortar; the *thickness* of honey; the *thickness* of the blood.

3. The extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface; as the *thickness* of a tree; the *thickness* of a board; the *thickness* of the hand; the *thickness* of a layer of earth.

4. Closeness of the parts; the state of being crowded or near; as the *thickness* of trees in a forest; the *thickness* of a wood.

5. The state of being close, dense or impervious; as the *thickness* of shades. *Addison.*

6. Dullness of the sense of hearing; want of quickness or acuteness; as *thickness* of hearing. *Sicfl.*

THICK'SET, *a.* [*thick* and *set*.] Close planted; as a *thicket* wood. *Dryden.*

2. Having a short thick body.

THICK'SKULL, *n.* [*thick* and *skull*.] Dullness; or a dull person; a blockhead. *Entick.*

THICK'SKULLED, *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

THICK'SKIN, *n.* [*thick* and *skin*.] A coarse gross person; a blockhead. *Entick.*

THICK'SPRUNG, *a.* [*thick* and *sprung*.] Sprung up close together. *Entick. Shak.*

THIEF, *n. plu. thieves.* [Sax. *thof*; Sw. *tiuf*; D. *dief*; G. *dieb*; Goth. *thiubs*; Dan. *tyv*.] A person guilty of theft.

1. One who secretly, unlawfully and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another. The *thief* takes the property of another privately; the robber by open force. *Blackstone.*

2. One who takes the property of another wrongfully, either secretly or by violence. Job xxx.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among *thieves*, who stripped him of his raiment. Luke x.

3. One who seduces by false doctrine. John x.

4. One who makes it his business to cheat and defraud; as a den of *thieves*. Matt. xxi.

5. An excrement in the snuff of a candle. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER, *n.* [*thief* and *catch*.] One who catches thieves, or whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

THIEF-LEADER, *n.* [*thief* and *lead*.] One who leads or takes a *thief*. [Vid. *much used*.]

THIEF-TAKER, *n.* [*thief* and *taker*.] One whose business is to find and take thieves and bring them to justice.

THIEVE, *v. i.* [from *thief*.] To steal; to practice theft.

THIEVERY, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft. [See *Theft*.]

Among the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen. *Shak.*

THIEVISH, *a.* Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft; as a *thievish* boy.

Or with a base and boist'rous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road. *Shak.*

2. Seerly; sly; acting by stealth; as *thievish* minutes. *Shak.*

3. Partaking of the nature of theft; as a *thievish* practice.

THIEVISHLY, *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

THIEVISHNESS, *n.* The disposition to steal.

2. The practice or habit of stealing.

THIGH, *n.* [Sax. *thech*, *theo* or *thek*; D. *dy*; G. *dick*, *bin*, *thick*, *buve*.] The German explains the word; *thigh* is *thick*.

That part of men, quadrupeds and fowls, which is between the leg and the trunk.

As the word signifies, it is the *thick* part of the lower limbs.

THILL, *pron.* [*Sax. thile.*] The same. *Obs.*

THILL, *n.* [*Sax. thil or thill.*] The shaft of a cart, gig or other carriage. The thills are the two pieces of timber extending from the body of the carriage on each side of the last horse, by which the carriage is supported in a horizontal position.

THILLER, } *n.* The horse which
THILL-HORSE, } goes between the thills or shafts, and supports them. In a team, the last horse.

THIMBLE, *n.* [I know not the origin or primary sense of this word. Possibly it may be from *thumb*. In Gaelic, *teuchal* is a cover.]

1. A kind of cap or cover for the finger, usually made of metal, used by tailors and seamstresses for driving the needle through cloth.

2. In sea language, an iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it.

THIME. [*See Thyme.*]
THIN, *a.* [*Sax. thinn; thynn; G. dñan; D. thinn; Sw. tunn; Dan. tynd; W. tenuu, tenu; L. tenuis; Gaelic, tanadh; Russ. tonkoi.* Qu. Gr. *seos*, narrow. It appears to be connected with *W. ten, lan*, stretched, extended, Gr. *teno*. Qu. Ar. *ودن*.

In sense it is allied to *Syr. Heb. Ch. Eth.* *top*, but I know not whether the first consonant of this word is a prefix. See Class Du. No. 12. 25.]

1. Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite; as a *thin* plate of metal; *thin* paper; a *thin* board; a *thin* covering.

2. Rare; not dense; applied to fluids or to soft mixtures; as *thin* blood; *thin* milk; *thin* air.

In the air, when the air is more *thin*. *Bacon*.

3. Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; not having the individuals that compose the thing in a close or compact state; as, the trees of a forest are *thin*; the corn or grass is *thin*. A *thin* audience in church is not uncommon. Important legislative business should not be transacted in a *thin* house.

4. Not full or well grown.

5. *Thin*: small; slender; lean. A person becomes *thin* by disease. Some animals are naturally *thin*.

6. *Thin*: small; fine; not full. *Thin* hollow sounds, and lamentable screams.

7. Not thick or close; of a loose texture; not impervious to the sight; as a *thin* veil.

8. Not crowded or well stocked; not abounding.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people.

9. Slight; not sufficient for a covering; as a *thin* disguise.

THIN, *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state; as seed sown *thin*.
Spain is *thin* sown of people. *Bacon*.

THIN, *v. t.* [*Sax. thinnian; Russ. tonuy; L. tenuo.* See *Attenuo.*]

1. To make thin; to make rare or less thick; to attenuate; as, to *thin* the blood.

2. To make less close, crowded or numerous; as, to *thin* the ranks of an enemy; to *thin* the trees or shrubs of a thicket.

3. To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense; as, to *thin* the air; to *thin* the vapors.

THINE, *pronominal adj.* [*Goth. theins, theina; Sax. thin; G. dein; Fr. tien; probably contracted from thigen. See Thou.*]

Thy; belonging to thee; relating to thee; being the property of thee. It was formerly used for *thy*, before a vowel.

Then thou mightest eat grapes thy fill, at *thine* own pleasure. Deut. xxxi.

But in common usage, *thine* is now used before a vowel in all cases.

The principal use of *thine* now is when a verb is interposed between this word and the noun to which it refers. I will not take any thing that is *thine*. *Thine* is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory.

In the following passages, *thine* is used as a substitute for *thy righteousness*.

I will make mention of *thy righteousness*, even of *thine* only. Ps. lxxi.

In some cases, it is preceded by the sign of the possessive case, like nouns, and is then also to be considered as a substitute.

If any of thee be driven out to the utmost parts of heaven— Deut. xxx.

It is to be observed that *thine*, like *thou*, is used only in the solemn style. In familiar and common language, *your* and *yours* are always used in the singular number as well as the plural.

THING, *n.* [*Sax. thing, a thing, a cause; for his thingeun, for his cause or sake; also, thing and gething, a meeting, council or convention; thingan, thingien, to hold a meeting, to plead, to supplicate; thingere, an intercessor; thingung, intercession; G. ding, a thing, a court; dingien, to go to law, to hire or haggle; Dingstog, Tuesday, (thing's day); bedding, condition, clause; bedingen, to agree, to bargain or contract, to cheapen; D. ding, thing, business; dingien, to plead, to attempt, to cheapen; dingbank, the bar; dingdozen, session-days; dingier, dingeler, a pleader; dingland, plea; Dingstog, Tuesday; beding, condition, agreement; bedingen, to condition; Sw. ting, thing, cause, also a court, assizes; tinga, to hire, bargain or agree; Dan. ting, a thing, affair, business, case, a court of justice; tingar, to strike up a bargain, to haggle; tingbag, records of a court, (thing-book); tingdag, the court day, the assizes; tinghold, jurisdiction; tingaend, jurors, jury, (thing-men); tingsog, a cause or suit at law, (thing-sue).* The primary sense of *thing* is that which causes, falls or happens, like *event*, from *L. evenio*. The primary sense of the root, which is *tig* or *thig*, is to press, urge, drive or strain, and hence its application to courts, or suits at law; a seeking of right. We observe that *Dingsdag*, *Dingdag*, in some of the dialects signifies *Tuesday*, and this from the circumstance that that day of the week was, as it still is in some states, the day of opening courts;

that is, *litigation day, or suitors' day*, a day of striving for justice; or perhaps *combat-day*, the day of trial by battle. This leads to the unfolding of another fact. Among our ancestors, *Tig* or *Thig*, was the name of the deity of combat and war; the Teutonic Mars; that is, strife, combat deified. This word was contracted into *tie* or *tu*, and hence *Tues-deg* or *Tues-dæg*, Tuesday, the day consecrated to *Thig*, the god of war. But it seems this is merely the day of commencing court and trial; *litigation day*. This *Thig*, the god of war, is *strife*, and this leads us to the root of *thing*, which is to drive, urge, strive. *Sores*, in Latin, is connected with *rens*, accused. For words of like signification, see *Sake* and *Case*.]

1. An event or action; that which happens or falls out, or that which is done, told or proposed. This is the general signification of the word in the Scriptures; as after these things, that is, events.

And the thing was very grievous in Abraham's sight, because of his son. Gen. xxi. Then Laban and Bethuel answered and said, the thing proceedeth from the Lord. Gen. xxiv.

And Jacob said, all these things are against me. Gen. xlii.

I will tell you by what authority I do these things. Matt. xxi.

The king said Esaias when he saw his glory. John xii.

In learning French, choose such books as will teach you things as well as language.

Joy to Littlepage.
2. Any substance; that which is created; any particular article or commodity.

He sent after such manner; ten asses laden with the good things of Egypt— Gen. xlii.

They took the things which Micah had made. Judges xvii.

3. An animal; as every living thing; every creeping thing. Gen. i.

[This application of the word is improper, but common in popular and vulgar language.]

4. A portion or part; something.

Wicked men who understand any thing of wisdom— Tillotson.

5. In contempt.
I have a thing in prose. Swift.

6. Used of persons in contempt.
See, sons, what things you are. Shak.

The poor thing she is! Addison.

I'll be this subject think no more. Granville.

7. Used in a sense of honor.
I see thee here, Thou noble thing! Shak.

THINK, *v. i.* *prvt.* and *pp.* *thought*, *proa. thut.* [*Sax. thincan, thencan; Goth. thengkyan; Sw. thinka and tenka; Dan. tykker and tenker; D. denken, to think, and gedacht, thought; G. denken, to think, and gedächtnis, remembrance; gednke, thought; nachdenken, to ponder or meditate; Gr. deino; Syr. Ch. pnt; allied to L. dico.* We observe *n* is casual, and omitted in the participle *thought*. The sense seems to be to set in the mind, or to draw out, as in meditation. Class Dg. No. 9.]

1. To have the mind occupied on some subject; to have ideas, or to revolve ideas in the mind.

—For that I am I know, because I think. Dryden.

These are not matters to be slightly thought on. *Tillotson.*
 2. To judge; to conclude; to hold as a settled opinion. I think it will rain to-morrow. I think it not best to proceed on our journey.

Let them marry to whom they think best. *Num. xxvii.*

3. To intend.
 I thought *st* to help me. *Shak.*
 I thought to promote thee to great honor. *Num. xvii.*

4. To imagine; to suppose; to fancy.
 I thought, I think, is gone
 In pity of his misery, to dispatch
 His 'nighited life. *Shak.*
 Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall. *1 Cor. x.*

5. To muse; to meditate.
 While Peter thought on the vision—*Acts x.*
 Think much, speak little. *Dryden.*

6. To reflect; to recollect or call to mind.
 And when Peter thought thereon, he wept. *Mark xiv.*

7. To consider; to deliberate. Think how this thing could happen.

He thought within himself, saying, what shall I do? *Luke xii.*

To presume.
 Think not to say within yourselves, we have Abraham to our father— *Matt. iii.*

9. To believe; to esteem.
 To think on or upon, to muse on; to meditate on.

If there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things. *Phil. iv.*

2. To light on by meditation. He has just thought on an expedient that will answer the purpose.

3. To remember with favor.
 Think upon me, my God, for good. *Neh. v.*

To think of, to have ideas come into the mind. He thought of what you told him. I would have sent the books, but I did not think of it.

To think well of, to hold in esteem; to esteem.

THINK, *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine.
 To think—*thinketh* *v. t.* *1 Cor. xiii.*

2. To believe; to consider; to esteem.
 Nor think superfluous others' aid. *Milton.*

3. To seem or appear, as in the phrases, *me thinketh* or *methinks*, and *methought*. These are genuine Saxon phrases, equivalent to *it seems to me*, *it seemed to me*. In these expressions, *me* is actually in the dative case; almost the only instance remaining in the language. *Sax. "genoth thukht,"* satis visum est, it appeared enough or sufficient; *"me thineht,"* mihi videtur, it seems to me; I perceive.

To think much, to grudge.
 He thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

To think much of, to hold in high esteem.
 To think scorn, to disdain. *Esth. iii.*

THINK'ER, *n.* One who thinks; but chiefly, one who thinks in a particular manner; as a close thinker; a deep thinker; a coherent thinker. *Locke. Swift.*

THINK'ING, *ppr.* Having ideas; supposing; judging; imagining; intending; meditating.

2. a. Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas. Man is a thinking being.

THINK'ING, *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

I heard a bird so sing,
 Whose music, to my thinking, pleas'd the
 King. *Shak.*

THIN'LY, *adv.* [from *thin*.] In a loose scattered manner; not thickly; as ground thinly planted with trees; a country thinly inhabited.

THIN'NESS, *n.* The state of being thin; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite; as the thinness of ice; the thinness of a plate; the thinness of the skin.

2. Tenuity; rareness; as the thinness of air or other fluid.

3. A state approaching to fluidity, or even fluidity; opposed to *spissitude*; as the thinness of honey, of white wash or of paint.

4. Exility; as the thinness of purity; 5. Rareness; a scattered state; as the thinness of trees in a forest; the thinness of inhabitants.

THIRD, *a. thurd.* [*Sax. thrida*; *Goth. thrida*; *G. drille*; *D. derde*; *Sw. Dan. tredie*; *Fr. tiers*; *L. tertius*; *Gr. τριτος*; *W. tridy.*]

The first after the second; the ordinal of three. The third hour in the day among the ancients, was nine o'clock in the morning.

Third estate, in the British nation, is the commons; or in the legislature, the house of commons.

Third order, among the Catholics, is a sort of religious order that observes the same rule and the same manner of life in proportion as some other two orders previously instituted; as the third order of Franciscans, instituted by St. Francis in 1221. *Cyc.*

Third point or tierce point, in architecture, the point of section in the vertex of an equilateral triangle. *Cyc.*

Third rate, in navies. A third rate ship carries from 64 to 80 guns.

Third sound, in music. See the noun *Third*.

THIRD, *n. thurd.* The third part of any thing. A man takes land and tithes for one third of the produce; the owner taking two thirds.

2. The sixtieth part of a second of time.

3. In music, an interval containing three diatonic sounds; the major composed of two tones, called by the Greeks ditone, and the minor called hemiditone, consisting of a tone and a half. *Roussau. Busby.*

THIRDBOROUGH, *n. thurd burro.* [Third and borough.] An under constable. *Johnson.*

THIRDINGS, *n.* The third year of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, within the manor of Turfat in Herefordshire. *Cyc.*

THURDLY, *adv.* In the third place. *Bacon.*

THIRDS, *n. plu.* The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which by law the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life. *N. England.*

THIRL, *v. t. thurl.* [*Sax. thirlan.*] To bore; to perforate. It is now written *drill* and *thrill*. [See these words, and see *Nos thirl*.]

THIRLAGE, *n. thurl'age.* In English customs, the right which the owner of a mill

possesses by contract or law, to compel the tenants of a certain district to bring all their grain to his mill for grinding. *Cyc.*

THIRST, *n. thurst.* [*Sax. thurst, thurst*; *G. durst*; *D. dorst*; *Sw. törst*; *Dan. lörst*, from *lor*, dry; *törer*, to dry; *D. dorren*, *L. torreo*, *Sw. torika*.]

1. A painful sensation of the throat or fauces, occasioned by the want of drink.

Wherefore is it that thou hast brought us out of Egypt, to kill us and our children and our cattle with thirst? *Ex. xvi.*

2. A vehement desire of drink. *Ps. cix.*

3. A want and eager desire after any thing. *Thirst* of worldly good. *Fairfax.*
Thirst of knowledge. *Milton.*
Thirst after praise. *Johnson.*
Thirst after happiness. *Cheyne.*

But for is now more generally used after *thirst*; as a *thirst* for worldly honors; a *thirst* for praise.

4. Dryness; drought.
 The rapid current, through veins
 Of porous earth with kindly thirst updrawn,
 Rose a fresh fountain— *Milton.*

THIRST, *v. i. thurst.* [*Sax. thyrstan*; *D. dorsten*; *G. dursten*; *Sw. törsta*; *Dan. löstær*.]

1. To experience a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink.
 The people thirsted there for water. *Ex. xvii.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing. *My soul thirsteth for the living God.* *Ps. xlii.*

THIRST, *v. t.* To want to drink; as, to thirst blood. [*Not English.*] *Prior.*

THIRSTINESS, *n.* [from *thirsty*.] The state of being thirsty; thirst. *Wolton.*

THIRSTING, *ppr.* Feeling pain for want of drink; having eager desire.

THIRSTY, *a.* [from *thirst*.] Feeling a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink.

Give me a little water, for I am thirsty. *Judges iv.*
 I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink. *Matt. xxv.*

2. Very dry; having no moisture; parched. *The thirsty land shall become springs of water.* *Is. xxxv.*

3. Having a vehement desire of any thing; as in blood-thirsty. *Is. xlv. lxx.*

THIRTEEN, *a. thurteen.* [*Sax. threaltene*; *three and ten*; *Sw. tretton*; *G. dreizehn*; *D. dertien*.] Ten and three; as thirteen times.

THIRTEENTH, *a. thurteenth.* [supra.] The third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen; as the thirteenth day of the month.

THIRTEENTH, *n. thurteenth.* In music, an interval forming the octave of the sixth, or sixth of the octave. *Busby.*

THIRTIETH, *a. thurthieth.* [from *thirty*; *Sax. thritigotha*.]

The tenth threefold; the ordinal of thirty; as the thirtieth day of the month.

THIRTY, *a. thurty.* [*Sax. thrittig*; *G. dreissig*; *D. derzig*.]

Three ten; ten three times repeated; or twenty and ten. The month of June consists of thirty days. Joseph was thirty years old when he stood before Pharaoh.

THIS, *definitive adjective* or *substitute*, *plu. these.* [*Sax. this*; *Dan. plu. disse*; *Sw. dessa, desse*; *G. das, diesen*; *D. desse, dit*.]

1. *This* is a definitive, or definitiva adjective, denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned. Is *this* your younger brother? What trespass is *this* which ye have committed?

Who did *this*, *this* man or his parents, that he was born blind? John ix.

When they heard *this*, they were pricked to the heart. Acts ii.

In the latter passage, *this* is a substitute for what had preceded, viz. the discourse of Peter just delivered. In like manner, *this* often represents a word, a sentence or clause, or a series of sentences or events.

In some cases, it refers to what is future, or to be immediately related.

But know *this*, that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. Matt. xxiv.

Here *this* refers to the whole subsequent member of the sentence.

2. *By this*, is used elliptically for *by this time*; as, *by this* the mail has arrived.

3. *This* is used with words denoting time past; as, I have taken no snuff for *this* month; and often with plural words. I have not wept *this* forty years.

In this case, *this*, in the singular, refers to the whole term of time, or period; *this* period of forty years. Dryden.

4. *This* is opposed to *that*.
This way and *that* the wav'ring sails they bend. Pope

A body of *this* or *that* denomination is produced. [Not used or local.] Boyle.

This and *that*, in this use, denote difference indefinitely.

5. When *this* and *that* refer to different things before expressed, *this* refers to the thing last mentioned, and *that* to the thing first mentioned. [See *These*.]

Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not, follow. Hooker.

6. It is sometimes opposed to *other*.
Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design the *other*, before you arraign him. Dryden.

THISTLE, *n.* *this'el*. [Sax. *thistel*; G. D. *diel*; Sw. *tiedel*.]
The common name of numerous prickly plants of the class *Syngenesia*, and several genera; as the common corn thistle, or Canada thistle, of the genus *Serratula* or *Cnicus*; the spear thistle of the genus *Cnicus*; the milk thistle of the genus *Carduus*; the blessed thistle of the genus *Centaurea*; the globe thistle of the genus *Echinops*; the cotton thistle of the genus *Onopordum*; and the sow thistle of the genus *Sonchus*. The name is also given to other prickly plants not of the class *Syngenesia*; as the fuller's thistle or tassel of the genus *Dipsacus*, and the melon thistle and torch thistle of the genus *Cactus*.

Lea. *Bicelov.*

One species of thistle, (*Cnicus arvensis*), grows in fields among grain, and is extremely troublesome to farmers. It is called in America the Canada thistle, as it first appeared in Canada, where it was probably introduced from France, as it abounds in Normandy, and also in England. A larger species in America (*Cnicus*

lancoletus), is indigenous, but it spreads slowly and gives no trouble.

Thorns also and *thistles* shall it bring forth to thee. Gen. iii.

THISTLY, *a.* *this'ly*. Overgrown with thistles; as *thistly* ground.

THITHER, *adv.* [Sax. *thider*, *thyder*.] To that place; or opposed to *hither*.

This city is near, O let me escape *thither*. Gen. xiv.

Where I am, *thither* ye cannot come. John vii.

To that end or point.

Hither and *thither*, to this place and to that; one way and another.

THITHERWARD, *adv.* [*thither* and *ward*.] Toward that place.

They shall ask the way to Zion, with their faces *thitherward*. Jer. l.

THO, a contraction of *though*. [See *Though*.]

3. *Tho*, for Sax. *thoune*, tien. [Not in use.] Spenser.

THOLE, *n.* [Sax. *thol*; Ir. Gaelic, *dula*, a pin or peg.]

1. A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the row-lock, when used in rowing. Mar. Dict.

2. The pin or handle of a sythe-smath.

THOLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tholian*; Goth. *thulan*; G. D. *dulden*; Sw. *töda*; L. *tollo*, *tolero*.] To bear; to endure; to undergo. Obo.

THOLE, *v. i.* [supra.] To wait. [Local.]

THOLE, *n.* [L. *tholus*.] The roof of a temple. [Not used or local.]

THOMASISM, *m.* The doctrine of St. THOMASISM, *n.* Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace.

THOMIST, *n.* A follower of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to the Scotists.

THOMSONITE, *n.* (from *Thomson*.) A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure.

THONG, *n.* [Sax. *thwang*.] A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing.

And nails for loos'n'd spears, and *thongs* for shields provide. Dryden.

THORACIC, *a.* [L. *thorax*, the breast.] Pertaining to the breast; as the *thoracic* arteries. Coar.

The *thoracic duct*, is the trunk of the absorbent vessels. It runs up along the spine from the receptacle of the chyle to the left subclavian vein, in which it terminates. Cyc. Parr.

THORACICUS, *n. plu.* In ichthyology, an order of bony fishes, respiring by means of gills only, the character of which is that the bronchia are ossified, and the ventral fins are placed underneath the thorax, or beneath the pectoral fins. Linne. Cyc.

THORAL, *a.* [L. *thorus*, or rather *torus*.] Pertaining to a bed. Aglic.

THORAX, *n.* [L.] In anatomy, that part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest; also, the cavity of the chest. Cyc.

THORIANA, *n.* A newly discovered earth, resembling zirconia, found in gadolinite by Berzelius. Ure.

THORN, *n.* [Sax. *thorn*; G. *dorn*; D. *doorn*; Dan. *torne*; Slav. *tern*; Goth. *thaurna*; W. *dracn*.] Qu. is not the latter contracted from the Gaelic *dragham*?

1. A tree or shrub armed with spines or sharp ligneous shoots; as the black *thorn*; white *thorn*, &c. The word is sometimes applied to a bush with prickles; as a rose on a *thorn*.

2. A sharp ligneous or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a spine. *Thorn* differs from *prickle*; the latter being applied to the sharp points issuing from the bark of a plant and not attached to the wood, as in the rose and bramble. But in common usage, *thorn* is applied to the prickle of the rose, and in fact the two words are used promiscuously.

3. Any thing troublesome. St. Paul had a *thorn* in the flesh. 2 Cor. xii. Num. xxxiii.

4. In Scripture, great difficulties and impediments.

I will hedge up thy way with *thorns*. Hos. ii.

5. Worldly cares; things which prevent the growth of good principles. Matt. xiii.

THORN-APPLE, *n.* [*thorn* and *apple*.] A plant of the genus *Datura*; a popular name of the *Datura Stramonium*, or apple of Peru. *Bicelov.*

THORN-BACK, *n.* [*thorn* and *back*.] A fish of the ray kind, which has prickles on its back. Cyc.

THORN-BUSH, *n.* A shrub that produces *thorns*.

THORN-BUT, *n.* A fish, a but or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

THORN-HEDGE, *n.* [*thorn* and *hedge*.] A hedge or fence consisting of *thorn*.

THORNLESS, *a.* Destitute of *thorns*; as a *thornless* shrub or tree. Muhlenberg.

THORNY, *a.* Full of *thorns* or spines; rough with *thorns*; as a *thorny* wood; a *thorny* tree; a *thorny* diadem or crown. Dryden. *Ratcliff.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious; harassing; perplexing; as *thorny* care; the *thorny* path of vice.

3. Sharp; pricking; vexatious; as *thorny* points. *Shuk.*

THORNY REST-HARROW, *n.* A plant. Cyc.

THORNY-TREFOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Fagopia*. Lea.

THOROUGH, *a.* *thur'ro*. [Sax. *thurh*; G. *durch*; D. *door*.] In these languages, the word is a preposition; but as a preposition we write it *through*. See this word. It is evidently from the root of *door*, which signifies a passage, and the radix of the word signifies to pass.

1. Literally, passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect; as a *thorough* reformation; *thorough* work; a *thorough* translator; a *thorough* poet. Dryden.

2. Passing through; as *thorough* lights in a house. Bacon.

THOROUGH, *prep.* *thur'ro*. From side to side, or from end to end.

2. By means of. [Not now used.] [See *Through*.]

THOROUGH, *n.* *thur'ro*. An inter-furrow between two ridges. Cyc.

THOROUGH-BASE, *n.* *thur'ro-basc*. [*thorough* and *base*.] In music, an accompaniment to a continued bass by figures. Cyc.

THOROUGH-BRED, *a. thur-ro-bred.* [*thorough and bred.*] Completely taught or accomplished.

THOROUGH-FARE, *n. thur-ro-fare.* [*thorough and fare.*]

1. A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way.

2. Power of passing. *Milton.*

THOROUGHLY, *adv. thur-roly.* Fully; entirely; completely; as a room thoroughly swept; a business thoroughly performed. Let the matter be thoroughly sifted. Let every part of the work be thoroughly finished.

THOROUGH-PACED, *a. thur-ro-paced.* [*thorough and paced.*]

Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths; as a *thorough-paced* tory or whig.

THOROUGH-SPED, *a. thur-ro-sped.* [*thorough and sped.*]

Fully accomplished; thorough-paced.

THOROUGH-STITCH, *adv. thur-ro-stitch.* [*thorough and stitch.*]

Fully; completely; going the whole length of any business. [*Not elegant.*]

THOROUGH-WAX, *n. thur-ro-wax.* [*Thorough and wax.*] A plant of the genus *Phacelia*.

THOROUGH-WORT, *n. thur-ro-wort.* The popular name of a plant, the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, a native of N. America. It is valued in medicine.

THORP, *Sax. thorp; D. dorp; G. dorff; Sv. Dan. torp; W. tree; Gaelic, Ir. traub; L. tribus.* The word in Welsh signifies a dwelling place, a homestead, a hamlet, a town. When applied to a single house, it answers to the Sax. *ham*, a house, whence *hamlet* and *home*. In the Teutonic dialects, it denotes a village.

The primary sense is probably a house, a habitation, from *fixedness*; hence a hamlet, a village, a tribe; as in rude ages the dwelling of the head of a family was soon surrounded by the houses of his children and descendants. In our language, it occurs now only in names of places and persons.

THOS, *n.* An animal of the wolf kind, but larger than the common wolf. It is common in Surinam. It preys on poultry and water fowls. *Cyc.*

THOSE, *pron. s* as *z. plu. of that*; as those things; those temples. When those and these are used in reference to two things or collections of things, *those* refers to the first mentioned, as *these* does to the last mentioned. [See *These*, and the example there given.]

THOU, *pron. in the obj. thee.* [*Sax. thu; G. Sw. Dan. du; L. Fr. It. Sp. Port. tu; Sans. tuam.* The nominative case is probably contracted, for in the oblique cases it is *tu* in *Sv.* and *Dan. dig*, in *Goth. thuk*, *Sax. the*. So in *Hindoos*, *tu* in the nominative, makes in the dative, *tuke*; *Gipseys, tu, tuke*. In *Russ.* the verb is *tukayu*, to *thou*.]

The second personal pronoun, in the singular number; the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn style.

At *thou* he that should come? *Mat. xi.*

I will fear no evil, for *thou* art with me. *Ps. xviii.*

Thou is used only in the solemn style, unless

in very familiar language, and by the Quakers.

THOU, *v. t.* To treat with familiarity.

If *thou* thouest him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*

THOU, *v. i.* To use *thou* and *thee* in discourse.

THOUGH, *v. i. tho.* [*Sax. theak; Goth. thauk; G. doch; Sw. dock; D. Dan. dogh.* This is the imperative of a verb; *Ir. daighim*, to give, *D. dokken.*]

1. Grant; admit; allow. "If thy brother be waxes poor—*thou* shalt relieve him; yea, *thou* shalt be a stranger." *Grant* or *admit* the fact that he is a stranger, yet *thou* shalt relieve him. *Lev. xxv.*

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him. *Job xiii.*

That is, *grant* or *admit* that he shall slay me, yet will I trust in him.

Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be punished. *Prov. xi.*

That is, *admit* the fact that the wicked unite their strength, yet this will not save them from punishment.

Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton.*

That is, *grant* that it seems so, yet I do not so affirm.

2. Used with *as*.

In the vine were three branches, and it was as *though* it budded. *Gen. xi.*

So we use *as if*; it was as *if* it budded; and *if* is *give*. The appearance was like the real fact, *if* admitted or true.

3. It is used in familiar language, at the end of a sentence.

A good cause would do well *though*. *Dryden.*

This is generally or always elliptical, referring to some expression preceding or understood.

4. It is compounded with *all*, in *although*, which see.

THOUGHT, *pret. and pp. of think*; pronounced *thaut*.

THOUGHT, *n. thouht.* [primarily the passive participle of *think*, *supra*; *Sax. thoht.*]

1. Properly, that which the mind thinks.

Thought is either the act or operation of the mind, when attending to a particular subject or thing, or it is the idea consequent on that operation. We say, a man's *thoughts* are employed on government, on religion, on trade or arts, or his *thoughts* are employed on his dress or his means of living. By this we mean that the mind is directed to that particular subject or object; that is, according to the literal import of the verb *think*, the mind, the intellectual part of man, is set upon such an object, it holds it in view or contemplation, or it extends to it, it stretches to it.

Thought cannot be superadded to matter, so as in any sense to render it true that matter can become cogitative. *Dwight.*

2. Idea; conception. I wish to convey my *thoughts* to another person. I employ words that express my *thoughts*, so that he may have the same ideas; in this case, our *thoughts* will be alike.

3. Fancy; conceit; something framed by the imagination.

Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to choose or reject. *Dryden.*

4. Reflection; particular consideration.

Why do you keep alone?
Using those *thoughts* which should have died
With them they think on. *Shak.*

5. Opinion; judgment.

Thus *Bethel* spoke, who always speaks his *thoughts*. *Pope.*

6. Meditation; serious consideration.

Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense or want of
thought. *Roscommon.*

7. Design; purpose.

All their *thoughts* are against me for evil. *Ps. lvi. xxxiii. Jer. xxxix.*

8. Silent contemplation. *Shak.*

9. Solicitude; care; concern.

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end. *Bacon.*

10. Inward reasoning; the workings of conscience.

Their *thoughts* the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another. *Rom. ii.*

11. A small degree or quantity; as a *thought* longer; a *thought* better. [*Not in use.*]

Hooker. Sidney.
To take *thought*, to be solicitous or anxious.

THOUGHTFUL, *a.* Full of thought; contemplative; employed in meditation; as a man of *thoughtful* mind.

2. Attentive; careful; having the mind directed to an object; as *thoughtful* of gain. *Philips.*

3. Promoting serious thought; favorable to musing or meditation.

War, border war, your *thoughtful* walks in. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; solicitous.

Around her crowd distrust and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting
care. *Prior.*

THOUGHTFULLY, *adv.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, *n.* Deep meditation. *Blackmore.*

2. Serious attention to spiritual concerns.

3. Anxious; solicitous.

THOUGHTLESS, *a.* Heedless; careless; negligent.

Thoughtless of the future. *Rogers.*

2. Gay; dissipated.

3. Stupid; dull.

Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain. *Dryden.*

THOUGHTLESSLY, *adv.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Garth.*

THOUGHTLESSNESS, *n.* Want of thought; heedlessness; carelessness; inattention.

THOUGHTSICK, *a.* [*thought and sick.*] Uneasy with reflection. *Shak.*

THOUSAND, *a. s. as z.* [*Sax. thuzend; Goth. thuzand; G. tausend; D. duizend; Sw. tusend; Dan. tusind.*]

1. Denoting the number of ten hundred.

2. Proverbially, denoting a great number indefinitely. It is a *thousand* chances to one that you succeed.

THOUSAND, *n.* The number of ten hundred.

A *thousand* shall fall at thy side, and ten *thousand* at thy right hand. *Ps. xci.*

Thousand is sometimes used plurally without the plural termination, as in the passage above, *ten thousand*; but it often takes the plural termination. In former times, but many *thousands* perished by famine!

THOUSANDTH, a. The ordinal of thousand; as the *thousandth* part of a thing; also proverbially, very numerous.

THOUSANDTH, n. The thousandth part of any thing; as two *thousandths* of a tax.

THROW. [See *Thole*.]
THRACK, v. t. To load or burden. [*Vot in use*.] *South.*

THRALL, n. [Sax. *thrall*, a slave or servant; Dan. *træl*; Sw. *träd*; Ice. *tröel*; Ir. *trail*; Gaelic, *traill*.]

1. A slave.

2. Slavery. *Obs.* [*Enthral* is in use.]

THRALLDÖM, n. [Dan. *trældom*.] Slavery; bondage; a state of servitude. The Greeks lived in *thralldom* under the Turks nearly four hundred years.

He shall rule, and she in *thralldom* live.

[*This word is in good use.*] *Dryden.*

THRAPPLE, n. The windpipe of an animal. [*Vot an English word.*] *Scott.*

THRASH, v. t. [Sax. *tharscan* or *tharscan*; G. *draschen*; D. *dorschen*; Sw. *triska*; Ice. *therskia*.] It is written *thrash* or *thresh*. The common pronunciation is *thrash*.]

1. To beat out grain from the husk or pericarp with a flail; as, to *thrash* wheat, rye or oats.

2. To beat corn off from the cob or spike; as, to *thrash* maize.

3. To beat soundly with a stick or whip; to *drub*. [*Shak.*]

THRASH, v. i. To practice thrashing; to perform the business of thrashing; as a man who *thrashes* well.

2. To labor; to *drudge*.

I rather would be Mevius, *thrash* for rhymes,
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times—
Dryden.

THRASHED, pp. Beaten out of the husk or off the ear.

2. Freed from the grain by beating.

THRASHED, n. One who thrashes grain.
THRASHING, pp. Beating out of the husk or off the ear; beating soundly with a stick or whip.

THRASHING, n. The act of beating out grain with a flail; a sound *drubbing*.
THRASHING-FLOOR, n. [*thrash* and *floor*.]
A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.

THRASONICAL, a. [from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.]

1. Boasting; given to bragging.

2. Boastful; implying ostentatious display. [*Shak.*]

THRAVE, n. [Sax. *drafa* a drove.] A drove; a herd. [*Vot in use.*]

THRAVE, n. [W. *draev*, twenty four; *draev*, a bundle or tie.]

The number of two dozen. [*Vot in use.*]

THREAD, } n. [Sax. *thred*; D. *draad*;
THRED, } n. Sw. *träd*; Dan. *traad*; probably from drawing.]

1. A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk or other fibrous substance, drawn out to considerable length.

2. The filament of a flower. *Botany.*
3. The filament of any fibrous substance, as of bark.

4. A fine filament or line of gold or silver.

5. *Air-threads*, the fine white filaments which

are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders.

6. Something continued in a long course or tenor; as the *thread* of a discourse.

Thread, v. t. To pass a thread through the eye; as, to *thread* a needle.

2. To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

They would not *thread* the gates. *Shak.*
Heavy trading ships—*threading* the Bosporus. *Milford.*

THREDBARE, } a. [*thread* and *bare*.]
THREDBARE, } n. Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; as a *threadbare* coat; *threadbare* clothes.

2. Worn out; *trite*; *hackneyed*; used till it has lost its novelty or interest; as a *threadbare* subject; state topics and *threadbare* quotations. *Swinf.*

THREDBARENES, } n. The state of
THREDBARENES, } n. being threadbare or *trite*.

THREDDEN, } a. Made of thread; as
THREDDEN, } a. *thredden* sails. [*Little used.*]

THREDD-SHAPED, } n. In *botany*, filit
THREDD-SHAPED, } a. form.

THREDD-Y, } a. Like thread or filaments;
THREDD-Y, } a. slender. *Granger.*

2. Containing thread. *Dyer.*

THREAP, v. t. [Sax. *threapian*, or rather *threagan*.]
To *chide*, contend or argue. [*Local.*]

THREAT, n. thret. [Sax. *threat*. See the Verb.]

A menace; denunciation of ill; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss or pain on another.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*.

THREAT, v. t. thret. To threaten, which see. *Threat* is used only in poetry. *Dryden.*

THREATEN, v. t. thret'n. [Sax. *threotan*, tractated from *threagan*, which is written also *threowan*; D. *dreigen*; G. *droken*; Dan. *treller*, to chide, to scold, dispute, wrangle.]

1. To declare the purpose of inflicting punishment, pain or other evil on another, for some sin or offense; to menace. *God threatens* the finally impenitent with everlasting banishment from his presence.

2. To menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces; as for extorting money. To send *threatening* letters is a punishable offense.

3. To charge or enjoin with menace, or with implied rebuke; or to charge strictly.

Let us *straitly threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in his name. Acts iv.

2. To menace by action; to present the appearance of coming evil; as, rolling billows *threaten* to overwhelm us.

3. To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant approaching; as, the clouds *threaten* us with rain or a storm.

THREATENED, pp. thret'nd. Menaced with evil.

THREATENER, n. thret'ner. One that threatens. *Milton.*

THREATENING, pp. thret'ning. Menacing; denouncing evil.

2. *a.* Indicating a threat or menace; as a *threatening* look.

3. Indicating something impending; as, the weather is *threatening*; the clouds have a *threatening* aspect.

THREATENING, n. thret'ning. The act of menacing; a menace; a denunciation of evil, or declaration of a purpose to inflict evil on a person or country, usually for sins and offenses. The prophets are filled with God's *threatenings* against the rebellious Jews. Acts iv.

THREATENINGLY, adv. thret'ningly. With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner.

THREATFUL, a. thret'ful. Full of threats; having a menacing appearance; *minacious*. *Spenser.*

THREE, a. [Sax. *three*, *thri*, *thry* and *thrig*; Sw. *Dau. tre*; G. *drei*; D. *drie*; Fr. *trois*; It. *tre*; Sp. *L. tres*; Gael. *W. tri*; Gipsy, *tre*; Gr. *τρεις*; Sans. *treja*, *tri*. I know not the last radical, nor the primary sense of *three*. Owen in his Welsh Dictionary, suggests that it signifies *fixed, firm*. But see *Enthral* and *Trick*. It is probably contracted from *thrig*.]

1. Two and one.

I offer thee *three* things. 2 Sam. xxiv.

2. It is often used like other adjectives, without the noun to which it refers.

Abishai—attained not to the first *three*. 2 Sam. xxiii.

3. Proverbially, a small number.

Away, thou *three*-inched fool. *Shak.*
[*I believe obsolete.*]

THREE-CAP-SULED, a. Tricapsular.

THREE-CELELED, a. Triloceular.

THREE-CLIFTY, a. Trifid.

THREE-CORNERED, a. [*three* and *corner*.]

1. Having three corners or angles; as a *three-cornered* hat.

2. In *botany*, having three sides, or three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem. *Martyn.*

THREE-FLOWERED, a. [*three* and *flower*.]

Bearing three flowers together. *Martyn.*

THREE-FOLD, a. [*three* and *fold*.] *Three*-double; consisting of three; or thrice repeated, as *threefold* justice. *Ruleigh.*

A *threefold* cord is not quickly broken. *Eccles. iv.*

THREE-GRAINED, a. Tricoceous.

THREE-LEAVED, a. [*three* and *leaf*.]

Consisting of three distinct leaflets; as a *three-leaved* calyx. *Martyn.*

THREE-LOBED, a. [*three* and *lobe*.] A *three-lobed leaf*, is one that is divided to the middle into three parts, standing wide from each other and having convex margins. *Martyn.*

THREE-NERVED, a. [*three* and *nerve*.] A *three-nerved leaf*, has three distinct vessels or nerves running longitudinally without branching. *Martyn.*

THREE-PARTED, a. [*three* and *parted*.] Tripartite. A *three-parted leaf*, is divided into three parts down to the base, but not entirely separate. *Martyn.*

THREE-PENCE, n. thrip'ence. [*three* and *pence*.]

A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny. *Shak.*

THREE-PENNY, *a.* *thrip'enny.* Worth three pence only; mean.

THREE-PETALED, *a.* [*three and petal.*] Tripetalous; consisting of three distinct petals; as a coral. *Botany.*

THREE-PILE, *n.* [*three and pile.*] An old name for a good velvet. *Shak.*

THREE-PILED, *a.* Set with a thick pile. *Obs.* *Shak.*

THREE-POINTED, *a.* Tricuspidate.

THREE-SCORE, *a.* [*three and score.*] Three twenty; sixty; as *threescore* years.

THREE-SEEDED, *a.* [*three and seed.*] Containing three seeds; as a *three-seeded capsule.* *Botany.*

THREE-SIDED, *a.* [*three and side.*] Having three plane sides; as a *three-sided stem, leaf, petiole, peduncle, scape, or pericarp.* *Martyn.*

THREE-VALVED, *a.* [*three and valve.*] Trivalvular; consisting of three valves; opening with three valves; as a *three-valved pericarp.* *Lec. Martyn.*

THRENE, *n.* [*Gr. θρηνος.*] Lamentation. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

THRENO'DY, *n.* [*Gr. θρηνος, lamentation, and ὄδῃ, ode.*] A song of lamentation. *Herbert.*

THRESH, *v. t.* To thrash. [*See Thrash.*] The latter is the popular pronunciation, but the word is written *thrash* or *thresh*, indifferently. [*See the derivation and definitions under Thrash.*]

THRESHER, *n.* The sea fox. *Cyc.*

THRESH HOLD, *n.* [*Sax. threscwald; G. thürschwelle; Sw. tröskel; Iec. throaldur.*] The Saxon and Swedish words seem by their orthography to be connected with *thrash, thresh*, and the last syllable to be *wald, wood*; but the German word is obviously compounded of *thür, door, and schwell, sill; door-sill.*

1. The door-sill; the plank, stone or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door, particularly of a dwelling house, church, temple or the like; hence, entrance; gate; door.

2. Entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning. He is now at the *threshold* of his argument.

Many men that stumble at the *threshold.* *Shak.*

THREW, *pret.* of *thraw.*

THRICE, *adv.* [from *three*; perhaps *three*, and *L. vicé*; or a change of *Fr. tiers.*]

1. Three times.

Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me *thrice.* *Matt. xxvi.*

2. Sometimes used by way of amplification; very.

Thrice noble Lord, let me entreat you To pardon me. *Shak.*

THRID, *v. t.* [*W. treizian, to penetrate; breizian, to course, to range.*]

To slide through a narrow passage; to slip, shoot or run through, as a needle, bodkin, or the like.

Some *thrid* the many ringlets of her hair. *Pope.*

THRIDDED, *pp.* Slid through.

THRIDDING, *ppr.* Sliding through; causing to pass through.

THRIFT, *n.* [from *thrive.*] Frugality; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property.

The rest—willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser.*

2. Prosperity; success and advance in the acquisition of property; increase of worldly goods; gain.

I have a mind presages me such *thrift.* *Shak.*

3. Vigorous growth, as of a plant.

4. In *botany*, a plant of the genus *Stachis.*

THRIFT'LY, *adv.* Frugally; with parsimony.

With increase of worldly goods.

THRIFTINESS, *n.* Frugality; good husbandry; as *thriftiness* to save; *thriftiness* in preserving one's own. *Watton. Spenser.*

2. Prosperity in business; increase of property.

THRIFTLESS, *a.* Having no frugality or good management; profuse; extravagant; not thriving. *Shak.*

THRIFTY, *a.* Frugal; sparing; using economy and good management of property.

I am glad he has so much youth and vigor left, of which he has not been *thrifty.* *South.*

2. More generally, thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous in the acquisition of worldly goods; increasing in wealth; as a *thrifty* farmer or mechanic.

3. Thriving; growing rapidly or vigorously; as a plant.

4. Well husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns, The *thrifty* lire I sav'd under your father. *Shak.*

THRILL, *n.* [*See the Verb.*] A drill.

2. A warbling. [*See Trill.*]

3. A breathing place or hole. *Herbert.*

THRILL, *v. t.* [*Sax. thryllan, thryllan; D. drillen, to drill, to bore; trillen, to shiver, pant, quaver; G. drillen, to drill; triller, to shake; trillern, to trill; Dan. driller, to bore, to drill; triller, Sw. trilla, to roll; Dan. trille, a trill; W. troliau, to troll or roll; all probably of one family, from the root of roll. See Drill.*]

1. To bore; to drill; to perforate by turning a gimlet or other similar instrument. [But in the literal sense, *drill* is now chiefly or wholly used. *Spenser* used it literally in the clause, "with *thrilling* point of iron braud."] *Cyc.*

2. To pierce; to penetrate; as something sharp.

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd*, That sudden cold did run through every vein. *Spenser.*

A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse. *Shak.*

THRILL, *v. i.* To pierce; to penetrate; as something sharp; particularly, to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering; as, a sharp sound *thrills* through the whole frame. *Addison.*

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins. *Shak.*

2. To feel a sharp shivering sensation running through the body.

To seek sweet safety out In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake— *Shak.*

THRILLED, *pp.* Penetrated; pierced.

THRILLING, *ppr.* Perforating; drilling.

2. Piercing; penetrating; having the quality of penetrating; passing with a tingling, shivering sensation.

3. Feeling a tingling, shivering sensation running through the system.

THRING, *v. t.* To press, crowd or throng. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

THRIS-SA, *n.* A fish of the herring kind.

THRIVE, *v. i.* *pret. thrived; pp. thrived, thriven.* [*Dan. thrive, to thrive, to increase; Sw. trifas. It may belong to the family of trip, to listen, or to that of drive.*]

1. To prosper by industry, economy and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate. A farmer *thrives* by good husbandry. When the body of laboring men *thrives*, we pronounce the state prosperous.

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Harris.*

2. To prosper in any business; to have increase or success.

O son, why sit we here, each other viewing Idly, while Satan our great author thrives? *Milton.*

They by vices *thrive.* *Sondys.*

3. To grow; to increase in bulk or stature; to flourish. Young cattle *thrive* in rich pastures; and trees *thrive* in a good soil.

4. To grow; to advance; to increase or advance in any thing valuable.

THRIVER, *n.* One that prospers in the acquisition of property.

THRIVING, *ppr.* Prospering in worldly goods.

2. *a.* Being prosperous or successful; advancing in wealth; increasing; growing; as a *thriving* mechanic; a *thriving* trader.

THRIVINGLY, *adv.* In a prosperous way.

THRIVINGNESS, *n.* Prosperity; growth; increase.

THRIVING, *n.* *Decay of Piety.*

THRO, a contraction of *through*, not now used.

THROAT, *n.* [*Sax. throta, throte; D. strote; Russ. grad.*]

1. The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and wind-pipe, or the passages for the food and breath.

In *medicine*, the fauces; all that hollow or cavity which may be seen when the mouth is wide open. *Cyc.*

2. In *seamen's language*, that end of a gaff which is next the mast. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *ship-building*, the inside of the kee-timber at the middle or turns of the arms; also, the inner part of the arms of an anchor where they join the shank; and the middle part of a floor-timber. *Cyc.*

Throat-brails, brails attached to the gaff, close to the mast.

Throat-halfiards, are those that raise the throat of the gaff. *Mar. Dict.*

THROAT, *v. t.* To mow beans in a direction against their bending. [*Locut.*] *Cyc.*

THROAT-PIPE, *n.* [*throat and pipe.*] The windpipe or wassud.

THROAT-WORT, *n.* [*throat and wort.*] A plant of the genus *Campanula*, a perenni-

al weed common in pasture-ground; also, a plant of the genus *Trachelium*.

Cyc. Lec.

THROATY, *a. Guttural.*

Howell.

THROB, *v. i.* [perhaps allied to *drive* and to *drab*; at least its elements and signification coincide; Gr. *σφάβω*.]

To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to beat in consequence of agitation; to palpitate. The heart throbs with joy, desire or fear; the violent action of the heart is perceived by a throbbing pulse.

My heart throbs to know one thing. *Shak.*

We apply the word also to the breast.

Here may his head lie on my throbbing breast. *Shak.*

THROB, *n.* A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

Thou tak'st like one who never felt

Th' impatient throbs and langings of a soul

That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison.*

THROBING, *ppr.* Beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitating.

THROBING, *n.* The act of beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitation.

THROD-DEN, *v. i.* To grow; to thrive. [*Not in use or local.*] *Grose.*

THROGE, *n.* [Sax. *througan*, to suffer, to agonize; but this is the same word as *thraue*, and the sense is to strain, as in twisting, to struggle.]

Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony. It is particularly applied to the anguish of travail in child-birth.

My throes came thicker, and my cries increase'd. *Dryden.*

THROE, *v. i.* To agonize; to struggle in extreme pain.

THROE, *v. t.* To put in agony. *Shak.*

THROENE, *n.* [L. *thronus*; Gr. *θρονος*; Fr. *trone*.]

1. A royal seat; a chair of state. The throne is sometimes an elegant chair richly ornamented with sculpture and gilding, raised a step above the floor, and covered with a canopy.

2. The seat of a bishop. *Ayliffe.*

3. In Scripture, sovereign power and dignity. Only in the throne will I be greater than thou. *Gen. xli.*

Thy throne, O God, is forever. *Ps. xlv.*

4. Angels. *Col. i.*

5. The place where God peculiarly manifests his power and glory.

The heaven is my throne, and the earth my footstool. *Is. lvi.*

THRONE, *v. t.* To place on a royal seat; to enthrone.

2. To place in an elevated position; to give an elevated place to; to exalt.

The image of the Father, whether thron'd
In the bosom of bliss and light of light. *Milton.*

THRONED, *ppr.* Placed on a royal seat, or on an elevated seat; exalted.

THRONG, *n.* [Sax. *thrang*; Ir. *drang*; G. *D. drang*. See the Verb.]

1. A crowd; a multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; as a throng of people at a play-house.

2. A great multitude; as the heavenly throng.

THRONG, *v. i.* [Sax. *thringan*; D. *dringen*; G. *drängen*; Dan. *trænger*; Sw. *trånga*. If a is not radical, this word coincides with Sw. *tryka*, Dan. *trykker*, to press, to print. *Class. Rg.*]

To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons; to come in multitudes.

I have seen

The dumb men throng to see him. *Shak.*

THRONG, *v. t.* To crowd or press, as persons; to oppress or annoy with a crowd of living beings.

Much people followed him, and thronged him. *Mark v.*

THRONG'ED, *pp.* Crowded or pressed by a multitude of persons.

THRONG'ING, *ppr.* Crowding together; pressing with a multitude of persons.

THRONG'ING, *n.* The act of crowding together.

THRONGLY, *adv.* In crowds. [*Not in use.*] *Morc.*

THROPPLE, *n.* The windpipe of a horse. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

THROSTLE, *n. throsl.* [Sax. *throstle*; G. *drossel*.]

A bird of the genus *Turdus*, the song-thrush.

THROSTLING, *n.* A disease of cattle of the ox kind, occasioned by a swelling under their throats, which unless checked, will choke them. *Cyc.*

THROTTLER, *n.* [from *throat*.] The wind-pipe or larynx. *Brauer.*

THROTTLER, *v. i.* To choke; to suffocate; or to obstruct so as to endanger suffocation. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

THROTTLER, *v. t.* To utter with breaks and interruption; as a person half suffocated.

Throttle their practice'd accents in their fears. *Shak.*

THROUGH, *prep. thru.* [Sax. *thurh*; D. *door*; G. *durch*; W. *tray* or *trw*, whence *trwyne*, to pervade; Ir. *treaghdam*, Gaelic, *treaghdam*, to pierce or bore.]

1. From end to end, or from side to side; as, to bore through a piece of timber, or through a board; a ball passes through the side of a ship.

2. Noting passage; as, to pass through a gate or avenue.

Through the gates of iv'ry he dismiss'd

His valiant offspring. *Dryden.*

3. By transmission, noting the means of conveyance.

Through these hands this science has passed

With great applause. *Temple.*

Material things are presented only through their senses. *Cheyne.*

4. By means of; by the agency of; noting instrumentality. This signification is a derivative of the last.

Through the scent of water it will bud. *Job*

xiv.

Some through ambition, or through thirst of

gold, *Milton.*

Have slain their brothers, and their country

sold. *Dryden.*

Sanctify them through thy truth. *John xv.*

The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus

Christ our Lord. *Rom. vi.*

5. Over the whole surface or extent; as, to ride through the country.

Their tongue walketh through the earth. *Ps. lxxii.*

6. Noting passage among or in the midst of; as, to move through water, as a fish; to run through a thicket, as a deer.

THROUGH, *adv. thru.* From one end or side to the other; as, to pierce a thing through.

2. From beginning to end; as, to read a letter through.

3. To the end; to the ultimate purpose; as, to carry a project through.

To carry through, to complete; to accomplish.

To go through, to prosecute a scheme to the end.

2. To undergo; to sustain; as, to go through hardships.

THROUGH-BRED, should be *throughbred*.

THROUGH-LIGHTED, should be *throughlighted*. [*Not used.*]

THROUGHLY, *adv.* *thru'ly*. Completely; fully; wholly. *Bacon.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely. *Tillotson.*

[For this, *thoroughly* is now used.]

THROUGHOUT, *prep. thro'out*. [through and out.]

Quite through; in every part; from one extremity to the other. This is the practice throughout Ireland. A general opinion prevails throughout England. Throughout the whole course of his life, he avoided every species of vice.

THROUGHOUT, *adv. thro'out*. In every part. The cloth was of a piece throughout. *More.*

THROUGH-PACED. [*Not used.*] [See *Thorough-paced*.]

THROVE, *old pret. of thrive.*

THROW, *v. t. pret. throze*; *pp. thrown*. [Sax. *thrauan*; perhaps D. *draaijen*, to turn, wind, twist, whirl; G. *drehen*; W. *troi*. The Saxon word signifies to twist, to turn, to curl, to throw, and to revolve. It is contracted, and probably coincides in elements with Gr. *τρομα*, to run, for this was applied primarily to wheels, as we see by its derivatives, *τρομος*, a wheel, *τρομας*, a top, L. *trochæus*.]

1. Properly, to hurl; to whirl; to fling or cast in a winding direction.

2. To fling or cast in any manner; to propel; to send; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine. Thus we throw stones or dust with the hand; a cannon throws a ball; a bomb throws a shell. The Roman ballista threw various weapons. A fire engine throws water to extinguish flames.

3. To wind; as, to throw silk.

4. To turn; as, to throw balls in a lath. [*Not in general use.*]

5. To venture at dice.

6. To cast; to divest or strip one's self of; to put off; as a serpent throws his skin. *Shak.*

7. To cast; to send. I have thrown
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth. *Shak.*

8. To put on; to spread carelessly. O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he threw. *Pope.*

9. To overturn; to prostrate in wrestling; as, a man throws his antagonist.

10. To cast; to drive by violence; as a vessel or sailors thrown upon a rock.
To throw away, to lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain; as, *to throw away time*; to *throw away money*.
2. To bestow without a compensation.
3. To reject; as, *to throw away a good book*, or a good offer. *Taylor*.
- To throw by*, to lay aside or neglect as useless; as, *to throw by a garment*.
- To throw down*, to subvert; to overthrow; to destroy; as, *to throw down a fence* or wall.
2. To bring down from a high station; to depress. *Spectator*.
- To throw in*, to inject.
2. To put in; to deposit with others; also, to give up or relinquish.
- To throw off*, to expel; to clear from; as, *to throw off a disease*.
2. To reject; to discard; as, *to throw off all sense of shame*; *to throw off a dependent*.
- To throw on*, to cast on; to load.
- To throw out*, to cast out; to reject or discard; to expel. *Swift*.
2. To utter carelessly; to speak; as, *to throw out insinuations* or observations.
3. To exert; to bring forth into act. She *throws out* thrilling shrieks. *Spenser*.
4. To distance; to leave behind. *Addition*.
5. To exclude; to reject. The bill was *thrown out* on the second reading.
- To throw up*, to resign; as, *to throw up a commission*.
2. To resign angrily. Bad games are *thrown up* too soon. *Hudibras*.
3. To discharge from the stomach. *Arbuthnot*.
- To throw one's self down*, to lie down.
- To throw one's self on*, to resign one's self to the favor, clemency or sustaining power of another; to repose. *Taylor*.
- THROW, *v. i.* To perform the act of throwing.
2. To cast dice.
- To throw about*, to cast about; to try expedients. [*Not much used.*] *Spenser*.
- THROW, *n.* The act of hurling or flinging; a cast; a driving or propelling from the hand or from an engine. He heaved a stone, and rising to the *throw*. He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe. *Addition*.
2. A cast of dice; and the manner in which dice fall when cast; as a good *throw*. None but a fool hazards all upon one *throw*.
3. The distance which a missile is or may be thrown; as a stone's *throw*.
4. A stroke; a blow. No shield defend the thunder of his *throws*. *Spenser*.
5. Effort; violent sally. Your youth admires The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul. *Addition*.
6. The agony of travail. [See *Throe*.]
7. A turner's lath. [*Local*.]
- THROWER, *n.* One that throws; one that twists or winds silk; a throwster.
- THROWN, *pp.* of *throw*. Cast; hurled; sword or twisted.
- THROWS'TER, *n.* One that twists or winds silk.
- THRUM, *n.* [*Ecce. thraum*; *G. truum*; *D. drou*], the end of a thing; *Gr. θρῦμα*, a

- fragment; *Spencer*, to break.] The ends of weaver's threads.
2. Any coarse yarn. *Bacon*.
3. *Thrums*, among gardeners, the thread-like internal bustly parts of flowers; the stamens.
- THRUM, *v. i.* [*D. trom*, a drum.] To play coarsely on an instrument with the fingers. *Dryden*.
- THRUM, *v. t.* To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe. *Cavendish*.
2. Among seamen, to insert short pieces of rope-yarn or spun yarn in a sail or mat. *Dict.*
- THRUSH, *n.* [*Sax. drisc*; *G. drossel*; *W. treglen*; *Sw. trast*.]
1. A bird, a species of *Turdus*, the largest of the genus; the *Turdus viscivorus* or misel-bird. *Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*
2. [*Qu. thrush*]. An affection of the inflammatory and suppurating kind, in the feet of the horse and some other animals. In the horse it is in the frog. *Cyc.*
3. In medicine, (*L. apthe*.) ulcers in the mouth and fauces. *Coxe. Arbuthnot*.
- THRUST, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *thrust*. [*L. trudo*, *trusum*, *trusito*; *Ch. 𐤔𐤓*; *Ar. 𐤔𐤓𐤕*].
1. To push or drive with force; as, *to thrust any thing with the hand or foot*, or with an instrument. Neither shall one *thrust* another. *Joel ii. John xv.*
2. To drive; to force; to impel. *To thrust away* or *from*, to push away; to reject. *Acts vii.*
3. *To thrust on*, to push or drive in. *Thrust* in thy sickle and reap. *Rev. xiv.*
4. *To thrust on*, to impel; to urge. *Shak.*
5. *To thrust off*, to push away. *To thrust through*, to pierce; to stab. *Num. xxv. 2 Sam. xviii.*
6. *To thrust out*, to drive out or away; to expel. *Ex. xii.*
7. *To thrust one's self*, to obtrude; to intrude; to enter where one is not invited or not welcome. *Locke.*
8. *To thrust together*, to compress.
- THRUST, *v. t.* To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon; as a fencer *thrusts* at his antagonist.
2. To enter by pushing; to squeeze in. And *thrust* between my father and the god. *Dryden.*
3. To intrude. *Rouce.*
4. To push forward; to come with force; to press on. Young, old, *thrust* there in mighty concourse. *Chapman.*
- THRUST, *v. n.* A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; a word much used in fencing. Polites Pyrrhus with his lance pursues, And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews. *Dryden.*
2. Attack; assault. There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism. *More.*
- (Note. *Push* and *shove* do not exactly express the sense of *thrust*. The two former imply the application of force by one body already in contact with the body to be impelled. *Thrust* on the contrary, often implies the impulse or application of force by a moving body, a body in motion before it reaches the body to be im-

- elled. This distinction does not extend to every case.]
- THRUST'ER, *n.* One who thrusts or forbids.
- THRUST'ING, *ppr.* Pushing with force; driving; impelling; pressing.
- THRUST'ING, *n.* The act of pushing with force.
2. In dairies, the act of squeezing curd with the hand, to expel the whey. [*Local*.] *Cyc.*
- THRUST'INGS, *n.* In *cheese-making*, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made. *Cyc.*
- (The application of this word to *cheese-making*, is, I believe, entirely unknown in New England.)
- THRUST'ING-SCREW, *n.* A screw for pressing curd in *cheese-making*. [*Local*.]
- THRUST'LE, *n.* The thrush. [See *Throatsle*.]
- THRY-FAL'LOW, *v. t.* [*thrice* and *fallow*.] To give the third plowing in summer. *Tusser.*
- THU'LITE, *n.* A rare mineral of a peach blossom color, found in Norway. *Ure.*
- THUMB, *n.* [*Sax. thuma*; *G. daumen*; *D. thium*, } *thum*; *Dan. tomme*; *Sw. tumme*.]
- The short thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals. [The common orthography is corrupt. The root word is *thum*.]
- THUMB, *v. t.* To handle awkwardly; to THUM, } *v. t.* play with the fingers; as, to *thum* over a tune.
2. To soil with the fingers.
- THUMB, *v. i.* To play on with the fingers. *gers.*
- THUMB-BAND, *n.* [*thum* and *band*.] A THUMB-BAND, } *n.* twist of any thing as thick as the thumb. *Mortimer.*
- THUMB'ED, } *a.* Having thumbs.
- THUMB'ED, } *a.* Having thumbs.
- THUM'ERSTONE, *n.* A mineral so called from *thum*, in Saxony, where it is found. It is called also *azurite*, from the resemblance of its flat sharp edges to that of an ax. It is either massive or crystallized; its crystals are in the form of a compressed oblique rhomboidal prism. It is of the silicious kind, and of a brown gray or violet color. *Cyc.*
- THUMMIM, *n. plu.* A Hebrew word denoting perfections. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were worn in the breastplate of the high priest, but what they were, has never been satisfactorily ascertained.
- THUMP, *n.* [*It. thomba*.] A heavy blow given with any thing that is thick, as with a club or the fist, or with a heavy hammer, or with the brinch of a gun. The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*
- THUMP, *v. t.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. *Shak.*
- THUMP, *v. i.* To strike or fall on with a heavy blow. A watchman at night *thumps* with his pole. *Swift.*
- THUMPER, *n.* The person or thing that thumps.
- THUMPING, *ppr.* Striking or beating with something thick or blunt.
2. *a.* Heavy.
3. Vulgarly, stout; fat; large.
- THUM-RING, *n.* A ring worn on the thumb. *Shak.*

THUM-STALL, *n.* [*thum* and *stall*]. A kind of thimble or ferule of iron, horn or leather, with the edges turned up to receive the thread in making sails. It is worn on the thumb to tighten the stiches. *Cyc.*

THUNDER, *n.* [*Sax. thunor*, *thunor*; *G. donner*; *D. donder*; *Sw. dunder*; *Dan. dundra*; *L. tonitru*, from *tono*, to sound; *دندون*]

Fr. tonnerre; *It. tuono*; *Pers. گونگون* thunder.]

1. The sound which follows an explosion of electricity or lightning; or the report of a discharge of electrical fluid, that is, of its passage from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the earth, or from the earth to a cloud. When this explosion is near to a person, the thunder is a rattling or clattering sound, and when distant, the sound is heavy and rumbling. The fact is in some degree the same with the report of a cannon. This sharpness or acuteness of the sound when near, and the rumbling murmur when distant, are the principal distinctions in thunder. [Thunder is not lightning, but the effect of it. See Johnson's Dictionary, under *thunder*.] There were *thunders* and lightnings. *Ex. xix.*

2. Thunder is used for *lightning*, or for a *thunderbolt*, either originally through ignorance, or by way of metaphor, or because the lightning and thunder are closely united.

The revenging gods
Gainst pericides all the *thunder* bend. *Shak.*

3. Any loud noise; as the *thunder* of cannon. *Sons of thunder*. *Mark* iii.

4. Denunciation published; as the *thunders* of the Vatican.

THUNDER, *v. i.* To sound, rattle or roar, as an explosion of electricity.

Canst thou *thunder* with a voice like him? *Job* xl.

2. To make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance.

His dreadful voice no more

Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton*

3. To rattle, or give a heavy rattling sound. And roll the *thundering* chariot o'er the ground. *J. Trumbull*

THUNDER, *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror.

Oracles severe
Were daily *thunder'd* in our gen'ral's ear. *Dryden*

2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure. *Jayliffe*

THUNDERBOLT, *n.* [*thunder* and *bolt*].

1. A shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of the electrical fluid, passing from one part of the heavens to another, and particularly from the clouds to the earth. *Ps. lxxviii.*

2. Figuratively, a daring or irresistible hero; as the Scipios, those *thunderbolts* of war. *Dryden*

3. Fulmination; ecclesiastical denunciation.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Haleswill.*

4. In mineralogy, thunder-stone. *Spectator*

THUNDER-CLAP, *n.* [*thunder* and *clap*]. A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

When suddenly the *thunder-clap* was heard. *Dryden*

THUNDER-CLOUD, *n.* [*thunder* and *cloud*]. A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.

THUNDERER, *n.* He that thunders.

Waller. Dryden.

THUNDER-HOUSE, *n.* An instrument for illustrating the manner in which buildings receive damage by lightning.

Cyc.

THUNDERING, *ppr.* Making the noise of an electrical explosion; uttering a loud sound; fulminating denunciations.

THUNDERING, *n.* The report of an electrical explosion; thunder.

Entreat the Lord that there be no more mighty *thunderings* and hail. *Ex. ix.*

THUNDEROUS, *a.* Producing thunder. How he before the *thunderous* thunders doth lie. [*Little used*]. *Milton*

THUNDER-SHOWER, *n.* [*thunder* and *shower*]. A shower accompanied with thunder.

THUNDER-STONE, *n.* A stone, otherwise called *brontia*. *Cyc.*

THUNDER-STORM, *n.* [*thunder* and *storm*].

A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder. Thunder clouds are often driven by violent winds. In America, the violence of the wind at the commencement, is sometimes equal to that of a hurricane, and at this time the explosions of electricity are the most terrible. This violence of the wind seldom continues longer than a few minutes, and after this subsides, the rain continues, but the peals of thunder are not frequent. These violent showers sometimes continue for hours; more generally, they are of shorter duration.

THUNDER-STRIKE, *v. t.* [*thunder* and *strike*].

1. To strike, blast or injure by lightning. [*Little used in its literal sense*]. *Sidney*

2. To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible. [*Little used except in the participle*].

THUNDER-STRUCK, *pp. or a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view. [*This is a word in common use*].

THURIBLE, *n.* [*L. thuribulum*, from *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense.]

A censer; a pan for incense. [*Not in use*]. *Coveil*

THURIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. thurifer*; *thus* and *fero*, to bear]. Producing or bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION, *n.* [*L. thus*, *thuris*, and *facio*, to make.]

The act of fuming with incense; or the act of burning incense. *Silkingfleet.*

THURS-DAY, *n.* [*Dan. Torsdag*, that is, *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to *Thor*, the god of thunder, answering to the *Jove* of the Greeks and Romans, *L. dies Jovis*; *It. Giovedì*; *Sp. Jueves*; *Fr. Jeudi*. So in *G. Donnerstag*, *D. donnerdag*, *thunder-day*.]

This *Thor* is from the root of *W. taran*, *thunder*; *taraw*, to strike, hit or produce a shock; *Gaelic*, *Ir. tairn*, a great noise; *townear*, *thunder*. The root of the word signifies to drive, to rush, to strike. In *Sw. thordan* is *thunder*.] The fifth day of the week.

THUS, *adv.* [*Sax. thus*; *D. dus*]. In this or that manner; on this wise; as, *thus* saith the Lord; the Pharisee prayed *thus*.

Thus did Noah, according to all that God commanded him. *Gen. vi.*

2. To this degree or extent; as *thus* wise; *thus* peaceable. *Holyday.*

Thus far extend, *thus* far thy bounds—*Milton.*

In the phrase, *thus*, *thus*, it seems to be an adjective, equivalent to *this* much. **THWACK**, *v. t.* [*Qu. Sax. thaccan*, to feel or stroke lightly. It does not well accord with this verb. The word *twit* is the *Sax. athweitan*, or *athweitan*, a compound of *ath* or *tho*, to or at, and *weitan*. In like manner, *thwack* may be formed from our vulgar *thack*, which is precisely the *Eth.*

ⓉⓈⓌ wakea, Ar. وفاق wakeaa, to strike.]

To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to beat or thrash. *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK, *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy. *Addison.*

THWACKING, *ppr.* Striking with a heavy blow.

THWAITE, *n.* A fish, a variety of the shad. *Cyc.*

2. A plain parcel of ground, cleared of wood and stumps, inclosed and converted to tillage. [*Local*].

THWART, *a. thwart*. [*D. dwars*; *Dan. teer*, *teert*; *Sw. tvärs*, *tvärt*; probably a compound of *Sax. eth*, *eth*, to, and the root of *ver*, *L. verto*, *versus*.]

Transverse; being across something else. *Mov'd* contrary with *thwart* obliquities.

THWART, *v. t. thwart*. To cross; to be, lie or come across the direction of something.

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton.*

2. To cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to contravene; hence, to frustrate or defeat. We say, to *thwart* a purpose, design or inclination; or to *thwart* a person.

If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shak.*

The proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South.*

THWART, *v. i.* To be in opposition.

—A proposition that shall *thwart* at all with these internal oracles. [*Causal and improper*]. *Locke.*

THWART, *n.* The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit. *Mar. Dict.*

THWARTED, *pp.* Crossed; opposed; frustrated.

THWARTER, *n.* A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling or convulsive motions. *Cyc.*

THWARTING, *ppr.* Crossing; contravening; defeating.

THWARTING, *n.* The act of crossing or frustrating.

THWARTINGLY, *adv.* In a cross direction; in opposition.

THWARTNESS, *n.* Untowardness; perverseness. *Hall.*

THWARTSHIPS, *adv.* Across the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

THWITE, *v. t.* [*Sax. thwitan*]. To cut or clip with a knife. [*Local*]. *Chaucer.*

T I A

TWIT/TLE, *v. t.* To whistle. [See *Whit-
tle*.] *Chaucer*.

THŪ, *a.* [contracted from *thine*, or from
some other derivative of *thou*. It is prob-
able that the pronoun was originally *thig*,
thug or *thuk*, and the adjective *thigen*. See
Thou.]

Thy is the adjective of *thou*, or a pronominal
adjective, signifying of thee, or belonging
to thee, like *tuis* in Latin. It is used in
the solemn and grave style.
These are *thy* works, parent of good.

Milton.
Thyine wood, a precious wood, mentioned
Rev. xviii.

THYITE, *n.* The name of a species of in-
durate clay, of the morochthus kind, of
a smooth regular texture, very heavy,
of a shining surface, and of a pale green col-
or. *Cyc.*

THYME, *n.* usually pronounced improperly,
time. [Fr. *thym*; *L. thymus*; Gr. *thymos*.]
A plant of the genus *Thymus*. The garden
thyme is a warm pungent aromatic, much
used to give a relish to seasonings and
soups.

Thymus. [Gr. *thymos*.] In anatomy, a gland-
ular body, divided into lobes, situated
behind the sternum in the duplicature
of the mediastinum. It is largest in the
fetus, diminishes after birth, and in adults
often entirely disappears. It has no ex-
cretory duct, and its use is unknown.
In calves it is called *sweatbread*.

Hooper. *Wistar*. *Parr*.
THYMY, *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

THYROID, *a.* [Gr. *thyron*, a shield, and
tyros, form.]
Resembling a shield; applied to one of the
cartilages of the larynx, so called from its
figure, to a gland situated near that cartil-
age, and to the arteries and veins of the
gland. *Cyc.*

The *thyroid cartilage* constitutes the ante-
rior, superior, and largest part of the
larynx.

Hooper.
The *thyroid gland* is situated on the sides
and front of the lower part of the larynx,
and the upper part of the trachea. It is
copiously supplied with blood, but is not
known to furnish any secretion. It is the
seat of the bronchocele or goiter.

Hooper. *Parr*.
THYRS, *n.* [*L. thyrsus*; Gr. *thyrsos*.]
In botany, a species of inflorescence; a panicle
contracted into an ovate form, or a
dense or close panicle, more or less of an
ovate figure, as in the lilac.

Martyn. *Smith*.
THYSELF, *pron.* [*thy and self*.] A pronoun
used after *thou*, to express distinction with
emphasis. "Thou thyself shalt see" that
is, thou shalt go and no other. It is some-
times used without *thou*, and in the nomi-
native as well as objective case.
These goods *thysself* can *thysself* bestow.

Dryden.
TIAR, } *n.* [Fr. *tiare*; *L. Sp. It. tiara*.
TIARA, } Gr. *tyrā*; *Sax. Tyr*. See *Syr*.
} *ῥ* chadar, Class Dr. No. 15, and Heb. *ṭyṭ*
atar, No. 34. From the former probably
the Latins had their *cedarias*, and *tiara*
from the latter; the same word with dif-
ferent prefixes.]

1. An ornament or article of dress with

T I C

which the ancient Persians covered their
heads; a kind of turban. As different
authors describe it, it must have been of
different forms. The kings of Persia alone
had a right to wear it straight or erect;
the lords and priests wore it depressed, or
turned down on the fore side. Xenophon
says the tiara was encompassed with the
diadem, at least in ceremonials. *Cyc.*

2. An ornament worn by the Jewish high
priest. *Ex. xxviii.*

3. The pope's triple crown. The tiara and
keys are the badges of the papal dignity;
the tiara of his civil rank, and the keys of
his jurisdiction. It was formerly a round
high cap. It was afterward encompassed
with a crown, then with a second and
a third. *Cyc.*

TIBIAL, *a.* [*L. tibia*, a flute, and the large
bone of the leg.]

1. Pertaining to the large bone of the leg;
as the *tibial artery*; *tibial nerve*. *Med. Repos.*

2. Pertaining to a pipe or flute.

TIBURO, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.

TICK, *for*, *entice*. [Vul in use.] *Beaumont*.

TICK, *n.* [In Gaelic, *doigh* is trust. But I
suspect *tick* to signify a cut, a notch, *W*,
tee, from the manner of keeping accounts
among unlettered men. See *Dock* and
Ticket.]

Credit; trust; as, to buy upon *tick*. *Locke*.

TICK, *n.* [Fr. *tique*; *G. zecke*; *It. zecca*.]
A little animal of a livid color and globe-
ovate form, that infests sheep, dogs, goats,
cows, &c., a species of *Acarus*. *Cyc.*

TICKING, [*D. teek*, *tyk*; probably from cover-
ing, *L. tego*, *Eng. to deck*; *Russ. tik*,
ten, cloth.]

The cover or case of a bed, which contains
the fethers, wool or other material.

TICKS, *v. i.* [from *tick*, credit.] To run
upon score.

2. To trust. *Arbutnot*.

TICK, *v. i.* [*D. tikken*. It coincides in ele-
ments with *L. tango*, *tago*.]

To beat; to pat; or to make a small noise
by beating or otherwise; as a watch.

TICK-BEAN, *n.* A small bean employed in
feeding horses and other animals. *Cyc.*

TICK-EN, *n.* Cloth for bed-ticks or cases
for beds.

TICKET, *n.* [Fr. *tickette*; *W. tocy*, a
short piece or slip, a ticket, from *toctian*,
to curtail, to clip, to dock. We have *dock* and
docket from the same root. It denotes a
piece or slip of paper.]

1. A piece of paper or a card, which gives
the holder a right of admission to some
place; as a *ticket* for the play-house or for
other exhibition.

2. A piece of paper or writing, acknowledg-
ing some debt, or a certificate that some-
thing is due to the holder. *Spenser*.

3. A piece of paper bearing some number in
a lottery, which entitles the owner to re-
ceive such prize as will be drawn against
that number. When it draws no prize, it
is said to draw a blank, and the holder has
nothing to receive.

TICKET, *v. t.* To distinguish by a ticket.

Bentley.
TICKLE, *v. t.* [*dim. of touch*; perhaps di-
rectly from *tick*, to pat, or it is the *L. titil-
lo*, corrupted.]

1. To touch lightly and cause a peculiar

T I D

thrilling sensation, which cannot be de-
scribed. A slight sensation of this kind
may give pleasure, but when violent it is
insufferable.

2. To please by slight gratification. A glass
of wine may *tickle* the palate.

Such a nature
Ticked with good success. *Shak.*

TICKLE, *v. t.* To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore
Did tickle inwardly in every vein. *Spenser*.

TICKLE, *a.* Tottering; wavering; or liable
to waver and fall at the slightest touch;
unstable; easily overthrow.

Thy head stands so tickle on thy shoulders,
that a milkmaid, if in love, may sigh it off. *Shak.*

The state of Normandy
Stands on a tickle point. *Shak.*

[This word is wholly obsolete, at least
in N. England. *Ticklish* is the word used.]

TICKLENESS, *n.* Unsteadiness. [Not in
use.] *Chaucer*.

TICKLER, *n.* One that tickles or pleases.

TICKLING, *ppr.* Affecting with titilla-
tion.

TICKLING, *n.* The act of affecting with
titillation.

TICKLISH, *a.* Sensible to slight touches;
easily tickled. The bottom of the foot is
very ticklish, as are the sides. The palm
of the hand, hardened by use, is not tick-
lish.

2. Tottering; standing so as to be liable to
totter and fall at the slightest touch; un-
fixed; easily moved or affected.

Ireland was a ticklish and unsettled state. *Bacon*.

3. Difficult; nice; critical; as, these are
ticklish times. *Swift*.

TICKLISHNESS, *n.* The state or quality
of being ticklish or very sensible.

2. The state of being tottering or liable to
fall.

3. Criticalness of condition or state.

TICK-SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *Co-*
reopsis, and another of the genus *Coris-*
permum. *Lee*.

TICK-TACK, *n.* A game at tables. *Bailey*.

TID, *a.* [*Sax. tydder*.] Tender; soft; nice.

TIDBIT, *n.* [*tid and bit*.] A delicate or ten-
der piece.

TIDDL, *v. t.* To use with tenderness.

TIDDER, } *v. t.* To fondle.

TIDE, *n.* [*Sax. tidan*, to happen; *tid*, time,
season, opportunity, an hour; *G. zeit*; *D.*
tyd; *Sw. Dan. tid*.] This word is from a
root that signifies to come, to happen, or
to fall or rush, as in *betide*; correspond-
ing in sense with time, season, hour, op-
portunity. *Tid*, time, is the fall, the oc-
casion, the event. Its original meaning is
entirely obsolete, except in composition, as
in *Shrove-tide*, *Whitsuntide*.]

1. Time; season.

Which, at the appointed tide,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser*

[This sense is obsolete.]

2. The flow of the water in the ocean and
seas, twice in a little more than twenty
four hours; the *flux* and *reflux*, or ebb
and flow. We commonly distinguish the flow
or rising of the water by the name of
flood-tide, and the reflux by that of *ebb-tide*.
There is much less tide or rise of water in
the main ocean, at a distance from land.

than there is at the shore, and in sounds and bays.

2. Stream; course; current; as the *tide* of the tides.

Time's ungentle *tide*.

Byron.

3. Favorable course.

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,

Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

Shak.

4. Violent confluence. [*Not in use.*]

Bacon.

5. Among *miners*, the period of twelve hours.

Cyc.

6. Current; flow of blood.

And life's red *tide* runs ebbing from the wound.

Battle of Frogs and Mice.

TIDE, *v. t.* To drive with the stream.

Dryden.

TIDE, *v. i.* To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse.

Mar. Dict.

TIDE-GATE, *n.* A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.

2. Among *seamens*, a place where the tide runs with great velocity.

Mar. Dict.

TIDE-MILL, *n.* [*tide* and *mill*.] A mill that is moved by tide water; also, a mill for clearing lands from tide water.

TIDESMAN, *n.* An officer who remains on board of a merchant's ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties.

TIDE-WATER, *n.* [*tide* and *water*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

TIDE-WAY, *n.* [*tide* and *way*.] The channel in which the tide sets.

Mar. Dict.

TIDILY, *adv.* [*from tidy*.] Neatly; with neat simplicity; as a female *tidily* dressed.

TI DINESS, *n.* Neatness without richness or elegance; neat simplicity; as the *tidiness* of dress.

2. Neatness; as the *tidiness* of rooms.

TI DINGS, *n. plu.* [*Sw. tidning*; Dan. *tidende*, news. It is the participle of Sax. *tidan*, to happen, or some other verb connected with *tid*, and denotes coming, or that which arrives.]

News; advice; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place, and was not before known.

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings*.

Shak.

Behold I bring you good *tidings* of great joy, which shall be to all people. Luke ii.

TIDY, *a.* [*from tide*, time, season; Dan. *Sw. tidig*, seasonable.]

1. In its *primary* sense, seasonable; favorable; being in proper time; as weather fair and *tidy*.

Tusser.

2. Neat; dressed with neat simplicity; as a *tidy* lass; the children are *tidy*; their dress is *tidy*; that is primarily, proper for the time or occasion.

3. Neat; being in good order. The apartments are well furnished and *tidy*.

TIE, *v. t.* [*Sax. tian*, for *tigan*, to bind; *TY*, *y*, *tyg*, *tyce*, a tie, a purse. The primary sense is to strain, and hence its alliance to *tug*, to draw, *Sw. tiza*, *L. tacco*, to be silent. The Gr. *tya* may be the same word. On account of the participle *lying*, it might be well to write the verb *tyc*.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a band or cord and knot.

My son, keep thy father's commandments—bind them continually upon thine heart, and tie them about thy neck. Prov. vi.

2. To fold and make fast; as, to tie a knot.

3. To knit; to complicate.

4. To fasten; to hold; to unite so as not to be easily parted.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*.

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. People in their jealousy, may tie the hands of their ministers and public agents, so as to prevent them from doing good.

Not tied to rules of policy, you find Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind.

6. In *music*, to unite notes by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them.

To tie up, to confine; to restrain; to hinder from motion or action; as, to tie up the tongue; to tie up the hands.

To tie down, to fasten so as to prevent from rising.

2. To restrain; to confine; to hinder from action.

TIE, *n.* A knot; fastening.

2. Bond; obligation, moral or legal; as the sacred *ties* of friendship or of duty; the ties of allegiance.

TIED, } Bound; fastened with a knot.

TYED, } *pp.* confined; restrained; united, as notes.

TIER, *n.* [*Heb. תיר* tier. Class Dr. No. 24. See *Tire*.]

A row; a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another; as a tier of seats in a church or theater.

Thus in ships of war, the range of guns on one deck and one side of a ship, is called a tier. Those on the lower deck are called the lower tier, and those above, the middle or upper tiers. Ships with three tiers of guns are three deckers.

3. A knot of hair.

The tier of cable are the ranges of fakes or windings of a cable, laid one within another when coiled.

Tier, in organs, is a rank or range of pipes in the front of the instrument, or in the interior, when the compound stops have several ranks of pipes.

TIERCE, *n. lers.* [*Fr. from tiers*, third.] A cask whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, forty gallons; or it may be the measure.

2. In *Ireland*, a weight by which provisions are sold. The tierce of beef for the navy, is 304lb. and for India, 336lb.

3. In *music*, a third.

4. In *gambling*, a sequence of three cards of the same color.

5. A thrust in fencing.

TIERCEL, } *n.* In *falconry*, a name

TIERCELET, } *n.* given to the male hawk, as being a third part less than the female.

TIERCET, } *n. tercel.* [*from tierce*.] In *poetry*, a triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.

TIEP, } *n.* [*Qui. tippie, tpe.*] Liquor; or rather a small draught of liquor. [*Fulgur.*]

2. A pet or fit of peevishness.

[*I know not where this word is used in the latter sense.*]

TIEP, *v. i.* To be in a pet. [*Low.*]

TIFF, *v. t.* To dress. [*Not in use.*]

TIFF-FANY, *n.* [*According to the Italian and Spanish Dictionaries, this word is to be referred to tuffata.*] A species of gauze or very thin silk.

Tyfo-de-mer, a species of sea plant, so called by Count Marsigli, from their resemblance to the heads of the *Typha palustris*, or cat's tail. It has a smooth surface and a velvety look. It grows to two feet in height, and is elegantly branched. It grows on rocks and stones, and when first taken out of the sea, is full of a yellow viscous water, but when this is pressed out and the substance is dried, it becomes of a dusky brown color.

TIG, *n.* A play. [*See Tag.*]

TIG, *n.* [*Fr. a stalk.*] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

TIGER, *n.* [*Fr. tigre; It. tigro; L. tigris*; said to be from תיג, gir, a dart; whence תיגר tiger.]

A fierce and rapacious animal of the genus *Felis*, (*F. tigris*); one of the largest and most terrible of the cats, inhabiting Africa and Asia. The American tiger is the *Felis onca*. There is also the tiger cat or *Felis capensis*.

TI GER-HASTED, *a.* Hastening to devour; furious.

TI GERISH, *a.* Like a tiger.

TI GER'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ipomoea*.

TI GER-SHELL, *n.* [*tiger* and *shell*.] A name given to the red voluta, with large white spots. In the Linnean system, the *tiger-shell* is a species of *Cypræa*.

TIGHT, *n.* In *Kent*, a close or inclosure.

TIGHT, *a.* (*G. dicht*; *D. sw. Dan. dicht*; allied to *thick* and *tie*, and to *Sw. tign*, to be silent, *L. tacco*; that is, close, closely compressed; *Russ. tuzgi*, stiff. See *Tack*.)

1. Close; compact; not loose or open; having the joints so close that no fluid can enter or escape; not leaky; as a *tight* ship, or a *tight* cask.

2. Close; not admitting much air; as a *tight* room.

3. Sitting close to the body; as a *tight* coat or other garment.

4. Close; not having holes or crevices; not loose; applied to many vessels, &c.

5. Close; hard; as a *tight* bargain. [*In common use in America.*]

6. Close; parsimonious; saving; as a man *tight* in his dealings. [*In common use in America.*]

7. Closely dressed; not ragged.

I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*.

8. Hardly; adroit.

[*Note.* This is the *taugt* or *taught* of *seamen*, applied to a rope stiched. The primary sense is strained.]

TIGHTEN, *v. t. i. n.* To draw tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any manner.

TIGHTER, *n.* A ribbon or string used to draw clothes closer. [*Not used.*]

2. More tight.

TIGHTLY, *adv.* Closely; compactly.

2. Neatly; adroitly.
- TIGHTNESS**, *n.* Closeness of joints; compactness; strictness.
2. Neatness, as in dress.
3. Parsimoniousness; closeness in dealing.
- TIGRESS**, *n.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.
- TIKE**, *n.* A tick. [See *Tick*.]
- TIKE**, *n.* [Celtic, *tiak*, *tiac*, a plowman; Arm. *tier*, a housekeeper.]
1. A countryman or clown.
 2. A dog.
- TILE**, *n.* [Sax. *tigel*; D. *teged* or *tietegel*; G. *ziegel*; Dan. *Sw. tegel*; L. *tegula*; It. *tegola*; Sp. *teja*, contracted.] This word is undoubtedly from the root of *L. tegu*, to cover, Eng. to *deck*.
1. A plate or piece of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings.
The pins for fastening tiles are made of oak or fir. *Mazon.*
 2. In *metallurgy*, a small flat piece of dried earth, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.
 3. A piece of baked clay used in drains.
- TILE**, *v. t.* To cover with tiles; as, to *tile* a house.
2. To cover, as tiles.
The muscle, sinew and vein,
Which *tile* this house, will come again. *Donne.*
- TILE EARTH**, *n.* A species of strong clayey earth; stiff and stubborn land. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*
- TILED**, *pp.* Covered with tiles.
- TILE-ORE**, *n.* A subspecies of octahedral red copper ore. *Urc.*
- TILER**, *n.* A man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles. *Bacon.*
- TILING**, *pp.* Covering with tiles.
- TILING**, *n.* A roof covered with tiles. *Luke v.*
2. Tiles in general.
- TILL**, *n.* A vetch; a tare. [*Local.*]
- TILL**, } *n.* A money box in a shop; a
TILLER, } *n.* drawer.
- TILL**, *prep.* or *adv.* [Sax. *til*, *till*; Sw. *Dan. til*; Sax. *atilan*, to reach or come to.] This word in Sw. and Dan. as in Scottish, signifies *to at*, and is the principal word used where we use *to*. The primary sense of the verb is expressed in the Saxon.
1. To the time or time of. I did not see the man *till* the last time he came; I waited for him *till* four o'clock; I will wait *till* next week.
Till now, to the present time. I never heard of the fact *till now*.
Till then, to that time. I never heard of the fact *till then*.
 2. It is used before verbs and sentences in a like sense, denoting to the time specified in the sentence or clause following. I will wait *till* you arrive.
He said to them, occupy *till* I come. *Luke xix.*
To certain Jews—bound themselves under a curse, saying that they would neither eat nor drink *till* they had killed Paul. *Acts xxiii.*
Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer to God. *Taylor.*
[*Note*.—In this use, *till* is not a conjunction; it does not connect sentences like *and*, or *like* or *or*. It neither denotes union nor separation, nor an alternative. It has always the same office, except that it precedes a single word or a

single sentence; the time to which it refers being in one case expressed by a single word, as *now*, or *then*, or *time*, with *this*, or *that*, &c. and in the other by a verb with its adjuncts; as, occupy *till* I come. In the latter use, *till* is a preposition preceding a sentence, like *against*, in the phrase, *against I come*.]

TILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *tilan*, *tilgan*, to work, to toil, to cultivate, to prepare; *V. t. tala*, to strain. In G. *bestellen*, from *stellen*, to set, to put in order, has the sense of *tilling*, cultivating. These words are doubtless of one family.]

1. To labor; to cultivate; to plow and prepare for seed, and to dress crops. This word includes not only plowing but harrowing, and whatever is done to prepare ground for a crop, and to keep it free from weeds.

The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden to *till* the ground from whence he was taken. *Gen. iii.*

2. In the most general sense, to till may include every species of husbandry, and this may be its sense in Scripture.

TILLABLE, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plow. *Carcas.*

TILLAGE, *n.* The operation, practice or art of preparing land for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops. Tillage includes manuring, plowing, harrowing and rolling land, or whatever is done to bring it to a proper state to receive the seed, and the operations of plowing, harrowing and hoeing the ground, to destroy weeds and loosen the soil after it is planted; and tilling is a principal branch of agriculture. Tillage of the earth is the principal as it was the first occupation of man, and no employment is more honorable.

TILLED, *pp.* Cultivated; prepared for seed and kept clean.

TILLER, *n.* One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a plowman.

2. The bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship.
3. A small drawer; a till.

4. Among *farmers*, the shoot of a plant, springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, the sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump.
5. A young timber tree. [*Local.*]

TILLER, *v. t.* To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; as we say, wheat or rye *tillers*; it spreads by *tillering*. The common orthography is *tillier*. Sir Joseph Banks writes it *tillow*.

TILLERING, *pp.* Sending out new shoots round the bottom of the original stem.

TILLERING, *n.* The act of sending forth young shoots from the root or around the bottom of the original stalk.

TILLER-ROPE, *n.* The rope which forms a communication between the fore end of the tiller and the wheel. *Mar. Dict.*

TILLING, *pp.* Cultivating.

TILLING, *n.* The operation of cultivating land; culture.

TILLMAN, *n.* A man who tills the earth; a husbandman. *Obs.*

TILLY-FALLY, } *adv.* or *a.* A word for-
TILLY-VALLY, } mally used
when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. *Obs.*

TILT, *n.* [Sax. *teld*; Dan. *telt*; Ice. *tiald*; W. *teht*, to stretch over.]

1. A tent; a covering over head. *Denham.*
2. The cloth covering of a cart or wagon.

3. The cover of a boat; a small canopy or awning of canvas or other cloth, extended over the stern sheets of a boat. *Mar. Dict.*

TILT, *v. t.* To cover with a cloth or awning. *Philips.*

TILT, *n.* [See the Verb.] A thrust; as a *tilt* with a lance. *Addison.*

2. Formerly, a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; as *tilts* and tournaments.

3. A large hammer; a tilt-hammer; used in iron manufactures.

4. Inclination forward; as the *tilt* of a cask; or a cask is *a-tilt*.

TILT, *v. t.* [Sax. *tehtian*, to lean, to incline, to nod; Dan. *tylder*, to pour out, to decaunt. In D. *tilen* signifies to lift, *L. tallo*. This is probably a derivative verb.]

1. To incline; to raise one end, as of a cask, for discharging liquor; as, to *tilt* a barrel.
2. To point or thrust, as a lance.

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance. *Philips.*

3. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer or tilt; as, to *tilt* steel to render it more ductile. *Cyc.*

4. To cover with a tilt.

TILT, *v. i.* To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to practice the military game or exercise of thrusting at each other on horseback. *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers.
Swords out and *titting* one at other's breast. *Shak.*

3. To rush, as in combat. *Collier.*

4. To play unsteadily; to ride, float and toss.
The fleet swift *titting* o'er the surges flew. *Pope.*

5. To lean; to fall, as on one side.
The trunk of the body is kept from *titting* forward by the muscles of the back. *Greav.*

TILT-BOAT, *n.* A boat covered with canvas or other cloth.

TILT-ED, *pp.* Inclined; made to stoop; covered with cloth or awning.

2. Hammered; prepared by beating; as steel.

TILT-ER, *n.* One who tilts; one who uses the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback; or who fights.

Let me alone to match your *titter*. *Gronville.*

2. One who hammers with a tilt.

TILTH, *n.* [Sax. *tilth*; from *till*.] That which is tilled; tillage ground. [*Not in use.*]

2. The state of being tilled or prepared for a crop. We say, land is in good *tilth*, when it is manured, plowed, broken and mellowed for receiving the seed. We say also, ground is in bad *tilth*. When we say, land is *in tilth*, we mean in good condition for the seed; *not in tilth*, in a bad condition.

TILT-HAMMER, *n.* [tilt and hammer.] A heavy hammer used in iron works, which is lifted by a wheel.

TILT-ING, *pp.* Inclining; causing to stoop or lean; using the game of thrusting with the lance on horseback; also, hammering with a tilt-hammer.

TIM BAL, *n.* A Kettle drum.

TIMBER, *n.* [Sax. *timber*, wood, a tree, structure; *timbrina*, to build, to edify, in a moral sense; Goth. *timbrjan*, to construct; Sw. *timmer*, wood fit for building; *timra*, to build, to frame; Dan. *timmer*, timber; *timrer*, to build; D. *timmer*, an apartment; *timber*, a crest; *timmeren*, to build; *timberhout*, timber; G. *zimmer*, an apartment; *zimmer*, to square, fit, fabricate; *zimmerholz*, timber. If *m* is radical, which is probable, this word coincides with Gr. *δῆμος*, *L. domus*, a house, and Gr. *δέμας*, the body. The primary sense is probably to set, lay or found.]

1. That sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, slips and the like. We apply the word to standing trees which are suitable for the uses above mentioned, or as a forest contains excellent timber; or to the beams, rafters, scantling, boards, planks, &c. hewed or sawed from such trees. Of all the species of trees useful as timber, in our climate, the white oak and the white pine hold the first place in importance.

2. The body or stem of a tree. *Shak.*

3. The materials; in *irony*.
Such dispositions—are the fittest timber to make politics of. *Bacon.*

4. A single piece or squared stick of wood for building, or already framed.
Many of the timbers were decayed.

Coxe's Switzerland.

5. In ships, a timber is a rib or curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel in a vertical direction. One timber is composed of several pieces united in one frame.

TIMBER, *v. t.* To furnish with timber. [*See Timbered.*]

TIMBER, *v. i.* To light on a tree. [*Not in use.*]

2. In *falconry*, to make a nest. *Cyc.*

Timber or **timmer** of furs, as of martens, ermines, sables and the like, denotes forty skins; of other skins, one hundred and twenty.

Lives of Ed. Confessor.
Timbers of ermine, in heraldry, denote the ranks or rows of ermine in noblemen's coats.

TIMBERED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with timber; as a well timbered house. In the United States, we say, land is well timbered, when it is covered with good timber trees.

2. Built; formed; contrived. [*Little used.*]

TIMBER-HEAD, *n.* [*timber and head.*] In ships, the top end of a timber, rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes, &c.; or otherwise called *kevel-head*.

TIMBERING, *pp.* Furnishing with timber.

TIMBER-SOW, *n.* A worm in wood.

TIMBER-TREE, *n.* [*timber and tree.*] A tree suitable for timber.

TIMBER-WORK, *n.* [*timber and work.*] Work formed of wood.

TIMBER-YARD, *n.* [*timber and yard.*] A yard or place where timber is deposited.

TIMBRE, *n.* [*D. timber.*] A crest on a coat of arms. It ought to be written *timber*.

TIMBREL, *n.* [*Sp. tamboril*, a tabor or

drum; It. *tamburo*; Fr. *tambourin*, *tambour*; It. *timpan*; L. *tympanium*; Gr. *τύμβρον*. This is probably the same as *tabor*, or from the same root; *m* being casual. It is from beating; Gr. *τύμνω*.]

An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor or tabour, which has been in use from the highest antiquity.

And Miriam took a timbrel in her hand—and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances. *Ex. xv.*

TIMBRELED, *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel.

TIME, *n.* [Sax. *tim*, *timna*, time in general; Dan. *time*, Sw. *timme*, an hour; L. *tempus*; It. *Part. tempo*; Sp. *tempo*; Fr. *temps*.]

Time in general; all from the root of the Sw. *timna*, to happen, to come, to befall; but the root in some of its applications, must have signified to rush with violence. Hence the sense of *temples*, L. *tempora*, the falls of the head, also *tempest*, &c. See *Tempest*. Time is primarily equivalent to season; to the Gr. *καιρος* in its original sense, opportunity, occasion, a fall, an event, that which comes.]

1. A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present or future. The time that has been; the time is; the time will be.

Last time is never found again. *Franklin.*
God, who at sundry times, and in divers manners, spoke in time past to the fathers by the prophets. *Heb. i.*

2. A proper time; a season.
There is a time to every purpose. *Eccles. iii.*

3. Duration.
The equal and uniform flux of time does not affect our senses. *Cyc.*

Time is absolute or relative; absolute time is considered without any relation to bodies or their motions. Relative time is the sensible measure of any portion of duration, by means of motion. Thus the diurnal revolution of the sun measures a space of time or duration. Hence,

4. A space or measured portion of duration. We were in Paris two months, and all that time enjoyed good health.

5. Life or duration, in reference to occupation. One man spends his time in idleness; another devotes all his time to useful purposes.

Believe me, your time is not your own; it belongs to God, to religion, to mankind.

6. Age; a part of duration distinct from other parts; as ancient times; modern times. The Spanish armada was defeated in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

7. Hour of travail.

She was within one month of her time.

8. Repetition; repeated performance, or mention with reference to repetition. The physician visits his patient three times in a day.

9. Repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself; as, to double cloth four times; four times four amount to sixteen.

10. Measure of sounds in music; as common time, and treble time. In concerts, it is all important that the performers keep time, or exact time.

11. The state of things at a particular period; as when we say, good times, or bad

times, hard times, dull times for trade, &c. In this sense, the plural is generally used.

12. In grammar, tense.

In time, in good season; sufficiently early. He arrived in time to see the exhibition.

2. A considerable space of duration; process or continuation of duration. You must wait patiently; you will in time recover your health and strength.

At times, at distinct intervals of duration. At times he reads; at other times, he rides.

The spirit began to move him at times. *Judges xiii.*

Time enough, in season; early enough. Stanley at Bosworth-field, came time enough to save his life. *Bacon.*

To lose time, to delay.

2. To go too slow; as, a watch or clock loses time.

Apparent time, in astronomy, true solar time, regulated by the apparent motions of the sun.

Mean time, equated time, a mean or average of apparent time.

Sidereal time, is that which is shown by the diurnal revolutions of the stars.

TIME, *v. t.* To adapt to the time or occasion; to bring, begin or perform at a proper season or time; as, the measure is well timed, or ill timed. No small part of political wisdom consists in knowing how to time propositions and measures.

Mercy is good, but kings mistake its timing. *Dryden.*

2. To regulate as to time; as, he timed the stroke. *Addison.*

3. To measure; as in music or harmony. *Shak.*

TIMED, *pp.* Adapted to the season or occasion.

TIMELY, *a.* Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early. [*Not much used.*]

TIMELY, *n.* In music, a performer who keeps good time. *Bach.*

TIME-KEEPER, *n.* [*time and keeper.*] A clock, watch or other chronometer.

TIMELESS, *a.* Useless; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast Timeless— [*Not used.*]

2. Untimely; immature; done or suffered before the proper time; as a timeless grave. [*Not used.*]

TIMELESSLY, *adv.* Uselessly.

TIMELINESS, *n.* [*from timeliness.*] Seasonableness; a being in good time.

TIMELY, *a.* Seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early. The defendant had timely notice of this motion. *Timely* care will often prevent great evils.

2. Keeping time or measure. [*Not used.*]

TIMELY, *adv.* Early; soon; in good season.

Timely advice'd, the conning evil shun. *Prior.*

TIME-PIECE, *n.* [*time and piece.*] A clock, watch or other instrument to measure or show the progress of time; a chronometer.

TIME-PLEASER, *n.* *s* as *z.* [*time and please.*]

One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be. *Shak.*

TIME-SERVER, n. [*time* and *serve*.] One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power. *Hall*.

TIME-SERVING, a. Obsequiously complying with the humors of men in power.

TIME-SERVING, n. An obsequious compliance with the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

TIME-WORN, a. Impaired by time.

TIMID, a. [*Fr. timide; L. timidus, from timere, to fear; Gaelic, tim, time, fear; Sp. temblar, to shake with fear; tener, to fear.* The sense is probably to shrike, or to fall, fall, recede or shrink.]

Fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; not bold.

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare.

Thomson.
TIMIDITY, n. [*Fr. timidité; L. timiditas.*] Fearfulness; want of courage or boldness to face danger; timorousness; habitual cowardice. *Timidity* in one person may be a good trait of character, while in another it is a deep reproach.

TIMIDLY, adv. In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

TIMIDNESS, n. Timidity.

TIMORACIOUS, n. [*Gr. timorai, honor, worth, and agoras, look.*]

Government by men of property, who are possessed of a certain income.

Gillies' Aristotle.
TIMONEER, n. [*Fr. timon; L. temo.*] A helmsman. *Mar. Dict.*

TIMOROUS, a. [*It. timoroso; from L. timor.* See *Timid*.]

1. Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage; as a *timorous* female.
2. Indicating fear; full of scruples; as *timorous* doubts; *timorous* beliefs.

Brown. Prior.
TIMOROUSLY, adv. Fearfully; timidly; without boldness; with much fear.

Let dastard souls be timorously wise.

Philips.
TIMOROUSNESS, n. Fearfulness; timidity; want of courage. *Scrib.*

TIMOUS, a. [*from time.*] Early; timely. [*Not in use.*]

Brown.
TIMOUSLY, adv. In good season. [*Not in use.*]

TIN, n. [*Sax. D. tin; G. zinn; Sw. tinn; Dan. tin, pewter; and timbik; tin, that is tin-plate; Ir. stan; W. ystawn, that is spread or is sprinkled over, a stain, and tin; Coru. stann; Arm. stean; Fr. etain; L. stannum; Sp. estaino; Port. estanho; It. stagno.* The latter signifies tin, pewter, and a pond, *L. stagnum*.]

1. A white metal, with a slight tinge of yellow. It is soft, non-elastic, very malleable, and when a bar of it is bent near the ear, distinguished by a crackling sound called the *cry of tin*. It is used for culinary vessels, being for this purpose usually combined with lead, forming *printer*; and alloyed with small proportions of antimony, copper and bismuth, is formed into various wares resembling silver under the names of *black tin, britania*, &c. Equal parts of tin and lead compose *soder*. *Tin*

united with copper in different proportions, forms *bronze, bell-metal, and speculum-metal*. *D. Osmsted.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

TIN, v. t. To cover with tin, or overlay with tinfol.

TINCT, v. t. [*L. tingo, tinctus.*] To stain or color; to imbue. *Obs.*

TINCT, n. Stain; color. [*Obsolete.* We now use *tinge* and *tincture*.]

TINCTURE, n. [*L. tinctura; Fr. teinture.* See *Tyage*.]

1. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a menstruum; or an extract of a part of the substance of a body, communicated to the menstruum.

Hence,
2. In *medicine*, a spirituous solution of such of the proximate principles of vegetables and animals as are soluble in pure alcohol or proof-spirit; wine or spirits containing medicinal substances in solution. *Cyc. Coxe.*

3. A tinge or shade of color; as a *tincture* of red.

4. Slight taste superadded to any substance; as a *tincture* of orange-peel.

5. Slight quality added to any thing; as a *tincture* of French manners.

All manners take a *tincture* from our own.

Pope.
TINCTURE, v. t. To tinge; to communicate a slight foreign color to; to impregnate with some extraneous matter.

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colors. *Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind; to communicate a portion of any thing foreign; as a mind *tinctured* with scepticism.

TINCTURED, pp. Tinged; slightly impregnated with something foreign.

TINCTURING, pp. Tinging; imbuing; impregnating with a foreign substance.

TIND, v. t. [*Sax. tendan, tynnan, to kindle; Goth. tondjan; Sw. tinda; Dan. tender; Eng. tize; tunder, G. zunder; probably allied to Ir. Gaelic, teine, fire, W. Corn. Arm. tan; and perhaps our word tin is of the same family.*] To kindle. *Obs.* But hence,

TIND, ER, n. [*Sax. tyndre.*] Something very inflammable used for kindling fire from a spark; as scorched linen. *Sveif.*

TINDER BOX, n. [*tinder and box.*] A box in which tinder is kept. *Atterbury.*

TINDERLIKE, a. [*tinder and like.*] Like tinder; very inflammable. *Shak.*

TINE, v. t. [*Sax. tynan; L. teneo.*] To slut or inclose; to fill. [*Not in use or local.*]

TINE, n. [*Sax. tindnes; Ice. tindr; probably the L. dens, G. Zahn, W. dant, a tooth; at any rate, it is a shoot.*]

1. The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; also, the tooth of a harrow or drag.

2. Trouble; distress. [*Not in use.*]

Spenser.
TINE, v. i. [*Sax. tynan; from teine, tan, fire, supra.*]

To rage; to smart; to fight. *Obs.*

Spenser.
TIN MAN, n. Anciently an officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison. *Cyc.*

TINET, n. [*time, to slut, supra.*] In *old writers*, brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges. *Cyc.*

TINFOIL, n. [*tin and L. folium, a leaf.*] Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

TING, n. A sharp sound. [*Not in use.* Children use *ding, dong*. See *Tingle*.]

TING, v. i. To sound or ring. [*Not in use.*]

TINGE, n. t. [*tin tinge; Gr. τινγω; Sax. deagen; Eng. to dye; G. tunken, to dip; Fr.*

teindre, to stain. See *Dye*. Ar. ح ل

to perish, to die, to tinge. *Class. Dig. No. 40.* See also *No. 8.* and *19.* Tinge is from dipping. The primary sense of the verb is to plunging, or to throw down, to thrust, and intrinsically to fall; hence we see the words to die, that is, to fall or perish, and to dye, or color, may be from one root.]

To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to communicate the qualities of one substance, in some degree, to another, either by mixture, or by adding them to the surface; as, to *tinge* a blue color with red; an infusion *tinged* with a yellow color by saffron; to *tinge* a decoction with a bitter taste. The jaundice *tinges* the eyes with yellow.

The virtues of sir Roger, as well as his imperfections, are *tinged* with extravagance. *Addison.*

TINGE, n. Color; dye; taste; or rather a slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture; as a red color that has a tinge of blue; a dish of food that has a tinge of orange peel in its taste.

TINGED, pp. Imbued or impregnated with a small portion of something foreign.

TINGENT, a. Having the power to tinge.

As for the white part, it appeared much less enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

[*Little used.*]

TINGING, ppr. Imbuing or impregnating with something foreign.

TIN-GLASS, n. Bismuth, which see.

TINGLE, v. i. [*W. tincial, tincion or tincion, to tinkle, to tinkle or tingle, to ring, to draw or drain the last drop.* Qu. D. tintelen, Fr. tinter, L. tinnio.]

1. To feel a kind of thrilling sound.

At which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle*. 1 Sam. iii.

2. To feel a sharp thrilling pain.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope.*

3. To have a thrilling sensation, or a sharp stinging penetrating sensation.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickel.*

TINGLING, ppr. Having a thrilling sensation.

TINGLING, n. A thrilling sensation.

TINK, v. i. [*W. tinciae, supra.*] To make a sharp shrill noise; to tinkle. [*The latter is generally used.*]

TINK'AL, n. Borax in its crude state or unrefined. It consists of small crystals of a yellowish color, and is unctuous to the feel. *Dict.*

TINKER, n. [*W. tinczer, the ringer, from tinciae, to ring.*] A mender of brass kettles, pans and the like.

TINKERLY, *adv.* In the manner of a tinker. *Hackengill.*

TINKLE, *v. i.* [*W. tincial, supra, under tingle.*]

- To make small quick sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink.
—*Had we not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. 1 Cor. xiii. Is. iii.*

The sprightly horse
Moves to the music of his tinkling bells.
Doddsley.

The moment the money tinkles in the chest,
The soul mounts out of purgatory.
Tetzels in Mincer.

- To hear a small sharp sound.
—*And his ears tinkled, and his color fled.*
Dryden.

TINKLE, *v. l.* To cause to clink or make sharp quick sounds.

TINKLING, *ppr.* Making a small quick sharp noise.

TINKLING, *n.* A small quick sharp sound.
—*Making a tinkling with their feet. Is. iii.*

TIN MAN, *n.* [*tin and man.*] A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware.

TIN-MINE, *n.* [*tin and mine.*] A mine where tin is obtained.

TIN-NED, *ppr.* Covered with tin.

TIN-NER, *n.* [*from tin.*] One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*

TIN-NING, *ppr.* [*from tin.*] Covering with tin or tin foil.

TINNING, *n.* The act, art or practice of covering or lining any thing with melted tin or with tin foil, as kitchen utensils, looks, bits, &c.

TINNY, *a.* Abounding with tin. *Drayton.*

TIN-PENNY, *n.* [*tin and penny.*] A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithingmen. *Bauley.*

TINSEL, *n.* [*Fr. étincelle, a spark.*] Something very shining and gaudy; something superficially shining and showy, or having a false luster, and more gay than valuable.

Who can discern the tinsel from the gold?
Dryden.

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial tinsel good, he undecives himself to his cost.
Norris.

- A kind of shining cloth. *Fairfax.*
- A kind of lace.

TINSEL, *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess; specious; superficial.

TINSEL, *v. l.* To adorn with something glittering and showy without much value; to make gaudy.

She, tinsel'd o'er in robes of varying hues—
Pope.

TINSELED, *pp.* Decorated with gaudy ornaments.

TINSELLING, *ppr.* Adorning with tinsel or superficial luster.

TINT, *n.* [*It. tinta; Fr. teint; from L. tinctus, tingo.* See *Tinge.*]

A dye; a color, or rather a slight coloring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal color; as red with a blue tint, or tint of blue. In painting, tints are the colors considered as more or less bright, deep or thin, by the due use and intermixture of which a picture receives its shades, softness and variety.

Or blend in beautiful tint the color'd mass.
Pope.

Their vigor sickens, and their tints decline.
Uarte.

TINT, *v. l.* To tinge; to give a slight coloring to. *Seaward.*

TIN-WORM, *n.* [*tin and worm.*] An insect. *Bauley.*

TINY, *a.* [*from the root of thin, which see.*] Very small; little; puny. [*A word used by children, and in burlesque.*]

When that I was a little tiny boy.
Shak.

TIP, *n.* [*D. tip, a different orthography of top; G. zizfel; that is, a shoot or extension to a point. Qu. Eth. 94*] thybe, the nipple.]

- The end; the point or extremity of any thing small; as the tip of the finger; the tip of the spear; the tip of the tongue; the tip of the ear. *Addison. Pope.*

2. One part of the play at nine-pins. *Dryden.*

3. In botany, an anther. *Withering.*

TIP, *v. l.* To form a point with something; to cover the tip, top or end; as, to tip any thing with gold or silver.

With trucheson tipp'd with iron head.
Hudibras.

Tipp'd with jet,
Fair ermines spotted as the snows they press.
Thomson.

- [*for tap.*] To strike slightly, or with the end of any thing small; to tap.
—*A third rogue tips me by the elbow. Swift.*

3. To lower one end, or throw upon the end; as, to tip a cart for discharging a load. [*Eng. Land.*]

To tip the wink, to direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice. *Pope.*

TIP, *v. l.* In the phrase, to tip off, that is, to fall headlong; hence, to die.

TIP-PED, *pp.* Having the end covered.

TIPPET, *n.* [*Sax. tappel.*] It seems to be formed from *tappe*, tape.]

A narrow garnish or covering for the neck, worn by females. It is now made of fur, though formerly of some kind of cloth.

TIP-PING, *ppr.* Covering the end or tip.

TIP-PLE, *v. l.* [*Qu. D. zuipen; Fr. taper.*] This word and *tope* are probably of one family, and I suspect them to be from the root of *tip*. See *Drink.*]

To drink spiritous or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spiritous liquors. When a man begins to tittle, let his creditors secure their debts.

TIP-PLE, *v. l.* To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess.

—Himself for saving charges
A peel'd, slic'd onion cats, and tipples verjuice.
Dryden.

TIP-PLE, *n.* Drink; liquor taken in tipping.

L'Exchange.

TIP-PLED, *pp.* Drank in excess.

2. *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated. *Dryden.*

TIP-PLER, *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spiritous liquors; a drunkard; a sot. It however signifies often a person who habitually drinks strong liquors, without absolute drunkenness.

TIP-PLING, *ppr.* Indulging in the habitual use of strong or spiritous liquors.

TIP-PLING, *n.* The habitual practice of drinking strong or spiritous liquors; a drinking to excess.

TIPPLING-HOUSE, *n.* [*tipple and house.*]

A house in which liquors are sold in draime or small quantities, and where men are accustomed to spend their time and money in excessive drinking.

TIP-STAFF, *n.* [*tip and staff.*] An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable.

2. A staff tipped with metal. *Bacon.*

TIPSY, *a.* [*from tittle.*] Fuddled; overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated.

TIP-TOE, *n.* [*tip and toe.*] The end of the toe.

Upon his tiptoes stalketh stately by. *Spenser.*

To be or stand a tiptoe, to be awake or alive to any thing; to be roused; as, to be a tiptoe with expectation.

TIP-TOP, *n.* The highest or utmost degree.

TIRADE, *n.* [*It. tirada; Fr. tirade, a train or series, from tirer, to draw.*]

1. Formerly in French music, the filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes.

2. In modern usage, a strain or flight; a series of violent declamation.

Here he delivers a violent tirade against all persons who profess to know any thing about angels. *Quart. Revue.*

TIRE, *n.* [*Heb. 72 tur, a row or series. See Class Dr No. 4:34. 35:38. and No. 15.*]

1. A tier; a row or rank. This is the same word as *tier*, differently written. [*See Tier and Tour.*]

2. A head dress; something that encompasses the head. [*See Tiara.*] Ezek. xxiv. Is. iii.

On her head she wore a tire of gold. *Spenser.*

3. Furniture; apparatus; as the tire of war. *Philips.*

1. Attire. [*See Attire.*]

5. A band or hoop of iron, used to bind the felloes of wheels, to secure them from wearing and breaking; as cart-tire; wagon-tire. This tire however is generally formed of different pieces, and is not one entire hoop.

TIRE, *v. l.* To adorn; to attire; to dress; as the head. *Ols.* [*See Attire.*] 2 Kings ix.

TIRE, *v. l.* [*Sax. teorim, ateorian, geteorian, to fail. In D. teen signifies totar, to pine, to waste or consume, to digest; Gr. teipa; L. tero. In Ir and Gaelic, tor, toras, turise, is weariness; tuisighim, to weary, to tire.*]

1. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the strength by toil or labor; as, to tire a horse or an ox. A long day's work in summer will tire the laborer.

Th'd with toil, all hopes of safety past.
Dryden.

2. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the power of attending, or to exhaust patience with dullness or tediousness. A dull advocate may tire the court and jury, and injure his cause.

To tire out, to weary or fatigue to excess; to harass. *Tieckel.*

TIRE, *v. i.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted. A feeble body soon tires with hard labor.

TIREDD, *pp.* Worn; fatigued.

TIREDDNESS, *n.* The state of being wearied; weariness. *Hakewell.*

TIRE SOME, *a.* Wearisome; fatiguing; exhausting the strength; as a *tiresome* day's work; as a *tiresome* journey.

2. Tedious; exhausting the patience; as a *tiresome* discourse. The debates in congress are said to be sometimes very *tiresome*.

TIRE SOME NESS, *n.* The act or quality of tiring or exhausting strength or patience; wearisomeness; tediousness; as the *tiresomeness* of work or of a dull speaker.

TIRE WOMAN, *n.* [*tire* and *woman*.] A woman whose occupation is to make head dresses. *Locke.*

TIRING, *ppr.* Wearying; fatiguing; exhausting strength or patience.

TIRING HOUSE, } The room or place
TIRING ROOM, } where players dress for the stage. *Shak.*

TIR WIT, *n.* A bird. [*L. vanellus*.] *Insworth.*

N. B. The lapwing is called teewit in Scotland, (*Ed. Encyc.*) and the lapwing is the vanellus.

TIS, a contraction of *it is*.

TIS ICAL, { *a. s. as z.* [for *phthisic*, *phthisical*.] Consumptive.

TIS IC, *n. s. as z.* [*supra*.] Consumption; morbid waste.

TIS RI, *n.* The first Hebrew month of the civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical; answering to a part of our September and a part of October.

TISSUE, *n.* [*ish* + [*Fr. tissu*, woven; *tisser*, to lay the ground-work of lace, to weave.]

1. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors.

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire. *Dryden.*

2. In *anatomy*, texture or organization of parts. The peculiar intimate structure of a part is called its *tissue*. A part of a fibrous structure is called a *fibrous tissue*. The organs of the body are made up of simpler elements, some generally diffused through the body, and others peculiar to particular organs. These simpler structures are called the *tissues* of the body; as the cellular *tissue*; the mucous *tissue*, &c. The *cellular tissue* is the cellular membrane. *Bichat. Cyc.*

3. A connected series; as, the whole story is a *tissue* of forgeries or of falsehood.

TIS SUE, *v. t.* To form tissue; to interweave; to variegate.

The chadai was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon.*

TIS SUED, *pp.* Interwoven; formed with variegated work.

TIS SUING, *ppr.* Interweaving; forming with variegated work.

TIT, *a.* A small horse, in *contempt*; a woman, in *contempt*; a small bird; a titmouse or tomtit.

TITAN, } *n.* In *mineralogy*, a metal of

TITANIUM, } modern discovery, and of a dark copper color, first found in Cornwall in England. It occurs in different states of oxidation or intermixture, in various parts of the world. It exists in three different states of oxidation; the first is blue or purple, the second red, and the third white. The ores of this metal are called *menchautite*, from Menchaut in Cornwall, where it was originally found;

iseric, from the river Iser, in Silesia; nigric, from its black color; sphene, rutile, and octahedrite.

TITANIUM, } *a.* Pertaining to titanium.

TITANITE, } *a.* Pertaining to titanium.

TITANITE, } *a.* Pertaining to titanium.

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TITANITE, } *a.* Pertaining to titanium.

TIT LARK, *n.* [*tit* and *lark*.] A small bird, a species of *Alauda* or *lark*.

TIT LE, *n.* [*L. titulus*; *ti. titolo*.] This may belong to the family of *Gr. τέρβη*, to set or put; *Sax. titlik*, to give.]

1. An inscription put over any thing as a name by which it is known.

2. The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name.

3. In the *civil* and *canon laws*, a chapter or division of a book.

4. An appellation of dignity, distinction or pre-eminence given to persons; as duke, marquis and the like. *Cyc.*

5. A name; an appellation.

Ill worthy I such *title* should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton.*

6. Right; or that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; that which is the foundation of ownership; as a good *title* to an estate; or an imperfect *title*.

The lowest degree of *title* is naked possession, then comes the right of possession, and lastly the right of property, all which united complete the *title*. *Blackstone.*

But *possession* is not essential to a complete *title*. A *title* to personal property may be acquired by occupancy. A *claim* is not a *title*.

7. The instrument which is evidence of a right.

8. In the *canon law*, that by which a beneficiary holds a benefice. 'This is true and valid, or colorable. A *valid title* gives a right to the benefice. A *colorable title* appears to be valid, but is not. *Cyc.*

9. In *ancient church records*, a church to which a priest was ordained, and where he was to reside. *Covel.*

TIT LE, *v. t.* To name; to call; to entitle. *Milton.*

TITLED, *pp.* Called; named.

2. a. Having a *title*.

TITLELESS, *a.* Not having a *title* or name. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TITLE PAGE, *n.* [*title* and *page*.] The page of a book which contains its *title*.

TIT LING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating; entitling.

TIT MOUSE, *n.* [*tit*, small, and *mouse*.] A small bird of the genus *Parus*. *Dryden.*

TIT TEE, *v. t.* To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint. *Pope.*

TIT TER, *n.* A restrained laugh.

2. A weed.

TIT TLE, *n.* [from *tit*, small.] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

TIT TLE-TATTLE, *n.* [*tattle*, doubled.]

1. Idle trifling talk; empty prattle. *Prior.*

2. An idle trifling talker. [*Less proper.*]

TIT TLE-TATTLE, *v. t.* To talk idly; to prate. *Sidney.*

TITUBATION, *n.* [*L. titubo*, to stumble.] The act of stumbling.

TITULAR, *a.* [*Fr. titulaire*; from *L. titularis*.]

1. Existing in *title* or name only; nominal; having or conferring the *title* only; as a *titular king* or prince.

2. Having the *title* to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it.

Both Valerius and Austin were *titular bishops*. *Aspley.*

TITULAR, } A person invested with
TITULARY, n. a title, in virtue of which
 he holds an office or ben'ice, whether he
 performs the duties of it or not. *Cyc.*

TITULARITY, n. The state of being titular. *Brown.*

TITULARLY, adv. Nominally; y by title only.

TITULARY, a. Consisting in a title. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to a title. *Bacon.*

TIVER, n. A kind of other which is used
 in marking sheep in some parts of Eng-
 land. [*Local.*]

TIVER, v. t. To mark sheep with tiver, in
 different ways and for different purposes.
[Local.]

TIVERING, pp. Marking with tiver.
[Local.]

TIVERING, n. The act or practice of
 marking with tiver. [*Local.*]

TIVY, adv. [See *Tintivy.*] With great
 speed; a huntsman's word or sound. *Dryden.*

TO, prep. [Sax. *to*; D. *te* or *toe*; G. *zu*; Fr.
Gaëlic, do; Corn. *tho*. This is probably
 a contracted verb, but from what verb it
 is not easy to ascertain. The sense is ob-
 vious; it denotes passing, moving towards.
 The pronunciation is *to* or *too*, and this
 depends much on its application or its
 emphasis.]

1. Noting motion towards a place; y opposed
 to *from*, or placed after another word ex-
 pressing motion *towards*. He is going to
 church.

2. Noting motion towards a state or condi-
 tion. He is going to a trade; he is rising
 to wealth and honor.

3. Noting accord or adaptation; as an occupa-
 tion suited to his taste; she has a husband
 adapted to her mind.

4. Noting address or compellation, or the
 direction of a discourse. These remarks
 were addressed to a large audience.

To you, my noble lord of Westmoreland;
 I pledge your grace. *Shak.*

5. Noting attention or application. *Dryden.*
 Go, buckle to the law.
 Meditate upon these things; give yourself
 wholly to them. 1 Tim. iv.

6. Noting addition. *Deukam.*
 Add to your faith, virtue. 2 Pet. i.
 Wisdom he has, and with his wisdom, courage.

7. Noting opposition. They engaged hand
 to hand.

8. Noting amount, rising to. They met us,
 to the number of three hundred.

9. Noting proportion; as, three is to nine as
 nine is to twenty seven. It is ten to one
 that you will offend by your officiousness.

10. Noting possession or appropriation. We
 have a good seat; let us keep it to our-
 selves.

11. N-ning perception; as a substance sweet
 to the taste; an event painful to the mind.

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation. *Shak.*
 I have a king's oath to the contrary.

13. In comparison of. *B. Jonson.*
 All that they did was piety to this.

14. As far as. *Quart. Rev.*
 Few of the Esquimaux can count to ten.

15. Noting intention.

—Marks and points out each man of us to
 slaughter. *B. Jonson.*

[In this sense, *for* is now used.]

16. After an adjective, noting the object; as
 deaf to the cries of distress; alive to the
 sufferings of the poor. He was attentive
 to the company, or to the discourse.

17. Noting obligation; as duty to God and
 to our parents.

18. Noting enmity; as a dislike to spirituous
 liquors. *Dryden.*

19. Towards; as, she stretched her arms to
 heaven.

20. Noting effect or end. The prince was
 flattered by his ruin. He engaged in a
 war to his cost. Violent factions exist to
 the prejudice of the state.

Numbers were crowded to death. *Clarendon.*

21. *To*, as a sign of the infinitive, precedes
 the radical verb. Sometimes it is used
 instead of the ancient form, *for*, to, noting
 purpose. David in his life time intended
 to build a temple. The legislature assem-
 bles annually to make and amend laws.
 The court will sit in February to try some
 important causes.

22. It precedes the radical verb after adjectives,
 noting the object; as ready to go;
 prompt to obey; quick to hear, but slow
 to censure.

23. It precedes the radical verb, noting the
 object. *Snaulbridge.*
 The delay of our hopes teaches us to modify
 our desires.

24. It precedes the radical verb, noting con-
 sequence. *Pope.*
 I have done my utmost to lead my life so
 pleasantly as to forget my misfortunes.

25. It notes extent, degree or rule. He lan-
 guishes to death, even to death. The wa-
 ter rises to the height of twenty feet.
 The line extends from one end to the
 other.

26. After the substantive verb, and with the
 radical verb, it denotes futurity. The con-
 struction, *we are to meet* at ten o'clock,
 every man at death is to receive the re-
 ward of his deeds, is a particular form of
 expressing future time.

27. After *have*, it denotes duty or necessity.
 I have a debt to pay on Saturday. *Cowley.*

28. *To-day, to-night, to-morrow*, are peculiar
 phrases derived from our ancestors. *To*
this; this day, this night. In the last, it is
 equivalent to *in or on; in or on the mor-
 row.* The words may be considered as
 compounds, *to-day, to-night, to-morrow*,
 and usually as adverbs. But sometimes
 they are used as nouns; as, *to-day* is ours.

To and *fro*, backward and forward. In this
 phrase, *to* is adverbial.

To the face, in presence of; not in the ab-
 sence of. *Cowley.*
 I withstood him face to face. Gal. ii.
To-morrow, to-morrow, and to-morrow,
 Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. *Shak.*

[NOTE.—In the foregoing explanation of *to*, it is
 to be considered that the definition given is not
 always the sense of *to* by itself, but the sense
 rather of the word preceding it, or connected
 with it, or of *to* in connection with other words.]

In general, *to* is used in the sense of moving to-
 wards a place, or towards an object, or it ex-

presses direction towards a place, end, object
 or purpose.]

To is often used adverbially to modify the
 sense of verbs; as, *to come to; to have to;*
 The sense of such phrases is explained
 under the verbs respectively.

In popular phrases like the following, "I
 will not come; you shall *to*, or *too*," a genu-
 ine Saxon phrase, *to* denotes moreover,
 besides, *L. insuper.*

TOAD, n. [Sax. *tade, tadige.*] A padder,
 an animal of the genus *Rana*, the *Rana*
Bufo of Linnæ; a small clumsy animal,
 the body wart, thick and disgusting to
 the sight, but perfectly harmless, and in-
 deed it is said to be useful in gardens by
 feeding on noxious worms.

TOAD-EATER, n. A vulgar name given
 to a fawning, obsequious parasite; y mean
 sycophant.

TOAD-FISH, n. [*toad and fish.*] A fish of
 the genus *Lophius*, the fishing frog. *Cyc.*

TOAD-FLAX, n. [*toad and flax.*] A plant
 of the genus *Antirrhinum*; snap-dragon;
 calves' snout.

TOADISH, a. Like a toad. [*Not used.*]

TOAD-STONE, n. [*toad and stone.*] In
mineralogy, a sort of trap rock, of a brown
 ash gray color. The toad-stone of Derby-
 shire; generally a dark brown basaltic
 amygdaloid, composed of basalt and green
 earth, and containing oblong cavities filled
 with calcareous spar. *Cyc.*

TOAD-STOOL, n. [*toad and stool.*] A sort
 of fungous plant that grows in moist and
 rich grounds like a mushroom.

TOAST, v. t. [Sp. Port. *tostar*, to toast or
 to roast. Qu. are these from the *L. tostus*?] *Cyc.*
 1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire;
 as, to toast bread or cheese. [*It is chiefly*
*limited in its application to these two arti-
 cles.*]

2. To warm thoroughly; as, to toast the
 feet. [*Not much used.*]

3. To name when a health is drank; to drink
 to the health in honor of; as, to toast a
 lady. Addison writes "to toast the health;"
 a form of expression I believe not now
 used.

TOAST, n. Bread dried and scorched by
 the fire; or such bread dipped in melted
 butter, or in some liquor. Dry toast is
 bread scorched, or it is scorched bread
 with butter spread upon it. Soft toast is
 made by immersing toasted bread in melt-
 ed butter, and called dipped toast.

2. A female whose health is drank in honor
 or respect. *Pope.*
 The wise man's passion, and the vain man's
 toast.

3. If or that which is named in honor in
 drinking.

TOASTED, pp. Scorched by heat; named
 in drinking the health.

TOASTER, n. One who toasts.

2. An instrument for toasting bread or
 cheese.

TOASTING, pp. Scorching by fire; drink-
 ing to the honor of.

TOBACCO, n. [so named from *Tobaco*, a
 province of Yucatan, in Spanish America,
 where it was first found by the Span-
 iards.]

A plant, a native of America, of the genus
Nicotiana, much used for smoking and

chewing and in snuff. As a medicine, it is narcotic. Tobacco has a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid taste. When first used it sometimes occasions vomiting; but the practice of using it in any form, soon conquers distaste, and forms a relish for it that is strong and almost unconquerable.

TOBACCO-CONIST, *n.* A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

TOBACCO-PIPE, *n.* [*tobacco* and *pipe*.] A pipe used for smoking tobacco, often made of clay and baked, sometimes of other material.

TOBACCO-PIPE CLAY, *n.* A species of clay called also em-lite.

TOBACCO-PIPE FISH, *n.* A name of the *Syngnathus acus* of Linne; called also needle-fish. *Cyc.*

TOCK'AY, *n.* A species of spotted lizard in India. *Cyc.*

TOC'SIN, *n.* [Fr.; Armoric, *toeq*, a stroke, from the root of *touch*, and *sonu* or *seing*, sound.]

An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

TOD, *n.* [In Gaelic, *tod* is a clod, a mass.] 1. A bush; a thick shrub. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. A quantity of wool of twenty eight pounds, or two stone.

3. A fox. *B. Jonson.*

TOD, *v. t.* To weigh; to produce a tod. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TOD-DAY, *n.* [*to* and *day*.] The present day.

TODDY, *n.* A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the E. Indies; or a liquor prepared from it.

2. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened. *Toddy* differs from *grog* in having a greater proportion of spirit, and in being sweetened.

TODDY, *n.* A genus of insectivorous birds, of the order of Picæ; natives of warm climates. *Cyc.* *Ed. Encyc.*

TOE, *n.* [Sax. *ta*; G. *zoh*; Sw. *tå*; Dan. *taa*; Fr. *doigt du pied*; L. *digitus*. *Tue* is contracted from *tog*, the primary word on which L. *digitus* is formed, coinciding with *dag*, and signifying a shoot. *Class Dg.*]

1. One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand. The toes in their form and structure resemble the fingers, but are shorter.

2. The fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals.

3. The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man.

TOFORE, *prep. or adv.* [Sax. *toforan*; to and *fore*.]

Before; formerly. *Obs.* *Shak.*

TOFT, *n.* [probably from the root of *tuft*.]

1. A grove of trees.

2. [Dan. *toft* or *tomt*.] In *law books*, a place where a message has stood, but is decayed. *Covell.* *Cyc.*

TO GATED, } *a.* [L. *toga*, a gown; *togatus*,
TO GED, } *a.* gowned.] Gowned; dressed in a gown; wearing a gown; as *toged* consuls. *Shak.*

TOGETHER, *adv.* [Sax. *together*; to and *gather*.]

1. In company. We walked *together* to the wood.

2. In or into union.

The king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*

3. In the same place; as, to live *together* in one house.

4. In the same time; as, to live *together* in the same age.

5. In concert; as, the allies made war upon France *together*.

6. Into junction or a state of union; as, to sew, knit, pin or fasten two things *together*; to mix things *together*.

Together with, in union with; in company or mixture with.

Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

TOG'GEL, *n.* A small wooden pin tapering towards both ends. *Mar. Dict.*

TOIL, *v. i.* [Sax. *teolan*, *tolan*, to strive, strain, urge, to prepare, to heal, *toil*, and *tilian*, *tilgan*, to prepare or provide, to *til*, to *tail*, to study or be solicitous; Russ. *tdilagay*. The primary sense is expressed in the Saxon, to strain, to urge. *Class DL.*]

To labor; to work; to exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind, particularly of the body, with efforts of some continuance or duration.

Master, we have *toiled* all night and caught nothing. *Luke v.*

TOIL, *v. t.* To toil out; to labor; to work out. *Toil'd out my uncouth passage— Milton.*

2. To weary; to overlabor; as *toil'd with works of war*. [*Not in use nor proper.*] *Shak.*

TOIL, *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind. *Toil* may be the labor of the field or the workshop, or of the camp. What *toils* men endure for the acquisition of wealth, power and honor! *Gen. v.*

TOIL, *n.* [Fr. *toiles*, snare, trap; Ir. *dul*, a snare or gin; L. *tela*, a web; from spreading, extending or laying.]

A net or snare; in any thread, web or string spread for taking prey.

A fly falls into the *toils* of a spider. *L'Estrange.*

TOILER, *n.* One who toils, or labors with pain.

TOILET, *n.* [Fr. *toilette*, from *toile*, cloth.]

1. A covering or cloth of linen, silk or tapestry, spread over a table in a chamber or dressing room. Hence,

2. A dressing table. *Pope.*

TOILING, *ppr.* Laboring with pain.

TOILSOME, *a.* Laborious; wearisome; attended with fatigue and pain; as *toilsome work*; a *toilsome* task.

What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton.*

2. Producing toil; as a *toilsome* day or journey.

TOILSOMENESS, *n.* Laboriousness; wearisomeness.

TOISE, *n.* *tois*. [Fr.] A fathom or long measure in France, containing six feet; but the French foot is longer than the English, 76 being equal to 81 English feet.

TOK'AY, *n.* A kind of wine produced at Tokay in Hungary, made of white grapes. It is distinguished from other wines by its aromatic taste. It is not good till it is about three years old, and it continues to improve as long as it is kept.

TOKEN, *n.* *to'kn*. [Sax. *teon*, *taecon*; Goth. *tainks*; D. *teken*; Dan. *tegn*; Sw. *teckn*; G. *zeichen*. This may be the same word as the L. *signum*, dialectically varied, or from the same radix; Gr. *δεικναι*.]

1. A sign; something intended to represent or indicate another thing or an event. Thus the rainbow is a *token* of God's covenant established with Noah. The blood of the paschal lamb, sprinkled on the doors of the Hebrews, was a *token* to the destroying angel of God's will that he should pass by those houses. *Gen. ix. Ex. xii.*

Show me a *token* for good. *Ps. lxxvii.*

2. A mark. In pestilential diseases, tokens are livid spots upon the body, which indicate the approach of death. *Cyc.*

3. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship of another person is to be kept in mind. *Shak.*

4. In *coinage*, tokens were coins struck in the reign of Elizabeth in the cities of Bristol, Oxford and Worcester, and also by private persons, which were put into circulation, and upon being returned, the issuer gave the value of them in current money. *Cyc.*

5. In *printing*, ten quires of paper; an extra quire is usually added to every other token, when counted out for the press.

TOKEN, *v. t.* To make known. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TOKENED, *a.* Being marked with spots. *Shak.*

TOL, *v. t.* [L. *tollō*.] To take away; a *law term*.

TOLA, *n.* In India, a weight for gold and silver, but different in different places.

TOLD, *ppr.* and *pp.* of *tell*.

Who *told* thee that thou wast naked? *Gen. iii.*

Thou hast mocked me, and *told* me lies. *Judges xvi.*

—Sheep and oxen that could not be *told*. *1 Kings viii.*

TOLL-BOOTH. [See *Toll-booth*.]

TOLE, *v. t.* [I know not from what source we have this word; but it coincides with

the Ar. تال *dalla*, to draw. The Ethiopic has ተለ *talwa*, to follow, and ለተለ *to cause to follow*. It is a legitimate word and in good use.]

To draw or cause to follow by presenting something pleasing or desirable to view; to allure by some bait. Thus our farmers *tole* sheep and make them follow, by holding to them a measure of corn or some portion of fodder. In New England, it is applied only to the alluring of beasts.

Locke has applied it to men.

TOLED, *pp.* Drawn; allured; induced to follow.

TOLERABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *tolerabilis*. See *Tolerate*.]

1. That may be borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally. The cold in Canada is severe, but *tolerable*. The insults and indignities of our enemies are *not tolerable*.

It shall be more *tolerable* for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for that city. *Matt. x.*

2. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without disgust, resentment or opposition; as a *tolerable* translation; a *tolerable* entertainment; a *tolerable* administration.

Swift.

TOLERABLENESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY, *adv.* Supportably; in a manner to be endured.

2. Moderately well; passably; not perfectly; as a constitution *tolerably* firm. The advocate speaks *tolerably* well.

TOLERANCE, *n.* [L. *tolerantia*, from *tolere*, to bear.] The power or capacity of enduring; or the act of enduring.

Diogenes one frosty morning came to the market place shaking, to show his *tolerance*.

Bacon.

[Little used. But *intolerance* is in common use.]

TOLERANT, *a.* Enduring; indulgent; favoring toleration.

TOLERATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tolerer*; L. *tolero*, from *tollo*, to lift; Ch. לָוַי to lift or raise. Class Di. No. 3; see No. 6. 7. 18. 20. 28. 32.]

To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain; as, to *tolerate* opinions or practices. The protestant religion is *tolerated* in France, and the Roman Catholic in Great Britain.

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children.

Locke.

The law of love *tolerates* no vice, and patronizes every virtue.

G. Spring.

TOLERATED, *pp.* Suffered; allowed; not prohibited or restrained.

TOLERATING, *ppr.* Enduring; suffering to be or to be done; allowing; not restraining.

TOLERATION, *n.* [L. *toleratio*.] The act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not wholly approved; appropriately the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief. *Toleration* implies a right in the sovereign to control men in their opinions and worship, or it implies the actual exercise of power in such control. Where no power exists or none is assumed to establish a creed and a mode of worship, there can be no *toleration*, in the strict sense of the word, for one religious denomination has as good a right as another to the free enjoyment of its creed and worship.

TOLL, *n.* [Sax. *toll*; D. *tol*; Sw. *tull*; Dan. *toll*; G. *zoll*; W. *toll*, a fraction, a toll; *toll* and *toliv*, to curtail, to diminish, to take away, to spare or save, to deal out from *laud*, a throw, a casting off, a separation, a cutting off; *toll*, from *toll*, to subtract, to take toll; Gr. *τελος*, toll, custom, and exit, from *cutting off*; Fr. *taille*, to cut off. [See *Tail*.] Fr. *deffin*, to separate; *deuil*, a share, Eng. *deaf*; *diolant* to sell, to exchange, to pay toll. This is from the root of *deal*. See *Deal*, Sax. *bedalan*. Class Di. No. 12.]

1. A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway, or for that of vending goods in a fair, market or the like.

2. A liberty to buy and sell within the bounds of a manor.

Cyc.

3. A portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.

TOLL, *v. i.* To pay toll or tallage. *Shak.*

2. To take toll, as by a miller. *Tusser.*

TOLL, *v. t.* [W. *tol*, *tol*, a loud sound, a din; Pers. تالیدن *talidan*, to sound,

to ring. We see that W. *level*, supra, is a throw or cast, a driving, and this is the radical sense of *sound*.]

To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals, or in calling assemblies, or to announce the death of a person.

Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell.

Pope.

TOLL, *v. t.* [supra.] To cause a bell to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated, as for summoning public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings, or for announcing the death of a person, or to give solemnity to a funeral.

Tolling is a different thing from *ringing*.

TOLL, *v. t.* [L. *tollo*.] To take away; to vacate; to annul; a law term.

Bacon.

To draw. [See *Tide*.]

TOLL-BAR, *n.* A particular sounding of a bell.

TOLL-BAR, *n.* [toll and bar.] A bar or beam used for stopping boats on a canal at the toll-house.

TOLL-BOOTH, *n.* [toll and booth.] A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll.

2. A prison. *Jainsworth.*

TOLL-BOOTH, *v. t.* To imprison in a toll-booth. *Corbet.*

TOLL-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.

TOLL-GATE, *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

TOLL-GATHERER, *n.* The man who takes toll.

TOLL-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed placed by a road near a toll-gate, or at the end of a toll-bridge, or by a canal, where the man who takes the toll remains.

TOLLING, *ppr.* Causing to sound in a slow grave manner.

2. Taking away; removing.

3. Sounding, as a bell.

TOLU BALSAM, *n.* Balsam of Tolu, a balsam produced from a tree growing in Tolu, in S. America. *Cyc.*

TOLTUATION, *n.* [L. *toluto*.] A pacing or ambling. [Not used.]

Brown. *Hudibras.*

TOM-AHAWK, *n.* An Indian hatchet.

TOM-AHAWK, *v. t.* To cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk.

TOMATO, *n.* A plant, and its fruit, a species of Solanum. It is called sometimes the *love-apple*.

TOMB, *n.* *toon*. [Fr. *tombe*, *tombeau*; W. *tom*, *tomn*, *toon*, *tomn*, a mound, a heap; Ir. *tuama*; Sp. *tumba*; L. *tumulus*, a heap or hillock; *tumeo*, to swell; Gr. *ταφος*, Class Dm. This name was given to a

place for the dead by men who raised a heap of earth over the dead.]

1. A grave; a pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited.

As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*.

2. A house or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof for the reception of the dead.

3. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

TOMB, *v. t.* To bury; to inter. [See *Entomb*.]

TOMBAC, *n.* A white alloy of copper; a metallic composition made by mixing and fusing together a large quantity of zinc with a smaller quantity of copper, with arsenic.

TOMBLESS, *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

TOM-BOY, *n.* [Tom, *Thomas*, and boy.] A rude boisterous boy; also in sarcasm, a romping girl. [Vulgar.]

TOMBSTONE, *n.* [tomb and stone.] A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

TOME, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *τομος*, a piece or section, from *τεμαίνω*, to cut off.]

A book; as many writings as are bound in a volume, forming the part of a larger work. It may be applied to a single volume.

TOMENTOUS, *a.* [L. *tomentum*, down.]

In *tomeny*, downy; sappy; cottony; or flocky; covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down, like wool; as a *tomentous* stem or leaf.

TO-MORROW, *n.* [to and *morrow*.] The day after the present.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

Franklin.

TOM-PION, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*, a stopple.] The stopper of a cannon. [See *Tampon*.]

TOM-TIT, *n.* A little bird, the titmouse.

TON, the termination of names of places, is *town*.

TON, *n.* [Fr.] The prevailing fashion.

TÓN, *n.* [Sax. *tonn*; Fr. *tonne*; Sp. *tonel*, a cask, a tun or butt.]

The weight of twenty hundred gross. [See *Tun*.] This is false orthography. The word is from the Saxon *turna*, a cask, and the sense of weight is taken from that of a cask or butt.

TOÑE, *n.* [Fr. *ton*; Sp. *tono*; It. *tono*; Sw. *G. ton*; D. *toon*; Dan. *ton*; L. *tonus*; Gr. *τονος*, sound; L. *tono*, Gr. *τονω*, to strain or stretch. The L. *sonus* is probably the same word in a different dialect.]

1. Sound, or a modification of sound; any impulse or vibration of the air which is perceptible by the ear; as a low tone, high tone, or loud tone; a grave tone; an acute tone; a sweet tone; a harsh tone.

2. Accent; or rather, a particular inflection of the voice, adapted to express emotion or passion; a *rhetorical sense* of the word.

E. Porter.

Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes.

Dryden.

3. A wailing sound; a whine; a kind of mournful strain of voice; as, children often read with a *tone*.

4. An affected sound in speaking.

5. In music, an interval of sound; as, the difference between the diatonic and diatessaron, is a *tone*. Of tones there are two kinds, major and minor. The tone major is in the ratio of 8 to 9, which results from the difference between the fourth and fifth. The tone minor is as 9 to 10, resulting from the difference between the minor third and the fourth.

6. The tone of an instrument, is its peculiar sound with regard to softness, evenness and the like.

7. In medicine, that state of organization in a body, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor. *Tone*, in its primary signification, is *tension*, and tension is the primary signification of strength. Hence its application to the natural healthy state of animal organs. Tone therefore in medicine, is the strength and activity of the organs, from which proceed healthy functions. So we say, the body is in a *sound* state, the health is *sound* or *firm*.

8. *TO NE*, v. t. To utter with an affected tone.

9. *TONED*, a. Having a tone; used in connection; as high-toned; sweet-toned.

10. *TO NESS*, a. Having no tone; unmusical.

11. *TO NE-SYLLABLE*, a. An accented syllable.

12. *TONG*, n. [See *Tongs*.] The catch of a buckle. [Not used.] [See *Tongue*.]

13. *TONGS*, n. plu. [Sax. Dan. *D. tung*; G. *zange*; Sw. *tång*; Ice. *tung*; Gaelic, *teangas*. This seems by its orthography to be the same word as *tongue*, *tongues*, and to signify projections, shoots.]

14. An instrument of metal, consisting of two parts or long shafts joined at one end; used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals. We say, a pair of *tongs*, a smith's *tongs*.

15. *TONGUE*, { n. [Sax. *tung*, *tunga*; Goth. *tung*, { n. *tuggo*; Sw. *tunga*; Dan. *tunge*; D. *tong*; G. *zung*; Ir. and Gaelic, *teanga*; Ant. L. *tingua*. We see by the Gothic, that n. is not radical; the word belongs to Class *Dg*. It signifies a shoot or extension, like L. *digitus* and *dug*. Our common orthography is incorrect; the true spelling is *tung*.]

16. In man, the instrument of taste, and the chief instrument of speech; and in other animals, the instrument of taste. It is also an instrument of deglutition. In some animals, the tongue is used for drawing the food into the mouth, as in animals of the bovine genus, &c. Other animals lap their drink, as dogs.

17. The tongue is covered with membranes, and the outer one is full of papillæ of a pyramidal figure, under which lies a thin, soft, reticular coat perforated with innumerable holes, and always lined with a thick and white or yellowish mucus.

18. Speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech.

19. Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together.

20. The power of articulate utterance; speech.

21. Parrots imitating human *tongue*.

22. Speech, as well or ill used; mode of speaking.

23. Keep a good *tongue* in thy head.

24. A language; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation.

25. The English *tongue*, within two hundred years, will probably be spoken by two or three hundred millions of people in North America.

26. Speech; words or declarations only; opposed to *thoughts* or *actions*.

27. Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth.

28. A nation, as distinguished by their language.

29. I will gather all nations and *tongues*.

30. A point; a projection; as the *tongue* of a buckle or of a balance.

31. A point or long narrow strip of land, projecting from the main into a sea or a lake.

32. The taper part of any thing; in the rigging of a ship, a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing back-stays, &c. to the size of the mast-head.

33. To hold the *tongue*, to be silent.

34. To *TONGUE*, v. t. To chide; to scold.

35. How might she *tongue* me.

36. To *TONGUE*, v. i. To talk; to prate.

37. To *TONGUED*, { a. Having a tongue.

38. To *TONGUE*, { a. Having no tongue.

39. *TONGUELESS*, { a. Having no tongue.

40. *TONGUELESS*, { a. Having no tongue.

41. *TONGUELESS*, { a. Having no tongue.

42. *TONGUELESS*, { a. Having no tongue.

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79. *TONGUELESS*, { a. Having no tongue.

80. *TONGUELESS*, { a. Having no tongue.

81. *TONIC*, n. A medicine that increases the tone of the muscular fiber, and gives vigor and action to the system.

82. A medicine which increases the tone or strength of the body.

83. In music, the key-note or principal sound which generates all the rest. [Fr. *tonique*.]

84. In music, a certain degree of tension, or the sound produced by a vocal string in a given degree of tension.

85. *TO-NIGHT*, n. [to and *night*.] The present night, or the night after the present day.

86. *TONG NAGE*, n. [from *ton*, a corrupt orthography. See *Ton*.]

87. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.

88. The cubical content or burthen of a ship in tons; or the amount of weight which she may carry.

89. A duty or impost on ships, estimated per ton; or a duty, toll or rate payable on goods per ton, transported on canals.

90. *TONG SIL*, n. [L. *tonsilla*.] This word seems to be formed from *tonsus*, *tondeo*, to clip.]

91. In anatomy, a glandular body at the passage from the mouth to the pharynx. The *tonsils* are called also from their shape, *amygdalæ*, and in popular language, *almonds*. The tonsils have several excretory ducts opening into the mouth.

92. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

93. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

94. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

95. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

96. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

97. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

98. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

99. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

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101. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

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139. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

140. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

141. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

142. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

143. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

144. *TONSIL*, a. That may be clipped.

3. *Too, too*, repeated, denotes excess emphatically; but this repetition is not in respectable use.

TOOK, *pret. of take.*
Enoch was not, for God took him. Gen. v.

TOOL, *n.* [Sax. *tol*. Qu. Fr. *outil*. In old Law Latin, we find *attila*, *utilia*, stores, tools, implements. Qu. *artillery*, by corruption.]

1. An instrument of manual operation, particularly such as are used by farmers and mechanics; as the *tools* of a joiner, cabinet-maker, smith or shoemaker.

2. A person used as an instrument by another person; a *word of reproach*. Men of intrigue always have their *tools*, by whose agency they accomplish their purposes.

TOOL, *v. l.* To shape with a tool.

TOOM, *a.* Empty. [*Not in use.*]

TOOT, *v. i.* [Sax. *toetan*, to shoot, to project; D. *toeten*, to blow the horn; *toet-horn*, a bugle horn; G. *tuten*; Sw. *tuda*. This word corresponds in elements with Gr. *toûra* and W. *deddi*, to put, set, lay, give; L. *do, dedi*. The Saxon expresses the primary sense.]

1. To stand out or be prominent. [*Not in use.*]

2. To make a particular noise with the tongue articulating with the root of the upper teeth, at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a particular manner.

This writer should wear a *tooting* horn.

3. To peep; to look narrowly. [*Not in use, and probably a mistaken interpretation.*]

TOOT, *v. l.* To stand; as, to *toot* the horn.

TOOTER, *n.* One who plays upon a pipe or horn.

TOOTH, *n.* plu. *teeth*. [Sax. *toth*. plu. *teoth*. It corresponds with W. *did* and *teth*, a *teat*, Gaelic, *did*, *deat*, and with *toot*, *supra*; signifying a *shoot*. If *n* is not radical in the L. *dens*, Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, this is the same word.]

1. A bony substance growing out of the jaws of animals, and serving as the instrument of mastication. The *teeth* are also very useful in assisting persons in the utterance of words, and when well formed and sound, they are ornamental. The teeth of animals differ in shape, being destined for different offices. The front teeth in men and quadrupeds are called *incisors*, or *incisive* or *cutting teeth*; next to these are the pointed teeth, called *canine* or *dog teeth*; and on the sides of the jaws are the *molar teeth* or *grinders*.

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth*.

3. A time; a prong; something pointed and resembling an animal tooth; as the *teeth* of a rake, a comb, a card, a trowel, a saw, or of a wheel. The teeth of a wheel are sometimes called *cogs*, and are destined to catch corresponding parts of other wheels.

Tooth and nail, [by biting and scratching,] with one's utmost power; by all possible means.

To the *teeth*, in open opposition; directly to one's face.

That I shall live, and tell him to his *teeth*.

To *cast in the teeth*, to retort reproachfully; to insult to the face.

To *spite of the teeth*, in defiance of opposition; in opposition to every effort.

To *show the teeth*, to threaten.

When the law shows her *teeth*, but dares not bite.

TOOTH, *v. l.* To furnish with teeth; as, to *tooth* a rake.

2. To indent; to cut into teeth; to jag; us, to *tooth* a saw.

3. To lock into each other.

TOOTHACHE, *n.* [*tooth* and *ache*.] Pain in the teeth.

TOOTHACHE-TREE, *n.* A shrub of the genus *Zanthoxylum*.

TOOTH-DRAWER, *n.* [*tooth* and *draw*.] One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments.

TOOTH-DRAWING, *n.* The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.

TOOTHED, *pp. or a.* Having teeth or jags. In *botany*, dentate; having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge.

TOOTH-EDGE, *n.* [*tooth* and *edge*.] The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances.

TOOTHFUL, *a.* Palatable. [*Not in use.*]

TOOTHLESS, *a.* Having no teeth.

TOOTHLETTERED, *a.* In *botany*, denticulate; having very small teeth or notches; as a leaf.

TOOK-PICK, } *n.* [*tooth* and *pick*.]
TOOTH-PICKER, } An instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.

TOOTH-SOME, *a.* Palatable; grateful to the taste.

TOOTH-SOMENESS, *n.* Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTH-WÖRT, *n.* A plant whose roots resemble human teeth, such as the *Lathraea squamaria*, various species of *Dentaria*, the *Ophrys corallorhiza*, &c. This name is also given to the lead-wort, of the genus *Plumbago*, from its toothed coral.

TOOTHY, *a.* Toothed; having teeth.

TOOTING, *ppr.* Sounding in a particular manner.

TOP, *n.* [Sax. D. Dan. *top*; Sw. *topp*; W. *lob* or *top*; *topiane*, to top, to form a crest.]

1. The highest part of any thing; the upper end, edge or extremity; as the *top* of a tree; the *top* of a spire; the *top* of a house; the *top* of a mountain.

2. Surface; upper side; as the *top* of the forehead.

3. The highest place; as the *top* of preference.

4. The highest person; the chief.

5. The utmost degree.

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work.

If you attain the *top* of your desires in fancy.

6. The highest rank. Each boy strives to be at the *top* of his class, or at the *top* of the school.

7. The crown or upper surface of the head.

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.

9. The head of a plant.

10. [G. *topf*.] An inverted conoid which children play with by whirling it on its point, continuing the motion with a whip.

11. In *ship-building*, a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast and projecting on all sides. It serves to extend the shrouds, by which means they more effectually support the mast; and in ships of war, the top furnishes a convenient stand for swivels and small arms to annoy the enemy.

TOP-ARMOR, *n.* In *ships*, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions and equipped with netting.

TOP-BLOCK, *n.* In *ships*, a block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the top-mast.

TOP-CHAIN, *n.* In *ships*, a chain to sing the lower yards in time of action, to prevent their falling when the ropes by which they are hung, are shot away.

TOP-CLOTH, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action.

TOP-DRAINING, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

TOP-DRESSING, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land.

TOP-FULL, *a.* [*top* and *full*.] Full to the brim.

TOP-GALLANT, *a.* [See *Top-sail*.] 2. Highest; elevated; splendid; as a *top-gallant* spark.

TOP-HEAVY, *a.* *top'-heavy*. [*top* and *heavy*.] Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

TOP-KNOT, *n.* [*top* and *knot*.] A knot worn by females on the top of the head.

TOP-LESS, *a.* Having no top; as a *topless* highth.

TOP-MAN, [*top* and *man*.] The man who stands above in sawing.

2. In *ships*, a man standing in the top.

TOP-MAST, *n.* In *ships*, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast. Above that is the *top-gallant-mast*.

TOP-MÖST, *a.* [*top* and *most*.] Highest; uppermost; as the *topmost* cliff; the *topmost* branch of a tree.

TOP-PROUD, *a.* [*top* and *proud*.] Proud to the highest degree.

TOP-ROPE, *n.* A rope to sway up a top-mast, &c.

TOP-SAIL, *n.* A sail extended across the top-mast, above which is the *top-gallant-sail*.

TOP-SHAPED, *a.* In *botany*, turbinate.

TOP-SOLLING, *n.* The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land, before a canal is begun.

TOP-STONE, *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

TOP-TACKLE, *n.* A large tackle hooked to the lower end of the top-mast top-ropes and to the deck.

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TOP, v. i. To rise aloft; to be eminent; as lofty ridges and *topping* mountains.

Derham.

2. To predominate; as *topping* passions; *topping* uneasiness.

3. To excel; to rise above others.

But write thy best and *top*—
TOP, v. t. To cover on the top; to tip; to cap.

—A mount

Of alabaster, *topp'd* with golden spires.

Milton.

Mountains *topp'd* with snow.

Waller.

2. To rise above.

A gourd—climbing by the boughs (twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree.

L'Estrange.

Topping all others in boasting.

Shak.

3. To outgo; to surpass.

4. To crop; to take off the top or upper part.

Top your tree tops a little with your knife near a leaf-bud.

Evings.

See in America we say, to *top* corn, that is mazz, by cutting off the stalk just above the ear.

5. To rise to the top of; as, he *topped* the hill.

Denham.

6. To perform eminently. [*Nbt in use.*]

TO'PAN, n. A name of the horned Indian raven, or rhinoceros bird.

Cyc.

TO'PARCH, n. [*Gr. τοπος*, place, and αρχος, a chief.] The principal man in a place or country.

TO'PARCHY, n. A little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch. *Juden* was formerly divided into ten *toparchies*.

TO'PAZ, n. [*Gr. τοπαζος*.] A mineral, said to be so called from *Topazos*, a small isle in the Arabic gulf, where the Romans obtained a stone which they called by this name, but which is the chrysolite of the moderns. The topaz is of a yellowish color. It sometimes occurs in masses, but more generally crystallized in rectangular octahedrons. *Topaz* is valued as a gem or precious stone, and is used in jewelry. It consists of silic, fluoric acid and alumina, in the following proportions; alumina 57 parts, silic 34, and fluoric acid 7, or 8.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

Of topaz there are three subspecies, common topaz, shorlite and physalite.

Jameson.

TOPAZ-OLITE, n. A variety of precious garnet, of a topaz yellow color, or an olive green.

Ure.

TOPE, n. A fish of the shark kind, the *synodus guleus* of Linnæ.

Cyc.

TOPE, v. i. [*Fr. toper. Qu. dip.*] To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess.

Dryden.

He *tope* in form, and treat—
To *tope*, n. One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

Dryden.

TOP'ET, n. A small bird, the crested titmouse.

N. B.

The crested titmouse of Latham, *Parus bicolor*, is the topeet titmouse of Pennant.

Ed. Encey.

TOPH, { n. [from the Latin.] A kind of
TOPH'AN, { sandstone.

Cyc.

TOPHA'CEOUS, a. Gritty; sandy; rough; stony.

Arbuthnot.

TOPI'ET, n. [*Heb. תופת*, tophet, a drum.] Hell; so called from a place east of Jerusalem where children were burnt to Moloch.

Arbuthnot.

and where drums were used to drown their cries.

TOP'PI, n. Ducksten; a stone formed by earthy depositions; called also *tufa* or *trass*.

TOP'INARY, a. [*L. topiarius*, ornamented.] Shaped by clipping or cutting.

Buller.

TOP'IC, n. [*Gr. τοπος*, place; *L. topicus*, topical; Sans. *topu*.]

1. Any subject of discourse or argument.

The Scriptures furnish an unlimited number of *topics* for the preacher, and *topics* infinitely interesting.

2. In *rhetoric*, a probable argument drawn from the several circumstances and places of a fact. Aristotle wrote a book of *topics*. Cicero defines *topics* to be the art of finding arguments.

Cyc.

3. Principle of persuasion.

Continuance persons whom no *topics* can work upon.

Wilkins.

4. In *medicine*, an external remedy; a remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body, as a plaster, a poultice, a blister and the like.

Cyc.

TOP'IC, { a. [supra.] Pertaining to
TOP'ICAL, { a. place; limited; local; as
a topical remedy.

2. Pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse, or to a general head.

TOP'ICALLY, *adv.* Locally; with limitation to a part.

2. With application to a particular part; as a remedy *topically* applied.

TOPO'GRAPHY, n. [*See Topography.* One who describes a particular place, town, city or tract of land.]

TOPO'GRAPHIC, { a. Pertaining to
TOPO'GRAPHICAL, { a. pography; descriptive of a place.

TOPO'GRAPHICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of topography.

TOPO'GRAPHY, n. [*Gr. τοπος*, place, and γραφω, description.]

The description of a particular place, city, town, hamlet, parish or tract of land. It is of more limited application than *chorography*.

TOPE'D, { pp. or a. Covered on the top;
TOPT, { pp. or a. capped; surpassed;

cropped; having the top cut off.

TOP'PING, *ppr.* Covering the top; capping; surpassing; cropping; lopping.

2. a. Fine; gallant.

Johnson.

[*But Johnson's definition is probably incorrect.*]

3. Proud; assuming superiority. [*This is the sense in which the common people of N. England use the word, and I believe the true sense, but it is not elegant.*]

TOP'PING, n. In seamen's language, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other.

Mar. Dict.

TOP'PING-LIFT, n. A large strong tackle employed to suspend or *top* the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a main-sail, in a brig or schooner.

Mar. Dict.

TOP'PINGLY, *adv.* Proudly; with airs of disdain. [*Not an elegant word, nor much used.*]

TOP'PLE, v. i. [*from top.*] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.

Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads.

Shak.

[*This word is used chiefly of children when beginning to walk.*]

TOP'PLING, *ppr.* Falling forward.

TOPSY-TUR'VY, *adv.* In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; as, to turn a carriage *topsy-turvy*.

South.

TOUQUET, n. *toka'*. [*Fr. a cap.*] A kind of bonnet or head dress for women.

TOR, n. [*Sax. tor; L. turris.*] A tower; a turret; also, a high pointed hill; *used in names.*

TORCH, n. [*It. torcia; Sp. antarcha; Fr. torche; D. toorts; probably a twist; It. torciare, to twist; Sp. torcer, W. torci, L. torquere, tartus.*]

A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood or of candles.

They light the nuptial torch.

Milton.

TORCH-BEARER, n. [*torch* and *bear.*]

One whose office is to carry a torch.

Sidney.

TORCHER, n. One that gives light. [*Nbt used.*]

Shak.

TORCH-LIGHT, n. [*torch* and *light.*] The light of a torch or of torches.

2. A light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

Bacon.

TORCH-THISTLE, n. A plant of the genus *Cactus*.

Lee.

The common name of a subdivision of the genus *Cactus*, called also *ceres*, from *cera*, wax, from the resemblance of the stems to a wax candle.

Torch-thistle is from the prickly stems, used by the Indians for torches.

Cyc.

TORCH-WORT, n. A plant.

More.

TORRE, *pret. of tear.* He tore his robe.

TORRE, n. [*perhaps from tear; W. tori, to break.*]

The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring. [*Used in New England.*]

Morimer.

TORRE, n. [*L. torus.*] In architecture, a large round molding on the base of a column.

It is distinguished from the astragal by its size. The bases of the Tuscan and Doric columns have only one tor, which is between the plinth and listel. In the Attic base there are two.

Cyc.

TORREMATO'GRAPHY, n. [*Gr. τορειμα, sculpture, and γραφω, description.*]

A description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos.

Cyc.

TORMENT, n. [*Fr. tourment; L. tormentum; It. Sp. tormento; probably from the root of L. torquere, torso, Eng. tour; that is, from twisting, straining.*]

Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind.

Milton.

He saw the torments of the damned
Pleasure about me, so much I feel
Torment within me.

Lest they also come into this place of torment.

Luke xvi. Rev. ix. xiv.

2. That which gives pain, vexation or misery.

They brought him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*.

Matt. iv.

3. An engine for casting stones.

Elyot.

TORMENT, v. t. To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain and misery, either of body or mind.

Art thou come hither to torment us before the time? *Matt. vii.*

He shall be tormented with fire and brimstone. Rev. xiv.

2. To pain; to distress.

Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously tormented. Matt. vii.

3. To tease; to vex; to harass; as, to be tormented with importunities, or with petty annoyances.

4. To put into great agitation. They soaring on main wing

Tormented all the air. [Unusual.] Milton.

TORMENT'ED, pp. Pained to extremity; teased; harassed.

TORMENT'ILL, n. [Fr. *tormentille*; It. *tormentillo*.]

A genus of plants, the septfoil. The root is used in medicines as a powerful astringent, and for alleviating gripes or *tormina*, whence its name. Cyc.

TORMENT'ING, pp. Paining to an extreme degree; inflicting severe distress and anguish; teasing; vexing.

TORMENT'ING, n. In agriculture, an imperfect sort of horse-hoeing. Cyc.

TORMENT'OR, n. He or that which torments; one who inflicts penal anguish or tortures. Milton. Dryden.

2. In agriculture, an instrument for reducing a stiff soil. Cyc.

TORN, pp. of *tear*. Neither shall ye eat any flesh that is torn by the beasts in the field. Ex. xxii.

TORNA'DO, n. [from the root *turn*]; that is, a whirling wind. The Sp. Fort. *tornado* is a return.

A violent gust of wind, or a tempest, distinguished by a whirling motion. Tornadoes of this kind happen after extreme heat, and sometimes in the United States, rend up fences and trees, and in a few instances have overthrown houses and torn them to pieces. Tornadoes are usually accompanied with severe thunder, lightning and torrents of rain; but they are of short duration, and narrow in breadth.

TORROUS, a. [L. *torosus*.] In botany, protuberant; swelling in knobs, like the veins and muscles; as a *torous* pericarp. Martyn.

TORPE'DO, n. [L. from *torpeo*, to be numb.] The cramp fish or electric ray, *Raja torpedo*.

This fish is usually taken in forty fathoms water, on the coast of France and England, and in the Mediterranean. A touch of this fish occasions a numbness in the limb, accompanied with an indescribable and painful sensation, and is really an electric shock. When dead, the fish loses its power of producing this sensation. Cyc.

TORPENT, a. [L. *torpens*, *torpeo*.] Be-numbed; torpid; having no motion or activity; incapable of motion. Eclyps.

A frail and torpent mummy. Darwinia.

TORPESCENCE, n. A state of insensibility; torpidness; numbness; stupidity.

TORPESC'ENT, a. [L. *torpescentis*.] Becoming torpid or numb. Shenstone.

TORPID, a. [L. *torpidus*, *torpeo*; perhaps W. *torp*, a lump.]

1. Having lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; as a torpid limb. Without heat all things would be torpid. Ray.

2. Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive. The mind as well as the body becomes torpid

by indolence. Impenitent sinners remain in a state of torpid security. Barrington.

TORPIDITY, n. Torpidness.

TORPIDNESS, } n. The state of being torpid; numbness. Torpidness may amount to total insensibility or loss of sensation.

2. Dullness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity.

TORPOR, n. [L.] Numbness; inactivity; loss of motion, or of the power of motion. Torpor may amount to a total loss of sensation, or complete insensibility. It may however be applied to the state of a living body which has not lost all power of feeling and motion.

2. Dullness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.

TORPORIFIC, a. [L. *torpor* and *factio*.] Tending to produce torpor.

TORREFAC'TION, n. [Fr. from L. *torrefacio*; *torridus* and *factio*.]

1. The operation of drying by a fire.

2. In metallurgy, the operation of roasting ores.

3. In pharmacy, the drying or roasting of drugs on a metalline plate, placed over or before coals of fire, till they become friable to the fingers, or till some other desired effect is produced. Cyc.

TORREFIED, pp. Dried; roasted; scorched. Torrefied earth, in agriculture, is that which has undergone the action of fire. Cyc.

TORREFY, v. t. [L. *torrefacio*; L. *torridus*, *torreo*, and *factio*; Fr. *torrefier*.]

1. To dry by a fire. Brown.

2. In metallurgy, to roast or scorch, as metallic ores.

3. In pharmacy, to dry or parch, as drugs, on a metalline plate till they are friable, or are reduced to any state desired.

TORREFY'ING, ppr. Drying by a fire; roasting; parching.

TORRENT, n. [L. *torrens*.] This is the participle of *torreo*, to parch. But the sense of the word *torrent*, allies it to the W. *tor*, to break, and the Eng. *tear*. They are all of one family, denoting violent action.]

1. A violent rushing stream of water or other fluid; a stream suddenly raised and running rapidly, as down a precipice; as a *torrent* of lava.

2. A violent or rapid stream; a strong current; as a *torrent* of vices and follies; a *torrent* of corruption.

Erasmus, that great injur'd name, Stem'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age. Pope.

TORRENT, a. Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream; as waves of *torrent* fire.

TORRICELLIAN, a. Pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian philosopher and mathematician, who discovered the true principle on which the barometer is constructed.

Torricellian tube, is a glass tube thirty or more inches in length, open at one end, and hermetically sealed at the other.

Torricellian vacuum, a vacuum produced by filling a tube with mercury, and allowing it to descend till it is counterbalanced by the weight of an equal column of the atmosphere, as in the barometer.

TORRID, a. [L. *torridus*, from *torreo*, to roast.]

1. Parched; dried with heat; as a torrid plain or desert.

2. Violently hot; burning or parching; as a torrid heat. Milton.

Torrid zone, in geography, that space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, over which the sun is vertical at some period every year, and where the heat is always great.

TORRIDNESS, n. The state of being very hot or parched.

TORSE, n. [Fr. *torse*; L. *torvus*.] In heraldry, a wreath.

TORSEL, n. [supra.] Any thing in a twisted form; as *torsets* for mantle-trees. Aron.

TOR'SION, n. [L. *torso*, from *torqueo*, to twist.] The act of turning or twisting.

Torsion balance, an instrument for estimating very minute forces by the motion of an index attached to the ends of two fine wires, which twist around each other. D. Olmsted.

TOR'SO, n. [It.] The trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs; as the *torso* of Hercules.

TOR'STEN, n. An iron ore of a bright bluish black. &c.

TORT, n. [Fr. from L. *tortus*, twisted, from *torqueo*.] The primary sense is to turn or strain, hence to twist.]

1. In law, any wrong or injury. Torts are injuries done to the person or property of another, as trespass, assault and battery, defamation and the like. Blackstone.

2. Mischief; calamity. [Except in the legal sense above explained, it is obsolete.] Spenser.

TORT'ILE, } a. [L. *tortilis*.] Twisted; twisted; wreathed; coiled. In botany, coiled like a rope; as a *tortile* awn. Martyn.

TORT'ION, n. [L. *tortus*.] Torment; pain. [Not in use.] Bacon.

TORT'IOUS, a. [from *tort*.] Injurious; done by wrong.

In law, implying tort, or injury for which the law gives damages.

TORT'IVE, a. [L. *tortus*.] Twisted; wreathed. Shak.

TORTOISE, n. *testis*. [From L. *tortus*, twisted.]

1. An animal of the genus *Testudo*, covered with a shell or crust.

2. In the military art, a defense used by the ancients, formed by the troops arranging themselves in close order and placing their bucklers over their heads, making a cover resembling a tortoise-shell.

TORTOISE-SHELL, n. [*tortoise* and *shell*.] The shell or rather scales of the tortoise, used in inlaying and in various manufactures. Cyc.

TORTUOSITY, n. [from *tortuosus*.] The state of being twisted or wreathed; wreath; flexure. Brown.

TORTUOUS, a. [L. *tortuosus*; Fr. *tortueux*.]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding; as a tortuous train; a tortuous leaf or corol, in botany. Milton. Martyn.

2. Tortious. [Not used.] [See *Tortious*.] Spenser.

TORTUOUSNESS, n. The state of being twisted.

TORTURE, n. [Fr. *torture*; It. *Sp. tortura*; from L. *tortus*, *torqueo*, to twist. W. *torci*; probably from the root of *turn*. See *Tour*.]

1. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment.

2. Severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused person. Torture may be and is inflicted in a variety of ways, as by water or fire, or by the boot or thumbkin. But the most usual mode is by the rack or wheel.

Paley, Cyc.

TORTURE, *v. t.* To pain to extremity; to torment.

2. To punish with torture; to put to the rack; as, to torture an accused person.

3. To vex; to harass. *Addison.*

4. To keep on the stretch, as a bow. [*Vt* in use.] *Bacon.*

TORTURED, *pp.* Tormented; stretched on the wheel; harassed.

TORTURER, *n.* One who tortures; a tormenter. *Bacon.*

TORTURING, *ppr.* Tormenting; stretching on the rack; vexing.

TORTURINGLY, *adv.* So as to torture or torment. *Bacon.*

TORTUROUS, *a.* Tormenting. [*Vt* in use.] *Mor.*

TORULOSE, *a.* In botany, swelling a little. *Martyn.*

TORUS, *n.* A molding. [*See Tor.*]

TORVITY, *n.* [*L. torvitas*; from twisting, supra.] Sourness or severity of countenance.

TORVOUS, *a.* [*L. torvus*, from the root of *torqueo*, to twist.]

Sour of aspect; stern; of a severe countenance. *Derham.*

TORY, *n.* [said to be an Irish word, denoting a robber; perhaps from *tor*, a bush, as the Irish banditti lived in the mountains or among trees.]

The name given to an adherent to the ancient constitution of England and to the apostolical hierarchy. The tories form a party which are charged with supporting more arbitrary principles in government than the whigs, their opponents.

In America, during the revolution, those who opposed the war, and favored the claims of Great Britain, were called *lories*.

TORYISM, *n.* The principles of the tories.

TOSE, *v. t. s. z.* To tesse wool. [*Vt* in use or local.]

TOSS, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* tossed or tost. [*W. tossing*, to toss; to jerk.]

1. To throw with the hand; particularly, to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; as, to toss a ball.

2. To throw with violence. *Shak.*

3. To lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion; as, to toss the head; or to toss up the head.

4. He toss'd his arm aloft. *Addison.*

5. To cause to rise and fall; as, to be tossed on the waves.

We, being exceedingly tossed with a tempest— *Acts xviii.*

6. To move one way and the other. *Prov. xxi.*

7. To agitate; to make restless. *Calum region once.*

And full of peace, now tost and turbulent. *Milton.*

8. To keep in play; to tumble over; as, to spend four years in tossing the rules of grammar. *Ascham.*

TOSS, *v. i.* To fling; to roll and tumble; to writhe; to be in violent commotion.

To toss an flag, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Zitlston.*

2. To be tossed. *Shak.*

To toss up, is to throw a coin into the air and wager on what side it will fall. *Brampton.*

TOSS, *n.* A throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing; as the toss of a ball.

2. A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk. It is much applied to horses, and may be applied to an affected manner of raising the head in men.

TOSS'ED, *pp.* Thrown upward suddenly or with a jerk; made to rise and fall suddenly.

TOSS'EL. [*See Tassel.*]

TOSS'ER, *n.* One who tosses.

TOSSING, *ppr.* Throwing upward with a jerk; raising suddenly; as the head.

TOSS'ING, *n.* The act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling.

Die was the tossing, deep the groans. *Milton.*

TOSS'-POT, *n.* [*gross* and *pot.*] A toper; one habitually given to strong drink.

TOST, *pret.* and *pp.* of *toss*.

In a troubled sea of passion tost. *Milton.*

TOTAL, *a.* [*Fr.*; *L. totalis, totus*; *W. tet.*]

1. Whole; full; complete; as total darkness; a total departure from the evidence; a total loss; the total sum or amount.

2. Whole; not divided. *Milton.*

TOTAL, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount. These sums added, make the grand total of five millions.

TOTALITY, *n.* [*Fr. totalité.*] The whole sum; whole quantity or amount.

TOTALLY, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; fully; completely; as, to be totally exhausted; all hope totally failed; he was totally absorbed in thought.

TO TALNESS, *n.* Entireness.

TOTE, *v. t.* To carry or convey. [*A word used in slaveholding countries; said to have been introduced by the blacks.*]

TOTTER, *v. t.* [*This may be allied to titter.*]

1. To shake so as to threaten a fall; to vacillate; as, an old man totters with age; a child totters when he begins to walk.

2. To shake; to reel; to lean.

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a tottering fence. *Ps. lxxi.*

Troy nods from high, and totters to her fall. *Dryden.*

TOTTERING, *ppr.* Shaking, as threatening a fall; vacillating; reeling; as tottering.

TOTTERY, *n.* A shaking; trembling or vacillating as if about to fall; unsteady. [*Vt* in use.] [Spenser wrote *tattle*, as the common people of New England still pronounce it.]

TOUCANOS, *n.* A fowl of the genus *Ramphastos*; also, a constellation of nine small stars.

TOUCH, *v. t. tuch.* [*Fr. toucher*; *Arm. touicha, tonchan* or *tonchein*; *Goth. tekan, altakan*; *G. ticken*; *D. tikken*; *Sp. Port. tocar*; *It. toccare*; *Gr. ὄψω*; *L. tango*, originally *tego*, [our vulgar *leg*] *pret. tigit*, *pp. tactus*. The sense is to thrust or strike. *Class Dg.* It appears by the laws of Numa Pompilius, that in his days this

word was written without *n.* "Pellex aram Junonis ne lagrito."] *Milton.*

1. To come in contact with; to hit or strike against.

He touched the hollow of his thigh. *Gen. xxiii. Matt. ix.*

2. To perceive by the sense of feeling. Nothing but body can be touch'd or touch. *Creech.*

3. To come to; to reach; to attain to. The god vindictive down'd them never more. *Hamlet.*

4. To try, as gold with a stone. Wherein I mean to touch your love indeed— *Shak.*

5. To relate to; to concern. The quarrel toucheth none but thee alone. *Shak.*

[*This sense is now nearly obsolete.*]

6. To handle slightly. *Brown.*

7. To meddle with. I have not touched the books. *Shak.*

8. To affect. What of sweet Hath touch'd my sense, fall seems to this. *Milton.*

9. To move; to soften; to melt. The tender sire was touch'd with what he said. *Addison.*

10. To mark or delineate slightly. The lines, though touch'd but faintly— *Pope.*

11. To infect; as men touched with pestilent diseases. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

12. To make an impression on. His face must be—so hard that the file will not touch it. *Mozon.*

13. To strike, as an instrument of music; to play on. They touch'd their golden harps. *Milton.*

14. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. No decree of mine, To touch with lightest moment of impulse His free will. *Milton.*

15. To treat slightly. In his discourse, he barely touched upon the subject deemed the most interesting.

16. To afflict or distress. *Gen. xxvi.*

To touch up, to repair; or to improve by slight touches or emendations. *Addison.*

To touch the wind, in seamen's language, is to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.

TOUCH, *v. i. tuch.* To be in contact with; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is between. Two spheres touch only at points. *Johnson.*

2. To fasten on; to take effect on. Strong waters will touch upon gold, that will not touch silver. *Bacon.*

3. To treat of slightly in discourse. *Addison.*

To touch at, to come or go to, without stay. The ship touched at Lisbon.

The next day we touched at Sidon. *Acts xviii.*

To touch on or upon, to mention slightly. If the antiquaries have touched upon it, they have immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

2. In the sense of touch at. [*Little used.*]

TOUCH, *n. tuch.* Contact; the hitting of two bodies; the junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no space between them. The mimosa shrinks at the slightest touch.

3. The sense of feeling; one of the five senses. We say, a thing is cold or warm to the touch; silk is soft to the touch.

- The spider's touch how exquisitely fine!
Pope.
3. The act of touching. The touch of cold water made him shrink.
4. The state of being touched.
— That never touch was welcome to thy hand Unless I touch'd.
Shak.
5. Examination by a stone.
Shak.
6. Test; that by which any thing is examined.
Equity, the true touch of all laws.
Carew.
7. Proof; tried qualities.
My friends of noble touch.
Shak.
8. Single act of a pencil on a picture.
Never give the least touch with your pencil, till you have well examined your design.
Dryden.
9. Feature; lineament.
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
To have the touches dearest priz'd.
Shak.
10. Act of the hand on a musical instrument.
Soft touches and the tight
Become the soulness of sweet harmony.
Shak.
11. Power of exciting the affections.
Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent touches,
Do strongly speak t' us.
Shak.
12. Something of passion or affection.
He both makes intercession to God for sinners, and exercises dominion over all men, with a true, natural and sensible touch of mercy.
Hooker.
13. Particular application of any thing to a person.
Speech of touch towards others should be sparingly used.
Obs. Bacon.
14. A stroke; as a touch of railleury; a satiric touch.
Addison.
15. Animadversion; censure; reproof.
I never bore any touch of conscience with greater regret.
K. Charles.
16. Exact performance of agreement.
I keep touch with my promise.
Obs. More.
17. A small quantity intermixed.
Madam, I have a touch of your condition.
Shak.
18. A hint; suggestion; slight notice.
A small touch will put him in mind of them.
Bacon.
19. A cant word for a slight essay.
Print my preface in such form as, in the bookseller's phrase, will make a sixpenny touch.
Swift.
20. In music, the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers; as a heavy touch, or light touch.
21. In music, an organ is said to have a good touch or stop, when the keys close well.
22. In ship-building, touch is the broadest part of a plank worked top and butt; or the middle of a plank worked anchor-stock fashion; also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters.
Cyc.
- TOUCHABLE, *a. touch'able.* That may be touched; tangible.
- TOUCH-HOLE, *n. touch'-hole.* [touch and hole.]
The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge. It is now called the vent.
- TOUCHINESS, *n. touch'iness.* [from touchy.] Peevishness; irritability; irascibility.
King Charles.
- TOUCHING, *ppr. touch'ing.* Coming in contact with; hitting; striking; affecting.
2. Concerning; relating to; with respect to. Now as touching things offered to idols—
1 Cor. vii.
3. *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.
TOUCHING, *n. touch'ing.* Touch; the sense of feeling.
- TOUCHINGLY, *adv. touch'ingly.* In a manner to move the passions; feelingly.
Garth.
- TOUCH-ME-NOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Impatiens, and another of the genus Momordica.
- TOUCH-NEEDLE, *n. touch'-needle.* [touch and needle.]
Touch-needles are small bars of gold, silver and copper, each pure and in all proportions, prepared for trying gold and silver by the touchstone, by comparison with the mark they leave upon it.
Cyc.
- TOUCHSTONE, *n. touch'-stone.* [touch and stone.]
1. A stone by which metals are examined; a black, smooth, glossy stone. The touchstone of the ancients was called lapis Lydius, from Lydia in Asia Minor, where it was found.
2. Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried; as money, the touchstone of common honesty.
L'Estrange.
- Irish touchstone, is the basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's causey. This is said also to be an excellent touchstone.
- TOUCH-WOOD, *n. touch'-wood.* [touch and wood.]
Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark.
Hovell.
- TOUCHY, *a. touch'y.* [vulgarly techy.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire.
[Not elegant.] Arbuthnot.
- TOUGH, *a. tuff.* [Sax. toh; D. taai; G. zäh. Qu. fight, thick.]
1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking. The ligaments of animals and of India rubber are remarkably tough. Tough timber, like young ash, is the most proper for the shafts and springs of a carriage.
2. Firm; strong; not easily broken; able to endure hardship; as an animal of a tough frame.
Dryden.
3. Not easily separated; viscous; clammy; tenacious; rosy; as tough phlegm.
- TOUGHEN, *v. i. tuff'n.* To grow tough.
Mortimer.
- TOUGHEN, *v. t. tuff'n.* To make tough.
- TOUGHLY, *adv. tuff'ly.* In a tough manner.
- TOUGHNESS, *n. tuff'ness.* The quality of a substance which renders it in some degree flexible, without brittleness or liability to fracture; flexibility with a firm adhesion of parts; as the toughness of steel.
Dryden.
2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness; as the toughness of mucus.
3. Firmness; strength of constitution or texture.
Shak.
- TOUPEE, *n.* [Fr. toupet, from touffe, a tuft, TOUPE, } *n.* or its root.] A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair.
- TOUR, *n.* [Fr. tour, a turn; D. toer; Heb. תָּוּר, Ar. تَوْر] taura, to go round. *Class*
Dr. No. 38.]
1. Literally, a going round; hence, a journey in a circuit; as the tour of Europe; the tour of France or England.
2. A turn; a revolution; as the tours of the heavenly bodies. [Not now in use.]
3. A turl; as a tour of duty; a military use of the word.
4. A tress or circular border of hair on the head, worn sometimes by both sexes.
Cyc.
5. A tower. [Not in use.]
- TOURIST, *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.
- TOURMALIN, } *n.* [probably a corruption
TURMALIN, } *n.* of tourmalin, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.]
In mineralogy, a silicious stone, sometimes used as a gem by jewelers, remarkable for exhibiting electricity by heat or friction. It occurs in long prisms deeply striated. Its fracture is conchoidal, and its internal luster vitreous.
Cyc.
- Tourmalin is considered as a variety of tourmaline.
Clearland.
- TORN, *n.* The sheriff's turn or court; also, a spinning wheel. [Not American.]
- TOURNAMENT, *n. tourna'ment.* [from Fr. tournoi, to turn.]
A martial sport or exercise formerly performed by cavaliers to show their address and bravery. These exercises were performed on horseback, and were accompanied with tilting, or attacks with blunted lances and swords.
Bacon.
- TOURNEFORT, *n. turn'fort.* [Fr.] A surgical instrument or bandage which is straitened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check hemorrhages.
Cyc.
- TOURNEY, *n. turn'ey.* A tournament, supra.
- TOURNEY, *v. i. turn'ey.* To tilt; to perform tournaments.
Spenser.
- TOUSE, *v. t. touz.* [G. zausen, to pull.] To pull; to haul; to tear. [Hence Tausser.]
As a bear whom angry curs have touse'd.
Spenser.
- TOUSEL, *v. t. s. a. z.* The same as touse; to put into disorder; to tumble; to tangle. [Used by the common people of New England.]
- TOW, *v. t.* [Sax. teogan, teon; Fr. touer; G. ziehen, to pull; zug, a pulling, a tug; L. duco. See Class Dg. No. 62. 64.]
To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope. Towing is performed by another boat or ship, or by men on shore, or by horses. Boats on canals are usually towed by horses.
- TOW, *n.* [Sax. toie; Fr. cloupe; L. stoppa; It. stoppa; Sp. estopa.] It coincides with stuff.
- The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.
- TOWAGE, *n.* [from tose, the verb.] The act of towing.
2. The price paid for towing.
Walsh.
- TOWARD, } *prep.* [Sax. toeward; to and
TOWARDS, } *prep.* [Sax. toard, weard; L. versus, verso.]
1. In the direction to.
He set his face toward the wilderness.
Num. xxiv.
2. With direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding.

His eye shall be evil toward his brother. Deut. xxviii.

Herein do I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men. Acts xv.

Hearing of thy love and faith which thou hast toward the Lord Jesus Christ, and toward all saints. Philomeno 5.

3. With ideal tendency to.

This was the first alarm England received towards any trouble. *Clarendon.*

4. Nearly.

I am towards nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*

TOWARD, } *adv.* Near; at hand; in a state of preparation.

TOWARDS, } *adv.* Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt; as a toward youth.

TOWARDLINESS, *n.* [from *towardly*.] Readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

The beauty and towardliness of these children moved her brethren to envy. *Ridgely.*

TOWARDLY, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*

TOWARDNESS, *n.* Docility; towardliness. *South.*

TOW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *toaille*; Gaelic, *tuabail*; It. *toaglia*; Port. *toalha*; Arm. *toawilhon*; Sp. *toaballa*, *toajaja*, *toaja*, or *toalla*.] In Italian the word signifies a table cloth.]

A cloth used for wiping the hands and for other things.

TOWER, *n.* [Sax. *tor*, *tirre*; Ir. *tor*; Fr. Arm. *tour*; Sp. It. Port. *torre*; W. *tyer*, a heap or pile; Corn. *id.*; G. *thurn*; D. *turm*; L. *turris*; Gr. *τορρη*; Heb. *דור*.] *Class. Dr. No. 24.*

1. A building, either round or square, raised to a considerable elevation and consisting of several stories. When towers are erected with other buildings, as they usually are, they rise above the main edifice. They are generally flat on the top, and thus differ from steeples or spires. Before the invention of guns, places were fortified with towers, and attacked with movable towers mounted on wheels, which placed the besiegers on a level with the tower. *Cyc.*

2. A citadel; a fortress. Ps. lxi.

3. A high head dress. *Hudibras.*

4. High flight; elevation. *Johnson.*

Tower bastion, in fortification, a small tower in the form of a bastion, with rooms or cells underneath for men and guns. *Cyc.*

Tower of London, a citadel containing an arsenal. It is also a palace where the kings of England have sometimes lodged. *Cyc.*

TOWER, *v. i.* To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty.

Sublime thoughts, which tower above the clouds. *Locke.*

TOWERED, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*

TOWERING *ppr.* Rising aloft; mounting high; soaring.

2. *a.* Very high; elevated; as a towering highth.

TOWER-MUSTARD, *n.* [*tower* and *mustard*.] A plant of the genus *Turritis*.

TOWERY, *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers; as *towery cities*.

TOWING, *ppr.* Drawing on water, as a boat.

TOWING-PATH, *n.* A path used by men or horses that tow boats.

To wit, to know; namely.

TOW-LINE, *n.* [*tow* and *line*.] A small hawser, used to tow a ship, &c.

TOWN, *n.* [Sax. *tan*; W. *din*, *dinas*, a fortified hill, a fort; Gaelic, *dun*; Sax. *dun*, *dune*, a hill, whence *dawns*.] The Saxons signifies an inclosure, a garden, a village, a town, and *tyman* is to shut, to make fast; G. *zaun*, a hedge; D. *tin*, a garden. If the original word signified a hill, the sense is a mass or collection. But probably the original word signified fortified, and the rude fortifications of uncivilized men were formed with hedges and stakes hence also a garden. See *Garden* and *Tun*.]

1. Originally, a walled or fortified place; a collection of houses inclosed with walls, hedges or pickets for safety. Rahab's house was on the town wall. *Joshi. ii.*
A town that hath gates and bars. *1 Sam. xxiii.*

2. Any collection of houses, larger than a village. In this use the word is very indefinite, and a town may consist of twenty houses, or of twenty thousand.

3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop.

Johnson.
In modern times, is generally without walls, which is the circumstance that usually distinguishes it from a city. *Cyc.*

In the United States, the circumstance that distinguishes a town from a city, is generally that a city is incorporated with special privileges, and a town is not. But a city is often called a town.

1. The inhabitants of a town. The town voted to send two representatives to the legislature, or they voted to lay a tax for repairing the highways.

New England. Chapman.

3. In popular usage, in America, a township; the whole territory within certain limits.

3. In England, the court end of London. *Pope.*

7. The inhabitants of the metropolis. *Pope.*

8. The metropolis. The gentleman lives in town in winter; in summer he lives in the country. The same form of expression is used in regard to other populous towns.

TOWN-CLERK, *n.* [*town* and *clerk*.] An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings.

TOWN-CRIER, *n.* [*town* and *cry*.] A public crier; one who makes proclamation. *Shak.*

TOWN-HOUSE, *n.* [*town* and *house*.] The house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants in legal meeting. *New England.*

2. A house in town; in opposition to a house in the country.

TOWN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of a town; like the town.

TOWNLESS, *a.* Having no town. *Hovell.*

TOWNSHIP, *n.* The district or territory of a town. In *New England*, the states

are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are invested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads, providing for the poor, &c.

TOWNS'MAN, *n.* [*town* and *man*.] An inhabitant of a place; or one of the same town with another.

2. A selectman; an officer of the town in New England, who assists in managing the affairs of the town. [*See Selectmen*.]

TOWN-TALK, *n.* [*town* and *talk*.] The common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation.

TOW-ROPE, *n.* [*tow* and *rope*.] Any rope used in towing ships or boats. *Mar. Dict.*

TOWS'ER, *n.* [from *touse*.] The name of a dog.

TOXICAL, *a.* [*toxicum*.] Poisonous.

[*Little used*.]

TOXICOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *τοξικον*, poison, and *λογος*, discourse.] A discourse on poisons; or the doctrine of poisons. *Orfila. Core.*

TOY, *n.* [Qu. D. *tooi*, tire, ornament.] 1. A plaything for children; a bawble.

2. A trifle; a thing for amusement, but of no real value.

3. An article of trade of little value.

They exchange gold and pearl for toys. *Abbot.*

4. Matter of no importance. Nor light and idle toys my lines may vainly swell. *Livington.*

5. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.

6. Amorous dalliance; play; sport. *Milton.*

7. An old story; a silly tale. *Shak.*

8. Slight representation; as the toy of novelty. *Hooker.*

9. Wild fancy; odd conceit. *Shak.*

TOY, *v. i.* [Dan. *tover*, Sw. *tofra*, to stay, to tarry, to dally. This seems to be the true origin of *toy*, supra.] To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.

TOY, *v. t.* To treat foolishly. [*Not used*.] *Dering.*

TOYER, *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.

TOYFUL, *a.* Full of trifling play. *Donne.*

TOYING, *ppr.* Dallying; trifling.

TOYISH, *a.* Trifling; wanton. *Crowley.*

TOYISHNESS, *n.* Disposition to dalliance or trifling.

TOYMAN, *n.* [*toy* and *man*.] One that deals in toys.

TOYSHOP, *n.* [*toy* and *shop*.] A shop where toys are sold.

TOZE, *v. t.* To pull by violence. [*See Touse*.]

TRACE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *traccia*; Sp. *traza*; L. *tractus*, *tracto*. See *Track*, and the verb *Trace*.]

1. A mark left by any thing passing; a foot-step; a track; a vestige; as the trace of a carriage or sled; the trace of a man or of a deer.

2. Remains; a mark, impression or visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists. We are told that there are no traces of ancient Babylon now to be seen.

The shady empire shall retain no trace Of war or blood, but in the sylvan chase. *Pope.*

TRACE, *n.* [Fr. *trâsse*; or W. *tres*. See *Tractate*.]

Traces, in a harness, are the straps, chains or ropes by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses. [Locally these are called *logs*; Sax. *teogan*, to draw.]

TRACE, *n. t.* [Fr. *tracer*; It. *tracciare*; Sp. *trazar*; L. *tracto*, from *trahō*, Eng. to draw, to drag.]

1. To mark out; to draw or delineate with marks; as, to trace a figure with a pencil; to trace the outline of any thing.

2. To follow by some mark that has been left by something which has preceded; to follow by footsteps or tracks.

You may trace the deluge quite round the globe. *Barnet.*

I feel thy power to trace the ways
Of highest agents.

3. To follow with exactness.
That servile path thou nobly do'st decline,
Of tracing word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*

4. To walk over.
We do trace this alley up and down. *Shak.*
TRACEABLE, *a.* That may be traced. *Drummond.*

TRACED, *pp.* Marked out; delineated; followed.

TRACER, *n.* One that traces or follows by marks.

TRACERY, *n.* Ornamental stone work. *Harton.*

TRACHEA, *n.* [Low L. from Gr. *τράχη*, rough.] In anatomy, the windpipe.

TRACHEAL, *a.* Pertaining to the trachea or windpipe; as the tracheal artery. *Coxe.*

TRACHEOCELE, *n.* [*trachea* and *κύημα*, a tumor.]

An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goiter.

TRACHEOTOMY, *n.* [*trachea* and *τομή*, to cut.]

In surgery, the operation of making an opening into the windpipe. *Cyc.*

TRACHYTE, *n.* [Gr. *τράχης*, rough.] A species of volcanic rock, composed of crystals of glassy felspar, sometimes with crystals of hornblende, mica, iron pyrite, &c. *Daubeny. Journ. of Science.*

TRACHYITIC, *a.* Pertaining to trachyte, or consisting of it.

TRACING, *pp.* [from *trace*.] Marking out; drawing in lines; following by marks or footsteps.

Tracing lines, in a ship, are lines passing through a block or tumbler, and used to hoist a thing higher.

TRACING, *n.* Course; regular track or path. *Davies.*

TRACK, *n.* [It. *traccia*; Sp. *traza*; Fr. *trace*. See *Trace*.] Track is properly a mark made by drawing, not by stepping; the latter is a derivative sense.]

1. A mark left by something that has passed along; as the track of a ship, a wake; the track of a meteor; the track of a sled or sleigh.

2. A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast. Savages are said to be wonderfully sagacious in finding the tracks of men in the forest.

3. A road; a beaten path.
Behold Torquatus the same track pursue. *Dryden.*

4. Course; way; as the track of a comet.

TRACK, *v. t.* To follow when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps, or marks of the feet; as, to track a deer in the snow.

2. To tow; to draw a boat on the water in a canal.

TRACKED, *pp.* Followed by the footsteps.

TRACKING, *pp.* Following by the impression of the feet; drawing a boat; towing.

TRACKLESS, *a.* Having no track; marked by no footsteps; untrudged; as a trackless desert.

TRACK-RÖAD, *n.* [*track* and *road*.] A towing-path. *Cyc.*

TRACK-SCOUT, *n.* [*track* and D. *Schütz*, boat.]

A boat or vessel employed on the canals in Holland, usually drawn by a horse. *Cyc.*

TRACT, *n.* [L. *tractus*; It. *tratto*; Fr. *tract*; from L. *trahō*, Fr. *traire*, to draw.]

1. Something drawn out or extended.

2. A region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent. We may apply tract to the sandy and barren desert of Syria and Arabia, or to the narrow vales of Italy and Sardinia. We say, a rich tract of land in Connecticut or Ohio, a stony tract, or a mountainous tract. We apply tract to a single farm, or to a township or state.

3. A treatise; a written discourse or dissertation of indefinite length, but generally not of great extent.

4. In hunting, the trace or footing of a wild beast. *Cyc.*

5. Treatment; exposition. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. Track. [*Not in use.*]

7. Continuity or extension of any thing; as a tract of speech. [*Not much used.*]

8. Continued or protracted duration; length; extent; as a long tract of time. *Milton.*

TRACT, *v. l.* To trace out; to draw out. [*Not in use.*]

TRACTABILITY, *n.* [from *tractable*.] The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness. *Baldous.*

TRACTABLE, *a.* [L. *tractabilis*, from *tracto*, to handle or lead; Fr. *tractable*; It. *tractabile*.]

1. That may be easily led, taught or managed; docile; manageable; governable; as tractable children; a tractable learner. *Locke.*

2. Palpable; such as may be handled; as tractable measures. *Holder.*

TRACTABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable; docility; as the tractableness of children. *Locke.*

TRACTABLY, *adv.* In a tractable manner; with ready compliance.

TRACTATE, *n.* [L. *tractatus*.] A treatise; a tract. [*Not now in use.*] *Brown. Hale.*

TRACTATION, *n.* [L. *tractatio*.] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion. *Ep. Hall.*

TRACTATRIX, *n.* In geometry, a curve line.

TRACTILE, *a.* [L. *tractus*.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. *Bacon.*

Bodies are tractile or intractile. *Bacon.*

TRACTILITY, *n.* The quality of being tractile; ductility. *Derham.*

TRACTION, *n.* [L. *tractus*, *trahō*.] The act of drawing, or state of being drawn; as the traction of a muscle. *Holder.*

2. Attraction; a drawing towards. *Cyc.*

TRACTOR, *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing. *Journ. of Science.*

TRADE, *n.* [Sp. Port. *trato*; *tratar*, to handle, to trade; It. *tratta*, *trattare*; from L. *tracto*, to handle, use, treat. The Fr. *traite*, *traiter*, are the same words.]

1. The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; or the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffick; barter. Trade comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, in bills or money. It is however chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail. Trade is either foreign, or domestic or inland. Foreign trade consists in the exportation and importation of goods, or the exchange of the commodities of different countries. Domestic or home trade is the exchange or buying and selling of goods within a country. Trade is also by the wholesale, that is, by the package or in large quantities, or it is by retail, or in small parcels. The carrying trade is that of transporting commodities from one country to another by water.

2. The business which a person has learned and which he carries on for procuring subsistence or for profit; occupation; particularly, mechanical employment; distinguished from the liberal arts and learned professions, and from agriculture. Thus we speak of the trade of a smith, of a carpenter or mason. But we never say, the trade of a farmer or of a lawyer or physician.

3. Business pursued; occupation; in contempt; as, piracy is their trade.

Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their trade. *Dryden.*

4. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and household goods, his trade of war. *Dryden.*

5. Employment not manual; habitual exercise. *Bacon.*

6. Custom; habit; standing practice. *Shak.*

7. Men engaged in the same occupation. Thus booksellers speak of the customs of the trade.

TRADE, *v. i.* To barter, or to buy and sell; to deal in the exchange, purchase or sale of goods, wares and merchandise, or any thing else; to traffick; to carry on commerce as a business. Thus American merchants trade with the English at London and at Liverpool; they trade with the French at Harre and Bordeaux, and they trade with Canada. The country shopkeepers trade with London merchants. Our banks are permitted to trade in bills of exchange.

2. To buy and sell or exchange property, in a single instance. Thus we say, a man treats with another for his farm, but cannot trade with him. A treated with B for a horse or a number of sheep.

3. To act merely for money.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Machab? *Shak.*
4. To have a trade wind.
They on the *trading* flood ply toward the pole. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

TRADE, *v. t.* To sell or exchange in commerce.

They *traded* the persons of men. *Ezek. xviii.*

[*This, I apprehend, must be a mistake; at least it is not to be vindicated as a legitimate use of the verb.*]

TRADED, *v. a.* Versed; practiced. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TRADEFUL, *a.* Commercial; busy in traffick. *Spenser.*

TRADER, *n.* One engaged in buying and selling or commerce; as a *trader* to the East Indies; a *trader* to Canada; a country *trader*.

TRADESFOLK, *n.* People employed in trade. [*Not in use.*] *Sicfl.*

TRADESMAN, *n.* [*trade and man.*] A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a *tradesman*. *Johnson.*

[In America, a shopkeeper is usually called a *retailer*.]

TRADEWIND, *n.* [*trade and wind.*] A wind that favors trade. A trade wind is a wind that blows constantly in the same direction, or a wind that blows for a number of months in one direction, and then changing, blows as long in the opposite direction. These winds in the East Indies are called *monsoons*, which are periodical. On the Atlantic, within the tropics, the trade winds blow constantly from the eastward to the westward.

TRADING, *ppr.* Trafficking; exchanging commodities by barter, or buying and selling them.

2. *a.* Carrying on commerce; as a *trading* company.

TRADING, *n.* The act or business of carrying on commerce.

TRADITION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. traditio, from trado, to deliver.*]

1. Delivery; the act of delivering into the hands of another.

A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery. *Blackstone.*

The sale of a movable is completed by simple *tradition*. *Cyc.*

2. The delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinions or practice from forefathers to descendants by oral communication, without written memorials. Thus children derive their vernacular language chiefly from *tradition*. Most of our early notions are received by *tradition* from our parents.

3. That which is handed down from age to age by oral communication. The Jews pay great regard to *tradition* in matters of religion, as do the Romanists. Protestants reject the authority of *tradition* in sacred things, and rely only on the written word. *Traditions* may be good or bad, true or false.

Stand fast, and hold the *traditions* which ye have been taught, whether by word or our epistle. 2 *Thess. ii.*

Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your *traditions*? *Matt. xv.*

TRADITIONARY, } *a.* Delivered orally.

TRADITIONARY, } *a.* Delivered orally from father to son; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing; as *traditional* opinions; *traditional* evidence; the *traditional* expositions of the Scriptures.

The *revels* of the Tabard, a collection of Jewish *traditionary* interpolations, are unparalleled in the regions of absurdity. *Buckminster.*

2. Observant of tradition. [*Not used.*]

TRADITIONALLY, *adv.* By transmission from father to son, or from age to age; as an opinion or doctrine *traditionally* derived from the apostles, is of no authority.

TRADITIONARY, *n.* Among the Jews, one who acknowledges the authority of traditions, and explains the Scriptures by them. The word is used in opposition to *Carite*, one who denies the authority of traditions.

TRADITIONER, } *n.* One who adheres to

TRADITIONIST, } *n.* tradition. *Gregory.*

TRADITIVE, *a.* [*Fr. from L. traditio.*]

Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication.

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide. *Dryden.*

TRADITOR, *n.* [*L.*] A deliverer; a name of infamy given to christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors, to save their lives. *Milner.*

TRADUCE, *v. t.* [*L. traduco; trans, over, and duco, to lead; Fr. traduire; It. tradurre.*]

1. To represent as blamable; to condemn.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, is by *traducing* the form and manner of the devout prayers of God's church. *Hooker.*

2. To calumniate; to vilify; to defame; willfully to misrepresent.

As long as men are malicious and designing, they will be *traducing*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He had the baseness to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden.*

3. To propagate; to continue by deriving one from another.

From these only the race of perfect animals was propagated and *traduced* over the earth. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

TRADUCED, *pp.* Misrepresented; calumniated.

TRADUCEMENT, *n.* Misrepresentation; ill founded censure; defamation; calumny. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

TRADUCER, *a.* Slandering; slanderous. *Entick.*

TRADUCER, *n.* One that traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator.

TRADUCIBLE, *a.* That may be orally derived or propagated. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

TRADUCING, *ppr.* Slandering; defaming; calumniating.

TRADUCINGLY, *adv.* Slanderingly; by way of defamation.

TRADUC'TION, *n.* [*L. traductio.*] Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another; as of traditional communication and *traduction* of truth. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

3. Conveyance; transportation; act of transferring; as the *traduction* of animals from Europe to America by shipping. *Hale.*

4. Transition. *Bacon.*

TRADUCTIVE, *a.* Derivable; that may be deduced. *Warburton.*

TRAFICK, *n.* [*Fr. trafic; It. traffico; Sp. trafago; a compound of L. trans, Celtic tra, and facia, or some other verb of the like elements.*]

1. Trade; commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling. This word, like *trade*, comprehends every species of dealing in the exchange or passing of goods or merchandise from hand to hand for an equivalent, unless the business of retailing may be excepted. It signifies appropriately foreign trade, but is not limited to that.

By father,
A merchant of great *traffick* through the world. *Shak.*

2. Commodities for market. *Gay.*

TRAFICK, *v. t.* [*Fr. trafiquer; It. trafficare; Sp. traficar or trafagar.*]

1. To trade; to pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to buy and sell wares; to carry on commerce. The English and Americans *traffick* with all the world. *Gen. xlii.*

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Shak.*

TRAFICK, *v. t.* To exchange in traffick.

TRAFICKABLE, *a.* Marketable. [*Not in use.*] *Ep. Hall.*

TRAFICKER, *n.* One who carries on commerce; a trader; a merchant. *Is. viii.*

TRAFICKING, *ppr.* Trading; bartering; buying and selling goods, wares and commodities.

TRAGACANTH, *n.* [*L. tragacanthum; Gr. τραγακάνθα; τράγος, a goat, and ακάνθα, thorn.*]

1. Goat's thorn; a plant of the genus *Astragalus*, of several species, growing in Syria, Candia, &c. almost all of which were included by Linne in the *tragacanth*, and all of which produce the gum *tragacanth*.

2. A gum obtained from the goat's thorn. It comes in small contorted pieces resembling worms. It is of different colors; that which is white, clear, smooth and vermicular, is the best. It is somewhat soft to the touch, but only imperfectly soluble.

It is softening, and used in coughs and catarrhs. *Nicholson. Cyc.*

TRAGEDIAN, *n.* [*L. tragædia, see Tragædy.*] A writer of tragedy. *Sillibeeck.*

2. *More generally*, an actor of tragedy. *Dryden.*

TRAGEDY, *n.* [*Fr. tragédie; It. Sp. tragedia; Gr. τραγῳδία; said to be composed of τράγος, a goat, and ᾠδή, a song, because originally it consisted in a hymn sung in honor of Bacchus by a chorus of music, with dances and the sacrifice of a goat.*]

1. A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. *Æschylus* is called the father of *tragedy*.

All our *tragædies* are of kings and princes. *Taylor.*

2. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more particularly by unauthorized violence.

TRAGIC, } a. [*L. tragicus*; Fr. *tragique*.
TRAGICALLY, } *It. tragico.*

1. Pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy; as a *tragic poem*; a *tragic play* or representation. *Shak*

2. Fatal to life; mournful; sorrowful; calamitous; as the *tragic scenes* of Hayti; the *tragic horrors* of Scio and Missolonghi; the *tragic fate* of the Greeks.

3. Mournful; expressive of tragedy, the loss of life, or of sorrow.

I now must change those notes to *tragic*.

TRAGICALLY, *adv.* In a tragical manner; with fatal issue; mournfully; sorrowfully. The play ends *tragically*.

TRAGICALNESS, *n.* Fatality; mournfulness; sadness.

We moralize the fable in the *tragicness* of the event. *Decay of Piety*

TRAGI-COMEDY, *n.* [*Fr. tragi-comédie*; *tragedy and comedy*.]

A kind of dramatic piece representing some action passed among eminent persons, the event of which is not unhappy, in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a species of composition not now used, or held in little estimation. *Cyc.*

TRAGI-COMIC, } a. Pertaining to
TRAGI-COMICAL, } *Tragi-comedy*;
partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

TRAGI-COMICALLY, *adv.* In a *tragic-comical* manner.

TRAIL, *v. t.* [*W. rhel*, a flagging, a trailing; *rhelga*, a trail; *S. trailor*, to level the ground; *traila*, a leash, packthread, an instrument for leveling the ground; *W. trail*, a drawing over, a trail, a turn, as if from *traig*, a turn or revolution; *treilliau*, to turn, to roll, to traverse, to dredge; Gaelic, *trailiam*, to go, to walk, [*gu. travel*]; Port. *traho*, a fishing net, as if from drawing, *L. traho*; D. *trellen*, to draw, to tow; Norm. *trailer*, to search for. The Welsh seems to accord with *trail*; the others appear to be formed on *drag*, *L. traho*. *Qu.*]

1. To hunt by the track. [See the Norman, *supra*.]

2. To draw along the ground. *Trail your pikes.*

And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along.
Dryden
They shall not *trail* me through the streets
Like a wild beast. *Milton*
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe.
Pope

3. To lower; as, to *trail arms*.

4. In *America*, to tread down grass by walking through; to lay flat; as, to *trail grass*.

TRAIL, *v. i.* To be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood trail.
Spenser

TRAIL, *n.* Track followed by the hunter; scent left on the ground by the animal pursued.

How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry.
Shak.

2. Any thing drawn to length; as the *trail* of a meteor; a *trail* of smoke.

When lightning shoots in glitt'ring *trails*
Along. *Dryden*
Trace

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train.

And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair.
Pope

4. The entrails of a fowl; applied sometimes to those of sheep. *Smallet*

Trail-boards, in *ship-building*, a term for the carved work between the cheeks of the head, at the heel of the figure. *Cyc.*

TRAILED, *pp.* Hunted by the tracks; laid flat; drawn along on the ground; brought to a lower position; as *trailed arms*.

TRAILING, *pp.* Hunting by the track; drawing on the ground; treading down; laying flat; bringing to a lower position; drawing out in length.

Since the flames pursue the *trailing* smoke—
Dryden

Swift men of foot whose broad-set backs the *trailing* hair did hide. *Chapman*

TRAIN, *v. l.* [*Fr. trainer*; *It. trainare*, to train, to draw or drag; *Sp. traina*, a train of gunpowder. *Qu. train*, or is it a contracted word, from *L. traho*, to draw?]

1. To draw along.

In hollow cube he *train'd*
His devilish engine; to allure. *Milton*

2. To draw; to entice; to allure.

It but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thousand English to their side. *Shak.*

3. To draw by artifice or stratagem.

O *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy
note.

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.

We did *train* him on. *Shak.*

5. To exercise; to discipline; to teach and form by practice; as, to *train* the militia to the manual exercise; to *train* soldiers to the use of arms and to tactics. *Abram* armed his *trained* servants. *Gen. xiv.*

The warrior horse here bred he's taught to
train. *Dryden*

6. To break, tame and accustom to draw; as oxen.

In *gardening*, to lead or direct and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape by growth, topping or pruning; as, to *train* young trees.

In *mining*, to trace a lode or any mineral appearance to its head.

To *train* or *train up*, to educate; to teach; to form by instruction or practice; to bring up.

Train up a child in the way he should go,
and when he is old he will not depart from it.
Prov. xxii

The first christians were, by great hardships,
trained up for glory. *Tillotson*

TRAIN, *n.* Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

Now to my charms,
And to my wily *trains*. *Milton*

2. Something drawn along behind, the end of a gown, &c.; as the *train* of a gown or robe.

3. The tail of a fowl.

The *train* steers their flight, and turns their
bodies, like the rudder of a ship. *Ray*

4. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts.
Shak.
The king's daughter with a lovely *train*.
 Addison

5. A series; a consecution or succession of connected things.

Rivers now stream and draw their humid
train. *Milton*

Other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order. *Locke*

—The *train* of illis our love would draw behind it. *Addison*

6. Process; regular method; course. Things are now in a *train* for settlement.

If things were once in this *train*—our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift*

7. A company in order; a procession.

Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night. *Milton*

8. The number of beats which a watch makes in any certain time. *Cyc.*

9. A line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution.

Train of artillery, any number of cannon and mortars accompanying an army.

TRAINABLE, *a.* That may be trained. [*Little used*.]

TRAIN-BAND, *n.* [*train and band*.] A band or company of militia. *Train-bands*, in the plural, militia; so called because trained to military exercise.

TRAIN-BEARER, *n.* [*train and bearer*.] One who holds up a train.

TRAINED, *pp.* Drawn; allured; educated; formed by instruction.

TRAINING, *pp.* Drawing; alluring; educating; teaching and forming by practice.

TRAINING, *n.* The act or process of drawing or educating; education. In *gardening*, the operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a shape suitable for that end. *Cyc.*

TRAIN-OIL, *n.* [*train and oil*.] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling. *Cyc.*

TRAIN-ROAD, *n.* [*train and road*.] In *mines*, a slight rail-way for small wagons. *Cyc.*

TRAINY, *a.* Belonging to train-oil. [*Not in use*.] *Gay*

TRAIPESE, *v. i.* To walk stultishly or carelessly. [*A low word*.]

TRAIT, *n.* [*Fr. trait*, from *traire*, to draw; *L. tractus*. See *Tract* and *Tract*.]

1. A stroke; a touch.

By this single *trait*, Homer makes an essential difference between the *liad* and *Odyssey*. *Boome*

2. A line; a feature; as a *trait* of character.

TRAITOR, *n.* [*Fr. traître*; Arm. *treitre*, *treitor*; *Sp. traidor*; from *L. traditor*; *trado*, to deliver.]

1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place entrusted to his defense, or who surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; or one who takes arms and levies war against his country; or one who aids an enemy in conquering his country. [See *Treason*.]

2. One who betrays his trust.

TRAITORLY, *a.* Treacherous. [*Not in use*.]

TRAITOROUS, *a.* Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; as a *traitorous officer* or subject.

2. Consisting in treason; partaking of treason; implying breach of alliance; as a *traitorous scheme* or conspiracy.

TRAITOROUSLY, *adv.* In violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.

They had *traitorously* endeavored to subvert the fundamental laws. *Clarendon.*

TRAITOROUSNESS, *n.* Treachery; the quality of being treacherous. *Scott.*

TRAITRESS, *n.* A female who betrays her country or her trust. *Dryden.*

TRAJECT, *v. t.* [*L. trajectus, trajectio; trans and jacio, to throw.*]

To throw or cast through; as, to *traject* the sun's light through three or more cross prisms. *Newton.*

TRAJECT, *n.* A ferry; a passage, or place for passing water with boats. *Shak.*

TRAJECTING, *ppr.* Casting through.

TRAJECTION, *n.* The act of casting or darting through. *Boyle.*

3. Emission. *Brown.*

TRAJECTORY, *n.* The orbit of a comet; the path described by a comet in its motion, which Dr. Halley supposes to be elliptical. *Cyc.*

TRALATI, *n.* [from *L. translatio*.] A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper, but more significant sense. *Hp. Hall.*

TRALATI, *n.* [*L. translatus, transfero*.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI, *n.* [*L. translatus, transfero*.] Metaphorically; not in a literal sense. *Holder.*

TRAIN, *n.* [*L. trans and linea, line*.] To deviate from any direction. [*Not in use.*]

TRALI, *n.* [*L. traluens; trans and luco*.] Transparent; clear. *Darwin.*

TRAM, *n.* [*Fr. tramail, a drag-net, tra and mail*.] In *Sp.* *trabin* is a fetter, *Fr. entraves*. This seems to be a different word.]

1. A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes.

The *trammel* differs not much from the shape of the bunnet. *Covey.*

2. A kind of shackles used for regulating the motions of a horse, and making him amble.

3. An iron hook, of various forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire.

4. *Trammels*, in mechanics, a joiner's instrument for drawing ovals upon boards. One part consists of a cross with two grooves at right angles; the other is a beam carrying two pins which slide in these grooves, and also the describing pencil. *Cyc.*

TRAMMEL, *v. t.* [*Sp. trabar, to join, to seize, to shackle. Qu.*]

1. To catch; to intercept. *Shak.*

2. To confine to hamper; to shackle.

TRAMMELED, *pp.* Caught; confined; shackled.

2. In the *manege*, a horse is said to be *trammelled*, when he has blazes or white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side. *Cyc.*

TRAMMELING, *ppr.* Catching; confining; shackling.

TRAMONTANE, *n.* One living beyond the mountain; a stranger.

TRAMONTANE, *a.* [*It. tramontana; tra, L. trans, beyond, and mons, mountain.*]

Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous. The Italian painters apply this epithet to all such as live north

of the Alps, as in Germany and France; and a north wind is called a *tramontane* wind. The French lawyers call certain Italian canonists *tramontane* or *ultramontane* doctors; considering them as favoring too much the court of Rome. *Cyc.*

TRAMP, *v. t.* [*Sw. trampa*.] To tread.

TRAMP, *v. i.* To travel; to wander or stroll.

TRAMPER, *n.* A stroller; a vagrant or vagabond.

TRAMPLE, *v. t.* [*Gr. trampen, trampen; Dan. trampen; Sw. trampa*.] If *m* is casual, as I suppose, these words are the *D. trappen*, to tread; *trap*, a step.]

1. To tread under foot; especially, to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph or scorn.

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. *Matt. vii.*

2. To tread down; to prostrate by treading; as, to *trample* grass.

3. To treat with pride, contempt and insult.

TRAMPLE, *v. i.* To tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To tread with force and rapidity. *Dryden.*

TRAMPLE, *n.* The act of treading under foot with contempt. *Milton.*

TRAMPLED, *pp.* Trod on; trodden under foot.

TRAMPLER, *n.* One that tramples; one that treads down.

TRAMPLING, *ppr.* Treading under foot; prostrating by treading; treading with contempt and insult.

TRAN, *n.* [*L. trano*.] The act of passing over by swimming. [*Not in use.*]

TRAN, *n.* [*Fr. transe*; supposed to pass over by the *L. transitus*, a passing over; *trans* and *eo*. The *L. trans* seems to be the *W. tra*, *It. tra* and *tra*, *Sp. tra*, and *Fr. tra*, very; so that it may be inferred that it is not radical.]

An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into celestial regions, or to be rapt into visions.

My soul was ravish'd quite as in a *transe*. *Spenser.*

While they made ready, he fell into a *transe*, and saw heaven opened. *Acts x.*

TRANSCEND, *a.* Lying in a transe or ecstasy.

And there I left him *transcend*. *Shak.*

TRANGRAM, *n.* An odd thing intricately contrived. [*It is said to be a cant word, and is not used.*]

Tranmel, used by Moxon, is a mistake for tree-nail, pronounced by ship-builders, *trunnel*.

TRANQUIL, *a.* [*Fr. tranquille; L. tranquillus*.]

Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated. The atmosphere is *tranquil*. The state is *tranquil*. A *tranquil* retirement is desirable; but a *tranquil* mind is essential to happiness.

TRANQUILIZE, *v. t.* To quiet; to slay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful; as, to *tranquelize* a state disturbed by factions or civil commotions; to *tranquelize* the mind.

Religion hampers the imagination of the sinner, instead of *tranquilizing* his heart. *Rob. Hall.*

TRANQUILIZED, *pp.* Quieted; calmed; composed.

TRANQUILIZING, *ppr.* Quieting; composing.

TRANQUILLITY, *n.* [*L. tranquillitas*.] Quietness; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation. We speak of the *tranquillity* of public affairs, of the state, of the world, the *tranquillity* of a retired life, the *tranquillity* of mind proceeding from conscious rectitude.

TRANQUILLY, *adv.* Quietly; peacefully.

TRANQUILLNESS, *n.* Quietness; peacefulness.

TRANSACT, *v. t.* [*L. transactus, transigo; trans and ago*; to act or drive through.] To do; to perform; to manage; as, to *transact* commercial business. We *transact* business in person or by an agent.

TRANSACTED, *pp.* Done; performed; managed.

TRANSACTING, *ppr.* Managing; performing.

TRANSACTION, *n.* The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair.

2. That which is done; an affair. We are not to expect in history a minute detail of every *transaction*.

3. In the *civil law*, an adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.

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TRANSACTOR, *n.* One who performs or conducts any business. *Derham.*

TRANSALPINE, *a.* [*L. trans, beyond, and alpine, of the Alps*.]

Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps; as *Transalpine* Gaul; opposed to *Cisalpine*.

TRANSANIMATE, *v. t.* [*trans and animate*.]

To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body. *King.*

TRANSANIMATION, *n.* [*L. trans and anima*.]

Conveyance of the soul from one body to another; transmigration. [*The latter is the word generally used.*]

TRANSATLANTIC, *a.* [*L. trans, beyond, and Atlantic*.]

Lying or being beyond the Atlantic. When used by a person in Europe or Africa, *transatlantic* signifies being in America; when by a person in America, it denotes being or lying in Europe or Africa. We apply it chiefly to something in Europe.

TRANSCEND, *v. t.* [*L. transcendere; trans and scando, to climb*.]

1. To rise above; to surmount; as lights in the heavens *transcending* the region of the clouds.

2. To pass over; to go beyond.

It is a dangerous opinion to such hopes as shall *transcend* their limits. *Bacon.*

3. To surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed.

How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*

TRANSCEND, *v. i.* To climb. [*Not in use.*]

TRANSCENDED, *pp.* Overpassed; surpassed; exceeded.

TRANSCENDING, *ppr.* Surpassing; transcending; exceeding.

TRANSCENDENCE, *n.* Superior excellence; *supereminence*.

TRANSCENDENCY, *n.* Superior excellence; *supereminence*.

TRANSCENDING, *ppr.* Surpassing; transcending; exceeding.

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TRANSCENDING, *ppr.* Surpassing; transcending; exceeding.

2. Elevation above truth; exaggeration. *Bacon.*

TRANSCEND'ENT, *a.* [*L. transcendens*]. Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; as *transcendent worth*; *transcendent valor*.
Clough'd with transcendent brightness. *Milton.*

TRANSCENDENTAL, *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others; as *transcendental being* or qualities. *Green.*

Transcendental quantities, among geometricians, are indeterminate ones, or such as cannot be expressed or fixed to any constant equation.

Transcendental curve, is such as cannot be defined by any algebraic equation, or of which, when it is expressed by an equation, one of the terms is a variable quantity. *Cyc.*

TRANSCENDENTLY, *adv.* Very excellently; supereminently; by way of eminence.
The law of christianity is eminently and transcendently called the word of truth. *South.*

TRANS'COLATE, *v. t.* [*L. trans and colo*, to strain.]
To strain; to cause to pass through a sieve or colander. *Harvey.*

TRANSCRIBE, *v. t.* [*L. transcribo*; *trans*, over, and *scribo*, to write.]
To copy; to write over again or in the same words; to write a copy of any thing; as, to *transcribe* Livy or Tacitus; to *transcribe* a letter.

TRANSCRIBED, *pp.* Copied.

TRANSCRIBER, *n.* A copier; one who writes from a copy. *Adisson.*

TRANSCRIBING, *ppr.* Writing from a copy; writing a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, *n.* [*L. transcriptum*]. A copy; a writing made from and according to an original; a writing or composition consisting of the same words with the original.
The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South.*

2. A copy of any kind.
The Roman learning was a *transcript* of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

TRANSCRIPTION, *n.* [*Fr.*] The act of copying. Corruptions creep into books by repeated *transcriptions*.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, *adv.* In manner of a copy. *Brown.*

TRANSCUR, *v. i.* [*L. transcurro*; *trans* and *curro*, to run.]
To run or rove to and fro. [*Little used.*]

TRANSCURSION, *n.* [*supra.*] A rambling or ramble; a passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation; as the *transcursion* of a comet. *More.*

I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighboring forests as I pass along. *Hawell* [Note. *Excursion* has in a great measure superseded this word.]

TRANSDUC'ION, *n.* [*L. trans and duco*]. The act of conveying over. *Entick.*

TRANSE, *n.* Festivity. [See *Trance*.]

TRANSELEMENTATION, *n.* [*trans and element*].
The change of the elements of one body into those of another, as of the bread and wine into the actual body and blood of Christ; transubstantiation. *Burnel.*

TRANSEPT, *n.* [*L. trans and septum*]. In ancient churches, the aisle extending across the nave and main aisles. *Cyc.*

TRANSFER, *v. t.* [*L. transfero*; *trans* and *fero*, to carry.]

1. To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person; as, to *transfer* the laws of one country to another. The seat of government was *transferred* from New York to Albany. We say, a war is *transferred* from France to Germany. Pain or the seat of disease in the body, is often *transferred* from one part to another.

2. To make over; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; to sell; to give. The title to land is *transferred* by deed. The property of a bill of exchange may be *transferred* by indorsement. Stocks are *transferred* by assignment, or entering the same under the name of the purchaser in the proper books.

TRANSFER, *n.* The removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another.

1. The conveyance of right, title or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift or otherwise.

2. Negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange or other evidence of property, that may be conveyed from one person to another by indorsement or other writing. The stocks of the public and of companies are *transferable*.

TRANSFERRED, *pp.* Conveyed from one to another.

TRANSFERREE, *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made. *Hamilton.*

TRANSFERRED, *n.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.

TRANSFERRING, *ppr.* Removing from one place or person to another; conveying to another, as a right.

TRANSFIGUR'ATION, *n.* [*Fr.* See *Transfiguration*].

1. A change of form; particularly, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount. See *Matt. xvii.*

2. A feast held by the Romish church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the miraculous change above mentioned. *Cyc.*

TRANSFIGURE, *v. t.* [*L. trans and figura*; *Fr.* *transfiguratur*.]
To transform; to change the outward form or appearance.
And was *transfigured* before them. *Matt. xvii.*

TRANSFIGURED, *pp.* Changed in form.

TRANSFIGURING, *ppr.* Transforming; changing the external form.

TRANSFIX, *v. t.* [*L. transfixus, transfigo*; *trans* and *figo*].
To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; as, to *transfix* one with a dart or spear. *Dryden.*

TRANSFIXED, *pp.* Pierced through.

TRANSFIXING, *ppr.* Piercing through with a pointed weapon.

TRANSFORM, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *transformer*; *L. trans and forma*].

1. To change the form of; to change the shape or appearance; to metamorphose; as a caterpillar *transformed* into a butterfly.

2. To change one substance into another; to transmute. The alchemists sought to *transform* lead into gold.

3. In *theology*, to change the natural disposition and temper of man from a state of enmity to God and his law, into the image of God, or into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God.
Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind. *Rom. xii.*

1. To change the elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ. *Romish Church.*

5. Among the *mystics*, to change the contemplative soul into a divine substance, by which it is lost or swallowed up in the divine nature.

6. In *algebra*, to change an equation into another of a different form, but of equal value.

TRANSFORM, *v. i.* To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed.
His hair *transformed* to down. *Adisson.*

TRANSFORMATION, *n.* The act or operation of changing the form or external appearance.

2. Metamorphosis; change of form in insects; as from a caterpillar to a butterfly.

3. Transmutation; the change of one metal into another, as of copper or tin into gold.

4. The change of the soul into a divine substance, as among the mystics.

5. Transubstantiation.

6. In *theology*, a change of heart in man, by which his disposition and temper are conformed to the divine image; a change from enmity to holiness and love.

7. In *algebra*, the change of an equation into one of a different form, but of equal value. *Cyc.*

TRANSFORMED, *pp.* Changed in form or external appearance; metamorphosed; transmuted; re-nwed.

TRANSFORMING, *ppr.* Changing the form or external appearance; metamorphosing; transmuting; renewing.

2. *a.* Effecting or able to effect a change of form or state; as the *transforming* power of true religion.

TRANSFRIGHT, *v. i.* *transfringe*. To pass over the sea. [*Not in use.*] *Waterland.*

TRANSFRETATION, *n.* [*L. trans and fretum*, a strait.]
The passing over a strait or narrow sea. [*Little used.*] *Davies.*

TRANSFUSE, *v. t.* [*transfusio*]. [*L. transfusus, transfundo*; *trans* and *fundo*].

1. To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another.

2. To transfer, as blood, from one animal to another.

3. To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed; as, to *transfuse* a spirit of patriotism from one to another; to *transfuse* a love of letters.

TRANSFUSED, *pp.* Poured from one vessel into another.

TRANSFUSIBLE, *a.* That may be transfused, &c. *Boyle.*

TRANSFUSING, *ppr.* Pouring out of one vessel into another; transfusing.

TRANSFUSION, *n.* *transfusio*. The act of pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. In chemistry and pharmacy, *transfusions* of liquors are frequent. *Cyc.*

2. The act or operation of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another by means of a tube. *Cyc.*

TRANSGRESS', v. t. [Fr. *transgresser*; *L. transgressus, transgredior*; *trans* and *gradior*, to pass.]

1. To pass over or beyond any limit; to surpass. *Dryden.*
2. In a moral sense, to overpass any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate a law, civil or moral. To *transgress* a divine law, is sin. Legislators should not *transgress* laws of their own making.

TRANSGRESS', v. i. To offend by violating a law; to sin. 1 Chron. ii.

TRANSGRESS'ED, *pp.* Overpassed; violated.

TRANSGRESS'ING, *pp.* Passing beyond; surpassing; violating; sinning.

TRANSGRESSION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of passing over or beyond any law or rule of moral duty; the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; breach of command.

He mourned because of the *transgression* of them that had been carried away. *Eccl. x.*
Forgive thy people all their *transgressions*. 1 Kings viii.

2. Fault; offense; crime. *Shak.*
- TRANSGRESSIONAL**, *a.* That violates a law or rule of duty.
- TRANSGRESSIVE**, *a.* Faulty; culpable; apt to transgress. *Brown.*
- TRANSGRESSOR**, *n.* One who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.

The way of *transgressors* is hard. *Prov. xiii.*

TRANSI'APPE, *v. t.* [*trans* and *shape*.] To transform. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

TRANSI'P, *v. t.* [*trans* and *ship*.] To convey from one ship to another; a *commercial word*.

TRANSI'PMENT, *n.* The act of transferring, as goods, from one ship to another.

TRANSI'P'PED, *pp.* Carried from one ship to another.

TRANSI'P'PING, *pp.* Carrying from one ship to another.

TRANSIENT, *a.* *transiens*. [L. *transiens, transeo*; *trans* and *eo*.]

1. Passing; not stationary; hence, of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable. How *transient* are the pleasures of this life!

—Measure'd this *transient* world. *Milton.*

2. Hasty; momentary; imperfect; as a *transient* view of a landscape.

Transient person, a person that is passing or traveling through a place; one without a settled habitation.

TRANSI'ENTLY, *adv.* [supra.] In passage; for a short time; not with continuance.

I touch here but *transiently*—on some few of those many rules of imitating nature, which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRANSI'ENTNESS, *n.* [supra.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

TRANSI'ENCE, } [L. *transiens, trans-*
TRANSI'ENCY, } *n.* *sitio*; *trans* and *actio*.]

A leap from thing to thing. [Not much used.] *Glavinie.*

TRANSIT, *n.* [L. *transitus, transito*.]

1. A passing; a passing over or through; conveyance; as the *transit* of goods through a country.

2. In *astronomy*, the passing of one heavenly body over the disk of another and larger. I witnessed the *transit* of Venus over the sun's disk, June 3, 1769. When a smaller body passes behind a larger, it is said to suffer an *occultation*.

3. The passage of one heavenly body over the meridian of another.

TRANSIT', v. t. To pass over the disk of a heavenly body. *Cyc.*

TRANSIT-DUTY, *n.* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country.

TRANSI'TION, *n.* *transitio*. [L. *transitio*.] Passage from one place or state to another; change; as the *transition* of the weather from hot to cold. Sudden *transitions* are sometimes attended with evil effects.

The spots are of the same color throughout, there being an immediate *transition* from white to black. *Woodward.*

2. In *rhetoric*, a passing from one subject to another. This should be done by means of some connection in the parts of the discourse, so as to appear natural and easy. He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes. *Milton.*

3. In *music*, a change of key from major to minor, or the contrary; or in short, a change from any one genus or key to another; also, the softening of a disjunct interval by the introduction of intermediate sounds. *Cyc.* *Busby.*

Transition rocks, in geology, rocks supposed to have been formed when the world was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state. These rocks contain few organic remains, and when they occur with others, lie immediately over those which contain none, and which are considered as primitive. *Werner.* *Cyc.*

TRANSITIVE, *a.* Having the power of passing. *Bacon.*

2. In *grammar*, a transitive verb is one which is or may be followed by an object; a verb expressing an action which passes from the agent to an object, from the subject which does, to the object on which it is done. Thus, "Cicero wrote letters to Atticus." In this sentence, the act of writing, performed by Cicero, the agent, terminates on letters, the object. All verbs not passive, may be arranged in two classes, *transitive* and *intransitive*. In English, this division is correct and complete.

TRANSITORILY, *adv.* [See *Transitory*.] With short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, *n.* A passing with short continuance; speedy departure or evanescence. Who is not convinced of the *transitoriness* of all sublunary happiness?

TRANSITORY, *a.* [L. *transitorius*.] Passing without continuance; continuing a short time; fleeting; speedily vanishing.

O Lord, comfort and succor all them who, in this *transitory* life, are in trouble. *Com. Prayer.*

2. In *law*, a transitory action, is one which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, slander and the like. It is opposed to *local*. *Blackstone.*

TRANSI'ATABLE, *a.* [from *translate*.] Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

TRANSI'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *translatum, transfero*; *trans*, over, and *fero*, to bear; *Sp. trasladar*; *It. trasladare*.]

1. To bear, carry or remove from one place to another. It is applied to the removal of a bishop from one see to another. The bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him to a better bishoprick, refused. *Canden.*
2. To remove or convey to heaven, as a human being, without death.

By faith Enoch was *translated*, that he should not see death. *Heb. xvi.*

3. To transfer; to convey from one to another. *2 Sam. iii.*

4. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another; as, to *translate* a disease.
5. To change.

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shak.*

6. To interpret; to render into another language; to express the sense of one language in the words of another. The Old Testament was *translated* into the Greek language more than two hundred years before Christ. The Scriptures are now *translated* into most of the languages of Europe and Asia.
7. To explain.

TRANSLATED, *pp.* Conveyed from one place to another; removed to heaven without dying; rendered into another language. *2 Sam. iii.*

TRANSLATING, *pp.* Conveying or removing from one place to another; conveying to heaven without dying; interpreting in another language.

TRANSLA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. translate*.]

1. The act of removing or conveying from one place to another; removal; as the *translation* of a disease from the foot to the breast.
2. The removal of a bishop from one see to another.
3. The removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death.
4. The act of turning into another language; interpretation; as the *translation* of Virgil or Homer.
5. That which is produced by turning into another language; a version. We have a good *translation* of the Scriptures.

TRANSLA'TIVE, *a.* Taken from others.

TRANSLA'TOR, *n.* One who renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.

TRANSLA'TORY, *a.* Transferring; serving to translate. *Arbutnot.*

TRANSLA'TRESS, *n.* A female translator.

TRANSLA'CATION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *locatio, loco*.]

Removal of things reciprocally to each others' places; or rather substitution of one thing for another.

There happened certain *translocations* of animal and vegetable substances at the deluge.

Woodward.

TRANSLUCENCY, *n.* [L. *translucens*; *trans*, through, and *luce*, to shine.]

1. The property of admitting rays of light to pass through, but not so as to render objects distinguishable. *Mineralogy.*

2. Transparency.

TRANSLUCENT, *a.* In *mineralogy*, transmitting rays of light, but not so as to render objects distinctly visible. *Cleveland.*

2. Transparent; clear.

Replenish'd from the cool *translucent* springs.

Pope.

TRANSLUCID, *a.* [L. *translucidus*, *supra*.]

Transparent; clear. [See *Translucent*.]

Bacon.

TRANSMARINE, *a.* [L. *transmarinus*; *trans* and *marinus*; *marc*, sea.] Lying or being beyond the sea. *Hovell.*

TRANSMEW, *v. t.* [Fr. *transmier*; L. *transmulo*.]

To transmew; to transform; to metamorphose. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

TRANS MIGRANT, *a.* [See *Transmigrate*.]

Migrating; passing into another country or state for residence, or into another farm or body.

TRANS MIGRANT, *n.* One who migrates or leaves his own country and passes into another for settlement. *Bacon.*

2. One who passes into another state or body.

TRANS MIGRATE, *v. i.* [L. *transmigro*; *trans* and *migro*, to migrate.]

1. To migrate; to pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residing in it; as men or families. *Brown.*

2. To pass from one body into another.

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Hovell.*

TRANS MIGRATING, *ppr.* Passing from one country, state or body into another.

TRANS MIGRATION, *n.* The passing of men from one country to another for the purpose of residence, particularly of a whole people.

2. The passing of a thing into another state, as of one substance into another.

Hooker.

3. The passing of the soul into another body, according to the opinion of Pythagoras.

TRANS MIGRATOR, *n.* One who transmigrates. *Ellis.*

TRANS MIGRATORY, *a.* Passing from one place, body or state to another. *Faber.*

TRANS MISSIBILITY, *n.* [from *transmissibile*.] The quality of being transmissible.

TRANS MISSIBLE, *a.* [See *Transmit*.]

1. That may be transmitted or passed from one to another. *Blackstone. Burke.*

2. That may be transmitted through a transparent body.

TRANS MISSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *transmissio*.]

1. The act of sending from one place or person to another; as the *transmission* of letters, writings, papers, news and the like, from one country to another; or the *transmission* of rights, titles or privileges from

father to son, and from one generation to another. *Newton. Bacon.*

2. The passing of a substance through any body, as of light through glass.

TRANSMIS SIVE, *a.* Transmitted; derived from one to another.

Is'tel a sun, it with *transmissive* light
Enlivens worlds denied to human sight.

Prior.

TRANSMIT, *v. t.* [L. *transmitto*; *trans* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. To send from one person or place to another; as, to *transmit* a letter or a memorial; to *transmit* dispatches; to *transmit* money or bills of exchange from one city or country to another. Light is *transmitted* from the sun to the earth; sound is *transmitted* by means of vibrations of the air. Our civil and religious privileges have been *transmitted* to us from our ancestors; and it is our duty to *transmit* them to our children.

2. To suffer to pass through; as, glass *transmits* light; metals *transmit* electricity.

TRANSMITTAL, *n.* Transmission. *Swift.*

TRANSMITTED, *pp.* Sent from one person or place to another; caused or suffered to pass through.

TRANSMITTER, *n.* One who transmits.

TRANSMITTABLE, *a.* That may be transmitted.

TRANSMITTING, *ppr.* Sending from one person or place to another; suffering to pass through.

TRANSMUTABILITY, *n.* [See *Transmute*.]

Susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.

TRANSMUTABLE, *a.* [from *transmuta*.] Capable of being changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.

The fluids and solids of an animal body are *transmutable* into one another. *Arbutnot.*

TRANSMUTABLY, *adv.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, *n.* [L. *transmutatio*.]

1. The change of any thing into another substance, or into something of a different nature. For a long time, the *transmutation* of base metals into gold was deemed practicable, but nature proved refractory, and the alchemists were frustrated.

2. In *chemistry*, the transmutation of one substance into another is very easy and common, as of water into gas or vapor, and of gases into water.

3. In *geometry*, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form; as of a triangle into a square. *Cyc.*

4. The change of colors, as in the case of a decoction of the nephritic wood. *Cyc.*

5. In the *vegetable economy*, the change of a plant into another form; as of wheat into chaff, according to the popular opinion. [See *Chess*.]

TRANSMUTE, *v. t.* [L. *transmuta*; *trans* and *muta*, to change.]

To change from one nature or substance into another. Water may be *transmuted* into ice, and ice into water; the juices of

plants are *transmuted* into solid substances; but human skill has not been able to *transmute* lead or copper into gold.

A holy conscience sublimes every thing; it *transmutes* the common affairs of life into acts of solemn worship to God. *J. M. Mason.*

The caresses of parents and the blandishments of friends, *transmute* us into idols. *Buckminster.*

TRANSMUTED, *pp.* Changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTER, *n.* One that transmutes.

TRANSMUTING, *ppr.* Changing or transforming into another nature or substance.

TRANSOM, *n.* [L. *transenna*, from *trans*, over, across.]

1. A beam or timber extended across the stern-post of a ship, to strengthen the aft-part and give it due form. *Mar. Dict.*

2. In *architecture*, the piece that is framed across a double light window; or a lintel over a door; the vane of a cross-staff. *Cyc. Johnson.*

TRANS PADANE, *a.* [L. *trans* and *Padanus*, the river Po.] Being beyond the river Po. *Stephens.*

TRANSPARENT, *n.* [See *Transparent*.]

That state or property of a body by which it suffers rays of light to pass through it, so that objects can be distinctly seen through it; diaphanity. This is a property of glass, water and air, which when clear, admit the free passage of light. Transparency is opposed to *opaque-ness*.

TRANSPARENT, *a.* [Fr. *id.*; L. *trans* and *parvus*, to appear.]

1. Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid; as *transparent* glass; a *transparent* diamond; opposed to *opaque*.

2. Admitting the passage of light; open; porous; as a *transparent* veil. *Dryden.*

TRANSPARENTLY, *adv.* Clearly; so as to be seen through.

TRANSPARENTESS, *n.* The quality of being transparent; transparency.

TRANSPASS, *v. t.* [from *trans* and *passa*.] To pass over. [Not in use.] *Groszow.*

TRANSPASS, *v. i.* To pass by or away. [Not in use.] *Daniel.*

TRANSPICUOUS, *a.* [L. *trans* and *specio*, to see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

The wide *transpicuous* air. *Milton.*

TRANSPIERCE, *v. t.* *transpers*'d. [Fr. *transpercer*.]

To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate; to pass through.

His forceful spear the sides *transpierc*'d. *Dryden.*

TRANSPIERCED, *pp.* *transpers*'ed. Pierced through; penetrated.

TRANSPIERCING, *ppr.* *transpers*'ing. Penetrating; passing through.

TRANSPIRABLE, *a.* [Fr.; from *transpire*.] Capable of being emitted through pores.

TRANSPIRA TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *transpire*.]

The act or process of passing off through the pores of the skin; cutaneous exhalation; as the *transpiration* of obstructed fluids. *Sharp.*

TRANSPIRE, *v. t.* [Fr. *transpirer*; L. *transpiro*; *trans* and *piro*.]

To emit through the pores of the skin; to send off in vapor.

TRANSPIRE, *v. i.* To be emitted through the pores of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration; as, fluids *transpire* from the human body.

2. To escape from secrecy; to become public. The proceedings of the council have not yet *transpired*.

3. To happen or come to pass.

TRANSPIRING, *ppr.* Exhaling; passing off in insensible perspiration; becoming public.

TRANSPILACE, *v. t.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put in a new place.

It was *transpilaced* from the left side of the Vatican to a more eminent place. [*Little us. ed.*] *Wilkins*.

TRANSPILANT, *v. t.* [*Fr. transplantar* and *trans* and *plant*, *L. planto*.]

1. To remove and plant in another place; as, to *transpilant* trees.

2. To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place; as, to *transpilant* inhabitants. *Salmauer transplanted* the Cushites to Samaria.

3. To remove. *Clarendon*. *Milton*. **TRANSPILANTATION**, *n.* The act of transplanting; the removal of a plant or of a settled inhabitant to a different place for growth or residence.

2. Removal; conveyance from one to another. Formerly men believed in the *transplantation* of diseases. *Baker*. *Cyc*.

TRANSPILANTED, *pp.* Removed and planted or settled in another place.

TRANSPILANTER, *n.* One who *transpilants*.

2. A machine for transplanting trees.

TRANSPILANTING, *ppr.* Removing and planting or settling in another place.

TRANSPLENDENCY, *n.* [*L. trans* and *splendens*. See *Splendor*.] Supereminent splendor. *Mor.*

TRANSPLENDENT, *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree.

TRANSPLENDENTLY, *adv.* With eminent splendor. *Mor.*

TRANSPORT, *v. t.* [*L. transporto*; and *trans* and *porto*, to carry.]

1. To carry or convey from one place to another, either by means of beasts or vehicles on land, or by ships in water, or by balloons in air; as, to *transport* the baggage of an army; to *transport* goods from one country to another; to *transport* troops over a river.

2. To carry into banishment, as a criminal. Criminals are *transported* as a punishment for their crimes, which often amounts to banishment.

3. To hurry or carry away by violence or passion.

They laugh as if *transported* with some fit of passion. *Milton*.

4. To ravish with pleasure; to bear away the soul in ecstacy; as, to be *transported* with joy. *Milton*.

5. To remove from one place to another, as a ship by means of hawsers and anchors. *Mar. Dict.* **TRANSPORT**, *n.* Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbutnot*.

2. A ship or vessel employed for carrying soldiers, warlike stores or provisions from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination.

3. Rapture; ecstacy. The news of victory was received with *transports* of joy.

4. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.

TRANSPORTABLE, *a.* That may be transported. *Beddoes*.

TRANSPORTANCE, *n.* Conveyance. [*Vol in use.*] *Shak.*

TRANSPORTATION, *n.* The act of carrying or conveying from one place to another, either on beasts or in vehicles, by land or water, or in air. Goods in Asia are *transported* on camels; in Europe and America, either on beasts or on carriages or sleds. But *transportation* by water is the great means of commercial intercourse. 2. Banishment for felony. 3. Transmision; conveyance. *Dryden*. 4. Transport; ecstacy. [*Little used.*] *South*. 5. Removal from one country to another; as the *transportation* of plants.

TRANSPORTED, *pp.* Carried; conveyed; removed; ravished with delight.

TRANSPORTEDLY, *adv.* In a state of rapture.

TRANSPORTEDNESS, *n.* A state of rapture. *Ep. Hall*.

TRANSPORTER, *n.* One who transports or removes.

TRANSPORTING, *ppr.* Conveying or carrying from one place to another; removing; banishing for a crime.

2. *a.* Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in pleasure; ecstacy; as *transporting* joy.

TRANSPORTMENT, *n.* Transportation. [*Little used.*] *Hall*.

TRANSPÓSAL, *n.* *transpós'al*. [*from transposc.*]

The act of changing the places of things, and putting each in the place which was before occupied by the other.

TRANSPÓSE, *v. t.* *transpóse*. [*Fr. transposer*; *trans* and *poser*, to put.]

1. To change the place or order of things by putting each in the place of the other; as, to *transpóse* letters, words or propositions.

2. To put out of place. *Locke*. *Shak.*

3. In *algebra*, to bring any term of an equation over to the other side. Thus if $a + b = c$, and we make $a = c - b$, then b is said to be *transpósed*.

1. In *grammar*, to change the natural order of words.

5. In *music*, to change the key.

TRANSPÓSED, *pp.* Being changed in place and one put in the place of the other.

TRANSPÓSING, *ppr.* Changing the place of things and putting each in the place of the other.

2. Bringing any term of an equation over to the other side.

3. Changing the natural order of words.

TRANSPÓITION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. transpositio*.]

1. A changing of the places of things and putting each in the place before occupied by the other; as the *transpóition* of words in a sentence.

2. The state of being reciprocally changed in place. *Woodward*.

3. In *algebra*, the bringing of any term of an equation to the other side.

4. In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words in a sentence. The Latin and Greek languages admit *transpóition* without inconvenience, to a much greater extent than the English.

5. In *music*, a change in the composition, either in the transcript or the performance, by which the whole is removed into another key. *Busby*.

TRANSPÓITIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to transpóition. *Pegge*.

TRANSPÓITIVE, *a.* Made by transpóising; consisting in transpóition.

TRANSPÓBANTIATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. transubstantiar*; *trans* and *substantia*.]

To change to another substance; as, to *transubstantiate* the sacramental elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ, according to the popish doctrine.

TRANSPÓBANTIAN, *n.* Change of substance. In the *Romish theology*, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist, into the body and blood of Christ. *Cyc*.

TRANSPÓBANTIATOR, *n.* One who maintains the popish doctrine of transubstantiation. *Barrow*.

TRANSPÓDATION, *n.* [*from transudo*.]

The act or process of passing off through the pores of a substance; as sweat or other fluid. *Boyle*.

TRANSPÓDATORY, *a.* Passing by transudation.

TRANSPÓDE, *v. i.* [*L. trans* and *sudo*, to sweat.]

To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid; as, liquor may *transpóde* through leather, or through wood.

TRANSPÓDING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores of a substance, as sweat or other fluid.

TRANSPÓME, *v. t.* [*L. transumo*; *trans* and *sumo*, to take.] To take from one to another. [*Little used.*]

TRANSPÓMP, *n.* A copy or exemplification of a record. [*Vol in use.*] *Herbert*.

TRANSPÓPTION, *n.* The act of taking from one place to another. [*Little used.*] *South*.

TRANSPÓCTION, *n.* [*L. transvectio*.] The act of conveying or carrying over.

TRANSPÓRSAL, *a.* [*Fr. from L. trans and versus*.]

Running or lying across; as a *transpórsal* line. *Hale*.

TRANSPÓRSALLY, *adv.* In a direction crosswise. *Wilkins*.

TRANSPÓRSE, *a.* *transpórs*. [*L. trans-versus*; *trans* and *versus*, *verto*.]

1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction; as a *transpórs* diameter or axis. *Transpórs* lines are the diagonals of a square or parallelogram. Lines which intersect perpendiculars, are also called *transpórs*.

2. In *botany*, a *transpórs* partition, in a pericarp, is at right angles with the valves, as in a siliqua. *Morlyn*.

TRANSPÓRSE, *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse.

TRANSVERSE, *v. t.* *transvers'*. To overturn. [*Little used.*]

TRANSVERSELY, *adv.* *transvers'ly*. In a cross direction; as, to cut a thing *transversely*.

At Stonehenge, the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

TRANSTERS, *n. plu.* Men who carry fish from the sea coast to sell in the inland countries. [*Not American.*] *Bailey.*

TRAP, *n.* [*Sax. trapp, trepp; Fr. trape; It. trappola; Sp. trampa.*]

1. An engine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game, as a *trap* for foxes. A trap is a very different thing from a *snare*; though the latter word may be used in a figurative sense for a trap.

2. An engine for catching men. [*Not used in the U. States.*]

3. An ambush; a stratagem; any device by which men or other animals may be caught unawares.

Let their table be made a snare and a trap. *Rom. xi.*

4. A play in which a ball is driven with a stick.

TRAP, *n.* [*Sw. trappa, Dan. trappe, a stair or stairs.*]

In *mineralogy*, a name given to rocks characterized by a columnar form, or whose strata or beds have the form of steps or a series of stairs. Kirwan gives this name to two families of basalt. It is now employed to designate a rock or aggregate in which hornblend predominates, but it conveys no definite idea of any one species; and under this term are comprehended hornblend, hornblend slate, greenstone, greenstone slate, amygdaloid, basalt, wacky, clinkstone porphyry, and perhaps hypersthene rock, augite rock, and some varieties of sienite. *Cleaveland.*

TRAP, *v. t.* To catch in a trap; as, to trap foxes or beaver.

2. To ensnare; to take by stratagem.

I *trapp'd* the foe. *Dryden.*

3. To adorn; to dress with ornaments. [*See Trapplings.*] [*The verb is little used.*]

Spenser.

TRAP, *v. i.* To set traps for game; as, to trap for beaver.

TRAPAN, *v. t.* [*Sax. trepan; from trap.*]

To ensnare; to catch by stratagem. *South.*

TRAPAN, *n.* A snare; a stratagem.

TRAPAN'NER, *n.* One who ensnares.

TRAPAN'NING, *ppr.* Ensnaring.

'TRAP-DOOR, *n.* [*trap and door.*] A door in a floor, which shuts close like a valve. *Ray.*

TRAPE, *v. i.* To traipse; to walk carelessly and sluttishly. [*Not much used.*]

TRAPES, *n.* A slattern; an idle sluttish woman.

TRAPEZIAN, *a.* [*See Trapezium.*] In *crystallography*, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges, between two bases.

TRAPEZIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.

'TRAPEZIHE DRON, *n.* [*L. trapezium and Gr. ἰσῆα, side.*]

A solid bounded by twenty four equal and similar trapeziums. *Cleaveland.*

TRAPEZUM, *n. plu.* *trapezia* or *trapeziums*. [*L. from Gr. τραπεζιον, a little table.*]

1. In *geometry*, a plane figure contained under four unequal right lines, none of them parallel. *Cyc.*

2. In *anatomy*, a bone of the carpus.

TRAPEZOID, *n.* [*L. trapezium and Gr. ἰσῆα.*]

An irregular solid figure having four sides, no two of which are parallel to each other; also, a plane four sided figure having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other. *Cyc. Olmsted.*

TRAPEZOID'AL, *a.* Having the form of a trapezoid.

2. Having the surface composed of twenty four trapeziums, all equal and similar. *Cleaveland.*

TRAPPINGS, *n. plu.* [*from trap.*] The primary sense is that which is set, spread or put on.

1. Ornaments of horse furniture.

Caparions and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings*— *Milton.*

2. Ornaments; dress; external and superficial decorations.

These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shak.*

Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

Affectation is part of the *trappings* of folly. *Rambler.*

TRAPPOUS, *a.* [*from trap, in geology.*] It ought to be *trappy*].

Pertaining to trap; resembling trap, or partaking of its form or qualities. *Kirwan.*

TRAP-STICK, *n.* A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball; hence, a slender leg. *Adkison.*

TRAP-TUFF, *n.* Masses of basalt, amygdaloid, hornblend, sandstones, &c., cemented.

TRASH, *n.* [*In G. drisc is a gland; drusen, dregs.* In *Sw. trasa* is a rag. The word may be allied to *trash*.]

1. Any waste or worthless matter.

Who steals my money, steals *trash*. *Shak.*

2. Loppings of trees; bruised canes, &c. In the West Indies, the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called *field-trash*; the bruised or macerated rind of canes is called *cane-trash*; and both are called *trash*. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

3. Fruit or other matter improper for food, but eaten by children, &c. It is used particularly of unripe fruits.

4. A worthless person. [*Not proper.*] *Shak.*

5. A piece of leather or other thing fastened to a dog's neck to retard his speed.

TRASH, *v. t.* To lop; to crop. *Warburton.*

2. To strip of leaves; as, to *trash* ratoon. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

3. To crush; to humble; as, to *trash* the Jews. *Hannond.*

4. To clog; to encumber; to hinder. *Shak.*

TRASH, *v. i.* To follow with violence and tramping. *Todd.*

TRASHY, *a.* Waste; rejected; worthless; useless. *Dryden.*

TRASS, *n.* Pumiceous conglomerate, a volcanic production; a gray or yellowish porous substance.

TRAU'LISM, *n.* A stammering. [*Not in use.*]

TRAU'MATIC, *a.* [*Gr. τραυμα, a wound.*]

1. Pertaining to or applied to wounds.

2. Vulnerary; adapted to the cure of wounds. *Wiseman.*

TRAU'MATIC, *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

TRAVAIL, *v. i.* [*Fr. travailler; W. travadu, to toil; a compound of W. tra, that is, tras, L. trans, over, beyond, and mel, work, Eng. mol; It. travagliare; Sp. trabajar.*]

1. To labor with pain; to toil.

2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in labor. *Gen. xxxv.*

TRAVAIL, *v. t.* To harass; to tire; as troubles sufficient to *travail* the realm. [*Not in use.*] *Hayward.*

TRAVAIL, *n.* Labor with pain; severe toil.

As every thing of price, so do these require *travail*. *Obs. Hooker.*

2. Labor in childbirth; as a *severe travail*; an easy *travail*.

TRAVAILING, *ppr.* Laboring with toil; laboring in childbirth. *Is. xlii.*

TRAVE, *n.* [*Sp. traba; Fr. entaves.*]

TRAVIS, *n.* [*See Trammel.*]

1. A wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is setting his shoes. This is not used for horses in America, but a similar frame is used for confining oxen for shoeing.

2. Beam; a lay of joists; a traverse. *Wood.*

TRAVEL, *v. i.* [a different orthography and application of *travail*.]

1. To walk; to go or march on foot; as, to *travel* from London to Dover, or from New York to Philadelphia. So we say, a man ordinarily *travels* three miles an hour. [This is the proper sense of the word, which implies *toil*.]

2. To journey; to ride to a distant place in the same country; as, a man *travels* for his health; he is *traveling* to Virginia. A man *traveled* from London to Edinburgh in five days.

3. To go to a distant country, or to visit foreign states or kingdoms, either by sea or land. It is customary for men of rank and property to *travel* for improvement. Englishmen *travel* to France and Italy. Some men *travel* for pleasure or curiosity; others *travel* to extend their knowledge of internal history.

4. To pass; to go; to move. *News travels* with rapidity.

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons. *Shak.*

5. To labor. [*See Travail*.]

6. To move, walk or pass, as a beast, a horse, ox or camel. A horse *travels* fifty miles in a day; a camel, twenty.

TRAVEL, *v. t.* To pass; to journey over; as, to *travel* the whole kingdom of England.

I *travel* this profound. *Milton.*

2. To force to journey.

The corporations—shall not be *travelled* forth from their franchises. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

TRAVEL, *n.* A passing on foot; a walking.

2. Journey; a passing or riding from place to place.

His *travels* ended at his country seat. *Dryden.*

Core. 3. *Travel* or *travels*, a journeying to a dis-

tant country or countries. The gentleman has just returned from his *travels*.

4. The distance which a man rides in the performance of his official duties; or the fee paid for passing that distance; as the *travel* of the sheriff is twenty miles; or that of a representative is seventy miles. His *travel* is a dollar for every twenty miles.

U. States.

5. *Travels*, in the plural, an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey; as a book of *travels*; the title of a book that relates occurrences in traveling; as *travels* in Italy.

6. Labor; toil; labor in childbirth. [See *Travel*.]

TRAVELED, *pp.* Gained or made by travel; as *traveled* observations. [Unusual.]

Quart. Rev.

Wotton.

2. *a.* Having made journeys.

TRAVELER, *n.* One who travels in any way. Job xxxi.

2. One who visits foreign countries.

3. In *ships*, an iron thimble or thimble with a rope spliced round them, forming a kind of tail or a species of grommet.

Mar. Dict.

TRAVELING, *pp.* Walking; going; making a journey. Matt. xxv.

2. *a.* Incurred by travel; as *traveling* expenses.

3. Paid for travel; as *traveling* fees.

TRAVEL-TAINTED, *a.* [*travel* and *tainted*.]

Harassed; fatigued with travel. [Not in *Shak.* use.]

TRAVERS, *adv.* [Fr. See *Traverse*.] Across; athwart. [Not used.]

Shak.

TRAVERSABLE, *a.* [See *Traverse*, in law.] That may be traversed or denied; as a *traversable* allegation.

TRAVERSE, *adv.* [Fr. *a travers*.] Athwart; crosswise.

The ridges of the field lay *traverse*.

Hayward.

TRAVERSE, *prep.* [supra.] Through crosswise.

He traverse

The whole battalion views their order due.

[Little used.] *Milton.*

TRAVERSE, *a.* [Fr. *traverse*; *tra*, *tra*, and *L. versus*; *transversus*.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else; as paths cut with *traverse* trenches.

Hayward.

Oak—may be trusted in *traverse* work for summers. *Wotton.*

TRAVERSE, *n.* [supra.] Any thing laid or built across.

Eachon.

1. In a *ship*, a *traverse* placed in the loft where she sits.

2. Something that thwarts, crosses or obstructs; a cross accident. He is satisfied he should have succeeded, had it not been for unucky *traverses* not in his power.

3. In *fortification*, a trench with a little parapet for protecting men on the flank; also, a wall raised across a work.

Cyc.

4. In *navigation*, *traverse-sailing* is the mode of computing the place of a ship by reducing several short courses made by sudden shifts or turns, to one longer course.

D. Olmsted.

5. In law, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings. When the *traverse* or denial comes

from the defendant, the issue is tendered in this manner, "and of this he puts himself on the country." When the *traverse* lies on the plaintiff, he prays "this may be inquired of by the country." *Blackstone.*

The technical words introducing a *traverse* are *absque hoc*, without this; that is, without this which follows.

G. A turning; a trick.

TRAVERSER, *v. t.* To cross; to lay in a cross direction.

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds. *Dryden.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart; to obstruct.

Frog thought to *traverse* this new project.

Arbuthnot.

3. To wander over; to cross in traveling; as, to *traverse* the habitable globe.

What seas you *travers'd*, and what fields you fought. *Pope.*

4. To pass over and view; to survey carefully.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles and properties of this detestable vice, in equititude. *South.*

5. To turn and point in any direction; as, to *traverse* a cannon. *Cyc.*

6. To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood; as, to *traverse* a board. *Cyc.*

7. In law pleadings, to deny what the opposite party has alleged. When the plaintiff or defendant advances new matter, he avers it to be true, and *traverses* what the other party has affirmed. So to *traverse* an indictment or an office, is to deny it. To *traverse a yard*, in sailing, is to brace it in a contrary direction.

TRAVERSE, *v. i.* In *fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction.

To see their fight, to see their *traverse*— *Shak.*

2. To turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel. The needle of a compass *traverses*; if it does not *traverse* well, it is an unsafe guide.

3. In the *manège*, to cut the tread crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other. *Cyc.*

TRAVERSE-BOARD, *n.* [*traverse* and *board*.]

In a *ship*, a small board to be hung in the steeage, and bored full of holes upon lines, showing the points of compass upon it.

By moving a peg on this, the steersman keeps an account of the number of glasses a ship is steered on any point. *Cyc. Mar. Dict.*

TRAVERSE-TABLE, *n.* [*traverse* and *table*.]

In *navigation*, a table of difference of latitude and departure.

TRAVERSING, *pp.* Crossing; passing over; thwarting; turning; denying.

TRAVESTIED, *pp.* Disguised by dress; turned into ridicule.

TRAVESTIN, *n.* [It. *travestino*.] A kind of white spongy stone found in Italy. *Ed. Encyc.*

TRAVESTY, *a.* [infra.] Having an unusual dress; disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous. It is applied to a book or composition translated in a manner to make it burlesk.

TRAVESTY, *n.* A parody; a burlesk translation of a work. *Travesty* may be in-

tended to ridiculous absurdity, or to convey a grave performance into a humorous one. TRAVESTY, *v. t.* [Fr. *travestir*; *I. travestire*; *tra*, *tras*, over, and Fr. *vestir*, *vêtir*, to clothe.]

To translate into such language as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

G. Battista Lalli *travestied* Virgil, or turned him into Italian burlesk verse.

TRAY, *n.* [Sw. *tråg*; Sax. *træg*; Dan. *træg*, a trough. It is the same word *us trough*, differently written; *L. tra*.]

A small trough or wooden vessel, sometimes scooped out of a piece of timber and made hollow, used for making bread in, chopping meat and other domestic purposes.

TRAY-TRIP, *n.* A kind of play. *Shak.*

TREACHER, } [Fr. *tricheur*.] A

TREACHEUR, } n. traitor. *Obs.*

TREACHOUR, } *Spenser.*

TREACHEROUS, *a.* *trech'rous*. [See *Treachery*.]

Violating allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust.

A man may be *treacherous* to his country, or *treacherous* to his friend, by violating his engagements or his faith pledged.

TREACHEROUSLY, *adv.* *trech'rously*. By violating allegiance or faith pledged; by betraying a trust; faithlessly; perfidiously; as, to surrender a fort to an enemy *treacherously*; to disclose a secret *treacherously*.

You *treacherously* practis'd to undo me. *Orway.*

TREACHEROUSNESS, *n.* *trech'rousness*. Breach of allegiance or of faith; faithlessness; perfidiousness.

TREACHERY, *n.* *trech'ry*. [Fr. *tricherie*, a cheating; *tricher*, to cheat. This word is of the family of *trick*, *intrigue*, *intricate*.]

Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence. The man who betrays his country in any manner, violates his allegiance, and is guilty of *treachery*. This is treason.

The man who violates his faith pledged to his friend, or betrays a trust in which a promise of fidelity is implied, is guilty of *treachery*. The disclosure of a secret committed to one in confidence, is *treachery*. This is perjury.

TREACLE, *n.* [Fr. *theriaque*; *I. teriaca*; Sp. *triuca*; *L. theriaca*; Gr. *θεριακα*, from *θηρ*, a wild beast; *θηριακα* *φαρμακία*.]

1. The spume of sugar in sugar refineries. Treacle is obtained in refining sugar; molasses is the drainings of crude sugar. Treacle however is often used for molasses.

2. A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c. *Cyc.*

3. A medicinal compound of various ingredients. [See *Theriac*.]

TREACLE-MUSTARD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Thlaspi*, whose seeds are used in the theriac; *Mithridate* mustard. *Cyc.*

TREACLE-WATER, *n.* A compound cordial, distilled with a spirituous nonstrum from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle. *Cyc.*

TREAD, *v. i.* *tréd. pret. tred;* pp. *trod, trodden.* [*Sax. trodan, tredan;* Goth. *trudan;* D. *tred;* a step; *treden;* and *tred;* G. *tréden;* Dan. *træder;* Sw. *tråda;* Gaelic, *tróidh,* the foot; W. *tread,* the foot; *trōdian,* to use the foot, to tread. It coincides in elements with L. *trudo.*]

1. To set the foot.

Where'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs shall rise. Pope.
Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. Burke.

2. To walk or go.

Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall tread, shall be yours. Deut. xi.

3. To walk with form or state.

Ye that stately tread, or lowly creep. Milton.
To tread or tread on, to trample; to set the foot on in contempt.
Thou shalt tread upon their high places. Deut. xxxiii.

TREAD, *v. t. tréd.* To step or walk on.

Forbid to tread the promise's land be sware. Prior.

2. To press under the feet.

3. To heat or press with the feet; as, to tread a path; to tread land when too light; a well trodden path.

4. To walk in a formal or stately manner.

He thought she tread the ground with greater grace. Dryden.

5. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue. Ps. xlv. ix.

6. To compress, as a fowl.

To tread the stage, to act as a stage-player; to perform a part in a drama.

To tread or tread out, to press out with the foot; to press out wine or wheat; as, to tread out grain with cattle or horses.

They tread their wine presses and suffer thirst. Job xv.

TREAD, *n. tréd.* A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; as a nimble tread; cautious tread; doubtful tread. Milton. Dryden.

2. Way; track; path. [Little used.] Shak.

3. Compression of the maw fowl.

4. Manner of stepping; as, a horse has a good tread.

TREADER, *n. tréd'er.* One who treads. Isa. xvi.

TREADING, *pp. tréd'ing.* Stepping; pressing with the foot; walking on.

TREADLE, } The part of a loom or
TRED DLE, } another machine which is moved by the tread or foot.

2. The aluminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white.

TREGUE, *n. trég.* [Goth. *triggwa;* It. *tragua;* Ice. *trigd,* a truce, a league.]
A truce. Obs. Spenser.

TREASON, *n. tré'zn.* [Fr. *trahison;* Norm. *trahir,* to draw in, to betray, to commit treason, Fr. *trahir,* L. *traho.* See *Draue* and *Drag.*]

Treason is the highest crime of a civil nature of which a man can be guilty. Its signification is different in different countries. In general, it is the offense of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power. In monarchies, the killing of the king, or an attempt to take his life, is treason. In England, to

imagine or compass the death of the king, or of the prince, or of the queen consort, or of the heir apparent of the crown, is high treason; as are many other offenses created by statute.

In the United States, treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

Constitution of U. States.

Treason in Great Britain, is of two kinds, high treason and petit treason. High treason is a crime that immediately affects the king or state; such as the offenses just enumerated. Petit treason involves a breach of fidelity, but affects individuals. Thus for a wife to kill her husband, a servant his master or lord, or an ecclesiastic his lord or ordinary, is petit treason. But in the United States this crime is unknown; the killing in the latter cases being murder only.

TREASONABLE, *a. tré'znable.* Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots and treasonable practices. Clarendon.

TREASONOUS, for treasonable, is not in use.

TREASURE, *n. tréz'hur.* [Fr. *trésor;* Sp. It. *tesauro;* L. *thesaurus;* Gr. *θησαυρος.*]

1. Wealth accumulated; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve. Henry VII was frugal and penurious, and collected a great treasure of gold and silver.

2. A great quantity of any thing collected for future use.

We to us treasures in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey. Jer. xl.

3. Something very much valued. Ps. cxxxv. xix. Ye shall be a peculiar treasure to me. Ex. xix.

4. Great abundance. In whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. Col. ii.

TREASURE, *v. t. tréz'hur.* To hoard; to collect and deposit, either money or other things, for future use; to lay up; as, to treasure gold and silver; usually with *up*. Sinners are said to treasure up wrath against the day of wrath. Rom. ii.

TREASURE-CITY, *n. tréz'hur-city.* A city for stores and magazines. Ex. i.

TREASURED, *pp. tréz'hurd.* Hoarded; laid up for future use.

TREASURE-HOUSE, *n. tréz'hur-house.* A house or building where treasures and stores are kept. Taylor.

TREASURER, *n. tréz'hurer.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority. Incorporated companies and private societies have also their treasurers.

In England, the lord high treasurer is the principal officer of the crown, under whose charge is all the national revenue. The treasurer of the household, in the absence of the lord-steward, has power with the controller and other officers of the Green-cloth, and the steward of the Mar-

shalse, to hear and determine treasons, felonies and other crimes committed within the king's palace. There is also the treasurer of the navy, and the treasurers of the county.

Cyc.
TREASURE-SHIP, *n. tréz'hurship.* The office of treasurer.

TREASURESS, *n. tréz'hurress.* A female who has charge of a treasure. Deriving.

TREASURE-TROVE, *n. tréz'hur-trove.* [treasure and Fr. *trouvé,* found.]

Any money, bullion and the like, found in the earth, the owner of which is not known. Eng. Law.

TREASURY, *n. tréz'hury.* A place or building in which stores of wealth are deposited; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government.

2. A building appropriated for keeping public money. John viii.

3. The officer or officers of the treasury department.

4. A repository of abundance. Ps. cxxxv.

TREAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *traiter;* It. *trattare;* Sp. *tratar;* L. *tracto;* Sax. *traktian.*]

1. To handle; to manage; to use. Subjects are usually faithful or treacherous, according as they are well or ill treated. To treat prisoners ill, is the characteristic of barbarians. Let the wife of your bosom be kindly treated.

2. To discourse on. This author treats various subjects of morality.

3. To handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking; as, to treat a subject diffusely.

4. To entertain without expense to the guest.

5. To negotiate; to settle; as, to treat a peace. [Not in use.] Dryden.

6. To manage in the application of remedies; as, to treat a disease or a patient.

TREAT, *v. i.* To discourse; to handle in writing or speaking; to make discussions. Cicero treats of the nature of the gods; he treats of old age and of duties.

2. To come to terms of accommodation. Inform us, will the emp' or treat? Swift.

3. To make gratuitous entertainment. It is sometimes the custom of military officers to treat when first elected.

To treat with, to negotiate; to make and receive proposals for adjusting differences. Envoys were appointed to treat with France, but without success.

TREAT, *n.* An entertainment given; as a parting treat. Dryden.

2. Something given for entertainment; as a rich treat.

3. Emphatically, a rich entertainment.

TREATABLE, *a.* Moderate; not violent. The heats or the colds of seasons are less treatable than with us. [Not in use.] Temple.

TREATABLY, *adv.* Moderately. [Not in use.] Hooker.

TREAT'ED, *pp.* Handled; managed; used; discoursed on; entertained.

TREAT'ER, *n.* One that treats; one that handles or discourses on; one that entertains.

TREAT'ING, *pp.* Handling; managing; using; discoursing on; entertaining.

TREATISE, *n.* [*L. tractatus*.] A tract; a written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained. A treatise is of an indefinite length; but it implies more form and method than an essay, and less fullness or copiousness than a system.

TREATISER, *n.* One who writes a treatise. [*Not used*.] *Pealby*.

TREATMENT, *n.* [*Fr. traitement*.] Management; manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing and the like; as the *treatment* of substances in chemical experiments.

2. Usage; manner of using; good or bad behavior towards.

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords.

3. Manner of applying remedies to cure; mode or course pursued to check and destroy; as the *treatment* of a disease.

4. Manner of applying remedies to; as the *treatment* of a patient.

TREATY, *n.* [*Fr. traité*; *It. trattato*.] Negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; as, a *treaty* is on the carpet.

He sat by *treaty* and by trains

Her to persuade. *Spenser*.

2. An agreement, league or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns or the supreme power of each state. Treaties are of various kinds, as *treaties* for regulating commercial intercourse, *treaties* of alliance, offensive and defensive, *treaties* for hiring troops, *treaties* of peace, &c.

3. Intreaty. [*Not in use*.] *Shak.*

TREATY-MAKING, *a.* The treaty-making power is lodged in the executive government. In monarchies, it is vested in the king or emperor; in the United States of America, it is vested in the president, by and with the consent of the senate.

TREBLE, *a. tribl.* [*Fr. triple*; *L. triplex*, *triplex*; *tres*, three, and *plexus*, fold. This should be written *treble*.]

1. Threefold; triple; as a lofty tower with *treble* walls. *Dryden*.

2. In *music*, acute; sharp; as a *treble* sound. *Bacon*.

3. That plays the highest part or most acute sound; that plays the *treble*; as a *treble* violin. *Cyc.*

TREBLE, *n. tribl.* In *music*, the part of a symphony whose sounds are highest or most acute. This is divided into first or highest *treble*, and second or base *treble*.

TREBLE, *v. l. tribl.* [*L. triplicio*; *Fr. tripler*.]

To make three as much; to make threefold. Compound interest soon *trebles* a debt.

TREBLE, *v. i. tribl.* To become threefold. A debt at compound interest soon *trebles* in amount.

TREBLENESS, *n. triblness*. The state of being *treble*; as the *trebleness* of tones. *Bacon*.

TREBLY, *adv. tribly*. In a threefold number or quantity; as a good deed *trebly* recompensed.

TREE, *n.* [*Sax. treo, treow*; *Dan. træ*; *Sw. trû, wood, and trûd, a tree*; *Gr. φῦξ*; *Slav. drevo*. *Qu. W. dar*, an oak; *Sans. taru, a tree*. It is not easy to ascertain the real original orthography; most probably it was as in the Swedish or Greek.]

1. The general name of the largest of the vegetable kind, consisting of a firm woody stem springing from woody roots, and spreading above into branches which terminate in leaves. A tree differs from a shrub principally in size, many species of trees growing to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and some species to seventy or eighty, and a few, particularly the pine, to a much greater height.

Trees are of various kinds; as *unciferous*, or nut-bearing trees; *bacciferous*, or berry-bearing; *coniferous*, or cone-bearing, &c. Some are forest-trees, and useful for timber or fuel; others are fruit-trees, and cultivated in gardens and orchards; others are used chiefly for shade and ornament.

2. Something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or stalk and branches; as a genealogical *tree*.

3. In *ship-building*, pieces of timber are called *chess-trees*, *cross-trees*, *roof-trees*, *trussel-trees*, &c.

4. In *Scripture*, a cross.

—Jesus, whom they slew and hanged on a tree. *Acts x.*

5. *Wood*, *ox*. *Wickliff*.

TREE-FROG, *n.* [*tree and frog*.] A species of frog, the *Rana arborea*, found on trees and shrubs; called by the older writers, *Ranunculus viridis*. *Cyc.*

TREE-GERMANDER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Teucrium*. *Cyc.*

TREE-LOUSE, *n.* [*tree and louse*.] An insect of the genus *Aphis*.

TREE-MOSS, *n.* A species of lichen. *Cyc.*

TREEN, *a.* Wooden; made of wood. *Obs.*

TREEN, *n.* The old plural of *tree*. *Canden*.

TREE-NAIL, *n.* [*tree and nail*; commonly pronounced *trunnel*.]

A long wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers. *Mar. Dict.*

TREE-OF-LIFE, *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus *Thuja*.

TREE-TOAD, *n.* [*tree and toad*.] A small species of toad in N. America, found on trees. This animal croaks chiefly in the evening and after a rain.

TREE-FOLI, *n.* [*Fr. triflè*; *L. trifolium*; *tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf.]

The common name for many plants of the genus *Trifolium*; also, in *agriculture*, a name of the *medicago lupulina*, a plant resembling clover, with yellow flowers, much cultivated for hay and fodder. *Cyc.*

TREILLAGE, *n. trellage*. [*Fr. from treillis*, trellis.]

In *gardening*, a sort of rail-work, consisting of light posts and rails for supporting espaliers, and sometimes for wall trees. *Cyc.*

TRELLIS, *n.* [*Fr. treillis*, grates work.]

In *gardening*, a structure or frame of cross-barred work, or lattice work, used like the treillage for supporting plants.

TRELLISED, *a.* Having a trellis or trellises. *Herbert*.

TREM BLE, *v. i.* [*Fr. trembler*; *L. tremo*; *Gr. τρέμω*; *It. tremare*; *Sp. tremar*.]

1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold or weakness; to quiver; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder.

Frighted *Tamara trembled* as he spoke.

2. To shake; to quiver; to totter. *Milton*.

Snail's gray top shall *tremble*.

3. To quaver; to shake, as sound; as when we say, the voice *trembles*.

TREMBLEMENT, *n.* In *French music*, a trill or shake.

TREMBLING, *n.* One that trembles.

TREMBLING, *ppr.* Shaking, as with fear, cold or weakness; quaking; shivering.

TREMBLINGLY, *adv.* So as to shake; with shivering or quaking.

Tremblingly he stood. *Shak.*

TREMBLING-POPLAR, *n.* The aspen-tree, so called.

TREMENDOUS, *a.* [*L. tremendus*, from *tremo*, to tremble.]

1. Such as may excite fear or terror; terrible; dreadful. *Hence*,

2. Violent; such as may astonish by its force and violence; as a *tremendous* wind; a *tremendous* shower; a *tremendous* shock or fall; a *tremendous* noise.

TREMENDOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to terrify or astonish; with great violence.

TREMENDOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible or violent.

TREMOLITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Tremola, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered. It is classed by Haüy with hornblend or amphibole, and called amphibole grammaticæ. It is of three kinds, asbestos, common, and glassy tremolite; all of a fibrous or radiated structure, and of a pearly color.

Tremolite is a subspecies of straight edged azurite. *Kirwan. Cyc.*

TREMOR, *n.* [*L. from tremo*.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion; as the *tremor* of a person who is weak, infirm or old.

He fell into a universal *tremor*. *Harvey*.

TREM LOUS, *a.* [*L. tremulosus*, from *tremo*, to tremble.]

1. Trembling; affected with fear or timidity; as a *trembling* christian.

Decay of Piety.

2. Shaking; shivering; quivering; as a *tremulous* limb; a *tremulous* motion of the hand or lips; the *tremulous* leaf of the poplar. *Holder. Thomson*.

TREM LOUSLY, *adv.* With quivering or trepidation.

TREM LOUSNESS, *n.* The state of trembling or quivering; as the *tremulousness* of an aspen leaf.

TREN, *n.* A fish spear. *Ainsworth*.

TRENCH, *v. l.* [*Fr. trancher*, to cut; *It. trincea*, a trench; *trinciare*, to cut; *Sp. trinchar*, *trinchar*; *Arm. troucha*; *W. trycu*.]

1. To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth. *We trench* land for draining. [*This is the appropriate sense of the word*.]

2. To fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart or breast-work of earth thrown

out of the ditch. [In this sense, *entrench* is more generally used.]

3. To furrow; to form with deep furrows by plowing.

4. To cut a long gash. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
TRENCH, v. i. To encroach. [See *Entrench*.]

TRENCH, n. A long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; as a *trench* for draining land.

2. In *fortification*, a deep ditch cut for defense, or to interrupt the approach of an enemy. The wall or breast-work formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch, is also called a *trench*, as also any raised work formed with bawns, gabions, wood-packs or other solid materials. Hence the phrases, to *mount the trenches*, to *guard the trenches*, to *clear the trenches*, &c.
To *open the trenches*, to begin to dig, or to form the lines of approach.

TRENCHANT, a. [Fr. *trenchant*.] Cutting; sharp. [Little used.] *Spenser.*

TRENCHED, pp. Cut into long hollows or ditches; furrowed deep.

TRENCHER, n. [Fr. *trencher*.] A wooden plate. *Trenchers* were in use among the common people of New England till the revolution.

2. The table. *Shak.*
3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It would be no ordinary declension that would bring some men to place their *suumus bonum* upon their *trenchers*.

TRENCHER-FLY, n. [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts the tables of others; a parasite. *L'Extrange.*

TRENCHER-FRIEND, n. [*trencher* and *friend*.]

One who frequents the tables of others; a sponger.

TRENCHER-MAN, n. [*trencher* and *man*.]
1. A feeder; a great eater. *Shak.*
2. A cook. *Obs.*

TRENCHER-MATE, n. [*trencher* and *mate*.]

A table companion; a parasite. *Hooker.*
TRENCHING, ppr. Cutting into trenches; digging; ditching.

TRENCH-PLOW, n. [*trench* and *plow*.] A kind of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows. *Cyc.*

TRENCH-PLOW, v. l. [*trench* and *plow*.] To plow with deep furrows.

TRENCH-PLOWING, n. The practice or operation of plowing with deep furrows, for the purpose of loosening the land to a greater depth than usual. *Cyc.*

TREND, v. t. [This word seems to be allied to *trundle*, or to *run*.]

To run; to stretch; to tend; to have a particular direction, as, the shore of the sea *trends* to the southwest.

TREND, n. That part of the stock of an anchor from which the size is taken. *Cyc.*

TREND, v. l. In rural economy, to free wool from its filth. [*Local*.] *Cyc.*

TRENDER, n. One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [*Local*.] *Cyc.*

TRENDING, ppr. Running; tending.
2. Cleaning wool. [*Local*.]

TRENDING, n. The operation of freeing wool from filth of various kinds. *Cyc.*

TRENDLE, n. [Sax.; probably connected with *trundle*; Sw. *trind*, round; that is, *round*, with a prefix.]
Any thing round used in turning or rolling; a little wheel.

TRENTAL, } n. [Fr. *trente*, thirty; con-
TRACTED FROM L. *triginta*, It. *trenta*.]

An office for the dead in the Romish service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death. *Cyc.*

TREPAN, n. [Fr. *trepan*; It. *trapano*; Gr. *τροπανον*, from *τροπαω*, to bore; *τροπα*, a hole; *τροπα*. Qu. L. *tero, terebra*, on the root *Rp.*]

In surgery, a circular saw for perforating the skull. It resembles a winch. *Cyc.*

TREPAN, v. t. To perforate the skull and take out a piece; a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation. *Cyc.*

Trepan, a snare, and *trepan*, to ensnare, are from *trap*, and written *trapan*, which see.

TREPANNED, pp. Having the skull perforated.

TREPANNER, n. One who trepans.

TREPANNING, ppr. Perforating the skull with a trepan.

TREPANNING, n. The operation of making an opening in the skull, for relieving the brain from compression or irritation. *Cyc.*

TREPINE, n. [See *Trepan*.] An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan. It is a circular or cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimblet, and a little sharp perforator, called the center-pin. *Cyc.*

TREPIHNE, v. l. To perforate with a trephine; to trepan. *Cyc.*

TREPID, a. [L. *trepidus*.] Trembling; quaking. [Not used.]

TREPIDATION, n. [L. *trepidatio*, from *trepido*, to tremble; Russ. *trepe*, a trembling; *trepecha*, to tremble.]

1. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror; hence, a state of terror. The men were in great *trepidation*.

2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.

3. In the *old astronomy*, a libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament, to account for the changes and motion of the axis of the world. *Cyc.*

4. Horry; confused haste.

TRESPASS, v. t. [Norm. *trespasser*; *tres*, L. *trans*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass.]

1. Literally, to pass beyond; hence, primarily, to pass over the boundary line of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another. A man may *trespass* by walking over the ground of another, and the law gives a remedy for damages sustained.

2. To commit any offense or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude to the injury of another.

If any man shall *trespass* against his neighbor, and oath be laid upon him— 1 Kings vii.

See Luke xvii. 3. and 4.
3. In a *moral sense*, to transgress voluntarily

any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty.

In the time of his disease did he *trespass* yet more. 2 Chron. xxviii.

We have *trespassed* against our God. Ezra x.
4. To intrude; to go too far; to put to inconvenience by demand or impertunity; as, to *trespass* upon the time or patience of another.

TRES-PASS, n. In law, violation of another's rights, not amounting to treason, felony, or misprision of law. Thus to enter another's close, is a *trespass*; to attack his person is a *trespass*. When violence accompanies the act, it is called a *trespass vi et armis*.

2. Any injury or offense done to another. If ye forgive not men their *trespasses*, neither will your Father forgive you *trespasses*. Matt. vi.

3. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; *sin*. Col. ii.

You hath he quickened, who were dead in *trespasses* and sins. Eph. ii.

TRES-PASSER, n. One who commits a trespass; one who enters upon another's land or violates his rights.

2. A transgressor of the moral law; an offender; a sinner.

TRES-PASSING, ppr. Entering another man's inclosure; injuring or annoying another; violating the divine law or moral duty.

TRESS, n. [Fr. Dan. *trasse*; Sw. *trassa*, a lock or weight of hair; Dan. *træss*, Sw. *trassa*, Russ. *trasya*, to weave, braid or twist. The Sp. has *tranza*, and the Port. *trança*, a tress. The French may possibly be from the It. *treccia*, but probably it is from the north of Europe.] A knot or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Fair *tresses* man's imperial race ensnare. *Pope.*

TRESS-ED, a. Having tresses.

2. Curled; formed into ringlets. *Spenser.*

TRESSURE, n. In heraldry, a kind of border. *Warton.*

TRES-TLE, n. *tresl*. [Fr. *tréteau*, for *tréteau*; W. *trés*, a trace, a chain, a stretch, labor; *trésiau*, to labor, that is, to strain; *tréstyl*, a strainer, a trestle. This root occurs in *stress* and *distress*.]

1. The frame of a table. [Qu. D. *driestal*, a three-legged stool.]

2. A movable form for supporting any thing.

3. In *bridges*, a frame consisting of two posts with a head or cross beam and braces, on which rest the string-pieces. [This is the use of the word in New England. It is vulgarly pronounced *trussel* or *truss*.]

Trestle-trees, in a ship, are two strong bars of timber, fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the lower mast-head, to support the frame of the top and the topmast. *Mar. Dict.*

TRET, n. [probably from l. *tritus*, *tero*, to wear.]

In *commerce*, an allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of four per cent, on the weight of commodities. It is said this allowance is nearly discontinued. *Cyc.*

TRETHINGS, n. [W. *treth*, a tax; *trethu*, to tax.]

Taxes; imposts. [*I know not where used. It is unknown, I believe, in the United States.*]

TREVET, *n.* [*three-feet, tripod; Fr. trepied.*] A stool or other thing that is supported by three legs.

TREY, *n.* [*L. tres, Eng. three, Fr. trois.*] A three at cards; a card of three spots. *Shak.*

TRI, a prefix in words of Greek and Latin origin, signifies three, from *Gr. τρεις*.

TRIABLE, *a.* [from *try*.] That may be tried; that may be subjected to trial or test. *Boyle.*

2. That may undergo a judicial examination; that may properly come under the cognizance of a court. A cause may be *triable* before one court, which is *not triable* in another. In England, testamentary causes are *triable* in the ecclesiastical courts.

TRIACONTAHEDRAL, *a.* [*Gr. τριᾶκοντα, thirty, and ἄδρα, side.*]

Having thirty sides. In *mineralogy*, bounded by thirty rhombs. *Cleveland.*

TRIACONTER, *n.* [*Gr. τριᾶκονταετής.*] In ancient Greece, a vessel of thirty oars. *Milford.*

TRIAD, *n.* [*L. trias, from tres, three.*] The union of three; three united. In *music*, the common chord or harmony, consisting of the third, fifth and eighth. *Bushy.*

TRIAL, *n.* [from *try*.] Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done. A man tries to lift a stone, and on *trial* finds he is not able. A team attempts to draw a load, and after unsuccessful *trial*, the attempt is relinquished.

2. Examination by a test; experiment; as in chemistry and metallurgy.

3. Experiment; act of examining by experience. In gardening and agriculture, we learn by *trial* what land will produce; and often, repeated *trials* are necessary.

4. Experience; suffering that puts strength, patience or faith to the test; afflictions or temptations that exercise and prove the graces or virtues of men.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Heb. xi.*

5. In *law*, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties, before a proper tribunal. Trials are *civil* or *criminal*. Trial in civil causes, may be by record or inspection; it may be by witnesses and jury, or by the court. By the laws of England and of the United States, trial by jury, in criminal cases, is held sacred. No criminal can be legally deprived of that privilege.

6. Temptation; test of virtue. Every station is exposed to some *trials*. *Rogers.*

7. State of being tried. *Shak.*

TRIALITY, *n.* [from *three*.] Three united; state of being three. [*Little used.*] *Wharton.*

TRIAN DER, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις, three, and ἄνθη, a nude.*] A plant having three stamens.

TRIANDRIAN, *a.* Having three stamens.

TRIANGLE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. triangulum; tres, tri, three, and angulus, a corner.*] In *geometry*, a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles. The three angles of a triangle are equal to two

right angles, or the number of degrees in a semicircle.

If the three lines or sides of a triangle are all right, it is a *plane* or *rectilinear* triangle.

If all the three sides are equal, it is an *equilateral* triangle.

If two of the sides only are equal, it is an *isosceles* or *epitricular* triangle.

If all the three sides are unequal, it is a *scalene* or *scalenoid* triangle.

If one of the angles is a right angle, the triangle is *rectangular*.

If one of the angles is obtuse, the triangle is called *obtusangular* or *obliquygonous*.

If all the angles are acute, the triangle is *acutangular* or *oxogonous*.

If the three lines of a triangle are all curves, the triangle is said to be *curvilinear*.

If some of the sides are right and others curve, the triangle is said to be *mixtilinear*.

If the sides are all arcs of great circles of the sphere, the triangle is said to be *spherical*. *Cyc.*

TRIANGLED, *a.* Having three angles.

TRIANGULAR, *a.* Having three angles. In *botany*, a *triangular stem* has three prominent longitudinal angles; a *triangular leaf* has three prominent angles, without any reference to their measurement or direction. *Martyn. Smith.*

TRIANGULARLY, *adv.* After the form of a triangle. *Harris.*

TRIANRIAN, *a.* [*L. triarii.*] Occupying the third post or place. *Coxley.*

TRIBE, *n.* [*W. trev; Gael. treabh; Sax. thorp, D. dorp, G. doef, Sw. Dan. torp, a hamlet or village; L. tribus.* We have *tribe* from the last. In Welsh, the word signifies a dwelling place, homestead, hamlet or town, as does the Sax. *thorp*. The Sax. *traf* is a tent; Russ. *derwin*, an estate, a hamlet. From the sense of house, the word came to signify a family, a race of descendants from one progenitor, who originally settled round him and formed a village.]

1. A family, race or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob.

2. A division, class or distinct portion of people, from whatever cause that distinction may have originated. The city of Athens was divided into ten *tribes*. Rome was originally divided into three *tribes*; afterwards, the people were distributed into thirty *tribes*, and afterwards into thirty-five. *Rom. Hist.*

3. A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common; as a *tribe* of plants; a *tribe* of animals.

Linnaeus distributed the vegetable kingdom into three *tribes*, viz. *monocotyledonous*, *dicotyledonous*, and *acotyledonous* plants, and these he subdivided into *gentes* or *nations*. *Martyn.*

By recent naturalists, *tribe* has been used for a division of animals or vegetables, intermediate between *order* and *genus*. Cuvier divides his orders into *families*, and his families into *tribes*, including under the latter one or more *genera*. Leach, in his

arrangement of insects, makes his *tribes*. on the contrary, the primary subdivisions of his orders, and his families subordinate to them, and immediately including the *genera*. *Cuvier. Ed. Encyc.*

Tribes of plants, in gardening, are such as are related to each other by some natural affinity or resemblance; as by their duration, the *annual*, *biennial*, and *perennial* tribes; by their roots, as the *bulbous*, *tuberous*, and *fibrous-rooted* tribes; by the loss or retention of their leaves, as the *deciduous* and *ever-green* tribes; by their fruits and seeds, as the *leguminous*, *bacciferous*, *coniferous*, *nuciferous* and *poniferous* tribes, &c. *Cyc.*

4. A division; a number considered collectively. *Cyc.*

5. A nation of savages; a body of rude people united under one leader or government; as the *tribes* of the six nations; the *Seneca tribe* in America.

6. A number of persons of any character or profession; in *contempt*; as the scribbling *tribe*. *Roscommon.*

TRIBE, *v. l.* To distribute into tribes or classes. [*Not much used.*] *Bp. Nicholson.*

TRIBLET, *n.* [*A goldsmith's tool for making rings.*]

TRIBOULET, *n.* [*Gr. τριβος, to rub or wear, and μετρον, measure.*]

An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction. *Cyc. Entick.*

TRIBRACH, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις, three, and βραχς, short.*]

In *ancient prosody*, a poetic foot of three short syllables, as *melius*.

TRIBRAC/TEATE, *a.* Having three bracts about the flower. *Decandolle.*

TRIBUL/TION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. tribulo, to thrash, to beat.*]

Severe affliction; distresses of life; vexations. In *Scripture*, it often denotes the troubles and distresses which proceed from persecution.

When *tribulation* or persecution ariseth because of the word, he is offended. *Mat. xiii.*

In the world ye shall have *tribulation*. *John xvi.*

TRIBUNAL, *n.* [*L. tribunal, from tribunus, a tribune, who administered justice.*]

1. Properly, the seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.

2. More generally, a court of justice; as, the house of lords in England is the highest *tribunal* in the kingdom.

3. [*Fr. tribunel.*] In *France*, a gallery or eminence in a church or other place, in which the musical performers are placed for a concert.

TRIBUNARY, *a.* [from *tribune*.] Pertaining to tribunes.

TRIBUNE, *n.* [*Fr. tribun; L. tribunus, from tribus, tribe; Sp. It. tribuno.*]

1. In *ancient Rome*, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts that might be made upon them by the senate and consuls. These magistratures were at first two, but their number was increased ultimately to ten. There were also military tribunes, officers of the army, each of whom commanded a divis-

ion or legion. In the year of Rome 731, the senate transferred the authority of the tribunes to Augustus and his successors. There were also other officers called tribunes; as *tribunes* of the treasury, of the horse, of the making of arms, &c. *Cyc.*

2. In France, a pulpit or elevated place in the chamber of deputies, where a speaker stands to address the assembly.

TRIBUNESHIP, *n.* The office of a tribune.

TRIBUNICIAN, } Pertaining to tri-
TRIBUNICIAL, } bunes; as *tribunical*
power or authority. *Middleton.*

2. Suing a tribune.

TRIBUTARY, *a.* [from *tribute*.] Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission, or to secure protection, or for the purpose of purchasing peace. The republic of Ragusa is *tributary* to the grand seignor. Many of the powers of Europe are *tributary* to the Barbary states.

2. Subject; subordinate.

He to grace his *tributary* gods— *Milton.*

3. Paid in tribute.

No flattery tunes these *tributary* lays. *Concannon.*

4. Yielding supplies of any thing. The Ohio has many large *tributary* streams; and is itself *tributary* to the Mississippi.

TRIBUTARY, *n.* One that pays tribute or a stated sum to a conquering power, for the purpose of securing peace and protection, or as an acknowledgment of submission, or for the purchase of security. What a reproach to nations that they should be the *tributaries* of Algiers!

TRIBUTE, *n.* [Fr. *tribut*; *L. tributum*, from *tribuo*, to give, bestow or divide.]

1. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty. The Romans made all their conquered countries pay *tribute*, as do the Turks at this day; and in some countries the *tribute* is paid in children. *Cyc.*

2. A personal contribution; as a *tribute* of respect.

3. Something given or contributed.

TRICAPSULAR, *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *capsula*, a little chest.]

In botany, three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower. *Martyn.*

TRICE, *v. t.* [W. *treisau*, to seize.] In seamen's language, to haul and tie up by means of a small rope or line. *Mar. Dict.*

TRICE, *n.* A very short time; an instant; a moment.

If they get never so great spoil at any time, they waste the same in a *trice*. *Spenser.*

A man shall make his fortune in a *trice*. *Young.*

TRICHOTOMOUS, *a.* [See *Trichotomy*.] Divided into three parts, or divided by three; as a *trichotomous* stem. *Martyn.*

TRICHOTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *τρεις*, three, and *τομος*, to cut or divide.] Division into three parts. *Watts.*

TRICK, *n.* [D. *trek*, a pull or drawing; a *trick*; *trekken*, to draw; *drag*; *bedriegen*, to cheat; *dragen*, to tack or baste; G. *tricken*, to deceive; *trug*, *betrug*, fraud, *trick*; Dan. *trekke*, a *trick*; *trekker*, to draw,

to entice; Fr. *tricher*, to cheat; It. *truccare*, to cheat; *trecca*, a huckster; *treccia*, a lock of hair, from folding, involving, Gr. *τρεψ*; Sp. *trica*, a quibble; *L. trico*, to play tricks, to trifle, to baffle. We see the same root in the Low *L. intrico*, to fold, and in *intrigue*. *Trick* is from *drawing*, that is, a drawing aside, or a folding, interweaving, implication.]

1. An artifice or stratagem for the purpose of deception; a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose, or an underhand scheme to impose upon the world; a cheat or cheating. We hear of *tricks* in bargains, and *tricks* of state.

He comes to me for counsel, and I show him a *trick*. *South.*

2. A dextrous artifice.

On one nice *trick* depends the general fate. *Pope.*

3. Vicious practice; as the *tricks* of youth.

The shy artifice or legerdemain of a juggler; as the *tricks* of a merry Andrew.

5. A collection of cards laid together.

6. An unexpected event.

Some *trick* not worth an egg. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

7. A particular habit or manner; as, he has a *trick* of drumming with his fingers, or a *trick* of frowning. [This word is in common use in America, and by no means vulgar.]

TRICK, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat; as, to *trick* another in the sale of a horse.

TRICK, *v. t.* [W. *treacia*, to furnish or harness, to trick out; *tre*, an implement, harness, gear, from *rhéç*, a breaking forth, properly a throwing or extending. This may be a varied application of the foregoing word.]

To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically.

Trick her off in air. *Pope.*

It is often followed by *up*, *off*, or *out*. People are lavish in *tricking* up their children in fine clothes, yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

TRICK, *v. i.* To live by deception and fraud. *Dryden.*

TRICKED, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; dressed.

TRICKER, } *n.* One who tricks; a de-
TRICKSTER, } ceiver; a cheat.

TRICKERY, *n.* A tricker. [See *Tricker*.]

TRICKERY, *n.* The art of dressing up; artifice; stratagem. *Parr. Burke.*

TRICKING, *pp.* Deceiving; cheating; defrauding.

2. Dressing; decorating.

TRICKING, *n.* Dress; ornament. *Shak.*

TRICKISH, *a.* Artful in making bargains; given to deception and cheating; knavish. *Pope.*

TRICKLE, *v. i.* [allied perhaps to Gr. *τρικω*, to run, and a diminutive.]

To flow in a small gentle stream; to run down; as, tears *trickle* down the cheek; water *trickles* from the eaves.

Fast beside there *trickled* softly down
 A gentle stream. *Spenser.*

TRICKLING, *pp.* Flowing down in a small gentle stream.

TRICKLING, *n.* The act of flowing in a small gentle stream.

He awakened by the *trickling* of his blood. *Wiscam.*

TRICKMENT, *n.* Decoration. [Not used.]

TRICKSY, *a.* [from *trick*.] Pretty; brisk. [Not much used.] *Shak.*

TRICK-TRACK, *n.* A game at tables.

TRICLINIARY, *a.* [*L. triclinarius*, from *triclina*, a couch to recline on at dinner.]

Pertaining to a couch for dining, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.

TRICOCOUS, *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *coocus*, a berry.]

A tricoocus or three-grained capsule is one which is swelling out in three protuberances, internally divided into three cells, with one seed in each; as in Euphorbia.

TRICORPORAL, *a.* [*L. tricornis*; *tres* and *corpus*.] Having three bodies. *Todd.*

TRICUSPIDATE, *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *cuspid*, a point.]

In botany, three-pointed; ending in three points; as a *tricuspidate* stamen.

TRIDACTYLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *τρεεις*, three, and *δακτυλος*, a toe.] Having three toes.

TRIDE, *a.* Among hunters, short and ready; fleet; as a *tride* pace. *Barley. Cyc.*

TRIDENT, *n.* [Fr. from *L. tridens*; *tres*, three, and *dens*, tooth.]

In mythology, a kind of scepter or spear with three prongs, which the fables of antiquity put into the hands of Neptune, the deity of the ocean.

TRIDENT, } *a.* Having three teeth or
TRIDENTED, } prongs.

TRIDENTATE, *a.* [*L. tres* and *dens*, tooth.] Having three teeth. *Lee.*

TRIDIAPASON, *n.* [Fr. and *diapason*.] In music, a triple octave or twenty second. *Busby.*

TRIDING. [See *Tridding*.]

TRIDODECAHEDRAL, *a.* [Gr. *τρεις*, three, and *dodekahedra*.] In crystallography, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.

TRIDUUM, *a.* [*L. triduum*; *tres* and *dies*, day.]

Lasting three days, or happening every third day. [Little used.]

TRIENNIAL, *a.* [Fr. *triennal*; *L. triennis*, triennium; *tres*, three, and *annus*, year.]

1. Continuing three years; as *triennial* parliaments.

2. Happening every three years; as *triennial* elections. *Triennial* elections and parliaments were established in England in 1025; but these were discontinued in 1717, and septennial elections and parliaments were adopted, which still continue.

TRIENNALLY, *adv.* Once in three years.

TRIPER, *n.* [from *try*.] One who tries; one who makes experiments; one who examines any thing by a test or standard.

2. One who tries judicially; a judge who tries a person or cause; a jurymen. [See *Triar*.]

3. A test; that which tries or approves. *Shak.*

TRIERARCH, *n.* [Gr. *τριεργος*, a trieme, and *αρχος*, a chief.]

In ancient Greece, the commander of a trieme; also, a commissioner who was obliged to build ships and furnish them at his own expense. *Mitford.*

TRITERICAL, *a.* [*L. tritericus*; *tres*, three, and *er*, eos, year.]

Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [*Little used.*]

TRIFALLOW, *v. t.* [*L. tres, three, and fallow.*] To plow land the third time before sowing.

TRIFID, *a.* [*L. trifidus; tres, three, and findo, to divide.*] In *botany*, divided into three parts by linear sinuses with strait margins; three-cleft.

TRIFISTULARY, *a.* [*L. tres and fistula, a pipe.*] Having three pipes.

TRIFLE, *n.* [*It coincides with trivial, which see.*]

A thing of very little value or importance; a word applicable to any thing and every thing of this character.

With each poor trifles playing. *Dryden*
Moments make the year, and trifles, life.

Trifles *Young*
Are to the jealous confirmations strong.

TRIFLE, *v. i.* To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight or dignity; to act or talk with levity.

They trifle, and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us. *Hooker*

2. To indulge in light amusements. *Lato.*
To trifle with, to mock; to play the fool with; to treat without respect or seriousness.

To trifle with, to spend in vanity; to waste To trifle away, to no good purpose; as, to trifle with time, or to trifle away time; to trifle with advantages.

TRIFLE, *v. t.* To make of no importance. [*Not in use.*]

TRIFLER, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity. *Bacon*

TRIFLING, *ppr.* Acting or talking with levity, or without seriousness or being in earnest.

2. *a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial; as a trifling debt; a trifling affair.

TRIFLING, *n.* Employment about things of no importance.

TRIFLINGLY, *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity. *Locke*

TRIFLINGNESS, *n.* Levity of manners; lightness. *Entick*

2. Smallness of value; emptiness; vanity.

TRIFLORES, *a.* [*L. tres, three, and flos, flower.*] Three-flowered; bearing three flowers; as a triflorous pedicel. *Martyn*

TRIFOLIATE, *a.* [*L. tres, three, and folium, leaf.*] Having three leaves. *Hart.*

TRIFOLIOLATE, *a.* Having three folioles. *Decandolle*

TRIFOLY, *n.* Sweet trefoil. [*See Trefoil.*]

TRIFORM, *a.* [*L. triformis; tres and forma.*]

Having a triple form or shape; as the triform countenance of the moon. *Milton*

TRIG, *v. t.* [*W. trigaw.* *See Trigger.*] To fill; to stuff. [*Not in use.*]

To stop; as a wheel. *Bailey*

TRIG, *a.* Full; trim; neat. [*Not in use.*]

TRIGAMY, *n.* [*Gr. trigamis, three, and gamos, marriage.*]

State of being married three times; or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time. *Herbert*

TRIGGER, *n.* [*W. trigaw, to stop; Dan. trekker, to draw; trykker, to press or punch; or trygger, to make sure; trug, Sw. trygg, safe, secure; trycka, to press.*] This is the Eng. *traw*, or from the same root.]

1. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.

2. The catch of a musket or pistol; the part which being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.

TRIGINTALS, *n.* [*L. triginta.*] Trentals; the number of thirty masses to be said for the dead.

TRIGLYPH, *n.* [*Gr. tres, three, and γλυφῆ, sculpture.*]

An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals. Each triglyph consists of two entire gutters or channels, cut to a right angle, called *gllyphs*, and separated by three interstices, called *femora*. *Cyc.*

TRIGON, *n.* [*Gr. τρις, three, and γωνία, angle.*]

1. A triangle; a term used in astrology; also, trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other. *Cyc.*

2. A kind of triangular lyre or harp.

TRIGONAL, { *a.* Triangular; having

TRIGONOUS, { three angles or corners.

2. In *botany*, having three prominent longitudinal angles. *Martyn*

TRIGONOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules or principles of trigonometry. *Isid. Res.*

TRIGONOMETRY, *n.* [*Gr. τριγωνος, a triangle, and μετρο, to measure.*]

The measuring of triangles; the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts which are given. When this science is applied to the solution of plane triangles, it is called *plane trigonometry*; when its application is to spherical triangles, it is called *spherical trigonometry*.

TRIGYN, *n.* [*Gr. τρις, three, and γυνῆ, a female.*] In *botany*, a plant having three pistils.

TRIHEDRAL, *a.* Having three pistils.

TRIHEDRON, *a.* [*See Trihedron.*] Having three equal sides.

TRIHEDRON, *n.* [*Gr. τρις, three, and ἔδω, side.*] A figure having three equal sides.

TRIJUGOUS, *a.* [*L. tres, three, and jugum, yoke.*]

In *botany*, having three pairs. A triflorous leaf is a pinnate leaf with three pairs of leaflets. *Martyn*

TRILATERAL, *a.* [*Fr. from L. tres, three, and later, side.*] Having three sides.

TRILITHEAL, *a.* [*L. tres, three, and lithe, a letter.*]

Consisting of three letters; as a *triliteral* root or word.

TRILITHEAL, *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

TRILL, *n.* [*It trilla; Dan. trille; G. triller; W. treillane, to turn, to roll.*]

But the latter may be contracted from *treiglate*, to turn; *traille*, *traigly*, a turn or roll, from the

root of *draue, drag*. *Trill* coincides with *thirl* and *drill*; *D. drillen*. *Qu. red.*]

A quaver; a shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument. [*See Shake.*]

TRILL, *v. t.* [*It. trillare.*] To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to slake.

The sober-suited songstress trills her lay. *Thomson*

TRILL, *v. i.* To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down Her delicate cheek. *Shak.*

2. To shake or quaver; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

To judge of trilling notes and tripping feet. *Dryden*

TRILLED, *ppr.* Shaken; uttered with rapid vibrations.

TRILLING, *ppr.* Uttering with a quavering or shake.

TRILLION, *n.* *tril'lyun*. [a word formed arbitrarily of *three*, or *Gr. τρεις, and million*.]

The product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; or the product of the square of a million multiplied by a million. Thus 1,000,000 × 1,000,000 = 1,000,000,000,000, and this product multiplied by a million = 1,000,000,000,000,000.

TRILOBATE, *a.* [*L. tres and lobus.*] Having three lobes. *Journal of Science.*

TRILOCULAR, *a.* [*L. tres and locus, a cell.*]

In *botany*, three-celled; having three cells for seeds; as a *trilocular capsule*.

TRILUMINAR, { [*L. tres and lumen,*

TRILUMINOUS, { [*light.*] Having three lights.

TRIM, *a.* [*Sax. trum, firm, stable, strong, secure; tryman, getryman, to make firm, to strengthen, to prepare, to order or dispose, to exhort, persuade or animate.*]

The primary sense is to set, to strain, or to make straight.]

Firm; compact; tight; snug; being in good order. We say of a ship, she is *trim*, or *trim-built*; every thing about the man is *trim*. We say of a person, he is *trim*, when his body is well shaped and firm; and we say, his dress is *trim*, when it sits closely to his body and appears tight and snug; and of posture we say, a man or a soldier is *trim*, when he stands erect. It is particularly applicable to soldiers, and in Saxon, *truma* is a troop or body of soldiers.

TRIM, *v. t.* [*Sax. trumian, tryman, to make firm or strong, to strengthen, to prepare, to put in order.*]

1. In a general sense, to make right, that is, to put in due order for any purpose.

The hermit trimm'd his little fire. *Goldsmith*

2. To dress; to put the body in a proper state.

I was trimm'd in Julia's gown. *Shak.*

3. To decorate; to invest or embellish with extra ornaments; as, to trim a gown with lace. *Dryden*

1. To clip, as the hair of the head; also, to shave; that is, to put in due order.

5. To lop, as superfluous branches; to prune; ns, to trim trees. *Mortimer*.
6. To supply with oil; as, to trim a lamp.
7. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead mistress— *Shak.*

8. In *carpentry*, to dress, as timber; to make smooth.
9. To adjust the cargo of a ship, or the weight of persons or goods in a boat, so equally on each side of the center and at each end, that she shall sit well on the water and sail well. Thus we say, to trim a ship or a boat.
10. To rebuke; to reprove sharply; a popular use of the word.
11. To arrange in due order for sailing; as, to trim the sails.

To trim *in*, in *carpentry*, to fit, as a piece of timber into other work. *Mozan*.

To trim *up*, to dress; to put in order.
TRIM, v. i. To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each. *South*.

TRIM, n. Dress; gear; ornaments. *Dryden*.

2. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.

Trim of the masts, is their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, far forward or much aft, erect or raking. *Mar. Dict.*

Trim of sails, is that position and arrangement which is best adapted to impel the ship forward. *Mar. Dict.*

TRIMETER, n. A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures. *Lowth*.

TRIMETER, } a. [Gr. τριμετρος, three
TRIMETRICAL, } measures.] Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet. *Roscommon*.

TRIMLY, adv. Nicely; neatly; in good order. *Spenser*.

TRIMMED, pp. Put in good order; dressed; ornamented; clipped; shaved; balanced; rebuked.

TRIMMER, n. One that trims; a time-server.

2. A piece of timber fitted in.

All the joists and the trimmers for the stair case— *Mozan*.

TRIMMING, ppr. Putting in due order; dressing; decorating; pruning; balancing; fluctuating between parties.

TRIMMING, n. Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, ribbons and the like.

TRIMNESS, n. Neatness; snugginess; the state of being close and in good order.

TRINAL, a. [L. trinus, three.] Threefold. *Milton*.

TRINE, a. Threefold; as trine dimension, that is, length, breadth and thickness.

TRINE, n. [supra.] In *astrology*, the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, forming the figure of a trigon or triangle. *Cyc. Johnson*.

TRINE, v. t. To put in the aspect of a trine. *Dryden*.

TRINERVATE, a. [L. tres and nervus.] In *botany*, having three nerves or unbranched vessels meeting behind or beyond the base. *Martyn*.

TRINERVE, } a. In *botany*, a trinerved
TRINERVED, } or three-nerved leaf, has three nerves or unbranched vessels meeting in the base of the leaf. *Martyn*.

TRINIGLE, n. [Fr.] In *architecture*, a little square member or ornament, as a listel, reglet, platband and the like, but particularly every member fixed exactly over every triglyph. *Cyc.*

TRINITARIAN, a. Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRINITARIAN, n. One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

2. One of an order of religious, who made it their business to redeem christians from infidels.

TRINITARY, n. [L. trinitas; tres and unus, unitas, one, unity.]

In *theology*, the union of three persons in one Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

In my whole essay, there is not any thing like an objection against the Trinity. *Locke*.

TRINKET, n. [If n is casual, this is from W. treccine, to furnish. See *Trick*.]

1. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring and the like. *Dryden. Swift*.

2. A thing of little value; tackle; tools. *Tusser. L'Estrange*.

TRINOMIAL, a. [L. tres and nomen.] In *mathematics*, a trinomial root, is a root consisting of three parts, connected by the signs + or -. Thus $x+y+z$, or $a+b+c$.

TRINOMIAL, n. A root of three terms or parts.

TRIO, n. A concert of three parts; three united.

TRIOBLAR, a. [L. triobolus; tres and obolus.]

Of the value of three oboli; mean; worthless. [Not used.] *Cheyne*.

TRIOCTAHEDRAL, a. [tri and octahedral.]

In *crystallography*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.

TRIOCTILE, n. [L. tres, three, and octo, eight.]

In *astronomy*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or eight parts of a circle, that is, 135 degrees, distant from each other. *Cyc.*

TRIFOR, } n. [from try.] In *law*, a person
TRIFER, } appointed by the court to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to any juror, is just. The trifors are two indifferent persons. *Cyc.*

TRIP, v. t. [G. trippeln; D. trippen; Sw. trippa; Dan. tripper; W. trippave, to trip, to stumble; from rhip, a skipping. See trip and trip in Castle.]

1. To supplant; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; usually followed by up; as, to trip up a man in wrestling; to trip up the heels.

2. To supplant; to overthrow by depriving of support. *Shak. Bramhall*.

3. To catch; to detect. *Shak.*

4. To reach an anchor from the bottom by its cable or buoy-rope. *Mar. Dict.*

TRIP, v. i. To stumble; to strike the foot against something, so as to lose the step

and come near to fall; or to stumble and fall.

2. To err; to fail; to mistake; to be deficient. *Dryden*.

Virgil pretends sometimes to trip. *Dryden*.

TRIP, v. i. [Ar. طَرِبَ tariha, to move lightly; allied perhaps to Sw. trappa, Dan. trappe, G. trippe, stairs.]

1. To run or step lightly; to walk with a light step.

She bounded by and tripp'd so light
They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryden*.

Thus from the lion trips the trembling doe. *Dryden*.

2. To take a voyage or journey. *Cyc.*

TRIP, n. A stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.

And watches with a trip his foe to fall. *Dryden*.

2. A stumble by the loss of foot-hold, or a striking of the foot against an object.

3. A failure; a mistake. Each seeming trip, and each digressive start. *Harte*.

4. A journey; a voyage. I took a trip to London on the death of the queen. *Pope*.

5. In *navigation*, a single board in plying to windward. *Cyc.*

6. Among farmers, a small flock of sheep, or a small stock of them. [Local.] *Cyc.*

TRIPARTITE, a. [Fr. from L. tripartitus; tres, three, and partitus, divided; partior.]

1. Divided into three parts. In *botany*, a tripartite leaf is one which is divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate. *Martyn*.

2. Having three corresponding parts or copies; as indentures tripartite.

TRIPARTITION, n. A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity. *Cyc.*

TRIPLE, n. [Fr. id.; Sp. tripa; It. trippa; G. tripp; Russ. truchva; W. tripa, from rhip, from rhib, a streak or dribble. In Sw. tripe, Dan. trip, is slag, slush. This word is probably from tearing, ripping, like strip.]

1. Properly, the entrails; but in common usage, the large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.

2. In ludicrous language, the belly. *Johnson*.

TRIPEDAL, a. [L. tres and pes.] Having three feet.

TRIPLE-MAN, n. A man who sells tripe. *Swift*.

TRIPENATE, } a. [L. tres and penna or
TRIPINATE, } pinna.] In *botany*, a tripartite leaf is a species of superdecapetate leaf, when a petiole has bipinnate leaves ranged on each side of it, as in common fern. *Martyn*.

TRIPERSONAL, a. [L. tres and persona.] Consisting of three persons. *Milton*.

TRIPETALOUS, a. [Gr. τριπς, three, and petalos, leaf.]

In *botany*, three-petaled; having three petals or flower leaves.

TRIPHANE, n. A mineral, spodumene. *Ure*.

TRIPHONG, n. [Gr. τρις, three, and φωνη, sound.]

A coalition of three vowels in one compound sound, or in one syllable, as in *adieu*, *eye*, *triplong*; consisting of a triplong.

TRIPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *τρεις*, three, and *φυλλον*, leaf.]

TRIPHYLLUS, three-leaved; having three leaves.

TRIPLET, *a. f.* [Fr. from *L. triplex*, *triplex*; *tres* and *plico*, to fold.]

1. Threefold; consisting of three united; as a *triple knot*; a *triple tie*.

By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen—

2. Treble; three times repeated. [See *Treble*.]

Triple time, in music, is that in which each bar is divided into three measures or equal parts, as three minims, three crotchets, three quavers, &c.

TRIPLE, *a. f.* To treble; to make threefold or written as much or as many. [Usually written *treble*.]

TRIPLET, *n.* [from *triple*.] Three of a kind, or three united.

2. In *poetry*, three verses rhyming together.

3. In *music*, three notes sung or played in the time of two.

TRIPPLICATE, *a.* [L. *triplicatus*, *triplico*; *tres* and *plico*, to fold.]

Made three as much; threefold. *TriPLICATE ratio*, is the ratio in which cubes bear relation to each other.

TRIPPLICATION, *n.* The act of trebling or making threefold, or adding three together.

2. In the *civil law*, the same as *sur-rejoinder* in common law.

TRIPPLICITY, *n.* [Fr. *triplicité*; from *L. triplex*.]

Trebleness; the state of being threefold.

TRIPLY-RIBBED, *a.* [*triple* and *rib*.] In *botany*, having a pair of large ribs branching off from the main one above the base, as in the leaves of many species of sunflower.

TRIP-MADAM, *n.* A plant.

TRIP-POD, *n.* [L. *tripus*, *tripodis*; Gr. *τρι-ποδης*; *τρις*, three, and *πους*, foot.]

A bench, stool or seat supported by three legs, on which the priest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles.

TRIPOLL, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a mineral originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing stones and metals. It has a dull argillaceous appearance, but is not compact. It has a fine hard grain, but does not soften by water, or mix with it. It is principally composed of siliceous.

TRIP-OLINE, *a.* Pertaining to tripoli.

TRIP-POS, *n.* A tripod, which see.

TRIP-PED, *pp.* [from *trip*.] Supplanted.

TRIP-PER, *n.* One who trips or supplants; one that walks nimbly.

TRIP-PING, *ppr.* Supplanting; stumbling; falling; stepping nimbly.

2. *a.* Quick; nimble.

TRIP-PING, *n.* The act of tripping.

2. A light dance.

3. The losing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.

TRIP-PINGLY, *adv.* Nimbly; with a light nimble quick step; with agility.

Sing and dance it trippingly.

Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue.

TRIP-TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *τριπυς*, three, and *πρωσις*, in case.]

An gammar, a name having three cases only.

TRIP-TDIARY, *a.* [L. *tripudium*.] Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing.

TRIP-TDIATION, *n.* [L. *tripudium*, to dance.]

Act of dancing.

TRIP-TAMID, *n.* [L. *tres* and *pyramis*.] In *mineralogy*, a genus of spars, the body of which is composed of single pyramids, each of three sides, affixed by their base to some solid body.

TRIP-TTROUS, *a.* [L. *triquetrus*, from *triquetra*, a triangle.]

Three-sided, having three plane sides.

TRIP-TDIATED, *a.* [L. *tres* and *radius*.] Having three rays.

TRIP-TREME, *n.* [L. *triremis*; *tres* and *remus*.]

A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side.

TRIP-TTOMBOLD, *a.* [*tri* and *rhomboïd-ol*.] Having the form of three rhombs.

TRISACRAMENTARIAN, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *sacramentum*.]

One of a religious sect who admit of three sacraments and no more.

TRISAGION, *n.* [Gr. *τρις*, three, and *αγιος*, holy.]

A hymn in which the word *holy* is repeated three times.

TRISECT, *v. t.* [L. *tres*, three, and *seco*, to cut.]

To cut or divide into three equal parts.

TRISECTED, *pp.* Divided into three equal parts.

TRISECTING, *ppr.* Dividing into three equal parts.

TRISECTION, *n.* [L. *tres* and *sectio*, a cutting.]

The division of a thing into three parts; particularly in geometry, the division of an angle into three equal parts.

TRISEPALOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having three sepals to a calyx.

TRIS-PAST, *n.* [Gr. *τρις* and *παστα*.]

TRIS-PASTON, *n.* draw.] In *mechanics*, a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights.

TRISPERMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *τρις*, three, and *σπέρμα*, seed.]

Three-seeded; containing three seeds; as a *trispermous* capsule.

TRIST, *a.* [L. *tristis*, sad.] Sad; sorrowful.

TRIST-FUL, *a.* rowful; gloomy.

TRIP-ERSONALITY, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead.

TRISULC, *n.* [L. *trivulcus*.] Something having three points.

TRISYLLABIC, *a.* [from *trisyllabic*.]

Pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables; as a *trisyllabic* word or root.

TRISYLLABLE, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, *a.* [L. *tritus*, from *tero*, to wear.] Worn out; common; used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; as a *trite* remark; a *trite* subject.

TRITELY, *adv.* In a common manner.

TRITENESS, *n.* Commonness; staleness; a state of being worn out; as the *triteness* of an observation or a subject.

TRITERNATE, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *ternate*.]

Having three ternate leaves, or the divisions of a triple petiole subdivided into threes; a species of superdicompound leaf.

TRITHEISM, *n.* [Fr. *tritheisme*; Gr. *τρις*, three, and *θεος*, God.]

The opinion or doctrine that there are three Gods in the Godhead.

TRITHEIST, *n.* One who believes that there are three distinct Gods in the Godhead, that is, three distinct substances, essences or hypostases.

TRITHEISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

TRITHEITE, *n.* A tritheist.

TRITING, *n.* [from *three*.] One of the divisions of the county of York in England, which is divided into three parts. It is now called *Riding*.

TRITICAL, *a.* [from *trite*.] Tritic; common.

TRITICALESS, *n.* Triteness. [Not used.]

TRITON, *n.* In *mythology*, a fabled sea demi-god, supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune. He is represented by poets and painters as half man and half fish.

2. A genus of the molluscal order of worms.

3. A bird of the West Indies, famous for its notes.

TRITONE, *n.* [L. *tres* and *tonus*.] In *music*, a false concord, consisting of three tones, two major and one minor tone, or of two tones and two semitones; a dissonant interval.

TRITONYD, *n.* [Gr. *τρις*, third, and *οξύδ*.]

In *chemistry*, a substance oxydized in the third degree.

TRITURABLE, *a.* [See *Triturate*.] Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing or grinding.

TRITURATE, *v. t.* [L. *trituro*, from *tritus*, *tero*, to wear.]

To rub or grind to a very fine powder, and properly to a finer powder than that made by pulverization.

TRITURATED, *pp.* Reduced to a very fine powder.

TRITURATING, *ppr.* Grinding or reducing to a very fine powder.

TRITURATION, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

TRITURE, *n.* A rubbing or grinding.

TRITURUM, *n.* A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

TRIUMPH, *n.* [Fr. *triomph*; It. *trionfo*; Sp. *trionfo*; L. *triumphus*; Gr. *τρυφαιος*.]

1. Among the *ancient Romans*, a pompous ceremony performed in honor of a victorious general, who was allowed to enter

the city crowned, originally with laurel, but in later times with gold, bearing a truncheon in one hand and a branch of laurel in the other, riding in a chariot drawn by two white horses, and followed by the kings, princes and generals whom he had vanquished, loaded with chains and insulted by mimics and buffoons. The triumph was of two kinds, the greater and the less. The lesser triumph was granted for a victory over enemies of less considerable power, and was called an *ovation*.

2. State of being victorious.

Hercules from Spain

Arriv'd in triumph, from Geryon slain.

Milton.

3. Victory; conquest.

The vain coquets the trifling triumphs boast.

Logie.

4. Joy or exultation for success.

Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n.

Milton.

5. A card that takes all others; now written *trump*, which see.

TRUMPET, v. i. To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

How long shall the wicked triumph? Ps. xciv.

2. To obtain victory.

There fix thy faith, and triumph o'er the world.

Race.

Attiv'd with stars, we shall forever sit Triumphing over death.

Milton.

3. To insult upon an advantage gained.

Let not my enemies triumph over me. Ps. xvv.

Sorrow on all the pack of you, That triumph thus upon my misery.

Shak.

4. To be prosperous; to flourish.

Where commerce triumph'd on the favoring gales.

Trumbull.

To triumph over, to succeed in overcoming; to surmount; as, to triumph over all obstacles.

TRUMPHAL, a. [Fr. from *L. triumphalis*].

Pertaining to triumph; used in a triumph; as, a triumphal crown or car; a triumphal arch.

Pope. Sieft.

TRUMPHAL, n. A token of victory.

Milton.

TRUMPHANT, a. [L. *triumphans*]. Celebrating victory; as, a triumphant chariot.

South.

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Successful beyond hope to lead you forth Triumphant out of this infernal pit.

Milton.

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.

So shall it be in the church triumphant.

Perkins.

Athena, war's triumphant maid—

Pope.

4. Celebrating victory; expressing joy for success; as, a triumphal song.

TRUMPHANTLY, adv. In a triumphant manner; with the joy and exultation that proceeds from victory or success.

Through armed ranks triumphantly she drives.

Granville.

2. Victoriously; with success.

Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin.

Shak.

3. With insolent exultation.

South.

TRUMPETER, n. One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who vanquishes.

2. One who was honored with a triumph in Rome.

Peacham.

TRUMPING, *ppr.* Celebrating victory with pomp; vanquishing; rejoicing for victory; insulating on an advantage.

TRUMVIR, n. [L. *tres*, three, and *vir*, man.]

One of three men united in office. The triumvirs, *L. triumviri*, of Rome, were three men who jointly obtained the sovereign power in Rome. The first of these were Cesar, Crassus and Pompey.

TRUMVIRATE, n. A coalition of three men; particularly, the union of three men who obtained the government of the Roman empire.

2. Government by three men in coalition.

TRUINER, a. [L. *tres* and *anus*]. Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons. *Cyc.*

TRUINITY, n. Trinity. [Not used.]

TRIVANT, n. A truant. *Burton.*

TRIVALV'ULAR, a. Three-valved; having three valves.

TRIVERBIAL, a. [L. *trivertium*]. Triverbials, in the Roman calendar, were juridical or court days, days allowed to the pretor for hearing causes; called also *diei fasti*. There were only twenty eight in the year.

TRIVET, n. A three legged stool. [See *Trevet*.]

TRIVIAL, a. [Fr. from *L. trivialis*; probably from Gr. *τριβα*, *L. tera*, tri, to wear, or from *trivium*, a highway.]

1. Trifling; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; as, a trivial subject; a trivial affair. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. Worthless; vulgar. *Roscoman.*

Trivial name, in *natural history*, the common name for the species, which added to the generic name forms the complete denomination of the species; the specific name. Thus in *Lathyrus aphaca*, *Lathyrus* is the generic name, and *aphaca* the trivial or specific name, and the two combined form the complete denomination of the species. Linnae at first applied the term *specific name* to the essential character of the species, now called the *specific definition* or *difference*; but it is now applied solely to the trivial name. *Martyn. Cyc.*

TRIVIALITY, n. Trivialness. [Not much used.]

TRIVIALLY, adv. Commonly; vulgarly.

2. Lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling degree.

TRIVIALNESS, n. Commonness.

2. Lightness; unimportance.

TROAT, v. i. To cry, as a buck in rutting time. *Dict.*

TROAT, n. The cry of a buck in rutting time.

TRO'CAR, n. [Fr. *un trois quart*, expressive of its triangular point.]

A surgical instrument for tapping dropsical persons and the like.

TROCHAEIC, a. [See *Trochee*.] In poetry, consisting of trochees.

TROCHICAL, a. *Ctry.* consisting of trochees; as *trochaic measure* or verse.

TROCHANTER, n. [Gr. *τροχωντροπος*.] In anatomy, the trochanters are two processes of the thigh bone, called *major* and *minor*, the major on the outside, and the minor on the inside. *Coxe. Cyc.*

TRO'CHIE, n. [Gr. *τροχος*, a wheel.] A form of medicine in a cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried.

It is made by mixing the medicine with sugar and the mucilage of gum tragacanth, intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth and slowly swallowed, and as a demulcent to sheath the epiglottis, and as a remedy for the bronchocele.

TRO'CHEE, n. [L. *trocheus*; Gr. *τροχαιοσ*, from *τροχος*.]

In verse, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.

TROCHILIC, a. Having power to draw out or turn round.

TROCHILIGS, n. [Gr. *τροχιλα*, from *τροχος*; L. *trochilus*.] The science of rotary motion.

TRO'CHILUS, n. [L. *trochilus*; Gr. *τροχilus*,] n. *τροχος*, from *τροχος*, to run.]

1. An aquatic bird, a swift runner, with long legs, which is said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth. *Linnaeulth.*

2. A name given to the golden crowned wren. *Cyc.*

3. In zoology, the humming bird or honey-sucker, a kind of beautiful little birds, natives of America. *Cyc.*

4. In architecture, a hollow ring round a column, called also scotia, and by workmen, the casket. *Cyc.*

TROCHINGS, n. The small branches on the top of a deer's head. *Cyc.*

TROCHISCI, n. [Gr. *τροχισκος*.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon.*

TRO'CHITE, n. [L. *trochus*; Gr. *τροχος*, to run.]

1. In natural history, a kind of figured fossil stone, resembling parts of plants, called St. Cuthbert's beads. These stones are usually of a brownish color; they break like spar, and are easily dissolved in vinegar. Their figure is generally cylindrical, sometimes a little tapering. Two, three or more of these joined, constitute an *en-trochus*. *Cyc.*

2. Fossil remains of the shells called *trochus*.

TROCH'LEA, n. [L. a pulley, from Gr. *τροχος*, to run.]

A pulley-like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochlear muscle passes.

Coxe. Parr.

TROCH'LEARY, a. [from *L. trochlea*.] Pertaining to the trochlea; as, the *trochlear muscle*, the superior oblique muscle of the eye; the *trochlear nerve*, the pathetic nerve, which goes to that muscle. *Parr.*

TRO'CHOID, n. [Gr. *τροχος*, L. *trochus*, from *τροχος*, to run, and *ειδος*.]

In geometry, a curve generated by the motion of a wheel; the cycloid. *Cyc.*

TROD, *pret.* of tread.

TROD, { *pp.* of tread.

TRODDEN, {

Jerusalem shall be trodden down by the Gentiles. *Is. xxii.*

TRODE, *old pret.* of tread.

TRODE, n. Tread; footing. *Obs. Spenser.*

TROG'LOBYTE, n. [Gr. *τρογλοσ*, a cavern, and *δυω*, to enter.]

The Troglodytes were a people of Ethiopia, represented by the ancients as living in caves, about whom we have many fables. *Cyc.*

TROLL, v. t. [G. *trollen*; W. *trofaine*, to troll, to roll; *trolli*, to turn, wheel or whirl; *troll*, a wheel, a reel; *trol*, a roller. It is probably formed on roll.]

To move in a circular direction; to roll; to move volubly; to turn; to drive about.
They learn to roll the eye, and *troll* the tongue.

Troll about the bridal bow. *B. Jonson.*
TROLL, *v. i.* To roll; to run about; as, to *troll* in a coach and six. *Swift.*

2. Among anglers, to fish for pikes with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley. *Gay. Cyc.*

TROLLED, *pp.* Rolled; turned about.
TROLLING, *ppr.* Rolling; turning; driving about; fishing with a rod and reel.

TROL'LOP, *n.* [*G. trolle*; from *troll*, *struggling*.]

A stroller; a loiterer; a woman loosely dressed; a slattern. *Milton.*

TROLLOPEE', *n.* Formerly, a loose dress for females. *Obs. Goldsmith.*

TROL'MYDAMES, *n.* [*Fr. trou-madame*.]
The game of nine-holes. *Shak.*

TROMP, *n.* [*See Trumpet*.] A blowing machine formed of a hollow tree, used in furnaces. *Cyc.*

TROMPIL, *n.* An aperture in a tromp.
TROMPAGE, *n.* Formerly, a toll or duty paid for weighing wool. *Cyc.*

TRONA'TOR, *n.* An officer in London, whose business was to weigh wool.

TRONCO, *n.* [*L. truncus*.] A term in Italian music, directing a note or sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued. *Cyc.*

TRONE, *n.* A provincial word in some parts of England for a small drain. *Cyc.*

TROOP, *n.* [*Fr. troupe*; *It. truppa*; *Sp. Port. tropa*; *Dan. D. trop*; *G. troop*; *Sw. tropp*.] The Gaelic *trapan*, a hut or cluster, is probably the same word. The sense is a crowd, or a moving crowd.

1. A collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude. *Gen. xix. 2 Sam. xxiii. Hos vii.*

That which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I must not look to have. *Shak.*

2. A body of soldiers. But applied to infantry, it is now used in the plural, *troops*, and this word signifies soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous, including infantry, cavalry and artillery. We apply the word to a company, a regiment or an army. The captain ordered his *troops* to halt; the colonel commanded his *troops* to wheel and take a position on the flank; the general ordered his *troops* to attack; the *troops* of France amounted to 400,000 men.

3. *Troop*, in the singular, a small body or company of cavalry, light horse or dragoons, commanded by a captain.

4. A company of stage-players. *Coar's Russ.*

TROOP, *v. i.* To collect in numbers.
Armies at the call of trumpet,
Troop to their standard. *Milton.*

2. To march in a body.
I do not, as an enemy to peace,
T^o *troop* in the throgs of military men. *Shak.*

3. To march in haste or in company. *Shak. Chapman.*

TROOP'ER, *n.* A private or soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse soldier.

TROOPING, *ppr.* Moving together in a crowd; marching in a body.

TROPE, *n.* [*L. tropus*; *Gr. τροπος*, from *τροπεω*, to turn; *W. troa*, a turn, a *tropic*; *trovai*, to turn.]

In *trouvai*, a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly signifies; or a word changed from its original signification to another, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox.

Tropes are chiefly of four kinds, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony. Some authors make figure the genus, of which trope is a species; others make them different things, defining trope to be a change of sense, and figure to be any ornament, except what becomes so by such change.

TROPHIED, *a.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies.

—The *trophied* arches, storied halls invade. *Pope.*

TROPHY, *n.* [*L. trophæum*; *Gr. τροφαιον*; *Fr. trophic*; *Sp. It. trofeo*.]

1. Among the ancients, a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy, raised on the field of battle by the conquerors; also, the representation of such a pile in marble, on medals and the like; or according to others, trophies were trees planted in conspicuous places of the conquered provinces, and hung with the spoils of the enemy, in memory of the victory. Hence,

2. Any thing taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, standards and the like, taken from an enemy.

Around the posts hung helmets, darts and spears,
And captive chariots, axes, shields and bars,
And broken beaks of ships, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dryden.*

3. In *architecture*, an ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged or encompassed with arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive. *Cyc.*

4. Something that is evidence of victory; memorial of conquest.

Present every beaer to Christ as a *trophy* of grace.

TROPHY-MONEY, *n.* A duty paid in England annually by house-keepers, towards providing harness, drums, colors, &c. for the militia. *Cyc.*

TROPIC, *n.* [*Fr. tropique*; *L. tropicus*; from the *Gr. τροπος*, a turning; *τροπος*, to turn.]

1. In *astronomy*, a circle of the sphere drawn through a solstitial point, parallel to the equator; or the line which bounds the sun's declination from the equator, north or south. This declination is twenty-three degrees and a half nearly. There are two tropics; the tropic of Cancer, on the north of the equator, and the tropic of Capricorn on the south.

2. *Tropics*, in geography, are two lesser circles of the globe, drawn parallel to the equator through the beginning of Cancer and of Capricorn.

TROPICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; as *tropical* climates; *tropical* latitudes; *tropical* heat; *tropical* winds.

2. Incident to the tropics; as *tropical* diseases.

3. [from *trope*.] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense.

The foundation of all parables is some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South.*

Tropical writing or *hieroglyphic*, is such as represents a thing by qualities which resemble it. *Warburton.*

TROPICALLY, *adv.* In a *tropical* or figurative manner. *Enfield.*

TROPIC BIRD, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus *Phaeton*, with a long slender tail and remarkable powers of flight.

TROPICIST, *n.* [from *trope*.] *Ed. Encyc.* One who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech; one who deals in tropes.

TROPOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Tropology*.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPOLOGY, *n.* [*Gr. τροπος*, tropes, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word. *Brown.*

TROSSERS, *n.* Trowers. [Not used.] [See *Trowers*.] *Shak.*

TROT, *v. i.* [*Fr. trotter*; *G. tratten*, to trot, to tread; *It. trottare*; *Sp. Port. trotar*; allied probably to *tread* and to *strut*.]

1. To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. *Cyc.*

2. To walk or move fast; or to run.

He that rises late must trot all day, and will scarcely overtake his business at night. *Franklin.*

TROT, *n.* The pace of a horse or other quadruped, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. This pace is the same as that of a walk, but more rapid. The trot is often a jolting hard motion, but in some horses, it is as easy as the amble or pace, and has a more stately appearance.

2. An old woman; *a. in contempt*.

TROTH, *n.* [*Sax. treoth*; the old orthography of *truth*. See *Truth*.]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity; as, to plight one's *troth*. *Obs. Shak.*

2. *Truth*; verity; veracity; as, in *troth*; by my *troth*. *Obs.*

TROTHLESS, *a.* Faithless; treacherous. *Fairfax.*

TROTH-PLIGHT, *v. t.* To betroth or affiancance. *Obs.*

TROTH-PLIGHT, *a.* Betrothed; espoused; affianced. *Obs. Shak.*

TROTH-PLIGHT, *n.* The act of betrothing or plighting faith.

TROTTER, *n.* A beast that trots, or that usually trots.

2. A sheep's foot.

TROT'ING, *ppr.* Moving with a trot; walking fast, or running.

TROUBLE, *v. t. trubl't.* [*Fr. troubler*; *It. turbare*; *Sp. Port. turbar*; *L. turbo*; *Gaelic, treabhtain*, which seems to be connected with *treabham*, to plow, that is, to turn or to stir, *W. torva*, *L. turba*, a crowd, and perhaps *trova*, a turn; *Gr. τροβα*.] The primary sense is to turn or to stir, to whirl about, as in *L. turbo, turbis*, a whirlwind. Hence the sense of agitation, disturbance.]

1. To agitate; to disturb; to put into confused motion.

God looking forth will trouble all his host. *Milton.*

An angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and troubled the water. *Jahn.*

2. To disturb; to perplex.

Never trouble yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke.*

3. To afflict; to grieve; to distress.

Those that trouble me, rejoice when I am moved. *Ps. xlii.*

4. To busy; to cause to be much engaged or anxious.

Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things. *Luke x.*

5. To tease; to vex; to molest.

The boy so troubles me,

'Tis past enduring. *Shak.*

6. To give occasion for labor to. I will not trouble you to deliver the letter. I will not trouble myself in this affair.

7. To sue for a debt. He wishes not to trouble his debtors.

TROUBLE, *n. trub'l.* Disturbance of mind; agitation; commotion of spirits; perplexity; a word of very extensive application.

2. Affliction; calamity.

He shall deliver thee in six troubles. *Joh. v.* Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Ps. xvv.*

3. Molestation; inconvenience; annoyance.

Lest the fiend some new trouble raise.

Milton.

4. Uneasiness; vexation.

Milton.

5. That which gives disturbance, annoyance or vexation; that which afflicts.

TROUBLED, *pp. trub'ld.* Disturbed; agitated; afflicted; annoyed; molested.

TROUBLER, *n. trub'ler.* One who disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber; as a troubler of the peace.

The rich troubler of the world's repose.

Waller.

TROUBLESOME, *a. trub'lsome.* Giving trouble or disturbance; molesting; annoying; vexatious. In warm climates, insects are very troublesome.

Troublesome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be troublesome to me.

Pope.

3. Giving inconvenience to. I wish not to be troublesome as a guest.

4. Teasing; importunate; as a troublesome applicant.

TROUBLESOMELY, *adv. trub'lsomely.* In a manner or degree to give trouble; vexatiously.

TROUBLESOMENESS, *n. trub'lsomeness.*

1. Vexatiousness; the quality of giving trouble or of molesting. *Bacon.*

2. Unreasonable intrusion; importunity.

TROUBLE-STATE, *n.* A disturber of the community. [*Not used.*]

TROUBLING, *pp. trub'ling.* Disturbing; agitating; molesting; annoying; afflicting.

TROUBLING, *n. trub'ling.* The act of disturbing or putting in commotion. *John v.*

2. The act of afflicting.

TROUBLOUS, *a. trub'lus.* Agitated; tumultuous; full of commotion.

A tall ship toss'd in troublous seas.

Spenser.

2. Full of trouble or disorder; tumultuous; full of affliction.

The street shall be built again, and the wall even in troublous times. *Don. ix.*

TROUGH, *n. trauf.* [*Sax. D. G. trog; Dan. trug; It. truogio.*]

1. A vessel hollow longitudinally, or a large log or piece of timber excavated longitudinally on the upper side; used for various purposes.

2. A tray. [*This is the same word dialectically altered.*]

3. A canoe; the rude boat of uncivilized men. *Abbot.*

4. The channel that conveys water, as in mills.

The trough of the sea, the hollow between waves.

TROUL, *for troll.* [*See Troll.*]

TROUNCE, *v. t. trouns.* [*Qu. Fr. tronçon, tronçonner.*]

To punish, or to beat severely. [*A low word.*]

TROUSE, *n. trooz.* [*See Trowsers.*] A kind of trowsers worn by children.

TROUT, *n.* [*Sax. trucht; Fr. truite; It. trota; D. trout; L. trutta; Sp. trucha.* Trout is contracted from *tracta*.]

A river fish of the genus *Salmo*, variegated with spots, and esteemed as most delicate food.

TROUT-COLORED, *a.* White with spots of black, bay or sorrel; as a trout-colored horse.

TROUT-FISHING, *n.* The fishing for trouts.

TROUT-STREAM, *n.* A stream in which trout breed.

TROVER, *n.* [*Fr. trouver, It. trovare, to find; Sw. träffa, to hit; Dan. træfer, to meet with; tray; an accident; D. G. treffen, to meet, to hit.*] Trover is properly the finding of any thing. Hence,

1. In law, the gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means.

2. An action which a man has against another who has found or obtained possession of any of his goods, and who refuses to deliver them on demand. This is called an action of *trover* and *conversion*. In this case, the trover or finding is an immaterial fact, but the plaintiff must prove his own property, and the possession and conversion of the goods by the delinquent.

Blackstone.

TROW, *v. t.* [*Sax. trowian, trowcan, to believe, to trust; G. trauen; Sw. tro; Dan. træer; contracted from trogan, and coinciding with the root of truth. See True.*]

To believe; to trust; to think or suppose.

Obs. Spenser. Hooker.

TROW, is used in the imperative, as a word of inquiry. What means the fool, trow?

TROWEL, *n.* [*Fr. truelle; L. trulla; D. traffel.* Qu. D. G. treffen, to hit, to strike, hence to put on.]

1. A mason's tool, used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks to shape them.

2. A gardener's tool, somewhat like a trowel, made of iron and scooped; used in taking up plants and for other purposes.

Cyc.

TROWSERS, *n. plu. s as t.* [*Galic. triusa; Fr. trousse, a truss, a bundle; W. trus, a garment that covers; trouse, dress; trusen, a truss, a packet; trusine, to dress; Galic. trusam, to gird or truss up.*]

A loose garment worn by males, extending

from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs.

TROY, [*Named from Troy, in France, where it was first adopted in Europe.* The troy ounce is supposed to have been brought from Cairo during the crusades. Some persons however say that the original name was *iron*.]

The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, &c. are weighed. In this weight, 20 grains = a scruple, 3 scruples = a dram, 8 drams = an ounce, and 12 ounces = one pound.

TRUANT, *a.* [*Fr. truand.*] Idle; wandering from business; loitering; as a truant boy.

While transient Love, in infant pride, Play'd barefoot on Olympus' side.

Trumbull.

TRUANT, *n.* An idler; an idle boy.

TRUANT, *v. t.* To idle away time; to loiter or be absent from employment. *Shak.*

TRUANTLY, *adv.* Like a truant; in idleness.

TRUANTSHIP, *n.* Idleness; neglect of employment. *Incham.*

TRUBS, *n.* An herb. *Jinsworth.*

TRUBTAIL, *n.* A short squat woman. *Obs. Jinsworth.*

TRUCE, *n.* [*Goth. triggvea; It. tregua; Norm. treuce; Ice. trigd; Cimbric, trugth;* properly a league or pact from the root of *trick*, to make fast, to fold. See *Trace*.]

In war, a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders; a temporary cessation of hostilities, either for negotiation or other purpose.

2. Intermision of action, pain or contest; temporary cessation; short quiet.

There he may find Truce to his restless thoughts. *Milton.*

TRUCE-BREAKER, *n.* [*trace and breaker.*] One who violates a truce, covenant or engagement. 2 Tim. iii.

TRUCHMAN, *n.* An interpreter. [*See Dragoman.*]

TRUCIDATION, *n.* [*L. trucidio, to kill.*] The act of killing.

TRUCK, *v. t.* [*Fr. troquer; Sp. Port. trocar; allied probably to W. truce, L. trochus, a round thing, Eng. truck; Gc. τροχος, τροχός.*]

To exchange commodities; to barter. Our traders truck with the Indians, giving them whiskey and trinkets for skins. [*Truck is now vulgar.*]

TRUCK, *v. t.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter; as, to truck knives for gold dust. [*Vulgar.*]

TRUCK, *n.* Permutation; exchange of commodities; barter.

2. A small wooden wheel not bound with iron; a cylinder.

3. A small wheel; hence trucks, a low carriage for carrying goods, stone, &c. Indeed this kind of carriage is often called a truck, in the singular.

TRUCK'AGE, *n.* The practice of bartering goods. *Milton.*

TRUCK'ER, *n.* One who trafficks by exchange of goods.

TRUCK'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging goods; bartering.

- TRUCKLE**, *n.* A small wheel or caster. *Hudibras.*
- TRUCKLE**, *n. i.* [*dim. of truck*.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep. Small states must *truckle* to large ones.
Religion itself is forced to *truckle* with worldly policy. *Norris.*
- TRUCKLE-BED**, *n.* [*truckle and bed*.] A bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; as a trundle-bed.
- TRUCKLING**, *ppr.* Yielding obsequiously to the will of another.
- TRUCULENCE**, *n.* [*L. truculentia*, from *trux*, fierce, savage.]
1. Savageness of manners; ferociousness.
 2. Terribleness of countenance.
- TRUCULENT**, *a.* Fierce; savage; barbarous; as the *truculent* inhabitants of Scythia. *Ray.*
2. Of a ferocious aspect.
 3. Cruel; destructive; as a *truculent* plague. *Harvey.*
- TRUDGE**, *v. i.* To travel on foot. The father rode, the son *trudged* on behind.
2. To travel or march with labor.
—Add *trudge's* to Rome upon my naked feet. *Dryden.*
- TRUE**, *a.* [*Sax. treowe, treove*, faithful, and as a noun, *faith, trust*; *Sw. tro*; *Dan. troe*; *G. traue*; *D. trouwe*, trust, loyalty, fidelity, faith; *froncon*, to marry; *Goth. triegwa*, faithful; *trigewa*, a pact or league, a *truce*. This is the real orthography, coinciding with *Sw. trygg*, *Dan. trygg*, safe, secure, and *W. triwgiau*, to stay, to tarry, to dwell, that is, to stop, to set. The primary sense of the root is to make close and fast, to set, or to stretch, strain, and thus make straight and close.]
1. Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; as a *true* relation or narration; a *true* history. A declaration is *true*, when it states the facts. In this sense, *true* is opposed to *false*.
 2. Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated or false; as *true* balsam; the *true* bark; *true* love of country; a *true* Christian.
—The *true* light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. *John i.*
 3. Faithful; steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince or to the state; loyal; not false, fickle or perfidious; as a *true* friend; a *true* lover; a *true* man to his king, *true* to his country, *true* to his word; a husband *true* to his wife; a wife *true* to her husband; a servant *true* to his master; an officer *true* to his charge.
 4. Free from falsehood; as a *true* witness.
 5. Honest; not fraudulent; as good men and *true*.
If King Edward be as *true* and just— *Shak.*
 6. Exact; right to precision; conformable to a rule or pattern; as a *true* copy; a *true* likeness of the original.
 7. Straight; right; as a *true* line; the *true* course of a ship.
 8. Not false or pretended; real; as, Christ was the *true* Messiah.
 9. Rightful; as, George IV. is the *true* king of England.
- TRUEBORN**, *a.* [*true and born*.] Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title; as a *trueborn* Englishman. *Shak.*

- TRUEBRED**, *a.* [*true and bred*.] Of a genuine or right breed; as a *truebred* beast. *Dryden.*
2. Being of genuine breeding or education; as a *truebred* gentleman.
- TRUEHEARTED**, *a.* [*true and heart*.] Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful; as a *truehearted* friend.
- TRUEHEARTEDNESS**, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity.
- TRUELOVE**, *n.* [*true and love*.] One really beloved.
2. A plant, the herb Paris.
- TRUELOVE-KNOT**, *n.* [*Qu.* is not this from the *Dan. trolover*, to betroth, to promise in marriage; *true*, true, and *lover*, to promise; the knot of faithful promise or engagement.]
- A knot composed of lines united with many involutions; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements.
- TRUENESS**, *n.* Faithfulness; sincerity.
2. Reality; genuineness.
 3. Exactness; as the *trueness* of a line.
- TRUFENNY**, *n.* [*true and penny*.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Bacon.*
- TRUFFLE**, *n.* [*Fr. truffe*; *Sp. trufa*, deceit, imposition, and *truffles*; and if this vegetable is named from its growth under ground, it accords with *It. truffiere*, to deceive.]
- A subterraneous vegetable production, or a kind of mushroom, of a fleshy fungous structure and roundish figure; as an excellent substance, much esteemed. It is of the genus *Tuber*.
- TRUFFLE-WORM**, *n.* A worm found in truffles, the larva of a fly. *Cyc.*
- TRUG**, *n.* A hod. This is our *trough* and *tray*; the original pronunciation being retained in some parts of England. The word was also used formerly for a measure of wheat, as much, I suppose as was carried in a trough; three *trugs* making two bushels.
- TRUISM**, *n.* [*from true*.] An undoubted or self-evident truth.
Trifling *truisms* clothed in great swelling words of vanity— *J. P. Smith.*
- TRULL**, *n.* [*W. troliaw*, to troll or roll, whence *stroll*; or *trulian*, to drill. *Qu. Gr. παρὰστρ.*] A low vagrant strumpet.
- TRULLIZATION**, *n.* [*L. trullisatio*.] The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.
- TRULLY**, *adv.* [*from true*.] In fact; in deed; in reality.
2. According to truth; in agreement with fact; as, to see things *truly*; the facts are *truly* represented.
 3. Sincerely; honestly; really; faithfully; as, to be *truly* attached to a lover. The citizens are *truly* loyal to their prince or their country.
 4. Exactly; justly; as, to estimate *truly* the weight of evidence.
- TRUMP**, *n.* [*It. tromba*; *Gaelic, trompa*. See *Trumpet*.]
1. A trumpet; a wind instrument of music; a poetical word used for *trumpet*. It is seldom used in prose, in common discourse; but is used in Scripture, where it seems peculiarly appropriate to the grandeur of the subject.

- At the last *trump*; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised. 1 Cor. xv. 1 Thess. iv.
 2. [*contracted from triumph*, *It. trionfo*, *Fr. triumphe*.] A winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits.
 3. An old game with cards.
To *put* to the *trumps*, } to reduce to the last
To *put* on the *trumps*, } expedient, or to the utmost exertion of power.
- TRUMP**, *v. t.* To take with a trump card.
2. To obtrude; also, to deceive. [*Fr. tromper*.] [*See* *truse*.]
- TRUMP UP**, *v.* To devise; to seek and collect from every quarter.
- TRUMP**, *v. i.* To blow a trumpet. *Wickliffe.*
- TRUMPERY**, *n.* [*Fr. tromperie*.] Falsehood; empty talk. *Ratcliff.*
2. Useless matter; things worn out and cast aside.
[This is the sense of the word in *New England*.]
- TRUMPET**, *n.* [*It. tromba, trombeta*; *Sp. trompa, trompeta*; *Fr. trompette*; *Gaelic, trompa, trompaid*; *G. trompette*; *D. Sw. trompet*; *Dan. trompette*; *Arm. trompet*. The radical letters and the origin are not ascertained.]
1. A wind instrument of music, used chiefly in war and military exercises. It is very useful also at sea, in speaking with ships. There is a speaking trumpet, and a hearing trumpet. They both consist of long tubular bodies, nearly in the form of a parabolic conoid, with wide mouths.
The *trumpet's* loud clangor
Excites us to arms. *Dryden.*
 2. In the military style, a trumpeter.
He wisely desired that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass. *Clarendon.*
 3. One who praises or propagates praise, or is the instrument of propagating it. A great politician was pleased to be the *trumpet* of his praises.
TRUMPET, *v. t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; also, to proclaim; as, to *trumpet* good tidings.
They did nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon.*
- TRUMPETED**, *pp.* Sounded abroad; proclaimed.
- TRUMPETER**, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet. *Dryden.*
2. One who proclaims, publishes or denounces.
These men are good *trumpeters*. *Bacon.*
 3. A bird, a variety of the domestic pigeon. Also, a bird of South America, the *ogami*, of the genus *Sopsalia*, about the size of the domestic fowl; so called from its uttering a hollow noise, like that of a trumpet. *Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*
- TRUMPET-FISH**, *n.* A fish of the genus *Centruscus*, (*C. scolopax*); called also the bellows fish. *Cyc.*
- TRUMPET-FLOWER**, *n.* A flower of the genus *Bignonia*, and another of the genus *Lonicera*. *Cyc.*
- TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lonicera*.
- TRUMPETING**, *ppr.* Blowing the trumpet; proclaiming.

- TRUMPET-SHELL, *n.* The name of a genus of univalvular shells, of the form of a trumpet. (*Buccinum*, Linne.) *Cyc.*
- TRUMPET-TONGUED, *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. *Shak.*
- TRUMPLIKE, *a.* Resembling a trumpet. *Chapman.*
- TRUNCATE, *v. t.* [*L. trunco*, to cut off; *W. trycu*, Arm. *troucha*; coinciding with *Fr. trancher*.] To cut off; to lop; to maim.
- TRUNCATE, *a.* In botany, appearing as if cut off at the tip; ending in a transverse line; as a *truncate leaf*. *Martyn.*
- TRUNCATED, *pp. cut off*; *cut short*; maimed. A truncated case is one whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.
2. Appearing as if cut off; plane; having no edge; as a mineral substance. *Phillips.*
- TRUNCATING, *ppr.* Cutting off.
- TRUNCATION, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off.
- TRUNCHEON, *n.* [*Fr. tronçon*, from *trone*, trunk, *L. truncus*.] A short staff; a club; a cudgel; a battoon; used by kings and great officers as a mark of command.
- The marshal's *truncheon* nor the judge's robe. *Shak.*
- TRUNCHEON, *v. t.* To beat with a *truncheon*; to cudgel. *Shak.*
- TRUNCHEONEER, *n.* A person armed with a *truncheon*.
- TRUNDLE, *v. i.* [*Sax. trandle*, *trundle*, any round body; *Dan. Sw. trind*, round; *W. trôn*, a circle, a round, a throne; *trôn*, to rim; from the root of *rundle*, *round*.] 1. To roll, as on little wheels; as, a bed *trundles* under another.
2. To roll; as a bowl.
- TRUNDLE, *v. t.* To roll, as a thing on little wheels; as, to *trundle* a bed or a gun-carriage.
- TRUNDLE, *n.* A round body; a little wheel, or a kind of low cart with small wooden wheels.
- TRUNDLE-BED, *n.* A bed that is moved on trundles or little wheels; called also *truckle-bed*.
- TRUNDLE-TAIL, *n.* A round tail; a dog so called from his tail. *Shak.*
- TRUNK, *n.* [*Fr. tronc*; *It. troncone*; *Sp. tronco*; *L. truncus*, from *trunco*, to cut off.] The primitive Celtic word of this family is in *Fr. trancher*, *It. trinciare*, *Sp. trincar*, *trancher*. The *n* is not radical, for in Arm. the word is *troucha*, *W. trycu*.] 1. The stem or body of a tree, severed from its roots. This is the proper sense of the word. But surprising as it may seem, it is used most improperly to signify the stem of a standing tree or vegetable, in general. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. The body of an animal without the limbs. *Shak.*
3. The main body of any thing; as the *trunk* of a vein or of an artery, as distinct from the branches.
4. The snout or proboscis of an elephant; the limb or instrument with which he feeds himself.
5. A slender, oblong, hollow body, joined to the fore part of the head of many insects,

- by means of which they suck the blood of animals or the juices of vegetables.
6. In *architecture*, the fust or shaft of a column.
7. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Ray.*
8. A box or chest covered with skin.
- Five-trunks, in fire ships, wooden funnels fixed under the shrouds to convey or lead the flames to the masts and rigging.
- TRUNK, *v. t.* To lop off; to curtail; to truncate. [*Vol in use*.] *Spenser.*
- TRUNK'ED, *pp.* Cut off; curtailed. *Obs.*
- TRUNK, *n.* A trunk. *Howell.*
- TRUNK-HOSE, *n.* [*trunk and hose*.] Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*
- TRUNNION, *n.* [*Fr. trognon*.] The trunnions of a piece of ordnance, are two knobs which project from the opposite sides of a piece, whether gun, mortar or howitzer, and serve to support it on the cheeks of the carriage. *Mar. Dict.*
- TRUNNION-PLATE, *n.* The trunnion plates are two plates in traveling carriages, mortars and howitzers, which cover the upper parts of the side-pieces, and go under the trunnions. *Cyc.*
- TRUNNION-RING, *n.* A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions.
- TRUSSION, *n.* *tru'shon*. [*L. trudo*.] The act of pushing or thrusting. *Bentley.*
- TRUSS, *n.* [*Fr. trousse*; *Dan. trosse*, a cord or rope; *Sw. tross*; *W. trassa*, a truss, a packet. See *Trousers*.] 1. In a general sense, a bundle; as a *truss* of hay or straw. A *truss* of hay in England is half a hundred. A *truss* of straw is of different weights in different places.
2. In *surgery*, a bandage or apparatus used in cases of ruptures, to keep up the reduced parts and hinder further protrusion, and for other purposes. *Cyc.*
3. Among *botanists*, a *truss* or bunch is a tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants. *Cyc.*
4. In *navigation*, a machine to pull a lower yard close to its mast and retain it firmly in that position. *Cyc.*
5. [*See Truss*.]
- TRUSS, *v. t.* To bind or pack close. *Shak.*
- To skewer; to make fast.
- To *truss* up, to strain; to make close or tight.
- TRUSS'ED, *pp.* Packed or bound closely.
- TRUSSING, *ppr.* Packing or binding closely.
- TRUST, *n.* [*Dan. tröst*, consolation; *tröster*, to comfort, that is, to strengthen; *miströster*, to distrust, to discourage; *Sw. tröst*, confidence, trust, consolation; *trösta*, to console; *miströsta*, to distrust, to despair. The Saxon has *trystanan*, to trust, to obligate. (*Qt. Gr. θωπεω*.)] 1. Confidence; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship or other sound principle of another person.
- He that putteth his *trust* in the Lord shall be safe. *Prov. xxix.*
2. He or that which is the ground of confidence.
3. Of Lord God, thou art my *trust* from my youth. *Ps. lxxi.*
3. Charge received in confidence.
- Reward them well, if they observe their *trust*. *Dehkan.*

4. That which is committed to one's care. Never violate a sacred *trust*.
5. Confident opinion of any event.
- His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deem'd Equal in strength. *Milton.*
6. Credit given without examination; as, to take opinions on *trust*.
7. Credit on promise of payment, actual or implied; as, to take or purchase goods on *trust*.
8. Something committed to a person's care for use or management, and for which an account must be rendered. Every man's talents and advantages are a *trust* committed to him by his Maker, and for the use or employment of which he is accountable.
9. Confidence; special reliance on supposed honesty.
10. State of him to whom something is entrusted.
- I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*. *Shak.*
11. Care; management. I Tim. vi.
- In *law*, an estate, devised or granted in confidence that the devise or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, at the will of another; an estate held for the use of another. *Blackstone.*
- TRUST, *v. t.* To place confidence in; to rely on. We cannot *trust* those who have deceived us.
- We that *trust* every one without reserve, will at last be deceived. *Rambler.*
2. To believe; to credit.
- Trust* me, you look well. *Shak.*
3. To commit to the care of, in confidence. *Trust* your Maker with yourself and all your concerns.
4. To venture confidently.
- Fool'd by thee, to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*
5. To give credit to; to sell to upon credit, or in confidence of future payment. The merchants and manufacturers *trust* their customers annually with goods to the value of millions.
- It is happier to be sometimes cheated, than not to *trust*. *Rambler.*
- TRUST, *v. i.* To be confident of something present or future.
- I *trust* to come to you, and speak face to face. 2 John 12.
- We *trust* we have a good conscience. *Heb. xiii.*
2. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.
- Well, you may fear too far—
Safer than *trust* too far. *Shak.*
- To *trust* in, to confide in; to place confidence in; to rely on; as *use frequent* in the *Scriptures*.
- Trust* in the Lord, and do good. *Ps. xxxvii.*
- They shall be greatly ashamed that *trust* in gaven images. *Is. xlii.*
- To *trust* to, to depend on; to have confidence in; to rely on.
- The men of Israel—*trusted* to the liers in wait. *Judges xx.*
- TRUST'ED, *pp.* Confided in; relied on; depended on; applied to persons.
2. Sold on credit; as goods or property.
3. Delivered in confidence to the care of another; as letters or goods *trusted* to a carrier or bailee.
- TRUSTEE, *n.* A person to whom any thing or business is committed, in confi-

dence that he will discharge his duty. The trustee of an estate is one to whom it is devised or granted in trust, or for the use of another.

2. A person to whom is confided the management of an institution; as the trustees of a college or of an academy.

TRUST'ER, *n.* One who trusts or gives credit.

TRUST'ILY, *adv.* [from *trusty*.] Faithfully; honestly; with fidelity.

TRUST'INESS, *n.* [from *trusty*.] That quality of a person by which deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty; as the *trustiness* of a servant.

TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Confiding in; giving credit; relying on.

TRUSTINGLY, *adv.* With trust or implicit confidence.

TRUST'LESS, *a.* Not worthy of trust; unfaithful.

TRUST'Y, *a.* That may be safely trusted; that justly deserves confidence; fit to be confided in; as a *trusty* servant.

2. That will not fail; strong; firm; as a *trusty* sword.

TRUTH, *n.* [Sax. *treowth*, truth, and troth; G. *treue*; D. *getrouheid*, fidelity, from *trouwe*, trust; faith, fidelity, whence *trouwen*, to marry.]

1. Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. The truth of history constitutes its whole value. We rely on the truth of the scriptural prophecies.

My mouth shall speak thy truth. Prov. viii.
Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. John xvii.

2. True state of facts or things. The duty of a court of justice is to discover the truth. Witnesses are sworn to declare the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

3. Conformity of words to thoughts, which is called *moral truth*.

Shall truth fail to keep her word? Milton.

4. Veracity; purity from falsehood; practice of speaking truth; habitual disposition to speak truth; as when we say, a man is a man of truth.

5. Correct opinion. Harte.

6. Fidelity; constancy. The thoughts of past pleasure and truth, The best of all blessings below. Song.

7. Honesty; virtue. It must appear That malice hears down truth. Shak.

8. Exactness; conformity to rule. How, to go true, depend much on the truth of the iron work. [Not in use.] Mortimer.

9. Real fact or just principle; real state of things. There are innumerable truths with which we are not acquainted.

10. Sincerity. God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship in spirit and in truth. John iv.

11. The truth of God, is his veracity and faithfulness. Ps. lxxi.

Or his revealed will. Haverk in the truth. Ps. xvi.

12. Jesus Christ is called the truth. John xiv.

13. It is sometimes used by way of concession.

She said, truth, Lord; yet the dogs eat of the crumbs— Matt. xv.

That is, it is a truth; what you have said, I admit to be true.

In truth, in reality; in fact. Of a truth, in reality; certainly.

To do truth, is to practice what God commands. John iii.

TRUTHFUL, *a.* Full of truth. Barrington.

TRUTHFULNESS, *a.* Wanting truth; wanting reality.

2. Faithless. Fuller.

TRUTINATION, *n.* [L. *trutina*, a balance; *trutino*, to weigh.] The act of weighing. [Not used.] Brown.

TRUTTA'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *trutta*, trout.] Pertaining to the trout; as fish of the *truttaceous* genus. Dict. Nat. Hist.

TRY, *v. t.* [This word is from the root of Dan. *trekker*, to draw, or *trekker*, Sw. *trecka*, to press, to urge; *truchto*, to seek or strive to obtain; *tr. tragten*, to endeavor; or Dan. *trægtel*, id. The primary sense of all these words is to strain, to use effort, to stretch forward.]

To exert strength; to endeavor; to make an effort; to attempt. Try to learn; try to lift a weight. The horses tried to draw the load. [These phrases give the true sense.]

TRY, *v. t.* To examine; to make experiment on; to prove by experiment.

Come, try upon yourselves what you have seen in *Shak*.

2. To experience; to have knowledge by experience of

Or try the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. Dryden.

3. To prove by a test; as, to try weights and measures by a standard; to try one's opinions by the divine oracles.

4. To act upon as a test. The fire seven times tried this. Shak.

5. To examine judicially by witnesses and the principles of law; as causes tried in court.

6. To essay; to attempt. Let us try adventures work. Milton.

7. To purify; to refine; as silver seven times tried.

8. To search carefully into. Ps. xi.

9. To use as means; as, to try remedies for a disease.

10. To strain; as, to try the eyes; the literal sense of the word.

To try lallow, &c. is to melt and separate it from the membranes.

To try out, to pursue efforts till a decision is obtained.

TRYING, *ppr.* Exerting strength; attempting.

2. Examining by searching or comparison with a test; proving; using; straining; &c.

3. *a.* Adapted to try, or put to several trial.

TRY'SAIL, *n.* A sail used by a ship in a storm; literally the *strain-sail*.

TUB, *n.* [D. *tobbe*; G. *zuber*; Gaelic, *tubag*.]

1. An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading and hoops; used for various domestic purposes, as for washing, for making cheese, &c.

2. A state of salivation; so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub. [Not in use.] Shak.

3. A certain quantity; as a tub of tea, which is 60 pounds; a tub of camphor, from 50

to 80 pounds; a tub of vermilion, from 2 to 4 hundred pounds. [Local.] Cyc.

4. A wooden vessel in which vegetables are planted, for the sake of being movable and set in a house in cold weather.

TUB, *v. t.* To plant or set in a tub.

TUBBER, *n.* In Cornwall, a mining instrument, called in other places a beele. The man who uses this tool is called *tubber-man* or *bee-man*.

TUBBING, *ppr.* Setting in a tub.

TUBE, *n.* [Fr. *tube*; L. *tubus*.] A pipe; a siphon; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder, either of wood, metal or glass, used for the conveyance of fluids, and for various other purposes.

2. A vessel of animal bodies or plants, which conveys a fluid or other substance.

3. In botany, the narrow hollow part of a monopetalous corol, by which it is fixed to the receptacle. Martyn.

4. In artillery, an instrument of tin, used in quick firing. Cyc.

TUBE, *v. t.* To furnish with a tube; as, to tube a well. Journ. of Science.

TUBER, *n.* In botany, a knob in roots, solid, with the component particles all similar. Martyn.

TUBERCLE, *n.* [Fr. *tubercule*, from L. *tuberculum*, from *tuber*, a bunch.]

1. A pimple; a small push, swelling or tumor on animal bodies.

2. A little knob, like a pimple, on plants; a little knob or rough point on the leaves of some lichens, supposed to be the fructification. Martyn.

TUBER'CLAR, } *a.* Full of knobs or
TUBER'CULOS, } *a.* pimples. Fourcroy.

2. Affected with tubercles. Journ. of Science.

TUBER'ULATE, *a.* Having small knobs or pimples, as a plant. Lee.

TUBEROSE, *n.* [L. *tuberosa*.] A plant with a tuberos root and a lilaceous flower, the *Polygonum tuberosa*; formerly called the tuberos hyacinth. Cyc.

TUBEROUS, *a.* [from L. *tuber*, a bunch.] Knobbed. In botany, consisting of roundish fleshy bodies, or tubers, connected into a bunch by intervening threads; as the roots of artichokes and potatoes. Martyn.

TUB-FISH, *n.* [tub and fish.] A species of Trigla, sometimes called the flying-fish. Cyc.

TUBIFORE, *n.* [tub and pore.] A genus of zoophytes or corals. Cyc.

TUBIFORITE, *n.* Fossil tubipores. Cyc.

TUB-MAN, *n.* In the exchequer, a barrister so called. Eng.

TUBULAR, *a.* [from L. *tubus*.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; as a *tubular* snout; a *tubular* calyx. Martyn.

TUBULE, *n.* [L. *tubulus*.] A small pipe or fistular body. Woodward.

TUBULIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a tube. Kirwan.

TUBULOUS, *a.* Longitudinally hollow.

2. Containing tubes; composed wholly of tubulous fiores; as a *tubulous* compound flower.

3. In botany, having a bell-shaped border, with five reflex segments, rising from a tube; as a *tubulous* floret. Martyn.

TUFI, *n.* A kind of marble. *Herbert.*
TUCK, *n.* [*Gaelic, tuca; W. tuca;* from the sense of cutting or thrusting, and the root of *dock*. The *It.* has *stocco*, and the *Fr. escoc*.]

1. A long narrow sword.
 2. A kind of net.
 3. [from the verb following.] In a ship, the part where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern. *Cyc.*

4. A fold; a pull; a tugging. [See *Tug*.]
TUCK, v. t. [In G. *zucken* signifies to stir, to stoop, to shrug. In some parts of England, this verb signifies to fall, as cloth: *It. trucalan*.]

1. To thrust or press in or together; to fold under; to press into a narrower compass; as, to *tuck up* a bed; to *tuck up* a garment; to *tuck* in the skirt of any thing.

2. To inclose by tucking close around; as, to *tuck* a child into a bed. *Locke.*

3. To fall, as cloth. [*Local*.]

TUCK, v. i. To contract; to draw together. [*Not in use*.] *Sharp.*

TUCKER, n. A small piece of linen for shading the breast of women. *Addison.*

2. A fuller, whence the name. [*Local*.]

TUCKET, n. [*It. tocato, a touch*.] A flourish in music; a voluntary; a prelude.

2. [*It. tocatta*.] A stent; a collap.
TUCKETSONANCE, n. The sound of the tucket, an ancient instrument of music. *Shak.*

TUCKING, ppr. Pressing under or together; folding.

TUESDAY, n. *s. as z.* [*Sw. Tisdag; Dan. Tisdag; D. Dingsdag; G. Dingsdag; Sax. Twaesdag or Twesdag, from Tis, Thing, or Tuisco, the Mars of our ancestors, the deity that presided over combats, strife and litigation. Hence Tuesday is court day, assize day; the day for combat or commencing litigation. See Thing*.] The third day of the week.

TUFA, { n. [*It. tufo, porous ground; Fr. TUF, { n. tuif, soft gravel-stone or sandstone; G. tof*.]

A stone or porous substance formed by depositions from springs or rivulets, containing much earthy matter in solution. Tufo is also formed by the concretion of loose volcanic dust or cinders, cemented by water, or by the consolidation of mud thrown out of volcanoes. The disintegration and subsequent consolidation of basaltic rocks, forms a kind of tufo, called by the German geologists, *trap-tuff*. *Cyc.*

TUFA/COUS, a. Pertaining to tufo; consisting of tufo, or resembling it.

TUFFOON, n. [a corruption of *typhoon*.] A violent tempest or tornado with thunder and lightning, frequent in the Chinese sea and the gulf of Tonquin.

TUFT, n. [*W. tuf; Fr. touffe, toupet; Sw. tofs; Sp. tupe, a tuft; tupir, to press together; tupu, satiety*.]

1. A collection of small things in a knot or bunch; as a *tuft* of flowers; a *tuft* of feathers; a *tuft* of grass or hair. A *tuft* of feathers forms the crest of a bird. *Bryden. Addison.*

2. A cluster; a clump; as a *tuft* of trees; a *tuft* of olives. *Shak.*

3. In botany, a head of flowers, each elevat-

ed on a partial stalk, and all forming together a dense roundish mass. The word is sometimes applied to other collections, as little bundles of leaves, hairs and the like. *Cyc.*

TUFT, v. t. To separate into tufts.
 2. To adorn with tufts or with a tuft. *Thomson.*

TUF-TAF-FETA, n. A villous kind of silk. [*Not in use*.]

TUFTED, pp. or a. Adorned with a tuft, as the *tufted* duck; growing in a tuft or clusters, as a *tufted* grove. *Milton. Pope.*

TUFTY, a. Abounding with tufts; growing in clusters; bushy. *Thomson.*

TUG, v. t. [*Sax. teogan, teon; G. ziehen, to draw; zug, a tug; Fr. tirer; L. duco. See Tug, to drag*.]

1. To pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along.

There sweat, three strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roscommon.*

2. To pull; to pluck.

—To ease the pain
 His *tugg'd* ears suffer'd with a strain. *Hudibras.*

TUG, v. i. To pull with great effort; as, to *tug* at the oar; to *tug* against the stream.

2. To labor; to strive; to struggle.

They long wrestled and strenuously *tugged* for their liberty. [*This is not elegant*.] *Hone.*

TUG, n. [*G. zug*.] A pull with the utmost effort.

At the *tug* he falls—
 Vast ruins come along— *Dryden.*

2. A sort of carriage, used in some parts of England for conveying bavin or fagots, and other things. *Cyc.*

3. In some parts of *New England*, the traces of a harness are called *tugs*.

TUGGER, n. One who tugs, or pulls with great effort.

TUGGING, ppr. Pulling or dragging with great exertion; hauling.

TUGGINGLY, adv. With laborious pulling. *Bailey.*

TUITION, n. [*L. tuitio, from tueri, to see, behold, protect, &c.* This verb is probably contracted from *tugo, Ir. tuighin*. If so, it coincides with the *Dan. tugt, education, tugter, to chastise, D. tugt, G. zucht*. In this case, it coincides nearly with *L. duco, to lead*.]

1. Guardianship; superintending care over a young person; the particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.

2. More especially, instruction; the art or business of teaching the various branches of learning. We place our children under the preceptors of academies for *tuition*. [*This is now the common acceptation of the word*.]

3. The money paid for instruction. In our colleges, the *tuition* is from thirty to forty dollars a year.

TULIP, n. [*Fr. tulipe; L. tulipa; It. tulipano; Sp. tulipana; D. tulip; G. tulpe; Sw. tulip; Dan. tulipan*.]

A plant and a flower of the genus *Tulipa*, of a great variety of colors, and much cultivated for its beauty.

TULIP-TREE, n. An American tree bearing flowers resembling the tulip, of the

genus *Liriodendron*. Also, a tree of the genus *Magnolia*. *Lec.*

TUMBLE, v. i. [*Sax. tumbian, to tumble, to dance; Sw. tumla, to fall, to tumble; Dan. tumler, to shake, toss, reel, tumble; Fr. tomber; Sp. tumbar, to tumble, roll, keel, as a ship, to throw down; tumba, a tomb, a vault, a tumble or fall; L. tumulus, tumulus, tumgo; It. tomare, to fall; tombolare, to tumble; W. tump, a hillock*. The sense of *tumble* is derivative, probably from that of roundness, and this from swelling or turning.]

1. To roll; to roll about by turning one way and the other; as, a person in pain *tumbles* and tosses. *Shak.*

2. To fall; to come down suddenly and violently; as, to *tumble* from a scaffold.

3. To roll down. The stone of Sisyphus is said to have *tumbled* to the bottom, as soon as it was carried up the hill. *Milton.*

4. To play mountbank tricks. *Rose.*

TUMBLE, v. t. To turn over; to turn or throw about for examination or searching; sometimes with *over*; as, to *tumble over* books or papers; to *tumble over* clothes. [*To tumble over in thought, is not elegant*.]

2. To disturb; to rumple; as, to *tumble* a bed.

To tumble out, to throw or roll out; as, to *tumble out* casks from a store.

To tumble down, to throw down carelessly. *Locke.*

TUMBLE, n. A fall. *L'Etrange.*

TUMBL'D, pp. Rolled; disturbed; rumpled; thrown down.

TUMBLER, n. One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountbank. *Pope.*

2. A large drinking glass.

3. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from his practice of tumbling or turning over in flight. It is a short-bodied pigeon, of a plain color, black, blue or white. *Cyc.*

4. A sort of dog, so called from his practice of tumbling before he attacks his prey. *Swan.*

TUMBLING, ppr. Rolling about; falling; disturbing; rumpling.

Tumbling-home, in a ship, is the inclination of the top-sides from a perpendicular, towards the center of the ship; or the part of a ship which falls inward above the extreme breadth. *Cyc. Mar. Dict.*

TUMBLING-BAY, n. In a canal, an overflow or weir. *Cyc.*

TUM-BREL, n. [*Fr. tombeau, from tomber, See Tumble*.]

1. A ducking stool for the punishment of scolds. *Cyc.*

2. A dung-cart. *Tusser. Tatter.*

3. A cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops or artillery, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges and the like.

TUM-BRIE, n. A contrivance of the basket kind, or a kind of cage of osiers, willows, &c. for keeping hay and other food for sheep. *Cyc.*

TUMEFAC-TION, n. [*L. tumefacio, to make tumid. See Tumid*.]

The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; a tumor; a swelling.

TUMEFIED, *pp.* [from *tumefy*.] Swelled; enlarged; as a *tumefied* joint. *Wiseman*.
TUMEFY, *v. t.* [L. *tumefacio*; *tumidus*, *tumesco*, and *facio*.] To swell, or cause to swell.

TUMEFY, *v. i.* To swell; to rise in a tumor.

TUMEFING, *ppr.* Swelling; rising in a tumor.

TUMID, *a.* [L. *tumidus*, from *tumco*, to swell.]

1. Being swelled, enlarged or distended; as a *tumid* leg; *tumid* flesh.

2. Proudly; rising above the level.

So high as heav'd the *tumid* hills. *Milton*.

3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; puffy; bombastic; falsely sublime; as a *tumid* expression; and a *tumid* style. *Boyle*.

TUMIDLY, *adv.* In a swelling form.

TUMIDNESS, *n.* A swelling or swelled state.

TUMITE, *n.* A mineral. [See *Thumnerstone*.]

TUMOR, *n.* [L. from *tumco*, to swell.] In surgery, a swelling; a morbid enlargement of any part of the body; a word of very comprehensive signification.

The morbid enlargement of a particular part, without being caused by inflammation.

Any swelling which arises from the growth of distinct superfluous parts or substances, which did not make any part of the original structure of the body, or from a morbid increase in the bulk of other parts, which naturally and always existed in the human frame. *Cyc.*

The term *tumor* is limited by Abernethy to such swellings as arise from new productions, and includes only the *sarcomatous* and *encysted* tumors. *Parr.*

An *encysted tumor* is one which is formed in a membrane called a *cyst*, connected with the surrounding parts by the neighboring cellular substance. There are also fatty tumors, called *lipomatous* or *adipose*, (*adipose sarcoma*), formed by an accumulation of fat in a limited extent of the cellular substance. *Cyc.*

2. Affected pomp; bombast in language; swelling words or expressions; false magnificence or sublimity. [Little used.] *Watton*.

TUMORED, *n.* Distended; swelled.

Janius.

TUMOROUS, *a.* Swelling; protuberant.

2. Vainly pompous; bombastic; as language or style. [Little used.] *B. Jonson*.

TUMP, *n.* [infra.] A little hillock.

TUMP, *v. t.* [W. *tump*, a round mass, a hillock; L. *tumulus*. See *Tomb*.]

In gardening, to form a mass of earth or a hillock round a plant; as, to *tump* teal. [This English phrase is not used in America, but it answers nearly to our *hillling*. See *Hill*.]

TUMPEd, *pp.* Surrounded with a hillock of earth.

TUMPING, *ppr.* Raising a mass of earth round a plant.

TUMULAR, *a.* [L. *tumulus*, a heap.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

Pinkerton.

TUMULATE, *v. i.* To swell. [Not in use.]

TUMULOSITY, *n.* [infra.] Hilliness.

TUMULOUS, *a.* [L. *tumulosus*.] Full of hills. *Bailey*.

TUMULT, *n.* [L. *tumultus*, a derivative from *tumco*, to swell.]

1. The commotion, disturbance or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar and confusion of voices.

What meaneth the noise of this *tumult*?
I Sam. iv.

Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose. *Pope*.

2. Violent commotion or agitation with confusion of sounds; as the *tumult* of the elements. *Spectator*.

3. Agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion; as the *tumult* of the spirits or passions.

4. Bustle; stir.

TUMULT, *v. i.* To make a tumult; to be in great commotion. *Milton*.

TUMULTUARILY, *adv.* [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary or disorderly manner.

TUMULTUARINESS, *n.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult. *K. Charles*.

TUMULTUARY, *a.* [Fr. *tumultuaire*; from L. *tumulus*.]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused; as a *tumultuary* conflict. *K. Charles*.

2. Restless; agitated; unquiet.

Men who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Aberbury*.

TUMULTUATE, *v. i.* [L. *tumultuatus*.] To make a tumult. [Not used.] *South*.

TUMULTUATION, *n.* Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement; as the *tumultuation* of the parts of a fluid. *Boyle*.

TUMULTUOUS, *a.* [Fr. *tumultueux*.] Connected with tumult; disorderly; as a *tumultuous* conflict; a *tumultuous* retreat.

2. Greatly agitated; irregular; noisy; confused; as a *tumultuous* assembly or meeting.

3. Agitated; disturbed; as a *tumultuous* breast.

4. Turbulent; violent; as a *tumultuous* speech.

5. Full of tumult and disorder; as a *tumultuous* state or city. *Sidney*.

TUMULTUOUSLY, *adv.* In a disorderly manner; by a disorderly multitude.

TUMULTUOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion.

TUN, *n.* [Sax. Sw. *tunna*, a cask; Fr. *tonne*, *tonneau*; Fr. *tonna*; Arn. *tonnell*; Sp. *tonel*, *tonelada*; G. *tonne*; D. *ton*; W. *tyndel*, a barrel or tun. This word seems to be from the root of L. *teneo*, to hold, G. *τενω*, to stretch, W. *tyg*, stretched, strained, tight, *tygäu*, to strain, to tighten; and this seems also to be the Sax. *tun*, a *toon*, for this word signifies also a garden, evidently from enclosing, and a class, from collecting or holding.]

1. In a general sense, a large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe or punchion, and girt with hoops.

2. A certain measure for liquids, as for wine, oil, &c.

3. A quantity of wine, consisting of two pipes or four hogshheads, or 252 gallons.

In different countries, the tun differs in quantity.

4. In commerce, the weight of twenty hundreds gross, each hundred consisting of 112lb. = 2240lb. But by a law of Connecticut, passed June 1837, gross weight is abolished, and a tun is the weight of 2000lb. It is also a practice in N. York to sell by 2000lb. to the tun.

5. A certain weight by which the burden of a ship is estimated; as a ship of three hundred *tuns*, that is, a ship that will carry three hundred times two thousand weight. Forty two cubic feet are allowed to a *tun*.

6. A certain quantity of timber, consisting of forty solid feet if round, or fifty four feet if square.

7. Proverbially, a large quantity. *Cyc.*

8. In burlesque, a drunkard. *Dryden*.

9. At the end of names, *tun*, *ton*, or *don*, signifies *toon*, village, or hill.

TUN, *v. t.* To put into casks. *Bacon*. *Boyle*.

TUNABLE, *a.* [from *tune*.] Harmonious; musical.

And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton*.

2. That may be put in tune.

TUNABLENESS, *n.* Harmony; melodiousness.

TUNABLY, *adv.* Harmoniously; musically.

TUN-BELLED, *a.* [*tun* and *belly*.] Having a large protuberant belly. *Entick*.

TUN-DISH, *n.* [*tun* and *dish*.] A tunnel.

TUNE, *n.* [Fr. *ton*; It. *tuono*; D. *toon*; W. *ton*; Ir. *tona*; L. *tonus*. It is a different spelling of *tone*, which see.]

1. A series of musical notes in some particular measure, and consisting of a single series, for one voice or instrument, the effect of which is melody; or a union of two or more series of parts to be sung or played in concert, the effect of which is harmony. Thus we say, a merry *tune*, a lively *tune*, a grave *tune*, a psalm *tune*, a martial *tune*.

2. Sound; note. *Shak*.

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in *tune*. *K. Charles*.

4. The state of giving the proper sounds; as when we say, a harpsichord is in *tune*; that is, when the several chords are of that tension, that each gives its proper sound, and the sounds of all are at due intervals, both of tones and semitones.

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper or humor. The mind is not in *tune* for mirth.

A child will learn three times as fast when he is in *tune*, as he will when he is dragged to his task. *Lerke*.

TUNE, *v. t.* To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; as, to *tune* a forte-piano; to *tune* a violin. *Dryden*.

Tune your haups.

2. To sing with melody or harmony.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise. *Milton*.

So we say of birds, they *tune* their notes or lays.

3. To put into a state proper for any purpose, or adapted to produce a particular effect. [Little used.] *Shak*.

TUNE, *v. t.* To form one sound to another. While *tuning* to the waters' fall
The smaller birds sang to her. *Dryden.*

2. To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice.

TUNED, *pp.* Uttered melodiously or harmoniously; put in order to produce the proper sounds.

TUNEFUL, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical; as *tuneful* notes; *tuneful* birds. *Milton. Dryden.*

TUNELESS, *a.* Unmusical; unharmonious.

2. Not employed in making music; as a *tuneless* harp.

TUNER, *n.* One who tunes. *Shak.*

2. One whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

TUNG, *n.* A name given by the Indians to a small insect, called by the Spaniards *pique*, which inserts its eggs within the human skin; an insect very troublesome in the East and West Indies. *Cyc.*

TUNG, *n.* [Sax. *tung*; *tungia*; Goth. *tungga*; Sw. *tunga*; Dan. *tunge*; D. *long*; G. *zung*. The common orthography, *longue*, is incorrect.]

In man, the instrument of taste, and the chief instrument of speech. [See *Tongue*.]

TUNGSTATE, *n.* A salt formed of tungstenic acid and a base.

TUNGSTEN, *n.* [Sw. Dan. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone.]

In *mineralogy*, a mineral of a yellowish or grayish white color, of a lamellar structure, and infusible by the blowpipe. It occurs massive or crystallized, usually in octahedral crystals. This is an ore. The same name is given to the metal obtained from this ore. This metal is procured in small pieces as fine as sand, of a strong metallic luster, an iron gray color, and slightly agglutinated. It is one of the hardest of the metals, and very brittle.

TUNGSTENIC, *a.* Pertaining to or procured from tungsten. *Poirroy. Cyc.*

TUNIC, *n.* [Fr. *tunique*; L. *tunica*. See *Town* and *Tun*.]

1. A kind of waistcoat or under garment worn by men in ancient Rome and the east. In the later ages of the republic, the tunic was a long garment with sleeves.

2. Among the religious, a woolen shirt or under garment. *Cyc.*

3. In *anatomy*, a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ; as the *tunica* or coats of the eye; the *tunicas* of the stomach, or the membranous and muscular layers which compose it. *Cyc.*

4. A natural covering; an integument; as the *tunic* of a seed.

The *tunic* of the seed, is the *arillus*, a covering attached to the base only of the seed, near the hilum or scar, and enveloping the rest of the seed more or less completely and closely. *Cyc.*

TUNICATED, *a.* In *botany*, covered with a tunic or membranes; coated; as a stem.

A *tunicated bulb*, is one composed of numerous concentric coats, as an onion. *Mertyn.*

TUNICLE, *n.* [from *tunic*.] A natural covering; an integument. *Roy. Bentley.*

TUNING, *ppr.* Uttering harmoniously or melodiously; putting in due order for making the proper sounds.

TUNING-FORK, *n.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle; used for tuning instruments. *Busby.*

TUNING-HAMMER, *n.* An instrument for tuning instruments of music. *Busby.*

TUNKER, *n.* [G. *tunker*, to dip.] The tunkers are a religious sect in Pennsylvania, of German origin, resembling English baptists.

TUNNAGE, *n.* [from *tun*.] The amount of tuns that a ship will carry; the content or burthen of a ship. A ship pays duty according to her *tunnage*.

2. The duty charged on ships according to their burthen, or the number of tuns at which they are rated. *U. States' Laws.*

3. A duty laid on liquors according to their measure. *Cyc.*

4. A duty paid to mariners by merchants for unloading their ships, after a rate by the tun. *Cyc.*

5. The whole amount of shipping, estimated by the tuns.

TUNNEL, *n.* [Fr. *tonnelle*.] A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks.

2. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; called generally a *funnel*.

3. A large subterraneous arch through a hill for a canal and the passage of boats. Smaller drains or culverts are also called *tunnels*.

TUNNEL, *v. t.* To form like a tunnel; as, to *tunnel* fibrous plants into nests. *Derham.*

2. To catch in a net called a tunnel-net. *Derham.*

TUNNEL-KILN, *n.* A lime-kiln in which coal is burnt, as distinguished from a *flame-kiln*, in which wood or peat is used. *Cyc.*

TUNNEL-NET, *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other. *Cyc.*

TUNNEL-PIT, *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones.

TUNNING, *ppr.* Putting into casks.

TUNNY, *n.* [It. *tonno*; Fr. *thon*; G. *thun-fisch*; L. *thynnaus*.] A fish of the genus *Scomber*, the Spanish mackerel. The largest weigh upwards of four hundred pounds. *Cyc.*

TUP, *n.* A ram. [Local.]

TUP, *v. t.* [Gr. *τῦπω*.] To butt, as a ram. [Local.]

2. To cover, as a ram. [Local.]

TUPELO, *n.* A tree of the genus *Nyssa*. *Dryden. Mease.*

TUP-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in tups. [Local.]

TURBAN, *n.* [Ar.] A head dress worn by the orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash of fine linen or tafeta artfully wound round it in plaits. The cap is red or green, roundish on the top, and quilted with cotton. The sash of the Turks is white linen; that of the Persians is red woolen. *Cyc.*

2. In *conology*, the whole set of whirls of a shell. *Cyc.*

TURBANED, *a.* Wearing a turban; as a *turbaned* Turk. *Shak.*

TURBAN-SHELL, *n.* In *natural history*, a genus of shells, or rather of sea urchins, (*echinodermata*), of a hemispheric or spheroidal shape; the *Cidaris* of Klein.

TURBAN-TOP, *n.* A plant of the genus *Helvelva*; a kind of fungus or mushroom. *Cyc.*

TURBARY, *n.* [from *turf*; Latinized, *turbaria*.]

1. In *law*, a right of digging turf on another man's land. *Common of Turbury*, is the liberty which a tenant enjoys of digging turf on the lord's waste.

2. The place where turf is dug. *Covel.*

TURBID, *a.* [L. *turbidus*, from *turbo*, to disturb, that is, to stir, to turn.] Properly, having the senses disturbed; but in a more general sense, muddy; full with extraneous matter; thick, not clear; *need of liquids of any kind*; as *turbid* water; *turbid* wine. Streams running on clay generally appear to be *turbid*. This is often the case with the river Seine.

TURBIDLY, *adv.* Proudly; haughtily; *a Latinism*. [Not in use.] *Young.*

TURBIDNESS, *n.* Muddiness; foulness.

TURBILION, *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon*.] A whirl; a vortex. *Spectator.*

TURBINATE, *a.* [L. *turbinatus*, formed like a top, from *turbo*, to turn.]

1. In *conology*, spiral, or wreathed conically from a larger base to a kind of apex; as *turbinated* shells. *Cyc.*

2. In *botany*, shaped like a top or cone inverted; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex; as a *turbinated* germ, nectary or pericarp. *Lec.*

3. Whirling. [Little used.]

TURBINATION, *n.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

TURBINITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the turbo kind. *Cyc. Kirwan.*

TURBIT, *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak; called by the Dutch *kort-bek*, short beak. *Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

2. The turbot. *Cyc.*

TURBITH, *n.* A root brought from the TURPETH, } East Indies, particularly from Cambodia, Sura and Goa, or from Ceylon. It is the cortical part of the root of a species of *Convolvulus*. That sold in the shops is a longish root, of the thickness of the finger, resinous, heavy, and of a brownish hue without, but whitish within. It is cathartic. *Cyc.*

Turbith or **turpeth mineral**, is the yellow precipitate of mercury, called sometimes yellow subsulphate of mercury, or subdutosulphate. *Ure.*

TURBOT, *n.* [Fr.] A fish of the genus *Pleuronectes*, (fishes which swim on the side.) It grows to the weight of twenty or thirty pounds, and is much esteemed by epicures.

TURBULENCE, } [See *Turbulent*.] **A**

TURBULENCY, } *n.* disturbed state; tumult; confusion; as the *turbulence* of the times; *turbulence* in political affairs. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Disorder or tumult of the passions; as *turbulence* of mind. *Cyc.*

3. Agitation; tumultuousness; as *turbulence* of blood.

4. Disposition to resist authority; insubordination; as the *turbulence* of subjects.

TURBULENT, *a.* [L. *turbulentus*, from *turbo*, to disturb.]

1. Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; being in violent commotion; as the *turbulent* ocean.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now tost and *turbulent*.

The *turbulent* mirth of wine.

2. Restless; inquiet; refractory; disposed to insubordination and disorder; as *turbulent* spirits.

3. Producing commotion.

Those heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes.

TURBULENTLY, *adv.* Turbulently; with violent agitation; with refractoriness.

TURCISM, *n.* The religion of the Turks.

TURF, *n.* [Sax. *tyrf*; D. *tyrf*; G. *Sw. tyrf*; Fr. *tourbe*; It. *trarp*, a clod. The word seems to signify a collection, a mass, or perhaps an excrescence.]

1. That upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold, which is filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat. This is otherwise called *sward* and *sod*.

2. Peat; a peculiar kind of blackish, fibrous, vegetable, earthy substance, used as fuel. [Dryden and Addison wrote *tufts*, in the plural. But when turf or peat is cut into small pieces, the practice now is to call them *turves*.]

3. Race-ground; or horse-racing.

The honors of the *turf* are all our own.

TURF, *v. t.* To cover with turf or sod; as, to *turf* a bank or the border of a terrace.

TURF-COVERED, *a.* Covered with turf.

TURF-DRAIN, *n.* A drain filled with turf or peat.

TURF-ED, *pp.* Covered with turf or green sod.

TURF-HEDGE, *n.* A hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds.

TURF-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed formed of turf, common in the northern parts of Europe.

TURFINESS, *n.* [from *turfy*.] The state of abounding with turf, or of having the consistence or qualities of turf.

TURFING, *ppr.* Covering with turf.

TURFING, *n.* The operation of laying down turf, or covering with turf.

TURFING-IRON, *n.* An implement for paring off turf.

TURFING-SPADE, *n.* An instrument for under-cutting turf, when marked out by the plow.

TURF-MOSS, *n.* A tract of turf, mossy, or boggy land.

TURF-SPADE, *n.* A spade for cutting and digging turf, longer and narrower than the common spade.

TURFY, *a.* Abounding with turf.

2. Having the qualities of turf.

TURGENT, *a.* [L. *turgens*, from *turgeo*, to swell.]

Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumor or puffy state; as when the humors are *turgent*.

TURGESCENCE, *n.* [L. *turgescens*.] The act of swelling.

2. The state of being swelled.

3. Empty pomposness; inflation; bombast.

TURGID, *a.* [L. *turgidus*, from *turgeo*, to swell.]

1. Swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state by some internal agent or expansive force.

A bladder held by the fire grew *turgid*.

2. Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic; as a *turgid* style; a *turgid* manner of talking.

3. Empty pomposness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast; as the *turgidness* of language or style.

TURGIDITY, *n.* State of being swelled; tumidness.

TURGIDLY, *adv.* With swelling or empty pomp.

TURGIDNESS, *n.* A swelling or swelled state of a thing; distention beyond its natural state by some internal force or agent, as in a limb.

2. Pomposness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast; as the *turgidness* of language or style.

TURIONIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *turio*, a shoot, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing shoots.

TURKEY, *n.* [As this fowl was not brought from Turkey, it would be more correct to write the name *turky*.]

A large fowl, the Meleagris gallopavo, a distinctive genus. It is a native of America, and its flesh furnishes most delicious food. Wild turkeys abound in the forests of America, and domestic turkeys are bred in other countries, as well as in America.

TURKEY-STONE, *n.* Another name of the oil-stone, from Turkey.

TURKOIS, *n.* [Fr. *turquoise*; from *Turkey*.]

A mineral, called also *calaité*, brought from the east; of a beautiful light green color, occurring in thin layers, or in rounded masses, or in reniform masses, with a botryoidal surface. It is susceptible of a high polish, and is used in jewelry. It is usually written in the French manner.

TURK'S-CAP, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lilium*.

TURK'S-HEAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cactus*.

TURK'S-TURBAN, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*.

TURM, *n.* [L. *turma*.] A troop. [Not English.]

TURMALIN, *n.* An electric stone. [See *Tourmalin*.]

TURMERIC, *n.* [It. *turtonaglio*. Thomson says, Sans. Pers. *zur*, yellow, and *mizick*, pepper.]

Indian saffron; a medicinal root brought from the East Indies, the root of the *Curcuma longa*. It is externally grayish, but internally of a deep lively yellow or saffron color. It has a slight aromatic smell, and a bitterish, slightly acrid taste. It is used for dyeing, and in some cases, as a

medicine. This name is sometimes given to the blood-root of America.

TURMOIL, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word; but it is probably from the root of the L. *turba*, *turbo*, *turna*, or of *turna*.]

Disturbance; tumult; harassing labor; trouble; molestation by tumult.

There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
A blessed soul doth in Elysium.

TURMOIL, *v. t.* To harass with commotion.

It is her fatal misfortune—to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction.

2. To disquiet; to weary.

TURMOIL, *v. i.* To be disquieted; to be in commotion.

TURN, *v. t.* [Sax. *turnan*, *tyrnan*; L. *toro*; Gr. *τροπος*; Fr. *tourner*; Arm. *turnein*; It. *torno*, a wheel, L. *turnus*; *turnare*, to turn; *turnare*, to return; *turnare*, *turnare*, to turn, to fence round, to tilt; *turnamentum*, tournament; Sp. *torio*, *turnear*; G. *turnier*, a tilt; Sw. *turnera*, to run tilt, Dan. *turnere*; W. *turn*, *turn*, from *turn*, a turning; Gaelic, *turna*, a spinning wheel; *turnoir*, a turner. This is probably a derivative verb from the root of Ar. Δ

daara, to turn. Class Dr. No. 3, and see No. 15, 13. 18. 38.]

1. To cause to move in a circular course; as, to *turn* a wheel; to *turn* a spindle; to *turn* the body.

2. To change or shift sides; to put the upper side downwards, or one side in the place of the other. It is said a hen *turns* her eggs often when sitting.

3. To alter, as a position.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway of battle.

4. To cause to preponderate; to change the state of a balance; as, to *turn* the scale.

5. To bring the inside out; as, to *turn* a coat.

6. To alter, as the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest.

7. To form on a lathe; to make round.

8. To form; to shape; used in the participle; as a body finely *turned*.

His limbs low *turn'd*.

9. To change; to transform; as, to *turn* evil to good; to *turn* goods into money.

Impatience *turns* an age into a fever.

I pray thee, *turn* the counsel of Athiophel into foolishness. 2 Sam. xv.

10. To metamorphose; as, to *turn* a worm into a winged insect.

11. To alter or change, as color; as, to *turn* green to blue.

12. To change or alter in any manner; to vary.

13. To translate; as, to *turn* Greek into English.

—Who *turns* a Persian tale for half a crown.

14. To change, as the manner of writing; as, to *turn* prose into verse.

15. To change, as from one opinion or party to another; as, to *turn* one from a tory

- to a whig; to *turn* a Mohammedan or a pagan to a Christian.
16. To change in regard to inclination or temper.
Turn thee to me, and have mercy upon me. Ps. xvv.
17. To change or alter from one purpose or effect to another.
 God will make these evils the occasion of greater good, by *turning* them to our advantage. Tillotson.
18. To transfer.
 Therefore he slew him, and *turned* the kingdom to David. 1 Chron. x.
 19. To cause to nauseate or loathe; as, to *turn* the stomach.
 20. To make giddy.
 Eastern priests in giddy circles run, And *turn* their heads to imitate the sun. Pope.
21. To infatuate; to make mad, wild or enthusiastic; as, to *turn* the brain.
 Addison.
22. To change direction to or from any point; as, to *turn* the eyes to the heavens; to *turn* the eyes from a disgusting spectacle.
23. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or object; to direct, as the inclination, thoughts or mind. I have *turned* my mind to the subject.
 My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace. Addison.
24. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.
Turn those ideas about in your mind. Watts.
25. To bend from a perpendicular direction; as, to *turn* the edge of an instrument.
 26. To move from a direct course or straight line; to cause to deviate; as, to *turn* a horse from the road, or a ship from her course.
27. To apply by a change of use.
 When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most to cattle. Temple.
28. To reverse.
 The Lord thy God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. Deut. xxx.
 29. To keep passing and changing in the course of trade; as, to *turn* money or stock two or three times in the year.
 30. To adapt the mind; chiefly in the participle.
 He was perfectly well *turned* for trade. Addison.
31. To make acid; to sour; as, to *turn* cider or wine; to *turn* milk.
 32. To persuade to renounce an opinion; to dissuade from a purpose, or cause to change sides. You cannot *turn* a firm man.
To turn aside, to avert.
To turn away, to dismiss from service; to discard; as, to *turn away* a servant.
 2. To avert; as, to *turn away* wrath or evil.
To turn back, to return; as, to *turn back* goods to the seller. [Little used.] Shak.
To turn down, to fold or double down.
To turn in, to fold or double; as, to *turn in* the edge of cloth.
To turn off, to dismiss contemptuously; as, to *turn off* a sycophant or parasite.
 2. To give over; to resign. We are not so wholly *turned off* from that reversion.
 3. To divert; to deflect; as, to *turn off* the thoughts from serious subjects.

- To be turned off*, to be advanced beyond; as, to be *turned off* sixty six.
To turn out, to drive out; to expel; as, to *turn a family out* of doors, or *out* of the house.
 2. To put to pasture; as cattle or horses.
To turn over, to change sides; to roll over.
 2. To transfer; as, to *turn over* a business to another hand.
 3. To open and examine one leaf after another; as, to *turn over* a concordance. Swift.
1. To overset.
To turn to, to have recourse to.
 Helvetius' tables may be *turned* to on all occasions. Locke.
To turn upon, to retort; to throw back; as, to *turn* the arguments of an opponent upon himself. Atterbury.
To turn the back, to flee; to retreat. Ex. xxiii.
To turn the back upon, to quit with contempt; to forsake.
To turn the die or *dice*, to change fortune.
 TURN, *v. i.* To move round; to have a circular motion; as, a wheel *turns* on its axis; a spindle *turns* on a pivot; a man *turns* on his heel.
 2. To be directed.
 The understanding *turns* inwards on itself, and turns to its own operations. Locke.
 3. To show regard by directing the look towards any thing.
 Turn mighty monarch, *turn* this way; Do not refuse to hear. Dryden.
 4. To move the body round. He *turned* to me with a smile.
 5. To move; to change posture. Let your body be at rest; do not *turn* in the least.
 6. To deviate; as, to *turn* from the road of course.
 7. To alter; to be changed or transformed; as, wood *turns* to stone; water *turns* to ice; one color *turns* to another.
 8. To become by change; as, the fur of certain animals *turns* in winter.
 Cygnets from gray *turn* white. Bacon.
 9. To change sides. A man in a fever *turns* often. Swift.
10. To change opinions or parties; as, to *turn* Christian or Mohammedan.
 11. To change the mind or conduct.
Turn from thy fierce wrath. Ex. xxxii.
 12. To change to acid; as, milk *turns* suddenly during a thunder storm.
 13. To be brought eventually; to result or terminate in. This trade has not *turned* to much account or advantage. The application of steam *turns* to good account, both on land and water.
 14. To depend on for decision. The question *turns* on a single fact or point.
 15. To become giddy.
 I'll look no more, Lest my brain *turn*. Shak.
 16. To change a course of life; to repent.
Turn ye, *turn ye* from your evil ways, for why will ye die? Ezek. xxxiii.
 17. To change the course or direction; as, the tide *turns*.
To turn about, to move the face to another quarter.
To turn away, to deviate.
 2. To depart from; to forsake.
To turn in, to bend inwards.
 2. To enter for lodgings or entertainment. Gen. xiv.

3. To go to bed.
To turn off, to be diverted; to deviate from a course. The road *turns off* to the left.
To turn on or *upon*, to reply or retort.
 2. To depend on.
To turn out, to move from its place, as a bone.
 2. To bend outwards; to project.
 3. To rise from bed; also, to come abroad.
To turn over, to turn from side to side; to roll; to tumble.
 2. To change sides or parties.
To turn to, to be directed; as, the needle *turns* to the magnetic pole.
To turn under, to bend or be folded downwards.
To turn up, to bend or be doubled upwards.
 TURN, *n.* The act of turning; movement or motion in a circular direction, whether horizontally, vertically or otherwise; a revolution; as the *turn* of a wheel.
 2. A winding; a meandering course; a bend or bending; as the *turn* of a river. Addison.
3. A walk to and fro.
 I will take a *turn* in your garden. Dryden.
 4. Change; alteration; vicissitude; as the *turns* and varieties of passions. Hooper.
 Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know. Pope.
5. Successive course.
 Nobleness and bounty—which virtues had their *turns* in the king's nature. Bacon.
 6. Manner of proceeding; change of direction. This affair may take a different *turn* from that which we expect.
 7. Chance; hap; opportunity.
 Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. Collier.
 8. Occasion; incidental opportunity.
 An old dog falling from his speed, was loaded at every *turn* with blows and reproaches. L'Estrange.
 9. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done. 'They take each other's *turn*.'
 His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. Denham.
10. Action of kindness or malice.
 Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delay'd. Mofartax.
 Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*. L'Estrange.
11. Reigning inclination or course. Religion is not to be adapted to the *turn* and fashion of the age.
 12. A step off the ladder at the gallows. Butler.
 13. Convenience; occasion; purpose; existence; as, this cast will not serve his *turn*. Clarendon. Temple.
14. Form; cast; shape; manner; in a literal or figurative sense; as the *turn* of thought; a man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation.
 The *turn* of his thoughts and expression is unamiable. Dryden.
 Female virtues are of a domestic *turn*. Addison.
 The Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. Addison.
15. Manner of arranging words in a sentence.
 16. Change; new position of things. Some evil happens at every *turn* of affairs.
 17. Change of direction; as the *turn* of the tide from flood to ebb.

18. One round of a rope or cord.

19. In mining, a pit sunk in some part of a drift. *Cyc.*

20. *Turn or tourn*, in law. The sheriff's turn is a court of record, held by the sheriff twice a year in every hundred within his county. [England.]

By turns, one after another; alternately. They assist each other by turns.

2. At intervals. They feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*

To take turns, to take each other's places alternately.

TURN-BENCH, *n.* [turn and bench.] A kind of iron lathe. *Mozza.*

TURN-COAT, *n.* [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles. *Shak.*

TURNUED, *pp.* Moved in a circle; changed.

TURNEP, *n.* [a compound of tur, round, and Sax. *nap*, L. *napus*, a turnep.]

A bulbous root or plant of the genus Brassica, of great value for food; an esculent root of several varieties.

TURNER, *n.* One whose occupation is to form things with a lathe; one who turns.

TURNERITE, *n.* A rare mineral occurring in small crystals of a yellowish brown color, externally brilliant and translucent. *Phillips.*

TURNERY, *n.* The art of forming into a cylindrical shape by the lathe.

2. Things made by a turner or in the lathe.

TURRING, *pp.* Moving in a circle; changing; winding.

TURNING, *n.* A winding; a bending course; a flexure; a meander.

2. Deviation from the way or proper course.

TURNINGNESS, *n.* Quality of turning; tergiversation. [Not in use.] *Sidney.*

TURNPKE, *n.* [turn and pike.] Strictly, a frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms.

2. A gate set across a road to stop travelers and carriages till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair.

3. A turnpike road.

4. In military affairs, a beam filled with spikes to obstruct passage. *Cyc.*

TURNPKE, *v. t.* To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a road into a rounded form. *Med. Repos.*

TURNPIKE-ROAD, *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from travelers or passengers who use the road. *Cyc.*

TURNSERVING, *n.* [turn and serve.] The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest. *Bacon.*

TURNSICK, *n.* [turn and sick.] Giddy. *Bacon.*

TURNSOLE, *n.* [turn and L. *sol*, the sun.]

A plant of the genus Heliotropium, so named because its flower is supposed to turn towards the sun.

TURNSPIT, *n.* [turn and spit.] A person who turns a spit.

His lordship is his majesty's turnspit. *Burke.*

2. A variety of the dog, so called from turning the spit.

TURNUED, *pp.* Moved in a circle; changed.

TURNTURN, *n.* [turn and turn.] A bird, called the sea-dotterel, the *Tringa morinella*, a little larger than an English black-bird. This bird takes its name from its practice of turning up small stones in search of insects. *Cyc.*

TURPENTINE, *n.* [L. *terebinthina*; Sp. *trementina*; G. *terpentin*. I know not the origin of this word; the first syllable may coincide with the root of tar.]

A transparent resinous substance, flowing naturally or by incision from several species of trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, &c. Common turpentine is of about the consistence of honey; but there are several varieties. *Cyc.*

TURPENTINE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Pistacia, which produces not only its proper fruit, but a kind of horn which grows on the surface of its leaves. This is found to be an excrescence, the effect of the puncture of an insect, and is produced in the same manner as the galls of other plants. *Cyc.*

TURPITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *turpitudō*, from *turpis*, foul, base.]

1. Inherent baseness or villainy of principle in the human heart; extreme depravity.

2. Baseness or villainy of words or actions; shameful wickedness. *South.*

TURRET, *n.* A tool used by coopers. *Shrewood.*

TURRET, *n.* [L. *turris*.] A little tower; a small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it.

And lift her turrets nearer to the sky. *Pope.*

2. In the art of war, movable turrets, used formerly by the Romans, were buildings of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories, and sometimes one hundred and twenty cubits high, moved on wheels. They were employed in approaches to a fortified place, for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, casting-bridges and other necessities. *Cyc.*

TURRETED, *a.* Furnished like a tower; as a turreted lamp. *Bacon.*

2. Furnished with turrets.

TURRHYTE, *n.* The fossil remains of a spiral multicoiled shell. *Ed. Encyc.*

TURTLE, *n.* [Sax. *id.*; Fr. *torturle*; L. *turtur*; Gaelic, *turtair*; It. *tortora*, *tortola*, *tortorella*.]

1. A fowl of the genus Columba; called also the turtle dove, and turtle pigeon. It is a wild species, frequenting the thickest parts of the woods, and its note is plaintive and tender. *Cyc.*

2. The name sometimes given to the common tortoise. *Ed. Encyc.*

3. The name given to the large sea-tortoise. *Cyc.*

TURTLE-DOVE, *n.* A species of the genus Columba. [See Turtle.]

TURTLE-SHELL, *n.* [turtle and shell.] A shell, a beautiful species of Murex; also, tortoise-shell.

TUSCAN, *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy; an epithet given to one of the orders of columns, the most ancient and simple.

TUSCAN, *n.* An order of columns.

TUSH, an exclamation, indicating check, rebuke or contempt. *Tush, tush*, never tell me such a story as that.

TUSH, *n.* [Sax. *tuz*.] A tooth.

TUSK, *n.* [Sax. *tuz*.] The long pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous or fighting animals; as the tusks of the boar.

TUSK, *v. t.* To gnash the teeth, as a boar. *B. Jonson.*

TUSKED, } *a.* Furnished with tusks; as TUSKY, } the tusky boar. *Dryden.*

TUS-SLE, *n.* A struggle; a conflict. [Fulgur.] See Touse.

TUS-SUC, } *n.* A tuft of grass or twigs. TUS-SOC, } *n.* *Obs.* *Greac.*

TUT, an exclamation, used for checking or rebuking.

TUT, *n.* An imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross on it.

Tut bargain, among miners, a bargain by the lump. [Qu. L. *lotus*.] *Cyc.*

TUTELAGE, *n.* [from L. *tutela*, protection, from *tutor*, to defend.]

1. Guardianship; protection; applied to the person protecting; as, the king's right of seignory and tutelage. *Bacon.*

2. State of being under a guardian.

TUTELAR, } *a.* [L. *tutelar*, supra.] HAV- TUTELARY, } ing the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting; as tutelary genius; tutelary goddesses. *Temple. Dryden.*

TUTENAG, *n.* The Chinese name of zinc. Sometimes the word is used to denote a metallic compound brought from China, called Chinese copper or white copper, consisting of copper, zinc and iron. *Cyc. Fourcroy.*

TUTOR, *n.* [L. from *tutor*, to defend; Fr. *tuteur*.]

1. In the civil law, a guardian; one who has the charge of a child or pupil and his estate.

2. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of human learning. Some gentlemen employ a tutor to teach in their families, others to attend a son in his travels.

3. In universities and colleges, an officer or member of some hall, who has the charge of instructing the students in the sciences and other branches of learning.

In the American colleges, tutors are graduates selected by the governors or trustees, for the instruction of undergraduates of the three first years. They are usually officers of the institution, who have a share, with the president and professors, in the government of the students.

TUTOR, *v. t.* To teach; to instruct. *Shak.*

2. To treat with authority or severity. *Addison.*

3. To correct.

TUTORAGE, *n.* In the civil law, guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate. In France, *tutorage* does not expire till the pupil is twenty five years of age.

2. The authority or solemnity of a tutor. [Little used.]

TUTORED, *pp.* Instructed; corrected; disciplined.

TUTORESS, *n.* A female tutor; an instructress; a governess. *More.*

TUTORING, *pp.* Teaching; directing; correcting.

TUTORING, *n.* The act of instructing; education.

TU/TRIX, *n.* A female guardian. *Smollett.*
TUT'SAN, *n.* A plant, park-leaves, of the genus *Hypericum*. *Lac.*
TUTTI, *n.* [*L. toti*.] In Italian music, a direction to all to play in full concert.
TUTTY, *n.* [*It. tutia*; *Low L. tutia*.] An argillaceous ore of zinc, found in Persia, formed on cylindrical molds into tubular pieces, like the bark of a tree. It is said to be made of a glutinous, argillaceous earth, like clay, which is put into pots, moistened and baked.
TUZ, *n.* [*Qa. towe*.] A lock or tuft of hair. [*Not in use.*]
TWA, *n.* or *n.* [*Sax. twaegen*; *Sw. twa*.] *Dan. twende*, for *twende*. Where *two* is contracted from *twæg*, is not apparent, but we see in the Danish *twende*, the first syllable of twenty; [*twen-tig*, two tens.] *Two*.
 When old winter splits the rocks in *twain*.
Dryden.
 [*Nearly obsolete in common discourse, but used in poetry and burlesque.*]
TWAIF, *n.* A fish.
 2. In old writers, wood grubbed up and converted into arable land. [*Local.*]
TWANG, *v. i.* [*D. dwang*, *Dan. twang*, *Sw. twång*, *G. zwang*, force, compulsion; *G. zwängen*, *zwängen*, *D. dwängen*, *Sw. twänga*, *Dan. tränga*, to constrain.]
 To sound with a quick sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled; as the *twanging* bows. *Philips.*
TWANG, *v. t.* To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly. *Shak.*
 Sound the tough horn, and *twang* the quivering string. *Pope.*
TWANG, *n.* A sharp quick sound; as the *twang* of a bowstring; a *twang* of the nose. *Butler.*
 2. An affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound.
 He has a *twang* in his discourse. *Arbutnot.*
TWAN'GLE, *v. i.* To twang. *Shak.*
TWANG'ING, *pp. r.* Making a sharp sound as 2. Contemptibly noisy. *Shak.*
TWANK, a corruption of *twang*. *Addison.*
TWAS, a contraction of *twas*.
TWAT'LE, *v. i.* [*G. schwatzen*, with a different prefix. *See Twitter.*]
 To prate; to talk much and idly; to gabble; to chatter; as a *twatling* gossip.
L'Estrange.
TWAT'LE, *v. t.* To pet; to make much of. [*Local.*]
TWAT'LING, *pp. r.* or *a.* Prating; gabbling; chattering.
TWAT'LING, *n.* The act of prating; idle talk.
TWAY, for *twain*, two. [*Not in use.*]
TWAY-BLADE, *v. i.* [*tway* and *blade*.] A **TWY-BLADE**, } *n.* plant of the genus *Ophrys*, a polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed as to represent, in some measure, a helmet, the under one being beaded and shaped like a man. *Lee. Miller.*
TWEAG, } *v. t.* [*Sax. twicken*; to twitch;
TWEAK, } *G. zwicken*; *D. zwicken*;

It is radically the same word as *twitch*, and of the same signification.]
 To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk; as, to *tweag* or *tweak* the nose.
Shak. Swift.
TWEAG, *n.* Distress; a pinching condition. [*Not in use.*]
TWEE'DLE, *v. t.* To handle lightly; used of awkward fiddling. *Qu. Addison.*
TWEE'LE, *v. t.* To weave with multiplied leases in the harness, by increasing the number of threads in each split of the reed, and the number of treadles, &c.
TWEEZER-CASE, *n.* A case for carrying tweezers.
TWEEZERS, *n.* [This seems to be formed on the root of *rise*, an instrument for pinching.] Nippers; small pinchers used to pluck out hairs.
TWEL'PTH, *a.* [*Sax. twelfta*; *Sw. tolfte*; *Dan. tolfte*; *D. twaalfde*; *G. zwölft*.]
 The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.
TWEL'PTH-TIDE, *n.* [*twelfth* and *tide*.]
 The twelfth day after christmas. *Tusser.*
TWELVE, *a.* [*Sax. twelf*; *D. twaalf*; *G. zwelf*; *Sw. tolf*; *Dan. tolf*. *Qu. two left after ten.*]
 The sum of two and ten; twice six; a dozen. *Twelve* men compose a petty jury.
TWELVEMONTH, *n.* *twelvemonth*. [*twelve* and *month*.]
 A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.
 I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shak.*
TWELVEPENNY, *n.* *twelv'pence*. [*twelve* and *pence*.] A shilling.
TWELVEPENNY, *a.* *twelv'penny*. Sold for a shilling; worth a shilling; as a *twelve-penny* gallery. *Dryden.*
TWELVESORE, *a.* *twelv'score*. [*twelve* and *score*.] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty. *Dryden.*
TWENTYETH, *a.* [*Sax. twentigtha*, *twentigtha*. *See Twenty.*]
 The ordinal of twenty; as the *twentieth* year. *Dryden.*
TWENTY, *a.* [*Sax. twenti*, *twentig*; composed of *twend*, *twenne*, *twain*, two, and *Goth. tig*, ten, *Gr. δεκα*, *L. decem*, *W. deg*, *See Twain*.]
 1. Twentieth; as *twenty* men; *twenty* years.
 2. Proverbially, an indefinite number.
 Maxilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not have been the man. *Bacon.*
TWIBBL, *n.* [*two* and *bil*.] A kind of trotlock, and a halbert.
TWICE, *adv.* [*from two*.] Two times.
 He twice essay'd to cast his son in gold. *Dryden.*
 2. Doubly; as *twice* the sum. He is *twice* as fortunate as his neighbor.
 3. *Twice* is used in composition; as in *twice-told*, *twice-born*, *twice-planted*, *twice-conquered*.
TWIDLE, *for* *tweddle*. [*See Tweddle*.]
TWIF'ALLOW, *v. t.* [*twi*, two, and *follow*.]
 To plow a second time land that is fallowed.
TWIF'ALLOWED, *pp.* Plowed twice, as summer fallow.
TWIF'ALLOWING, *pp.* Plowing a second time.
TWIF'ALLOWING, *n.* The operation of plowing a second time, as fallow land, in preparing it for seed.

TWIFOLD, *a.* Twofold. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
TWIG, *n.* [*Sax. twig*; *D. twig*; *G. zweig*.]
Qu. l. rigeo, with a prefix.]
 A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.
 The Britons had boats made of willow twigs, covered on the outside with hides. *Raleigh.*
TWIG'GEN, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker. *Greiv.*
TWIG'GY, *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots. *Evelyn.*
TWI'LIGHT, *n.* [*Sax. tweeen-lecht*, doubtful light, from *twegen*, *twogean*, to doubt, from *twegen*, two.]
 1. The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light. In latitudes remote from the equator, the *twilight* is of much longer duration than at and near the equator.
 2. Dubious or uncertain view; as the *twilight* of probability. *Locke.*
TWI'LIGHT, *a.* Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded.
 O'er the *twilight* groves and dusky caves. *Pope.*
 2. Seen or done by twilight. *Milton.*
TWILL, *v. t.* To weave in ribs or ridges; to quilt. [*See Quilt*.]
TWILT, *n.* A quilt. [*Local.*]
TWIN, *n.* [*Sax. twain*, to twine; from *two*.]
 1. One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings but one; used mostly in the plural, *twins*; applied to the young of beasts, as well as to human beings.
 2. A sign of the zodiac; Gemini. *Thomson.*
 3. One very much resembling another.
TWIN, *a.* Noting one of two born at a birth; as a *twain* brother or sister.
 2. Very much resembling.
 3. In botany, swelling out into two protuberances, as an anther or germ. *Martyr.*
TWIN, *v. t.* To be born at the same birth. *Shak.*
 2. To bring two at once. *Tusser.*
 3. To be paired; to be suited. *Sandys.*
 [*This verb is little used.*]
TWIN, *v. t.* To separate into two parts. *Chaucer.*
TWIN'-BORN, *a.* [*twain* and *born*.] Born at the same birth.
TWINE, *v. t.* [*Sax. twinan*; *D. tweynen*; *Sw. twanna*; *Dan. twinder*; from *two*.]
 1. To twist; to wind, as one thread or cord around another, or as any flexible substance around another body; as fine *twined* linen. *Ex. xxxix.*
 2. To unite closely; to cling to; to embrace.
 3. To wind; to wrap closely about.
 Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*. *Pope.*
TWINE, *v. t.* To unite closely, or by interposition of parts.
 Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love— *Shak.*
 2. To wind; to bend; to make turns.
 As rivers, though they bend and *twine*— *Swift.*
 3. To turn round; as, her spindles *twine*. *Chapman.*
TWINE, *n.* A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; used for binding small

parcels, and for sewing sails to their bolts-ropes, &c. Twine of a stronger kind is used for nets.

2. A twist; a convolution; as Typhon's snaky twine. *Milton.*

3. Embrace; act of winding round. *Philips.*

TWINE'D, *pp.* Twisted; wound round.

TWINGE, *v. t.* *twinj.* [Sw. *tringa*, D. *dringen*, Dan. *tringer*, G. *zingen*, to constrain; but the sense is primarily to *twick*. See *Twemp*, *Twepak*, *Twick*.]

1. To affect with a sharp sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains.

The goat *twinged* the lion till he made him tear himself, and so mastered him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To pinch; to twenke; to pull with a jerk; as, to *twinge* one by the ears and nose. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE, *v. i.* *twinj.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a *twick*; to suffer a keen spasmodic or shooting pain; as, the *twinges*. [This is the sense in which this word is generally used within the limits of my acquaintance.]

TWINGE, *n.* *twinj.* A sudden sharp pain; a darting local pain of momentary continuance; as a *twinge* in the arm or side.

2. A sharp rebuke of conscience.

3. A pinch; a tweak; as a *twinge* of the ear. *L'Estrange.*

TWING'ING, *ppr.* Suffering a sharp local pain of short continuance; pinching with a sudden pull.

TWING'ING, *n.* The act of pinching with a sudden *twick*; a sudden, sharp, local pain.

TWINGING, *ppr.* Twisting; winding round; uniting closely; to embracing.

2. In botany, ascending spirally around a branch, stem or prop. *Martyn.*

TWINK. [See *Twinkle*.]

TWINKLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *twincelin*; most probably formed from *twink*, with the prefix *eth*, *ed*, or *oth*, like *twit*.]

1. To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous intermitted light, or with a broken quivering light. The fixed stars *twinkle*; the planets do not.

These stars do not *twinkle*, when viewed through telescopes that have large apertures. *Norton.*

2. To open and shut the eye by turns; as the *twinkling* owl. *L'Estrange.*

3. To play irregularly; as, her eyes will *twinkle*. *Donne.*

TWINKLE, } *n.* A sparkling; as a shining
TWINKLING, } with intermitted light; as the *twinkling* of the stars.

2. A motion of the eye. *Dryden.*

3. A moment; an instant; the time of a wink.

In a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye, at the last trump—the dead shall be raised incorruptible. 1 Cor. xv.

TWINKLING, *ppr.* Sparkling.

TWINLING, *n.* [from *twijn*.] A twin lamb. *Tasser.*

TWINNED, *a.* [from *twijn*.] Produced at one birth, like twins; united. *Milton.*

TWINNER, *n.* [from *twijn*.] A breeder of twins. *Tasser.*

TWITTER, *n.* [*two* and *winter*.] A least two winters old. [Local.] *Grose.*

TWIRE, *v. i.* To take short flights; to flutter; to quiver; to twitter. [Not in use.] *Chaucer. Beaman.*

TWIRL, *v. t.* *twirl.* [D. *doarlen*; G. *querlen*; formed on *whirl*. The German coincides with our vulgar *quirl*.]

To move or turn round with rapidity; to whirl round.

See ruddy maids,

Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel— *Doddsley.*

TWIRL, *v. i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round.

TWIRL, *n.* A rapid circular motion; quick rotation.

2. Twist; convolution. *Woodward.*

TWIRLED, *ppr.* Whirled round.

TWIRLING, *ppr.* Turning with velocity; whirling.

TRWIST, *v. t.* [Sax. *getwistan*; D. *twisten*, to dispute, Sw. *twista*; Dan. *twister*, to dispute, to litigate; G. *zeitst*, a dispute. In all the dialects except ours, this word is used figuratively, but it is remarkably expressive and well applied.]

1. To unite by winding one thread, strand or other flexible substance round another; to form by convolution, or winding separate things round each other; as, to *twist* yarn or thread. So we say, to double and *twist*.
2. To form into a thread from many fine filaments; as, to *twist* wool or cotton.
3. To contort; to writhe; as, to *twist* a thing into a serpentine form. *Pope.*
4. To wreath; to wind; to encircle.

—Pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flames. *Burnet.*

5. To form; to weave; as, to *twist* a story. *Shak.*

6. To unite by intertexture of parts; as, to *twist* bays with ivy. *Waller.*

7. To unite; to enter by winding; to insinuate; as, avarice *twists* itself into all human concerns.
8. To pervert; as, to *twist* a passage in an author.

9. To turn from a straight line.

TRWIST, *v. i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other. Some strands will *twist* more easily than others.

TWIST, *n.* A cord, thread or any thing flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other.

2. A cord; a string; a single cord.

3. A contortion; a writhe. *Addison.*

4. A little roll of tobacco.

5. Manner of twisting. *Arbuthnot.*

6. A twig. [Not in use.]

TRWISTED, *ppr.* Formed by winding threads or strands round each other.

TRWISTER, *n.* One that twists.

2. The instrument of twisting. *Wallis.*

TRWISTING, *ppr.* Winding different strands or threads round each other; forming into a thread by twisting.

TWIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *adwitan*, *edwitan*, *adwitan*, to reproach, to upbraid; a compound of *ad*, *eth*, or *oth*, and *witan*. The latter verb signifies to know, Eng. to *wit*, and also to impute, to ascribe, to prescribe or appoint, also to reproach; and with *ge*, a different prefix, *gewitan*, to depart. The original verb then signifies to set, send or throw. We have in this word decisive evidence that the first letter *t*, is a prefix, the remains of *eth* or *oth*, a word that

probably coincides with the *L. ad*, to; and hence we may fairly infer that the other words in which *t* precedes *w*, are also compound. That some of them are so, appears evident from other circumstances.]

To reproach; to upbraid; as for some previous act. He *twitted* his friend of falsehood.

With this these scoffers *twitted* the christians. *Tillotson.*

Esop minds men of their errors, without *twitting* them for what is amiss. *L'Estrange.*

TWITCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *twiccian*. See *Teung*.]

To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch; as, to *twitch* one by the sleeve; to *twitch* a thing out of another's hand; to *twitch* off clusters of grapes.

TWITCH, *n.* A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; as a *twitch* by the sleeve.

2. A short spasmodic contraction of the fibers or muscles; as a *twitch* in the side; convulsive *twitches*. *Sharp.*

TWITCHED, *ppr.* Pulled with a jerk.

TWITCHER, *n.* One that twitches.

TWITCH'-GRASS, *n.* Couch grass; a species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate. But *qu*, is not this word a corruption of *quitch-grass*, or *quitch-grass*?

TWITCHING, *ppr.* Pulling with a jerk; suffering short spasmodic contractions.

TWITTED, *ppr.* Upbraid.

TWITTER, *v. t.* [D. *kwetteren*; Dan. *quidder*; Sw. *quitta*.]

1. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises; as, the swallow *twitters*. *Dryden.*

2. To make the sound of a half suppressed laugh.

TWITTER, *n.* [from *twit*.] One who twits or reproaches.

TWITTER, *n.* A small intermitted noise, as in half suppressed laughter; or the sound of a swallow.

TWITTERING, *ppr.* Uttering a succession of small interrupted sounds, as in a half suppressed laugh, or as a swallow.

TWITTING, *ppr.* Upbraiding; reproaching.

TWITTINGLY, *adv.* With upbraiding.

Jenius.

TWITTLE-TWATTLE, *n.* Tattle; gabble. [Vulgar.] *L'Estrange.*

TWINT, a contraction of *betwixt*, used in poetry.

TWO, *a.* [Sax. *two*; Goth. *two*, *twoi*, *tuos*; D. *teece*; G. *zwei*; Sw. *två*; Ir. Gaelic, *da* or *do*; Russ. *two*, *two*; Slav. *dua*; Sans. *du*, *duwa*; Gipsev, *duj*; Hindoo, Ch. Pers. *du*; I. *duo*; Gr. *duo*; It. *due*; Sp. *dos*; Port. *dous*; Fr. *deux*.]

1. One and one. Two similar horses used together, are called a span, or a pair.

2. *Two* is used in composition; as in *two-legged*. Man is a two-legged animal.

TWO-CAP'PULED, *a.* Bicapsular.

TWO-CELL'LED, *a.* Bilocular.

TWO-CLEFT, *a.* Bifid.

TWO-EDGED, *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as a *two-edged* sword.

TWO-FLOWERED, *a.* Bearing two flowers at the end, as a peduncle.

TWOFOLD, *a.* [*two* and *fold*.] Two of the same kind, or two different things existing together; as *twofold* nature; *a twofold* sense; *a twofold* argument.

2. Double; as *twofold* strength or desire.

3. In *botany*, two and two together, growing from the same place; as *twofold* leaves.

Martyn.

TWOFOLD, *adv.* Doubly; in a double degree. *Matt.* xxiii.

TWO-FORKED, *a.* Dichotomous.

TWO-HANDED, *a.* Having two hands; an epithet used as equivalent to large, stout and strong. *Milton.*

TWO-LEAVED, *a.* Diphylous.

TWO-LOBED, *a.* Bilobate.

TWO-PARTED, *a.* Bipartite.

TWO-PENNY, *n.* A small coin. *Shak.*

TWO-PETALED, *a.* Dipetalous.

TWO-SEEDED, *a.* In *botany*, dispermous; containing two seeds, as a fruit; having two seeds to a flower, as a plant.

Martyn.

TWO-TIPPED, *a.* Bilabiate.

TWO-TONGUED, *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful. *Steady.*

TWO-VALVED, *a.* Bivalvular; as a shell, pod, or glume.

TYE, *v. t.* [*See Tie*, the more usual orthography, and *Tying*.]

To bind or fasten.

TYE, *n.* A knot. [*See Tie*.]

2. A bond; an obligation.

By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend.

Pope.

3. In *ships*, a runner or short thick rope.

TYER, *n.* One who ties or unites. *Fletcher.*

TYGER. [*See Tiger*.]

TYING, *ppr.* [*See Tie* and *Tye*.] Binding; fastening. [As this participle must be written with *y*, it might be well to write the verb *tye*.]

TYKE, *n.* A dog; or one as contemptible as a dog. *Shak.*

TYMBAL, *n.* [*Fr.* *tymbale*; *It.* *tamballo*; *Sp.* *tímbal*.] *M.* is probably not radical. It is from beating. *Gr.* *τύμβω*.]

A kind of kettle drum.

A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice.

Prior.

TYMPAN, *n.* [*L.* *tympanum*. *See Tymbal*.]

1. A drum; hence, the barrel or hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum. *Hooper.*

2. The area of a pelmet; also, the part of a pedestal called the trunk or dye. *Cyc.*

3. The panel of a door. *Cyc.*

4. A triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, usually enriched with figures. *Cyc.*

5. Among *printers*, a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed. *Cyc.*

TYMPANITES, *n.* In *medicine*, a flatulent distention of the belly; wind dropsy; tympany. *Cyc.*

TYMPANIZE, *v. t.* To act the part of a drummer. *Cyc.*

TYMPANIZE, *v. t.* To stretch, as a skn over the head of a drum.

TYMPANUM, *n.* The drum of the ear. [*See Tympan*.]

2. In *mechanics*, a wheel placed round an axis. *Cyc.*

TYMPANY, *n.* A flatulent distention of the belly. [*See Tympanitis*.]

TYNY Y, *a.* Small. [*See Tiny*.]

TYPE, *n.* [*Fr.* *type*; *L.* *typus*; *Gr.* *τύπος*, from the root of *τύπ*, *Gr.* *τύπτω*, to beat, strike, impress.].

1. The mark of something; an emblem; to which they represent something else.

They emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,

Type of sweet rule and gentle majesty. *Prior.*

2. A sign; a symbol; a figure of something to come; as, Abraham's sacrifice and the paschal lamb, were *types* of Christ. To this word is opposed *antitype*. Christ, in this case, is the *antitype*.

3. A model or form of a letter in metal or other hard material; used in printing.

4. In *medicine*, the form or character of a disease, in regard to the intensity and remission of fevers, pulses, &c.; the regular progress of a fever. *Cyc.* *Coez.*

5. In *natural history*, a general form, such as is common to the species of a genus, or the individuals of a species.

6. A stamp or mark. *Shak.*

TYPE, *v. t.* To prefigure; to represent by a model or symbol beforehand. [*Little used*.] *White.*

TYPE-METAL, *n.* A compound of lead and antimony, with a small quantity of copper or brass.

TYPHOID, *a.* [*typhus* and *Gr.* *είδος*, form.] Resembling typhus; weak; low. *Say.*

TYPHIUS, *a.* [from *Gr.* *τύπος*, to inflame or heat. Hippocrates gave this name to a fever which produced great heat in the eyes. *Parr.* But the *Gr.* *τύφος* is smoke: so *Sp.* *tufo*, a warm exhalation.]

A typhus disease or fever is accompanied with great debility. The word is sometimes used as a noun.

TYPIC, *a.* Emblematic; figurative;

TYPICALLY, *adv.* representing something future by a form, model or resemblance.

Abraham's offering of his only son Isaac, was typical of the sacrifice of Christ. The brazen serpent was typical of the cross.

Typic fever, is one that is regular in its attacks; opposed to *erratic fever*. *Cyc.*

TYPICALLY, *adv.* In a typical manner; by way of image, symbol or resemblance.

TYPICALNESS, *n.* The state of being typical.

TYPIFIED, *ppr.* Represented by symbol or emblem.

TYPIFY, *v. t.* To represent by an image, form, model or resemblance. The washing of baptism typifies the cleansing of the soul from sin by the blood of Christ. Our Savior was typified by the goat that was slain. *Brown.*

TYPIFYING, *ppr.* Representing by model or emblem.

TYPOCOSMY, *n.* [*Gr.* *τύπος* and *κόσμος*.] A representation of the world. [*Not much used*.] *Camden.*

TYPOGRAPHER, *n.* [*See Typography*.]

TYMPANIZE, *v. t.* To act the part of a drummer. *Cyc.*

TYMPANIZE, *v. t.* To stretch, as a skn over the head of a drum.

TYMPANUM, *n.* The drum of the ear. [*See Tympan*.]

2. In *mechanics*, a wheel placed round an axis. *Cyc.*

2. Emblematically; figuratively.

TYPOGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr.* *τύπος*, type, and *γραφία*, to write.]

1. The art of printing, or the operation of impressing letters and words on forms of types.

2. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation. *Brown.*

TYPOLITE, *n.* [*Gr.* *τύπος*, form, and *λίθος*, stone.]

In *natural history*, a stone or fossil which has in it impressions or figures of plants and animals. *Cyc.*

TYRAN, *n.* A tyrant. [*Not in use*.] *Cyc.*

TYRANNESS, *n.* [from *tyrant*.] A female tyrant. *Spenser.* *Akenside.*

TYRAN'NIC, *a.* [*Fr.* *Tyrannique*; *Gr.* *τύραννικός*.] Pertaining to a tyrant; suiting a tyrant; arbitrary; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; cruel; as a *tyrannical* prince; a *tyrannical* master; *tyrannical* government or power.

Our sect's a more *tyrannic* power assume.

Roscommon.

Th' oppressor rul'd a tyrannic where he durst.

Pope.

TYRAN'NICALLY, *adv.* With unjust exercise of power; arbitrarily; oppressively.

TYRAN'NICALNESS, *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice. *Ch. Relig.* *Appeal.*

TYRAN'NICHE, *n.* [*Fr.* *tyrannicus*, tyrant, and *endo*, to fill.]

1. The act of killing a tyrant.

2. One who kills a tyrant. *Hume.*

TYRANNING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting as a tyrant. [*Not used*.] *Spenser.*

TYRANNIZE, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *tyranniser*.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; to exercise power over others not permitted by law or required by justice, or with a severity not necessary to the ends of justice and government. A prince will often tyrannize over his subjects; republican legislatures sometimes tyrannize over their fellow citizens; masters sometimes tyrannize over their servants or apprentices. A husband may not tyrannize over his wife and children.

TYRANNOUS, *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe; despotic. *Sidney.*

TYRANNY, *n.* [*Fr.* *tyrannie*; from *tyrann*.]

1. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; the exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government. Hence tyranny is often synonymous with *cruelty* and *oppression*.

2. Cruel government or discipline; as the *tyranny* of a master.

3. Unrestrained and cruel power.

4. Absolute monarchy chiefly administered.

5. Severity; rigor; inclemency.

The *tyranny* of th' open night. *Shak.*

TYRANT, *n.* [*L.* *tyrannus*; *Gr.* *τύραννος*.] The Welsh has *tyern*, a king or sovereign, which Owen says is compounded of *te*, [that spreads], and *tyern*, imperious, supreme. From *tye*, a driving. The Gaelic has *tiarna* and *tigherna*, a lord, prince or ruler, from *tigh*, a house; indicating that the word originally signified the master of a family merely, or the head of a

clan. There is some uncertainty as to the real origin of the word. It signified originally merely a chief, king or prince.

1. A monarch or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful manner; one who by taxation, injustice or cruel

punishment, or the demand of unreasonable services, imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control, which less and humanity do not authorize, or which the purposes of government do not require.

2. A despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor,

Love, to a yielding heart is a king, to a resisting heart is a tyrant. *Sidney.*
 TYRO, n. A beginner. [See *Tyro*.]
 TYTHE. [See *Tithe*.]
 TYTHING. [See *Titling*.]
 TZAR, n. The emperor of Russia.
 TZARINA, n. The empress of Russia.

U.

U is the twenty first letter and the fifth vowel in the English Alphabet. Its true primary sound in Anglo Saxon, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe; that of oo in *cool, too*, answering to the French *ou*, in *taur*. This sound was changed, probably under the Norman kings, by the attempt made to introduce the Norman French language into common use. However this fact may be, the first, or long and proper sound of u, in English, is now not perfectly simple, and it cannot be strictly called a vowel. The sound seems to be nearly that of *eu*, shortened and blended. This sound however is not precisely that of *eu* or *yu*, except in a few words, as in *unite, union, uniform*; the sound does not begin with the distinct sound of *e*, nor end in the distinct sound of *oo*, unless when prolonged. It cannot be well expressed in letters. This sound is heard in the unaffected pronunciation of *annuity, numerate, brute, mite, dispute, duke, true, truth, rule, prudence, opportunity, infusion*.

Some modern writers make a distinction between the sound of u, when it follows r, as in *rude, truth*, and its sound when it follows other letters, as in *nute, duke*; making the former sound equivalent to *oo*; *rood, trooth*; and the latter a diphthong equivalent to *eu* or *yu*. This is a mischievous innovation, and not authorized by any general usage either in England or the United States. The difference, very nice indeed, between the sound of u in *nute*, and in *rude*, is owing entirely to the articulation which precedes that letter. For example, when a labial precedes u, we enter on its sound with the lips closed, and in opening them to the position required for uttering u, there is almost necessarily a slight sound of e formed before we arrive at the proper sound of u. When e precedes u, the mouth is open before the sound of u is commenced. But in both cases, u is to be considered as having the same sound.

In some words, as in *hull, full, pull*, the sound of u is that of the Italian u, the French *ou*, but shortened. This is a vowel.

U has another short sound, as in *turn, run, sun, turn, rub*. This also is a vowel.

ULBEROUS, a. [L. *uber*.] Fruitful; copious. [Little used.]

ULBERTY, n. [L. *ubertas*, from *uber*, fruitful or copious.] Abundance; fruitfulness. [Little used.]

ULCATION, } n. [L. *ubi*, where.] The }
 UBIBETY, } n. state of being in a place; }
 local relation. [Not much used.]

ULCIBUTARINESS, n. Existence every where. [Little used.] *Fuller.*

ULCIBUTARY, a. [L. *ubique*, from *ubi*, where.] Existing every where, or in all places. *Howell.*

ULCIBUTARY, n. [supra.] One that exists every where. *Halt.*

ULCIBUTY, n. [L. *ubique*, every where.] Existence in all places or every where at the same time; omnipresence. The ubiquity of God is not disputed by those who admit his existence. *South.*

ULPDER, n. [Sax. *uder*; G. *euter*; D. *uyer*; Gr. *αυρα*.]

The breast of a female; but the word is applied chiefly or wholly to the glandular organ of female breasts, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young. *South.*

ULDERED, a. Furnished with udders. *Gay.*

UGLILY, *ode*. In an ugly manner; with deformity.

UGLINESS, n. [from *ugly*.] Total want of beauty; deformity of person; as old age and ugliness. *Dryden.*

2. Turpitude of mind; moral depravity; loathsomeness.

Their dull baldry must be offensive to any one who does not, for the sake of the sin, pardon the ugliness of its circumstances. *South.*

UGLY, a. [W. *hag*, a cut or gash; *hogy*, ugly, rough. See *Hack*.]

Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; hateful; as an ugly person; an ugly face.

O I have pass'd a miserable night,
 So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams.

Shak.
 Follow, begone; I cannot bear thy sight;
 This news hath made thee a most ugly man. *Sh.*

UKASE, n. In Russia, a proclamation or imperial order published.

ULCER, n. [Fr. *ulcere*; It. *ulcera*; L. *ulcus*; Gr. *εξκος*.]

A sore; a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, attended with a

secretion of pus or some kind of discharge. Ulcers on the lungs are seldom healed.

ULCERATE, v. i. To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.

ULCERATE, v. t. [Fr. *ulcerer*; L. *ulcero*.] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers. *Harvey.*

ULCERATED, *ppr*. Affected with ulcers.

ULCERATING, *ppr*. Turning to an ulcer; generating ulcers.

ULCERATION, n. [Fr. from L. *ulceratio*.] 1. The process of forming into an ulcer; or the process of becoming ulcerous.

2. An ulcer; a morbid sore that discharges pus or other fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

ULCERED, a. Having become an ulcer. *Temple.*

ULCEROUS, a. Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter. *Harvey.*

2. Affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.

ULCEROUSNESS, n. The state of being ulcerous.

ULCUSLE, n. [L. *ulcusculum*, from *ulcus*.] A little ulcer.

ULE-TREE, n. In botany, the Castilla, a genus of trees, whose milky juice yields that kind of elastic gum, called by the Mexicans *ule*. *Cyc.*

ULGINOUS, a. [L. *uliginosus*, from *uligo*, oozeiness.] Muddy; oozy; slimy. *Woodward.*

ULGAGE, n. In commerce, the wantage of casks of liquor, or what a cask wants of being full. *Cyc.*

ULMIN, n. [L. *ulmus*, elm.] A substance obtained from the elm tree, of very singular properties. It resembles gum, but is hard, of a black color, and considerably bitter. In its original state, it is soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol or ether; but when nitric or oxy muriatic acid is poured into its solution, it changes into a resinous substance no longer soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. *Cyc.*

A substance originally obtained in the state of an exudation from the elm; but it is found to be a constituent of the bark of almost all trees. *Thomson.*

ULNAGE. [See *Ulnage, Ulnage*.]

ULNAR, a. [L. *ulna*.] Pertaining to the ulna or cubit; as the ulnar nerve. *Cozi.*

ULTERIOR, a. [L. comparative.] Further; as *ulterior* demands; *ulterior* propo-

an, is the same word as the *L. in*. It is a particle of negation, giving to words to which it is prefixed, a negative signification. We use *un* or *in* indifferently for this purpose; and the tendency of modern usage is to prefer the use of *in*, in some words, where *un* was formerly used. *Un* admits of no change of *n* into *l*, *m*, or *r*, as *in* does, in *silvinate*, *immense*, *irresolute*. It is prefixed generally to adjectives and particles, and almost to pleases. In a few instances, it is prefixed to verbs, as in *unbound*, *unbind*, *unharness*. As the compounds formed with *un* are so common and so well known, the composition is not noticed under the several words. For the etymologies, see the simple words.

UNABASED, *a.* Not abased; not humbled. **UNABASHED**, *a.* Not abashed; not confused with shame, or by modesty. **UNABATED**, *a.* Not abated; not diminished in strength or violence. The fever remains *unabated*.

UNABBREViated, *a.* Not abbreviated; not shortened.

UNABETTERED, *a.* Not abetted; not aided. **UNABILITY**, *n.* Want of ability. [*Not UNA-BLENESS*, } *n.* Want of ability. [*Not UNABILITY*.] *n.* *used.* We use *inability*.

UNABJURED, *a.* Not abjured; not renounced on oath.

UNABLE, *a.* Not able; not having sufficient strength; or means; impotent; weak in power, or poor in substance. A man is *unable* to rise when sick; he is *unable* to labor; he is *unable* to support his family or to purchase a farm; he is *unable* for a particular enterprise.

2. Not having adequate knowledge or skill. A man is *unable* to paint a good likeness; he is *unable* to command a ship or an army.

UNABOLISHABLE, *a.* Not abolishable; that may not be abolished, annulled or destroyed. *Milton.*

UNABOLISHED, *a.* Not abolished; not repealed or annulled; remaining in force. *Hooker.*

UNABRIDGED, *a.* Not abridged; *not shortened.*

UNABROGATED, *a.* Not abrogated; not annulled.

UNABSOLVED, *a. s as z.* Not absolved; not acquitted or forgiven.

UNABSORBABLE, *a.* Not absorbable; not capable of being absorbed. *Davy.*

UNABSORBED, *a.* Not absorbed; not imbibed. *Davy.*

UNACCELERATED, *a.* Not accelerated; not hastened.

UNACCENTED, *a.* Not accented; having no accent; as an *unaccented* syllable. *Holder.*

UNACCEPTABLE, *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure. *Clarendon.*

UNACCEPTABLENESS, *n.* The state of not pleasing. *Collier.*

UNACCEPTABLY, *adv.* In an unbecoming or displeasing manner.

UNACCEPTEED, *a.* Not accepted or received; rejected. *Prior.*

UNACCESSIBLE, *a.* Inaccessible. [*This latter word is now used.*]

UNACCESSIBLENESS, *n.* State of not being approachable; inaccessibility. [*The latter is the word now used.*]

UNACCOMMODATED, *a.* Not accommodated; not furnished with external conveniences. *Shak.*

2. Not fitted or adapted. *Milford.*

UNACCOMMODATING, *a.* Not accommodating; not ready to oblige; uncompliant.

UNACCOMPANIED, *a.* Not attended; having no attendants, companions or followers. *Hayward.*

2. Having no appendages.

UNACCOMPLISHED, *a.* Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete. *Dryden.*

2. Not refined in manners; not furnished with elegant literature or with polish of manners.

UNACCOMPLISHMENT, *n.* Want of accomplishment or execution. *Milton.*

UNACCORDING, *a.* Not according; not agreeing. *Fearn.*

UNACCOUNTABILITY, *n.* The state of quality of not being accountable; or the state of being unaccountable for. *Swift.*

UNACCOUNTABLE, *a.* Not to be accounted for. *Such* folly is *unaccountable*.

2. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; or the light possessed; not reducible to rule. The union of soul and body is to us *unaccountable*. *Swift.*

3. Not subject to account or control; not subject to answer; not responsible.

UNACCOUNTABLENESS, *n.* Strange-ness.

2. Irresponsibility.

UNACCOUNTABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained; strangely. *Addison.*

UNACCREDITED, *a.* Not accredited; not received; not authorized. The minister or the consul remained *unaccredited*.

UNACCRATE, *a.* Inaccurate; not correct or exact. [*But inaccurate is now used.*] *Bayle.*

UNACCRATENESS, *n.* Want of correctness. [*But we now use inaccuracy, or inaccuracy.*]

UNACCUSED, *a. s as z.* Not accused; not charged with a crime or fault.

UNACCUSTOMED, *a.* Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar; not habituated; as a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. *Jer. xxxi.*

2. New; not usual; not made familiar; as *unaccustomed* air; *unaccustomed* ideas. *Watts.*

UNACHIEVABLE, *a.* That cannot be done or accomplished. *Farindon.*

UNACHIEVED, *a.* Not achieved; not accomplished or performed.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, *a.* Not acknowledged; not recognized; as an *unacknowledged* agent or consul.

2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed; as an *unacknowledged* crime or fault.

UNACQUAINTANCE, *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity; want of knowledge; followed by *with*; as an utter *unacquaintance* with his design. *South.*

UNACQUAINTED, *a.* Not well known; unusual.

[*And th' unacquainted light began to fear.*]
[*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge; followed by *with*.

My ears are *unacquainted* with such bold truths. *Denham.*

UNACQUAINTEDNESS, *n.* Want of acquaintance. *Whitton.*

UNACQUIRED, *a.* Not acquired; not gained.

UNACQUITTED, *a.* Not acquitted; not declared innocent.

UNACTED, *a.* Not acted; not performed; not executed. *Shak.*

UNACTIVE, *a.* Not active; not brisk. [*We now use inactive.*]

2. Having no employment.

3. Not busy; not diligent; idle.

4. Having no action or efficacy. [*See Inactive.*]

UNACTUATED, *a.* Not actuated; not moved. *Glavinille.*

UNADAPTED, *a.* Not adapted; not suited. *Milford.*

UNADMITTED, *a.* Not admitted; not given or devoted.

UNADJUDGED, *a.* Not adjudged; not judicially decided.

UNADJUSTED, *a.* Not adjusted; not settled; not regulated; as differences *unadjusted*.

2. Not settled; not liquidated; as *unadjusted* accounts.

UNADMINISTERED, *a.* Not administered. *Pope.*

UNADMIRERED, *a.* Not admired; not regarded with great affection or respect.

UNADMIRING, *a.* Not admiring.

UNADMONISHED, *a.* Not admonished; not cautioned, warned or advised. *Milton.*

UNADOPTED, *a.* Not adopted; not received as one's own.

UNADORED, *a.* Not adored; not worshipped. *Milton.*

UNADORNED, *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished. *Milton.*

UNADULTERATED, *a.* Not adulterated; genuine pure. *Addison.*

UNADULTEROUS, *a.* Not guilty of adultery.

UNADULTEROUSLY, *adv.* Without being guilty of adultery.

UNADVENTUROUS, *a.* Not adventurous; not bold or resolute. *Milton.*

UNADVISABLE, *a. s as z.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient; not prudent. *Shak.*

UNADVISED, *a. s as z.* Not prudent; not discrete. *Shak.*

2. Done without due consideration; rash; as an *unadvised* measure or proceeding. *Shak.*

UNADVISIBLY, *adv. s as z.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; rashly; without due consideration. *Hooker.*

UNADVISIDNESS, *n. s as z.* Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFERATED, *a.* Not combined with carbonic acid.

UNAFFABLE, *a.* Not affable; not free to converse; reserved.

UNAFFECTED, *a.* Not affected; plain; natural; not labored or artificial; simple; as *unaffected* ease and grace.

2. Real; not hypocritical; sincere; as *unaffected* sorrow. *Dryden.*

3. Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched. Men often remain *unaf-*

fectd under all the solemn monitions of Providence.
UNAFFECTEDLY, *adv.* Really; in sincerity; without disguise; without attempting to produce false appearances. He was *unaffectedly* cheerful. *Locke.*
UNAFFECTING, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions.
UNAFFECTIONATE, *a.* Not affectionate; wanting affection.
UNAFFIRMED, *a.* Not affirmed; not confirmed.
UNAFFLICTED, *a.* Not afflicted; free from trouble.
UNAFRIGHTED, *a.* Not frightened.
UNAGGRAVATED, *a.* Not aggravated.
UNAGITATED, *a.* Not agitated; calm.
UNAGREEABLE, *a.* Not consistent; unsuitable. *Milton.*
UNAGREEABLENESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; inconsistency with. *Decay of Piety.*
UNADABLE, *a.* Not to be aided or assisted. [Not used.]
UNAIDED, *a.* Not aided; not assisted.
UNAIMING, *a.* Having no particular aim or direction. *Graville.*
UNAKING, *a.* Not aking; not giving or feeling pain. *Shak.*
UNALARMED, *a.* Not alarmed; not disturbed with fear. *Coeper.*
UNALIENABLE, *a.* Not alienable; that cannot be alienated; that may not be transferred; as *unalienable* rights. *Swift.*
UNALIENABLELY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no alienation; as property *unalienably* vested.
UNALIENATED, *a.* Not alienated; not transferred; not estranged.
UNALLAYED, *a.* Not allayed; not appeared or quieted.
 2. For *unallayed*. [See *Unallayed*.]
UNALLEVIATED, *a.* Not alleviated; not mitigated.
UNALLIABLE, *a.* That cannot be allied or connected in amity. *Cheyne.*
UNALLIED, *a.* Having no alliance or connection, either by nature, marriage or substances; as *unallied* families or nations, or substances.
 2. Having no powerful relation.
UNALLOWED, *a.* Not allowed; not permitted.
UNALLOYED, *a.* Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture; as metals *unalloyed*.
 I enjoyed *unalloyed* satisfaction in his company. *Milford.*
UNALLURED, *a.* Not allured; not enticed.
UNALLURING, *a.* Not alluring; not tempting. *Milford.*
UNALMSMED, *a.* *unalmced.* Not having received alms. *Polkok.*
UNALTERABLE, *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable. *South.*
UNALTERABLENESS, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability. *Woodward.*
UNALTERABLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.
UNALTERED, *a.* Not altered or changed. *Dryden.*
UNAMAZED, *a.* Not amazed; free from astonishment. *Milton.*

UNAMBIGUOUS, *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain. *Chetsterfield.*
UNAMBIGUOUSLY, *adv.* In a clear, explicit manner.
UNAMBIGUOUSNESS, *n.* Clearness; explicitness.
UNAMBITIOUS, *a.* Not ambitious; free from ambition.
 2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent; as *unambitious* ornaments.
UNAMBITIOUSNESS, *n.* Freedom from ambition.
UNAMENABLE, *a.* Not capable of *Pope.* reprobation.
UNAMENDED, *a.* Not amended; not rectified. *Ash.*
UNAMIABLE, *a.* Not amiable; not conciliating love; not adapted to gain affection.
UNAMIABLENESS, *n.* Want of amiableness.
UNAMUSED, *a.* *s* as *z.* Not amused; not entertained.
UNAMUSING, *a.* *s* as *z.* Not amusing; not affording entertainment. *Roscoe. Milford.*
UNAMUSIVE, *a.* Not affording amusement.
UNANALOGICAL, *a.* Not analogical.
UNANALOGOUS, *a.* Not analogous; not agreeable to. *Darwin.*
UNANALYSED, *a.* *s* as *z.* Not analysed; not resolved into simple parts. *Boyle.*
UNANCHORED, *a.* Not anchored; not moored. *Pope.*
UNANNELED, *a.* Not having received extreme unction. [See *Anneal*.] *Shak.*
UNANGULAR, *a.* Having no angles. *Good.*
UNANIMIALIZED, *a.* Not formed into animal matter.
UNANIMATED, *a.* Not animated; not possessed of life.
 2. Not endued; not having spirit; dull.
UNANIMATING, *a.* Not animating; dull.
UNANIMITY, *n.* [Fr. *unanimité*; L. *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind.]
 Agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination; as, there was perfect *unanimity* among the members of the council.
UNANIMOUS, *a.* Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; as, the house of assembly was *unanimous*; the members of the council were *unanimous*.
 2. Voted by unanimity; as a *unanimous* decree.
UNANIMOUSLY, *adv.* With entire agreement of minds. *Aldison.*
UNANIMOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being of one mind.
 2. Proceeding from unanimity; as the *unanimousness* of a vote.
UNANNEALED, *a.* Not annealed; not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled.
UNANNEXED, *a.* Not annexed; not joined.
UNANNOYED, *a.* Not annoyed or incommoded.
UNANOINTED, *a.* Not anointed.
 2. Not having received extreme unction. *Shak.*

UNANSWERABLE, *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation; as an *unanswerable* argument.
UNANSWERABLENESS, *n.* The state of being *unanswerable*.
UNANSWERABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation. *South.*
UNANSWERED, *a.* Not answered; not opposed by a reply. *Milton.*
 2. Not refuted. *Hooker.*
 3. Not suitably returned. *Dryden.*
UNAPOCRYPHAL, *a.* Not apocryphal; not of doubtful authority. *Milton.*
UNAPPALED, *a.* Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear. *With eyes erect and visage unappall'd.* *Smith.*
UNAPPARELED, *a.* Not appareled; not clothed. *Bacon.*
UNAPPARENT, *a.* Not apparent; obscure; not visible. *Milton.*
UNAPPEALABLE, *a.* Not appealable; admitting no appeal; that cannot be carried to a higher court by appeal; as an *unappealable* cause.
UNAPPEASABLE, *a.* *s* as *z.* Not to be appeased or pacified; as an *unappeasable* clamor.
 2. Not placable; as *unappeasable* wrath.
UNAPPEASED, *a.* *s* as *z.* Not appeased; not pacified. *Dryden.*
UNAPPLICABLE, *a.* Inapplicable. [Litt. *lit. used*.] *Milton.*
UNAPPLICABLE, *a.* Inapplicable; that cannot be applied. [We now use *inapplicable*.]
UNAPPLIED, *a.* Not applied; not used according to the destination; as *unapplied* funds.
UNAPPOSITE, *a.* *s* as *z.* Not apposite; not suitable. *Gerard.*
UNAPPROCIATED, *a.* Not duly estimated or valued.
UNAPPREHENDED, *a.* Not apprehended; not taken.
 2. Not understood. *Hooker.*
UNAPPREHENSIBLE, *a.* Not capable of being understood. *South.*
UNAPPREHENSIVE, *a.* Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting.
 2. Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *South.*
UNAPPRISSED, *a.* *s* as *z.* Not apprised; not previously informed.
UNAPPROACHABLE, *a.* That cannot be approached; inaccessible.
UNAPPROACHABLENESS, *n.* Inaccessibility.
UNAPPROACHED, *a.* Not approached; not to be approached. *Milton.*
UNAPPROPRIATED, *a.* Not appropriated; not applied or directed to be applied to any specific object; as money or funds. *Hamilton.*
 2. Not granted or given to any person, company or corporation; as *unappropriated* lands. *B. Trumbull.*
UNAPPROVED, *a.* Not approved; not having received approbation. *Milton.*
UNAPT, *a.* Not apt; not ready or propense. *Shak.*
 A soldier, *unapt* to weep.
 3. Unfit; not ready to learn.
 3. Unfit; not qualified; not disposed; with

to, before a verb, and *for*, before a noun; as *unapt* to admit a conference with reason.

Hooker.

Unapt for noble, wise, spiritual employments.

Taylor.

4. Improper; unsuitable.

Johnson.

UNAPPLY, *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.

Green.

UNAPNESS, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.

Spenser.

2. Dullness; want of quick apprehension.

Shak.

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension. The mind, by excess of exertion, gets an *unaptness* to vigorous attempts.

Locke.

UNARGUED, *a.* Not argued; not debated.

2. Not disputed; not approved by argument.

Milton.

3. Not censured; *a Latinism.* [Not used.]

B. Jonson.

UNARM, *v. t.* To disarm; to strip of arms or arms. [Not used.] [See *Disarm.*]

Shak.

UNARMED, *a.* Not having on arms or armor; not equipped. Man is born *unarmed*. It is mean to attack even an enemy *unarmed*.

2. Not furnished with scales, prickles or other defense; as animals and plants.

UNARRANGED, *a.* Not arranged; not disposed in order.

Daniel.

UNARRA YED, *a.* Not arrayed; not dressed.

Dryden.

2. Not disposed in order.

UNARRI VED, *a.* Not arrived. [Ill formed.]

Young.

UNARTED, *a.* Ignorant of the arts. [Not in use]

Waterhouse.

UNARTFUL, *a.* Not artful; artless; not having cunning.

Dryden.

2. Wanting skill. [Little used.]

Cheyne.

UNARTFULLY, *adv.* Without art; in an unartful manner.

Swift.

[In lieu of these words, *artless* and *artlessly* are generally used.]

UNARTICULATED, *a.* Not articulated or distinctly pronounced.

Encyc.

UNARTIFICIAL, *a.* Not artificial; not formed by art.

Johnson.

UNARTIFICIALLY, *adv.* Not with art; in a manner contrary to art.

Derham.

UNASCENDIBLE, *a.* That cannot be ascended.

Marshall.

UNASCERTAINABLE, *a.* That cannot be ascertained, or reduced to a certainty; that cannot be certainly known.

The trustees are unascertainable.

Wheaton's Rep.

UNASCERTAINED, *a.* Not reduced to a certainty; not certainly known.

Hamilton.

UNASKED, *a.* Not asked; unsolicited; as, to bestow favors *unasked*; that was an *unasked* favor.

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

The bearded corn ensu'd.

Dryden.

UNASPECTIVE, *a.* Not having a view to.

Fellham.

UNASPIRATED, *a.* Having no aspirate.

Parr.

UNASPIRING, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious.

Rogers.

UNASSAILABLE, *a.* Not assailable; that cannot be assaulted.

Shak.

UNASSAILED, *a.* Not assailed; not attacked by violence.

To keep my life and honor unassail'd.

Milton.

UNASSAULTED, *a.* Not assaulted; not attacked.

UNASSAYED, *a.* Not essayed; not attempted. [We now use *unessay'd.*]

2. Not subjected to assay or trial.

UNASSEMBLED, *a.* Not assembled or congregated.

UNASSETTED, *a.* Not asserted; not affirmed; not vindicated.

UNASSESS'ED, *a.* Not assessed; not rated.

UNASSIGNABLE, *a.* Not assignable; that cannot be transferred by assignment or indorsement.

Jones. Wheaton.

UNASSIGNED, *a.* Not assigned; not declared; not transferred.

UNASSIMILATED, *a.* Not assimilated; not made to resemble.

2. In *physiology*, not formed or converted into a like substance; not animalized, as food.

Med. Repos.

UNASSIST'ED, *a.* Not assisted; not aided or helped; as *unassisted* reason.

Rogers.

UNASSISTING, *a.* Giving no help.

Dryden.

UNASSOCIATED, *a.* Not associated; not united with a society.

2. In *Connecticut*, not united with an association; as an *unassociated* church.

UNASSORT'ED, *a.* Not assorted; not distributed into sorts.

UNASSUMING, *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not making lofty pretensions; not arrogant; modest; as an *unassuming* youth; *unassuming* manners.

UNASSURED, *a.* [See *Sure.*] Not assured; not confident; as an *unassured* countenance.

Glavinville.

2. Not to be trusted; as an *unassured* foe.

Spenser.

3. Not insured against loss; as goods *unassured*.

UNATONABLE, *a.* Not to be appeased; not to be reconciled.

Milton.

UNATONED, *a.* Not expiated.

A brother's bloody yet unaton'd.

Rove.

UNATTACH'ED, *a.* Not attached; not arrested.

Junius.

2. Not closely adhering; having no fixed interest; as *unattached* to any party.

3. Not united by affection.

UNATTACK'ED, *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted.

UNATTAINABLE, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; as *unattainable* good.

UNATTAINABLENESS, *n.* The state of being beyond the reach or power.

Locke.

UNATTAINED, *a.* Not attained; not completed.

UNATTEM PERED, *a.* Not tempered by mixture.

UNATTEMPT'ED, *a.* Not attempted; not tried; not essayed.

Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.

Milton.

UNATTEND'ED, *a.* Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance.

Milton.

2. Forsaken.

Shak.

3. Not medically attended; not dressed; as *unattended* wounds.

Milford.

UNATTEND'ING, *a.* Not attending or listening; not being attentive.

Ill is lost that please

That is address'd to unattending ears.

Milton.

UNATTENTIVE, *a.* Not regarding; inattentive. [The latter word is now used.]

UNATTEST'ED, *a.* Not attested; having no attestation.

Barrow.

UNATTIRED, *a.* Not attired; not adorned.

UNATTRACT'ED, *a.* Not attracted; not affected by attraction.

UNAugMENT'ED, *a.* Not augmented or increased; in grammar, having no augment, or additional syllable.

Richardson.

UNAUTHENTIC, *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true.

UNAUTHENTICATED, *a.* Not authenticated; not made certain by authority.

UNAUTHORIZED, *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.

UNAVAILABLE, *a.* Not available; not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect; not effectual; vain; useless.

Hooker.

UNAVAILABLENESS, *n.* Inefficacy; uselessness.

Scudgry.

UNAVAILING, *a.* Not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain; as *unavailing* efforts; *unavailing* prayers.

UNAVENG'ED, *a.* Not avenged; not having obtained satisfaction; as a person is *unavenged*.

2. Not punished; as, a crime is *unavenged*.

UNAVERT'ED, *a.* Not averted; not turned away.

UNAVOID'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be made null or void.

Blackstone.

2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable; as *unavoidable* evils.

3. Not to be missed in ratiocination.

Locke.

UNAVOID'ABLENESS, *n.* The state of being unavoidable; inevitableness.

Glavinville.

UNAVOID'ABLY, *adv.* Inevitably; in a manner that prevents failure or escape.

UNAVOID'ED, *a.* Not avoided or shunned.

2. Inevitable. [Not *legitimate.*] *B. Jonson.*

UNAVOWED, *a.* Not avowed; not acknowledged; not owned; not confessed.

UNAWAK'ED, } *a.* Not awakened; not

UNAWAKEN'ED, } *a.* roused from sleep.

2. Not roused from spiritual slumber or stupidity.

Scott.

UNAWARE, *a.* Without thought; inattentive.

Swift.

UNAWARENESS, } *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly; without previous preparation.

The civil came upon us *unawares*.

2. Without premeditated design. He killed the man *unawares*.

3. *Unawares*, unexpectedly.

He breaks at *unawares* upon our walks.

Dryden.

UNAWED, *a.* Not awed; not restrained by fear; undaunted.

Dryden.

UNBACK'ED, *a.* Not having been backed; as an *unbacked* colt.

2. Not tamed; not taught to bear a rider.

Shak.

3. Unsupported; left without aid. *Daniel*.
UNBALANCED, *a.* Not baked.
UNBALANCED, *a.* Not balanced; not poised; not in equipoise.
Let earth *unbalance*'d from her orbit fly. *Pope*
2. Not adjusted; not settled; not brought to an equality of debt and credit; as an *unbalanced* account.
3. Not restrained by equal power; as *unbalanced* parties. *J. Adams*
- UNBALLAST, *v. i.* To free from ballast; to discharge the ballast from. *Mar. Dict.*
- UNBALLASTED, *a.* Freed from ballast.
2. *a.* Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady; as *unballasted* wits.
"Unballast vessel," for *unballasted*, in Addison, is an unauthorized phrase.
- UNBAND'ED, *a.* Stripped of a band; having no band. *Shak.*
- UNBAN NERED, *a.* Having no banner. *Pollak*
- UNBAPTIZED, *a.* Not baptized. *Hooker*
- UNBAR, *v. t.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open; as, to *unbar* a gate.
- UNBARBED, *a.* Not shaven. [*Not in use.*]
- UNBARKE'D, *a.* Stripped of its bark. *Bacon*
- [We now use *barked* in the same sense.]
- UNBARRED, *pp.* Having its bars removed; unfastened.
- UNBARRING, *pp.* Removing the bars from; unfastening.
- UNBASHFUL, *a.* Not bashful; bold; impudent. *Shak.*
- UNBATED, *a.* Not repressed; not blunted. [*Not in use.*]
- UNBATH'ED, *a.* Not bathed; not wet. *Dryden*
- UNBATTERED, *a.* Not battered; not bruised or injured by blows. *Shak.*
- UNBEAY, *v. t.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.
I ought to *unbay* the current of my passions. [*Not in use.*]
- UNBEARDED, *a.* *unber'd.* Having no beard; beardless.
- UNBEARING, *a.* Bearing or producing no fruit. *Dryden*
- UNBEATEN, *a.* Not beaten; not treated with blows. *Corbett*
2. Untrod; not beaten by the feet; as *unbeaten* paths. *Roscommon*
- UNBEAUTFUL, } *a.* [See *Beauty*].
UNBEAUTFUL, } *a.* beautiful; having no beauty. *Hammond*
- UNBECOME, *v. t.* Not to become; not to be suitable to; to misbecome. [*Not used.*]
- Sherlock*
- UNBECOMING, *a.* Unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecent; indeliberate.
- My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall. *Dryden*
- UNBECOMINGLY, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; indelicately. *Barrow*
- UNBECOMINGNESS, *a.* Unsuitableness to the person, character or circumstances; impropriety; indelicateness. *Locke*
- UNBED, *v. t.* To raise or rouse from bed.
Eels *unbed* themselves and stir at the noise of thunder. *Watton*

- UNBED'DED, *pp.* Raised from bed; disturbed.
- UNBED'DING, *pp.* Raising from bed.
- UNBEFITTING, *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming. *Swift*
- UNBEFRIENDED, *a.* *unbefrend'ed.* Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid. *Killingbeck*
- UNBEGET', *v. t.* To deprive of existence. *Dryden*
- UNBEGOT', } *a.* Not generated; eter-
UNBEGOT'TEN, } nal. *Stillingfleet*
2. Not yet generated. *Shak.*
3. Not begotten; not generated. *South*
- UNBEGRUPE, *v. t.* To un deceive; to free from the influence of deceit.
Then *unbegripe* thyself. *Donne*
- UNBEGUL'D, *pp.* Un deceived. *Hooker*
- UNBEHUN, *a.* Not begun.
- UNBEHOLD, *a.* Not beheld; not seen; not visible. *Milton*
- UNBEING, *a.* Not existing. [*Not in use.*]
- Brown.
- UNBELIEF, *n.* [Sax. *un-gelæfa*.] Incredulity; the withholding of belief; as, *unbelief* is blind. *Milton*
2. Infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation. *Hooker*
3. In the *New Testament*, disbelief of the truth of the gospel, rejection of Christ as the Saviour of men, and of the doctrines he taught; distrust of God's promises and faithfulness, &c. Matt. xiii. Mark xvii. Heb. iii. Rom. iv.
4. Weak faith. Mark ix.
- UNBELIEVE, *v. t.* To discredit; not to believe or trust. *Volton*
2. Not to think real or true. *Dryden*
- UNBELIEVED, *pp.* Not believed; discredited.
- UNBELIEVER, *n.* An incredulous person; one who does not believe.
2. An infidel; one who discredits revelation, or the mission, character and doctrines of Christ. 2 Cor. vi.
- UNBELIEVING, *a.* Not believing; incredulous.
2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character and doctrines of Christ; as the *unbelieving* Jews. Acts xiv. Rev. xvi.
- UNBELOVED, *a.* Not loved. *Dryden*
- UNBEMOANED, *a.* Not lamented. *Pollak*
- UNBEND, *v. t.* To free from flexure; to make straight; as, to *unbend* a bow. *Dryden*
2. To relax; to remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; as, to *unbend* the mind from study or care. *Denham*
3. To relax effeminately.
You *unbend* your noble strength. *Shak.*
1. In *seamanship*, to take the sails from their yards and stays; also, to cast loose a cable from the anchors; also, to untie one rope from another. *Mar. Dict.*
- UNBENDING, *pp.* Relaxing from any strain; remitting; taking from their yards, &c., as sails.
- a.* Not suffering flexure.
3. Inyielding; resolute; inflexible; applied to persons.
4. Unyielding; inflexible; firm; applied to things; as *unbending* truth. *J. M. Mason*

5. Devoted to relaxation.
I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe*
- UNBENEFICED, *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice. *Dryden*
- UNBENEVOLENT, *a.* Not benevolent; not kind. *Rogers*
- UNBENIGHTED, *a.* Never visited by darkness. *Milton*
- UNBENIGN, *a.* Not benign; not favorable or propitious; malignant. *Milton*
- UNBENT', *pp.* of *unbend*. Relaxed; remitted; relieved from strain or exertion. *Denham*
2. In *seamen's language*, taken from the yards; loosed; as, the sails are *unbent*; the cable is *unbent*.
3. Not strained; unstrung; as a bow *unbent*.
4. Not crushed; not subdued; as, the soul is *unbent* by woes.
- UNBEQUEATH'ED, *a.* Not bequeathed; not given by legacy.
- UNBESEEMING, *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting; unsuitable.
- UNBESOUGHT, *a.* *unbesual'*. Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty. *Milton*
- UNBESPOKEN, *a.* Not bespoken, or ordered beforehand.
- UNBESTARR'ED, *a.* Not adorned or distinguished by stars. *Pollak*
- UNBESTOWED, *a.* Not bestowed; not given; not disposed of.
- UNBETRAY'ED, *a.* Not betrayed. *Daniel*
- UNBEWAIT'ED, *a.* Not bewailed; not lamented. *Shak.*
- UNBEWITCH'V, *v. t.* To free from fascination. *South*
- UNBIAS, *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.
The truest service a private man can do his country, is to *unbias* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers. *Swift*
- UNBIASED, *pp.* Freed from prejudice or bias.
2. *a.* Free from any undue partiality or prejudice; impartial; as an *unbiased* mind; *unbiased* opinion or decision.
- UNBIASEDLY, *adv.* Without prejudice; impartially.
- UNBIASEDNESS, *n.* Freedom from bias or prejudice. *Bp. Hall*
- UNBID, } *a.* Not bid; not comman-
UNBIDDEN, } ed. *Milton*
2. Spontaneous; as, thorns shall the earth produce *unbid*. *Milton*
3. Uninvited; not requested to attend; as *unbidden* guests. *Shak.*
- UNBIGOT'ED, *a.* Free from bigotry. *Addison*
- UNBIND, *v. t.* To untie; to remove a band from; to unfasten; to loose; to set free from shackles. *Unbind* your fillets; *unbind* the prisoner's arms; *unbind* the load.
- UNBISHOP, *v. t.* To deprive of episcopal orders. *South*
- UNBIT', *a.* Not bitten. *Young*
- UNBIT', *v. t.* In *seamanship*, to remove the turn of a cable from off the bits. *Mar. Dict.*
2. To unbridle.
- UNBITT'ED, *pp.* Removed from the bits; unbridled.

UNBITTING, *ppr.* Unbridling; removing from the bits.

UNBLAMABLE, *a.* Not blamable; not culpable; innocent. *Bacon.*

UNBLAMABLENESS, *n.* State of being chargeable with no blame or fault. *More.*

UNBLAMABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to incur no blame. *J. Thess. ii.*

UNBLAMED, *a.* Not blamed; free from censure. *Pope.*

UNBLASTED, *a.* Not blasted; not made to wither. *Peacham.*

UNBLEEDING, *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood. *Byron.*

UNBLEMISHABLE, *a.* Not capable of being blemished. *Milton.*

UNBLEMISHED, *a.* Not blemished; not stained; free from turpitude or reproach; in a moral sense; as an unblemished reputation or life.

2. Free from deformity.

UNBLENCHEED, *a.* Not discolored; not injured by any stain or soil; as unbleached mistry. *Milton.*

UNBLENCING, *a.* Not shrinking or flinching; firm.

UNBLENDED, *a.* Not blended; not tainted. *Glanville.*

UNBLEST, *a.* Not blest; excluded from benediction. *Bacon.*

3. Wretched; unhappy. *Prior.*

UNBLIGHTED, *a.* Not blighted; not blasted. *Cotepet.*

UNBLOODED, *a.* Not bled.

UNBLOODED, *a.* Not stained with blood. *Shak.*

UNBLOODY, *a.* Not stained with blood.

2. Not shedding blood; not cruel. *Dryden.*

UNBLOSSOMING, *a.* Not producing blossoms. *Mason.*

UNBLOWN, *a.* Not blown; not having the bud expanded. *Shak.*

2. Not extinguished. *More.*

3. Not inflated with wind. *Sandys.*

UNBLUNTED, *a.* Not made obtuse or dull; not blunted. *Cowley.*

UNBLUSHING, *a.* Not blushing; destitute of shame; impudent. *Thomson.*

UNBLUSHINGLY, *adv.* In an impudent manner.

UNBOASTFUL, *a.* Not boasting; unassuming; modest. *Thomson.*

UNBODIED, *a.* Having no material body; incorporeal; as unbodied spirits. *Watts.*

2. Freed from the body. *Spenser.*

UNBOILED, *a.* Not boiled; as unbodied rice. *Bacon.*

UNBOLT, *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open; as, to unbolt a gate. *Shak.*

UNBOLTED, *a.* Freed from fastening by bolts.

2. Unfastened; not bolted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter; as unbolted meal.

UNBONNETED, *a.* Having no bonnet on. *Shak.*

UNBOOKISH, *a.* Not addicted to books or reading.

2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shak.*

UNBORN, } *a.* [It is accented either on UNBORN, } the first or second syllable.]
Not born; not brought into life; future.

Some unborn sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb. *Shak.*
The woe to come, the children yet unborn
Shall feel this day. *Shak.*

UNBORROWED, *a.* Not borrowed; genuine; original; native; one's own; as unborrowed beauties; unborrowed gold; unborrowed excellence.

UNBOSOM, *v. t. s as z.* To disclose freely one's secret opinions or feelings. *Milton.*

2. To reveal in confidence.

UNBOSOMED, *pp.* Disclosed, as secrets; revealed in confidence.

UNBOSOMING, *ppr.* Disclosing, as secrets; revealing in confidence.

UNBOTTOMED, *a.* Having no bottom; bottomless.

The dark, unbottom'd, infinite abyss. *Milton.*

2. Having no solid foundation. *Hannond.*

UNBOUGHT, *a.* Unbought. Not bought; obtained without money or purchase.

The unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden.*

2. Not having a purchaser. *Locke.*

UNBOUND, *a.* Not bound; loose; wanting a cover; as unbound books.

2. Not bound by obligation or covenant.

3. *pret.* of *unbind.*

UNBOUND'ED, *a.* Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; infinite; interminable; as unbound space; unbound'ed power.

2. Having no check or control; unrestrained. The young man has unbound'ed license. His extravagance is unbound'ed.

UNBOUND'EDLY, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.

UNBOUND'EDNESS, *n.* Freedom from bounds or limits. *Cheyne.*

UNBOUNTEOUS, *a.* Not bounteous; not liberal. *Milton.*

UNBOW, *v. t.* To unbend.

UNBOW'ED, *a.* Not bent; not arched. *Shak.*

UNBOW'EL, *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails; to exenterate; to eviscerate. *Drocy of Pity.*

UNBOW'ELED, *pp.* Eviscerated.

UNBOW'ELING, *ppr.* Taking out the bowels.

UNBRACE, *v. t.* To loose; to relax; as, to unbrace a drum; to unbrace the arms; to unbrace the nerves.

UNBRAID, *v. t.* To separate the strands of a braid; to disentangle.

UNBRAID'ED, *pp.* Disentangled, as the strands of a braid.

UNBRAID'ING, *ppr.* Separating the strands of a braid.

UNBRANCHED, *a.* Not ramified; not shooting into branches.

UNBRANCHING, *a.* Not dividing into branches. *Goldsmith.*

UNBREST, *v. t. unbrest'.* To dis-lose or lay open. *P. Fletcher.*

UNBREATH'ED, *a.* Not exercised. *Shak.*
Our unbrest'ed memories.

UNBREATH'ING, *a.* Unanimated; as unbreathing stones. *Shak.*

UNBRED, *a.* Not well bred; not polished in manners; ill educated; rude; as unbred minds; unbre'd servants. *Locke.*

2. Not taught; as unbre'd to spinning. *Dryden.*

UNBREECH'ED, *a.* Having no breeches. *Shak.*

UNBREW'ED, *a.* Not mixed; pure; genuine. *Young.*

UNBRIBABLE, *a.* That cannot be bribed. *Feltham.*
[Not used.]

UNBRIBED, *a.* Not bribed; not corrupted by money; not unduly influenced by money or gifts. *Dryden.*

UNBRIDLED, *v. t.* To free from the bridle.

UNBRID'LE, *pp.* Loosed from the bridle.

2. *a.* Unrestrained; licentious; as unbridled lust; unbridled boldness; unbridled passions.

UNBRO'KE, } *a.* Not broken; not vio-
UNBRO'KEN, } unbroken. *Shak.*
2. Not weakened; not crushed; not subdued.

How broad his shoulders spread, by age un-
broke. *Pope.*

3. Not tamed; not taught; not accustomed to the saddle, harness or yoke; as an unbroken horse or ox.

UNBROTHERLY, *a.* Not becoming a brother; not suitable to the character and relation of a brother; unkind. [Unbrotherlike is not used.]

UNBRU'ISED, *a. s as z.* Not bruised; not crushed or hurt. *Shak.*

UNBUCKLE, *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten; as, to unbuckle a shoe; to unbuckle a girle; to unbuckle a helm. *Shak.*

UNBUCK'LED, *pp.* Loosed from buckles; unfastened.

UNBUCKLING, *ppr.* Loosing from buckles; unfastening.

UNBUILD, } *v. t.* To demolish what is built;
UNBILD, } to raze; to destroy. *Milton.*

UNBUILT, } *a.* Not yet built; not erect-
UNBUILT, } ed. *Shak.*

UNBURIED, *a.* unbur'ied. Not buried; not interred. *Dryden.*

UNBUR'IED, } *a.* Not burnt; not consum-
UNBUR'NT, } ed by fire. *Shak.*
2. Not injured by fire; not scorched.

3. Not baked, as brick.

UNBURNING, *a.* Not consuming away by fire.

UNBUR'THEN, } *v. t.* To rid of a load; to
UNBUR'DEN, } free from a burden;
to ease. *Shak.*

2. To throw off. *Shak.*

3. To relieve the mind or heart by disclosing what lies heavy on it. *Shak.*

UNBUR'THENE, } *pp.* Freed from a
UNBUR'DENED, } burden; thrown
off; eased; relieved. *Shak.*

UNBUR'THENING, } *ppr.* Freeing from a
UNBUR'DENING, } burden or burden;
relieving from what is a load. *Shak.*

UNBUSIED, *a.* unbus'ied. Not busied; not employed; idle. *Bp. Rainbow.*

UNBUT'TON, *v. t.* To loose from being fastened by buttons; to loose buttons. *Shak.*

UNBUT'TONED, *pp.* Loosed from buttons. *Adisson.*

UNCA'GE, *v. t.* To loose from a cage.

UNCA'GED, *pp.* Released from a cage or from confinement.

UNCALCINED, *a.* Not calcined. *Boyle.*

UNCALCULATED, *a.* Not subjected to calculation. *J. Barlow.*

UNCALCULATING, *a.* Not making calculations.

UNCALLED, *a.* Not called; not summoned; not invited. *Milton.*
Uncalled for, not required; not needed or demanded.

UNCALM, *v. t.* To disturb. [*Not in use, and an ill word.*]
Dryden.

UNCANCELLED, *a.* Not canceled; not erased; not abrogated or annulled.
Dryden.

UNCANNY, *a.* Not candid; not frank or sincere; not fair or impartial.

UNCANNONICAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic.
Barrow.

UNCANNONICALNESS, *n.* The state of being uncanonical.
Lloyd.

UNCANONIZED, *a.* Not covered by a canopy.

UNCAP, *v. t.* To remove a cap or cover; to open; as, to *uncap* a vein.

UNCAPABLE, *a.* Incapable. [*The latter word has superseded uncapable.*]
UNCAPPED, pp. Opened.

UNCAPTIVATED, *a.* Not captivated.
Rambler.
Uncared for, not regarded; not heeded.

UNCARNATE, *a.* Not fleshy.
Hooker.

UNCARPETED, *a.* Not covered with a carpet.

UNCAUSE, *v. t.* To disengage from a covering; to take off or out.

2. To fly; to strip. *L'Estrange.*

UNCAUSED, *pp.* Stripped of a covering or case.

UNCAUSING, *pp.* Disengaging from a cover.

UNCASTRATED, *a.* Not castrated.

UNCAUTIOUS, *a.* Not cautious; not wary; heedless. [*Incautious is now generally used.*]
Dryden.

UNCAUSING, *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual.

UNCAUSINGLY, *adv.* Without intermission or cessation; continually.

UNCELEBRATED, *a.* Not celebrated; not solemnized. *Milton.*

UNCELESTIAL, *a.* Not heavenly.
Fletcher.

UNCENSURABLE, *a.* Not worthy of censure.

UNCENSURED, *a.* Not censured; exempt from blame or reproof.
Whose right it is uncensured to be dull. *Pope.*

UNCENTRAL, *a.* Not central; distant from the center.

UNCEREMONIAL, *a.* Not ceremonial.

UNCEREMONIOUS, *a.* Not ceremonious; not formal.

UNCERTAIN, *a.* Not certain; doubtful; not certainly known. It is *uncertain* who will be the next president.

2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.

Man without the protection of a superior Being—is *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*

3. Not sure in the consequence.
Or whistling slings dismiss'd the *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*

4. Not sure; not exact.
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim. *Dryden.*

5. Unsettled; irregular.

UNCERTAINLY, *adv.* Not surely; not certainly.
Dryden.

2. Not confidently.
—Standards that cannot be known at all, or but imperfectly and *uncertainly.* *Locke.*

UNCERTAINTY, *n.* Doubtfulness; dubiousness. The truth is not ascertained; the latest accounts have not removed the *uncertainty.*

2. Want of certainty; want of precision; as the *uncertainty* of the signification of words.

3. Contingency.
Steadfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery *uncertainties.* *South.*

4. Something unknown.
Our shepherd's case is every man's case that quits a certainty for an *uncertainty.* *L'Estrange.*

UNCESSANT, *a.* Continual; incessant. [*The latter is the word now used.*]

UNCESSANTLY, *adv.* Incessantly. *Obs.*

UNCHAIN, *v. t.* To free from chains or slavery.
Prior.

UNCHAINED, *pp.* Disengaged from chains, shackles or slavery.

UNCHAINING, *pp.* Freeing from chains, bonds or restraint.

UNCHANGEABLE, *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation. God is an *unchangeable* being.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being subject to no change; immutability. *Newton.*

UNCHANGEABLY, *adv.* Without change; immutably.

UNCHANGED, *a.* Not changed or altered.
Dryden.

2. Not alterable.

UNCHANGING, *a.* Not changing; suffering no alteration.

UNCHARACTERISTIC, *a.* Not characteristic; not exhibiting a character.
Gregory.

UNCHARGE, *v. t.* To retract an accusation. [*Not used.*]

UNCHARGED, *a.* Not charged; not loaded.
Shak.

UNCHARITABLE, *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity, or the universal love prescribed by christianity; as *uncharitable* opinions or zeal.

UNCHARITABLENESS, *n.* Want of charity. If we hate our enemies we sin; we are guilty of *uncharitableness.*

UNCHARITABLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.

UNCHARM, *v. t.* To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power.
Beaumont.

UNCHARMED, *a.* Not charmed; not fascinated.

UNCHARMING, *a.* Not charming; no longer able to charm. *Dryden.*

UNCHARY, *a.* Not wary; not frugal. [*Not used.*]
Shak.

UNCHASTE, *a.* Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd.
Sidney. Milton.

UNCHASTELY, *adv.* Incontinently; lewdly. *Milton.*

UNCHASTISABLE, *a.* [See *Chastise.*] That cannot be chastised. *Milton.*

UNCHASTISED, *a.* Not chastised; not punished.

2. Not corrected; not restrained.

UNCHASTITY, *n.* Incontinence; lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite. *Woodward.*

UNCHECKED, *a.* Not checked; not restrained; not hindered. *Milton.*

2. Not contradicted. *Shak.*

UNCHEERFUL, *a.* Not cheerful; sad. *Shak.*

UNCHEERFULNESS, *n.* Want of cheerfulness; sadness. *Spectator.*

UNCHEERY, *a.* Dull; not enlivening. *Sterne.*

UNCHEWED, *a.* Not chewed or masticated. *Dryden.*

UNCHILD, *v. t.* To bereave of children. [*Not in use.*]
Shak.

UNCHRISTIAN, *a.* Contrary to the laws of christianity; as an *unchristian* reflection; *unchristian* temper or conduct.

2. Not evangelized; not converted to the christian faith; infidel.

UNCHRISTIAN, *v. t.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of christianity. *South.*

UNCHRISTIANIZE, *v. t.* To turn from the christian faith; to cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of christianity. *Buchanan.*

UNCHRISTIANLY, *a.* Contrary to the laws of christianity; unbecoming christians. *Milton.*

UNCHRISTIANLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to christian principles. *Bede.*

UNCHRISTIANNESS, *n.* Contrariety to christianity. *K. Charles.*

UNCHURCH, *v. t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church. *Milner.*

UNCHURCHED, *pp.* Expelled from a church.

UNCHURCHING, *pp.* Expelling from a church.

UNCIAL, *a.* [L. *uncialis.*] Pertaining to letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts.

UNCIAL, *n.* An uncial letter.

UNCINATE, *a.* [L. *uncinatus,* from *uncus,* a hook.] In *botany,* hooked at the end. *Martyn.*

UNCIRCUMCISED, *a.* *s.* as *z.* Not circumcised. *Scripture.*

UNCIRCUMCISION, *n.* Absence or want of circumcision. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, *a.* Not circumscribed; not bounded; not limited.
Where the prince is *uncircumscribed,* obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addison.*

UNCIRCUMSPECT, *a.* Not circumspect; not cautious. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, *a.* Not important. [*Not in use.*]
Brown.

UNCIVIL, *a.* Not civil; not complaisant; not courteous in manners; applied to persons.

2. Not polite; rude; applied to manners; as *uncivil* behavior.

UNCIVILIZATION, *n.* A state of savagery; rude state. *Dict.*
 UNCIVILIZED, *a.* Not reclaimed from savage life; as the uncivilized inhabitants of Canada or New Zealand.
 2. Coarse; indecent; as the most uncivilized words in our language. [Not in use.] *Addison.*
 UNCIVILLY, *adv.* Not complaisantly; not courteously; rudely. *Brown.*
 UNCLAD, *a.* Not clad; not clothed.
 UNCLAIMED, *a.* Not claimed; not demanded; not called for; as unclaimed dividends of a bank.
 UNCLARIFIED, *a.* Not purified; not fined; not depurated by a separation of feculent or foreign matter.
 UNCLASP, *v. t.* To loose a clasp; to open what is fastened with a clasp; as, to unclasp a book. *Shak.*
 UNCLASPING, *ppr.* Loosing a clasp.
 UNCLASSIC, *a.* Not classic; not ac-
 UNCLASSICAL, *a.* Not according to the best models of writing.
 2. Not pertaining to the classic writers; as unclassic ground.
 UNCLE, *n.* [Fr. *oncle*]; contracted from *L. avunculus*. The brother of one's father or mother.
 UNCLEAN, *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.
 1. In the Jewish law, ceremonially impure; not cleansed by ritual practices. Num. xix. Lev. xi. Rom. xiv.
 2. Foul with sin. Matt. x.
 That holy place where no unclean thing shall enter. *Rogers.*
 3. Not in covenant with God. 1 Cor. vii.
 5. Lewd; unchaste.
 Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and unclean affections. *Perkins.*
 No unclean person—hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God. Eph. v.
 UNCLEANABLE, *a.* That cannot be cleansed. *Scrip't.*
 UNCLEANLINESS, *n.* *unclean'liness.* Want of cleanliness; filthiness. *Clarendon.*
 UNCLEANLY, *a.* *unclean'ly.* Foul; filthy; dirty. *Shak.*
 2. Indecent; unchaste; obscene.
 It is a pity that these harmonious writers have imbedded any thing uncleanly or impure to defile their pages. *Watts.*
 UNCLEANNESS, *n.* Foulness; dirtiness; filthiness.
 Be not troublesome to thyself or to others by uncleanness. *Taylor.*
 2. Want of ritual or ceremonial purity. Lev. xv.
 3. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; sinfulness.
 I will save you from all your uncleanesses. Ezek. xxxvi.
 4. Lewdness; incontinence. Col. iii. 2 Pet. ii.
 UNCLEANSED, *a.* *uncleanz'ed.* Not cleansed; not purified. *Bacon.*
 UNCLENCH, *v. t.* To open the closed hand; as, to unclench the fist. *Garth.*
 UNCLENCH'ED, *pp.* Opened; unclenched.
 UNCLEW, *v. t.* To undo; to unwind, unfold or undo.
 UNCLIPPED, *a.* Not clipped; not cut; not diminished or shortened by clipping; as unclipped money; unclipped hair.
 UNCLOG, *v. t.* To disencumber of difficulties and obstructions; to free from in-

cumbrances, or any thing that retards imbrication.
 UNCLOGGED, *pp.* or *a.* Disencumbered; set free from obstructions.
 UNCLOGGING, *ppr.* Disencumbering.
 UNCLOSESTER, *v. t.* To release from a cloister or from confinement; to set at liberty. *Warrior.*
 UNCLOSESTERED, *pp.* Released from a cloister or from confinement.
 UNCLOSESTERING, *ppr.* Releasing from confinement.
 UNCLOSE, *v. t. s* as *z.* To open; to break the seal of; as, to unclose a letter. *Pope.*
 2. To disclose; to lay open.
 UNCLOSED, *pp.* Opened.
 2. *a.* Not separated by inclosures; open. *Clarendon.*
 3. Not finished; not concluded. *Madison.*
 4. Not closed; not sealed.
 UNCLOSEING, *ppr.* Opening; breaking the seal of.
 UNCLOTH, *v. t.* To strip of clothes; to make naked; to divest.
 To have a distinct knowledge of things, we must uncloth them. *Watts.*
 UNCLOTHED, *pp.* Stripped of clothing or covering.
 Not for that we would be unclathed, but clothed upon. 2 Cor. v.
 UNCLOTHEDLY, *adv.* Without clothing. *Bacon.*
 UNCLOTHING, *ppr.* Stripping of clothing.
 UNCLOUT, *v. t.* To unvail; to clear from obscurity or clouds.
 UNCLOUTED, *a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds; clear; as an unclouted sky.
 2. Not darkened; not obscured.
 UNCLOUTEDNESS, *n.* Freedom from clouds; clearness.
 2. Freedom from obscurity or gloom. *Boyle.*
 UNCLOUTING, *ppr.* Clearing from clouds or obscurity.
 UNCLOUT'Y, *a.* Not cloudy; clear; free from clouds, obscurity or gloom. *Gay.*
 UNCLUTCH, *v. t.* To open something closely shut.
 Unclutch his gripping hand. *Decay of Piety.*
 UNCOAGULABLE, *a.* That cannot be coagulated. *Good.*
 UNCOAGULATED, *a.* Not coagulated or coagulated.
 UNCOATED, *a.* Not coated; not covered with a coat.
 UNCOCKED, *a.* Not cocked, as a gun.
 2. Not made into cocks, as lay.
 3. Not set up, as the brim of a hat.
 UNCOIF, *v. t.* To pull the cap off. *Arbuthnot.*
 UNCOIFED, *a.* Not wearing a cap. *Young.*
 UNCOIL, *v. t.* To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope or other line.
 UNCOILED, *pp.* Opened; unwound.
 UNCOINED, *a.* Not coined; as uncoined silver.
 UNCOLLECTED, *a.* Not collected; not received; as uncollected taxes; debts uncollected.
 2. Not collected; not recovered from confusion, distraction or wandering; as the mind yet uncollected.

UNCOLLECTIBLE, *a.* Not collectible; that cannot be collected or levied, or paid by the debtor; as uncollectible taxes; uncollectible debts. *Walcott.*
 UNCOLORED, *a.* Not colored; not stained or dyed. *Bacon.*
 2. Not lightened in description.
 UNCOMBED, *a.* Not combed; not dressed with a comb. *Dryden.*
 UNCOMBINABLE, *a.* Not capable of being combined. *Davy.*
 UNCOMBINED, *a.* Not combined; separate; simple.
 UNCOMELINESS, *n.* Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace; as uncomeliness of person, of dress or behavior. *Locke. Walton.*
 UNCOMELY, *a.* Not comely; wanting grace; as an uncomely person; uncomely dress; uncomely manners.
 2. Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable.
 UNCOMFORTABLE, *a.* Affording no comfort; gloomy.
 Christmas—the most uncomfortable time of the year. *Addison.*
 2. Giving uneasiness; as an uncomfortable seat or condition. *Taylor.*
 UNCOMFORTABLENESS, *n.* Want of comfort or cheerfulness. *Taylor.*
 2. Uneasiness.
 UNCOMFORTABLY, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; without comfort or cheerfulness; in an uneasy state.
 UNCOMMANDED, *a.* Not commanded; not required by precept, order or law; as uncommanded austerities. *South.*
 UNCOMMENDABLE, *a.* Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; illaudable. *Felltham.*
 UNCOMMENDED, *a.* Not praised; not commended. *South.*
 UNCOMMERCIAL, *a.* Not commercial; not carrying on commerce.
 UNCOMMISERATED, *a.* Not commiserated; not having a commission. *Tooke.*
 UNCOMMITTED, *a.* Not committed. *Hammond.*
 UNCOMMON, *a.* Not common; not usual; rare; as an uncommon season; an uncommon degree of cold or heat; uncommon courage.
 2. Not frequent; not often seen or known; as an uncommon production.
 UNCOMMONLY, *adv.* Rarely; not usually.
 2. To an uncommon degree.
 UNCOMMONNESS, *n.* Rareness of occurrence; infrequency. The uncommonness of a thing often renders it valuable.
 UNCOMMUNICATED, *a.* Not communicated; not disclosed or delivered to others.
 2. Not imparted to or from another; as the uncommunicated perfections of God.
 UNCOMMUNICATIVE, *a.* Not communicative; not free to communicate to others; reserved.
 UNCOMPACT, *a.* Not compact; not firm; not of close texture; loose. *Addison.*
 UNCOMPACTED, *a.* Not compact; not firm. *Johnson.*

UNCOMPANIED, *a.* Having no companion. [*Unaccompanied* is mostly used.] *Fairfax*.
UNCOMPASSIONATE, *a.* Not compassionate; having no pity. *Shak.*

UNCOMPASSIONED, *a.* Not pitied. *Shak.*
UNCOMPELLABLE, *a.* Not compellable; that cannot be forced or compelled. *Fetham.*

UNCOMPELLED, *a.* Not forced; free from compulsion. *Pope.*

UNCOMPENSATED, *a.* Not compensated; unrewarded.

UNCOMPLAINING, *a.* Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur.

UNCOMPLAISANT, *a.* *s.* as 2. Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLAISANTLY, *adv.* Uncivily; discourteously.

UNCOMPLETE, *a.* Not complete; not finished; not perfect. [*But incomplete* is chiefly used.]

UNCOMPLETED, *a.* Not finished; not completed.

UNCOMPLYING, *a.* Not complying; not yielding to request or command; unbending.

UNCOMPOUNDED, *a.* Not compounded; not mixed.

Hardness may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter. *Newton.*

UNCOMPOUNDEDNESS, *n.* Freedom from mixture; simplicity of substance. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPREHENSIVE, *a.* Not comprehensive.

2. Unable to comprehend. *South.*

UNCOMPRESSED, *a.* Not compressed; free from compression. *Boyle.*

UNCOMPROMISING, *a.* *s.* as 2. Not compromising; not agreeing to terms; not complying. *Review.*

UNCONCEIVABLE, *a.* Not to be conceived or understood; that cannot be comprehended. *Locke.*

[*But inconceivable* is chiefly used.]

UNCONCEIVABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inconceivable. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

UNCONCEIVED, *a.* Not thought; not imagined. *Creech.*

UNCONCERN, *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from sollicitude. *Swift.*

UNCONCERNED, *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no sollicitude. He is unconcerned of what has happened. He is unconcerned about or for the future.

Happy mortals, unconcerned for more. *Dryden.*

[It has at sometimes before a past event, but about or for is more generally used before a past or future event.]

2. Having no interest in. He is unconcerned in the events of the day.

UNCONCERNEDLY, *adv.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety. And unconcernedly cast his eyes around. *Dryden.*

UNCONCERNEDNESS, *n.* Freedom from concern or anxiety. *South.*

UNCONCERNING, *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. [*Not used.*] *Addison.*

UNCONCERNMENT, *n.* The state of having no share. [*Not used.*] *South.*

UNCONCILIATED, *a.* Not reconciled.

UNCONCILIATING, *a.* Not conciliating; not adapted or disposed to gain favor, or to reconciliation.

UNCONCLUDIBLE, *a.* Not determinable. [*Not used.*] *Mor.*

UNCONCLUDING, } *a.* Not decisive; not

UNCONCLUSIVE, } inferring a plain or certain conclusion or consequence. [*Little used.*] *Hale. Locke.*

[In the place of these, *inconclusive* is generally used.]

UNCONCLUSIVENESS, *n.* Quality of being inconclusive. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

UNCONCLUSIVE, *a.* Not decisive. [*But inconclusive* is now used.] *Hammond.*

UNCONCOCTED, *a.* Not concocted; not digested. *Brown.*

UNCONDEMNED, *a.* Not condemned; not judged guilty.

—A man that is a Roman, and *uncondemned*. *Act. xxii.*

2. Not disapproved; not pronounced criminal; as a practice yet *uncondemned*. *Locke.*

UNCONDENSABLE, *a.* That cannot be condensed.

UNCONDENSED, *a.* Not condensed.

UNCONDITIONAL, *a.* Absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions.

We are required to make an *unconditional* surrender of ourselves to our Maker. The king demanded *unconditional* submission.

O pass not, Lord, an absolute decree, Or bid thy sentence *unconditional*. *Dryden.*

UNCONDITIONALLY, *adv.* Without conditions; without terms of limitation; without reservation. The troops did not surrender *unconditionally*, but by capitulation.

UNCONFESED, *a.* Not confessed; not acknowledged.

UNCONFESSIBLE, *a.* Unbound. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. That cannot be confined or restrained. *Thomson.*

UNCONFINED, *a.* Not confined; free from restraint; free from control. *Pope.*

2. Having no limits; illimitable; unbounded. *Spectator.*

UNCONFINEDLY, *adv.* Without confinement or limitation. *Barrow.*

UNCONFIRMED, *a.* Not fortified by resolution; weak; raw; as troops *unconfirmed* by experience.

2. Not confirmed; not strengthened by additional testimony. *Milton.*

3. Not confirmed according to the church ritual.

UNCONFORM, *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

UNCONFORMABLE, *a.* Not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming.

Moral evil is an action *unconformable* to the rule of our duty. *Watts.*

UNCONFORMITY, *n.* Incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity. *South.*

UNCONFUSED, *a.* *s.* as 2. Free from confusion or disorder. *Locke.*

2. Not embarrassed.

UNCONFUSEDLY, *adv.* *s.* as 2. Without confusion or disorder. *Locke.*

UNCONFUTABLE, *a.* Not confutable; not to be refuted or overthrown; that can-

not be disproved or convicted of error; as an *unconfutable* argument. *Sprat.*

UNCONFOUNDED, *a.* Not capable of being confounded.

UNCONFOUNDED, } *a.* Not frozen; not con-

UNCONFOUNDED, } gelled; not concreted. *Brown.*

UNCONFOUNDED, } *a.* Not congenial.

UNCONFOUNDED, } Not suitable to matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband. *Milton.*

UNCONJUNCTIVE, *a.* That cannot be joined. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

UNCONNECTED, *a.* Not connected; not united; separate.

2. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose; vague; desultory; as an *unconnected* discourse.

UNCONNING, *a.* Not conniving; not overlooking or winking at. *Milton.*

UNCONQUERABLE, *a.* Not conquerable; invincible; that cannot be vanquished or defeated; that cannot be overcome in contest; as an *unconquerable* foe.

2. That cannot be subdued and brought under control; as *unconquerable* passions or temper.

UNCONQUERABLY, *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably; as foes *unconquerably* strong. *Pope.*

UNCONQUERED, *a.* Not vanquished or defeated.

2. Unsubdued; not brought under control. Invincible; insuperable. *Sidney.*

UNCONSCIENTIOUS, *a.* Not conscientious; not regulated or limited by conscience. *Keat.*

UNCONSCIONABLE, *a.* Unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; as an *unconscionable* request or demand. *L'Estrange.*

2. Forming unreasonable expectations. You cannot be so *unconscionable* as to expect this sacrifice on my part.

3. Enormous; vast; as an *unconscionable* size or strides. [*Not elegant.*]

4. Not guided or influenced by conscience. *South.*

UNCONSCIONABLENESS, *n.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UNCONSCIONABLY, *adv.* Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify. *Hudibras.*

UNCONSCIOUS, *a.* Not conscious; having no mental perception; as *unconscious* reasons. *Blair more.*

2. Not conscious; not knowing; not perceiving; as *unconscious* of guilt or error.

UNCONSCIOUSLY, *adv.* Without perception; without knowledge.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of perception; want of knowledge.

UNCONSECRATE, *v. t.* To render not sacred; to desecrate. [*Not used.*] *South.*

UNCONSECRATED, *a.* Not consecrated; not set apart for a sacred use by religious ceremonies; not dedicated or devoted; as a temple *unconsecrated*; *unconsecrated* bread.

Unconsecrated to, not consented to; not yielded to; not agreed to. *Wake.*

UNCONSENTING, *a.* Not consenting; not yielding consent.

UNCONSIDERED, *a.* Not considered; not attended to. *Shak.*

UNCONSOLED, *a.* Not consoled; not comforted.

UNCONSOLIDATED, *a.* Not consolidated or made solid.

UNCONSOLING, *a.* Not consoling; affording no comfort. *Backminster.*

UNCONSONANT, *a.* Not consonant; not consistent; incongruous; unfit. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

UNCONSPIRINGNESS, *n.* Absence of plot or conspiracy. [*In ill formed word and not used.*] *Boyle.*

UNCONSTANT, *a.* Not constant; not steady or faithful; fickle; changeable. [*Inconstant is now used.*] *Shak.*

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution. It is not *unconstitutional* for the king of Great Britain to declare war without the consent of parliament; but for the president of the United States to declare war, without an act of congress authorizing it, would be *unconstitutional*.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY, *n.* The quality of being unauthorized by the constitution, or contrary to its provisions or principles. The supreme court has power to decide upon the *unconstitutionality* of a law.

UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, *adv.* In a manner not warranted by or contrary to the constitution.

UNCONSTRAINED, *a.* Free from constraint; acting voluntarily; voluntary. *Dryden.*

2. Not proceeding from constraint; as actions.

UNCONSTRAINEDLY, *adv.* Without force or constraint; freely; spontaneously; voluntarily. *South.*

UNCONSTRAINT, *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease. *Pitton.*

UNCONSULTING, *a.* Taking no advice; rash; imprudent. *Sidney.*

UNCONSUMED, *a.* Not consumed; not wasted, expended or dissipated; not destroyed. *Milton.*

UNCONSUMMATE, *a.* Not consummated. *Dryden.*

UNCONTENDED, *a.* Not despised; not contemned. *Shak.*

Uncontended for, not contended for; not urged for.

UNCONTENDING, *a.* Not contending; not contesting; not disputing.

UNCONTENTED, *a.* Not contented; not satisfied. *Dryden.*

UNCONTENTINGNESS, *n.* Want of power to satisfy. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UNCONTENTESTABLE, *a.* Indisputable; not to be controverted. [*Uncontentible is the word now used.*]

UNCONTESTED, *a.* Not contested; not disputed.

2. Evident; plain. *Blackmore.*

UNCONTRADICTIONED, *a.* Not contradicted; not denied. *Pearson.*

UNCONTRITE, *a.* Not contrite; not penitent. *Hammond.*

UNCONTRIVED, *a.* Not contrived; not formed by design. *Dwight.*

UNCONTRIVING, *a.* Not contriving; impudent. *Goldsmith.*

UNCONTROLLABLE, *a.* That cannot be controlled; ungovernable; that cannot be restrained; as an *uncontrollable temper*; *uncontrollable subjects*.

2. That cannot be resisted or diverted; as *uncontrollable events*.

3. Indisputable; irrefragable; as an *uncontrollable maxim*; the king's *uncontrollable title* to the English throne.

UNCONTROLLABLY, *adv.* Without power of opposition.

2. In a manner or degree that admits of no restraint or resistance; as a stream *uncontrollably violent*.

UNCONTROLLED, *a.* Not governed; not subjected to a superior power or authority; not restrained.

2. Not resisted; unopposed. *Dryden.*

3. Not convinced; not refuted. [*Unusual.*] *Hayward.*

UNCONTROLLEDLY, *adv.* Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCONVERTED, *a.* Not disputed; not contested; not liable to be called in question. *Glanville.*

UNCONVERSABLE, *a.* Not free in conversation; not social; reserved.

2. Not suited to conversation. *Rogers.*

UNCONVERSANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted with. *Milford.*

UNCONVERTED, *a.* Not converted; not changed in opinion; not turned from one faith to another.

2. Not persuaded of the truth of the christian religion; as *unconverted pagans*.

3. Not renewed; not regenerated; not having the natural enmity of the heart subdued, and a principle of grace implanted. *Hooker.*

1. Not turned or changed from one form to another. *Baxter.*

UNCONVERTIBLE, *a.* That cannot be converted or changed in form. Lead is *unconvertible into silver*.

UNCONVINCED, *a.* Not convinced; not persuaded. *Locke.*

UNCORD, *v. t.* To loose from cords; to unfasten or unbind; as, to *uncord a bed*; to *uncord a package*.

UNCORK, *v. t.* To draw the cork from; as, to *uncork a bottle*.

UNCORKED, *pp.* Not having the cork drawn.

UNCORKING, *ppr.* Drawing the cork from.

UNCORONATED, *a.* Not honored with a coronet or title. *Pollak.*

UNCORPULENT, *a.* Not corpulent; not fleshy. *Pollak.*

UNCORRECTED, *a.* Not corrected; not revised; not rendered exact; as an *uncorrected copy of a writing*.

2. Not returned; not amended; as life or manners *uncorrected*.

UNCORRIGIBLE, *a.* That cannot be corrected; depraved beyond correction. [*For this, incorrigible is now used.*]

UNCORRUPT, *a.* Not corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest; as an *uncorrupt judgment*; *uncorrupt manners*. *Hooker.*

UNCORRUPTED, *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated; not depraved; as the dictates of *uncorrupted reason*; *uncorrupted records*. *Dryden.*

UNCORRUPTEDNESS, *n.* State of being uncorrupted. *Milton.*

UNCORRUPTIBLE, *a.* That cannot be corrupted. [*But incorruptible is the word now used.*]

UNCORRUPTLY, *adv.* With integrity; honestly. *Ch. Reliq. Appeal.*

UNCORRUPTNESS, *n.* Integrity; uprightness. *Tit. ii.*

UNCOUNSELABLE, *a.* Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence. *Clarendon.*

UNCOUNTABLE, *a.* That cannot be counted; innumerable. *Baileigh.*

UNCOUNTED, *a.* Not counted; not numbered. *Shak.*

UNCOUNTERTFEIT, *a.* Not counterfeit; not spurious; genuine; as *uncounterfeit zeal*. *Sprat.*

UNCOUNTERMANDED, *a.* Not countermanded.

UNCOUPLE, *v. t. uncup'pl.* To loose dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin. *Shak. Dryden.*

UNCOUPLED, *pp. uncup'pled.* Disjoined; set free.

UNCOUPLING, *ppr. uncup'pling.* Disuniting; setting free.

UNCOURTEOUS, *a. uncourt'eous.* Uncivil; unpolite; not kind and complaisant. *Sidney.*

UNCOURTEOUSLY, *adv.* Uncivily; unpolitely.

UNCOURTEOUSNESS, *n.* Incivility; disobliging treatment.

UNCOURTLINESS, *n.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance; as *uncourtliness of manners or phrases*. *Addison.*

UNCOURTLY, *a.* Inelegant of manners; not becoming a court; not refined; unpolite; as *uncourtly behavior or language*. *Swinft.*

2. Not courteous or civil; as an *uncourtly speech*.

3. Not versed in the manners of a court.

UNCOUTH, *a.* [*Sax. uncuth, unkuown.*] Odd; strange; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity; as an *uncouth phrase or expression*; *uncouth manners*; *uncouth dress*.

UNCOUTHLY, *adv.* Oddly; strangely. *Dryden.*

UNCOUTHNESS, *n.* Oddness; strangeness; want of agreeableness derived from familiarity; as the *uncouthness of a word or of dress*.

UNCOVENANTED, *a.* Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise. *S. Miller.*

UNCOVER, *v. t.* To divest of a cover; to remove any covering from; a *word of general use*.

2. To deprive of clothes; to strip; to make naked. *Shak.*

3. To unroof, as a building.

4. To take off the hat or cap; to bare the head.

5. To strip of a veil, or of any thing that conceals; to lay open; to disclose to view.

UNCOVERED, *pp.* Divested of a covering or clothing; laid open to view; made bare.

UNCOVERING, *ppr.* Divesting of a cover or of clothes; stripping of a veil; laying open.

UNCREA'TE, *v. t.* To annihilate; to deprive of existence.

Who can *uncrate* thee, thou shalt know. *Milton.*

UNCREA'TED, *pp.* Reduced to nothing; deprived of existence.

2. *a.* Not yet created; as misery *uncreated*.

3. Not produced by creation. God is an *uncreated* being. *Locke.*

UNCRED'IBLE, *a.* Not to be believed; not entitled to credit. [For this, *incredible* is used.]

UNCRED'ITABLE, *a.* Not in good credit or reputation; not reputable. *Hammond.*

2. Not for the credit or reputation. *Milford.*

UNCRED'ITABLENESS, *n.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The quality of being disreputable.

UNCRED'ITED, *a.* Not believed. *Warner.*

UNCRIT'ICAL, *a.* Not critical.

2. Not according to the just rules of criticism. *M. Stuart.*

UNCROPPED, *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCROSS'ED, *a.* Not crossed; not canceled. *Shak.*

2. Not thwarted; not opposed.

UNCROWNED, *a.* Not crowned; not commended; not straitened for want of room.

UNCROWN, *v. t.* To deprive of a crown; to detrone. *Dryden.*

2. To pull off the crown.

UNCROWN'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a crown.

2. *a.* Not crowned; having no crown.

UNCROWNING, *ppr.* Depriving of a crown.

UNCRYSTALIZABLE, *a.* Not susceptible of crystallization. *Ure.*

UNCRYSTALIZED, *a.* Not crystallized.

UNCTION, *n.* [Fr. *unction*; *L. unctio*, from *ungo*, to anoint.]

1. The act of anointing. *Hooker.*

2. Unguent; ointment. [Unusual.] *Dryden.*

3. The act of anointing medically; as mercurial *unction*. *Arbutnot.*

4. Any thing softening or lenitive. *Shak.*

5. That which excites piety and devotion. *Johnson.*

6. Richness of gracious affections.

7. Divine or sanctifying grace. 1 John i. *Extreme unction*, the rite of anointing in the last hours; or the application of sacred oil to the parts where the five senses reside. *Cyc.*

UNCTUOSITY, *n.* Oiliness; fatness; the quality of being greasy. *Brown.*

UNCTUOUS, *a.* Fat; oily; greasy. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Having a resemblance to oil; as the *unctuous* feel of a stone.

UNCTUOUSNESS, *n.* Fatness; oiliness.

2. The quality of resembling oil.

UNCURL'ED, *a.* Not gathered.

2. Not separated; not selected.

UNCURL'ABLE, *a.* Not blamable; not faulty. *Hooker.*

UNCULT', *a.* [un and *L. cultus*.] Uncultivated; rude; illiterate. [Not in use.] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

UNCULTIVABLE, *a.* Not capable of being tilled or cultivated.

UNCULTIVATED, *a.* Not cultivated; not tilled; not used in tillage; as an *uncultivated* tract of land.

2. Not instructed; not civilized; rude; rough in manners; as an *uncultivated* nation or age. *Locke. Roscommon.*

UNCUMBERED, *a.* Not burdened; not embarrassed. *Dryden.*

UNCUR'ABLE, *a.* Incurable. [The latter is mostly used.]

UNCUR'RABLE, *adv.* Incurably.

UNCUR'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be eroded or checked. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

UNCUR'BED, *a.* Not curbed; not restrained; licentious. *Shak.*

UNCURL', *v. t.* To loose from ringlets. *The lion uncurls his angry mane. Dryden.*

UNCURL', *v. i.* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets; to become straight. *Shak.*

UNCURL'ED, *pp.* Loosed from ringlets.

2. *a.* Not curled; not formed into ringlets.

UNCURL'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from ringlets.

UNCUR'RENT, *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment; as *uncurrent* coin or notes. *Shak.*

UNCURSE, *v. t.* *uncurs'*. To free from any execration. [Not used.] *Shak.*

UNCURSED, *a.* Not cursed; not execrated.

UNCURST', *a.* *ted.* *K. Charles.*

UNCURTAILED, *a.* Not curtailed; not shortened.

UNCUSTOMARY, *a.* Not customary; not usual. *Drayton.*

UNCUSTOMED, *a.* Not subjected to customs or duty. *Ash.*

2. That has not paid duty, or been charged with customs. *Smollett.*

UNCUT', *a.* Not cut; as trees *uncut*. *Walter.*

UNDAM', *v. t.* To free from a dam, mound or obstruction. *Dryden.*

UNDAMAGED, *a.* Not damaged; not made worse; as *undamaged* goods.

UNDAMP'ED, *a.* Not damped; not depressed.

UNDANGEROUS, *a.* Not dangerous. *Thomson.*

UNDARKENED, *a.* Not darkened or obscured.

UNDATED, *a.* [L. *undatus*; *unda*, a wave.]

Waved; rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf. *Lee.*

UNDA'TED, *a.* Not dated; having no date.

UNDAUNTED, *a.* Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; intrepid. *Dryden.*

UNDAUNTEDLY, *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly. *South.*

UNDAUNTEDNESS, *n.* Boldness; fearless bravery; intrepidity. *Pope.*

UNDAWN'ING, *a.* Not yet dawning; not growing light; not opening with brightness. *Cowper.*

UNDAZZ'LED, *a.* Not dazzled; not confused by splendor. *Milton. Boyle.*

UNDEAF', *v. t.* To free from deafness. [Not in use.]

UNDEBA'SED, *a.* Not debased; not adulterated. *Shak.*

UNDEBAUCH'ED, *a.* Not debauched; not corrupted; pure. *Dryden.*

UNDECA'AGON, *n.* [L. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. *γωνια*, angle.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YED, *a.* Not decayed; not improved by age or accident; being in full strength. *Dryden.*

UNDECA'YING, *a.* Not decaying; not suffering diminution or decline.

2. Immortal; as the *undecaying* joys of heaven.

UNDECEIVABLE, *a.* That cannot be deceived; not subject to deception. *Holder.*

UNDECEIVE, *v. t.* To free from deception; cheat, fallacy or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves. If we rely on our own works for salvation, the Scriptures may *undecieve* us.

UNDECEIVED, *pp.* Disabused of cheat, deception or fallacy.

2. Not deceived; not misled or imposed on.

UNDECEIVING, *ppr.* Freeing from deception or fallacy.

UNDECENCY, *n.* Unbecomingness; indecency. [The latter word is now used.]

UNDECENT, *a.* Not decent; indecent. [The latter is the word used.]

UNDECENTLY, *adv.* Indecently. [The latter is the word used.]

UNDECIDABLE, *a.* That cannot be decided. *South.*

UNDECIDED, *a.* Not decided; not determined; not settled. *Hooker.*

UNDECIPHERABLE, *a.* That cannot be deciphered.

UNDECIPHERED, *a.* Not deciphered or explained.

UNDECISIVE, *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive; not determining the controversy or contest. *Granville.*

UNDECK', *v. t.* To divest of ornaments. *Shak.*

UNDECK'ED, *pp.* Deprived of ornaments.

2. *a.* Not decked; not adorned. *Milton.*

UNDECLARED, *a.* Not declared; not avowed.

UNDECLINABLE, *a.* That cannot be declined.

2. Not to be avoided. *Hackett.*

UNDECLINED, *a.* Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*

2. Not varied in termination; as a noun *undeclined*.

UNDECOMPO'SABLE, *a.* *s. as* 2. Not admitting decomposition; that cannot be decomposed. *Chemistry.*

UNDECOMPO'SED, *a.* *s. as* 2. Not decomposed; not separated; as constituent particles. *lb.*

UNDECOMPOUNDED, *a.* Not decomposed. *Davy.*

UNDECORATED, *a.* Not adorned; not embellished; plain.

To leave the character of Christ *undecorated*, to make it his own impression. *Buchminster.*

UNDEICATED, *a.* Not dedicated; not consecrated.

2. Not inscribed to a patron.

UNDEIDED, *a.* Not signaled by any great action. *Shak.*

2. Not transferred by deed; as *undeeded* land. [Local.]

UNDEFAC'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be defaced.

UNDEFA'CED, *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured; as an *undefaced* statue.

UNDEFENSIBLE, *a.* *s* as *z*. Not defensible. [But *undefensible* is chiefly used.]
UNDEFENDED, *a.* Not defended; not protected.

2. Not vindicated.

3. Open to assault; being without works of defense.

UNDEFIED, *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.

UNDEFILED, *a.* Not defiled; not polluted; not vitiated.

UNDEFINABLE, *a.* Not definable; not capable of being described or limited; as the *undefinable* bounds of space.

2. That cannot be described by interpretation or definition.

Simple ideas are *undefinable*.

UNDEFINABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being undefinable.

UNDEFINED, *a.* Not defined; not described by definition or explanation.

2. Not having its limits described.

UNDEFOURISHED, *a.* Not debauched; not vitiated.

UNDEFORMED, *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

UNDEFOURISHED, *a.* Not defrauded.

UNDEFOURISHED, *a.* Not defrayed; not paid.

UNDEGRADED, *a.* Not degraded.

UNDEIGHTY, *v. t.* To reduce from the state of deity.

UNDELEGATED, *a.* Not delegated; not authorized; not granted as *undelimited* authority; *undelimited* powers.

UNDELIBERATED, *a.* Not carefully considered; as an *undeliberated* measure.

UNDELIBERATING, *a.* Not deliberating; not hesitating; hasty; prompt.

UNDELIGHTED, *a.* Not delighted; not well pleased.

UNDELIGHTFUL, *a.* Not giving delight or great pleasure.

UNDELIVERED, *a.* Not delivered; not commiserated.

UNDEMANDED, *a.* Not demanded; not required.

UNDEMOLISHED, *a.* Not demolished; not pulled down.

2. Not destroyed.

UNDEMONSTRABLE, *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence.

2. Not capable of demonstration.

UNDENIABLE, *a.* That cannot be denied; as *undeniable* evidence.

UNDENIABLY, *adv.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction or denial.

UNDEPENDING, *a.* Not dependent.

UNDEPLORED, *a.* Not lamented.

UNDEPOSABLE, *a.* *s* as *z*: That cannot be deposited from office.

UNDEPRAVED, *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated.

UNDEPRECIATED, *a.* Not depreciated; not lowered in value.

UNDEPRIVED, *a.* Not deprived; not divested of by authority; not stripped of any possession.

UNDER, *prep.* [Goth. *under*; Sax. *under*; D. *under*; G. *unter*; probably compounded of *on* and *nether*; on the *nether* side.]

1. Beneath; below; so as to have some-

thing over or above. He stood *under* a tree; the carriage is *under* cover. We may see things *under* water; we have a cellar *under* the whole house.

2. In a state of pupilage or subjection to; as a youth *under* a tutor; a ward *under* a guardian; a colonies *under* the British government.

3. Also in a *man under* authority, having soldiers *under* me. Matt. viii.

3. In a less degree than. The effect of medicine is sometimes *under* and sometimes above or over its natural strength.

4. For less than. He would not sell the horse *under* forty pounds.

5. Less than; below. There are parishes in England *under* forty pounds a year.

6. With the pretense of; with the cover or pretext of. He does this *under* the name of love. This argument is not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction.

7. With less than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits.

8. In a degree, state or rank inferior to.

It was too great an honor for any man *under* a duke.

9. In a state of being loaded; in a state of bearing or being burdened; as, to travel *under* a heavy load; to live *under* extreme oppression.

10. In a state of oppression or subjection to, the state in which a person is considered as bearing or having any thing laid upon him; as, to have fortitude *under* the evils of life; to have patience *under* pain, or *under* misfortunes; to behave like a christian *under* reproaches and injuries.

11. In a state of liability or obligation. No man shall trespass *under* the pains and penalties of the law. Attend to the conditions *under* which you enter upon your office. We are *under* the necessity of obeying the laws. Nuns are *under* vows of chastity. We all lie *under* the curse of the law, until redeemed by Christ.

12. In the state of bearing and being known by; as men trading *under* the firm of Wright & Co.

13. In the state of; in the enjoyment or possession of. We live *under* the gospel dispensation.

14. During the time of. The American revolution commenced *under* the administration of Lord North.

15. Not having reached or arrived to; below. He left three sous *under* age.

16. Represented by; in the form of. Morphus is represented *under* the figure of a boy asleep. [But *morph*, in Ethiopic, signifies cessation, rest.]

17. In the state of protection or defense.

Under favor of the prince, our author was promoted. The enemy landed *under* cover of their batteries.

18. As bearing a particular character.

The duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine.

19. Being contained or comprehended in.

Under this head may be mentioned the contents between the popes and the secular princes.

20. Attested by; signed by. Here is a deed *under* his hand and seal.

He has left us evidence *under* his own hand.

Locke.

21. In a state of being handled, treated or discussed, or of being the subject of. The bill is now *under* discussion. We shall have the subject *under* consideration next week.

22. In subordination to. *Under* God, this is our only safety.

23. In subjection or bondage to; ruled or influenced by; in a *moral sense*; within the dominion of.

They are all *under* sin. Rom. iii.

Under a signature, bearing, as a name or title.

Under way, in seamen's language, moving; in a condition to make progress.

To keep *under*, to hold in subjection or control; to restrain.

I keep *under* my body. 1 Cor. ix.

UNDER, *a.* Lower in degree; subject; subordinate; as an *under* officer; *under* sheriff.

Under is much used in composition. For the etymologies, see the principal words.

UNDERACTION, *n.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.

The least episodes or *underactions*—are pertinent to the main design.

UNDERAGENT, *n.* A subordinate agent.

UNDERBEAR, *v. t.* To support; to endure.

2. To line; to guard; as cloth of gold *underborne* with blue tinsel.

UNDERBEARER, *n.* In funerals, one who sustains the corpse.

UNDERBID, *v. t.* To bid or offer less than another; as in auctions, when a contract or service is set up to the lowest bidder.

UNDERBRED, *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners.

UNDERBRUSH, *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing under large trees.

UNDERBUY, *v. t.* To buy at less than a thing is worth. [Not used.]

UNDERCHAMBERLAIN, *n.* A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.

UNDERCLERK, *n.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

UNDERCROFT, *n.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a church; also, a vault or secret walk under ground.

UNDERCURRENT, *n.* A current below the surface of the water.

UNDERDITCH, *v. t.* To form a deep ditch or trench to drain the surface of land.

UNDERDO, *v. t.* To act below one's abilities.

2. To do less than is requisite.

UNDERDOSE, *n.* A quantity less than a dose.

UNDERDOSE, *v. i.* To take small doses.

UNDERDRAIN, *n.* A drain or trench below the surface of the ground.

UNDERDRAIN, *v. t.* To drain by cutting a deep channel below the surface.

UNDERFACTION, *n.* A subordinate faction.

UNDERFARMER, *n.* A subordinate farmer.

UNDERFELLOW, *n.* A mean sorry wretch.

UNDERFILING, *n.* The lower part of a building.

Sidney.

Wotton.

UNDERFONG', v. t. [*Sax. fangan*, to seize.] To take in hand. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
 UN'DERFOOT', adv. Beneath. *Milton.*
 UN'DERFOOT', a. Low; base; object; trodden down. *Milton.*
 UNDERFURNISH', v. t. To supply with less than enough. *Collier.*
 UNDERFURNISHED', pp. Supplied with less than enough.
 UNDERFURNISHING', ppr. Furnishing with less than enough.
 UNDERFURROW', adv. In agriculture, to sow underfurrow, is to plow in seed. This phrase is applied to other operations, in which something is covered by the furrow-slice.
 UNDERGIRD', v. t. [*See Gird.*] To bind below; to gird round the bottom. Acts xxvii.
 UNDERGO', v. t. To suffer; to endure something burdensome or painful to the body or the mind; as, to undergo toil and fatigue; to undergo pain; to undergo grief or anxiety; to undergo the operation of amputation.
 2. To pass through. Bread in the stomach undergoes the process of digestion; it undergoes a material alteration.
 3. To sustain without fainting, yielding or sinking. Can you undergo the operation, or the fatigue?
 4. To be the bearer of; to possess. *Virtues—*
 As infinite as man may undergo. *Shak.* [*Not in use.*]
 5. To support; to hazard. I have mov'd certain Romans To undergo with me an enterprise. *Obs.* *Shak.*
 6. To be subject to. Claudio undergoes my challenge. *Obs.* *Shak.*
 UNDERGOING', ppr. Suffering; enduring.
 UNDERGONE', pp. *undergauen'*. Borne; suffered; sustained; endured. Who can tell how many evils and pains he has undergone?
 UNDERGRADUATE', n. A student or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree.
 UNDERGROUND', n. A place or space beneath the surface of the ground. *Shak.*
 UNDERGROUND', a. Being below the surface of the ground; as an underground story or apartment.
 UNDERGROUND', adv. Beneath the surface of the earth.
 UNDERGROWTH', n. That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones. *Milton.*
 UNDERHAND', adv. By secret means; in a clandestine manner. *Hooker.*
 2. By fraud; by fraudulent means. *Dryden.*
 UNDERHAND', a. Secret; clandestine; usually implying meanness or fraud, or both. He obtained the place by underhand practices.
 UNDERHAND ED', a. Underhand; clandestine. [*This is the word in more general use in the United States.*]
 UNDERNEATH', a. Not derived; not borrowed; not received from a foreign source.
 UNDERKEEPER', n. A subordinate keeper. *Gray.*
 UNDERLABORER', n. A subordinate workman. *Wilkins.*

UNDERLAIN', pp. or a. [*from underlay*]. Having something lying or laid beneath; as sand underlain with clay.
 UNDERLAY', v. t. To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.
 UNDERLEAF', n. A sort of apple good for cider. *Cyc.* *Mortimer.*
 UNDERLET', v. t. To let below the value. *Smollett.*
 2. To let or lease, as a lessee or tenant; to let under a lease. It is a matter of much importance—that the tenant should have power to underlet his farms. *Cyc.*
 UNDERLETTER', n. A tenant who leases under a lease, or by a lessee.
 UNDERLETTING', ppr. Letting or leasing under a lease, or by a lessee. The act or practice of letting lands by lessees or tenants. [*This is called also subletting.*]
 UNDERLINE', v. t. To mark with a line below the words; sometimes called scoring. *Wotton.*
 2. To influence secretly. [*Not used.*]
 UNDERLINED', pp. Marked with a line underneath.
 UNDERLING', n. An inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow. *Milton.*
 UNDERLINING', ppr. Marking with a line below.
 UNDERLOCK', n. A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep. *Cyc.*
 UNDERMASTER', n. A master subordinate to the principal master. *Loach.*
 UNDERMEAL', n. A repast before dinner. *B. Jonson.*
 UNDERMINE', v. t. To sap; to excavate the earth beneath, for the purpose of suffering to fall, or of blowing up; as, to undermine a wall.
 2. To excavate the earth beneath. Rapid streams often undermine their banks and the trees growing upon them.
 3. To remove the foundation or support of any thing by clandestine means; as, to undermine reputation; to undermine the constitution of the state. He should be warned who are like to undermine him. *Locke.*
 UNDERMINED', pp. Sapped; having the foundation removed.
 UNDERMINER', n. One that saps, or excavates the earth beneath any thing.
 2. One that clandestinely removes the foundation or support; one that secretly overthrows; as an underminer of the church.
 UNDERMINING', ppr. Sapping; digging away the earth beneath; clandestinely removing the supports of.
 UNDERMOST', a. Lowest in place beneath others.
 2. Lowest in state or condition. The party that is undermost. *Addison.*
 UNDERN', n. [*Sax.*] The third hour of the day, or nine o'clock. [*Not in use.*]
 UNDERNEATH', adv. [*under and north.* See *Nether.*] Beneath; below; in a lower place. Or sullen Mole that runneth underneath. *Milton.*
 The slide did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. *Addison.*
 UNDERNEATH', prep. Under; beneath. Underneath this stone doth lie As much beauty as could lie. *B. Jonson.*

UNDEROFFICER', n. A subordinate officer.
 UNDEROFFICATORY', a. Not derogatory. *Boyle.*
 UNDERPART', n. A subordinate part. *Dryden.*
 UNDERPETTICOAT', n. A petticoat worn under a skirt or another petticoat. *Spectator.*
 UNDERPIN', v. t. To lay stones under the sills of a building, on which it is to rest.
 2. To support by some solid foundation; or to place something underneath for support.
 UNDERPINNED', pp. Supported by stones or a foundation.
 UNDERPINNING', ppr. Placing stones under the sills for support.
 UNDERPINNING', n. The act of laying stones under which a building immediately rests.
 2. The stones on which a building immediately rests.
 UNDERPLOT', n. A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it. *Dryden.*
 2. A clandestine scheme.
 UNDERPRIZE', v. t. s as z. To praise below desert. *Dryden.*
 UNDERPRIZE', v. t. To value at less than the worth; to undervalue. *Shak.*
 UNDERPRIZED', pp. Undervalued.
 UNDERPRIZING', ppr. Undervaluing.
 UNDERPROVE', v. t. To support; to uphold. Aod underprove the head that bears the crown. *Fenou.*
 UNDERPROPORTIONED', a. Having too little proportion. Scanty and underproportioned returns of civility. *Collier.*
 UNDERPULLER', n. An inferior puller. [*Not in use.*] *Collier.*
 UNDERRATE', v. t. To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue. *Buck.*
 UNDERRATE', n. A price less than the worth; as, to sell a thing at an underrate.
 UNDERRUN', v. t. To pass under in a boat. *Mar. Dict.*
 To underrun a tackle, to separate its parts and put them in order. *Mar. Dict.*
 UNDERSATURATED', a. Not fully saturated; a chemical term.
 UNDERSAY', v. t. To say by way of derogation or contradiction. [*Not in use.*]
 UNDERSECRETARY', n. A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary. *Bacon.*
 UNDERSELL', v. t. To sell the same articles at a lower price than another.
 UNDERSELLING', ppr. Selling at a lower price.
 UNDERSERVANT', n. An inferior servant. *Greene.*
 UNDERSET', v. t. To prop; to support. *Bacon.*
 UNDERSET', n. A current of water below the surface. *Mar. Dict.*
 UNDERSETTER', n. A prop; a pedestal; a support. 1 Kings vii.
 UNDERSETTING', ppr. Propping; supporting.
 UNDERSETTING', n. The lower part; the pedestal. *Wotton.*
 UNDER-SHERIFF', n. A sheriff's deputy.
 UNDERSHERIFFRY', n. The office of an under-sheriff. [*Not in use.*]

UN'DERSHOT, a. Moved by water *passing* under the wheel; opposed to *overshot*; as an *undershot* mill or mill-wheel.

UN'DER-SHUB, n. A low shrub, permanent and woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying. *Barton. Marlyn.*

UN'DERSOIL, n. Soil beneath the surface; subsoil. *Asiat. Res.*

UN'DERSONG, n. Chorus; burden of a song.

Meals shall sustain his *undersong*. *Dryden.*

UN'DERSTAND', v. t. pret. and pp. *understood*. [*under* and *stand*]. The sense is to support or hold in the mind.]

1. To have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to know; as, to *understand* a problem in Euclid; to *understand* a proposition or a declaration.

2. To have the same ideas as the person who speaks, or the ideas which a person intends to communicate. I *understood* the preacher; the court perfectly *understood* the advocate or his argument.

3. To receive or have the ideas expressed or intended to be conveyed in a writing or book; to know the meaning. It is important that we should *understand* the sacred oracles.

4. To know the meaning of signs, or of any thing intended to convey ideas; as, to *understand* a nod, a wink, or a motion.

5. To suppose to mean.

The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

6. To know by experience. *Milton.*

7. To know by instinct.

—*Anonymous* intent, well *understood*. *Milton.*

8. To interpret, at least mentally.

Stillingfleet.

9. To know another's meaning. *Milton.*

10. To hold in opinion with conviction. *Milton.*

11. To mean without expressing.

War then, war, *Open or understood*, must be resolv'd. *Milton.*

12. To know what is not expressed. *Milton.*

I bring them to receive

From their their names, and pay thee fealty
With low subjection; *understand* the same
Of fish. *Milton.*

13. To learn; to be informed. I *understand* that congress have passed the bill.

UN'DERSTAND', v. i. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent and conscious being.

All my soul be

Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

2. To be informed by another; to learn.

I *understood* of the evil that Elishah did.
Neh. xiii.

UN'DERSTAND'ABLE, a. That can be understood. [*Not much used*].

Chillingworth.

UN'DERSTAND'ER, n. One who understands or knows by experience. [*Little used*].

Brown.

UN'DERSTAND'ING, ppr. Comprehending; apprehending the ideas or sense of another, or of a writing; learning or being informed.

a. Knowing; skillful. He is an *understanding* man,

UN'DERSTANDING, n. The faculty of the human mind by which it apprehends the real state of things presented to it, or by which it receives or comprehends the ideas which others express and intend to communicate. The understanding is called also the *intellectual faculty*. It is the faculty by means of which we obtain a great part of our knowledge. *Lake xxiv. Epil.*

By *understanding* I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge, generals or particulars, absent or present, and to judge of their truth or falsehood, good or evil. *Watts.*

There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him *understanding*. *Job xxxiii.*

2. Knowledge; exact comprehension.

Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*

3. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; union of sentiments. There is a good *understanding* between the minister and his people.

UN'DERSTAND'INGLY, adv. Intelligibly; with full knowledge or comprehension of a question or subject; as, to vote upon a question *understandingly*; to act or judge *understandingly*.

The gospel may be neglected, but it cannot be *understandingly* disbelieved. *J. Hawes.*

UN'DERSTOOD', pret. and pp. of understand.

UN'DERSTRAPPER, n. A petty fellow; an inferior agent. *Swift.*

UN'DERSTRATUM, n. Subsoil; the bed or layer of earth on which the mold or soil rests. *Cyc.*

UN'DERSTROKE, v. t. To underline.

Swift.

UN'DERTAKEABLE, a. That may be undertaken. [*Not in use*]. *Chillingworth.*

UN'DERTAKE, v. t. pret. *undertook*; pp. *undertaken*. [*under* and *take*].

1. To engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to begin to perform. When I *undertook* this work, I had a very inadequate knowledge of the extent of my labors.

2. To covenant or contract to perform or execute. A man *undertakes* to erect a house, or to make a mile of canal, when he enters into stipulations for that purpose.

3. To attempt; as when a man *undertakes* what he cannot perform.

4. To assume a character. [*Not in use*]. *Shak.*

5. To engage with; to attack.
Your lordship should not *undertake* every companion you offend. [*Not in use*]. *Shak.*

6. To have the charge of.
—Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shak.* [*Not in use*].

UN'DERTAKE, v. i. To take upon or assume any business or province.
O Lord, I am oppressed; *undertake* for me. *Is. xxxviii.*

2. To venture; to hazard. They dare not *undertake*.

3. To promise; to be bound.

I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labor. *Woodward.*

To *undertake* for, to be bound; to become surety for.

UN'DERTAKEN, pp. of undertake. The

word was *undertaken* at his own expense.

UN'DERTAKER, n. One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business. *Clarendon.*

2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another. *Swift.*

3. One who manages funerals. *Young.*

UN'DERTAKING, ppr. Engaging in; taking in hand; beginning to perform; stipulating to execute.

UN'DERTAK'ING, n. Any business, work or project which a person engages in, or attempts to perform; an enterprise. The canal, or the making of the canal, from the Hudson to Lake Erie, a distance of almost four hundred miles, was the greatest *undertaking* of the kind in modern times. The attempt to find a navigable passage to the Pacific round North America, is a hazardous *undertaking*, and probably useless in a navigation.

UN'DERTENANT, n. The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

UN'DERTIME, n. Under-tide; the time after dinner, or in the evening. [*Not in use*]. *Spenser.*

UN'DERTOOK', pret. of undertake.

UN'DERTREASURER, n. *undertreazurer.* A subordinate treasurer.

UN'DERVALUATION, n. The act of valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the worth.

UN'DERVALUE, v. t. To value, rate or estimate below the real worth.

2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.

In comparison of the discharge of my duties, I *undervalued* all designs of authority. *Atterbury.*

3. To despise; to hold in mean estimation.

I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

UN'DERVAL'UE, n. Low rate or price; a price less than the real worth. *Hamilton.*

UN'DERVAL'UED, ppr. Estimated at less than the real worth; slighted; despised.

UN'DERVAL'UER, n. One who esteems lightly. *Walton.*

UN'DERVAL'UING, ppr. Estimating at less than the real worth; slighting; despising.

UN'DERVENT, pret. of undergo. He *underwent* severe trials.

UN'DERWOOD, n. Small trees that grow among large trees. *Morliner.*

UN'DERWÖRK, n. Subordinate work; petty affairs. *Addison.*

UN'DERWORK, v. t. To destroy by clandestine measures. *Shak.*

2. To work for labor upon less than is sufficient or proper. *Dryden.*

3. To work at a less price than others in the like employment; as, one mason may *underwork* another; a shoemaker cannot *underwork* a joiner.

UN'DERWÖRKER, n. One who underworks; or a subordinate workman.

UN'DERWORK'ING, ppr. Destroying clandestinely; working at a less price than others in the like employment.

UNDERWORKMAN, *n.* A subordinate workman.

UNDERWRITE, *v. t.* [*See Write.*] To write under something else.

The change I have made, I have here *underwritten*.

2. To subscribe. We whose names are *underwritten*, agree to pay the sums expressed against our respective names.

3. To subscribe one's name for insurance; to set one's name to a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage, for a certain premium per cent. Individuals *underwrite* policies of insurance, as well as companies.

The broker who procures insurance, ought not, by *underwriting* the policy, to deprive the parties of his unbiased testimony.

UNDERWRITE, *v. i.* To practice insuring.

UNDERWRITER, *n.* One who insures; an insurer; so called because he *underwrites* his name to the conditions of the policy.

UNDERWRITING, *ppr.* Writing under something.

2. Subscribing a policy; insuring.

UNDERWRITING, *n.* The act or practice of insuring ships, goods, houses, &c.

UNDERWRITTEN, *pp.* Written under; subscribed.

UNDESCENDIBLE, *a.* Not descendible; not capable of descending to heirs.

UNDESCRIBED, *a.* Not described.

UNDESCRIBED, *a.* Not described; not discovered; not seen.

UNDESERVED, *a. s. as z.* Not deserved; not merited.

UNDESERVEDLY, *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil.

UNDESERVEDNESS, *n.* Want of being worthy.

UNDESERVEDLY, *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil.

UNDESERVEDLY, *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil.

UNDESERVEDLY, *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil.

UNDESERVEDLY, *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil.

UNDESIGNED, *a.* Not designed; not intended; not proceeding from purpose; as, to do an *undesigned* injury.

UNDESIGNEDLY, *adv.* Without design or intention.

UNDESIGNEDNESS, *n.* Freedom from design or set purpose.

UNDESIGNING, *n.* Not acting with set purpose.

2. Sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose. It is base to practice an *undesigning* mind.

UNDESIRABLE, *a. s. as z.* Not to be desired; not to be wished; not pleasing.

UNDESIRABLE, *a. s. as z.* Not desired, or not solicited.

UNDESIRING, *a.* Not desiring; not wishing.

UNDESIRING, *a.* Not desiring; not wishing.

UNDESPAIRING, *a.* Not yielding to despair.

UNDESTROYABLE, *a.* Indestructible. [*Not in use.*]

UNDESTROYED, *a.* Not destroyed; not wasted; not ruined.

UNDETECTED, *a.* Not detected; not discovered; not laid open.

UNDETERMINABLE, *a.* That cannot be determined or decided.

UNDETERMINATE, *a.* Not determinate; not settled; not certain.

UNDETERMINATENESS, *n.* Uncertainty; unsettled state.

UNDETERMINATION, *n.* Indecision; uncertainty of mind.

UNDETERMINED, *a.* Not determined; not settled; not decided.

2. Not limited; not defined; indeterminate.

UNDETERRED, *a.* Not deterred; not restrained by fear or obstacles.

UNDETESTING, *a.* Not detesting; not abhorring.

UNDEVELOPED, *a.* Not opened or unfolded.

UNDEVIATING, *a.* Not deviating; not departing from the way, or from a rule, principle or purpose; steady; regular; as an *undeviating* course of virtue.

2. Not erring; not wandering; not crooked.

UNDEVIATINGLY, *adv.* Without wandering; steadily; regularly.

UNDEVOTED, *a.* Not devoted.

UNDEVOUT, *a.* Not devout; having no devotion.

UNDEXTRIOUS, *a.* Not dextrous; clumsy.

UNDIAPHANOUS, *a.* Not transparent; not pellucid.

UNDIRTY, *pret. of undo.*

UNDIGENOUS, *a.* [*L. unda, wave, and Gr. γινω, kind.*] Generated by water.

UNDIGESTED, *a.* Not digested; not subdued by the stomach; crude.

UNDIGNITY, *v. t.* To put off.

UNDIGNIFIED, *a.* Not dignified; common; mean.

UNDIMINISHABLE, *a.* Not capable of diminution.

UNDIMINISHED, *a.* Not diminished; not lessened; unimpaired.

UNDIMINISHING, *a.* Not diminishing; not becoming less.

UNDIRTIED, *a.* Not impressed by a blow.

UNDIPLOMATIC, *a.* Not according to the rules of diplomatic bodies.

UNDIPPED, *a.* Not dipped; not plunged.

UNDIRECTED, *a.* Not directed; not guided; left without direction.

2. Not addressed; not superscribed; as a letter.

UNDISAPPOINTED, *a.* Not disappointed.

UNDISCERNED, *a.* Not discerned; not seen; not observed; not described; not discovered; as truths *undiscovered*.

UNDISCERNEDLY, *adv.* Not discerned; not seen; not observed; not described; not discovered; as truths *undiscovered*.

UNDISCERNEDLY, *adv.* Not discerned; not seen; not observed; not described; not discovered; as truths *undiscovered*.

UNDISCERN'EDLY, *adv.* In such a manner as not to be discovered or seen.

UNDISCERN'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be discerned, seen or discovered; invisible; as *undiscernible* objects or distinctions.

UNDISCERN'IBLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being undiscernible.

UNDISCERN'IBLY, *adv.* In a way not to be discovered or seen; invisibly; imperceptibly.

UNDISCERN'ING, *a.* Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting judgment or the power of discrimination.

UNDISCERN'ING, *a.* Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting judgment or the power of discrimination.

UNDISCERN'ING, *a.* Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting judgment or the power of discrimination.

UNDISCIPLINED, *a.* Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; not subjected to regularity and order; raw; as *undisciplined* troops; *undisciplined* valor.

2. Not instructed; untaught; as *undisciplined* minds.

UNDISCLOSE, *v. t.* *undiscloze.* Not to discover. [*Abad word.*]

UNDISCLOSED, *a.* Not disclosed; not revealed.

UNDISCLOSED, *a.* Not disclosed; not revealed.

UNDISCLOSED, *a.* Not disclosed; not revealed.

UNDISCOVERED, *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not described.

UNDISCOVERED, *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not described.

UNDISCOVERED, *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not described.

UNDISCOVERED, *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not described.

UNDISCOVERED, *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not described.

UNDISCRETE, *a.* Not discrete; not prudent or wise. [*Instead of this, indiscrete is used.*]

UNDISCRETELY, *adv.* Indiscretely. [*See Indiscretely.*]

UNDISCUSSED, *a.* Not discussed; not argued or debated.

UNDISGRADED, *a.* Not disgraced or dishonored.

UNDISGUISED, *a.* [*See Guise.*] Not disguised; not covered with a mask, or with a false appearance.

2. Open; frank; candid; plain; artless.

UNDISHONORED, *a.* [*See Honor.*] Not dishonored; not disgraced.

UNDISHONORED, *a.* [*See Honor.*] Not dishonored; not disgraced.

UNDISMAYED, *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; not discouraged; as troops *undismayed*.

UNDISOBL'GING, *a.* Inoffensive. [*Little used.*]

UNDISORDERED, *a. s. as z.* Not disordered; not disturbed.

UNDISPENS'ED, *a.* Not dispensed.

2. Not freed from obligation.

UNDISPENS'ING, *a.* Not allowing to be dispensed with.

UNDISPERS'ED, *a.* Not dispersed; not scattered.

UNDISPLAY'ED, *a.* Not displayed; not unfolded.

Undisposed of, not disposed of; not bestowed; not parted with; as employments *undisposed of*.

UNDISPUTABLE, *a.* Not disputable. [*But the word now used is indisputable.*]

UNDISPUTABLE, *a.* Not disputable. [*But the word now used is indisputable.*]

UNDISPUTED, *a.* Not disputed; not contested; not called in question; as an *undisputed title*; *undisputed truth*. *Dryden*.
 UNDISQUETED, *a.* Not disquieted; not disturbed. *Voake*.

UNDISSEMBLED, *a.* Not dissembled; open; undisguised; as *undissembled friendship* or *piety*. *Warton*. *Alburbury*.

UNDISSEMBLING, *a.* Not dissembling; not exhibiting a false appearance; not false. *Thomson*.

UNDISSIPATED, *a.* Not dissipated; not scattered. *Boyle*.
 UNDISSOLVABLE, *a.* [See *Dissolve*.] That cannot be dissolved or melted. *Greenhill*.

2. That may not be loosened or broken; as the *undissolvable ties* of friendship.
 UNDISSOLVED, *a.* Not dissolved; not melted. *Cowper*.

UNDISSOLVING, *a.* Not dissolving; not melting; as the *undissolving ice* of the Alps.

UNDISTEMPURED, *a.* Not diseased; free from malady. *Temple*.

2. Free from perturbation.
 UNDISTENDED, *a.* Not distended; not enlarged.

UNDISTILLED, *a.* Not distilled.
 UNDISTINGUISHABLE, *a.* That cannot be distinguished by the eye; not to be distinctly seen. *Shak*.

2. Not to be known or distinguished by the intellect, by any peculiar property. *Locke*.

UNDISTINGUISHABLY, *adv.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other, or to be separately seen. *Barrow*.

UNDISTINGUISHED, *a.* Not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly known from each other.
Undistinguish'd seeds of good and ill. *Dryden*.

2. Not separately seen or described. *Dryden*.

3. Not plainly discerned. *Swift*.

4. Having no intervening space. *Shak*.

5. Not marked by any particular property. *Denham*.

6. Not treated with any particular respect. *Pope*.

7. Not distinguished by any particular eminence.

UNDISTINGUISHING, *a.* Making no difference; not discriminating; as *undistinguishing favor*.

Undistinguishing distribution of good and evil. *Addison*.

UNDISTORTED, *a.* Not distorted; not perverted. *More*.

UNDISTRACTED, *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety or confusion of thoughts, desires or concerns. *Boyle*.

UNDISTRACTEDLY, *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of thoughts or multiplicity of concerns. *Boyle*.

UNDISTRACTEDNESS, *n.* Freedom from disturbance or interruption from contrariety or multiplicity of thoughts and concerns. *Boyle*.

UNDISTRIBUTED, *a.* Not distributed or allotted.

UNDISTURBED, *a.* Free from interruption; not molested or hindered; as *undisturbed* with company or noise.

2. Free from perturbation of mind; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; not agitated. To be *undisturbed* by danger, by perplexities, by injuries received, is a most desirable object.

3. Not agitated; not stirred; not moved; as the surface of water *undisturbed*. *Dryden*.

UNDISTURBEDLY, *adv.* Calmly; peacefully. *Locke*.

UNDISTURBEDNESS, *n.* Calmness; tranquility; freedom from molestation or agitation.

UNDIVERSIFIED, *a.* Not diversified; not varied; uniform. *Roscoe*.

UNDIVERTED, *a.* Not diverted; not turned aside.

2. Not amused; not entertained or pleased.
 UNDIVIDABLE, *a.* That cannot be divided; not separable; as an *undividable scene*. *Shak*.

UNDIVIDED, *a.* Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole; as *undivided attention* or affections.

2. In *bolany*, not lobed, cleft or branched. *Cyc*.

UNDIVIDEDLY, *adv.* So as not to be parted. *Feltham*.

UNDIVORCED, *a.* Not divorced; not separated. *Young*.

UNDIVULGED, *a.* Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret. *Belknap*. *Robertson*.

UNDO, *v. t.* pret. *undid*; *pp. undone*. To reverse what has been done; to annul; to bring to naught any transaction. We can *undo* many kinds of work; but we cannot *undo crimes*, errors or faults. *To-morrow* ere the setting sun, She'd *undo* what she had done. *Swift*.

2. To loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unravel; to unfasten; to untie; as, to *undo* a knot. *Waller*.

3. To ruin; to bring to poverty; to impoverish. Many are *undone* by unavoidable losses; but more *undo* themselves by vices and dissipation, or by indolence.

4. To ruin, in a moral sense; to bring to everlasting destruction and misery.

5. To ruin in reputation.

UNDOCK, *v. t.* To take out of dock; as, to *undock* a ship. *Encyc*.

UNDOER, *n.* One who undoes or brings destruction; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins the reputation of another. *Waller*.

UNDOING, *ppr.* Reversing what has been done; ruining.

UNDOING, *n.* The reversal of what has been done.

2. Ruin; destruction. *Hooker*.

UNDONE, *pp.* Reversed; annulled.

2. Ruined; destroyed.

When the legislature is corrupted, the people are *undone*. *J. Adams*.

3. *a.* Not done; not performed; not executed. We are apt to leave *undone* what we ought to do.

UNDOUBTED, *a.* *undoubted*. Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable; as *undoubted proof*; *undoubted truth*. *Milton*.

UNDOUBTEDELY, *adv.* *undoubtedly*. Without doubt; without question; indubitably. *Tillotson*.

UNDOUBTFUL, *a.* *undoubtedly*. Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident. *Shak*.

UNDOUBTING, *a.* *undoubtedly*. Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty; as an *undoubting believer*; an *undoubting faith*. *Hammond*.

UNDRAINED, *a.* Not drained; not freed from water.

UNDRAMATIC, } *a.* Not dramatic;
 UNDRAMATICAL, } not according to the rules of the drama, or not suited to the drama. *Young*.

UNDRAWN, *a.* Not drawn; not pulled by an external force. *Milton*.

2. Not allured by motives or persuasion.

3. Not taken from the box; as an *undrawn ticket*.

UNDREADED, *a.* *undreaded*. Not dreaded; not feared. *Milton*.

UNDREAMED, *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of. *Shak*.

UNDRESS, *v. t.* To divest of clothes; to strip. *Addison*.

2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation; to disrobe. *Prior*.

UNDRESS, *n.* A loose negligent dress. *Dryden*.

UNDRESSED, *pp.* Divested of dress; disrobed. *a.* Not dressed; not attired.

3. Not prepared; as *uneat undressed*.

4. Not pruned; not trimmed; not put in order; as an *undressed vineyard*.

UNDRYED, *a.* Not dried; wet; moist; as *undried cloth*.

2. Not dried; green; as *undried hay*; *undried hops*. *Mortimer*.

UNDRIVEN, *a.* Not driven; not impelled. *Dryden*.

UNDROOPING, *a.* Not drooping; not sinking; not despairing. *Thomson*.

UNDROSSY, *a.* Free from dross or recumescence. *Pope*.

UNDROWNED, *a.* Not drowned. *Shak*.

UNDUBITABLE, *a.* Not to be doubted; unquestionable. [But the word now used is *indubitable*.]

UNDE, *a.* Not due; not yet demandable of right; as a debt, note or bond *undue*.

2. Not right; not legal; improper; as an *undue proceeding*.

3. Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; not proportioned; excessive; as an *undue regard* to the externals of religion; an *undue attachment* to forms; an *undue rigor* in the execution of law.

UNDUKE, *v. t.* To deprive of dukedom. *Swift*.

UNDULARY, *a.* [L. *undula*, a little wave.] Playing like waves; waving. *Brown*.

UNDULATE, } *a.* Wavy; waved ob-
 UNDULATED, } tusely up and down, near the margin, as a leaf or coral. *Lee*. *Smith*.

UNDULATE, *v. t.* [L. *undula*, a little wave; *unda*, a wave; Low L. *undulo*.] To move back and forth, or up and down, as waves; to cause to vibrate.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated and undulated—
 UNULATE, *v. i.* To vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave; as *undulating air*. *Pope*.

UNDULATING, *ppr.* Waving; vibrating.

2. *a. Wary; rising and falling.*
UNDULATINGLY, *adv.* In the form of waves.
- UNDULATION**, *n.* [from *undulate*.] A waving motion or vibration; as the undulations of a fluid, of water or air; the undulations of sound. The undulations of a fluid are propagated in concentric circles.
2. In *medicine*, a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart.
3. In *music*, a rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant notes are sounded together. It is called also *beat*.
4. In *surgery*, a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its maturity or fitness for opening.
- UNDULATORY**, *a.* [from *undulate*.] Moving in the manner of waves; or resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall. We speak of the undulatory motion of water, of air or other fluid, and this undulatory motion of air is supposed to be the cause of sounds. This is sometimes called *vibratory*; but undulatory seems to be most correct.
- UNDULL**, *v. t.* To remove dullness or obscurity; to clear; to purify. [Not used.]
- UNDULY**, *adv.* Not according to duty or propriety.
2. Not in proper proportion; excessively. His strength was unduly exerted.
- UNDURABLE**, *a.* Not durable; not lasting. [Not in use.]
- UNDUST**, *v. t.* To free from dust. [Not in use.]
- UNDUTEOUS**, *a.* Not performing duty to parents and superiors; not obedient; as an undutious child, apprentice or servant.
- UNDUTIFUL**, *a.* Not obedient; not performing duty; as an undutiful son or subject.
- UNDUTIFULLY**, *adv.* Not according to duty; in a disobedient manner.
- UNDUTIFULNESS**, *n.* Want of respect; violation of duty; disobedience; as the undutifulness of children or subjects.
- UNDYING**, *a.* Not dying; not perishing.
2. Not subject to death; immortal; as the undying souls of men.
- UNEARNED**, *a. unearn'd.* Not merited by labor or services.
- Hoping heaven will bless
 Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd.
- UNEARTHED**, *a. unearth'ed.* Driven from a den, cavern or burrow.
- UNEARTHLY**, *a. unearth'ly.* Not terrestrial.
- UNEASILY**, *adv.* *s* as *z.* With uneasiness or pain.
- He lives uneasily under the burden.
2. With difficulty; not readily.
- UNEASINESS**, *n.* A moderate degree of pain; restlessness; want of ease; disquiet.
2. Unequeness of mind; moderate anxiety or perturbation; disquietude.
3. That which makes uneasy or gives trouble; ruggedness; as the uneasiness of the road. [Unusual.]

- UNEASY**, *a. s* as *z.* Feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; unquiet. The patient is uneasy.
2. Giving some pain; as an uneasy garment.
3. Disturbed in mind; somewhat anxious or unquiet. He is uneasy respecting the success of his project.
- The soul, uneasy and confin'd from home,
 Rests and expatiates in a life to come.
4. Constraining; cramping; as uneasy rules.
5. Constrained; stiff; not graceful; not easy; as an uneasy deportment.
6. Giving some pain to others; disagreeable; displeasing.
- A sour, untractable nature makes him uneasy to those who approach him.
7. Difficult.
- Things—so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood.
- UNEATABLE**, *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten.
- UNEATEN**, *a.* Not eaten; not devoured.
- UNEATH**, *adv.* [un and Sax. eth, easy.]
 1. Not easily. [Not in use.]
 2. Beneath; below. [Not in use.]
 3. Neither and Beneath.
- UNECLIPSED**, *a.* Not eclipsed; not obscured.
- UNEEDIFYING**, *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind.
- UNEEDUCATED**, *a.* Not educated; illiterate.
- UNEFFACED**, *a.* Not effaced; not obliterated.
- UNEFFECTUAL**, *a.* Ineffectual. [The latter is the word now used.]
- UNELASTIC**, *a.* Not elastic; not having the property of recovering its original state, when bent or forced out of its form.
- UNELATED**, *a.* Not elated; not puffed up.
- UNEMBOWED**, *a.* Not attended by any at the elbow.
- UNELECTED**, *a.* Not elected; not chosen; not preferred.
- UNELIGANT**, *a.* Not elegant. [Not used.] [See *Inlegant*.]
- UNELIGIBLE**, *a.* Not proper to be chosen; ineligible. [The latter is the word now used.]
- UNEMANCIPATED**, *n.* Not emancipated or liberated from slavery.
- UNEMBALMED**, *a.* Not embalmed.
- UNEMBARBRESSED**, *a.* Not embarrassed; not perplexed in mind; not confused. The speaker appeared unembarrassed.
2. Free from pecuniary difficulties or incumbrances. He or his property is unembarrassed.
3. Free from perplexing connection; as, the question comes before the court unembarrassed with irrelevant matter.
- UNEMBITTERED**, *a.* Not embittered; not aggravated.
- UNEMBODIED**, *a.* Free from a corporeal body; as unembodied spirits.
2. Not embodied; not collected into a body; as unembodied militia.
- UNEMPATHIC**, *a.* Having no emphasis.
- UNEMPLOYED**, *a.* Not employed; not occupied; not busy; at leisure; not engaged.

2. Not being in use; as unemployed capital or money.
- UNEMPPOWERED**, *a.* Not empowered or authorized.
- UNEMPRESSIBLE**, *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. [Not in use.]
- UNEMPLATING**, *a.* Not emulating; not striving to excel.
- UNENCANTED**, *a.* Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted.
- UNENCUMBER**, *v. t.* To free from incumbrance.
- UNENCUMBERED**, *pp.* Disengaged from incumbrance.
2. *a.* Not encumbered; not burdened.
- UNENDOWED**, *a.* Not endowed; not furnished; not invested; as a man unendowed with virtues.
2. Not furnished with funds; as an unendowed college or hospital.
- UNENDURING**, *a.* Not lasting; of temporary duration.
- UNENERVATED**, *a.* Not enervated or weakened.
- UNENGAGED**, *a.* Not engaged; not bound by covenant or promise; free from obligation to a particular person; as, a lady is unengaged.
2. Free from attachment that binds; as, her affections are unengaged.
3. Unemployed; unoccupied; not busy.
4. Not appropriated; as unengaged revenues. [We generally say, unappropriated revenue or money.]
- UNENGAGING**, *a.* Not adapted to engage or win the attention or affections; not inviting.
- UNENJOYED**, *a.* Not enjoyed; not obtained; not possessed.
- UNENJOYING**, *a.* Not using; having no fruition.
- UNENLARGED**, *a.* Not enlarged; unenlarged.
- UNENLIGHTENED**, *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated.
- UNENSLAVED**, *a.* Not enslaved; free.
- UNENTANGLED**, *v. t.* To free from complication or perplexity; to disentangle.
- UNENTANGLED**, *pp.* Disentangled.
2. *a.* Not entangled; not complicated; not perplexed.
- UNENTERPRISING**, *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous.
- UNENTERTAINING**, *a.* Not entertaining or amusing; giving no delight.
- UNENTERTAININGNESS**, *n.* The quality of being unentertaining or dull.
- UNENTRAILED**, *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to drudgery.
- UNENTOMBED**, *a.* Not buried; not interred.
- UNENVIED**, *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others.
- UNENVIUS**, *a.* Not envious; free from envy.
- UNEPITAPHED**, *a.* Having no epitaph.
- UNEQUAL**, *a.* Different from itself; different at different times; not uniform; diverse; as unequal motions; unequal months or seasons.
- UNEQUAL**, *a.* [In *aequalis*.] Not equal; not even; not of the same size, length,

- breadth, quantity, &c.; as men of *unequal* stature; houses of *unequal* dimensions.
2. Not equal in strength, talents, acquisitions, &c.; inferior.
3. Not equal in age or station; inferior.
4. Insufficient; inadequate. His strength is *unequal* to the task.
5. Partial; unjust; not furnishing equivalents to the different parties; as an *unequal* peace; an *unequal* bargain.
6. Disproportioned; ill matched.

Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain.

7. Not regular; not uniform; as *unequal* pulsations.
8. In *botany*, having the parts not corresponding in size, but in proportion only, as a corol; rugged, not even or smooth, as the surface of a leaf or stem.

An *unequal leaf*, is when the two halves, separated by the mid-rib, are unequal in dimensions, and their bases not parallel; called also an *oblique leaf*. *Smith. Cyc.*

UNEQUALABLE, *a.* Not to be equaled.

UNEQUALLED, *a.* Not to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled; in a good or bad sense; as *unequaled* excellence; *unequaled* ingratitude or baseness.

UNEQUALLY, *adv.* Not equally; in different degrees; in disproportion to each other.

2. Not with like sentiments, temper or religious opinions or habits. 2 Cor. vi.

UNEQUALNESS, *n.* State of being unequal; inequality.

UNEQUITABLE, *a.* Not equitable; not just.

2. Not impartial. [*Inequitable* is generally used.]

UNEQUIVOICAL, *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident; as *unequivocal* evidence.

2. Not ambiguous; not of doubtful signification; not admitting different interpretations; as *unequivocal* words or expressions.

UNEQUIVOCALLY, *adv.* Without doubt; without room to doubt; plainly; with full evidence.

UNERRABLE, *a.* Incapable of erring; infallible.

UNERRABLENESS, *n.* Incapacity of error.

UNERRING, *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error; as the *unerring* wisdom of God.

2. Incapable of failure; certain. He takes *unerring* aim.

UNERRINGLY, *adv.* Without mistake.

UNESCHEWABLE, *a.* Unavoidable. [*Not in use.*]

UNESPIED, *a.* Not espied; not discovered; not seen.

UNESSAYED, *a.* Not essayed; unattempted.

UNESSENTIAL, *a.* Not essential; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance.

2. Not constituting the essence.

3. Void of real being; as *unessential* night.

UNESSENTIAL, *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute neces-

sity. Forms are among the *unessentials* of religion.

UNESTABLISH, *v. t.* To unfix; to deprive of establishment. [*Little used.*]

UNESTABLISHED, *a.* Not established; not permanently fixed.

UNEANGELICAL, *a.* Not orthodox; not according to the gospel.

UNEVEN, *a. un'evn.* Not even; not level; as an *uneven* road or way; *uneven* ground.

2. Not equal; not of equal length.

3. Not uniform; as an *uneven* temper.

UNEVENLY, *adv.* In an *uneven* manner.

UNEVENNESS, *n.* Surface not level; inequality of surface; as the *unevenness* of ground or of roads.

2. Turbulence; change; want of uniformity; as the *unevenness* of king Edward's reign. [*Unusual.*]

3. Want of uniformity; as *unevenness* of temper.

4. Want of smoothness.

UNEVITABLE, *a.* Not to be escaped; unavoidable. [The word now used is *inevitable*.]

UNEACT, *a.* Not exact. [See *Inexact*, which is generally used.]

UNEXACTED, *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

UNEXAGGERATED, *a.* Not exaggerated.

UNEXAGGERATING, *a.* Not enlarging in description.

UNEXAMINABLE, *a.* Not to be examined or inquired into.

UNEXAMINED, *a.* Not examined; not interrogated strictly; as a witness.

2. Not inquired into; not investigated; as a question.

3. Not discussed; not debated.

UNEXAMPLED, *a.* Having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled; as the *unexampled* love and sufferings of our Savior.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; as *unexceptionable* conduct; *unexceptionable* testimony.

UNEXCEPTIONABLENESS, *n.* State or quality of being unexceptionable.

UNEXCEPTIIONABLY, *adv.* In a manner liable to no objection; as a point *unexceptionably* proved.

UNEXCISED, *a. s* as *z.* Not charged with the duty of exercise.

UNEXCITED, *a.* Not excited; not roused.

UNEXCITABLE, *a.* Not to be found out. [*Not in use.*]

UNEXCOMMUNICATED, *a.* Not excommunicated.

UNEXCUSABLE, *a. s* as *z.* Not excusable. [We now use *inexcusable*.]

UNEXCUSABLENESS, *n.* Inexcusableness, which see.

UNEXECUTED, *a.* Not performed; not done; as a task, business or project *unexecuted*.

2. Not signed or sealed; not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity; as a contract or deed *unexecuted*.

UNEXEMPLARY, *a.* Not exemplary; not according to example.

UNEXEMPLIFIED, *a.* Not exemplified; not illustrated by example.

UNEXEMPT, *a.* Not exempt; not free by privilege.

UNEXERCISED, *a. s* as *z.* Not exercised; not practiced; not disciplined; not experienced.

UNEXERTED, *a.* Not called into action; not exerted.

UNEXHAUSTED, *a.* Not exhausted; not drained to the bottom, or to the last article.

2. Not spent; as *unexhausted* patience or strength.

UNEXISTENT, *a.* Not existing.

UNEXERCISED, *a. s* as *z.* Not exercised; not cast out by exorcism.

UNEXPANDED, *a.* Not expanded; not spread out.

UNEXPECTATION, *n.* Want of foresight. [*Not in use.*]

UNEXPECTED, *a.* Not expected; not looked for; sudden; not provided against.

UNEXPECTEDLY, *adv.* At a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly.

UNEXPECTEDNESS, *n.* The quality of being unexpected, or of coming suddenly and by surprise.

UNEXPECTORATING, *a.* Not expectorating; not discharging from the throat or lungs.

UNEXPEDIENT, *a.* Not expedient. [But *inexpedient* is the word now used.]

UNEXPENDED, *a.* Not expended; not laid out. There is an *unexpended* balance of the appropriation.

UNEXPENSIVE, *a.* Not expensive; not costly.

UNEXPERIENCED, *a.* Not experienced; not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice.

2. Untried; *applied to things.* [*Unusual.*]

UNEXPERT, *a.* Wanting skill; not ready or dextrous in performance.

UNEXPIRED, *a.* Not expired; not ended.

UNEXPLAINABLE, *a.* That cannot be explained.

UNEXPLORED, *a.* Not explored; not searched or examined by the eye; unknown.

2. Not examined intellectually.

UNEXPOSED, *a. s* as *z.* Not laid open to view; concealed.

2. Not laid open to censure.

UNEXPOUNDED, *a.* Not expounded; not explained.

UNEXPRESSED, *a.* Not expressed; not mentioned or named; not exhibited.

UNEXPRESSIBLE, *a.* That cannot be expressed. [But *inexpressible* is the word now used.]

UNEXPRESSIVE, *a.* Not having the power of expressing.

2. Inexpressible; unutterable.

UNEXTENDED, *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions; as a spiritual, an *unextended* substance.

UNEXTINCT, *a.* Not extinct; not being destroyed; not having perished.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, *a.* That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable; as *unextinguishable fire*.

2. That cannot be annihilated or repressed; as an *unextinguishable thirst for knowledge*. [But *unextinguishable* is more generally used.]

UNEXTINGUISHABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes extinction. *Johnson.*

UNEXTINGUISHED, *a.* Not extinguished; not quenched; not entirely repressed. *Dryden.*

UNEXTIRPATED, *a.* Not extirpated; not rooted out.

UNEXTORTED, *a.* Not extorted; not wrested.

UNEXTRACTED, *a.* Not extracted or drawn out.

UNFADED, *a.* Not faded; not having lost its strength or color.

2. Unwithered; as a plant. *Dryden.*

UNFADING, *a.* Not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring.

2. Not liable to wither; as *unfading laurels*. *Pope.*

UNFAIDNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being unfading. *Hall.*

UNFAILABLE, *a.* That cannot fail. [Not in use.] *Hall.*

UNFAILABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being unfailable. [Not in use.] *Hall.*

UNFAILING, *a.* Not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted; as an *unfailing spring*; *unfailing sources of supply*.

2. That does not fail; certain; as an *unfailing promise*.

UNFAILINGNESS, *n.* The state of being unfailing. *Hall.*

UNFAINTING, *a.* Not fainting; not sinking; not failing under toil. *Sandys.*

UNFAIR, *a.* Not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice; as an *unfair dealer*.

2. Not honest; not just; not equal; as *unfair practices*.

3. Proceeding from trick or dishonesty; as *unfair advantages*.

UNFAIRLY, *adv.* Not in a just or equitable manner. *Parnell.*

UNFAIRNESS, *n.* Dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice; use of trick or artifice; *applied to persons*. He is noted for his *unfairness in dealing*.

2. Injustice; want of equitableness; as in the *unfairness of a proceeding*.

UNFAITHFUL, *a.* Not observant of promises, vows, allegiance or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; perfidious; as an *unfaithful subject*; an *unfaithful husband or wife*; an *unfaithful servant*; an *unfaithful bailee or agent*.

2. Not performing the proper duty. My feet through wine *unfaithful to their weight*— *Pope.*

3. Impious; infidel. *Milton.*

4. Negligent of duty; as an *unfaithful workman*.

UNFAITHFULLY, *adv.* In violation of promises, vows or duty; treacherously; perfidiously. *Bacon.*

2. Negligently; imperfectly; as work *unfaithfully done*.

UNFAITHFULNESS, *n.* Neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance or other duty; breach of confidence or trust re-

posed; perfidiousness; treachery; as the *unfaithfulness of a subject to his prince or the state*; the *unfaithfulness of a husband to his wife*, or of a wife to her husband; the *unfaithfulness of an agent, servant or officer*.

UNFALCATED, *a.* Not curtailed; having no deductions. *Swift.*

UNFALLEN, *a.* Not fallen. *Young.*

UNFALLOWED, *a.* Not followed. *Philips.*

UNFAMILIAR, *a.* Not accustomed; not common; not rendered agreeable by frequent use. *Warton.*

UNFAMILIARITY, *n.* Want of familiarity. *Johnson.*

UNFASHIONABLE, *a.* Not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode; as *unfashionable dress or language*.

2. Not regulating dress or manners according to the reigning custom; as an *unfashionable man*.

UNFASHIONABLENESS, *n.* Neglect of the prevailing mode; deviation from reigning custom. *Locke.*

UNFASHIONABLY, *adv.* Not according to the fashion; as, to be *unfashionably dressed*.

UNFASHIONED, *a.* Not modified by art; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form; as a lifeless lump *unfashioned*. *Dryden. Good.*

UNFAST, *a.* Not safe; not secure.

UNFASTEN, *v. t.* To loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie.

UNFASTENED, *pp.* Loosed; untied; unfastened.

UNFATHERED, *a.* Fatherless. *Shak.*

UNFATHERLY, *a.* Not becoming a father; unkind. *Coeper.*

UNFATHOMABLE, *a.* That cannot be sounded by a line; as an *unfathomable lake*. *Addison.*

2. So deep or remote that the limit or extent cannot be found. The designs of Providence are often *unfathomable*.

UNFATHOMABLENESS, *n.* The state of being unfathomable. *Norris.*

UNFATHOMABLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of being sounded. *Thomson.*

UNFATHOMED, *a.* Not sounded; not to be sounded. *Dryden.*

UNFATIGUED, *a.* *unfatigued*. Not wearied; not tired. *Philips.*

UNFATIGU'LY, *a.* Free from fault; innocent. *Milton.*

UNFAVORABLE, *a.* Not favorable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support. We found the minister's opinion *unfavorable to our project*. The committee made a report *unfavorable to the petitioner*.

2. Not propitious; not adapted to promote any object; as weather *unfavorable for harvest*.

3. Not kind; not obliging.

4. Discouraging; as *unfavorable prospects*.

UNFAVORABLENESS, *n.* Unpropitiousness; unkindness; want of disposition to countenance or promote.

UNFAVORABLY, *adv.* Unpropitiously; unkindly; so as not to countenance, support or promote; in a manner to discourage.

UNFAVORED, *a.* Not favored; not assisted. *Goldsmith.*

UNFAVORED, *a.* Not affronted; not discontented. [Not in use.] *B. Johnson.*

2. Not feared; not dreaded. *Milton.*

UNFEASIBLE, *a.* s as z. That cannot be done; impracticable.

UNFEATHERED, *a.* Having no feathers; unfeathered. *Dryden.*

UNFEATURED, *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed. *Visage rough,*

Diform'd, *unfeatur'd.* *Dryden.*

UNFEED, *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food. *Spenser.*

UNFEED'D, *a.* Not fed; not retained by a fee.

2. Unpaid; as an *unfed lawyer*. *Shak.*

UNFEELING, *a.* Insensible; void of sensibility.

2. Cruel; hard.

UNFEELINGLY, *adv.* In an unfeeling or cruel manner.

UNFEELINGNESS, *n.* Insensibility; hardness of heart; cruelty. *Darwin.*

UNFEIGNED, *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere; as *unfeigned piety to God*; *unfeigned love to man*.

UNFEIGNEDLY, *adv.* That without hypocrisy; really; sincerely. He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel. *Com. Prayer.*

UNFELICITATING, *a.* Not producing felicity. [Unusual.] *J. Lathrop.*

UNFELICITATED, *a.* Not mated.

UNFELT, *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Dryden.*

UNFENCE, *v. t.* *unfence*. To strip of fence; to remove a fence from. *South.*

UNFENCED, *pp.* Deprived of a fence.

2. *a.* Not fenced; not inclosed; defenseless; as a tract of land *unfenced*.

UNFERMENTED, *a.* Not fermented; not having undergone the process of fermentation; as liquor.

2. Not leavened; as bread.

UNFERTILE, *a.* Not fertile; not rich; not having the qualities necessary to the production of good crops.

2. Barren; unfruitful; bare; waste.

3. Not prolific. [This word is not obsolete, but *infertile* is much used instead of it.]

UNFETTER, *v. t.* To loose from fetters; to unchain; to unshackle.

2. To free from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to *unfetter the mind*.

UNFETTERED, *pp.* Unchained; unshackled; freed from restraint.

2. *a.* Not restrained.

UNFETTERING, *pp.* Unchaining; setting free from restraint.

UNFIGURED, *a.* Representing no animal form. *Wolton.*

UNFILIAL, *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; unaffectionate; not becoming a child. *Shak.*

UNFILLED, *a.* Not filled; not fully supplied. *Taylor.*

UNFINISHED, *a.* Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect; wanting the last hand or touch; as an *unfinished house*; an *unfinished painting*. *Dryden.*

UNFIRED, *a.* Not fired; not inflamed.

UNFIRM, *a.* [See *Firm.*] Not firm; weak; feeble; infirm.

[*Note.* When we speak of the weakness of the human frame, we use *infirm*. When we speak of the weakness of other things, as a bridge, wall and the like, we say, it is *unfirm*.)

2. Not stable; not well fixed.
With *feet* *unfirm*.

UNFIRMNESS, *n.* A weak state; instability.

UNFIT, *a.* Not fit; improper; unsuitable.
Milton.

2. Unqualified; as a man *unfit* for an office.

UNFIT, *v. t.* To disable; to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill or proper qualities for any thing. *Sickness unfits* a man for labor.

2. To disqualify; to deprive of the moral or mental qualities necessary for any thing.

Sin *unfits* us for the society of holy beings.

UNFITLY, *adv.* Not properly; unsuitably.

UNFITNESS, *n.* Want of suitable powers or qualifications, physical or moral; as the *unfitness* of a sick man for labor, or of an ignorant man for office; the *unfitness* of sinners for the enjoyments of heaven.

2. Want of propriety or adaptation to character or place; as *unfitness* of behavior or of dress.

UNFITTED, *pp.* Rendered unsuitable; disqualified.

UNFITTING, *pp.* Rendering unsuitable; disqualifying.

2. *a.* Improper; unbecoming.

UNFIX, *v. t.* To loosen from any fastening; to detach from any thing that holds; to unsettle; to unhinge; as, to *unfix* the mind or affections.

2. To make fluid; to dissolve.
Not can the rising sun
Unfix their footsteps. *Dryden.*

UNFIXED, *pp.* Unsettled; loosened.

2. *a.* Wandering; erratic; inconstant; having no settled habitation.

3. Having no settled view or object of pursuit.

UNFIXING, *pp.* Unsettling; loosening.

UNFLAGGING, *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit.
South.

UNFLATTERED, *a.* Not flattered.
Young.

UNFLATTERING, *a.* Not flattering; not gratifying with obsequious behavior; not coloring the truth to please.

2. Not affording a favorable prospect; as, the weather is *unflattering*.

UNFLEDGED, *a.* Not yet furnished with feathers; implumes; as an *unfledged* bird.

2. Young; not having attained to full growth.
Shak.

UNFLESHED, *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw; as an *unfleshed* hound; *unfleshed* valor.
Shak.

UNFOUL, *a.* Not vanquished; not defeated.
Temple.

UNFOLD, *v. t.* To open folds; to expand; to spread out.

2. To open any thing covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal; as, to *unfold* one's designs; to *unfold* the principles of a science.

3. To declare; to tell; to disclose.
Unfold the passion of my love. *Shak.*

4. To display; as, to *unfold* the works of creation.

5. To release from a fold or pen; as, to *unfold* sheep. *Shak.*

UNFOLDED, *pp.* Opened; expanded; revealed; displayed; released from a fold.

UNFOLDING, *pp.* Opening; expanding; disclosing; displaying; releasing from a fold.

UNFOLDING, *n.* The act of expanding, displaying or disclosing; disclosure.

UNFOOL, *v. t.* To restore from folly. [*Not in use.*]

UNFORBEARING, *a.* Not forbearing.

UNFORBID, *a.* Not forbid; not prohibited; applied to persons.

UNFORBIDDEN, *a.* Allowed; permitted; legal; applied to things.
Milton.

UNFORBIDDENNESS, *n.* The state of being unforbidden. [*Not in use.*]

UNFORCED, *a.* Not forced; not compelled; not constrained.
Dryden.

2. Not urged or impelled.

3. Not feigned; not lightened; natural; as *unforced* passions; *unforced* expressions of joy.

4. Not violent; easy; gradual; as an easy and *unforced* ascent.
Denham.

5. Easy; natural; as an *unforced* posture.

UNFORCIBLE, *a.* Wanting force or strength; as an *unforcible* expression.

UNFORDBLE, *a.* Not fordable; that cannot be forded, or passed by wading; as an *unfordable* river. *Whitaker.*

UNFOREBODING, *a.* Giving no omens.
Pope.

UNFOREKNOWN, *a.* Not previously known or foreseen.
Milton.

UNFORESEEABLE, *a.* That cannot be foreseen. [*A bad word and not in use.*]

UNFORESEEN, *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown.
Dryden.

UNFORGOTTEN, *a.* Circumcised.
Milton.

UNFORGOTTEN, *a.* Not predicted.

UNFORGOTTEN, *a.* [See *Warn.*] Not previously warned or admonished.

UNFORFEITED, *a.* Not forfeited.
Rogers.

UNFORGIVEN, *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned.

UNFORGIVING, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offenses; implacable.
Dryden.

UNFORGOT, *a.* Not forgot; not lost to memory.
Knolles.

UNFORGOTTEN, *a.* Not overlooked; not neglected.

UNFORM, *v. t.* To destroy; to unmake; to decompose or resolve into parts. *Good.*

UNFORMED, *a.* Not molded into regular shape; as *unformed* matter. *Spectator.*

UNFORMS KEN, *a.* Not forsaken; not deserted; not entirely neglected.

UNFORTIFIED, *a.* Not fortified; not secured from attack by walls or mounds.
Pope.

2. Not guarded; not strengthened against temptations or trials; weak; exposed; defenseless; as an *unfortified* mind.

3. Wanting securities or means of defense.
Collier.

UNFORTUNATE, *a.* Not successful; not prosperous; as an *unfortunate* adventure; an *unfortunate* voyage; *unfortunat* at

tempts; an *unfortunate* man; an *unfortunate* commander; *unfortunate* business.

UNFORTUNATELY, *adv.* Without success; unsuccessfully; unhappily. The scheme *unfortunately* miscarried.

UNFORTUNATENESS, *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; failure of success. *Sidney.*

UNFOSTERED, *a.* Not fostered; not nourished.

2. Not countenanced by favor; not patronized.

UNFOUGHT, *a.* *Unfav'd.* Not fought.
Knolles.

UNFOUL/ED, *a.* Not fouled; not polluted; not soiled; not corrupted; pure. *Young.*

UNFOUNDED, *a.* Not found; not met with.
Dryden.

UNFOUNDED, *a.* Not founded; not built or established.

2. Having no foundation; vain; idle; as *unfounded* expectations.

UNFRAMABLE, *a.* Not to be framed or molded. [*Not in use.*]

UNFRAMABLENESS, *n.* The quality of not being framable. [*Not in use.*]

UNFRAMED, *a.* Not framed; not fitted for erection; as *unframed* timber.

2. Not formed; not constructed; not fashioned.

UNFRATERNAL, *a.* Not brotherly.

UNFREE, *a.* Not free; as *unfree* peasants.
Tooke.

UNFREQUENCY, *n.* The state of being infrequent.

UNFREQUENT, *a.* Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent.
Brown.

UNFREQUENT, *v. t.* To cease to frequent. [*Not in use.*]

UNFREQUENTED, *a.* Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings; as an *unfrequented* place or forest. *Addison.*

UNFREQUENTLY, *adv.* Not often; seldom.
Brown.

UNFRYABLE, *a.* Not easily crumbled.
Paley.

UNFRIENDED, *a.* *Unfriend'ed.* Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported.
Shak.

UNFRIENDLINESS, *n.* Want of kindness; disfavour.
Boyle.

UNFRIENDLY, *a.* Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; as an *unfriendly* neighbor.

2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object; as weather *unfriendly* to health.

UNFROCK, *v. t.* To divest.
Hurd.

UNFROZEN, *a.* Not frozen; not congelated.
Boyle.

UNFRUGAL, *a.* Not frugal; not saving or economical.

UNFRUITFUL, *a.* Not producing fruit; barren; as an *unfruitful* tree.

2. Not producing offspring; not prolific; as an *unfruitful* female.

3. Not producing good effects or works; as an *unfruitful* life.

4. Unproductive; not fertile; as an *unfruitful* soil.

UNFRUITFULNESS, *n.* Barrenness; infertility; unproductiveness; applied to persons or things.

UNFRUSTRABLE, *a.* That cannot be frustrated.
Edwards.

UNFULFILLED, *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished; as a prophecy or prediction *unfulfilled*.

UNFUMED, *a.* Not fumigated.

2. Not exhaling smoke; not burnt. *Milton.*

UNFUNDED, *a.* Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest; as an *unfunded debt*. *Hamilton.*

UNFURL', *v. t.* To loose and unfold; to expand; to open or spread; as, to *unfurl* sails.

UNFURLED, *pp.* Unfolded; expanded.

UNFURLING, *ppr.* Unfolding; spreading.

UNFURNISH', *v. t.* To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip.

2. To leave naked. *Shak.*

UNFURNISHED, *a.* Not furnished; not supplied with furniture; as an *unfurnished room* or house.

2. Unsupplied with necessities or ornaments.

3. Empty; not supplied.

UNFUSED, *a. s. z.* Not fused; not melted.

UNFUSIBLE, *a. s. z.* Infusible. [*The latter word is generally used.*]

UNGAINGABLE, *a.* That cannot be gained.

[*Little used.*] *Pierce.*

UNGAINGFUL, *a.* Unprofitable; not producing gain.

UNGAINGLY, *a.* [*Sax. ungaenge.*] Not expert or dextrous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth; as an *ungainly* strut in walking.

[*Swift.*]

[I believe *ungain* is not used.]

UNGALL'ED, *a.* Unhurt; not galled.

Shak.

UNGARNISHED, *a.* Not garnished or furnished; unadorned.

UNGARRISONED, *a.* Not garrisoned; not furnished with troops for defense.

UNGARTERED, *a.* Being without garters.

Shak.

UNGATHERED, *a.* Not gathered; not cropped; not picked.

Dryden.

UNGEAR, *v. t.* To unharness; to strip of gear.

UNGEARED, *pp.* Unharnessed.

UNGEARING, *ppr.* Stripping of harness or gear.

UNGENERATED, *a.* Having no beginning; ungenerated.

Raleigh.

UNGENERATIVE, *a.* Begetting nothing.

Shak.

UNGENEREROUS, *a.* Not of a noble mind; not liberal; applied to persons; as an *ungenerous* man or prince.

2. Not noble; not liberal; applied to things; as an *ungenerous* act.

Pope.

3. Dishonorable; ignominious.

The victor never will impose on Cato *Ungenerous* terms.

Addison.

UNGENEROUSLY, *adv.* Unkindly; dishonorably.

UNGENIAL, *a.* Not favorable to nature or to natural growth; as *ungenial* air; *ungenial* soils.

Sullen seas that wash th' *ungenial* pole.

Thomson.

UNGENTEEL, *a.* Not genteel; *used of persons*; not consistent with polite manners or good breeding; *used of manners*.

UNGENTEELLY, *adv.* Uncivilly; not with good manners.

UNGENTLE, *a.* Not gentle; harsh; rude.

Shak.

UNGENTLEMANLIKE, *a.* Not like a gentleman.

Chestefeld.

UNGENTLEMANLY, *a.* Not becoming a gentleman.

UNGENTLENESS, *n.* Want of gentleness; harshness; severity; rudeness.

Tusser.

2. Unkindness; incivility.

UNGENUINELY, *adv.* Harshly; with severity; rudely.

Shak.

UNGEOMETRICAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the rules of geometry.

Cheyne.

UNGIPTED, *a.* Not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties.

Arbutnot.

UNGILDED, } *a.* Not gilt; not overlaid

UNGILT, } *a.* with gold.

UNGIRD', *v. t.* [*See Gir'd.*] To loose from a girdle or band; to unbuckle. Gen. xxiv.

UNGIRD'ED, *pp.* Loosed from a girth or band.

UNGIRD'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from a girdle or band.

UNGIRT, *pp.* Unbound.

2. *a.* Loosely dressed.

Waller.

UNGIVING, *a.* Not bringing gifts.

Dryden.

UNGLAZED, *a.* Not furnished with glass; as the windows are *unglazed*; the house is yet *unglazed*.

2. Wanting glass windows.

3. Not covered with vitreous matter; as *unglazed* potters' ware.

UNGLORIFIED, *a.* Not glorified; not honored with praise or adoration.

UNGLORIOUS, *a.* Not glorious; bringing no glory or honor.

J. Lathrop.

UNGLOVE, *v. t.* To take off the gloves. [*Not in use.*]

Beaumont.

UNGLOVED, *a.* Having the hand naked.

Bacon.

UNGLUE, *v. t.* To separate any thing that is glued or cemented.

Swift.

UNGLUED, *pp.* Loosed from glue or cement.

UNGLUING, *ppr.* Separating what is cemented.

UNGOPD', *v. t.* To divest of divinity.

Dryden.

UNGOPD'LILY, *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.

Gov. of the Tongue.

UNGOPDLINESS, *n.* Impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands; or neglect of his worship; or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all *ungodliness*. Rom. i.

UNGOPDLY, *a.* Wicked; impious; neglecting the fear and worship of God, or violating his commands. 1 Pct. iv.

2. Sinful; contrary to the divine commands; as *ungodly* deeds. Jude iv.

3. Polluted by wickedness; as an *ungodly* day.

Shak.

UNGOPRED, *a.* Not gored; not wounded with a horn.

2. Not wounded.

UNGOPRED, *a.* Not gorged; not filled; not sated.

Dryden.

UNGOPT', } *a.* Not gained.

UNGOPTEN, } *a.* Not begotten.

Shak.

UNGOPVERNABLE, *a.* That cannot be governed; that cannot be ruled or restrained.

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled; as *ungovernable* passions.

Atterbury.

UNGOVERNABLY, *adv.* So as not to be governed or restrained.

Goldsmith.

UNGOVERNED, *a.* Not being governed.

2. Not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated; unbridled; licentious; as *ungoverned* appetite; *ungoverned* passions.

UNGOWNED, *a.* Not having or not wearing a gown.

Pollak.

UNGRACEFUL, *a.* Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance; as *ungraceful* manners. Without politeness, learning is *ungraceful*.

Locke. Addison.

UNGRACEFULLY, *adv.* Awkwardly; inelegantly.

UNGRACEFULNESS, *n.* Want of gracefulness; want of ease and dignity; want of elegance; awkwardness; as *ungracefulness* of manners.

UNGRACIOUS, *a.* Wicked; odious; hateful.

Shak. Dryden.

2. Offensive; displeasing; as *ungracious* manners.

3. Unacceptable; not well received; not favored.

Any thing of grace towards the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* as Oxford was at London.

Cleveland.

UNGRACIOUSLY, *adv.* With disfavor.

[The proposal was received *ungraciously*.]

2. Not in a pleasing manner.

UNGRAMMATICAL, *a.* Not according to the established and correct rules of grammar.

UNGRAMMATICALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.

UNGRANTED, *a.* Not granted; not bestowed; not transferred by deed or gift; as *ungranted* lands. *U. States. Hamilton.*

2. Not granted; not yielded; not conceded in argument.

UNGRATE, *a.* Not agreeable; ungrateful. [*Not in use.*]

Taylor. Swift.

UNGRATEFUL, *a.* Not grateful; not feeling thankful for favors.

2. Not making returns, or making ill returns for kindness. *South.*

3. Making no returns for culture; as an *ungrateful* soil.

4. Unpleasing; unacceptable. Harsh sounds are *ungrateful* to the ear.

UNGRATEFULLY, *adv.* With ingratitude.

Wake.

2. Unpleasingly; unacceptably.

UNGRATEFULNESS, *n.* Ingratitude; want of due feelings of kindness for favors received; ill return for good.

2. Disagreeableness; unpleasing quality.

UNGRATIFIED, *a.* Not gratified; not compensated.

2. Not pleased.

3. Not indulged; as *ungratified* appetite.

UNGRAVELY, *adv.* Without gravity or seriousness.

UNGROUND'ED, *a.* Having no foundation or support; as *ungrounded* hopes or confidence.

UNGROUND'EDLY, *adv.* Without ground or support; without reason.

Ray.

UNGROUND'EDNESS, *n.* Want of foundation or support.

Steele.

UNGRUDG'ING, *a.* Not grudging; freely giving.

UNGRUDG'INGLY, *adv.* Without ill will; heartily; cheerfully; as, to bestow charity *ungrudgingly*.

UNGUARDED, *a.* Not guarded; not watched.

2. Not defended; having no guard.
3. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger; not cautious; as, to be *unguarded* in conversation.

4. Negligently said or done; not done or spoken with caution; as an *unguarded* expression or action.

UNGUARDEDLY, *adv.* Without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly; as, to speak or promise *unguardedly*.

UNGUENT, *n.* [L. *unguentum*, from *ungo*, to anoint.]

Ointment; a soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns and the like. An unguent is stiffer than a liniment, but softer than a cerate. *Cyc.*

UNGUENTOUS, *a.* Like unguent, or partaking of its qualities.

UNGUESSED, *a.* [See *Guess*.] Not obtained by guess or conjecture. *Spenser.*

UNGUEST-LIKE, *a.* [See *Guest*.] Not becoming a guest. *Milton.*

UNGUICLAR, *a.* [L. *unguis*, the nail.] In botany, of the length of the human nails, or half an inch. *Lee. Martyn.*

UNGUICLATE, } *a.* [L. *unguis*, a claw.] Clawed; having claws. *Encyc.*

2. In botany, clawed; having a narrow base; as the petal in a polypetalous corol. *Martyn.*

UNGUIDED, *a.* Not guided; not led or conducted.

2. Not regulated.

UNGUILITY, *a.* *ungully*. Not guilty; not stained with crime; innocent. *Spenser.*

UNGUINOUS, *a.* [L. *unguinosus*.] Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it. *Forster, North. Voyages.*

UNGULA, *n.* [L. a hoof.] In geometry, a section or part of a cylinder, cut off by a plane oblique to the base.

UNGULATE, *a.* Shaped like a hoof.

UNHABITABLE, *a.* [Fr. *inhabitable*; L. *inhabitabilis, inhabilo*.]

That cannot be inhabited by human beings; uninhabitable. [The latter word is generally used.]

UNHABITUATED, *a.* Not habituated; not accustomed. *Tooke.*

UNHACKED, *a.* Not hacked; not cut, notched or mangled. *Shak.*

UNHACK'EYED, *a.* Not hackneyed; not much used or practiced.

UNHA'LE, *a.* Unsound; not entire; not healthy.

UNHAL'LOW, *v. t.* To profane; to desecrate.

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Estrange*

UNHALLOWED, *pp.* Profaned; deprived of its sacred character. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked. *Milton. Dryden.*

In the cause of truth, no *unhallowed* violence—is either necessary or admissible. *E. D. Griffin.*

UNHAND, *v. t.* To loose from the hand; to let go. *Shak.*

UNHANDILY, *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.

UNHANDINESS, *n.* Want of dexterity; clumsiness.

UNHANDLED, *a.* Not handled; not treated; not touched. *Shak.*

UNHANDSOME, *a.* Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandsome* or irregular in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Unfair; illiberal; disingenuous.

3. Uncivil; impolite.

UNHANDSOMELY, *adv.* Inelegantly; ungracefully; unfairly.

3. Uncivily; impolitely.

UNHANDSOMENESS, *n.* Want of beauty and elegance.

2. Unfairness; disingenuousness.

3. Incivility.

UNHANDY, *a.* Not dextrous; not skillful; not ready in the use of the hands; awkward; as a person *unhandy* at his work.

2. Not convenient; as an *unhandy* posture for writing.

UNHANG, *v. t.* To divest or strip of hanging, as a room.

2. To take from the hinges; as, to *unhang* a gate.

UNHANG'ED, } *a.* Not hung upon a gal-

UNHUNG, } *a.* lows; not punished by hanging. *Shak.*

UNHAP, *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. [Not in use.] *Sidney.*

UNHAP'PIED, *a.* Made unhappy. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

UNHAP'PILY, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably; calamitously. *Milton.*

UNHAPPINESS, *n.* Misfortune; ill luck. *Burnet.*

2. Infelicity; misery.

It is our great *unhappinesses*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied. *Wake.*

[But it usually expresses less than misery or wretchedness.]

3. Mischievous prank. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

UNHAP'PY, *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky. He has been *unhappy* in his choice of a partner. Affairs have taken an *unhappy* turn.

2. Not happy; in a degree miserable or wretched. She is *unhappy* in her marriage. Children sometimes render their parents *unhappy*.

3. Evil; calamitous; marked by infelicity; as an *unhappy* day. *Milton.*

4. Mischievous; irregular. *Shak.*

UNHAR'ASSED, *a.* Not harassed; not vexed or troubled. *Trumbull.*

UNHAR'BOR, *v. t.* To drive from harbor or shelter.

UNHAR'BORED, *a.* Not sheltered, or affording no shelter. *Milton.*

UNHAR'DENED, *a.* Not hardened; not indurated; as metal.

2. Not hardened; not made obdurate; as the heart. *Shak.*

UNHAR'DY, *a.* Not hardy; feeble; not able to endure fatigue.

2. Not having fortitude; not bold; timorous. *Milton.*

UNHAR'MED, *a.* Unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired. *Locke.*

UNHAR'MFUL, *a.* Not doing harm; harmless; innoxious.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live *unharm'd*. *Dryden.*

UNHARM'NOUS, *a.* Not having symmetry or congruity; disproportionate. *Milton.*

2. Discordant; unmusical; jarring; as sounds. *Swift.*

UNHAR'MONIOUSLY, *adv.* With jarring; discordantly.

UNHAR'NESS, *v. t.* To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear.

2. To disarm; to divest of armor.

UNHATCHED, *a.* Not hatched; not having left the egg.

2. Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

UNHAZ'ARDED, *a.* Not hazarded; not put in danger; not exposed to loss; not adventured. *Milton.*

UNHEAD, *v. t.* *unhead*. To take out the head of; as, to *unhead* a cask.

UNHEADED, *pp.* *unhead'ed*. Having the head taken out.

UNHEADING, *ppr.* *unhead'ing*. Taking out the head of.

UNHEALTHFUL, *a.* *unhealthful*. Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious; as an *unhealthful* climate or air.

2. Abounding with sickness or disease; sickly; as an *unhealthful* season.

UNHEALTHFULNESS, *n.* *unhealthfulness*. 1. Unwholesomeness; insalubrity; noxiousness; health.

2. The state of being sickly; as the *unhealthfulness* of the autumn.

UNHEALTHILY, *adv.* *unhealthily*. In an unwholesome or unsound manner. *Milton.*

UNHEALTHINESS, *n.* *unhealthiness*. Want of health; habitual weakness or indisposition; applied to persons.

2. Unsoundness; want of vigor; as the *unhealthiness* of trees or other plants.

3. Unfavorableness to health; as the *unhealthiness* of a climate.

UNHEALTHY, *a.* *unhealthy*. Wanting health; wanting a sound and vigorous state of body; habitually weak or indisposed; as an *unhealthy* person.

2. Unsound; wanting vigor of growth; as an *unhealthy* plant.

3. Sickly; abounding with disease; as an *unhealthy* season or city.

4. Insalubrious; unwholesome; adapted to generate diseases; as an *unhealthy* climate or country.

5. Morbid; not indicating health.

UNHE'ARD, *a.* Not heard; not perceived by the ear. *Milton.*

2. Not admitted to audience. What pangs I feel, unperceived and *unheard*! *Dryden.*

3. Not known in fame; not celebrated. Nor was his name *unheard*. *Milton.*

4. Unheard of; obscure; not known by fame. *Granville.*

Unheard of, new; unprecedented. *Swift.*

UNHEART, *v. t.* To discourage; to depress; to dishearten. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

UNHE'ATED, *a.* Not heated; not made hot. *Boyle.*

UNHEDGED, *a.* Not hedged; not surrounded by a hedge.
 UNHEEDED, *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected.

The world's great victor passed *unheeded* by.
Pope
 UNHEEDFUL, *a.* Not cautious; inattentive; careless.
Bevan
 UNHEEDING, *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent.
Dryden
 UNHEEDY, *a.* Precipitate; sudden.

Spenser
 UNHELE, *v. t.* To uncover. [*Not in use.*]
Spenser
 UNHELMED, *a.* Having no helm.

UNHELPE, *a.* Unassisted; having no aid or auxiliary; unsupported.
Dryden
 UNHELPFUL, *a.* Affording no aid. *Shak.*
 UNHESITATING, *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready.
Review

Eccl. Review
 UNHESITATINGLY, *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt.

UNHEWN, *a.* Not hewn; rough. *Dryden*
 UNHEDEBOUND, *a.* Lax of maw; capacious. [*Not used.*]
Milton

UNHINDERED, *a.* Not hindered; not opposed; exerting itself freely. *S. Clarke*
 UNHINGE, *v. t. unking*. To take from the hinges; as, to unking a door.
 2. To displace; to unfix by violence.

Blackmore
 3. To unfix; to loosen; to render unstable or wavering; as, to unking the mind; to unking opinions.

UNHOARD, *v. t.* To steal from a hoard; to sreater.
 UNHOLINESS, *n.* Want of holiness; an unsanctified state of the heart.
 2. Impiety; wickedness; profaneness.

Kateigh
 UNHOLY, *a.* Not holy; not renewed and sanctified. 2 Tim. iii.
 2. Profane; not hallowed; not consecrated; common. Heb. x.
 3. Impious; wicked.

UNHONORABLY, *adv.* Not ceremonially purified. *Lev. x.*
 UNHONEST, *a.* [See *Honest*.] Dishonest; dishonorable. *Obs.* *Achan*
 UNHONORED, *a.* [See *Honor*.] Not honored; not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden*

UNHOOK, *v. t.* To loose from a hook.
 UNHOOP, *v. t.* To strip of hoops.

Addison
 UNHOPE, *a.* Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope.
 With *unhope*'d success. *Dryden*

Unhoped for, unhoped, as above.
 UNHOPEFUL, *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope. *Boyle*
 UNHORNED, *a.* Having no horns.

Tooke
 UNHORSE, *v. t. unhors*. To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount. *Shak.*
 UNHORSING, *pp.* Thrown from a horse; dismounting. *Dryden*

UNHORSING, *pp.* Throwing from a horse; dismounting.
 UNHOSPITABLE, *a.* Not kind to strangers. [*But inhospitable is the word now used.*]

UNHOSPITABLE, *a.* Not belonging to a public enemy. *Philips*

UNHOUSE, *v. t. unhouz'*. To drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge. *Milton*

2. To deprive of shelter.
 UNHOUSED, *pp.* Driven from a house or habitation. *Shak.*

3. *a.* Wanting a house; homeless. *Shak.*
 3. Having no settled habitation. *Shak.*
 4. Destitute of shelter or cover. Cattle in severe weather should not be left unhooused.

UNHOUSED, *a. s as z.* Not having received the sacrament. *Shak.*
 UNHUMAN, *a.* Inhuman. [*But inhuman is the word used.*]

UNHUMANIZE, *v. t.* To render inhuman or barbarous. *J. Barlow*
 UNHUMBLIED, *a.* Not humbled; not affected with shame or confusion; not contrite in spirit. *Milton*

2. In *theology*, not having the will and the natural enmity of the heart to God and his law, subdued.

UNHURTY, *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury. *Dryden*
 UNHURTFUL, *a.* Not hurtful; harmless; innoxious. *Shak.*

UNHURTFULLY, *adv.* Without harm; harmlessly. *Pope*
 UNHUSBANDED, *a. s as z.* Deprived of support; neglected. *Brown*

2. Not managed with frugality.
 UNHUSKED, *a.* Not being stripped of husks.
 UNICAPULAR, *a.* [*L. unus, one, and capsula, chest.*]

Having one capsule to each flower, as a pericarp. *Martyn*
 UNICORN, *n.* [*L. unicornis; unus, one, and cornu, horn.*]

1. An animal, one horn; the monorhinoceros. This name is often applied to the rhinoceros.
 2. The sea unicorn is a fish of the whale kind, called narval, remarkable for a horn growing out at his nose. *Cyc.*

3. A fowl. *Greiv.*
Fossil unicorn, or fossil unicorn's horn, a substance used in medicine, a terrene crustaceous spar. Cyc.

UNICORNOUS, *a.* Having only one horn. *Brown*
 UNIDUAL, *a.* Not ideal; real. *Johnson*

UNIFLOROUS, *a.* [*L. unus, one, and flos, flower.*]
 Bearing one flower only; as a *uniflorous peduncle*. *Martyn*

UNIFORM, *a.* [*L. uniformis; unus, one, and forma, form.*]

1. Having always the same form or manner; not variable. Thus we say, the dress of the Asiatics is *uniform*, or has been *uniform* from early ages. So we say, it is the duty of a christian to observe a *uniform* course of piety and religion.

2. Consistent with itself; not different; as, one's opinions on a particular subject have been *uniform*.

3. Of the same form with others; consonant; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode.
 How far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies, is doubted. *Hooker*
 4. Having the same degree or state; as *uniform temperature*.

Uniform motion. The motion of a body is *uniform*, when it passes over equal spaces in equal times. *D. Olmsted*

Uniform matter, is that which is all of the same kind and texture. *Cyc.*

UNIFORM, *n.* The particular dress of soldiers, by which one regiment or company is distinguished from another, or a soldier from another person. We say, the *uniform* of a company of militia, the *uniform* of the artillery or matross companies, the *uniform* of a regiment, &c. This dress is called a *uniform*, because it is alike among all the soldiers.

UNIFORMITY, *n.* Resemblance to itself at all times; even tenor; as the *uniformity* of design in a poem.

2. Consistency; sameness; as the *uniformity* of a man's opinions.

3. Conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance or agreement; as the *uniformity* of different churches in ceremonies or rites.

4. Similitude between the parts of a whole; as the *uniformity* of sides in a regular figure. Beauty is said to consist in *uniformity* with variety. *Cyc.*

5. Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness.
Uniformity must tie at last, though it is a *uniformity* of excellence. *Johnson*

Act of *uniformity*, in England, the act of parliament by which the form of public prayers, administration of sacraments and other rites, is prescribed to be observed in all the churches. 1 Eliz. and 13 and 14 Car. II.

UNIFORMLY, *adv.* With even tenor, without variation; as a temper *uniformly* mild.

2. Without diversity of one from another.
 UNIGENITURE, *n.* [*L. unigenitus; unus and genus.*]

The state of being the only begotten.
 UNIGENOUS, *a.* [*L. unigena.*] Of one kind; of the same genus. *Kirwan*

UNILABATE, *a.* In *botany*, having one lip only, as a corol. *Martyn. Asiat. Res.*

UNILATERAL, *a.* [*L. unus, one, and later, side.*]

1. Being on one side or partly only. [*Unusual.*]

2. Having one side.
 A *unilateral raceme*, is when the flowers grow only on one side of the common peduncle. *Martyn*

UNILITERAL, *a.* [*L. unus, one, and litera, letter.*] Consisting of one letter only
 UNILLUMINATED, *a.* Not illuminated; not enlightened; dark.

2. Ignorant.
 UNILLUSTRATED, *a.* Not illustrated; not made plain. *Good*
 UNILOCULAR, *a.* [*L. unus, one, and locus, cell.*]

Having one cell only; as a *unilocular pericarp*.
 UNIMAGINABLE, *a.* Not to be imagined; not to be conceived. *Philston*
 UNIMAGINABLY, *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined. *Boyle*
 UNIMAGINED, *a.* Not imagined; not conceived.
 UNIMBUED, *a.* Not imbued; not tinctured. *Drake*

UNIMITABLE, *a.* That cannot be imitated. [But the word now used is *imitabile*.]

UNIMITATED, *a.* Not imitated. *Johnson.*

UNIMMORTAL, *a.* Not immortal; perishable. *Milton.*

UNIMPASSIBLE, *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution. *Hakewill.*

UNIMPAIRED, *a.* Not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury; as an *unimpaired* constitution.

UNIMPASSIONED, *a.* Not endowed with passions. *Thomson.*

2. Free from passion; calm; not violent; as an *unimpassioned* address.

UNIMPEACHABLE, *a.* That cannot be impeached; that cannot be accused; free from stain, guilt or fault; as an *unimpeachable* reputation.

2. That cannot be called in question; as an *unimpeachable* claim or testimony.

UNIMPEACHED, *a.* Not impeached; not charged or accused; fair; as an *unimpeached* character.

2. Not called in question; as testimony *unimpeached*.

UNIMPEDED, *a.* Not impeded; not hindered. *Racine.*

UNIMPLICATED, *a.* Not implicated; not involved. *Mitford.*

UNIMPLIED, *a.* Not implied; not included by fair inference. *Madison.*

UNIMPLIED, *a.* Not implied; not solicited. *Milton.*

UNIMPORTANT, *a.* Not important; not of great moment.

2. Not assuming airs of dignity. *Pope.*

UNIMPORTUNED, *a.* Not importuned; not solicited.

UNIMPOSING, *a. s. as z.* Not imposing; not commanding respect.

2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary. *Thomson.*

UNIMPREGNATED, *a.* Not impregnated.

UNIMPRESSIVE, *a.* Not impressive; not forcible; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions. *Beddoes.*

UNIMPROVABLE, *a.* Not capable of improvement, melioration or advancement to a better condition. *Rambler.*

2. Incapable of being cultivated or tilled. *Wolcott.*

UNIMPROVABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being not improvable. *Hammond.*

UNIMPROVED, *a.* Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners or excellence. *Racine. Pope. Glauvire.*

2. Not used for a valuable purpose. How many advantages *unimproved* have we to regret!

3. Not used; not employed. *Hamilton. Ramsay.*

4. Not tilled; not cultivated; as *unimproved* land or soil; *unimproved* lots of ground. *Laws of Penn. Franklin. Ramsay.*

5. Uncensured; not disapproved. [This sense, from the *L. improbo*, is entirely obsolete.]

UNIMPROVING, *a.* Not improving; not tending to advance or instruct. *Johnson.*

UNIMPUTABLE, *a.* Not imputable or chargeable to.

UNINCHANTED, *a.* Not enchanted; not affected by magic or enchantment; not haunted. [Usually *unenchantd*.]

UNINCREASABLE, *a.* Admitting no increase. [Vid in use.] *Boyle.*

UNINCUMBERED, *a.* Not incumbered; not burdened.

2. Free from any temporary estate or interest, or from mortgage, or other charge or debt; as an estate *unincumbered* with dower.

UNINDEBTED, *a.* Not indebted.

2. Not borrowed. [Unusual.] *Young.*

UNINDIFFERENT, *a.* Not indifferent; not unbiased; partial; leaning to one party. *Hooker.*

UNINDORS ED, *a.* Not indorsed; not assigned; as an *unindorsed* note or bill.

UNINDUSTRIOUS, *a.* Not industrious; not diligent in labor, study or other pursuit. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINFECTED, *a.* Not infected; not contaminated or affected by foul infectious air.

2. Not corrupted.

UNINFECTIOUS, *a.* Not infectious; not foul; not capable of communicating disease.

UNINFLAMED, *a.* Not inflamed; not set on fire. *Bacon.*

2. Not highly provoked.

UNINFLAMMABLE, *a.* Not inflammable; not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle.*

UNINFLUENCED, *a.* Not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting freely.

2. Not proceeding from influence, bias or prejudice; as *uninfluenced* conduct or actions.

UNINFORMED, *a.* Not informed; not instructed; untaught. *Milton.*

2. Unanimated; not enlivened. *Spectator.*

UNINFORMING, *a.* Not furnishing information; unstructive. *Mitford.*

UNINGENUOUS, *a.* Not ingenuous; dull. *Burke.*

UNINGENUOUS, *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank or candid; disingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHABITABLE, *a.* Not inhabitable; that in which men cannot live; unfit to be the residence of men. *Raleigh.*

UNINHABITABLENESS, *n.* The state of being uninhabitable.

UNINHABITED, *a.* Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants. *Swift.*

UNINITIATED, *a.* Not initiated.

UNINJURED, *a.* Not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm. *Milton.*

UNINQUISITIVE, *a. s. as z.* Not inquisitive; not curious to search and inquire. *Warren.*

UNINSERIBED, *a.* Not inscribed; having no inscription. *Pope.*

UNINSPIRED, *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*

UNINSTRUCTED, *a.* Not instructed or taught; not educated.

2. Not directed by superior authority; not furnished with instructions.

UNINSTRUCTIVE, *a.* Not instructive; not conferring improvement. *Addison.*

UNINSULATED, *a.* Not insulated; not being separated or detached from every thing else. *Ure.*

UNINSURED, *a.* [See *Sure*.] Not insured; not assured against loss.

UNINTELLIGENT, *a.* Not having reason or consciousness; not possessing understanding. *Bentley.*

2. Not knowing; not skillful; dull. *Locke.*

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being not intelligible. *Burnet.*

UNINTELLIGIBLE, *a.* Not intelligible; that cannot be understood. *Swift.*

UNINTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.

UNINTENDED, *a.* Not intended; not designed. *Locke.*

UNINTENTIONAL, *a.* Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design. *Boyle.*

UNINTENTIONALLY, *adv.* Without design or purpose.

UNINTERESTED, *a.* Not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake; as, to be *uninterested* in any business or calamity.

2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged; as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or narration.

UNINTERESTING, *a.* Not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions; as an *uninteresting* story or poem.

UNINTERMISSION, *n.* Defect or failure of intermission. *Parker.*

UNINTERMITTED, *a.* Not intermitted; not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued. *Hale.*

UNINTERMITTING, *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing.

UNINTERMITTINGLY, *adv.* Without cessation; continually. *Mitford.*

UNINTERMIXED, *a.* Not intermixed; not mingled.

UNINTERPOLATED, *a.* Not interpolated; not inserted at a time subsequent to the original writing.

UNINTERRUPTED, *a.* Not interrupted; not broken. *Addison.*

2. Not disturbed by intrusion or avocation.

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, *adv.* Without interruption; without disturbance.

UNINTRENCHED, *a.* Not intrenched; not defended by intrenchments. *Pope.*

UNINTRICATED, *a.* Not perplexed; not obscure or intricate. [Vid in use.] *Hammond.*

UNINTRODUCED, *a.* Not introduced; not properly conducted; intrusive. *Young.*

UNINURED, *a.* Not inured; not hardened by use or practice. *Philips.*

UNINVENTED, *a.* Not invented; not found out. *Milton.*

UNINVESTED, *a.* Not invested; not clothed. *Dwight.*

2. Not converted into some species of property less fleeing than money; as money *uninvested*. *Hamilton.*

UNINVESTIGABLE, *a.* That cannot be investigated or searched out. *Ray.*

UNINVIDIOUS, *a.* Not invidious.

UNINVIDED, *a.* Not invited; not requested; not solicited. *Philips.*

UNION, *n.* [*Fr. union*; *It. unione*; *L. unio*, to unite, from *unus*, one.]

1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; or the junction or coalition of things thus united. *Union* differs from *connection*, as it implies the bodies to be in contact, without an intervening body; whereas things may be *connected* by the intervention of a third body, as by a cord or chain.

One kingdom, joy and union without end. *Alfieri.*

2. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections or interest. Happy is the family where perfect union subsists between all its members.

3. The junction or united existence of spirit and matter; as the *union* of soul and body.

4. Among *painters*, a symmetry and agreement between the several parts of a painting. *Cyc.*

5. In *architecture*, harmony between the colors in the materials of a building. *Cyc.*

6. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the combining or consolidating of two or more churches into one. This cannot be done without the consent of the bishop, the patron, and the incumbent. Union is by *accession*, when the united benefice becomes an accessory of the principal; by *confusion*, when the two titles are suppressed, and a new one created, including both; and by *equality*, where the two titles subsist, but are equal and independent. *Cyc.*

7. States united. Thus the United States of America are sometimes called the *Union*. *Marshall. Hamilton.*

8. A pearl. [*L. unio*.] [Not in use.]

Union, or *Act of union*, the act by which Scotland was united to England, or by which the two kingdoms were incorporated into one, in 1707.

Legislative union, the union of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1800.

Union by the first intention, in *surgery*, the process by which the opposite surfaces of recent wounds grow together and unite without suppuration, when they are kept in contact with each other; the result of a wonderful self-healing power in living bodies. *Cyc.*

UNIP'AROUS, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing one at a birth. *Brown.*

UNIRADIATED, *a.* Having one ray. *Encyc.*

UNIRITATED, *a.* Not irritated; not fretted.

2. Not provoked or angered.

UNIRITATING, *a.* Not irritating or fretting.

2. Not provoking.

3. Not exciting. *Bealdoes.*

UNISON, *n.* [*L. unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound.]

1. In *music*, an accordance or coincidence of sounds, proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body. If two chords of the same matter have equal length, thickness and tension, they are said to be in *unison*, and their sounds will be in *unison*. Sounds of very different quali-

ties and force may be in *unison*; as the sound of a bell may be in *unison* with a sound of a flute. *Unison* then consists in sameness of degree, or similarity in respect to gravity or acuteness, and is applicable to any sound, whether of instruments or of the human organs, &c.

2. A single unvaried note. *Pope.*

In unison, in agreement; in harmony.

UNISON, *a.* Sounding alone. Sounds intermix'd with voice, Choral or unison.

UNISONANCE, *n.* Accordance of sounds. What constitutes *unisonance* is the equality of the number of vibrations of two sonorous bodies, in equal times.

UNISONANT, *a.* Being in *unison*; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

UNISONOUS, *a.* Being in *unison*. *Busby.*

UNIT, *n.* [*L. unus*, one; *unitas*, unity.]

1. One; a word which denotes a single thing or person; the least whole number.

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

2. In *mathematics*, any known determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which, any other quantity of the same kind is measured. [See *Unity*.]

D. Olmsted.

UNITARIAN, *n.* [*L. unitus unus*.] One who denies the doctrine of the trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only. The Arian and Socinian are both comprehended in the term *Unitarian*.

UNITARIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians, or to the doctrine of the unity of the Godhead.

UNITARIANISM, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians, who contend for the unity of the Godhead, in opposition to the Trinitarians, and who of course deny the divinity of Christ.

UNITE, *v. t.* [*L. unio, unitus*; *Fr. Sp. unir*; *It. unire*.]

1. To put together or join two or more things, which make one compound or mixture. Thus we *unite* the parts of a building to make one structure. The kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland *united*, form one empire. So we *unite* spirit and water and other liquors. We *unite* strands to make a rope.

The states of North America *united*, form one nation.

2. To join; to connect in a near relation or alliance; as, to *unite* families by marriage; to *unite* nations by treaty.

3. To take to agree or be uniform; as, to *unite* a kingdom in one form of worship; to *unite* men in opinions. *Clovenodon.*

4. To cause to adhere; as, to *unite* bricks or stones by cement.

5. To join in interest or fellowship. *Gen. xlii.*

6. To tie; to splice; as, to *unite* two cords or ropes.

7. To join in affection; to make near; as, to *unite* hearts in love.

To *unite the love*, to cause all its powers and affections to join with order and delight in the same objects. *Ps. lxxxvi.*

UNITE, *v. i.* To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. All parties *united* in petitioning for a repeal of the law.

2. To coalesce; to be cemented or consoli-

dated; to combine; as, bodies *unite* by attraction or affinity.

3. To grow together, as the parts of a wound.

The spur of a young cock grafted into the comb, will *unite* and grow. *Duhamel.*

4. To coalesce, as sounds.

5. To be mixed. Oil and water will not *unite*.

UNITED, *pp.* Joined; made to agree; cemented; mixed; attached by growth.

United flowers, are such as have the stems and pistils in the same flower. *Cyc.*

UNITER, *n.* The person or thing that unites.

UNITING, *ppr.* Joining; causing to agree; consolidating; coalescing; growing together.

UNITION, *n.* Junction; act of uniting. [Not in use.] *Wieman.*

UNITIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting. [Not used.] *Norris.*

UNITY, *n.* [*L. unitas*.] The state of being one; oneness. *Unity* may consist of a simple substance or existing being, as the soul; but usually it consists in a close junction of particles or parts, constituting a body detached from other bodies. *Unity* is a thing undivided itself, but separate from every other thing. *School Philosophy.*

2. Concord; conjunction; as a *unity* of proofs. *Shak.*

3. Agreement; uniformity; as *unity* of doctrine; *unity* of worship in a church. *Hooker.*

4. In *christian theology*, oneness of sentiment, affection or behavior.

How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! *Ps. cxxxiii.*

5. In *mathematics*, the abstract expression for any unit whatsoever. The number 1 is *unity*, when it is not applied to any particular object; but a *unit*, when it is so applied. *D. Olmsted.*

6. In *poetry*, the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved. In the drama, there are three *unities*; the *unity of action*, that of *time*, and that of *place*. In the epic poem, the great and almost only *unity* is that of action.

7. In *music*, such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character. *Rousseau.*

8. In *law*, the properties of a joint estate are derived from its *unity*, which is fourfold; *unity of interest*, *unity of title*, *unity of time*, and *unity of possession*; in other words, joint-tenants have one and the same interest, accruing by one and the same conveyance, commencing at the same time, and held by one and the same undivided possession. *Blackstone.*

9. In *law*, *unity of possession*, is a joint possession of two rights by several titles, as when a man has a lease of land upon a certain rent, and afterwards buys the fee simple. This is a *unity of possession*, by which the lease is extinguished.

Unity of faith, is an equal belief of the same truths of God, and possession of the grace of faith in like form and degree. *Brown.*

Unity of spirit, is the oneness which subsists between Christ and his saints, by which the same spirit dwells in both, and both

have the same disposition and aims; and it is the oneness of christians among themselves, united under the same head, and having the same spirit dwelling in them, and possessing the same graces, faith, love, hope, &c. *Brown.*

UNIVALVE, *a.* [*L. unus, one, and valva.*] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.

UNIVALVE, *n.* A shell having one valve only. The *univalves* form one of the three divisions into which shells are usually divided. *Linne.*

UNIVALVULAR, *a.* Having one valve only; as a *univalvular* pericarp or shell.

UNIVERSAL, *a.* [*L. universalis; unus and versus.*]

1. All; extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity or space; as *universal ruin; universal good; universal benevolence.*

The *universal* cause Acts not by partial, but by general laws. *Pope.*

2. Total; whoe. From harmony, from heav'nly harmony, This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Comprising all the particulars; as *universal kinds.* *Davies.*

4. In botany, a *universal umbel*, is a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel; opposed to *partial*. A *universal involucre* is placed at the foot of a universal umbel. *Martyn.*

Universal instrument, is one which measures all kinds of distances, lengths, &c.; as the pantometer or diolometer.

Universal dial, is a dial by which the hour may be found by the sun in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole.

Universal proposition. [See the Noun.] *Cyc.*

UNIVERSAL, *n.* [See the Adjective.] In logic, a *universal* is *complex* or *incomplete*. A *complex universal*, is either a *universal proposition*, as "every whole is greater than its parts," or whatever raises a manifold conception in the mind, as the definition of a reasonable animal.

An *incomplete universal*, is what produces one conception only in the mind, and is a simple thing respecting many; as human nature, which relates to every individual in which it is found. *Cyc.*

2. The whole; the general system of the universe. [Not in use.]

UNIVERSALISM, *n.* In theology, the doctrine or belief that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.

UNIVERSALIST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved.

UNIVERSALITY, *n.* The state of extending to the whole; as the *universality* of a proposition; the *universality* of sin; the *universality* of the deluge. *Woodward.*

UNIVERSALLY, *adv.* With extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception. Air is a fluid *universally* diffused. God's laws are *universally* binding on his creatures.

[*Not* *Universal* and its derivatives are used in common discourse for general. This kind of universality is by the schoolmen called *moral*, as admitting of some exceptions, in distinction

from *metaphysical*, which precludes all exceptions.]

UNIVERSALNESS, *n.* Universality.

UNIVERSE, *n.* [*Fr. univers; L. universitas.*]

The collective name of heaven and earth, and all that belongs to them; the whole system of created things; the *cosmos* of the Greeks, and the *mundus* of the Latins.

UNIVERSITY, *n.* An assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred. A university is properly a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts. *Cyc.*

UNIVOCAL, *a.* [*L. unus, one, and vox, word.*]

1. Having one meaning only. A *univocal* word is opposed to an *equivocal*, which has two or more significations. *Watts.*

2. Having unison of sounds; as the octave in music and its replicates. *Rousseau.*

3. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenor. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

UNIVOCALLY, *adv.* In one term; in one sense.

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Hate.*

2. In one term. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

UNIVOCATION, *n.* Agreement of name and meaning. *Cyc.*

UNIVOCAL, *a.* In music, univocal con-

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UNKENNELED, *pp.* Driven or let loose from confinement, as a fox or dog.

UNKENT, *v. a.* [un and ken, to know.] Unknown. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

UNKEPT, *v. a.* Not kept; not retained; not preserved.

2. Not observed; not obeyed; as a command. *Hooker.*

UNKERN-ELED, *a.* Destitute of a kernel. *Folk.*

UNKIND, *a.* Not kind; not benevolent; not favorable; not obliging. *Shak.*

2. Unnatural. *Spenser.*

UNKINDLY, *a.* Unnatural; contrary to nature; as an *unkindly* crime. *Spenser.*

2. Unfavorable; malignant; as an *unkindly* fog. *Milton.*

UNKINDLY, *adv.* Without kindness; without affection; as, to treat one *unkindly*.

2. In a manner contrary to nature; un-naturally. All works of nature, Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton.*

UNKINDNESS, *n.* Want of kindness; want of natural affection; want of good will.

2. Disobliging treatment; disfavor.

UNKNIGHT, *v. t.* To deprive of royalty. *Shak.*

UNKING-LIKE, } *a.* Unbecoming a king;

UNKINGLY, } *a.* not noble. *Milner. Shak.*

UNKISS'ED, *a.* Not kissed. *Shak.*

UNKLE. [See *Uncle*.]

UNKIGHTLY, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Sidney.*

UNKNIT, *v. t.* To separate threads that are knit; to open; to loose work that is knit or knotted. *Shak.*

2. To open. *Shak.*

UNKNOT, *v. t.* To free from knots; to untie.

UNKNOW, *v. t.* To cease to know. [*Not in use.*]

UNKNOWABLE, *a.* That cannot be known. *Halls.*

UNKNOWLEDGING, *a.* Not knowing; ignorant; with of.

Unknowing of deceit. *Pope.*

UNKNOWLEDGELY, *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or design. *Addison.*

UNKNOWN, *a.* Not known. The author of the invention is *unknown*.

2. Greater than is imagined. *Bacon.*

3. Not having had cohabitation. *Shak.*

4. Not having communication. *Addison.*

UNLABORED, *a.* Not produced by labor; as *unlabored* harvests. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labor; not tilled. *Blackmore.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary; that offers without effort; natural. And from the theme *unlabored* beauties rise. *Ticket.*

4. Easy; natural; not stiff; as an *unlabored* style. *Roscoe.*

UNLABORIOUS, *a.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done. *Milton.*

UNLACE, *v. t.* To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or strings passed through loops and holes; as, to *unlace* a

1. A girdle or a garment.

2. To loose a woman's dress.

3. To divest of ornaments. *Shak.*

4. In sea language, to loose and take off a bonnet from a sail.

UNLACED, *pp.* Loosed from lacing; unfastened.
UNLACING, *ppr.* Loosing from lacing or fastening.

UNLACK'EYED, *a.* Unattended with a lackey. *Cooper.*

UNLAD'D, *v. t.* To unload; to take out the cargo of; as, to *unload* a ship.

2. To unload; to remove, as a load or burden. Acts xxi.

UNLAD'EN, *pp. of load.* Unloaded.
UNLAD'D, *a.* Not placed; not fixed.

2. Not allayed; not pacified; not suppressed. *Milton.*

3. Not laid out, as a corpse. *B. Jonson.*
UNLAMENT'ED, *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored.

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away. *Pope.*

UNLARD'ED, *a.* Not intermixed or inserted for improvement. *Chesefield.*

UNLATCH, *v. i.* To open or loose by lifting the latch.

UNLAURELED, *a.* Not crowned with laurel; not honored. *Byron.*

UNLAVISH, *a.* Not lavish; not profuse; not wasteful.

UNLAVISHED, *a.* Not lavished; not spent wastefully.

UNLAW', *v. t.* To deprive of the authority of law. *Milton.*

UNLAW'FUL, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law.

Dryden.
Unlawful assembly, in law, the meeting of three or more persons to commit an unlawful act.

UNLAW'FULLY, *adv.* In violation of law or right; illegally. *Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock; as a child *unlawfully* born. *Addison.*

UNLAW'FULNESS, *n.* Illegality; contrariety to law. *South.*

2. Illegitimacy.

UNLEARN', *v. l. unlearn'.* To forget or lose what has been learned. It is most important to us all to *unlearn* the errors of our early education.

I had learned nothing right; I had to *unlearn* every thing. *Luther in Milner.*

UNLEARN'ED, *pp.* Forgotten.

2. *a.* Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed. *Dryden.*

3. Not gained by study; not known. *Milton.*

4. Not suitable to a learned man; as *unlearned* verses. *Shak.*

UNLEARN'EDLY, *adv.* Ignorantly. *Shak.*

UNLEARN'EDNESS, *n.* Want of learning; illiterateness. *Sylvester.*

UNLEAVENED, *a. unlev'ened.* Not leavened; not raised by leaven, barn or yeast. Ex. xii.

UNLECTURED, *a.* Not taught by lecture. *Young.*

UNLEISURED, *a. unlezh'urcd.* Not having leisure. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

UNLENT', *a.* Not lent.

UNLESS', *conj.* [*Sax. onlesan,* to loose or release.]
Except; that is, remove or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows. "We cannot thrive, *unless* we are industrious and frugal." The

sense will be more obvious with the clauses of the sentence inverted. *Unless,* [remove this fact, suppose it not to exist,] *we are industrious and frugal,* we cannot thrive. *Unless* then answers for a negation. If we are *not* industrious, we cannot thrive.

UNLES'ONED, *a.* Not taught; not instructed. *Shak.*

UNLETTERED, *a.* Unlearned; untaught; ignorant. *Dryden.*

UNLETTEREDNESS, *n.* Want of learning. *Waterhouse.*

UNLEV'ELED, *a.* Not leveled; not laid even. *Tickel.*

UNLIBID'INOUS, *a.* Not libidinous; not lustful. *Milton.*

UNLICENSED, *a.* Not licensed; not having permission by authority; as an *unlicensed* unkeeper.
The vendng of ardent spirits, in places licensed or *unlicensed*, is a treaculous evil. *L. Beecher.*

UNLICK'ED, *a.* Shapeless; not formed fit to smoothness; as an *unlicked* bear whelp. *Shak.*

UNLIGHTED, *a.* Not lighted; not illuminated. *Prior.*

2. Not kindled or set on fire.

UNLIGHTSOME, *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light. *Milton.*

UNLIKE, *a.* Dissimilar; having no resemblance. Never were two men more *unlike*. The cases are entirely *unlike*. *Bacon.*

2. Improbable; unlikely.

UNLIKELIHOOD, (*n.* Improbability.)

UNLIKELINESS, (*n.* South. *Locke.*)

UNLIKELY, *a.* Improbable; such as cannot be reasonably expected; as an *unlikely* event. The thing you mention is very *unlikely*.

2. Not promising success. He employs very *unlikely* means to effect his object.

UNLIKELY, *adv.* Improbably. *Addison.*

UNLIKENESS, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude. *Dryden.*

UNLIMBER, *a.* Not limber; not flexible; not yielding.

UNLIMITABLE, *a.* Admitting no limits; boundless. [We now use *unlimited*.]

UNLIMITED, *a.* Not limited; having no bounds; boundless. *Boyle.*

2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions; as *unlimited* terms.

3. Unconfined; not restrained.
Ascribe not to God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*

Unlimited problem, is one which is capable of infinite solutions. *Cyc.*

UNLIMITEDLY, *adv.* Without bounds. *Cyc.*

UNLIMITEDNESS, *n.* The state of being boundless, or of being undefined. *Johnson.*

UNLINEAL, *a.* Not in a line; not coming in the order of succession. *Shak.*

UNLINK', *v. t.* To separate links; to loose; to unfasten; to untwist. *Shak.*

UNLIQUIDATED, *a.* Not liquidated; not settled; not having the exact amount ascertained; as an *unliquidated* debt; *unliquidated* accounts. *Hamilton.*

2. Unpaid; unadjusted. *Wheaton.*

UNLIQUIDATED, *a.* Unmelted; not dissolved. *Addison.*

UNLIQUORED, *a.* Not moistened; not smeared with liquor; not filled with liquor. *Ep. Hall. Milton.*

UNLISTENING, *a.* Not listening; not hearing; not regarding. *Thomson.*

UNLIVELINESS, *n.* Want of life; dullness. *Milton.*

UNLIVELY, *a.* Not lively; dull.

UNLOAD, *v. t.* To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo; as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a cart.

2. To disburden; as, to *unload* a beast.

3. To disburden; to relieve from any thing onerous or troublesome. *Shak.*

UNLOADED, *pp.* Freed from a load or cargo; disburdened.

UNLOADING, *ppr.* Freeing from a load or cargo; disburdening; relieving of a burden.

UNLOCATED, *a.* Not placed; not fixed in a place.

2. In *America,* unlocated lands are such new or wild lands as have not been surveyed, appropriated or designated by marks, limits or boundaries, to some individual, company or corporation.

UNLOCK', *v. t.* To unfasten what is locked; as, to *unlock* a door or a chest.

2. To open, in general; to lay open. *Unlock* your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*

UNLOCK'ED, *pp.* Opened.

2. *a.* Not locked; not made fast. *Unlocked for,* not expected; not foreseen. *Bacon.*

UNLOOSE, *v. t. unloos'.* To loose. [An ill fortune word, as it expresses the same idea as *loose*.]

UNLOOSE, *v. i. unloos'.* To fall in pieces; to lose all connection or union. *Catler.*

UNLOSABLE, *a. s. as z.* That cannot be lost. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UNLOVED, *a.* Not loved. *Sidney.*

UNLOVELINESS, *n.* Want of loveliness; unamability; want of the qualities which attract love. *Sidney.*

UNLOVELY, *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike.

UNLOVING, *a.* Not loving; not fond. *Shak.*

UNLUCK'ILY, *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill fortune. *Addison.*

UNLUCK'INESS, *n.* Unfortunateness; ill fortune. *Addison.*

2. Mischievousness.

UNLUCK'Y, *a.* Unfortunate; not successful; as an *unlucky* man.

2. Unfortunate; not resulting in success; as an *unlucky* adventure; an *unlucky* throw of dice; as an *unlucky* game.

[This word is usually applied to incidents in which success depends on single events, to games of hazard, &c. rather than to things which depend on a long series of events, or on the ordinary course of providence. Hence we say, a man is *unlucky* in play or in a lottery; but not that a farmer is *unlucky* in his husbandry, or a commander *unlucky* in the result of a campaign.]

3. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes. *Spenser.*

4. Slightly mischievous; mischievously

waggish; as an *unlucky* boy; an *unlucky* wag.

5. Ill waned; inauspicious.

Haunt me not with that *unlucky* fate.

Dryden.
UNLUSTROUS, *a.* Wanting luster; not shining. *Shak.*

UNLUST'Y, *a.* Not lusty; not stout; weak.
UNLU'TE, *v. t.* To separate things cemented or luted; to take the lute or clay from.

UNLUTED, *pp.* Separated, as luted vessels.

UNLUT'ING, *ppr.* Separating, as luted vessels.
UNMADE, *pp.* Deprived of its form or qualities.

2. *Not made; not yet formed.* *Woodward.*

3. Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*

UNMAGNETIC, *a.* Not having magnetic properties. *Cavallo.*

UNMAYDENLY, *a.* Not becoming a maiden. *Hall.*

UNMAYMED, *a.* Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; sound; entire. *Pope.*

UNMAYKABLE, *a.* Not possible to be made. *[Little used.]* *Grew.*

UNMAKE, *v. t.* To destroy the form and qualities which constitute a thing what it is.

2. *Got does not make or unmake things to try experiments.* *Burnet.*

3. To deprive of qualities before possessed.

UNMAYKING, *ppr.* Destroying the peculiar properties of a thing.

UNMALLEABILITY, *n.* The quality or state of being unmalleanable.

UNMALLEABLE, *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating.

UNMAN, *v. t.* To deprive of the constitutional qualities of a human being, as reason, &c. *South.*

2. To deprive of men; as, to *unman* a ship.

3. To emasculate; to deprive of virility.

4. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to break or reduce into irresolution; to dishearten; to deject. *Dryden.* *Pope.*

5. To dispeople; as towns *unmanned*. *Goldsmith.*

UNMAN'AGEABLE, *a.* Not manageable; not easily restrained, governed or directed; not controllable. *Locke.*

2. Not easily wielded.

UNMAN'AGED, *a.* Not broken by horsemanship. *Taylor.*

2. Not tutored; not educated. *Milton.*

UNMAN'LIKE, } *a.* Not becoming a human.

UNMAN'LY, } *a.* man being. *Collier.*

2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate. *Unmanly* warmth and tenderness of love. *Addison.*

3. Not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble; base; ungenerous; cowardly.

UNMAN'NED, *ppr.* Deprived of the qualities of a man.

UNMAN'NERED, *a.* Uncivil; rude. *B. Jonson.*

UNMAN'NERLINESS, *n.* Want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behavior. *Locke.*

UNMAN'NERLY, *a.* Ill bred; not having good manners; rude in behavior; as an *unmanly* youth.

2. Not according to good manners; as an *unmanly* jest. *Swift.*

UNMAN'NERLY, *adv.* Uncivilly. *Shak.*

UNMANUFAC'TURED, *a.* Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use.

UNMANURED, *a.* Not manured; not enriched by manure.

2. Uncultivated. *Spenser.*

UNMARKED, *a.* Not marked; having no mark.

2. Unobserved; not regarded; undistinguished. *Pope.*

UNMARR'ED, *a.* Not marred; not injured; not spoiled; not obstructed.

UNMARRIABLE, *a.* Not marriageable. *[Little used.]* *Milton.*

UNMARR'IED, *a.* Not married; having no husband or no wife. *Bacon.*

UNMARRY, *v. t.* To divorce. *Milton.*

UNMARR'IALED, *a.* Not disposed or arranged in due order.

UNMASCULATE, *v. t.* To emasculate. *Fuller.*

UNMASCULINE, *a.* Not masculine or manly; feeble; effeminate. *Milton.*

UNM'ASK, *v. t.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open what is concealed. *Roscommon.*

UNM'ASK, *v. i.* To put off a mask.

UNM'ASKED, *pp.* Stripped of a mask or disguise.

2. *One exposed to view.* *Dryden.*

UNM'ASTERABLE, *a.* That cannot be mastered or subdued. *[Not in use.]* *Brown.*

UNM'ASTERED, *a.* Not subdued; not conquered.

2. Not conquerable. *He cannot his unmaster'd grief sustain.* *Dryden.*

UNMATCH'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be matched; that cannot be equaled; unequalled. *Hooker.*

UNMATCH'ED, *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal. *Dryden.*

UNMEAN'ING, *a.* Having no meaning or signification; as *unmeaning* words.

2. Not expressive; not indicating intelligence; as an *unmeaning* face. *There pride sits blazon'd on th' unmeaning brow.* *Tranbull.*

UNMEAN'T, *a.* *unment'*. Not meant; not intended. *Dryden.*

UNMEASURABLE, *a.* *unmezurable*. That cannot be measured; unbounded; boundless. *Swift.*

2. *[For this, immeasurable is generally used.]*

UNMEAS'URABLY, *adv.* Beyond all measure. *Hovell.*

UNMEAS'URED, *a.* Not measured; plentiful beyond measure. *Milton.*

2. Immeuse; infinite; as *unmeasured* space. *Blackstone.*

UNMECHAN'ICAL, *a.* Not mechanical; not according to the laws or principles of mechanics.

2. *Unmeddled with, not meddled with; not touched; not altered.* *Carew.*

UNMED'DLING, *a.* Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious. *Chesterfield.*

UNMED'DLINGNESS, *n.* Forbearance of interposition. *[Not in use.]* *Hall.*

UNMED'ITATED, *a.* Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought. *Milton.*

UNMERC'Y, *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy or suitable. *Milton.* *Prior.*

UNMERC'Y, *adv.* Not fitly; not properly; not suitably.

UNMERC'INESS, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Milton.*

UNMEL'LOWED, *a.* Not mellowed; not fully matured. *Shak.*

UNMEL'ODIOUS, *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh. *Herbert.*

UNMELT'ED, *a.* Undissolved; not melted. *Waller.*

2. Not softened.

UNMENT'IONED, *a.* Not mentioned; not named. *Clarendon.*

UNMER'CAN'TILE, *a.* Not according to the customs and rules of commerce.

UNMER'CHANTABLE, *n.* Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market.

UNMER'CHFUL, *a.* Not merciful; cruel; inhuman to such beings as are in one's power; not disposed to spare or forgive. *Rogers.*

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant; as *unmerciful* demands. *Pope.*

UNMER'CHFULLY, *adv.* Without mercy or tenderness; cruelly. *Addison.*

UNMER'CHFULNESS, *n.* Want of mercy; want of tenderness and compassion towards those who are in one's power; cruelty in the exercise of power or punishment. *Taylor.*

UNMER'ITABLE, *a.* Having no merit or desert. *[Not in use.]* *Shak.*

UNMER'ITED, *a.* Not merited; not deserved; obtained without service or equivalent; as *unmerited* promotion.

2. Not deserved; cruel; unjust; as *unmerited* sufferings or injuries.

UNMER'ITEDNESS, *n.* State of being unmerited. *Boyle.*

UNMET'Y, *a.* Not met. *B. Jonson.*

UNMETALLIC, *a.* Not metallic; not having the properties of metal; not belonging to metals. *Eneye.*

UNMIGHTY, *a.* Not mighty; not powerful.

UNMILD, *a.* Not mild; harsh; severe; fierce.

UNMILDNESS, *n.* Want of mildness; harshness. *Milton.*

UNMILITARY, *a.* Not according to military rules or customs.

UNMILK'ED, *a.* Not milked. *Pope.*

UNMILL'ED, *a.* Not milled; not indented or grained; as *unmilled* coin.

UNMINDED, *a.* Not minded; not heeded. *Milton.*

UNMINDFUL, *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; not attentive; regardless; as *unmindful* of laws; *unmindful* of health or of duty. *Milton.*

UNMINDFULLY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly.

UNMINDFULNESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; carelessness.

UNMIX'GLE, *v. t.* To separate things mixed. *Bacon.*

UNMIX'GLEABLE, *a.* That cannot be mixed. *[Not in use.]* *Boyle.*

UNMIX'GLED, *a.* Not mingled; not mixed; pure. *Pope.*

2. Pure; not vitiated or alloyed by foreign admixture; as *unmingled* joy.

UNMINISTERIAL, *a.* Not ministerial.

UNMIR'Y, *a.* Not miry; not muddy; not found with dirt. *Gay.*

2. Not engaged in business; being at leisure. The man is *unoccupied*.
3. Not employed or taken up; as time *unoccupied*.
- UNOFFENDING, *a.* Not offended; not having taken offense.
- UNOFFENSIVE, *a.* Not offending; not giving offense.
2. Not sinning; free from sin or fault.
3. Harmless; innocent.
- UNOFFENSIVE, *a.* Not offensive; giving no offense; harmless. [For this, *inoffensive* is more generally used.]
- UNOFFERED, *a.* Not offered; not subject to acceptance. *Clarendon*.
- UNOFFICIAL, *a.* Not official; not pertaining to office.
2. Not proceeding from the proper officer or from due authority; as *unofficial* news or notice.
- UNOFFICIALLY, *adv.* Not officially; not in the course of official duty. The man was *unofficially* informed by the sheriff's commander.
- UNOFFEN, *adv.* Rarely. [Not used.]
- UNOIL, *v. t.* To free from oil. *Dryden*.
- UNOILED, *pp.* Freed from oil.
2. *a.* Not oiled; free from oil.
- UNOPENED, *a.* Not opened; remaining fast, close, shut or sealed. *Chesterfield*.
- UNOPENING, *a.* Not opening. *Pope*.
- UNOPERATIVE, *a.* Not operative; producing no effect. [But *inoperative* is generally used.] *South*.
- UNOPPOSED, *a.* *s* as *z*. Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any objection; as an army or stream *unopposed*. *Dryden*.
- UNOPRESSED, *a.* Not oppressed; not unduly burdened.
- UNORDERLY, *a.* Not orderly; disordered; irregular. [Disorderly is more generally used.] *Saunderson*.
- UNORDINARY, *a.* Not ordinary; not common. [Not in use.] *Locke*.
- UNORGANIZED, *a.* Not organized; not having organic structure or vessels for the preparation, secretion and distribution of nourishment, &c. Metals are *unorganized* bodies. [This word is in use, but *inorganized* is also used.]
- UNORIGINAL, *a.* Not original; derived.
2. Having no birth; ungenerated. *Milton*.
- UNORIGINATED, *a.* Not originated; having no birth or creation.
- God is undevied, *unoriginated* and self-existent. *Stephens*.
- UNORNAMENTAL, *a.* Not ornamental. *Hest*.
- UNORNAMENTED, *a.* Not ornamented; not adorned; plain. *Covestry*.
- UNORTHODOX, *a.* Not orthodox; not holding the genuine doctrines of the Scriptures. *Decay of Picty*.
- UNOSTENTATIOUS, *a.* Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show and parade; modest.
2. Not glaring; not showy; as *unostentatious* coloring.
- UNOWED, *a.* Not owed; not due.
- UNOWNED, *a.* Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed.
2. Not avowed; not acknowledged as one's own; not admitted as done by one's self.

- UNOX-YGENATED, } *a.* Not having oxy-
UNOX-YGENIZED, } gen in combina-
tion.
- UNPACIFIC, *a.* Not pacific; not disposed to peace; not of a peaceable disposition. *Warton*.
- UNPACIFIED, *a.* Not pacified; not appeased; not calmed. *Brownie*.
- UNPACK, *v. t.* To open, as things packed, as, to *unpack* goods.
2. To disturb. [Little used.] *Shak*.
- UNPACKED, *pp.* Opened, as goods.
2. *a.* Not packed; not collected by unlawful artifices; as an *unpacked* jury. *Hudibras*.
- UNPACKING, *ppr.* Opening, as a package. *Milton*.
- UNPAID, *a.* Not paid; not discharged; as a debt. *Milton*.
2. Not having received his due; as *unpaid* workmen. *Pope*.
- Unpaid for, not paid for; taken on credit.
- UNPAINED, *a.* Not pained; suffering no pain. *Milton*.
- UNPAINFUL, *a.* Not painful; giving no pain. *Locke*.
- UNPALATABLE, *a.* Not palatable; disgusting to the taste. *Collier*.
2. Not such as to be relished; disagreeable, as an *unpalatable* law. *Dryden*.
- UNPARALLED, *a.* Not deadened. *Pollok*.
- UNPARAPPLIED, *a.* Destitute of panoply or complete armor. *Pollok*.
- UNPARADISE, *v. t.* To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; to render unhappy. *Young*.
- UNPARAGONED, *a.* Unequaled; unmatched. *Shak*.
- UNPARALLELED, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequalled; unmatched. *Addison*.
- The *unparalleled* perseverance of the armies of the U. States, under every suffering and discouragement, was little short of a miracle. *Washington*.
- UNPARDONABLE, *a.* Not to be forgiven; that cannot be pardoned or remitted; as an *unpardonable* sin. *Rogers*.
- UNPARDONABLY, *adv.* Beyond forgiveness. *Atterbury*.
- UNPARDONED, *a.* Not pardoned; not forgiven; as *unpardoned* offenses. *Rogers*.
2. Not having received a legal pardon. The convict returned *unpardoned*.
- UNPARDONING, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to pardon. *Dryden*.
- UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, *n.* Contrariety to the rules, usages or constitution of parliament. *Clarendon*.
- UNPARLIAMENTARY, *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament.
2. Contrary to the rules or usages of legislative bodies.
- UNPARTED, *a.* Not parted; not divided; not separated. *Prior*.
- UNPARTIAL, *a.* Not partial. [Not in use.] [See *Impartial*.]
- UNPARTIALLY, *adv.* Fairly; impartially. [Not used.]
- UNPASSABLE, *a.* Not admitting persons to pass; impassable; as *unpassable* roads, rivers or mountains. [Impassable is more generally used.]

2. Not current; not received in common payments; as *unpassable* notes or coins. [Instead of this, *unaccruent* and *not current* are now used.]
- UNPASSIONATE, } *a.* Calm; free from
UNPASSIONATED, } passion; impar-
tial. [Instead of these words, *dispassionate* is now used.]
- UNPASSIONATELY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly. [For this, *dispassionately* is now used.] *K. Charles*.
- UNPASTORAL, *a.* Not pastoral; not suitable to pastoral manners. *Warton*.
- UNPATENTED, *a.* Not granted by patent. *Cranch*.
- UNPATHED, *a.* Unmarked by passage; not trodden. *Shak*.
2. Not being beaten into a path; as *unpathed* snow.
- UNPATHETIC, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions or excite emotion. *Warton*.
- UNPATRONIZED, *a.* Not having a patron; not supported by friends. *Johson*.
- UNPATERNED, *a.* Having no equal. *Beaumont*.
- UNPAVED, *a.* Not paved; not covered with stone.
- UNPAWNED, *a.* Not pawned; not pledged. *Pope*.
- UNPAY, *v. t.* To undo. [Not in use.] *Shak*.
2. Not to pay or compensate. [Not used.]
- UNPEACEABLE, *a.* Not peaceable; quarrelsome. *Hannond*.
- UNPEACEABLENESS, *n.* Unquietness; quarrelsomeness.
- UNPEACEFUL, *a.* Not pacific or peaceful; in quiet. *Cowley*.
- UNPEDIGREED, *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree. *Pollok*.
- UNPEG, *v. t.* To loose from pegs; to open.
2. To pull out the peg from.
- UNPELTED, *a.* Not pelted; not assailed with stones.
- UNPEN, *v. t.* To let out or suffer to escape by breaking a dam or opening a pen. *Blackstone*.
- If a man *unpens* another's water. *Blackstone*.
- UNPENAL, *a.* Not penal; not subject to a penalty. *Clarendon*.
- UNPENETRABLE, *a.* Not to be penetrated. [But *impenetrable* is chiefly used.]
- UNPENITENT, *a.* Not penitent. [But *impenitent* is the word now used.]
- UNPENNING, *pp.* Unfastened; let out.
- UNPENNING, *ppr.* Suffering to escape; unchecking. *Parker*.
- UNPENSIONED, *a.* Not pensioned; not rewarded by a pension; as an *unpensioned* soldier.
2. Not kept in pay; not held in dependence by a pension. *Pope*.
- UNPEOPLE, *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople. *Milton*.
- UNPEOPLED, *pp.* Depopulated; dispeopled. *Dryden*.
- UNPEOPLING, *pp.* Depopulating.
- UNPERCEIVABLE, *a.* Not to be perceived; not perceptible.
- UNPERCEIVED, *a.* Not perceived; not heeded; not observed; not noticed. *Milton*.
- UNPERCEIVEDLY, *adv.* So as not to be perceived. *Boyle*.

UNPERFECT, *a.* Not perfect; not complete. [But the word now used is *imperfect*.]

UNPERFECTED, *a.* Not perfected; not completed. *Hammond.*

UNPERFECTNESS, *n.* Want of perfectness; incompleteness. [*Imperfectness and Imperfection* are now used.]

UNPERFORATED, *a.* Not perforated; not penetrated by openings.

UNPERFORMED, *a.* Not performed; not done; not executed; as, the business remains *unperformed*.

2. Not fulfilled; as an *unperformed* promise. *Taylor.*

UNPERFORMING, *a.* Not performing; not discharging its office. *Dryden.*

UNPERISHABLE, *a.* Not perishable; not subject to decay. [The word now used is *imperishable*.]

UNPERISHING, *a.* Not perishing; durable.

UNPERMANENT, *a.* Not permanent; not durable.

UNPERJURED, *a.* Free from the crime of perjury. *Dryden.*

UNPERPLEX', *v. t.* To free from perplexity. *Donne.*

UNPERPLEX'ED, *a.* Not perplexed; not harassed; not embarrassed.

2. Free from perplexity or complication; simple.

UNPERSPIRABLE, *a.* That cannot be perspired, or emitted through the pores of the skin. *Arbutnot.*

UNPERSUADABLE, *a.* That cannot be persuaded, or influenced by motives urged. *Sidney.*

UNPERVERTED, *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.

UNPERTURBED, *a.* Not perturbed; not converted into stone.

UNPHILOSOPHIC, } a. Not according

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, } to the rules or principles of sound philosophy; contrary to philosophy or right reason. *Newton.*

UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the principles of sound philosophy or right reason. *South.*

UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, *n.* Incongruity with philosophy. *Norris.*

UNPHILOSOPHIZE, *v. t.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *Pope.*

UNPHILOSOPHIZED, *pp. or a.* Degraded from the rank of a philosopher.

2. Not sophisticated or perverted by philosophy; as *unphilosophized* revelation. *Good.*

UNPHYSICKED, *a. s as z.* Not influenced by medicine; not physicked. [Not used.] *Howell.*

UNPIERCED, *a. unper's ed.* Not pierced; not penetrated. *Gay.*

UNPILARED, *a.* Deprived of pillars; as an *unpilared* temple. *Pope.*

UNPILLOWED, *a.* Having no pillow; having the head not supported. *Milton.*

UNPIN, *v. t.* To loose from pins; to fasten what is held together by pins; as, to *unpin* a frock; to *unpin* the frame of a building.

UNPINKED, *a.* Not pinked; not marked or set with eyelet holes. *Shak.*

UNPITIED, *a.* Not pitied; not compassionate; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. *Dryden. Pope.*

UNPITIFUL, *a.* Having no pity; not merciful. *Davies.*

2. Not exciting pity.

UNPITIFULLY, *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy. *Shak.*

UNPITY'ING, *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion. *Granville.*

UNPLACABLE, *a.* Not to be appraised. [Unplacable is the word now used.]

UNPLACED, *a.* Having no office or employment under the government. *Pope.*

UNPLAGUED, *a.* Not plagued; not harassed; not tormented. *Shak.*

UNPLANT'ED, *a.* Not planted; of spontaneous growth. *Walter.*

UNPLASTERED, *a.* Not plastered.

UNPLAUSIBLE, *a. s as z.* Not plausible; not having a fair appearance; as arguments not *unplausible*. *Milton.*

UNPLAUSIBLY, *adv. s as z.* Not with a fair appearance. *Swift.*

UNPLAUSIVE, *a.* Not approving; not applauding.

UNPLEADABLE, *a.* That cannot be pleaded. *South.*

UNPLEASANT, *a. unplez'ant.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable. *Hooker.*

UNPLEASANTLY, *adv. unplez'antly.* In a manner not pleasing; uneasily. *Pope.*

UNPLEASANTNESS, *n. unplez'antness.* Disagreeableness; the state or quality of not giving pleasure. *Hooker.*

UNPLEAS'ED, *a. s as z.* Not pleased; displeased. *Dryden.*

UNPLEAS'ING, *a.* Offensive; disgusting. *Milton. Dryden.*

UNPLEASINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to displease.

UNPLEASINGNESS, *n.* Want of qualities to please. *Milton.*

UNPLED'ED, *a.* Not pledged; not mortgaged.

UNPLI'ABLE, *a.* Not pliable; not easily bent.

UNPLI'ANT, *a.* Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff. *Wolton.*

2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.

UNPLOWED, *a.* Not plowed. *Mortimer.*

UNPLUM'ED, *v. t.* To strip of plumes or feathers; to degrade. *Glenville.*

UNPLUM'ED, *pp. or a.* Deprived of plumes; destitute of plumes.

UNPLUN'DERED, *a.* Not plundered or stripped.

UNPOET'IC, } a. Not poetical; not having the beauties of verse.

UNPOETICAL, } *a.* Not becoming a poet. *Corbel.*

UNPOETICALLY, *adv.* In a manner not comporting with the nature of poetry.

2. In a manner unbecoming a poet.

UNPOINT'ED, *a.* Having no point or sting. *B. Jonson.*

2. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members and clauses in writing.

3. Not having the vowel points or marks; as an *unpointed* manuscript in Hebrew or Arabic. *M. Stuart.*

UNPOIS ON, *v. t. s as z.* To remove or expel poison. *South.*

UNPOIZ'ED, *a.* Not poized; not balanced. *Thonson.*

UNPOLARIZED, *a.* Not polarized; not having polarity.

UNPOLICIED, *a.* Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government.

UNPOLISHED, *a.* Not polished; not made smooth or bright by attrition. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain. *Dryden.*

UNPOLITE, *a.* Not refined in manners; not elegant.

2. Not civil; not courteous; rude. [See *Impolite*.]

UNPOLIT'ELY, *adv.* In an uncivil or rude manner.

UNPOLITENESS, *n.* Want of refinement in manners; rudeness.

2. Incivility; want of courtesy.

UNPOLLED, *a.* Not registered as a voter. *Dryden.*

2. Unplundered; not stripped. *Fanshawe.*

UNPOLLUTED, *a.* Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted.

UNPOPULAR, *a.* Not popular; not having the public favor; as an *unpopular* magistrate.

2. Not pleasing the people; as an *unpopular* law.

UNPOPULARITY, *n.* The state of not enjoying the public favor, or of not pleasing the people.

UNPORTABLE, *a.* Not to be carried. *Roleigh.*

UNPORTIONED, *a.* Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune; as an *unportioned* daughter.

UNPORTUOUS, *a.* Having no ports. *Burke.*

UNPOSSESS'ED, *a.* Not possessed; not held; not occupied. *Milton.*

UNPOSSESS'ING, *a.* Having no possessions. *Shak.*

UNPOS'SIBLE, *a.* Not possible. *Obs.* [The word now used is *impossible*.]

UNPOWDERED, *a.* Not sprinkled with powder.

UNPRACTICABLE, *a.* Not feasible; that cannot be performed. [The word now used is *impracticable*.]

UNPRACTICED, *a.* Not having been taught by practice; not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskillful. *Shak.*

2. Not known; not familiar by use. [Not used.] *Prior.*

UNPRAISE'D, *a. s as z.* Not praised; not celebrated. *Milton. Dryden.*

UNPREGARIOUS, *a.* Not dependent on another; not uncertain. *Blackmore.*

UNPRECEDENTED, *a.* Having no precedent or example; not preceded by a like case; not having the authority of prior example. *Swift.*

UNPRECISE, *a.* Not precise; not exact. *Warton.*

UNPREDESTINED, *a.* Not previously determined or destined. *Milton.*

UNPREDICT', *v. t.* To retract prediction.

UNPREFERRED, *a.* Not preferred; not advanced. *Collier.*

UNPREGNANT, *a.* Not pregnant.

2. Not prolific; not quick of wit. *Shak.*

UNPREJUDICATE, *a.* Not prepossessed by settled opinions. [Little used.] *Taylor.*

UNPREJUDICED, *a.* Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; impartial; as an *unprejudiced* mind. *Addison.*

2. Not warped by prejudice; as an *unprejudiced* judgment. *Addison.*

UNPRELATIONAL, *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*

UNPREMEDITATED, *a.* Not previously meditated or prepared in the mind.

2. Not previously purposed or intended; not done by design.

UNPREPARED, *a.* Not prepared; not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures. *Milton.*

2. Not prepared by holiness of life for the event of death and a happy immortality. *Roscommon.*

UNPREPAREDNESS, *n.* State of being unprepared.

UNPREPOSSESSED, *a.* Not prepossessed; not biased by previous opinions; not partial. *South.*

UNPREPOSSESSING, *a.* Not having a winning appearance.

UNPRESSED, *a.* Not pressed. *Shak. Tickel.*

2. Not enforced. *Clarendon.*

UNPRESUMPTUOUS, *a.* [See *Presume.*] Not presumptuous; not rash; modest; submissive. *Cowper.*

UNPRETENDING, *a.* Not claiming distinction; modest. *Pope.*

UNPREVAILING, *a.* Being of no force; vain. *Shak.*

UNPREVENTED, *a.* Not prevented; not hindered. *Shak.*

2. Not preceded by any thing. *Obs.*

UNPRIEST, *v. t.* To deprive of the orders of a priest. *Milton.*

UNPRIESTLY, *a.* Unsuitable to a priest. *Bale.*

UNPRINCE, *v. t.* *unprins'.* To deprive of principality or sovereignty. *Swift.*

UNPRINCIPALLY, *a.* *unprins'ly.* Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince. *K. Charles.*

UNPRINCIPLED, *a.* Not having settled principles; as souls *unprincipled* in virtue. *Milton.*

2. Having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience; profligate.

UNPRINTED, *a.* Not printed; as a literary work. *Pope.*

2. Not stamped with figures; white; as *unprinted* cotton.

UNPRINTED, *a. s* as *z.* Set free from confinement. *Donne.*

UNPRIZABLE, *a.* Not valued; not of estimation.

UNPRICED, *a.* Not valued. *Shak.*

UNPROCLAIMED, *a.* Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration. *Milton.*

UNPRODUCTIVE, *a.* Not productive; barren. *Burke.*

2. *More generally,* not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor; as *unproductive* land.

3. Not profitable; not producing profit or interest; as capital; as *unproductive* funds or stock.

4. Not efficient; not producing any effect.

UNPRODUCTIVENESS, *n.* The state of being unproductive; as land, stock, capital, labor, &c.

UNPROFANED, *a.* Not profaned; not violated. *Dryden.*

UNPROFESSIONAL, *a.* Not pertaining to one's profession. *Beddoes.*

2. Not belonging to a profession.

UNPROFICIENCY, *n.* Want of proficiency or improvement. *Hall.*

UNPROFITABLE, *a.* Bringing no profit; producing no gain beyond the labor, expenses and interest of capital; as *unprofitable* land; *unprofitable* stock; *unprofitable* employment.

2. Producing no improvement or advantage; useless; serving no purpose; as an *unprofitable* life; *unprofitable* study. *Job xv.*

3. Not useful to others.

4. Mismaturing talents; bringing no glory to God; as an *unprofitable* servant. *Matt. xxv.*

UNPROFITABLENESS, *n.* The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; utility. *Addison.*

UNPROFITABLY, *adv.* Without profit; without clear gain; as capital *unprofitably* employed.

2. Without any good effect or advantage; to no good purpose. *Addison.*

UNPROFITED, *a.* Not having profit or gain. *Shak.*

UNPROHIBITED, *a.* Not prohibited; not forbid; lawful.

UNPROJECTED, *a.* Not planned; not projected. *South.*

UNPROLIFIC, *a.* Not prolific; barren; not producing young or fruit. *Hale.*

2. Not producing in abundance.

UNPROMISING, *a.* Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, &c.; as an *unpromising* youth; an *unpromising* season.

UNPROMPTED, *a.* Not prompted; not dictated.

2. Not excited or instigated.

UNPRONOUNCEABLE, *a.* *unpronouns'.* That cannot be pronounced. *Walker.*

UNPRONOUNCED, *a.* Not pronounced; not uttered. *Milton.*

UNPROPER, *v. t.* To remove a prop from; to deprive of support.

UNPROPER, *a.* Not fit or proper. *Obs.* [*Improper* is the word now used.]

UNPROPERLY, *adv.* Unfitly. *Obs.* [See *Improperly.*]

UNPROPHETIC, } *a.* Not foreseeing
UNPROPHETICAL, } or not predicting
future events.

UNPROFITOUS, *a.* Not propitious; not favorable; not disposed to promote; inauspicious. *Pope.*

UNPROFITOUSLY, *adv.* Unfavorably; unkindly.

UNPROPORTIONABLE, *a.* Wanting due proportion.

UNPROPORTIONATE, *a.* Wanting proportion; disproportionate; unfit.

UNPROPORTIONED, *a.* Not proportioned; not suitable. *Shak.*

UNPURPOSED, *a. s* as *z.* Not purposed. *Dryden.*

UNPROPPED, *a.* Not propped; not supported or upheld. *Milton.*

UNPROSPEROUS, *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate. *Pope.*

UNPROSPEROUSLY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately. *Taylor.*

UNPROSPEROUSNESS, *n.* Want of success; failure of the desired result. *Hammond.*

UNPROSTITUTED, *a.* Not prostituted; not debased.

UNPROTECTED, *a.* Not protected; not defended. *Hooker.*

2. Not contented; not supported.

UNPROTRACTED, *a.* Not protracted; not drawn out in length.

UNPROVED, *a.* Not proved; not known by trial. *Spenser.*

2. Not established as true by argument, demonstration or evidence.

UNPROVIDE, *v. t.* To furnish; to divest or strip of qualifications. *Southern.*

UNPROVIDED, *pp.* Divested of qualifications.

2. *a.* Not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied. *Dryden.*

UNPROVIDENT, *a.* Improvident. *Obs.*

UNPROVISIONED, *a. s* as *z.* Not furnished with provisions. *Pollok.*

UNPROVOKED, *a.* Not provoked; not incited; *applied to persons.*

2. Not proceeding from provocation or just cause; as an *unprovoked* attack. *Addison.*

UNPROVOKING, *a.* Giving no provocation or offense. *Fleetwood.*

UNPRUDENTIAL, *a.* Imprudent. [Not used.] *Milton.*

UNPURNED, *a.* Not pruned; not lopped. *Shak.*

UNPUBLIC, *a.* Not public; private; not generally seen or known. *Taylor.*

UNPUBLISHED, *a.* Not made public; secret; private. *Shak.*

2. Not published; as a manuscript or book. *Pope.*

UNPUNCTUAL, *a.* Not punctual; not exact in time. *Pope.*

UNPUNCTUALITY, *n.* Want of punctuality. *South.*

UNPUNCTUATED, *a.* Not punctuated; not pointed. *Busby.*

UNPUNISHED, *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity; as a thief *unpunished*; as an *unpunished* crime. *Dryden.*

UNPUNISHING, *a.* Not punishing.

UNPURCHASED, *a.* Not purchased; not bought. *Denham.*

UNPURE, *a.* Not pure; impure. *Obs.* [See *Impure.*]

UNPURGED, *a.* Not purged; unpurified. *Milton.*

UNPURIFIED, *a.* Not purified; not freed from recreation or foul matter.

2. Not cleansed from sin; unsanctified. *Decay of Piety.*

UNPURPOSED, *a.* Not intended; not designed. *Shak.*

UNPURSUED, *a.* Robbed of a purse. *Pollok.*

UNPURSUED, *a.* Not pursued; not followed; not prosecuted. *Milton.*

UNPURIFIED, *a.* Not purified; not corrupted. *Bacon.*

UNQUALIFIED, *a.* Not qualified; not drank. *Byron.*

UNQUALIFIED, *a.* Not qualified; not fit; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments. *Shak.*

2. Not having taken the requisite oath or oaths.

3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; as *unqualified praise*.

UNQUALIFY, *v. l.* To divest of qualifications. [But instead of this, *disqualify* is now used.]

UNQUALIFIED, *a.* Deprived of the usual facilities. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

UNQUALIFIABLE, *a.* That cannot be impugned. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

UNQUEEN, *v. l.* To divest of the dignity of queen.

UNQUELLED, *a.* Not quelled; not subdued. *Thomson.*

UNQUENCHABLE, *a.* That cannot be quenched; that will never be extinguished; inextinguishable. *Matt. iii. Luke ii.*

UNQUENCHABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inextinguishable. *Hakewill.*

UNQUENCHABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree so as not to be quenched.

UNQUENCHED, *a.* Not extinguished. *Bacon.*

UNQUESTIONABLE, *a.* Not to be questioned; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain; as *unquestionable evidence* or *truth*; *unquestionable courage*. *Addison.*

UNQUESTIONABLY, *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably. *Sprat.*

UNQUESTIONED, *a.* Not called in question; not doubted.

2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked; not examined. *Dryden.*

3. Indisputable; not to be opposed. *B. Jonson.*

UNQUESTIONING, *a.* Not calling in question; not doubting; unsitating. *J. M. Mason.*

UNQUICK, *a.* Not quick; slow.

2. Not alive; motionless. [Not in use.] *Daniel.*

UNQUICKENED, *a.* Not animated; not matured to vitality; as *unquickened progeny*. *Blackstone.*

UNQUIET, *a.* Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; as an *unquiet person*; an *unquiet mind*.

2. Agitated; disturbed by continual motion; as the *unquiet ocean*.

3. Unsatisfied; restless. *Pope.*

UNQUIET, *v. l.* To disquiet. [Not in use.] *Herbert.*

UNQUIETLY, *adv.* In an inquiet state; without rest; in an agitated state. *Shak.*

UNQUIETNESS, *n.* Want of quiet; want of tranquillity; restlessness; uneasiness. *Taylor. Denham.*

2. Want of peace; as of a nation. *Spenser.*

3. Turbulence; disposition to make trouble or excite disturbance. *Dryden.*

UNQUIETUDE, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness. *Obs.* [For this, *inquietude* and *inquietude* are used.]

UNRACKED, *a.* Not racked; not poured from the lees.

UNRAKED, *a.* Not raked; as *land unraided*.

2. Not raked together; not raked up; as *fire*. *Shak.*

UNRANSACKED, *a.* Not ransacked; not searched. *Keates.*

2. Not pillaged.

UNRANSOMED, *a.* Not ransomed; not liberated from captivity or bondage by payment for liberty. *Pope.*

UNRASH, *a.* Not rash; not presumptuous. *Clarendon.*

UNRAVEL, *v. l.* To disentangle; to disentangle or separate threads that are knit.

2. To free; to clear from complication or difficulty. *Addison.*

3. To separate connected or united parts; to throw into disorder. *Dryden.*

4. To unfold, as the plot or intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

UNRAVEL, *v. i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.

UNRAVELMENT, *n.* The development of the plot in a play. *Mickel.*

UNRAZORED, *a.* Unshaven. *Milton.*

UNREACHED, *a.* Not reached; not attained to. *Dryden.*

UNREAD, *a. unread.* Not read; not recited; not perused. *Hooker. Dryden.*

2. Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden.*

UNREADINESS, *n. unreadiness.* Want of readiness; want of promptness or dexterity. *Hooker.*

2. Want of preparation. *Taylor.*

UNREADY, *a. unready.* Not ready; not prepared; not fit. *Shak.*

2. Not prompt; not quick. *Bacon.*

3. Awful; ungrainly.

UNREAL, *a.* Not real; not substantial; having appearance only. *Milton. Shak.*

UNREALITY, *n.* Want of reality or real existence. *Fearn.*

UNREAPED, *a.* Not reaped; as *unreaped wheat*; an *unreaped field*.

UNREASONABLE, *a. s as z.* Not agreeable to reason. *Hooker.*

2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; claiming or insisting on more than is fit; as an *unreasonable demand*.

3. Immoderate; exorbitant; as an *unreasonable love of life* or of money.

4. Irrational. [In this sense, see *Irrational*.]

UNREASONABLENESS, *n.* Inconsistency with reason; as the *unreasonableness of sinners*.

2. Exorbitance; excess of demand, claim, passion and the like; as the *unreasonableness of a proposal*.

UNREASONABLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to reason.

2. Excessively; immoderately; more than enough.

UNREASONED, *a.* Not reasoned. *Burke.*

UNREAVE, *v. l.* [See *Reave*, *Unreave* and *Rave*.] To unwind; to disentangle; to loose. *Spenser.*

2. Not to rive; not to tear asunder; not to unroof. [Not in use.] *Hall.*

UNREBATED, *a.* Not blunted. *Hakewill.*

UNREBUKABLE, *a.* Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure. *I Tim. vi.*

UNRECEIVED, *a.* Not received; not taken; as *sacraments unreceived*.

2. Not come into possession; as a letter *unreceived*.

3. Not adopted; not embraced; as *opinions unreceived*.

UNRECKONED, *a.* Not reckoned or enumerated. *Bp. Gardiner.*

UNRECLAIMABLE, *a.* That cannot be reclaimed, reformed or domesticated.

UNRECLAIMED, *a.* Not reclaimed; not brought to a domestic state; not tamed; as a wild beast *unreclaimed*.

2. Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue. *Rogers.*

UNRECOMPENSED, *a.* Not recompensed; not rewarded.

UNRECONCILABLE, *a.* That cannot be reconciled; that cannot be made consistent with; as two *unreconcilable propositions*. [In this sense, *irreconcilable* is generally used.]

2. Not reconcilable; not capable of being appeased; implacable. *Shak.*

3. That cannot be persuaded to lay aside enmity or opposition, and to become friendly or favorable; as *unreconcilable neighbors*.

[*Irreconcilable* is generally used.]

UNRECONCILED, *a.* Not reconciled; not made consistent.

2. Not appeased; not having become favorable.

3. In a *theological sense*, not having laid aside opposition and enmity to God; not having made peace with God through faith in Christ.

UNRECORDED, *a.* Not recorded; not registered; as an *unrecorded deed* or lease.

2. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

UNRECOUNTED, *a.* Not recounted; not told; not related or recited. *Shak.*

UNRECOVERABLE, *a.* That cannot be recovered; past recovery. *Feltham.*

2. That cannot be regained.

UNRECOVERED, *a.* Not recovered; not recalled into possession; not regained. *Dryden.*

2. Not restored to health.

UNRECRUITABLE, *a.* That cannot be recruited.

2. Incapable of recruiting. [*Bad* and *not used*.] *Milton.*

UNRECTIFIED, *a.* Not rectified; not corrected or set right.

UNRECURRING, *a.* That cannot be cured. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

UNREDEEMABLE, *a.* That cannot be redeemed.

UNREDEEMED, *a.* Not redeemed; not ransomed.

2. Not paid; not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money; as *unredeemed bills, notes* or stock.

UNREDERESSED, *a.* Not redressed; not relieved from injustice; *applied to persons*.

2. Not removed; not reformed; as *unredressed evils*.

UNREDUCED, *a.* Not reduced; not lessened in size, quantity or amount.

UNREDUCIBLE, *a.* Not capable of reduction. *Ash.*

UNREDUCIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of not being capable of reduction. *South.*

UNREEVE, *v. t. unrec'v.* To withdraw or take out a rope from a block, thimble, &c. [See *Unreave.*]

UNREFINED, *a.* Not refined; not purified; as *unrefined* sugar.

2. Not refined or polished in manners.

UNREFORMABLE, *a.* Not capable of being put into a new form. *Hammond.*

2. That cannot be reformed or amended.

UNREFORMED, *a.* Not reformed; not reclaimed from vice; as an *unreformed* youth.

2. Not amended; not corrected; as *unreformed* manners; *unreformed* views.

3. Not reduced to truth and regularity; not freed from error; as an *unreformed* calendar.

UNREFRACTED, *a.* Not refracted, as rays of light. *Holder.*

UNREFRESHED, *a.* Not refreshed; not relieved from fatigue; not cheered.

UNREFRESHING, *a.* Not refreshing; not invigorating; not cooling; not relieving from depression or toil. *Baddoes.*

UNREGARDED, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted. *Dryden. Steigl.*

UNREGARDFUL, *a.* Not giving attention; heedless; negligent.

UNREGENERACY, *n.* State of being unregenerate or unrenewed in heart. *Hammond.*

UNREGENERATE, *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God. *Stephens.*

UNREGISTERED, *a.* Not registered; not recorded. *Shak.*

UNREGULATED, *a.* Not regulated; not reduced to order. *Milner.*

UNREINED, *a.* Not restrained by the bridle. *Milton.*

UNREJOICING, *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad. *Thomson.*

UNRELATED, *a.* Not related by blood or affinity.

2. Having no connection with.

UNRELATIVE, *a.* Not relative; not relating; having no relation to. *Chesterfield.* [*Relative* is more generally used.]

UNRELATIVELY, *adv.* Without relation to. [*Little used.*] *Bolingbroke.*

UNRELENTING, *a.* Not relenting; having no pity; hard; cruel; as an *unrelenting* heart.

2. Not yielding to pity; as *unrelenting* cruelty.

3. Not yielding to circumstances; inflexibly rigid; as an *unrelenting* rule. *Paley.*

UNRELIEVABLE, *a.* Admitting no relief or succor. *Boyle.*

UNRELIEVED, *a.* Not relieved; not eased or delivered from pain.

2. Not succored; not delivered from confinement or distress; as a garrison *unrelieved*.

3. Not released from duty; as an *unrelieved* sentinel.

UNREMARKABLE, *a.* Not remarkable; not worthy of particular notice.

2. Not capable of being observed. *Digby.*

UNREMARKED, *a.* Not remarked; unobserved. *Melmoth.*

UNREMEDIAL, *a.* That cannot be cured; admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*

UNREMEDIED, *a.* Not cured; not remedied. *Milton.*

UNREMEMBERED, *a.* Not remembered; not retained in the mind; not recollected. *Wotton.*

UNREMEMBERING, *a.* Having no memory or recollection. *Dryden.*

UNREMEMBRANCE, *n.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. [*Not in use.*]

UNREMITTED, *a.* Not remitted; not forgiven; as punishment *unremitted*.

2. Not having a temporary relaxation; as pain *unremitted*.

3. Not relaxed; not abated.

UNREMITTING, *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued; as *unremitting* exertions.

UNREMITTINGLY, *adv.* Without abatement or cessation. *Fleming.*

UNREMOVABLE, *a.* That cannot be removed; fixed. *Shak.*

UNREMOVABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being fixed and not capable of being removed. *Hall.*

UNREMOVABLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no removal. *Shak.*

UNREMOVED, *a.* Not removed; not taken away.

2. Not capable of being removed. Like *Atlas unremoved*. *Milton.*

UNRENEWED, *a.* Not made anew; as, the lease is *unrenewed*.

2. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit as a heart *unrenewed*.

UNREPAID, *a.* Not repaid; not compensated; not recompensed; as a kindness *unrepaid*. *Johnson.*

UNREPEALED, *a.* Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force.

UNREPENTANCE, *n.* State of being impenitent. [*Little used.*] *Warton.*

UNREPENTANT, *a.* Not repenting; not penitent; not contrite for sin. *Dryden.*

UNREPENTED, *a.* Not repented of. *Hooker.*

UNREPINING, *a.* Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining. *Howe.*

UNREPININGLY, *adv.* Without peevish complaints.

UNREPLENISHED, *a.* Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied. *Boyle.*

UNREPOSED, *a. s as z.* Not reposed.

UNREPRESENTED, *a. s as z.* Not represented; having no one to act in one's stead.

UNREPROVABLE, *a.* That cannot be relieved or respited from death.

UNREPROVED, *a.* Not reproved; not resented.

UNREPROACHED, *a.* Not upbraided; not reproached.

UNREPROVABLE, *a.* Not deserving reproof; that cannot be justly censured. *Col. i.*

UNREPROVED, *a.* Not reproved; not censured. *Sandys.*

2. Not liable to reproof or blame. *Milton.*

UNREPUGNANT, *a.* Not repugnant; not opposite. *Hooker.*

UNREPUTABLE, *a.* Not reputable. [For this, *disreputable* is generally used.]

UNREQUESTED, *a.* Not requested; not asked. *Knolles.*

UNREQUITABLE, *a.* Not to be retaliated. *Boyle.*

UNREQUITED, *a.* Not requited; not recompensed.

UNRESCUED, *a.* Not rescued; not delivered. *Pollok.*

UNRESENTED, *a. s as z.* Not resented; not regarded with anger. *Rogers.*

UNRESERVE, *n. unres'er-ve.* Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication. *Warton.*

UNRESERVED, *a.* Not reserved; not retained when a part is granted.

2. Not limited; not withheld in part; full; intense; as *unreserved* obedience to God's commands. *Rogers.*

3. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free; as an *unreserved* disclosure of facts.

UNRESERVEDLY, *adv.* Without limitation or reservation. *Boyle.*

2. With open disclosure; frankly; without concealment. *Popo.*

UNRESERVEDNESS, *n.* Frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness. *Boyle. Pope.*

UNRESISTED, *a.* [See *Resist.*] Not resisted; not opposed. *Bentley.*

2. Resistless; such as cannot be successfully opposed. *Popo.*

UNRESISTIBLE, *a.* Irresistible. *Temple.*

UNRESISTING, *a.* Not making resistance; yielding to physical force or to persuasion. *Dryden.*

2. Submissive; humble. *Buckmaster.*

UNRESISTINGLY, *adv.* Without resistance. *Randolph.*

UNRESOLVABLE, *a. s as z.* That cannot be solved or resolved. *South.*

UNRESOLVED, *a. s as z.* Not resolved; not determined. *Shak.*

2. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*

UNRESOLVING, *a. s as z.* Not resolving; undetermined. *Dryden.*

UNRESPECTABLE, *a.* Not respectable. [*Not used.*] *Malone.*

UNRESPECTED, *a.* Not respected; not regarded with respect. *Shak.*

UNRESPECTIVE, *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UNRESPIRED, *a.* Not respired.

2. Admitting no pause or intermission. *Milton.*

UNRESPONSIBLE, *a.* Not answerable; not liable.

2. Not able to answer; not having the property to respond. [*Irresponsible* is also used in the like sense.]

UNREST, *n.* Unquietness; uneasiness. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser. Wotton.*

UNRESTING, *a.* Not resting; continually in motion. *Byron.*

UNRESTORED, *a.* Not restored; not having recovered health.

2. Not restored to a former place, to favor, or to a former condition.

UNRESTRAINABLE, *a.* That cannot be restrained. *Darwin.*

UNRESTRAINED, *a.* Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; loose. *Shak.*

3. Not limited; as an *unrestrained* power; *unrestrained* truth.
- UNRESTRAINT, *n.* Freedom from restraint.
- UNRESTRICTED, *a.* Not restricted; not limited or confined. *Smalllet.*
- UNRETRACTED, *a.* Not retracted; not recalled. *Callier.*
- UNREVEALED, *a.* Not revealed; not discovered; not disclosed. *Pope.*
- UNREVENGED, *a.* Not revenged; as an injury *unrevenged*.
2. Not vindicated by just punishment. Scipio's ghost walks *unreveng'd*. *Addison.*
- UNREVENGEFUL, *a.* *unrevengj'ful*. Not disposed to revenge. *Hackett.*
- UNREVENUED, *a.* Not furnished with a revenue. *Pollak.*
- UNREVEREND, *a.* Not reverend.
2. Disrespectful; irreverent; as an *unreverend* tongue.
- UNREVERENT, *a.* Irreverent. [*The latter is chiefly used.*]
- UNREVERENTLY, *adv.* Irreverently, which see.
- UNREVERSED, *a.* Not reversed; not annulled by a counter decision; as a judgment or decree *unreversed*.
- UNREVIEWED, *a.* 2 as 2. Not reviewed; not reviewed; not corrected.
- UNREVIEWED, *a.* Not reviewed; not recalled into life or force.
- UNREVOKE, *a.* Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled. *Milton.*
- UNREWARDED, *a.* Not rewarded; not compensated. *Pope.*
- UNRID DLE, *v. t.* To solve or explain; as, to *unriddle* an enigma or mystery.
2. To explain.
And where you can't *unriddle*, learn to trust. *Farnell.*
- UNRID DLED, *pp.* Explained; interpreted.
- UNRID DLER, *n.* One who explains an enigma.
- UNRID DLING, *pp.* Solving; explaining.
- UNRIDICULOUS, *a.* Not ridiculous.
- UNRIFLED, *a.* Not rifled; not robbed; not stripped. *Hume.*
- UNRIG, *v. t.* To strip of both standing and running rigging. *Mar. Dict.*
- UNRIGGED, *pp.* Stripped of rigging.
- UNRIGGING, *pp.* Stripping of rigging.
- UNRIGHT, *a.* Not right; wrong. *Obs.*
- UNRIGHTEOUS, *a.* *unri'chusty*. [*Sax. unrihtis*; that is, not right-wise.]
1. Not righteous; not just; not conformed in heart and life to the divine law; evil; wicked; used of persons.
2. Unjust; contrary to law and equity; as an *unrighteous* decree or sentence.
- UNRIGHTEOUSLY, *adv.* *unri'chustly*. Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Dryden.*
- UNRIGHTOUSNESS, *n.* *unri'chustness*. Injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the plain principles of justice and equity; wickedness. *Unrighteousness* may consist of a single unjust act, but more generally, when applied to persons, it denotes a habitual course of wickedness. Rom. i. vi. 2 Cor. vi.
- Every transgression of the law is *unrighteousness*. *Halt.*
- UNRIGHTFUL, *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shak.*
- UNRING, *v. t.* To deprive of a ring or of rings. *Hudibras.*

- UNRIOTED, *a.* Free from rioting. [*Vol. used.*]
- UNRIPE, *v. t.* To rip. [*This word is not merely useless, but improper.*] *Bacon.*
- UNRIPE, *a.* Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection; as *unripe* fruit. *Shak.*
2. Not seasonable; not yet proper. He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer. *Dryden.*
3. Not prepared; not completed; as an *unripe* scheme.
1. Too early; as the *unripe* death of Dori-laus. [*Unusual.*] *Sidney.*
- UNRIPE, *a.* Not ripened; not matured. *Addison.*
- UNRIPESS, *n.* Want of ripeness; immaturity; as the *unripeness* of fruit or of a project.
- UNRIVALED, *a.* Having no rival; having no competitor. *Pope.*
2. Having no equal; peerless.
- UNRIVET, *v. t.* To loose from rivets; to unfasten. *Hale.*
- UNRIVETED, *pp.* Loosed from rivets; unfastened.
- UNRIVETING, *pp.* Unfastening; loosening rivets.
- UNROBE, *v. t.* To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe. *Young.*
- UNROLL, *v. t.* To open what is rolled or convolved; as, to *unroll* cloth.
2. To display. *Dryden.*
- UNROLLED, *pp.* Opened, as a roll; displayed.
- UNROLLING, *pp.* Opening, as a roll; displaying.
- UNROMANIZED, *a.* Not subjected to Roman arms or customs. *Whitaker.*
- UNROMANTIC, *a.* Not romantic; not fanciful. *Swif.*
- UNROOF, *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of a house.
- UNROOFED, *pp.* Stripped of the roof.
- UNROOFING, *pp.* Stripping of the roof.
- UNROOSTED, *a.* Driven from the roost. *Shak.*
- UNROOT, *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; to expiriate; to eradicate; as, to *unroot* an oak. *Dryden.*
- UNROOT, *v. i.* To be torn up by the roots.
- UNROUGH, *a.* *unru'ff*. Not rough; unheared; smooth. *Shak.*
- UNROUNDED, *a.* Not made round. *Donne.*
- UNROUTED, *a.* Not routed; not thrown into disorder. *Beaumont.*
- UNROYAL, *a.* Not royal; unprincipally. *Sidney.*
- UNRUFFLE, *v. i.* To cease from being ruffled or agitated; to subside to smoothness. *Addison.*
- UNRUFFLED, *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated.
Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea. *Addison.*
2. Not disturbed; not agitated; as an *unruffled* temper.
- UNRULED, *a.* Not ruled; not governed; not directed by superior power or authority. *Spenser.*
- UNRULINESS, *n.* [*from unruly.*] Disorder of restraint; licentiousness; turbulence; as the *unruliness* of men, or of their passions.

2. The disposition of a beast to break over fences and wander from an inclosure; the practice of breaking or leaping over fences.
- UNRULY, *a.* Disregarding restraint; licentious; disposed to violate laws; turbulent; ungovernable; as an *unruly* youth.
The tongue can no man tame; it is an *unruly* evil. *James iv.*
2. Accustomed to break over fences and escape from inclosures; apt to break or leap fences; as an *unruly* ox.
The owner of the *unruly* ox paid a sum of money, as a civil penalty for the ransom of his life. *S. E. Dwight.*
- UNRUMINATED, *a.* Not well chewed; not well digested. *Balingbrake.*
- UNRUMPLE, *v. t.* To free from rumples; to spread or lay even. *Addison.*
- UNSAIDEN, *v. t.* *unsaid'n*. To relieve from sadness. *Whitlock.*
- UNSAIDLE, *v. t.* To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from; as, to *unsaddle* a horse.
- UNSAIDLED, *pp.* Divested of the saddle.
2. *a.* Not saddled; not having a saddle on.
- UNSAFE, *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; exposed to harm or destruction. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. Hazardous; as an *unsafe* adventure.
- UNSAFELY, *adv.* Not safely; not without danger; in a state exposed to loss, harm or destruction. *Greiv.*
- UNSAFETY, *n.* State of being unsafe; exposure to danger. *Bacon.*
- UNSAID, *a.* *unsaid*. Not said; not spoken; not uttered. *Dryden.*
- UNSAINT, *v. t.* To deprive of sainthood. *South.*
- UNSAINTED, *pp.* Not sainted.
- UNSALEABLE, *a.* Not saleable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale; as *unsaleable* goods.
- UNSALTED, *a.* Not salted; not pickled; fresh; as *unsalted* meat.
- UNSALED, *a.* Not salted; not freed.
- UNSANCTIFIED, *a.* Not sanctified; unholily. *Thodley.*
2. Not consecrated.
- UNSANCTIONED, *a.* Not sanctioned; not ratified; not approved; not authorized. *Walsh.*
- UNSANDALED, *a.* Not wearing sandals.
- UNSAITED, *a.* Not sated; not satisfied or satiated. *Shenstone.*
- UNSATIABLE, *a.* That cannot be satisfied. [*But unsatiable is generally used.*]
- UNSATIATE, *a.* Not satisfied. *Obs.*
More.
- [*Unsatiated* is the word now used.]
- UNSATISFACTION, *n.* Dissatisfaction. *Brown.*
- UNSATISFACTORILY, *adv.* So as not to give satisfaction.
- UNSATISFACTORINESS, *n.* The quality or state of not being satisfactory; failure to give satisfaction. *Bayle.*
- UNSATISFACTORY, *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not convincing the mind.
2. Not giving content; as an *unsatisfactory* compensation.
- UNSATISFABLE, *a.* That cannot be satisfied. *Taylor.*

UNSATISFIED, *a.* Not satisfied; not having enough; not filled; not gratified to the full; as *unsatisfied* appetites or desires.

2. Not content; not pleased; as, to be *unsatisfied* with the choice of an officer; to be *unsatisfied* with the wages or compensation allowed.

3. Not settled in opinion; not resting in confidence of the truth of any thing; as, to be *unsatisfied* as to the freedom of the will.

4. Not convinced or fully persuaded. The judges appeared to be *unsatisfied* with the evidence.

5. Not fully paid.
An execution returned *unsatisfied*.
Daggett, Wheaton's Rep.

UNSATISFIEDNESS, *n.* The state of being not satisfied or content.

UNSATISFYING, *a.* Not affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind.
Addison.

UNSATURATED, *a.* Not saturated; not supplied to the full.
Chemistry.

UNSAVED, *a.* Not saved; not having eternal life.
Folkl.

UNSAVORILY, *adv.* So as to displease or disgust.
Milton.

UNSAVORINESS, *n.* A bad taste or smell.
Johnson.

UNSAVORY, *a.* Tasteless; having no taste. *Job* vi.

2. Having a bad taste or smell.
Milton. Brown.

3. Unpleasing; disgusting. *Hooker. Shak.*

UNSAVY, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *unsaid.* To retract or recall what has been said; to retract; to deny something declared.
Say and usque, feign, flatter or abjure.

UNSCALY, *a.* Not scaly; having no scales.
Gay.

UNSCANNED, *a.* Not measured; not computed.
Shak.

UNSCARED, *a.* Not scared; not frightened away.

UNSCARRED, *a.* Not marked with scars or wounds.
Shak.

UNSCATTERED, *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed; not thrown into confusion.

UNSCHOLARLY, *a.* Not suitable to a scholar. [*A bad word.*]
Asiat. Res.

UNSCHOLASTIC, *a.* Not bred to literature; as *unscholastic* statesmen. *Locke.*

2. Not scholastic.

UNSCHOOL'ED, *a.* Not taught; not educated; illiterate.
Hooker.

UNSCIENTIFIC, *a.* Not scientific; not according to the rules or principles of science.

UNSCIENTIFICALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules or principles of science.

UNSCINTILLATING, *a.* Not sparkling; not emitting sparks.
J. Barlow.

UNSCORCHED, *a.* Not scorched; not affected by fire.
Shak.

UNSCORIFIED, *a.* Not scorified; not converted into dross.

UNSCOUR'ED, *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing; as *unscoured* armor.
Shak.

UNSCRATCH'ED, *a.* Not scratched; not torn.
Shak.

UNSCREEN'ED, *a.* Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected.
Boyle.

UNSCREW', *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; to unfasten.
Burnet.

UNSCREW'ED, *pp.* Loosed from screws.

UNSCREW'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the screws from.

UNSCRIPTURAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of the word of God; as an *unscriptural* doctrine.

UNSCRIPTURALLY, *adv.* In a manner not according with the Scriptures.

UNSCRUPULOUS, *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples.
Mitford.

UNSCRUPULOUSNESS, *n.* Want of scrupulousness.
Id.

UNSCRUTABLE, [*See Inscrutable.*]

UNSCUTCHED, *a.* Not honored with a coat of arms.
Pollok.

UNSEAL, *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of; to open what is sealed; as, to *unseal* a letter.

UNSEAL'ED, *pp.* Opened, as something sealed.

2. *a.* Not sealed; having no seal, or the seal broken.
Shak.

UNSEALING, *ppr.* Breaking the seal of; opening.

UNSEAM, *v. t.* To rip; to cut open.
Shak.

UNSEARCHABLE, *a.* *unserch'able.* That cannot be searched or explored; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.
The counsels of God are to *unsearchable*.
Rogers.

UNSEARCHABLENESS, *n.* *unserch'ableness.* The quality or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore.
Bramhall.

UNSEARCHABLY, *adv.* *unserch'ably.* In a manner so as not to be explored.

UNSEARCHED, *a.* *unserch'ed.* Not searched; not explored; not critically examined.

UNSEASONABLE, *a.* *unseason'able.* Not seasonable; not being in the proper season or time. He called at an *unseasonable* hour.

2. Not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill timed; as *unseasonable* advice; an *unseasonable* digression.

3. Late; being beyond the usual time. He came home at an *unseasonable* time of night.

4. Not agreeable to the time of the year; as an *unseasonable* frost. The frosts of 1816, in June, July and August, in New England, were considered *unseasonable*, as they were unusual.

UNSEASONABLENESS, *n.* [*supra.*] The quality or state of being unseasonable, ill timed, or out of the usual time.

UNSEASONABLY, *adv.* Not seasonably; not in due time, or not in the usual time; not in the time best adapted to success.
Dryden. Arbuthnot.

UNSEASONED, *a.* *unseason'ed.* Not seasoned; not exhausted of the natural juices and hardened for use; as *unseasoned* wood, boards, timber, &c.

2. Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure any thing by use or habit; as, men *unseasoned* to tropical climates are exposed to fevers.

3. Unformed; not qualified by use or experience; as an *unseasoned* courier. *Shak.*

4. Not salted; not sprinkled, filled or impregnated with any thing to give relish; as *unseasoned* meat.

5. Unseasonable. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UNSEAT'AT, *v. t.* To throw from the seat.
Coeper.

UNSEATED, *pp.* Thrown from the seat.

2. *a.* Not seated; having no seat or bottom.

3. Not settled with inhabitants; as *unseated* lands. [We usually say, *unsettled.*]
Walcott.

UNSEAWORTHY, *a.* Not fit for a voyage; not able to sustain the violence of the sea; as, the ship is *unseaworthy*.

UNSECONDED, *a.* Not seconded; not supported. The motion was *unseconded*; the attempt was *unseconded*.

2. Not exemplified a second time. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

UNSECRET, *a.* Not secret; not close; not trusty.
Shak.

UNSECRET, *v. t.* To disclose; to divulge. [*Not used.*]
Bacon.

UNSECULARIZE, *v. t.* To detach from secular things; to alienate from the world.
Ch. Obs.

UNSECURE, *a.* Not secure; not safe. [*But insecure is generally used.*]

UNSEDUCTED, *a.* Not seduced; not drawn or persuaded to deviate from the path of duty.

UNSEED'ED, *a.* Not seeded; not sown. [*Local.*] *N. Englnd.*

UNSEE'ING, *a.* Wanting the power of vision; not seeing. *Shak.*

UNSEEM, *v. i.* Not to seem. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UNSEEMLINESS, *n.* Uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety.
Hooker.

UNSEEMLY, *a.* Not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent.
My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease.
Dryden.

UNSEEMLY, *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *Philips.*

UNSEEN, *a.* Not seen; not discovered.
Milton.

2. Invisible; not discoverable; as the *unseen* God.

3. Unskilled; inexperienced. [*Not in use.*] *Claudian.*

UNSEIZED, *a.* Not seized; not apprehended.

2. Not possessed; not taken into possession.
Dryden.

UNSEI'DOM, *adv.* Not seldom.

UNSELECT'ED, *a.* Not selected; not separated by choice.

UNSELECTING, *a.* Not selecting.

UNSELF'ISH, *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest. *Spectator.*

UNSENSIBLE, *a.* Not sensible. [*But insensible is now used.*]

UNSENT', *a.* Not sent; not dispatched; not transmitted.
Unsent for, not called or invited to attend.
Taylor.

UNSEPARABLE, *a.* That cannot be parted. [*But inseparable is now used.*]

UNSEPARATED, *a.* Not separated or parted. *Pope.*

UNSPULCHERED, *a.* Having no grave; unburied.
Chapman.

UNSERVED, *a.* Not served.
 UNSERVICABLE, *a.* Not servicable; not bringing advantage, use, profit or convenience; useless; as an *unservicable* utensil or garment; an *unservicable* tract of land; *unservicable* muskets.
 UNSERVICABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being useless; unfit for use. *Sanderson.*
 UNSERVICABLY, *adv.* Without use; without advantage. *Woodward.*
 UNSET, *a.* Not set; not placed. *Hooker.*
 2. Not sunk below the horizon.
 UNSETTLE, *v. t.* To unfix; to move or loosen from a fixed state; to inhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; as, to *unsettle* doctrines and opinions.
 2. To move from a place. *L'Estrange.*
 3. To overthrow. *Fletcher.*
 UNSETTLE, *v. i.* To become unfixed. *Shak.*
 UNSETTLED, *pp.* Unfixed; unhinged; rendered fluctuating.
 2. *a.* Not settled; not fixed; not determined; as doctrines, questions, opinions and the like. *Dryden.*
 3. Not established.
 4. Not regular; unequal; changeable; as an *unsettled* season; *unsettled* weather. *Bentley.*
 5. Not having a legal settlement in a town or parish.
 6. Having no fixed place of abode. *Hooker.*
 7. Not having deposited its fecal matter; turbid; as *unsettled* liquor.
 8. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants; as *unsettled* lands in America. *Belknap. Hamilton.*
 UNSETTLEDNESS, *n.* The state of being unfixed, unsettled or undetermined.
 2. Irresolution; fluctuation of mind or opinions.
 3. Uncertainty.
 4. Want of fixedness; fluctuation. *South.*
 UNSETTLEMENT, *n.* Unsettled state; irresolution. *Barron.*
 UNSETTLING, *pp.* Unfixing; removing from a settled state.
 UNSEVERED, *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided. *Shak.*
 UNSEX, *v. t.* To deprive of the sex, or to make otherwise than the sex commonly is. *Shak.*
 UNSHACKLE, *v. t.* To unfetter; to loose from bonds; to set free from restraint; as, to *unshackle* the hands; to *unshackle* the mind.
 UNSHACKLED, *pp.* Loosed from shackles or restraint.
 UNSHACKLING, *pp.* Liberating from bonds or restraint.
 UNSHADED, *a.* Not shaded; not unspreared with shade or darkness. *Boyle.*
 2. Not clouded; not having shades in coloring.
 UNSHADOWED, *a.* Not clouded; not darkened.
 UNSHAKABLE, *a.* That cannot be shaken. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
 UNSHAKEN, *pp.* *unshaken*, not in use. *Shak.*
 UNSHAKEN, *a.* Not shaken; not agitated; not moved; firm; steady.
 2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady.
 3. Not subject to concussion.

UNSHAMED, *a.* Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed. *Dryden.*
 UNSHAMEFACED, *a.* Wanting modesty; impudent.
 UNSHAMEFACEDNESS, *n.* Want of modesty; impudence. *Chalmers.*
 UNSHAPEN, *v. t.* To throw out of form or into disorder; to confound; to derange. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
 UNSHAPEN, *a.* Misshapen; deformed; ugly. *Addison.*
 UNSHARED, *a.* Not shared; not partaken or enjoyed in common; as *unshared* bliss. *Milton.*
 UNSHEATH, } *v. t.* To draw from the
 UNSHEATH, } sheath or scabbard.
 UNSHEATH, } *Unsheath* the sword. *Shak.*
 2. *To unsheath the sword, to make war.*
 UNSHEATHED, *pp.* Drawn from the sheath.
 UNSHEATHING, *pp.* Drawing from the scabbard.
 UNSHED, *a.* Not shed; not spilt; as blood *unshed.* *Milton.*
 UNSHELTERED, *a.* Not sheltered; not screened; not defended from danger or annoyance. *Becky of Pity.*
 UNSHIELDED, *a.* Not defended by shield; not protected; exposed. *Dryden.*
 UNSHIP, *v. t.* To take out of a ship or other water craft; as, to *unship* goods.
 2. To remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted; as, to *unship* an oar; to *unship* capstan bars. *Mar. Dict.*
 UNSHIP PED, *pp.* Removed from a ship or from its place.
 2. Destitute of a ship.
 UNSHOCKED, *a.* Not shocked; not disturbed; not astonished. *Tyckel.*
 UNSHOD, *a.* Not shod; having no shoes. *Clarendon.*
 UNSHOOK, *a.* Not shaken; not agitated. *Pope.*
 UNSHORN, *a.* Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped; as *unshorn* locks. *Milton.*
 UNSHOT, *a.* Not hit by shot. *Waller.*
 2. Not shot; not discharged.
 UNSHOUT, *v. t.* To retract a shout. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
 UNSHOWERED, *a.* Not watered or sprinkled by showers; as *unshowered* grass. *Milton.*
 UNSHRINKING, *a.* Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling; as *unshrinking* firmness.
 UNSHRUNK, *a.* Not shrunk; not contracted.
 UNSHUNNABLE, *a.* That cannot be shunned; inevitable. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
 UNSHUNNED, *a.* Not shunned; not avoided.
 UNSHUT, *a.* Not shut; open; unclosed.
 UNSIFTED, *a.* Not sifted; not separated by a sieve. *May.*
 2. Not critically examined; untried. *Unsiegt unscen*, a vulgar phrase, denoting *unseen unscen*, or *unseen* repeated; as, to buy a thing *unsiegt unscen*, that is, without seeing it.
 UNSIGHTED, *a.* Not seen; invisible. *Obs.* *Shak.*
 UNSIGHTLINESS, *n.* Disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness. *Wiseman.*

UNSIGHTLY, *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed. *Milton.*
 UNSIGNALIZED, *a.* Not signalized or distinguished.
 UNSIGNIFICANT, *a.* Having no meaning. *Obs.* [*See Insignifcant.*]
 UNSILVERED, *a.* Not covered with quicksilver; as an *unsilvered* mirror. *Ure.*
 UNSINCERE, *a.* Not sincere; hypocritical. [*See Insincere.*]
 2. Not genuine; adulterated. *Boyle.*
 3. Not sound; not solid.
 (Obsolete in the two last significations, and for the first, *insincere* is generally used.)
 UNSINCERITY, *n.* Insincerity; cheat. [*Not used.*] [*See Insincerity.*]
 UNSIN EW, *v. t.* To deprive of strength. *Dryden.*
 UNSIN EWED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of strength or force; weak; nerveless. *Shak.*
 UNSIN EWING, *pp.* Depriving of strength; enfeebling.
 UNSINGED, *a.* Not singed; not scorched. *Brown.*
 UNSINGLED, *a.* Not singled; not separated. *Dryden.*
 UNSINKING, *a.* Not sinking; not failing.
 UNSINNING, *a.* Committing no sin; inpeccable; untainted with sin; as *unsinning* obedience. *Rogers.*
 UNSIZABLE, *a.* Not being of the proper size, magnitude or bulk. *Smollett.*
 UNSIZED, *a.* Not sized; as *unsized* paper.
 UNSKILLED, *a.* Wanting skill; destitute of readiness or dexterity in performance. *Pope.*
 2. Destitute of practical knowledge. *Dryden.*
 UNSKILLFUL, *a.* Not skillful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use and experience; as an *unskillful* surgeon; an *unskillful* mechanic; an *unskillful* logician.
 UNSKILLFULLY, *adv.* Without skill, knowledge or dexterity; clumsily. *Shak.*
 UNSKILLFULNESS, *n.* Want of art or knowledge; want of that readiness in action or execution, which is acquired by use, experience and observation. *Taylor.*
 UNSLAIN, *a.* Not slain; not killed. *Dryden.*
 UNSLAKED, *a.* Not slaked; unquenched; as *unslaked* thirst.
 UNSLAKED, *a.* Not saturated with water; as *unslaked* lime.
 UNSLEEPING, *a.* Not sleeping; ever wakeful. *Milton.*
 UNSLING, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to take off the slings of a yard, a cask, &c.
 UNSLIPPING, *a.* Not slipping; not liable to slip. *Shak.*
 UNSLOW, *a.* Not slow. [*Not in use.*]
 UNSLUMBERING, *a.* Never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant. *Thoday.*
 UNSMIRCHED, *a.* Not stained; not soiled or blacked. *Shak.*
 UNSMOKED, *a.* Not smoked; not dried in smoke.
 2. Not used in smoking, as a pipe. *Sveift.*
 UNSMOOTH, *a.* Not smooth; not even; rough. *Milton.*
 UNSOBER, *a.* Not sober. [*Not used.*]

UNSO-CIABLE, *a.* Not suitable to society; not having the qualities which are proper for society, and which render it agreeable; as an *unsociable* temper.

2. Not apt to converse; and not free in conversation; reserved.

UNSO-CIABLY, *adv.* Not kindly.

2. With reserve.

UNSO-CIAL, *a.* Not adapted to society; not beneficial to society. *Shenstone.*

UNSOCK ET, *v. t.* To loose or take from a sock. *Swift.*

UNSOFT, *a.* Not soft; hard. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

UNSOFT', *adv.* Not with softness. *Obs.*

UNSOIL/ED, *a.* Not soiled; not stained; unpolluted. *Dryden.*

2. Not disgraced; not tainted; as character.

UNSOLD, *a.* Not sold; not transferred for a consideration.

UNSOLDIERED, *a.* Not having the qualities of a soldier. [*Not in use.*] *Beaumont.*

UNSOLDIERLIKE, *a.* [See *Soldier*;] *UNSOLDIERLY*, *a.* becoming a soldier. *Broome.*

UNSOLICITED, *a.* Not solicited; not requested; unasked. *Halford.*

2. Not asked for; as an *unsolicited* favor.

UNSOLICITOUS, *a.* Not solicitous; not anxious; not very desirous.

UNSOLID, *a.* Not solid; not firm; not substantial; as *unsolid* arguments or reasoning; an *unsolid* foundation.

2. Fluid. *Locke.*

UNSOLVABLE, *a.* That cannot be solved; inexplicable. *More.*

UNSOLVED, *a.* Not solved; not explained. *Watts.*

UNSOUNDABLE, *a.* That cannot be sounded. *Obs.*

UNSPOT for *unsweet*. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

UNSPHISTICATED, *a.* Not adulterated by mixture; not counterfeit; pure; as *unsphisticated* drugs; *unsphisticated* arguments. *Locke.*

UNSORROWED, *a.* Not lamented; not bewailed. *Hooker.*

UNSORTED, *a.* Not separated into sorts; not distributed according to kinds or classes; as *unsorted* types; *unsorted* ideas. *Watts.*

UNSOUGHT, *a.* *unsaut.* Not sought; not searched for.

2. Had without searching; as *unsought* honor; *unsought* ideas. *Locke.*

UNSOUL, *v. t.* To deprive of mind or understanding. *Shelton.*

UNSOUND, *a.* Not sound; defective; as *unsound* timber.

2. Infirm; sickly; as *unsound* in health; an *unsound* constitution.

3. Not orthodox; defective; as *unsound* in faith; *unsound* doctrine. *Milner.*

4. Not sound in character; not honest; not faithful; not to be trusted; defective; deceitful. *Shak.*

5. Not true; not solid; not real; not substantial; as *unsound* pleasures; *unsound* delights. *Spenser.*

6. Not close; not compact; as *unsound* chaises. *Mortimer.*

7. Not sincere; not faithful; as *unsound* love. *Gay.*

8. Not solid; not material. *Spenser.*

9. Erroneous; wrong; deceitful; sophistical; as *unsound* arguments.

10. Not strong; as *unsound* ice.

11. Not fast; not calm; as *unsound* sleep.

12. Not well established; defective; questionable; as *unsound* credit. *Hamilton.*

UNSOUNDED, *a.* Not sounded; not tried with the lead.

UNSOUNDLY, *adv.* Not with soundness; as, he reasons *unsoundly*; he sleeps *unsoundly*.

UNSOUNDNESS, *n.* Defectiveness; as the *unsoundness* of timber.

2. Defectiveness of faith; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.*

3. Corruptness; want of solidity; as the *unsoundness* of principles. *Hooker.*

4. Defectiveness; as the *unsoundness* of fruit.

5. Infirmity; weakness; as of body; as the *unsoundness* of the body or constitution.

UNSOURED, *a.* Not made sour. *Bacon.*

2. Not made morose or crabbed. *Dryden.*

UNSOWNED, *a.* Not sown; not sowed: UNSOWN, *a.* as *unsown* or *unsowed* ground. *Bacon.*

2. Not scattered on land for seed; as seed *unsown*.

3. Not propagated by seed scattered; as *unsown* flowers. *Dryden.*

UNSPARED, *a.* Not spared. *Milton.*

UNSPARING, *a.* Not parsimonious; liberal; profuse. *Milton.*

UNSPARINGNESS, *n.* The quality of being liberal or profuse. *Milford.*

UNSPERAK, *v. t.* To retract; to retract what has been spoken. *Shak.*

UNSPERAKABLE, *a.* That cannot be uttered; that cannot be expressed; unutterable; as *unspeakable* grief or rage. 2

Cor. xii.

UNSPERAKABLE and full of glory. 1 Pet. i.

UNSPERAKABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably. *Brown.*

UNSPECIFIED, *a.* Not specified; not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*

UNSPECIOUS, *a.* Not specious; not plausible. *Asiat. Res.*

UNSPECULATIVE, *a.* Not speculative or theoretical.

UNSPED, *a.* Not performed; not dispatched. *Obs.* *Garth.*

UNSPENT, *a.* Not spent; not used or wasted; as water in a cistern *unspent*.

2. Not exhausted; as strength or force *unspent*.

3. Not having lost its force or impulse; as an *unspent* ball.

UNSPHERE, *v. t.* To remove from its orb. *Shak.*

UNSPIED, *a.* Not searched; not explored. *Milton.*

2. Not seen; not discovered. *Tieckel.*

UNSPILT, *a.* Not spilt; not shed. *Tusser.*

2. Not spoiled. [*Not in use.*]

UNSPIRIT, *v. t.* To depress in spirits; to dispirit; to dishearten. [Little used. The word used is *dispirit*.]

UNSPIRITED, *pp.* Dispirited.

UNSPIRITUAL, *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly. *Swift.*

UNSPIRITUALIZE, *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality. *South.*

UNSPILT, *a.* Not spilt; as, *unspilt* wood will not season.

UNSPOLLED, *a.* Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not rendered useless. *Pope.*

2. Not plundered; not pillaged.

UNSPOTTED, *a.* Not stained; free from spot.

2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; immaculate; as *unspotted* reputation.

UNSPOTTEDNESS, *n.* State of being free from stain or guilt. *Feltman.*

UNSQUARED, *a.* Not made square; as *unsquared* timber.

2. Not regular; not formed. *Shak.*

UNSQUIRE, *v. t.* To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire. *Swift.*

UNSTABLE, *a.* [*L. instabilis.*] Not stable; not fixed.

2. Not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering. James i.

UNSTABLENESS, *n.* Instability.

UNSTADID, *a.* Not steady; mutable; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle; as *unsteadid* youth. *Shak.*

UNSTADIDNESS, *n.* Unfixed or volatle state or disposition; mutability; fickleness; inconstancy.

2. Uncertain motion; unsteadiness. *Sidney.*

UNSTAINED, *a.* Not stained; not dyed.

2. Not polluted; not tarushed; not dishonored; as an *unstained* character.

UNSTANCHED, *a.* Not stanchd; not stopped; as blood.

UNSTATE, *v. t.* To deprive of dignity. *Shak.*

UNSTATUTABLE, *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. *Swift.*

UNSTEADFAST, *a.* *unsted/fast.* Not fixed; not standing or being firm.

2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose.

UNSTEADFASTNESS, *n.* *unsted/fastness.* Want of steadfastness; instability; inconstancy. *K. James.*

UNSTEADILY, *adv.* *unsted/ily.* Without steadiness; in a wavering, vacillating manner.

2. Inconstantly; in a fickle manner.

3. Not in the same manner at different times; variously. *Locke.*

UNSTEADINESS, *n.* *unsted/incess.* Unstability; inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution; mutableness of opinion or purpose. *Addison.*

2. Frequent change of place; vacillation.

UNSTEADY, *a.* *unsted/y.* Not steady; not constant; irresolute. *Denham.*

2. Mutable; variable; changeable; as *unsteady* winds.

3. Not adhering constantly to any fixed plan or business.

UNSTEEPED, *a.* Not steeped; not soaked. *Bacon.*

UNSTIMULATED, *a.* Not stimulated; not excited; as *unstimulated* nature. *L. Beecher.*

UNSTIMULATING, *a.* Not exciting motion or action.

UNSTING, *v. t.* To disarm of a sting. *South.*

Elegant dissertations on virtue and vice—will not *unstring* calmly. *J. M. Mason.*

UNSTING'ED, *pp.* Deprived of its sting.
Pollok.

UNSTINT'ED, *a.* Not stinted; not limited.
Stelton.

UNSTIRRED, *a.* *unstir'ed.* Not stirred; not agitated.
Boyle.

UNSTITCH', *v. t.* To open by picking out stitches.
Collier.

UNSTITCHED, *a.* Not stitched.

UNSTOOPING, *a.* Not stooping; not bending; not yielding; as *unstopping* firmness.
Shak.

UNSTOP', *v. t.* To free from a stopple, as a bottle or cask.

2. To free from any obstruction; to open.
Boyle.

UNSTOPPED, *pp.* Opened.

2. *a.* Not meeting any resistance.
Dryden.

UNSTOPPING, *pp.* Taking out a stopper; opening; freeing from obstruction.

UNSTORED, *a.* Not stored; not laid up in store; not warehoused.

2. Not supplied with stores; as a fort *unstored* with provisions.

UNSTORMED, *a.* Not assaulted; not taken by assault.
Addison.

UNSTRAINED, *a.* Not strained; as *unstrained* oil.

2. Easy; not forced; natural; as *an unstrained* derivation.
Hakewell.

UNSTRAITENED, *a.* Not straitened; not contracted.

UNSTRATIFIED, *a.* Not stratified; not formed or being in strata or layers.
Cleveland.

UNSTRENGTHENED, *a.* Not strengthened; not supported; not assisted.
Hooker.

UNSTRING', *v. t.* To relax tension; to loosen; as, to *unstring* the nerves.

2. To deprive of strings; as, to *unstring* a harp.

3. To loose; to untie.

4. To take from a string; as, to *unstring* beads.

UNSTRUCK', *a.* Not struck; not impressed; not affected; as *unstruck* with horror.
Philips.

UNSTUDIED, *a.* Not studied; not premeditated.
Dryden.

2. Not labored; easy; natural; as *an unstudied* style.

UNSTUDIOUS, *a.* Not studious; not diligent in study.
Dwight.

UNSTUFF'ED, *a.* Not stuffed; not filled; not crowded.
Shak.

UNSUBDUED, *a.* Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered; as nations or passions *unsubdued*.

UNSUBJECT, *a.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious.

UNSUBJECTED, *a.* Not subjected; not subdued.

UNSUBMISSIVE, *a.* Not submissive; disobedient.

UNSUBMITTING, *a.* Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding.
Thomson.

UNSUBORDINATED, *a.* Not subordinated or reduced to subjection.

UNSUBORNED, *a.* Not suborned; not procured by secret collusion.
Ash. Hume.

UNSUBSIDIZED, *a.* Not engaged in another's service by receiving subsidies.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* Not substantial; not solid.
Milton.

2. Not real; not having substance.
Addison.

UNSUCCESS'ED, *a.* Not succeeded; not followed.
Milton.

UNSUCCESSFUL, *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate.
Addison.

UNSUCCESSFULLY, *adv.* Without success; without a favorable issue; unfortunately.
South.

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, *n.* Want of success or favorable issue.

UNSUCCESSIVE, *a.* Not proceeding by a flux of parts or by regular succession.
Hale.

UNUCK'ED, *a.* Not having the breasts drawn.
Milton.

UNUS'FERABLE, *a.* Not sufferable; not to be endured; intolerable. [But the word now used is *insufferable*.]

UNUS'FERABLY, *adv.* So as not to be endured. [For this, *insufferably* is chiefly used.]

UNUS'FERING, *a.* Not suffering; not tolerating.
Young.

UNUSUF'FICIENT, *n.* Inability to answer the end proposed. [For this, *insufficiency* is used.]

UNUSUF'FICIENT, *a.* Not sufficient; inadequate. [For this, *insufficient* is now used.]

UNUSGARED, *a.* UNSHOQ'ARED. Not sweetened with sugar.
Bacon.

UNUSCITABLE, *a.* Not suitable; unfit; not adapted; as timber *unsuitable* for a bridge.

2. Unbecoming; improper; as a dress *unsuitable* for a clergyman; *unsuitable* returns for favors.

UNUSCITABLENESS, *n.* Unfitness; incongruity; impropriety.
South.

UNUSCITABLY, *adv.* In a manner unbecoming or improper.

2. Incongruously; as a man and wife *unsuitably* matched.

UNUSCITED, *a.* Not suited; not fitted; not adapted; not accommodated.

UNUSCITING, *a.* Not fitting; not becoming.
Shak.

UNUSL'LED, *a.* Not sullied; not stained; not tarnished.

2. Not disgraced; free from imputation of evil.

UNUSNG', *a.* Not sung; not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.
Addison.

UNUSNED, *a.* Not having been exposed to the sun.
Milton.

UNUSPERFLUOUS, *a.* Not more than enough.
Milton.

UNUSPLANTED, *a.* Not supplanted; not overthrown by secret means or stratagem.

UNUSPLIED, *a.* Not supplied; not furnished with things necessary.
Dryden.

UNUSPORTABLE, *a.* That cannot be supported; intolerable. [But *insupportable* is generally used.]

UNUSPORTABLENESS, *n.* Insupportableness. [The latter is chiefly used.]

UNUSPORTABLY, *adv.* Insupportably. [The latter is generally used.]

UNUSUPPORTED, *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained.
Milton.

2. Not countenanced; not assisted.
Brown.

UNSUPPRESS'ED, *a.* Not suppressed; not subdued; not extinguished.

UNSURE, *a.* [See *Sure*.] Not fixed; not certain.
Pope.

UNSURMOUNTABLE, *a.* That cannot be surmounted or overcome; insuperable.
Locke.

UNSURPASSED, *a.* Not surpassed; not exceeded.

UNUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving; as a heart *unsusceptible* of impressions; a substance *unsusceptible* of change or of permanent colors.

UNUSPECT', *for* *unuspected*, is not in use.

UNUSPECTED, *a.* Not suspected; not considered as likely to have done an evil act, or to have a disposition to evil.
Siefl.

UNUSPECT'EDLY, *adv.* In a manner to avoid suspicion.
Pope.

UNUSPECTING, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion.
Pope.

UNUSPI'CIOUS, *a.* Having no suspicion; not indulging the imagination of evil in others; as an *unuspicious* youth.

2. Not to be suspected; as *unuspicious* testimony.
Mitford.

UNUSPI'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Without suspicion.

UNUSUSTAINABLE, *a.* Not sustainable; that cannot be maintained or supported; as *unusustainable* pain; a suit in law *unusustainable*.

UNUSWATH'ED, *a.* Not sustained; not supported; not seconded.

UNUSWATH'E, *v. t.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage.
Addison.

UNUSWAYABLE, *a.* That cannot be swayed, governed or influenced by another.
Shak.

UNUSWAY'ED, *a.* Not swayed; not wielded; as a scepter.

2. Not biased; not controlled or influenced.

UNUSWEAR, *v. t.* To recant or recall an oath.
Spenser.

UNUSWEAT, *v. t.* *unswet*. To ease or cool after exercise or toil. [A bad word and not used.]
Milton.

UNUSWEATING, *a.* *unswet'ing*. Not sweating.
Dryden.

UNUSWEET, *a.* Not sweet. [Little used.]
Spenser.

UNUSWEPT', *a.* Not cleaned with a broom; not swept; not brushed.
Shak.

UNUSWORN, *a.* Not sworn; not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath; as, the witness is *unsworn*.

UNUSYMMET'RICAL, *a.* Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.

UNUSYSTEMATIC, } *a.* Not systematic;
UNUSYSTEMATICAL, } *a.* *atic*; not having regular order, distribution or arrangement of parts.
Ames.

UNUSYSTEMIZED, *a.* Not systemized; not arranged in due order; not formed into system.

UNUSACK', *v. t.* To separate what is tacked; to disjoint; to loosen what is fast.
Milton.

UNUSANT'ED, *a.* Not rendered impure by admixture; not impregnated with foul matter; as *unusanted* air.

2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished; as *untainted* virtue or reputation.

3. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence; as *untainted* meat.

4. Not charged with a crime; not accused; as, he lived *untainted*. *Shak.*

UNTA/INTE/LE/SS, *adv.* Without spot; without blemish; without imputation of crime.

UNTA/INTED/NESS, *n.* State or quality of being untainted; purity. *Hall.*

UNTA/KE/N, *a.* *untaken.* Not taken; not seized; not apprehended; as a thief *untaken*.

3. Not reduced; not subdued; as *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*

3. Not swallowed.

Untaken away, not removed. 2 Cor. iii.

Untaken up, not occupied; not filled. *Boyle.*

Untalked of, not talked of; not made the subject of conversation.

UNTA/MABLE, *a.* That cannot be tamed or domesticated; that cannot be reclaimed from a wild state. *Greus.*

2. Not to be subdued or reduced to control.

UNTA/MED, *a.* Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man; as an *untamed* beast.

2. Not subdued; not brought under control; as a turbulent, *untamed* mind. *Dryden.*

3. Not softened or rendered mild by culture; as an *untamed* people. *Spenser.*

UNTA/NGLE, *v. t.* To disentangle; to loose from tangles or intricacy; as, to *untangle* thread. *Prior.*

Untangle this cruel chain.

UNTA/NGLED, *pp.* Disentangled.

UNTA/NGLING, *pp.* Disentangling.

UNTA/RNISHED, *a.* Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished; as *untarnished* silk; *untarnished* reputation.

UNTA/STED, *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue.

2. Not enjoyed; as *untasted* pleasures.

UNTA/STEFUL, *a.* Having no taste; being without taste.

UNTA/STEFULLY, *adv.* Without taste or gracefulness; in bad taste. *Br. Rev.*

UNTA/STING, *a.* Not tasting; not perceiving by the taste. *Smith.*

UNTA/U/HT, *a.* *untaut.* Not taught; not instructed; not educated; unlettered; illiterate. *Dryden.*

2. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.

A tongue *untaught* to plead for favor. *Shak.*

UNTA/XED, *a.* Not taxed; not charged with taxes.

2. Not accused.

UNTE/ACH, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *untaught.* To cause to forget or lose what has been taught.

Experience will *unteach* us. *Brown.*

UNTE/ACHABLE, *a.* That cannot be taught or instructed; indocile. *Milton.*

UNTE/ACHABLENESS, *n.* The quality of not readily receiving instruction; indocility. *Scott.*

UNTE/E/MING, *a.* Not producing young or barren.

UNTE/MPERATE, *a.* Intemperate. [The latter is more used.]

UNTE/MPERED, *a.* Not tempered; not duly mixed for use; not durable or strong.

UNTE/MPT'ED, *a.* Not tempted; not tried by enticements or persuasions; not invited by any thing alluring.

UNTE/N/ABLE, *a.* Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession; as an *untenable* post or fort. *Dryden. Clarendon.*

2. That cannot be maintained or supported; not defensible; as an *untenable* doctrine; *untenable* ground in argument.

UNTE/N/ANTABLE, *a.* Not fit for an occupation; not in suitable repair or condition for a tenant.

UNTE/N/ANTED, *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited. *Temple.*

UNTE/N'D/ED, *a.* Not tended; not having any attendant. *Thomson.*

UNTE/N'DER, *a.* Not tender; not soft.

2. Wanting sensibility or affection. *Shak.*

UNTE/N'DERED, *a.* Not tendered; not offered; as *untendered* money or tribute. *Shak.*

UNTE/N'T, *v. t.* To bring out of a tent. *Shak.*

[Little used.]

UNTE/N'T/ED, *a.* Not having a medical tent applied. *Shak.*

UNTE/R/RIFIED, *a.* Not terrified; not affrighted; not daunted. *Akilton.*

UNTE/S'TED, *a.* Not tested; not tried by a standard. *Adams' Lect.*

UNTHANK'ED, *a.* Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments. *Dryden.*

2. Not received with thankfulness; as an *unthank'd* reprieve. [Unusual.] *Dryden.*

UNTHANK'FUL, *a.* Not thankful; ingrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.

For he is kind to the *unthankful* and to the evil. *Luke vi.*

UNTHANK'FULLY, *adv.* Without thanks; without a grateful acknowledgment of favors. *Boyle.*

UNTHANK'FULNESS, *n.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.

Immoderate favors breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterwards hate. *Hayward.*

[See Tacitus' Ann. iv. 18.]

UNTHAW'ED, *a.* Not thawed; not melted or dissolved; as ice or snow. *Pope.*

UNTHINK', *v. t.* To dismiss a thought. *Shak.*

UNTHINK'ING, *a.* Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate; as *unthinking* youth.

2. Not indicating thought or reflection; as a round *unthinking* face. *Pope.*

UNTHINK'INGNESS, *n.* Want of thought or reflection; habitual thoughtlessness. *Halifax.*

UNTHORN'Y, *a.* Not thorny; free from thorns. *Brown.*

UNTHOUGHTFUL, *a.* *unthawful.* Thoughtless; heedless. *Cowley.*

Unthought of; not thought of; not regarded; not heeded. *Shak.*

UNTHREAD, *v. t.* *withred'.* To draw or take out a thread from; as, to *unthread* a needle.

2. To loose. *Milton.*

UNTHREAD'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a thread.

UNTHREAD'ING, *pp.* Depriving of a thread.

UNTHREATENED, *a.* *unthrel'ened.* Not threatened; not menaced. *K. Charles.*

UNTHRIFT, *n.* A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance. *Dryden.*

UNTHRIFT'ILY, *adv.* Without frugality. *Collier.*

UNTHRIFT'INESS, *n.* Waste of property without necessity or use; prodigality; profusion. *Hayward.*

UNTHRIFT'Y, *a.* Prodigal; lavish; profuse; spending property without necessity or use. *Sidney.*

2. Not thriving; not gaining property; as an *unthrifty* farmer.

3. Not gaining flesh; as an *unthrifty* ox.

2. Not vigorous in growth, as a plant.

UNTHRIV'ING, *a.* Not thriving; not prospering in temporal affairs; not gaining property.

UNTHRO'NE, *v. t.* To remove from a throne, or from supreme authority; to dethrone.

UNTY/DY, *a.* Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready.

2. Not neatly dressed; not in good order.

UN/TIE, *v. t.* To loosen, as a knot; to disengage the parts that form a knot. *Untie* the knot.

2. To unbind; to free from any fastening; as, to *untie* an iron chain. *Waller.*

3. To loosen from coils or convolution; as snakes *untied*. *Pope.*

4. To loose; to separate something attached; as, to *untie* the tongue.

5. To resolve; to unfold; to clear. *Watts.*

UN/TIED, *pp.* Loosed, as a knot; unbound; separated; resolved.

2. *a.* Not tied; not bound or gathered in a knot; loose.

3. Not fastened with a knot.

4. Not held by any tie or band.

UN/TIL, *prep.* [un and till. See Till.] To; until of time.

He and his sons were priests of the tribe of Dan, *until* the day of the captivity. *Judges xviii.*

2. To; *used of objects.* *Obs. Spenser.*

3. Preceding a sentence or clause, to; that is, to the event mentioned, or the time of it; as, *until* this hour; *until* this year.

The scepter shall not depart from Judah—*until* Shiloh come. *Gen. xlix.*

4. To the point or place of.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye, *until* the earth seems join'd unto the sky. *Dryden.*

5. To the degree that.

Thou shalt push Syria, *until* they be consumed. 2 Chron. xviii.

[Note. *Until* is always the same part of speech in fact, and has the same signification. The only difference is, that it is followed sometimes by a single word denoting time, and in other cases by a verb denoting an event, or a word denoting place or degree. The sense is in all cases *to*; and *till* may be used as its substitute, and in modern usage it is most common.]

UN/TILE, *v. t.* To take the tiles from; to uncover by removing tiles. *Swift.*

UN/TILL'ED, *a.* Not tilled; not cultivated. *Mortimer.*

UN/TIMBERED, *a.* Not furnished with timber. *Shak.*

2. Not covered with timber trees; as *untimbered* land.

UN/TIMELY, *a.* Happening before the usual time; as *untimely* frost.

2. Happening before the natural time; premature; as *untimely* death; *untimely* late.

UNTIMELY, *adv.* Before the natural time. —What is *untimely* done.

UNTINCTURED, *a.* Not tinted; not tinged.

UNTINGED, *a.* Not tinged; not stained; not discolored; as water *untinged*; *untinged* beams of light.

2. Not infected.

UNTIRABLE, *a.* That cannot be wearied; indefatigable; unwearied.

UNTIRE, *a.* Not tired; not exhausted by labor.

UNTRICK, *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; as *untrick* patience.

UNTRITE, *a.* Having no title; as an *untrite* tyrant.

UNTO, *prep.* a compound of *un*, [on] and *to*; of no use in the language, as it expresses no more than *to*. I do not find it in our mother tongue, nor is it ever used in popular discourse. It is found in writers of former times, but is entirely obsolete.

UNTO, *a.* Not told; not related; not revealed.

2. Not numbered; as money *unto*.

UNTO, *v. t.* *untoon*. To disinter.

UNTOOTH **SOME**, *a.* Not pleasant to the taste.

UNTOUCHED, *a.* *untouch*'d. Not touched; not reached; not bit.

2. Not moved; not affected; as the heart *untouched*.

3. Not meddled with; as books *untouched* for years.

UNTO **WARD**, *a.* Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught.

2. Awkward; ungraceful; as *unto*ward words.

3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable; as an *unto*ward vow.

UNTO **WARDLY**, *adv.* In a froward or perverse manner; perversely; ungainly.

UNTO **WARDLY**, *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

UNTO **WARDNESS**, *n.* Awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness.

UNTRA **CEABLE**, *a.* That cannot be traced or followed.

UNTRA **CE**, *a.* Not traced; not followed.

2. Not marked by footsteps.

3. Not tracked out.

UNTRACK **ED**, *a.* Not tracked; not marked by footsteps.

2. Not followed by the tracks.

UNTRACT **ABLE**, *a.* [L. *intractabilis*.] Not tractable; not yielding to discipline; stubborn; indocile; ungovernable; as an *untractable* son.

2. Rough; difficult.

3. Not yielding to the heat or to the hammer; as an ore.

[*intractable* is more generally used.]

UNTRACT **ABLE** **NESS**, *n.* Refractoriness; stubbornness; unwillingness to be governed, controlled or managed.

UNTRA **DING**, *a.* Not engaged in commerce; as an *untrading* country or city.

UNTRAINED, *a.* Not trained; not disciplined; not skillful.

2. Not educated; not instructed.

My wit *untrained*.

3. Irregular; ungovernable; as *untrained* hope.

UNTRAMMELED, *a.* Not trammelled; not shackled.

UNTRANSFER **ABLE**, *a.* That cannot be transferred or passed from one to another; as power or right *untransferable*.

UNTRANSFER **RED**, *a.* Not transferred; not conveyed or assigned to another; as titles or rights *untransferred*.

UNTRANSLA **TABLE**, *a.* Not capable of being translated.

UNTRANSLA **TED**, *a.* Not translated or rendered into another language.

UNTRANSPA **RENT**, *a.* Not transparent; not diaphanous; opaque; not permeable by light.

UNTRAN **SP** **O** **S** **E** **D**, *a.* *untransposed*. Not transposed; having the natural order.

2. Having never seen foreign countries; as an *untraveled* Englishman.

UNTRA **V** **E** **R** **S** **E** **D**, *a.* Not traversed; not passed over.

UNTR **E** **A** **D**, *v. t.* *untr*'d. To tread back; to go back in the same steps.

UNTR **E** **A** **S** **U** **R** **E** **D**, *a.* *untr*'zured. Not treasured; not laid up; not reposed.

UNTR **E** **A** **T** **A** **B** **L** **E**, *a.* Not treatable; not practicable. [Not used.]

UNTR **E** **M** **B** **L** **I** **N** **G**, *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady.

UNTR **E** **D**, *a.* Not tried; not attempted.

2. Not yet experienced; as *untried* sufferings.

3. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law. The cause remains *untried*.

UNTR **I** **M** **E** **D**, *a.* Not trimmed; not pruned; not dressed; not put in order.

UNTR **I** **M** **P** **H** **A** **B** **L** **E**, *a.* That admits no triumph. [Barbarous and not used.]

UNTR **I** **M** **P** **H** **E** **D**, *a.* Not triumphed over.

UNTR **O** **D**, *a.* Not having been tried.

UNTR **O** **D** **E** **N**, *a.* Not passed over; not marked by the feet.

UNTR **O** **L** **E** **D**, *a.* Not rolled; not rolled along.

UNTR **O** **B** **L** **E** **D**, *a.* Not troubled. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow or business; free from trouble.

2. Not agitated; not ruffled; not confused; free from passion; as an *untroubled* mind.

3. Not agitated; not moved; as an *untroubled* lake.

4. Not disturbed or interrupted in the natural course; as *untroubled* nature.

5. Not foul; not turbid; clear; as an *untroubled* stream.

UNTR **O** **B** **L** **E** **D** **N** **E** **S** **S**, *n.* State of being free from trouble; unconcern. [Not used.]

UNTR **E**, *a.* Not true; false; contrary to the fact. The story is *untrue*.

2. Not faithful to another; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, &c.; false; disloyal.

3. Inconstant; as a lover.

UNTR **U** **L** **I**, *adv.* Not truly; falsely; not according to reality.

UNTR **U** **S** **S**, *v. t.* To untie or unfasten; to loose from a truss; to let out.

UNTR **U** **S** **S** **E** **D**, *a.* Not trussed; not tied up. **UNTR** **U** **S** **T** **R** **U** **S** **T** **I** **N** **E** **S** **S**, *n.* Unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust.

UNTR **U** **S** **T** **R** **Y**, *a.* Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful.

UNTR **U** **T** **H**, *n.* Contrariety to truth; falsehood.

2. Want of veracity.

3. Treachery; want of fidelity.

4. False assertion.

No *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long.

UNTR **U** **C** **K** **E** **R** **E** **D**, *a.* Having no tucker; as an *untucked* neck.

UNTR **U** **N** **A** **B** **L** **E**, *a.* Not harmonious; not musical.

2. Not capable of making music.

3. Not capable of being tuned or brought to the proper pitch.

UNTR **U** **N** **E**, *v. t.* To make incapable of harmony.

2. To disorder.

UNTR **U** **R** **N** **E** **D**, *a.* Not turned. He left no stone *untr*'ed.

UNTR **U** **T** **O** **R** **E** **D**, *a.* Uninstructed; untaught; as *untutored* infancy.

UNTR **U** **W** **I** **N** **E**, *v. t.* To untwist.

2. To open; to disentangle.

3. To separate, as that which winds or clasps.

UNTR **U** **W** **I** **S** **T**, *v. t.* To separate and open, as threads twisted; or to turn back that which is twisted.

2. To open; to disentangle; as intricacy.

UNTR **U** **Y**, [See *Untr*.]

UNTR **U** **N** **I** **F** **O** **R** **M**, *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [Little used.]

UNTR **U** **P** **H** **E** **L** **D**, *a.* Not upheld; not sustained.

UNTR **U** **R** **G** **E** **D**, *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation.

UNTR **U** **S** **E** **D**, *a. s* as *z.* Not put to use; not employed.

2. That has never been used.

3. Not accustomed; as hands *unusual* to labor; hearts *unusual* to deceit.

UNTR **U** **S** **E** **F** **U** **L**, *a.* Useless; serving no good purpose.

UNTR **U** **S** **U** **A** **L**, *a. s* as *z.* Not usual; not common; rare; as an *unusual* season; a person of *unusual* graces or erudition.

UNTR **U** **S** **U** **A** **L** **I**, *adv. s* as *z.* Not commonly; not frequently; rarely. This summer, 1828, has been *unusually* rainy.

UNTR **U** **S** **U** **A** **L** **N** **E** **S**, *n. s* as *z.* Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence.

UNTR **U** **T** **E** **R** **A** **B** **L** **E**, *a.* That cannot be uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible; as *unutterable* anguish; *unutterable* joy.

UNTR **U** **V** **A** **I** **L**, *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to uncover; to disclose to view. She *unveiled* her face.

UNTR **U** **V** **A** **L** **E**, *a.* Being above price; invaluable. [But *invaluable* is the word now used.]

UNTR **U** **V** **A** **L** **E** **D**, *a.* Not valued; not prized; neglected.

2. Inestimable; not to be valued. *Shak.*
 3. Not estimated; not having the value set.
UNVANQUISHABLE, *a.* That cannot be conquered. *Bp. King.*
UNVANQUISHED, *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Milton.*
UNVARIABLE, *a.* Not variable; not changeable or alterable. [But *invariable* is the word now used.]
UNVARIED, *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified.
UNVARIEGATED, *a.* Not variegated; not diversified.
UNVARNISHED, *a.* Not overlaid with varnish.
 2. Not artificially colored or adorned; not artfully embellished; plain.
 I will a round *unvarnish'd* tale deliver. *Shak.*
UNVARYING, *a.* Not altering; not liable to change; uniform. *Locke.*
UNVEIL. [See *Unveil*.]
UNVEILEBLY, *adv.* Plainly; without disguise. [*Little used*.]
UNVENÉRABLE, *a.* Not venerable; not worthy of veneration. *Shak.*
UNVENTILATED, *a.* Not fanned by the wind; not purified by a free current of air.
UNVERDANT, *a.* Not verdant; not green; having no verdure. *Congreve.*
UNVERTIBLE, *a.* Not true. [Not in use.] *Brown.*
UNVERS ED, *a.* Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted; as *unversed* in spinning. *Blackmore.*
UNVEX ED, *a.* Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed or irritated. *Dryden.*
UNVIOLATED, *a.* Not violated; not injured; as *unviolated* in honor.
 2. Not broken; not transgressed; as laws *unviolated*.
UNVIRTUOUS, *a.* Not virtuous; destitute of virtue. *Shak.*
UNVIS'ARIED, *v. t. s as z.* To unmask. *Milton.*
UNVISITED, *a. s as z.* Not visited; not resorted to; not frequented.
UNVITAL, *a.* Not vital; not affecting life. *Med. Repos.*
UNVI'CIATED, } *a.* Not vitiated; not corrupted.
B. Jonson.
UNVITRIFIED, *a.* Not vitrified; not converted into glass.
UNVOLATILIZED, *a.* Not volatilized. *Aikin.*
UNVOTE, *v. t.* To contravene by vote a former vote; to annul a former vote. *Burke.*
UNVOWELED, *a.* Having no vowels. *Skinner.*
UNVOYAGEABLE, *a.* Not to be navigated or passed over on a fluid. [Not used.] *Milton.*
UNVULGAR, *a.* Not common. *B. Jonson.*
UNVULNERABLE, *a.* Not vulnerable; that cannot be wounded. [*Invulnerable* is mostly used.]
Unwounded, not attended.
UNWAKENED, *a.* Not awakened; not roused from sleep or stupidity.
UNWALLED, *a.* Not surrounded, fortified or supported by a wall. *Knolles.*

UNWARES, *adv.* Unexpectedly. [For this, *unawares* is used.]
UNWARILY, *adv.* Without vigilance and caution; heedlessly. *Digby.*
UNWARINESS, *n.* Want of vigilance; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness. *Spectator.*
UNWARLIKE, *a.* [See *War*.] Not fit for war; not used to war; not military. *Waller.*
UNWARMED, *a.* [See *Warm*.] Not warmed.
 2. Not excited; not animated. *Addison.*
UNWARNED, *a.* [See *Warn*.] Not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger. *Locke.*
UNWARP, *v. t.* [See *Warp*.] To reduce back what is warped. *Evelyn.*
UNWARPED, *a.* Not warped; not biased; not turned from the true direction; impartial. *Thomson.*
UNWARPING, *a.* Not bending; unyielding; not deviating. *Dwight.*
UNWAR'ANTABLE, *a.* Not defensible; not vindicable; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper. *South.*
UNWAR'ANTABLY, *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified. *Wake.*
UNWAR'ANTED, *a.* Not warranted; not authorized.
 2. Not ascertained; not assured or certain.
 3. Not covered to be good, sound, or of a certain quality; as an *unwar'anted* horse.
UNWARY, *a.* Not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate. *Locke. Dryden.*
 2. Unexpected. *Obs.*
UNWASH'ED, } *a.* Not washed; not cleansed by water.
UNWASH'EN, }
Matt. xv.
UNWASTED, *a.* Not lost by extravagance or negligence; not lavished away; not dissipated.
 2. Not consumed by time or violence.
 3. Not lost by exhaustion, evaporation or other means.
UNWASTING, *a.* Not growing less; not decaying. *Pope.*
UNWATERED, *a.* [See *Water*.] Not watered; dry. *Pope.*
UNWAY'ED, *a.* Not used to travel. [*Bad and not used*.] *Suckling.*
UNWEAKENED, *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled. *Boyle.*
UNWEALTHY, *a.* *unwealt'h'y.* Not wealthy. *Langhorne.*
UNWEAPONED, *a.* *unweap'n'd.* Not furnished with weapons or offensive arms. *Raleigh.*
UNWEARABLE, *a.* That cannot be wearied; indefatigable. [*Little used*.] *Hooker.*
UNWEARIED, *a.* Not tired; not fatigued. *Dryden.*
 2. Indefatigable; continual; that does not tire or sink under fatigue; as *unweari'ed perseverance*. *Rogers.*
UNWEARIEDLY, *adv.* Without tiring or sinking under fatigue.
UNWEARIEDNESS, *n.* State of being unweari'ed. *Baxter.*
UNWEARY, *a.* Not weary; not tired.
UNWEARY, *v. t.* To refresh after fatigue. *Temple.*
UNWED, *a.* Unmarried. *Shak.*

UNWEDDED, *a.* Unmarried; remaining single.
UNWEDGEABLE, *a.* *unwedg'able.* Not to be split with wedges. [*Barbarous and not used*.] *Shak.*
UNWEEDED, *a.* Not weeded; not cleared of weeds. *Shak.*
UNWEEP'ED. [See *Unweep*.]
UNWEE'TING, *a.* [See *Weet and Wit*.] Ignorant; unknowing. *Obs. Spenser.*
UNWEE'TINGLY, *adv.* Ignorantly. *Obs. Spenser.*
UNWEIGHED, *a.* Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained.
Solomon left all the vessels unweighed. 1 Kings vii.
 2. Not deliberately considered and examined; as, to leave arguments or testimony *unweighed*.
 3. Not considerate; negligent; as words *unweighed*. *Pope.*
UNWEIGHING, *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless. *Shak.*
UNWEL'COME, *a.* Not welcome; not grateful; not pleasing; not well received; as *unwelcome* news; an *unwelcome* guest.
UNWELL, *a.* Not well; indisposed; not in good health. [It expresses less than *sick*.]
UNWELL'NESS, *n.* State of being indisposed. [Not in use.] *Chesterfield.*
UNWEP'T, *a.* Not lamented; not mourned. The profligate lives despised, and dies *unwept*. *Dryden.*
UNWET, *a.* Not wet or moist. *Dryden.*
UNWHIP'PED, } *a.* Not whipped; not corrected with the rod. *Pope.*
UNWHOLE, *a.* [See *Whole*.] Not sound; infirm. [Not in use.]
UNWHOLESOME, *a.* Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious; as *unwholesome* air or food. *Bacon.*
 2. Pernicious; as *unwholesome* advice.
UNWHOLESOMENESS, *n.* Insalubrity; state or quality of being injurious or noxious to health; as the *unwholesomeness* of a climate.
UNWIELDILY, *adv.* Heavily; with difficulty. *Dryden.*
UNWIELDINESS, *n.* Heaviness; difficulty of being moved; as the *unwieldiness* of a corpulent body. *Donne.*
UNWIELDY, *a.* That is moved with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous; as an *unwieldy* bulk; an *unwieldy* rock.
UNWILLED, *a.* Not willed; not produced by the will.
UNWILLING, *a.* Not willing; loth; disinclined; reluctant; as an *unwilling* servant.
UNWILLINGLY, *adv.* Not with good will; not cheerfully; reluctantly.
UNWILL'INGNESS, *n.* Lothness; disinclination; reluctance.
UNWIND, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *unwound*. To wind off; to loose or separate what is wound or convolved; as, to *unwind* thread or a ball.
 2. To disentangle. *Hooker.*
UNWIND, *v. i.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer.*
UNWIP'ED, *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing. *Shak.*
UNWISE, *a. s as z.* Not wise; not choosing the best means for the end; defective

- in wisdom; as an *unwise* man; *unwise* kings.
2. Not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the end; as *unwise* measures.
- UNWISELY, *adv.* Not wisely; not prudently; as *unwisely* rigid; *unwisely* students.
- UNWISHER, *v. t.* To wish that which is, not to be. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
- UNWISHED, *a.* Not wished; not sought; not desired. *Pope.*
- UNWISHT', *a.* Not known. *Obs. Spenser.*
- UNWIT', *v. t.* To deprive of understanding. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
- UNWITHDRAWING, *a.* Not withdrawing; continually liberal. *Milton.*
- UNWITHERED, *a.* Not withered or faded.
- UNWITHERING, *a.* Not liable to wither or fade. *Cowper.*
- UNWITTHOOD', *a.* Not opposed. *Philips.*
- UNWITNESSED, *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony.
- UNWITTELY, *adv.* Without wit. *Cowley.*
- UNWITTINGLY, *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly; as, he has *unwittingly* injured himself, or his neighbor.
- UNWITTY, *a.* Not witty; destitute of wit. *Shenstone.*
- UNWIVED, *a.* Having no wife. [Not used.] *Selden.*
- UNWOMAN, *v. t.* To deprive of the qualities of a woman. *Samys.*
- UNWOMANLY, *a.* Unbecoming a woman.
- UNWOONED, *a.* Unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice; as a child *unwooned* to strangers; sea calves *unwooned* to fresh water. *May.*
2. Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare; as an *unwooned* meteor; *unwooned* changes.
- UNWOONEDNESS, *n.* Uncommonness; rareness. *Taylor.*
- UNWOODED, *a.* Not wooded; not courted. *Shak.*
- UNWORKING, *a.* Living without labor. *Locke.*
- UNWORMED, *a.* Not wormed. [Not used.] *Beaumont.*
- UNWORN, *a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Young.*
- UNWORSHIPEd, *a.* Not worshipped; not adored. *Milton.*
- UNWORSHIPING, *a.* Not worshipping; habitually neglecting the worship of God. *J. M. Mathews.*
- UNWORTHILY, *adv.* [See *Worthy* and *Worth*.]
- Not according to desert; without due regard to merit; as, to treat a man *unworthily*.
- UNWORTHINESS, *n.* Want of worth or merit.
- UNWORTHY, *a.* Not deserving; followed by *of*. As sinners, we are utterly *unworthy* of the divine favor.
2. Not deserving; wanting merit. Receive your *unworthy* son into favor. One great evil of government is that *unworthy* men are elected or appointed to fill important offices.
3. Unbecoming; vile; base; as *unworthy* usage or treatment. *Dryden.*
4. Not suitable; inadequate. This opinion is *unworthy* of its author.
- UNWOUND, *pp.* of *wind*. Wound off; untwisted. *Mortimer.*
- UNWOUNDED, *a.* Not wounded; not hurt; not injured in body; as *unwounded* enemies. *Milton.*
2. Not hurt; not offended; as *unwounded* ears. *Pope.*
- UNWRAP', *v. t.* To open what is wrapped or folded.
- UNWREATH, *v. t.* To untwist or untwine. *Boyle.*
- UNWRINKLE, *v. t.* To reduce wrinkles; to smooth. *Anacharis.*
- UNWRITING, *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author; as an *unwriting* citizen.
- UNWRITTEN, *a.* *unrit'n.* Not written; not reduced to writing; verbal.
2. Blank; containing no writing. *South.*
- Unwritten doctrines*, in religion, are such as have been handed down by word of mouth; oral or traditional doctrines.
- Unwritten laws*, are such as have been delivered down by tradition or in songs. Such were the laws of the early nations of Europe.
- The *unwritten laws* of England and of the United States, called *common law*, are such as have not the authority of statutes, not having originated from any legislative act, or originating from some act not now extant. These laws are now contained in the reports of judicial decisions.
- UNWROUGHT, *a.* *unwraut'*. Not labored; not manufactured; not reduced to due form. *Dryden.*
- UNWRUNG, *a.* *unwring'*. Not pinched. *Shak.*
- UNYIELDED, *a.* Not yielded; not conceded; not given up. *Dryden.*
- UNYIELDING, *a.* Not yielding to force or persuasion; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate. *Med. Repos.*
2. Not giving place. *Thomson.*
- UNYOKED, *v. t.* To loose from a yoke; to free from a yoke. *Shak.*
- Unyoked the steers.*
2. To part; to disjoin. *Shak.*
- UNYOKED, *pp.* Freed from the yoke. *Dryden.*
3. Not having worn the yoke.
3. Licentious; unrestrained.
- UNYOKING, *pp.* Freeing from the yoke.
- UNZONED, *a.* Not bound with a girdle; as an *unzoned* bosom. *Prior.*
- UP, *adv.* [Sax. *up*, *vpp*; G. *auf*; D. *dan* op; Sw. *up*.]
1. Aloft; on high. *Milton.*
- But up or down—
2. Out of bed. He is not up. *Shak.*
3. Having risen from a seat. *Addison.*
- Sir Roger was up.
4. From a state of concealment or discomburture.
5. In a state of being built. *Shak.*
- Up with my tent.
6. Above the horizon. The sun is up.
7. To a state of excitement. He was wrought up to a rage.
8. To a state of advance or proficiency. —Till we have wrought ourselves up to this degree of christian indifference. *Atterbury.*
9. In a state of elevation or exaltation. Those that were up, kept others low. *Spenser.*
10. In a state of climbing or ascending. We went up to the city or town.
11. In a state of insurrection. The gentle archbishop of York is up. *Shak.*
- My soul is up in arms. *Dryden.*
12. In a state of being increased or raised. The river is up; the flood is up. *Dryden.*
13. In a state of approaching; as, up comes a fox. *L'Estrange.*
14. In order. He drew up his regiment.
15. From younger to elder years; as from his youth up.
- Up and down, from one place to another; here and there.
2. From one state or position to another; backwards and forwards.
- Up to, to an equal highth with; as up to the chin in water.
2. To a degree or point adequate. Live up to the principles professed.
- Up with, raise; lift; as, up with the fist; up with the timber.
- Up is much used to modify the actions expressed by verbs. It is very often useful and necessary; very often useless.
- To bear up, to sustain.
- To go up, to ascend.
- To lift up, to raise.
- To get up, to rise from bed or a seat.
- To bind up, to bind together.
- To blow up, to inflate; to distend; to inflame.
- To grow up, to grow to maturity.
- Up stream, from the mouth towards the head of a stream; against the stream; hence up is in a direction towards the head of a stream or river; as up the country.
- Up sound, in the direction from the sea; opposed to down sound, that is, in the direction of the ebb tide.
- Up is used elliptically for get up, expressing a command or exhortation.
- Up, let us be going. *Judges* xix.
- UP, *prep.* From a lower to a higher place. Go up the hill. *Bacon.*
- UPBEAR, *v. t.* pret. *upbare*; pp. *upborne*. [up and bear. See *Bear*.]
1. To raise aloft; to lift; to elevate. *Milton.*
2. To sustain aloft; to support in an elevated situation. *Pope.*
- Ephraim* they fly.
3. To support; to sustain. *Spenser.*
- UPBraid, *v. t.* To bind up.
- UPBLOW, *v. t.* To blow up. [Not used.] *Spenser.*
- UPBRAVD, *v. t.* [Sax. *upbrædan*, to reproach; *gebredan*, to roast, to dilate or extend, to draw, as a sword; *bredan*, to braid; Dan. *bebrjyder*, to upbraid.]
1. To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reproach; to cast in the teeth; followed by *with* or *for*, before the thing imputed; as, to upbraid a man for his folly or his intemperance. *Shak.*
- Yet do not
- Upbraid us with our distress. *Shak.*
- He upbraided them with their unbelief. *Matt* xvi.
- [The use of to and of, after upbraid, as to upbraid a man of his gain by iniquity, to upbraid to a man his evil practices, has been long discontinued.]
2. To reproach; to chide. *Shak.*
- God who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not. *James* i.

3. To reprove with severity.

Then he began to *upbraid* the cities where in most of his mighty works were done—
Matt. xi.

4. To bring reproach on.

Addison.
How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness!

5. To treat with contempt. *Obs. Spenser.*
UPBRAIDED, *pp.* Charged with something wrong or disgraceful; reproached; reproved.

UPBRAIDER, *n.* One who upbraids or reproves.

UPBRAIDING, *ppr.* Accusing; casting in the teeth; reproaching; reproving.

UPBRAIDING, *n.* A charging with something wrong or disgraceful; the act of reproaching or reproving.

I have too long borne
Your blunt *upbraidings*. *Shak.*

2. The reproaches or accusations of conscience.

UPBRAY, for *upbraid*, to shame, is not in use.

UPBROUGHT, *a.* *upbraut'*. Brought up; educated. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UPCAST, *a.* Cast up; *a term in bowling.*

2. Thrown upwards; as with *upcast eyes.* *Dryden.*

UPCAST, *n.* In *bowling*, a cast; *a throw.* *Shak.*

UPDRAW', *v. t.* To draw up. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

UPGATHER, *v. t.* To contract. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UPGROW, *v. i.* To grow up. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

UPHAND, *a.* Lifted by the hand. *Maxon.*

UPHEAVE, *v. t.* To heave or lift up.

UPHOLD, *pret. and pp.* of *uphold*. Sustained; supported.

UPHILL, *a.* Difficult, like the act of ascending a hill; as *uphill labor.* *Clarissa.*

UPHOARD, *v. t.* To hoard up. [*Not used.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

UPHOLD, *v. t.* *pret. and pp.* *upheld*. [*Uphold* is obsolete.]

1. To lift on high; to elevate. *Dryden.*

2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling or slipping.

Honor shall *uphold* the humble in spirit.

Prov. xxix.

3. To keep from declension. *Atterbury.*

4. To support in any state. *Raleigh.*

5. To continue; to maintain. *Hooker.*

6. To keep from being lost.

Faulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shak.*

7. To continue without failing. *Holder.*

8. To continue in being. *Hokevill.*

UPHOLDER, *n.* One that upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer.

Swift. Hale.

2. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals. *Gay.*

UPHOLSTERER, *n.* [from *up* and *hold*.] One who furnishes houses with beds, curtains and the like. *Pope.*

UPHOLSTERY, *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.

UPLAND, *n.* [*up* and *land*.] High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; land which is generally dry. It is opposed to *mea-*

dow, marsh, swamp, interval, &c. Uplands are particularly valuable as affording pasture for sheep.

UPLAND, *a.* Higher in situation; being on upland; as *upland inhabitants*.

2. Pertaining to uplands; as *upland pasturage*.

UPLANDISH, *a.* Pertaining to uplands; dwelling on high lands or mountains.

Chapman.

UPLAY, *v. t.* To lay up; to hoard. [*Not in use.*] *Donne.*

UPLEAD, *v. t.* To lead upwards. *Milton.*

UPLED, *pp.* Led upwards.

UPLIFT, *v. t.* To raise aloft; to raise; to elevate; as, *to uplift the arm*. It is chiefly used in the participle; as *uplifted eyes*; *uplifted arms*. *Milton. Clarendon.*

UPLIFTED, *pp.* Raised high; lifted; elevated.

UPLOOK', *v. t.* To look up. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UPMOST, *a.* [*up* and *most*.] Highest; topmost. [Little used. We generally use *uppermost*.] *Dryden.*

UPON, *prep.* [*Sax. ufan, ufon or ufe*.] This is probably *up* and *on*; the *Sax.* *u* being the *G.* *uf*, *up*.] *On.* *Upon* has the sense of *on*, and might perhaps be wholly dispensed with.

1. Resting or being on the top or surface; as being *upon* a hill, or *upon* a rock; *upon* a field; *upon* a table; *upon* a river; *upon* the altar; *upon* the roof. He has his coat *upon* his back; his hat is *upon* his head.

2. In a state of resting or dependence; as *upon* this condition; he will contract with you *upon* these terms. *Upon* our repentance we hope to be forgiven.

3. Denoting resting, as a burden. Impose *upon* yourself this task.

4. In the direction or part of; as *upon* the right hand.

5. Relating to. They are now engaged *upon* the affairs of the bank.

6. In consideration of; as *upon* the whole matter. *Dryden.*

7. Near to; as a village *upon* the Thames.

8. With, or having received. He came *upon* an hour's warning.

9. On the occasion of; engaged in for the execution of. He sent the officer *upon* a bold enterprise.

10. In; during the time of; as *upon* the seventh day; *upon* the first of January.

11. Noting security; as, to borrow money *upon* lands, or *upon* mortgage.

12. Noting approach or attack.

The Philistines *upon* thee, Samson. *Judges* xvi.

13. Noting exposure or incurring some danger or loss. You do this *upon* pain of death, or *upon* the penalties of the law.

14. At the time of; on occasion of. What was their conduct *upon* this event?

15. By inference from, or pursuing a certain supposition. *Upon* his principles, we can have no stable government.

16. Engaged in. What is he *upon*?

17. Having a particular manner. The horse is now *upon* a hard trot. *Dryden.*

18. Resting or standing, as on a condition. He is *upon* his good behavior.

19. Noting means of subsistence or support. Cattle live *upon* grass.

20. Noting dependence for subsistence; as, paupers come *upon* the parish or town.

To take upon, to assume.

To assume upon, in law, to promise; to undertake.

UPPER, *a.* [*comp. from up*.] Higher in place; as the *upper lip*; the *upper side* of a thing. An *upper story* is a higher one; the *upper story* is the highest. So the *upper deck* of a ship.

2. Superior in rank or dignity; as the *upper house* of a legislature.

Upper hand, advantage; superiority.

Upper-works, in a ship, the parts above water when the ship is properly balanced for the main sale. *Cyc.*

UPPERMOST, *a.* [*superl.*] *UPPER* and *most*.

1. Highest in place; as the *uppermost seats*.

2. Highest in power or authority.

Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*—
Swift.

3. Predominant; most powerful. *Dryden.*

UPRAISE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [*up* and *raise*.] To raise; to lift up. *Milton.*

UPREAR, *v. t.* [*up* and *rear*.] To rear up; to raise. *Gay.*

UPRIGHT, *a.* *uprite* or *uprite*. [*up* and *right*.] This word is marked in books with the accent on the first syllable. But it is frequently pronounced with the accent on the second, and the accent on the first syllable of its derivatives is inadmissible.]

1. Erect; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; as an *upright tree*; an *upright post*. Among *mechanics*, plumb.

2. Erected; pricked up; shooting directly from the body.

All have their ears *upright*—
Spenser.
With chattering teeth and bristling hair *upright*. *Dryden.*

3. Honest; just; adhering to rectitude in all social intercourse; not deviating from correct moral principles; as an *upright man*. *Job* i.

4. Conformable to moral rectitude.

Conscience rewards *upright* conduct with pleasure. *J. M. Mason.*

UPRIGHT, *n.* In *architecture*, a representation or draught of the front of a building; called also an *elevation*, or *orthography*. *Cyc.*

2. Something standing erect or perpendicular.

UPRIGHTLY, *adv.* In a direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; in an erect position.

2. Honestly; with strict observance of rectitude; as, to live *uprightly*. *Dryden.*

He that walketh *uprightly*, walketh surely. *Prov. x.*

UPRIGHTNESS, *n.* Perpendicular erection. *Waller.*

2. Honesty; integrity in principle or practice; conformity to rectitude and justice in social dealings.

The truly *upright* man is inflexible in his *uprightness*. *Atterbury.*

UPRISE, *v. i.* *s* as *z*. *pret. uprose*; *pp. uprisen*. To rise from bed or from a seat. *Uprise* the virgin with the morning light. *Pope.*

2. To ascend above the horizon. *Conley.*

3. To ascend, as a hill. *Obs. Shak.*

UPRISE, *n.* A rising; appearance above the horizon. *Obs.* *Shak.*

UPRISING, *ppr.* Rising; ascending.

UPRISING, *n.* The act of rising.

Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine up-rising. *Ps. cxxix.*

UPROAR, *n.* [D. *uproer*; G. *aufruhr*; *auf*, up, and *rihren*, to stir, to beat, D. *roer*, Sw. *riira*. In verse it is sometimes accented on the second syllable.]

Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor.

The Jews who believed not—set all the city in an uproar. *Acts xvii.*

Horror thus prevail'd,
And wild uproar. *Philips.*

UPROAR, *v. t.* To throw into confusion. [Not in use.]

UPROLL, *v. t.* [up and roll.] To roll up. *Milton.*

UPROOT, *v. t.* [up and root.] To root up; to tear up by the roots; as, to uproot the hills or trees. *Dryden.*

UPROUSE, *v. t.* *uprouz.* [up and rouse.] To rouse from sleep; to awake. *Shak.*

UPSET, *v. t.* [up and set.] To overturn; to overthrow; to overset; as a carriage.

UPSHOT, *n.* [up and shot.] Final issue; conclusion; end; as the upshot of the matter.

Here is the upshot and result of all. *Burnet.*

Upside down, the upper part undermost. As a phrase, this denotes in confusion; in complete disorder. *South.*

UPSTART, *n.* [up and spring.] An upstart. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

UPSPRING, *v. i.* To spring up. [Not in use.] *Sackville.*

UPSTAND, *v. i.* To be erected. [Not used.] *Mary.*

UPSTART, *v. i.* [up and start.] To start or spring up suddenly. *Dryden.*

UPSTART, *n.* One that suddenly rises from low life to wealth, power or honor. *Spenser.*

2. Something that springs up suddenly. *Milton. Bacon.*

UPSTART, *a.* Suddenly raised. *Shak.*

UPSTAY, *v. t.* [up and stay.] To sustain; to support. *Milton.*

UPSWARM, *v. t.* [See *Swarm*.] To raise in a swarm. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

UPTAKE, *v. t.* [up and take.] To take in to the hand. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

UPTEAR, *v. t.* [up and tear.] To tear up. *Milton.*

UPTRAIN, *v. t.* [up and train.] To train up; to educate. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

UPTURN, *v. t.* [up and turn.] To turn up; to throw up; as, to upturn the ground in plowing. *Milton. Pope.*

UPWARD, *a.* [up and ward, Sax. *weard*, L. *versus*.]

Directed to a higher place; as with upward eye; with upward speed. *Dryden. Prior.*

UPWARD, *n.* The top. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

UPWARD, } *adv.* Toward a higher place

UPWARDS, } opposed to downward.

Upward I fit my eye. *Watts.*

2. Toward heaven and God.

Looking inward, we are struck dumb; looking upward, we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

3. With respect to the higher part.

Upward man,
Downward fish. *Milton.*

4. More than, indefinitely. Upwards of ten years have elapsed; upwards of a hundred men were present.

5. Toward the source. Trace the stream upwards.

And trace the muses upwards to their spring. *Pope.*

UPWHIRL, *v. t.* *upwhirl.* [up and whirl.] To rise upwards in a whirl; to whirl upwards. *Milton.*

UPWHIRL, *v. t.* To raise upwards in a whirling direction.

UPWIND, *v. t.* [up and wind.] To wind up. *Spenser.*

URAN-GLIMMER, *n.* An ore of uranium; uran-mica; chalcolite.

URANITE, *n.* An ore or phosphate of uranium, called also uran-glimmer, and uran-mica. It is of a lemon yellow gold color, or yellowish brown, sometimes of an apple green or emerald color. It occurs crystallized in rectangular prisms, in imperfect octahedrons, &c. Its structure is lamellar, and it yields to the knife. *Cyc. Phillips.*

Uranite is found in primitive earths, in three states, crystallized, compact, and pulverulent. *Lavoisier. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

URANITIC, *a.* Pertaining to uranite, or resembling it.

URANIUM, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος*, heaven, or a planet so called.]

A metal discovered in 1789 by Klaproth, in the mineral called pechblend. It is occasionally found native in uran-ocher and uran-mica; but more generally it is obtained from pechblend, in which it exists with iron, copper, lead, and sometimes with arsenic, cobalt and zinc. *Henry.*

URAN-OCHER, *n.* Pechblend, an ore of uranium, containing the metal in an oxidized state. It is brown, grayish, black, and brownish black; occurring massive, globular, reniform, disseminated, and pulverulent. *Cyc. Ure. Phillips.*

URANOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος*, heaven, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on the heavens. *Mitchill.*

URBANE, *a.* [L. *urbanus*, from *urbis*, a city.]

Civil; courteous in manners; polite.

URBANITY, *n.* [Pr. *urbanité*; L. *urbanitas*, from *urbis*, a city.]

1. That civility or courtesy of manners, which is acquired by associating with well bred people; politeness; polished manners. *Dryden. Brown.*

2. Facetiousness. *L'Estrange.*

URBANIZE, *v. t.* To render civil and courteous; to polish. *Howell.*

URCEOLATE, *a.* [L. *urceolus*, urceus, a pitcher.]

In botany, shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher; as a calyx or corol. *Martyn. Lec.*

URCICHN, *n.* [Arm. *heurcuchin*; L. *erincaceus*.] A name given to the hedgehog.

2. A name of slight anger given to a child; as, the little urchin cried.

URE, *n.* Use; practice. [Obsolete, but retained in *inure*.]

UREA, *n.* A substance obtained from Ure.

URETER, *n.* [Gr. *ουρητηρ*, from *ουρος*. See *Urine*.]

A tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder. There are two ureters, one on each side. *Coxe. Quincy.*

URETHRA, *n.* [Gr. *ουρηθρα*, from *ουρος*. See *Urine*.]

The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged. *Coxe.*

URGE, *v. t.* [L. *urgeo*. This belongs probably to the family of Gr. *ουργω* and L. *arceo*.]

1. To press; to push; to drive; to impel; to apply force to, in almost any manner. And great Achilles urge the Trojan fate. *Dryden.*

2. To press the mind or will; to press by motives, arguments, persuasion or opportunity.

My brother
Did urge me in his act. *Shak.*

3. To provoke; to exasperate. *Shak.*

4. To follow close; to impel.

Heir urges heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

5. To labor vehemently; to press with eagerness.

Through the thick deserts headlong urg'd his flight. *Pope.*

6. To press; as, to urge an argument; to urge a petition; to urge the necessity of a case.

7. To importune; to solicit earnestly. He urged his son to withdraw.

8. To apply forcibly; as, to urge an ore with intense heat.

URGE, *v. i.* To press forward; as, he strives to urge upward.

URGED, *pp.* Pressed; impelled; importuned.

URGENCY, *n.* Pressure; importunity; earnest solicitation; as the urgency of a request.

2. Pressure of necessity; as the urgency of want or distress; the urgency of the occasion.

URGENT, *a.* Pressing with importunity. *Ex. xii.*

2. Pressing with necessity; violent; vehement; as an urgent case or occasion.

URGENTLY, *adv.* With pressing importunity; violently; vehemently; forcibly.

URGER, *n.* One who urges; one who importunes.

URGE-WONDER, *n.* A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*

URGING, *ppr.* Pressing; driving; impelling.

2. *a.* Pressing with solicitations; importunate.

URIC, *a.* In chemistry, the uric acid, called also lithic acid, is obtained from urinary calculi.

URIM, *n.* [Heb. *אורי*.] The Urim and Thummim, among the Israelites, signify lights and perfections. These were a kind of ornament belonging to the habit of the high priest, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people; but what they were has not been satisfactorily ascertained. *Cyc.*

URINAL, *n.* [Fr. *urinal*; L. *urinatis*, from *urina*, urine.]

U S A

1. A bottle in which urine is kept for inspection.
2. A vessel for containing urine.
3. In *chemistry*, an oblong glass vessel, used in making solutions. *Cyc.*
- URINARY, *a.* [from *urine*.] Pertaining to urine; as the *urinary bladder*; *urinary calculi*; *urinary abscesses*.
- URINARY, *n.* In *agriculture*, a reservoir, or *voir* or place for the reception of urine, &c. for manure. *Cyc.*
- URINATIVE, *a.* Provoking urine. *Bacon.*
- URINATOR, *n.* [L. from *urine*, to dive.] A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls. *Roy.*
- URINE, *n.* [L. *urina*; Gr. οὐρον, from οὐρος; G. *harn, harnen*.] An animal fluid or liquor secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged. The urine of beasts is sometimes called *stale*.
- URINE, *v. t.* [supra.] To discharge urine. *Bacon.*
- URINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities. *Arbutnot.*
- URN, *n.* [L. *urna*.] A kind of vase of a roundish form, largest in the middle; used as an ornament. *Cyc.*
2. A vessel for water.
3. A vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept.
4. A Roman measure for liquids, containing about three gallons and a half, wine measure. It was half the amphora, and four times the congius. *Cyc.*
- URUS COPY, *n.* [Gr. οὐρος and *εστία*.] Inspection of urine. *Brown.*
- URRY, *n.* A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal. *Mortimer.*
- URSA, *n.* [L.] The bear, a constellation, the greater and lesser bear, near the north pole.
- URSTFORM, *a.* [L. *ursa*, bear, and *form*.] In the shape of a bear.
- URSINE, *a.* [L. *ursinus*.] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.
- URSULINE, *a.* Denoting an order of nuns who observe the rule of St. Austin; as the *ursuline nuns*, &c. *Cyc.*
- URUS, *n.* [L. *urvus*.] The wild bull.
- URE, *pron.* objective case of *we*.
Give us this day our daily bread. *Lord's Prayer.*
- USAGE, *n. s. as z.* [Fr. from *user*, to use. See *Use*.]
1. Treatment; an action or series of actions performed by one person towards another, or which directly affect him; as good usage; ill usage; hard usage. Gentle usage will often effect what harsh usage will not. The elephant may be governed by mild usage.
2. Use, or long continued use; custom; practice. Uninterrupted usage for a long time, or immemorial usage constitutes prescription. Custom is a local usage; prescription is a personal usage. In language, usage is the foundation of all rules.
Of things once received and confirmed by use, long usage is a law sufficient. *Hooker.*
3. Manners; behavior. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

USE

- USAGER, *n. s. as z.* [Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. [Vid. in *use*.] *Daniel.*
- USANCE, *n. s. as z.* [Fr.] Use; proper employment. *Spenser.*
2. Usury; interest paid for money. *Shak.*
3. In *commerce*, a determinate time fixed for the payment of bills of exchange, reckoned either from the day of their date, or the day of their acceptance. It is thus called because this time is settled by usage, or the custom of places on which the bills are drawn. In France, the usance for bills drawn from Spain and Portugal, is sixty days. At London, the usance for bills drawn from Holland, Germany or France, is one month. The usance is very different in different countries and cities. *Cyc.*
- USE, *n.* [L. *usus*; It. *uso*; Fr. *us*, plu.]
1. The act of handling or employing in any manner, and for any purpose, but especially for a profitable purpose; as the use of a pen in writing; the use of books in study; the use of a spade in digging. Use is of two kinds; that which employs a thing, without destroying it or its form, as the use of a book or of a farm; or it is the employment of a thing which destroys or wastes it, as the use of bread for provision; the use of water for turning a mill.
2. Employment; application of any thing to a purpose, good or bad. It is our duty to make a faithful use of our opportunities and advantages for improvement.
Books can never teach the use of books. *Bacon.*
3. Usefulness; utility; advantage; production of benefit. The value of a thing is to be estimated by its use. His friendship has been of use to me.
'Tis use alone that sanctifies expense. *Pope.*
4. Need of employment, or occasion to employ. I have no further use for this book.
5. Power of receiving advantage. [Unusual.] *Dryden.*
6. Continued practice or employment. Sweetness, truth, and every grace, Which time and use are wont to teach. *Walker.*
7. Custom; common occurrence. O Cesar, these things are beyond all use. [Unusual.] *Shak.*
8. Interest; the premium paid for the possession and employment of borrowed money. *South.*
9. In *law*, the benefit or profit of lands and tenements. Use imports a trust and confidence reposed in a man for the holding of the land, so that he whose use or benefit the trust is intended, shall enjoy the profits. An estate is granted and limited to A for the use of B.
- Statute of *Uses*, in England, the Stat. 27 Henry VIII. Cap. 10. which transfers uses into possession, or which unites the use and possession.
- Cestuy que use*, in law, the person who has the use of lands and tenements.
- Contingent use*, in law. A contingent or springing use, is where the use is suspended on a future event.
- Resulting use*, is one which, being limited by the deed, expires or cannot vest, and returns to him who raised it, after such expiration.

U S H

- Secondary or shifting use*, is that which though executed, may change from one to another by circumstances. *Blackstone.*
- In use*, in employment; as, the book is now in use.
2. In customary practice or observance. Such words, rites and ceremonies, have long been in use.
- USE, *v. t. s. as z.* [Fr. *user*; It. *usare*; Sp. *usar*; L. *utor, usus*; Gr. *εβω*.]
1. To employ; to handle, hold, occupy or move for some purpose; as, to use a plow; to use a chair; to use a book; to use time. Most men use the right hand with more convenience than the left, and hence its name, *right*.
2. To waste, consume or exhaust by employment; as, to use flour for food; to use beer for drink; to use water for irrigation, or for turning the wheel of a mill.
3. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice; as men used to cold and hunger; soldiers used to hardships and danger. *Addison. Swift.*
4. To treat; as, to use one well or ill; to use people with kindness and civility; to use a beast with cruelty.
Cato has us'd me ill. *Addison.*
5. To practice customarily.
Use hospitality one to another. 1 Pet. iv.
To use one's self, to behave. *Obs. Shak.*
- USE, *v. i. s. as z.* To be accustomed; to practice customarily.
They use to place him that shall be their captain on a stone. *Spenser.*
2. To be wont.
3. Fears use to be represented in an imaginary fashion. *Bacon.*
3. To frequent; to inhabit.
Where never foot did use. *Spenser.*
- USED, *pp. s. as z.* Employed; occupied; treated.
- USEFUL, *a.* Producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; helpful towards advancing any purpose; as vessels and instruments useful in a family; books useful for improvement; useful knowledge; useful arts.
- USEFULLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce or advance some end; as instruments or time usefully employed.
- USEFULNESS, *n.* Conductiveness to some end, properly to some valuable end; as the usefulness of canal navigation; the usefulness of machinery in manufactures.
- USELESS, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; as a useless garment; useless pity. *Gay.*
- USELESSLY, *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage. *Locke.*
- USELESSNESS, *n.* Unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose, or for the purpose intended; as the uselessness of pleasure.
- USER, *n. s. as z.* One who uses, treats or occupies.
- USHER, *n.* [Fr. *huissier*, a door-keeper, from *huis*, It. *uscio*, a door.]
1. Properly, an officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber or the like; hence, an officer whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. In the king's household there are four gentle

men-ushers of the privy chamber. There is also an usher of the exchequer, who attends the barons, sheriffs, juries, &c.

Cyc. England.

2. An under-teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school.

USH'ER, v. t. To introduce, as a forerunner or harbing'er; to forewarn.

The stars that usher evening, rose. *Milton.*

The Examiner was ushered into the world by a letter, setting forth the great goodness of the author. *Addison.*

USH'ERED, pp. Introduced.

USH'ERING, ppr. Introducing, as a forerunner.

USQUEBAUGH, n. [*fr. usque*, water, and *bagh*, life.]

A compound distilled spirit. From this word, by corruption, we have *whiskey*.

UST'ION, n. [*Fr. ustion*; L. *ustio*, from *uro*, *ustus*, to burn.]

The act of burning; the state of being burnt.

USTORIOUS, a. [*supra*.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts.*

USTULATION, n. [*L. ustulatus*.] The act of burning or searing. *Petty.*

2. In metallurgy, ustulation is the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores, in a muffle.

3. In pharmacy, the roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing; also, the burning of wine. *Cyc.*

USUAL, a. s. as z. [*Fr. usuel*; from *use*.] Customary; common; frequent; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events. Rainy weather is not usual in this climate.

Consultation with oracles was formerly a thing very usual. *Hooker.*

USUALLY, adv. s. as z. Commonly; customarily; ordinarily. Men usually find some excuse for their vices. It is usually as cold in North America in the fortieth degree of latitude, as it is in the west of Europe in the fiftieth.

USUALNESS, n. s. as z. Commonness; frequency.

USUCAPTION, n. [*L. usus*, use, and *capio*, to take.]

In the civil law, the same as prescription in the common law; the acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law.

USUR'UCT, n. [*L. usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.]

The temporary use and enjoyment of lands or tenements; or the right of receiving the fruits and profits of lands or other thing, without having the right to alienate or change the property. *Cyc.*

USURFUCTIONARY, n. A person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title or property. *Johnson.*

USURE, v. i. s. as z. To practice usury. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

USUR'ER, n. s. as z. [*See Usury.*] Formerly, a person who lent money and took interest for it.

2. In present usage, one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond the rate established by law.

USURIOUS, a. s. as z. Practicing usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money; as a *usurious* person.

2. Partaking of usury; containing usury; as a *usurious* contract, which by statute is void.

USURIOUSLY, adv. In a usurious manner.

USURIOUSNESS, n. The state or quality of being usurious.

USURP', v. t. s. as z. [*Fr. usurper*; L. *usurpo*.]

To seize and hold in possession by force or without right; as, to *usurp* a throne; to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown; to *usurp* power. To *usurp* the right of a patron, is to oust or dispossess him.

Vice sometimes *usurps* the place of virtue. *Denham.*

[*Usurp* is not applied to common dispositions of private property.]

USURPATION, n. [*supra*.] The act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the property of another, without right; as the *usurpation* of a throne; the *usurpation* of the supreme power. *Usurpation*, in a peculiar sense, denotes the absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church, by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted. *Cyc.*

USURP'ED, pp. Seized or occupied and enjoyed by violence, or without right.

USURP'ER, n. One who seizes or occupies the property of another without right; as the *usurper* of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron. *Shak. Dryden. Cyc.*

USURP'ING, ppr. Seizing or occupying the power or property of another without right.

The worst of tyrants, an *usurping* crowd. *Pope.*

USURP'INGLY, adv. By usurpation; without just right or claim. *Shak.*

USURY, n. s. as z. [*Fr. usure*; L. *usura*, from *utor*, to use.]

1. Formerly, interest; or a premium paid or stipulated to be paid for the use of money. *Usury* formerly denoted any legal interest, but in this sense, the word is no longer in use.

2. In present usage, illegal interest; a premium or compensation paid or stipulated to be paid for the use of money borrowed or retained, beyond the rate of interest established by law.

3. The practice of taking interest. *Obs.*

USUR'NISH, n. [*Fr. utensile*. This seems to be formed on the participle of the L. *utor*.]

An instrument; that which is used; particularly, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.

UTERINE, a. [*Fr. uterin*; L. *uterinus*, from *uterus*.]

Pertaining to the womb. *Uterine* brother or sister, is one born of the same mother, but by a different father. *Cyc.*

UTERO-GESTA'TION, n. Gestation in the womb from conception to birth.

UTERUS, n. [*L.*] The womb. *Pritchard.*

UTILITY, n. [*Fr. utilité*; L. *utilitas*, from *utor*, to use.]

Usefulness; production of good; profitability to some valuable end; as the *utility* of manures upon land; the *utility* of the sciences; the *utility* of medicines.

UTILIZE, v. t. [*It. utilizzare*; Sp. *utilizar*; from *utile*, *util*, useful.] To gain; to acquire. [*Rare.*] *Journal of Science.*

UTIS, n. Bustle; stir. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UTMOST, a. [*Sax. utmost*, *utmost*; *ut*, out, and *most*, most; that is, to the outermost point.]

1. Extreme; being at the furthest point or extremity; as the *utmost* limit of North America; the *utmost* limits of the land; the *utmost* extent of human knowledge.

2. Being in the greatest or highest degree; as the *utmost* assiduity; the *utmost* harmony; the *utmost* misery or happiness; the *utmost* peril. *Shak.*

UTMOST, n. The most that can be; the greatest power, degree or effort. He has done his *utmost*. Try your *utmost*.

I will be free
Even to the *utmost* as I please in words. *Shak.*

UTOPIAN, a. [*from More's Utopia*.] Ideal; chimerical; fanciful; not well founded.

UTRICLE, n. [*L. utriculus*, a little bag or bottle.]

1. A little bag or bladder; a little cell; a reservoir in plants to receive the sap. *Fourcroy. Martyn.*

2. A capsule of one cell, and containing a solitary seed, often very thin and semi-transparent, constantly destitute of valves, and falling with the seed. *Gartner. Cyc. Smith.*

UTRICULAR, a. Containing utricles; furnished with glandular vessels like small bags; as plants. *Lee.*

UTTER, a. [*Sax.*; that is, *outer*.] Situated on the outside or remote from the center. *Milton.*

2. Placed or being beyond any compass; out of any place; as the *utter* deep.

3. Extreme; excessive; utmost; as *utter* darkness. *Milton.*

4. Complete; total; final; as *utter* ruin.

5. Peremptory; absolute; as an *utter* refusal or denial.

6. Perfect; mere; quite; as *utter* strangers.

UTTER, v. t. To speak; to pronounce; to express; as, to *utter* words; to *utter* sounds. *Addison.*

2. To disclose; to discover; to divulge; to publish. He never *utters* a syllable of what I suppose to be intended as a secret.

3. To sell; to vend; as, to *utter* wares. [*This is obsolete, unless in the law style.*]

4. To put or send into circulation; to put off, as currency, or cause to pass in commerce; as, to *utter* coin or notes. A man *utters* a false note, who gives it in payment, knowing it to be false.

UTTERABLE, a. That may be uttered, pronounced or expressed.

UTTERANCE, n. The act of uttering words; pronunciation; manner of speaking; as a good or bad *utterance*.

They began to speak with other tongues, as the spirit gave them *utterance*. Acts ii.

2. Emission from the mouth; vocal expression; as the utterance of sounds.
 3. [Fr. *outrance*.] Extremity; furthest part. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
 UTTERED, *pp.* Spoken; pronounced; disclosed; published; put into circulation.
 UTTERER, *n.* One who utters; one who pronounces.
 2. One who divulges or discloses.
 3. One who puts into circulation.
 4. A seller; a vender.
 UTTERING, *pp.* Pronouncing; disclosing; putting into circulation; selling.
 UTTERLY, *adv.* To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally; as *utterly* tired; *utterly*

- debased; *utterly* lost to all sense of shame; it is *utterly* vain; *utterly* out of my power.
 UTTERMOST, *a.* [utter and most.] Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest or highest degree; as the *uttermost* extent or end; the *uttermost* distress.
 UTTERMOST, *n.* The greatest. The *uttermost* we can do is to be patient.
 To the *uttermost*, in the most extensive degree; fully. Heb. vii.
 UVEOUS, *a.* [L. *uva*, a grape.] Resembling a grape. *Ray.*
 The *uveous* coat of the eye, or *uvea*, is the posterior lamina of the iris; so called by the ancients, because in the animals

- which they dissected, it resembles an unripe grape. *Parr.*
 UVULA, *n.* [L.] A soft round spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis. *Wiseman.*
 The small conical body projecting from the middle of the soft palate. *Cyc.*
 UXORIOUS, *a.* [L. *uxorius*, from *uxor*, wife.]
 Submissively fond of a wife. *Bacon.*
 UXORIOUSLY, *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife. *Dryden.*
 UXORIOUSNESS, *n.* Connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife. *More.*

V.

- V is the twenty second letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, as in pronouncing *va*, *et*, or, *vain*. It is not a close articulation, but one that admits of some sound. It is nearly allied to *f*, being formed by the same organs; but *v* is vocal, and *f* is aspirate, and this constitutes the principal difference between them. *V* and *v* were formerly the same letter, derived no doubt from the oriental *vau* or *vaua*, but they have now as distinct uses as any two letters in the alphabet, and are therefore to be considered as different letters. *V* has one sound only, as in *very*, *vote*, *lavish*.
 As a numeral, *V* stands for 5. With a dash over it, in old books, *V̄*, it stands for 5000.
 V. R. among the Romans, stood for *uti rogas*, as you desire; V. C. for *vir consularius*; V. G. for *verbi gratia*; V. L. for *videlicet*.
 In music for instruments, *V* stands for violin; V. V. for violins.
 VACANCY, *n.* [L. *vacans*, from *vaco*, to be empty; Fr. *vacance*; It. *vacanza*; Sp. *vacancia*; W. *gwang*; Heb. *בָּרַק* to empty. Class Bg. No. 28.]
 1. Empty space; vacuity. [In this sense, *vacuity* is now generally used.] *Shak.*
 2. Chasm; void space between bodies or objects; as a *vacancy* between two beams or boards in a building; a *vacancy* between two buildings; a *vacancy* between words in a writing. *Watts.*
 3. The state of being destitute of an incumbent; want of the regular officer to officiate in a place. Hence also it signifies the office, post or benefice which is destitute of an incumbent; as a *vacancy* in a parish; *vacancies* in the treasury or war office. There is no *vacancy* on the bench of the supreme court.
 4. Time of leisure; freedom from employment; intermission of business.
 Those little *vacancies* from toils are sweet. *Dryden.*
 5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought. *Wolton.*

6. A place or office not occupied, or destitute of a person to fill it; as a *vacancy* in a school.
 VACANT, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *vacans*.] Empty; not filled; void of every substance except air; as a *vacant* space between houses; *vacant* room. *Milton.*
 2. Empty; exhausted of air; as a *vacant* receiver. *Boyle.*
 3. Free; unincumbered; unengaged with business or care.
 Philosophy is the interest of those only who are *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More.*
 4. Not filled or occupied with an incumbent or possessor; as a *vacant* throne; a *vacant* parish.
 5. Being unoccupied with business; as *vacant* hours; *vacant* moments. *Addison.*
 6. Empty of thought; thoughtless; not occupied with study or reflection; as a *vacant* mind.
 7. Indicating want of thought.
 The duke had a pleasant and *vacant* face. *Watton.*
 8. In law, abandoned; having no heir; as *vacant* effects or goods.
 VACATE, *v. t.* To annul; to make void; to make of no authority or validity; as, to *vacate* a commission; to *vacate* a charter.
 The necessity of observing the Jewish sabbath was *vacated* by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day. *Nelson.*
 2. To make vacant; to quit possession and leave destitute. It was resolved by parliament that James had *vacated* the throne of England.
 3. To defunct; to put an end to.
 He *vacates* my revenge. *Dryden.*
 [Unusual.]
 VACATED, *pp.* Annulled; made void; made vacant.
 VACATING, *pp.* Making void; making vacant.
 VACATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vacatio*.] The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity; as the *vacation* of a charter.
 2. Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term.
 3. The intermission of the regular studies

- and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess.
 4. Intermission of a stated employment.
 5. The time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant.
 During the *vacation* of a bishopric, the dean and chapter are guardians of the spiritualities. *Cyc.*
 6. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. [Now little used.] *Hammond.*
 VAC'ARY, *n.* [L. *vacca*, a cow.] An old word signifying a cow house, dairy house, or a cow pasture. *Bailey. Cyc.*
 VAC'ILLANCY, *n.* [L. *vacillans*, from *vacillo*, to waver, Eng. *to wobble*, from the root of *wag*, which see.]
 A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *More.*
 VAC'ILLANT, *a.* [supra.] Wavering; fluctuating; unsteady. *Smellie.*
 VAC'ILLATE, *v. t.* [L. *vacillo*; G. *wackeln*; Eng. *to wobble*, a diminutive of *wag*. See *Wag*.]
 1. To waver; to move one way and the other; to reel or stagger.
 2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver; to be unsteady or inconstant.
 VAC'ILLATING, *pp.* Wavering; reeling; fluctuating.
 2. *a.* Unsteady; inclined to fluctuate.
 VAC'ILLATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vacillo*.]
 1. A wavering; a moving one way and the other; a reeling or staggering.
 2. Fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another. *S. Lee.*
 VAC'CINATE, *v. t.* [L. *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus originally taken from cows, called *vaccina* matter.
 VAC'CINATED, *pp.* Inoculated with the cow-pox.
 VAC'CINATING, *pp.* Inoculating with the cow-pox.
 VACCINATION, *n.* The act, art or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox.
 VAC'CINE, *a.* [L. *vaccinus*, from *vacca*, a cow.]

Pertaining to cows; or originating with or derived from cows; as the vaccine disease or cow-pox.

VACUATION, n. [L. *vacuo*.] The act of emptying. [*Little used.*] [See *Evacuation*.]

VACUIST, n. [from *vacuum*.] One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum in nature; opposed to a *plenist*. *Boyle*.

VACUITY, n. [L. *vacuulus*, from *vacuus*.] 1. Emptiness; a state of being unfilled.

Hunger is such a state of vacancy as to require a fresh supply. *Arbutnot*.

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only.

A *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley*.

3. Emptiness; void.

God only can fill every *vacuity* of the soul. *Rogers*.

4. Inanity; emptiness; want of reality. *Graville*.

5. Vacuum, which see.

VACUOUS, a. Empty; void.

VACUOUSNESS, n. The state of being empty. *Mountague*.

VACUUM, n. [L.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body. Whether there is such a thing as an absolute *vacuum* in nature, is a question which has been much controverted. The Peripatetics assert that nature abhors a *vacuum*.

Torricellian vacuum, the vacuum produced by filling a tube with mercury, and allowing it to descend till it is counterbalanced by the weight of the atmosphere, as in the barometer invented by Torricelli.

VADÉ, v. i. [L. *vado*.] To vanish; to pass away. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton*.

VADÉ-MÉ-CUM, n. [L. *go with me*.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual.

VAGABOND, a. [L. *vagabundus*, from *vagor*, to wander; or from the root of *vag*.]

1. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; as a *vagabond* exile. *Shak*.

2. Wandering; floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.

Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream. *Shak*.

VAGABOND, n. [supra.] A vagrant; one who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it. By the laws of England and of the United States, *vagabonds* are liable to be taken up and punished.

VAGABONDRY, n. A state of wandering in idleness.

VAGARY, n. [L. *vagus*, wandering.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

They changed their minds, Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell. *Milton*.

VAGIENT, a. [L. *vagiens*.] Crying like a child. [*Not in use.*] *More*.

VAGINAL, a. [L. *vagina*, a sheath. See *Vain*.]

Pertaining to a sheath, or resembling a sheath; as a *vaginal* membrane.

VAGINANT, a. [L. *vagina*.] In botany, sheathing; as a *vaginant* leaf, one investing the stem or branch by its base, which has the form of a tube. *Martyn*.

VAGINATED, a. In botany, sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf; as a stem. *Martyn*.

VAGINOPEXOUS, a. [L. *vagina* and *penna*.]

Having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as insects.

VAGOUS, a. [L. *vagus*; Fr. *vague*.] Wandering; unsettled. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe*.

VAGRANCY, n. [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering without a settled home. *Vagrancy* in idle strollers or vagabonds, is punishable by law.

VAGRANT, a. [L. *vagor*.] Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation; as a *vagrant* beggar.

2. Wandering; unsettled; moving without any certain direction.

That beautiful *Emma vagrant* courses took. *Prior*.

VAGRANT, n. [Norm. *vagrant*.] An idle wanderer; a vagabond; one who strolls from place to place; a sturdy beggar; one who has no settled habitation, or who does not abide in it.

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view. *Prior*.

VAGUE, a. *våg*. [Fr. from L. *vagus*, wandering.]

1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond; as *vague* villains. [*In this literal sense, not used.*] *Hayward*.

2. Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined; indefinite. He appears to have very *vague* ideas of this subject.

3. Proceeding from no known authority; flying; uncertain; as a *vague* report.

VAIL, n. [Fr. *voile*; It. *velo*; L. *velum*, from *velo*, to cover, to spread over; Gaelic, *falach*, a veil. It is correctly written *vail*, for *e*, in Latin, is our *a*.]

1. Any kind of cloth which is used for intercepting the view and hiding something; as the *vail* of the temple among the Israelites.

2. A piece of thin cloth or silk stuff, used by females to hide their faces. In some eastern countries, certain classes of females never appear abroad without *vails*.

3. A cover; that which conceals; as the *vail* of oblivion.

4. In botany, the membranous covering of the germen in the *Muscæ* and *Hepaticæ*; the calyptr. *Cyc*.

5. *Vails*, money given to servants. [*Not used in America.*] *Dryden*.

VAIL, v. t. [L. *velo*.] To cover; to hide from the sight; as, to *vail* the face.

VAIL, v. l. [Fr. *avaler*.] To let fall.

They stiffly refused to *vail* their bonnets. [*I believe wholly obsolete.*] *Curcio*.

2. To let fall; to lower; as, to *vail* the top-sail. *Obs*.

3. To let fall; to sink. *Obs*. *Shak*.

VAIL, v. i. To yield or recede; to give place; to show respect by yielding.

Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbor's necessity. *Obs*. *South*.

VAILED, pp. Covered; concealed.

VAILER, n. One who yields from respect. *Obs*. *Oceerbury*.

VAILING, pp. Covering; hiding from the sight.

VAIN, a. [Fr. *vain*; It. *vano*; L. *vanus*; Gaelic, *fann*, weak *aan*, void; W. *gean*;

Sans. *vana*; probably allied to Eng. *vain*, *vaine*, *vant*.]

1. Empty; worthless; having no substance, value or importance. 1 Pet. i.

To your *vain* answer will you have recourse. *Blackmore*.

Every man walketh in a *vain* show. Ps. xxxix.

Why do the people imagine a *vain* thing? Ps. ii.

2. Fruitless; ineffectual. All attempts, all efforts were *vain*.

Vain is the force of man. *Dryden*.

3. Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; or, clated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable; concealed.

The minstrels play'd on every side, *Vain* of their art— *Dryden*

4. Empty; unreal; as a *vain* chimeria.

5. Showy; ostentatious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatric *Pop*.

6. Light; inconstant; worthless. Prov. xii. 7. Empty; unsatisfying. The pleasures of life are *vain*.

8. False; deceitful; not genuine; spurious. James i.

9. Not effectual; having no efficacy.

Being no more *vain* oblations. Is. i. *In vain*, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectual.

In vain they do worship me. Matt. xv. To take the name of God in *vain*, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.

VAINGLOARIOUS, a. [from *vain* and *glorious*.]

1. *Vain* to excess of one's own achievements; elated beyond due measure; boastful.

Vainglorious man. *Spenser*.

2. Boastful; proceeding from vanity.

Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression. *Hale*

VAINGLOARIOUSLY, adv. With empty pride. *Milton*.

VAINGLORY, n. [from *vain* and *glory*.] Exclusive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

He hath nothing of *vainglory*. *Bacon*

Let nothing be done through strife or *vainglory*. Phil. ii.

VAINLY, adv. Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain.

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath. *Dryden*.

2. Boastingly; with vaunting; proudly; arrogantly.

Humility teaches us not to think *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves. *Delany*.

3. Idly; foolishly.

Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton*.

VAINNESS, n. The state of being vain; inefficiency; ineffectualness; as the *vainness* of efforts.

2. Empty pride; vanity.

VAIN, n. In heraldry, a kind of fur or doubling, consisting of divers little pieces, argent and azure, resembling a bell-glass. *Cyc*. *Chambers*.

VAIN, } a. In heraldry, charged with

VAINRY, } a. *vair*; variegated with argent and azure colors; when the term is *vair* proper; and with other colors, when it is *vair* or *vairy* composed. *Todd*. *Cyc*.

VAIVODE, n. [Sclav.] A prince of the Dacian provinces; sometimes written *vainode*, for this is the pronunciation.

VAL'ANCE, n. [Qu. Fr. *avalant*, falling; Norm. *valant*, descending.]

The fringes of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed. *Swift*.

VAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To decorate with hanging fringes. *Shak.*

VALE, n. [Fr. *val*; It. *vallé*; L. *vallis*. Qu. W. *gwael*, low, and Eng. to *fall*, Fr. *avalér*.]

1. A tract of low ground or of land between hills; a valley. [*Vale* is used in poetry, and *valley* in prose and common discourse.]

In these fair *vaies*, by nature form'd to please. *Hart.*

2. A little trough or canal; as a pump vale to carry off the water from a ship's pump.

3. *Vales*, money given to servants. [*vails*.] [*Not used in America.*]

VALEDIC'TION, n. [L. *valedico*; *vale*, farewell, and *dico*, to say.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

VALEDIC'TORY, a. Bidding farewell; as a *valedictory* oration.

VALEDIC'TORY, n. An oration or address spoken at commencement, in American colleges, by a member of the class which receive the degree of bachelor of arts, and take their leave of college and of each other.

VALENTINE, n. A sweetheart or choice made on Valentine's day. *Wolton.*

2. A letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day. *Burton.*

VALE'RIAN, n. A plant of the genus *Valeriana*, of many species.

VALET, n. [Fr.; formerly written *vadlet*, *valed*, *vallé*, &c.]

1. A waiting servant; a servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

2. In the *manège*, a kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron. *Cyc.*

VALETUDINARIAN, } a. [*L. valetudinarius*, }
VALETU'DINARY, } *rius*, from *valetudo*, from *valere*, to be well.]

Sickly; weak; infirm; seeking to recover health.

VALETU'DINARIAN, } n. A person of a
VALETU'DINARY, } weak, infirm or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

Valetudinarians must live where they can command and scold. *Swift.*

VAL'ANCE, n. *val'yanse*. Bravery; valor. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

VALIANT, a. *val'yant*. [Fr. *valliant*, from *valoir*, L. *valere*, to be strong.]

1. Primarily, strong; vigorous in body; as a *valiant* fencer. *Walton.*

2. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; heroic; as a *valiant* soldier.

Be thou valiant for me, and fight the Lord's battles. *1 Sam. xviii.*

3. Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic; as a *valiant* action or achievement; a *valiant* combat. *Nelson.*

VALIANTLY, *adv.* Stoutly; vigorously; with personal strength.

2. Courageously; bravely; heroically.

VALIANTNESS, n. Stoutness; strength.

2. *Most generally*, valor; bravery; intrepidity in danger.

Vol. II.

Achilles, having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantness* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*

VAL'ID, a. [Fr. *valide*; L. *validus*, from *valere*, to be strong. The primary sense of the root is to strain or stretch.]

1. Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; sound; just; good; that cannot be supposed; not weak or defective; as a *valid* reason; a *valid* argument; a *valid* objection.

2. Having legal strength or force; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; that cannot be rightfully overthrown or set aside; supportable by law or right; as a *valid* deed; a *valid* covenant; a *valid* instrument of any kind; a *valid* claim or title; a *valid* marriage.

3. Strong; powerful; in a *literal sense*; as *valid* arms. [*Not in use.*]

VAL'IDITY, n. [Fr. *validité*; from *valid*.]

1. Strength or force to convince; justness; soundness; as the *validity* of an argument or proof; the *validity* of an objection.

2. Legal strength or force; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity; as the *validity* of a will; the *validity* of a grant; the *validity* of a claim or of a title. Certain forms and solemnities are usually requisite to give *validity* to contracts and conveyances of rights.

3. Value. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VAL'IDLY, *adv.* In a valid manner; in such a manner or degree as to make firm or to convince.

VAL'IDNESS, n. Validity, which see.

VALISE, n. [Fr.] A horseman's case or portmanteau.

VALLAN'CY, n. [from *valence*.] A large wick that shades the face. *Dryden.*

VALL'ATION, n. [L. *vallatus*, from *vallum*, a wall.] A rampart or entrenchment. *Warton.*

VAL'LEY, n. plu. *vallys*. [Fr. *vallée*; L. *vallis*. See *Val*.]

1. A hollow or low tract of land between hills or mountains.

2. A low extended plain, usually alluvial, penetrated or washed by a river. The *vally* of the Connecticut is remarkable for its fertility and beauty.

Ye mountains, sink; ye *vallys*, rise; Prepare the Lord his way. *Watts.*

3. In *building*, a gutter over the sleepers in the roof of a building. *Cyc.*

VAL'LUM, n. [L.] A trench or wall. *Warton.*

VAL'OR, n. [L. *valor*; Fr. *valeur*; from L. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth.]

Strength of mind in regard to danger; that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery; courage; intrepidity; prowess.

When *valor* preys on reason, 'Tt eats the sword it fights with. *Shak.*

For contemplation he and *valor* form'd. *Milton.*

Ad valorem, in commerce, according to the value; as an *ad valorem* duty.

VAL'OROUS, a. Brave; courageous; stout; intrepid; as a *valorous* knight.

VAL'OROUSLY, *adv.* In a brave manner; heroically.

VALUABLE, a. [Fr. *valable*; from *valere*.]

1. Having value or worth; having some

good qualities which are useful and esteemed; precious; as a *valuable* horse; *valuable* land; a *valuable* house.

2. Worthy; estimable; deserving esteem; as a *valuable* friend; a *valuable* companion.

VALU'ATION, n. [from *value*.] The act of estimating the value or worth; the act of setting a price; as the just *valuation* of civil and religious privileges.

2. Appraisal; as a *valuation* of lands for the purpose of taxation.

3. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth. So slight a *valuation*. *Shak.*

VALUATOR, n. One who sets a value; an appraiser.

VAL'UE, n. *valu*. [Fr. *valoir*, *valu*; from L. *valor*, from *valere*, to be worth; It. *valore*; Sp. *valor*.]

1. Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; or the degree of that property or of such properties. The *real value* of a thing is its utility, its power or capacity of procuring or producing good. Hence the *real* or *intrinsic* value of iron, is far greater than that of gold. But there is, in many things, an *estimated* value, depending on opinion or fashion, such as the *value* of precious stones. The *value* of land depends on its fertility, or on its vicinity to a market, or on both.

2. Price; the rate of worth set upon a commodity, or the amount for which a thing is sold. We say, the *value* of a thing is what it will bring in market.

3. Worth; *applied to persons*.
Ye are all physicians of no *value*. Job xiii.

Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows. Matt. x.

4. High rate.
Cesar is well acquainted with your virtue, And therefore sets this *value* on your life. *Adison.*

5. Importance; efficacy in producing effects; as considerations of no *value*.
—Before events shall have decided on the *value* of the measures. *Marshall.*

6. Inport; precise signification; as the *value* of a word or phrase. *Milford.*

VAL'UE, *v. t. valu*. To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise; as, to value lands or goods.

2. To rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; as a *valued* poem or picture. A man is apt to *value* his own performances at too high a rate; he is even disposed to *value* himself for his humility.

3. To esteem; to hold in respect and estimation; as, to *value* one for his works or virtues.

4. To take account of.
The mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

5. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power.
The queen is *valu'd* thirty thousand strong. *Shak.*

6. To consider with respect to importance.
The king must take it ill, So slightly *valu'd* in his messenger. *Shak.*

Neither of them *valued* their promises according to the rules of honor or integrity. *Clarendon.*

7. To raise to estimation.
Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies to the crown. [*Not in use.*] *Temple.*

8. To be worth. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
VALUED, *pp.* Estimated at a certain rate; appraised; esteemed.
VALUELESS, *a.* Being of no value; and having no worth.
VALUER, *n.* One who values; and an appraiser; one who holds in esteem.
VALUING, *ppr.* Setting a price on; estimating the worth of; esteeming.
VALVATE, *a.* [See *Valve*.] Having or resembling a valve.
VALVE, *n. valv.* [L. *valve*, folding doors; coinciding with *valve*.]
 1. A folding door.
 Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair
 Repass'd. *Pope.*
 2. A lid or cover so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other. Thus the valve of a common pump opens upwards to admit the water, and closes downwards to prevent its return.
 3. In *anatomy*, a membranous partition within the cavity of a vessel, which opens to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shuts to prevent its re-entrance. *Parr.*
 4. In *botany*, the outer coat, shell or covering of a capsule or other pericarp, or rather one of the pieces which compose it; also, one of the leaflets composing the calyx and corol in grasses. *Martyn.*
 5. One of the pieces or divisions in bivalve and multivalve shells. *Ed. Encyc.*
VALVED, *a.* Having valves; composed of valves.
VALVLET, *n.* A little valve; one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.
VALVULAR, *a.* Containing valves. *Moor. Med. Dict.*
VAMP, *n.* [W. *gwam*, that incloses, or goes partly round.] The upper leather of a shoe.
VAMP, *v. t.* To piece an old thing with a new part; to repair.
 I had never much hopes of your *vamped*
 play. *Swift.*
VAMPED, *pp.* Pieced; repaired.
VAMPER, *n.* One who pieces an old thing with something new.
VAMPING, *ppr.* Piecing with something new.
VAMPIRE, *n.* [G. *vampyr*.] In *mythology*, an imaginary demon, which was fabled to suck the blood of persons during the night.
 2. In *zoology*, a species of large bat, the *Vesperugo vampyrus* of Linne, called also the ternate bat. It inhabits Guinea, Madagascar, the E. India Isles, New Holland and New Caledonia. These animals fly in flocks, darkening the air by their numbers. It is said that this bat will insinuate its tongue into the vein of an animal imperceptibly, and suck his blood while asleep. This name is also given by Buffon to a species of large bat in South America, the *V. spectrum* of Linne. *Cyc.*
VAN, *n.* [The radical word from which is formed the Fr. *avant*, *avancer*, *Eng. ad- vance*, *advantage*. It is from the root of L. *vanio*, the primary sense of which is to pass.]
 1. The front of an army; or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.

2. Among *farmers*, a fan for winnowing grain. [This in New England is always pronounced *fan*, which see. But the winnowing machine has nearly superseded the use of it.]
 3. In *mining*, the cleansing of ore or tin stuff by means of a shovel. *Cyc.*
 4. A wing with which the air is beaten.
 He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his vans in
 vain. *Dryden.*
VAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *vanner*.] To fan. [*Not in use.*] [See *Fan*.]
VAN-COURIERS, *n.* [Fr. *avant-couriers*.] In *armies*, light armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy; precursors. *Cyc.*
VANDAL, *n.* [It signifies a wanderer.] A ferocious, cruel person.
VANDALIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals; designating the south shore of the Baltic, where once lived the Vandals, a nation of ferocious barbarians; hence, ferocious; rude; barbarous.
VANDALISM, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; indiscriminate destruction of lives and property. *Ramsay.*
VANDYKE, *n.* A small round handkerchief with a collar for the neck, worn by females.
VANE, *n.* [D. *vaan*.] The primary sense is extended.
 A plate placed on a spindle, at the top of a spire, for the purpose of showing by its turning and direction, which way the wind blows. In *ships*, a piece of bunting is used for the same purpose.
VAN-FOSS, *n.* A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp. *Cyc.*
VANG, *n.* The vangs of a ship are a sort of braces to steady the mizen-gaff. *Cyc.*
 2. The thin membranous part or web of a fether. *Derham.*
VAN-GUARD, *n.* [*van* and *guard*.] The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.
VANILLA, *n.* A genus of plants which have an unctuous aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell; natives of South America and the W. Indies. *Cyc.*
VANISH, *v. i.* [L. *vanescere*; Fr. *evanescer*; *It. svanire*; from L. *vanus*, vain, or its root; Eng. to *vanec*.] The primary sense is to withdraw or depart.
 1. To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state; as, vapor *vanishes* from the sight by being dissipated. Light *vanishes*, when the rays of the illuminating body are intercepted; darkness *vanishes* before the rising sun.
 2. To disappear; to pass beyond the limit of vision; as, a ship *vanishes* from the sight of spectators on land.
 3. To disappear; to pass away; to be annihilated or lost. How cheering is the well founded hope of enjoying delights which can never *vanish*!
VANISHED, *a.* Having no perceptible existence. *Pope.*
VANISHING, *ppr.* Disappearing; passing from the sight or possession; departing forever.
VANITY, *n.* [Fr. *vanité*; L. *vanitas*, from *vanus*, vain.]
 1. Emptiness; want of substance to satisfy desire; uncertainty; inanity.

Fanity of vanities, saith the preacher; all is vanity. *Eccles. i.*
 2. Fruitless desire or endeavor.
Fanity possesseth many who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*
 3. Trifling labor that produces no good. *Raleigh*
 4. Emptiness; untruth.
 Here I may well show the *vanity* of what is reported in the story of Washington. *Darwin.*
 5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; insubstantial enjoyment.
 Sin with *vanity* had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*
 Think not when woman's transient beauty is fled,
 That all her *vanities* she still regards. *Pope.*
 6. Ostentation; arrogance. *Raleigh.*
 7. Inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations. Fops cannot be cured of their *vanity*.
Fanity is the food of fools. *Swift.*
 No man sympathizes with the sorrows of *vanity*. *Johnson.*
VAN-QUISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *vaincre*; L. *vincere*; *It. vincere*; Sp. *vencer*; probably allied to L. *vincio*, to bind.]
 1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue in battle; as an enemy.
 They *vanquished* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon.*
 2. To defeat in any contest; to refute in argument. *Milton.*
VAN-QUISH, *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.
VAN-QUISHABLE, *a.* That may be conquered. *Gayton.*
VAN-QUISHED, *pp.* Overcome in battle; subdued; defeated.
VAN-QUISHER, *n.* A conqueror; a victor. *Milton.*
VAN-QUISHING, *ppr.* Conquering; subduing; defeating; refuting.
VAN-SHIRE, *n.* In *zoology*, a species of weasel with short ears, found in Madagascar. *Cyc.*
VANT, *v. i.* [Fr. *vanter*.] To boast. [This is the more correct orthography. See *Vaunt*.]
VANTAGE, *n.* [Sp. *ventaja*; from the root of L. *venio*. See *Advantage* and *Van*.]
 1. Gain; profit. *Obs.*
 2. Superiority or state in which one has better means of action or defense than another. [This, I believe, is used only in the compound, *vantage-ground*.]
 3. Opportunity; convenience. *Obs. Shak.*
VANTAGE, *v. t.* To profit. [*Not in use.*]
VANTAGE-GROUND, *n.* Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.
VANT-BRASS, *n.* [Fr. *avant-bras*.] Arm or for the arm. *Obs.*
VAPID, *a.* [L. *rapidus*.] The radical verb is not in the Latin, but the sense must be to pass or fly off, to escape; or to strike down, L. *rapulo*. It is probably allied to *vapor*.
 1. Having lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless; flat; as *rapid* beer; a *rapid* state of the blood.
 2. Dull; unanimated.

V A P

VAPIDNESS, *n.* The state of having lost its life or spirit; deadness; flatness; as the *rapidity* of air or cider.

2. Dullness; want of life or spirit.

VAPOR, *n.* [L. *Sp. vapor*; Fr. *vapeur*; It. *vapore*.] It is probably from a verb signifying to depart, to fly off.]

1. In a general sense, an invisible elastic fluid, rendered acerific by heat, and capable of being condensed, or brought back to the liquid or solid state, by cold. The vapor of water is distinguished by the name of *steam*, which see.

2. A visible fluid floating in the atmosphere. All substances which impair the transparency of the atmosphere, as smoke, fog, &c. are in common language called *vapors*, though the term *vapor* is technically applied only to an invisible and condensible substance, as in No. 1.; fog, &c. being vapor condensed, or water in a minute state of division. *Vapor* rising into the higher regions of the atmosphere, and condensed in large volumes, forms *clouds*.

3. Substances resembling smoke, which sometimes fill the atmosphere, particularly in America during the autumn.

4. Wind; flatulence. *Bacon.*

5. Mental fume; vain imagination; unreal fancy. *Hammond.*

6. *Vapors*, a disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible. Hence hypochondriacal affections and spleen are called *vapors*.

7. Something unsubstantial, fleeting or transitory.

For what is your life? It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. *James iv.*

VAPOR, *v. i.* [L. *vaporo*.] To pass off in fumes or a moist floating substance; to steam; to be exhaled; to evaporate. [In this sense, *evaporate* is generally used.]

2. To emit fumes.

Running water *vapors* not so much as standing water. [Little used.] *Bacon*

3. To bully; to boast or vaunt with a vain ostentatious display of worth; to brag. [This is the most usual signification of the word.]

And what in real value's wanting, Supply with *vaporing* and ranting. *Hudibras.*

VAPOR, *v. t.* To emit, cast off or scatter in fumes or steam; as, to *vapor* away a heated fluid.

Another sighing *vapors* forth his soul. *B. Jonson.*

VAPORABILITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of vaporization. *Dispensatory.*

VAPORABLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor by the agency of caloric.

VAPORATE, *v. i.* To emit vapor. [See *Evaporate*.]

VAPORATION, *n.* [L. *vaporatio*.] The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor.

VAPOR-BATH, *n.* [*vapor* and *bath*.] The application of vapor to the body in a close place.

2. In *chemistry*, an apparatus for heating bodies by the fumes of hot water. *Cyc.*

VAPOROUS, *a.* Moist; wet with vapors.

3. Spleenic; peevish. *Green.*

V A R

VAPORER, *n.* A boaster; one who makes a vaunting display of his prowess or worth; a braggart.

VAPORIFIC, *a.* [L. *vapor* and *facio*, to make.]

Forming into vapor; converting into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids.

VAPORING, *ppr.* Boasting; vaunting ostentatiously and vainly.

VAPORINGLY, *adv.* In a boasting manner.

VAPORISH, *a.* Full of vapors.

2. Hypochondriac; splenic; affected by hysterics.

VAPORIZATION, *n.* The artificial formation of vapor.

VAPORIZE, *v. t.* To convert into vapor by the application of heat or artificial means.

VAPORIZED, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor.

VAPORIZED, *ppr.* Expelled in vapor.

VAPORIZING, *ppr.* Converting into vapor.

VAPOROUS, *a.* [Fr. *vaporoux*.] Full of vapors or exhalations; as the *vaporous* air of valleys. *Derham.*

2. Vain; unreal; proceeding from the vapors. *Bacon.*

3. Windy; flatulent; as, *vaporous* food is the most easily digested. *Arbuthnot.*

VAPOROUSNESS, *n.* State of being full of vapors.

VAPORY, *a.* Vaporous; full of vapors. *Thomson.*

2. Hypochondriac; splenic; peevish. *Thomson.*

VAPULATION, *n.* [L. *vapulo*.] The act of beating or whipping. [Vt. in use.]

VARE, *n.* [Sp. *vara*.] A wand or staff of justice. [Not in use.] *Howell.*

VAREEC, *n.* The French name for kelp or incenerated sea weed; wrack. *Ure.*

VARI, *n.* In *zoology*, a species of quadruped, the *mauraco* or *Lemur catia* of Linne, having its tail marked with rings of black and white; a native of Madagascar. The *vari* of Buffon is the black *mauraco*, *L. macaco* of Linne, with the neck bearded, like a ruff. *Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

VARIABLE, *a.* [Fr. See *Fary*.] That may vary or alter; capable of alteration in any manner; changeable; as *variable* winds or seasons; *variable* colors.

2. Susceptible of change; liable to change; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant; as, the affections of men are *variable*; passions are *variable*.

3. In *mathematics*, subject to continual increase or decrease; in opposition to *constant*, retaining the same value.

VARIABLE, *n.* In *mathematics*, a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease. The indefinitely small quantity by which a variable is continually increased or diminished, is called its *differential*, and the method of finding these quantities, the *differential calculus*. *Mutton.*

VARIABLENESS, *n.* Susceptibility of change; liability or aptness to alter; changeableness; as the *variableness* of the weather.

2. Inconstancy; fickleness; unsteadiness; levity; as the *variableness* of human passions.

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V A R

VARIABLY, *adv.* Changeably; with alteration; in an inconstant or fickle manner.

VARIANCE, *n.* [See *Vary*.] In law, an alteration of something formerly laid in a writ; or a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded.

3. Any alteration or change of condition.

2. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord. A new *variance* may become a war. Without a spirit of condensation, there will be an everlasting *variance*.

3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord. A new *variance* may become a war. Without a spirit of condensation, there will be an everlasting *variance*.

2. In a state of dissension or controversy; in a state of enmity.

2. To vary. [A bad word.] *King.*

VARIATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *variatio*. See *Vary*.]

1. Alteration; a partial change in the form, position, state or qualities of the same thing; as a *variation* of color in different lights; a *variation* in the size of a plant from day to day; the increasing, though slow *variation* of language; a *variation* in a soil from year to year. Our opinions are subject to continual *variations*.

The essences of things are conceived not capable of such *variation*. *Locke.*

2. Difference; change from one to another. In some other places are born more females than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommended to the curious. *Grant.*

3. In *grammar*, change of termination of nouns and adjectives, constituting what is called *case*, number and gender; as the *variation* of words.

1. Deviation; as a *variation* of a transcript from the original. *Dryden.*

5. In *astronomy*, the variation of the moon is the third inequality in her motion; by which, when out of the quadratures, her true place differs from her place twice equated. *Cyc.*

6. In *geography* and *navigation*, the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north point; called also *declination*. *Cyc.*

The variation of the needle at New Haven, in 1820, as ascertained from the mean of numerous observations made by Professor Fisher, was $4^{\circ} 25' \frac{2}{3}''$ west. *Cyc.*

7. In *music*, the different manner of singing or playing the same air or tune, by subdividing the notes into several others of less value, or by adding graces, yet so that the tune itself may be discovered through all its embellishments. *Cyc.*

VARICOSE, *n.* [L. *varix*, a dilated vein, and Gr. $\alpha\rho\alpha\rho$, a tumor.]

In *surgery*, a various enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord; or more generally, a like enlargement of the veins of the serotum. *Cyc.*

VARICOSE, } [L. *varicosus*, having enlarged veins, } as, *larged veins*.]

1. Preternaturally enlarged, or permanently dilated, as a vein.

2. Swelled; puffy; as an ulcer on the legs of beasts. *Cyc.*

VARIED, *ppr.* of *vary*. Altered; partially changed; changed.

VARIEGATE, *v. t.* [It. *varieggiare*; from L. *vario*, *varius*. See *Vary*.]

To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colors; as, to *varygate* a floor with marble of different colors. The shells are filled with a white spar, which *varygates* and adds to the beauty of the stone.

Ladies like varygated tulips show. Pope. *VARIEGATED*, *pp.* Diversified in colors or external appearance. *Variogated leaves*, in botany, are such as are irregularly marked with white or yellow spots. *Cyc.*

VARIEGATING, *ppr.* Diversifying with colors.

VARIEGATION, *n.* The act of diversifying, or state of being diversified by different colors; diversity of colors.

VARIETY, *n.* [Fr. *variété*; *L. varietas*, from *vario*, to vary.]

1. Intermixture of different things, or of things different in form; or a succession of different things.

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South.*

The variety of colors depends on the composition of light. *Newton.*

2. One thing of many which constitute variety. In this sense, it has a plural; as the *varieties* of a species.

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men. *Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

5. Many and different kinds. The shopkeeper has a *great variety* of cottons and silks.

He wants to do a *variety* of good things. *Lavo.*

6. In *natural history*, a difference not permanent or inviolable, but occasioned by an accidental change; as a *variety* of any species of plant.

Naturalists formerly erred very much in supposing an accidental *variety* of plants, animals or minerals, to be a distinct species. Ray has established a good test for *varieties* in botany. A plant is distinct, which propagates itself in its own form by its seed; but when the difference disappears in the new plant, it is only a *variety*.

Variety then is a difference between individuals, not permanent nor important enough to constitute a distinct species; such as in size, color, fullness, curling, &c.

7. Different sort; as *varieties* of soil or land.

VARIOLITE, *n.* [*L. varius* and *Gr. ὄλιος*, stone.]

In *mineralogy*, a kind of porphyritic rock, in which the imbedded substances are imperfectly crystallized, or are rounded, giving the stone a spotted appearance. *Cyc.*

Variolites are fragments of primitive glandular rocks. *Diet. Nat. Hist.*

VARIOLOID, *n.* [*L. variola* and *Gr. ὄλιος*, form.]

The name recently given to a disease resembling the small pox.

VARIOLOUS, *a.* [*L. variola*, from *vario*, to diversify.] Pertaining to, or designating the small pox.

VARIOUS, *a.* [*L. varius*. See *Vary*.] Different; several; manifold; as men of *various* names and *various* occupations.

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed.

The names of mixed modes—are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other; diverse. *Dryden.*

So many and so *various* laws are given.

1. *VARIOUSLY*, diversified.

VARIOUSLY, *adv.* In different ways; with change; with diversity; as objects *variously* represented; flowers *variously* colored. The human system is *variously* affected by different medicines.

VARIIX, *n.* [*L.*] An uneven swelling of a dilated vein.

2. In *beasts*, a sort of puffy dilatation or enlargement in some part of a vein, forming a kind of knot.

VARLET, *n.* [Old Fr. See *Vallet*.] Anciently, a servant or footman. *Tass.*

2. A scoundrel; a rascal; as an impudent *varlet*. *Addis.*

VARLETRY, *n.* The rabble; the crowd. *Shak.*

VARNISH, *n.* [Fr. *vernis*; Sp. *barñiz*; Port. *verniz*; It. *vernice*; Low *L. vernix*; G. *firniss*; D. *verniss*.]

1. A thick, viscid, glossy liquid, laid on work by painters and others, to give it a smooth, hard surface and a beautiful gloss. *Varnishes* are made of different materials and for different purposes. Amber varnish is made of amber, linseed oil, litharge and turpentine. Black varnish, for japanning wood and leather, is made by mixing lampblack with a proper quantity of a strong solution of gum-lac in spirit of wine. *Cyc.*

2. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct.

VARNISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *vernisser*, *vernir*.] To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid, for giving any thing a glossy surface; as, to *varnish* a sideboard or table.

2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance.

Close ambition, *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

3. To give a fair external appearance in words; to give a fair coloring to; as, to *varnish* errors or deformity.

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addis.*

And bow the knee to pomp that loves to
varnish guilt. *Byron.*

VARNISHED, *pp.* Covered with varnish; made glossy.

2. Rendered fair in external appearance.

VARNISHER, *n.* One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish.

2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance. *Pope.*

VARNISHING, *ppr.* Laying on varnish; giving a fair external appearance.

VARNISH-TREE, *n.* The *Rhus veneta*, poison ash, or poison oak. *Linn.*

VARVELS, } *n.* [Fr. *vervel*.] Silver rings
VERVELS, } on which the owner's name is engraved. *Dict.*

VARY, *v. t.* [*L. vario*; Fr. *varier*; Sp. *variar*; It. *variare*; probably allied to Eng. *veer*, Sp. *birar*, *L. verro*, Eth. $\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}$ *bari*, whence $\bar{\eta}\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}\bar{\rho}$ *to alternate*. See Class Br. No. 11, and No. 23.]

1. To alter in form, appearance, substance or position; to make different by a partial change; as, to *vary* a thing in dimensions; to *vary* its properties, proportions or na-

ture; to *vary* the posture or attitude of a thing; to *vary* one's dress.

2. To change to something else. *Gods, that never change their state, Vary off their love and hate.* *Waller.*

We are to *vary* the customs according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*

3. To make of different kinds. *God hath varied the inclinations of men, according to the variety of actions to be performed.* *Brent.*

4. To diversify; to varygate. *God hath here Varied his bounty so with new delights.* *Milton.*

VARY, *v. i.* To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change. Colors often *vary* when held in different positions. Customs *vary* from one age to another, until they are entirely changed.

2. To be changeable; to alter; as the *varying* hues of the clouds; the *varying* plumage of a dove.

3. To differ or be different; to be unlike. The laws of different countries *vary*. The laws of France *vary* from those of England.

4. To be changed; to become different. The man *varies* in his opinions; his opinions *vary* with the times.

5. To become unlike one's self; to alter. *He varies from himself no less.* *Pope.*

6. To deviate; to depart; as, to *vary* from the law; to *vary* from the rules of justice or reason. *Locke.*

7. To alter or change in succession. While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and vary her face. *Addis.*

8. To disagree; to be at variance; as, men *vary* in opinion.

VARY, *n.* Alteration; change. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VARYING, *ppr.* Altering; changing; deviating.

VASCULAR, *a.* [*L. vasculum*, a vessel, from *vas*, id.]

1. Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies; as the *vascular* functions.

2. Full of vessels; consisting of animal or vegetable vessels, as arteries, veins, lacteals and the like; as the *vascular* system. Animal flesh is all *vascular*, none of it parenchymous. *Cyc.*

VASCULARITY, *n.* The state of being vascular. *Med. Repos.*

VASCULIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. vasculum* and *fero*, to bear.]

Vasculiferous plants are such as have seed vessels divided into cells. *Cyc.*

VASE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. vas*, *vasa*, a vessel; *It. vaso*.]

1. A vessel for domestic use, or for use in temples; as a *vase* for sacrifice, an urn, &c.

2. An ancient vessel dug out of the ground or from rubbish, and kept as a curiosity.

3. In *architecture*, an ornament of sculpture, placed on socles or pedestals, representing the vessels of the ancients, as incensepots, flower-pots, &c. They usually crown or finish façades or frontispieces. *Cyc.*

4. The body of the Corinthian and Composite capital; called also the tambor or drum.

- 5. Among florists, the calyx of a plant, as of a tulip. *Cyc.*
- 6. Among goldsmiths, the middle of a church candlestick. *Cyc.*
- 7. A solid piece of ornamental marble. *Johnson.*

VAS'SAL, n. [Fr. *vassal*; It. *vassallo*; Sp. *vassallo*; W. *gwas*, a boy or youth, a page, a servant; *gwas*, to serve.]
 1. A feudatory; a tenant; one who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him. A rear vassal is one who holds of a lord who is himself a vassal.
 2. A subject; a dependant. *Hooker.*
 3. A servant. *Shak.*
 4. In common language, a bondman; a political slave. We will never be the vassals of a foreign prince.

VAS'SAL, v. t. To subject to control; to enslave.

VAS'SALAGE, n. [Fr. *vassalage*; Sp. *vassalage*.]
 1. The state of being a vassal or feudatory.
 2. Political servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery. The Greeks were long held in vassalage by the Turks.

VAS'SALED, pp. or a. Enslaved; subjected to absolute power; as a vassaled land. *Trumbull.*

V'AST, a. [L. *vastus*; Fr. *vaste*; It. *vasto*. The primary sense of the root must be to part or spread, as this is connected with the verb to waste.]
 1. Being of great extent; very spacious or large; as the vast ocean; a vast abyss; the vast empire of Russia; the vast plains of Syria; the vast domains of the Almighty.
 2. Huge in bulk and extent; as the vast mountains of Asia; the vast range of the Andes.
 3. Very great in numbers or amount; as a vast army; vast numbers or multitudes were slain; vast sums of money have been expended to gratify pride and ambition.
 4. Very great in force; mighty; as vast efforts; vast labor.
 5. Very great in importance; as a subject of vast concern.

V'AST, n. An empty waste.
 Through the vast of heav'n it sounded. *Milton.*
 The watery vast. *Pope.*

VASTA'TION, n. [L. *vastatio*, from *vasto*, to waste.]
 A laying waste; waste; depopulation. [*Devastation* is generally used.]

VASTID'ITY, n. Vestness; immensity. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

VASTLY, adv. Very greatly; to a great extent or degree; as a space vastly extended. Men differ vastly in their opinions and manners.

VASTNESS, n. Great extent; immensity; as the vastness of the ocean or of space.
 2. Immense bulk and extent; as the vastness of a mountain.
 3. Immense magnitude or amount; as the vastness of an army, or of the sums of money necessary to support it.
 4. Immense importance.

VASTY, a. Being of great extent; very spacious.

I can call spirits from the earthy deep. *Shak.*
 [Little used.]

VAT, n. [D. *vat*; Sax. *fat*; G. *fass*.] A large vessel or cistern for holding liquors in an immature state; as vats for wine.

1. Let him produce his vats and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*
 2. A square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan.
 3. An oil measure in Holland; also, a wine measure.
 4. A square hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin ore is laid to dry. *Cyc.*

VATICAN, n. In Rome, the celebrated church of St. Peter; and also, a magnificent palace of the pope; situated at the foot of one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. Hence the phrase, the thunders of the Vatican, meaning the anathemas or denunciations of the pope.

VATICIDE, n. [L. *vates*, a prophet, and *vado*, to kill.]
 The murderer of a prophet. *Pope.*

VATICINAL, a. [L. *vaticinor*, to prophesy.] Containing prophecy. *Warton.*

VATICINATE, v. i. [L. *vaticinor*, from *vates*, a prophet.]
 To prophesy; to foretell; to practice *Frederick.*
 [Little used.]

VATICINATION, n. Prediction; prophecy. *Beasley.*

V'ALT, n. [Fr. *voite*; It. *volla*, a vault; *volto*, the face, visage, and a vault, *L. vultus*; a derivative of *L. volto*, *volutus*; Sp. *voltar*, to turn, to tumble.]
 1. A continued arch, or an arched roof. Vaults are of various kinds, circular, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, Gothic, &c. *Cyc.*
 2. A cellar.
 3. To banish rats that haunt our vault. *Swift.*
 The silent vaults of death, unknown to light. *Sandys.*

4. A repository for the dead. *Shak.*
 5. In the manege, the leap of a horse.

V'ALT, v. t. To arch; to form with a vault; or to cover with a vault; as, to vault a passage to a court.
 V'ALT, v. i. [Sp. *voltar*; It. *voltare*; Fr. *vauter*.]
 1. To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring. *Vaulting* ambition, which o'leaps itself. *Dryden.*
 Leaping on his lance, he vaulted on a tree. *Dryden.*
 Lucan vaulted upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*
 To tumble; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

V'ALTAGE, n. Vaulted work; an arched cellar. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

V'ALTED, pp. Arched; concave; as a vaulted roof.
 2. Covered with an arch or vault.
 3. a. In botany, arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many gruing flowers. *Martyn.*
 V'ALTEER, n. One that vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.

V'ALTING, pp. Arching; covering with an arch.
 2. Leaping; tumbling; exhibiting feats of leaping.

V'ALTY, a. Arched; concave. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

V'AU'NT, v. i. [Fr. *vanter*; It. *vantarsi*, from *vanto*, a boasting, from *vano*, vain, L. *vanus*. This ought to be written *vant*.] To boast; to make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments or decorations; to talk with vain ostentation; to brag.

Pride—prompts a man to *vant* and overvalue what he is. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
 V'AU'NT, v. t. To boast of; to make a vain display of
 My vanquisher, spoil'd of his *vanted* spoil. *Milton.*
 Charity *vanteth* not itself. 1 Cor. xiii.

V'AU'NT, n. Boast; a vain display of what one is or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity.
 Him I seduce'd
 With other *vants* and other promises. *Milton.*

V'AU'NT, n. [Fr. *avant*.] The first part. *Shak.*
 [Not used.]
 V'AU'NT-COURIER, n. [Fr. *avant-courier*.] A precursor. *Shak.*

V'AU'NTED, pp. Vainly boasted of or displayed.
 V'AU'NTER, n. A vain conceited boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation. *Spenser.*

V'AU'NTFUL, a. Boastful; vainly ostentatious.
 V'AU'NTING, pp. Vainly boasting; ostentatiously setting forth what one is or has. *V'AU'NTINGLY*, adv. Boastfully; with vain ostentation. *Shak.*

V'AU'NT-MURE, n. [Fr. *avant-mur*.] A false wall; a work raised in front of the main wall. *C Camden.*

VAV'ASOR, n. [This word in old books is variously written, *vavasor*, *vavasour*, *vatzasour*. It is said to be from *vassal*. But qu.]
 Camden holds that the *vavasor* was next below a baron. Du Cange maintains that there were two sorts of vavasors; the greater, who held of the king, such as barons and counts; and the lesser, called *vavassins*, who held of the former. The dignity or rank is no longer in use, and a name is known only in books.

VAV'ASORY, n. The quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor. *Cyc.*

V'AW'ARD, n. [*ran* and *ward*.] The fore part. *Obs.* *Shak.*

V'EAAL, n. [Fr. *veau*, a calf; probably contracted from *L. vitellus*.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.
 V'ECTION, n. [L. *vectio*, from *reho*, to carry.]
 The act of carrying, or state of being carried. [*Not in use.*]

V'ECITATION, n. [L. *vedito*.] A carrying. [*Not in use.*] *Abulnath.*

V'ECTOR, n. [L. from *reho*, to carry.] In astronomy, a line supposed to be drawn from any planet moving round a center or the focus of an ellipsis, to that center or focus.
 V'ECTURE, n. [L. *vectura*, from *reho*, supra.]
 A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

V'EDA, n. *vedaw*. The name of the collective body of the Hindoo sacred writings. These are divided into four parts or vedas. The word is sometimes written *vedam*.
 Sir W. Jones. *Colebrook.*

VEDET, } n. [Fr. *vedette*; It. *vedetta*,
VEDETTE, } from *vedere*, L. *video*, to
see.] A sentinel on horseback.

VEER, v. i. [Fr. *viree*; Sp. *birar*; D. *rie-
ren*]; allied probably to L. *vario* and *verto*.
See *Hare*.

To turn; to change direction; as, the wind
veers to the west or north.

And as he leads, the following navy veers.

And turn your veering heart with ev'ry gale.

To veer and haul, as wind, to alter its direc-
tion.

VEER, v. t. To turn; to direct to a differ-
ent course.

To veer out, to suffer to run or to let out to a
greater length; as, to veer out a rope.

To veer away, to let out; to slacken and let
run; as, to veer away the cable. This is
called also paying out the cable.

To veer and haul, to pull tight and slacken
alternately.

VEERABLE, a. Changeable; as, dict.

VEE'RING, ppr. Turning; letting out to a
greater length.

VEGETABILITY, n. [from *vegetable*.]
Vegetable nature; the quality of growth
without sensation.

VEGETABLE, n. [Fr. from *vegeter*, L.
rigeo, to grow.]

1. A plant; an organized body destitute of
sense and voluntary motion, deriving its
nourishment through pores or vessels on its
outer surface, in most instances adhering
to some other body, as the earth, and in
general, propagating itself by seeds. Some
vegetables have spontaneous motion, as
the sunflower. Vegetables alone have
the power of deriving nourishment from
inorganic matter, or organic matter en-
tirely decomposed.

2. In a more limited sense, vegetables are
such plants as are used for culinary pur-
poses and cultivated in gardens, or are
destined for feeding cattle and sheep.
Vegetables for these uses are such as are
of a more soft and fleshy substance than
trees and shrubs; such as cabbage, caulif-
lower, turneps, potatoes, peas, beans, &c.
VEGETABLE, a. Belonging to plants; as
a vegetable nature; vegetable qualities; ve-
getable juices.

2. Consisting of plants; as the vegetable
kingdom.

3. Having the nature of plants; as a vege-
table body.

VEGETATE, v. i. [L. *vegeto*; Fr. *vegeter*;
from L. *rigeo*, to flourish,].

To sprout; to germinate; to grow; as
plants; to grow and be enlarged by nutri-
ment imbibed from the earth, air or wa-
ter, by means of roots and leaves. Plants
will not *vegetate* without a certain degree
of heat; but some plants *vegetate* with
less heat than others. Potatoes will *vege-
tate* after they are pared.

See lying vegetables life sustain.

See life dissolving vegetables again.

VEGETATING, ppr. Germinating; sprout-
ing; growing; as plants.

VEGETATION, n. [Fr.] The process of
growing, as plants, by means of nourish-

ment derived from the earth, or from wa-
ter and air, and received through roots
and leaves. We observe that *vegetation*
depends on heat as the moving principle,
and on certain substances which constitute
the nutriment of plants. Rapid *vegeta-
tion* is caused by increased heat and a
rich soil.

2. Vegetables or plants in general. In June,
vegetation in our climate wears a beautiful
aspect.

Vegetation of salts, so called, consists in cer-
tain concretions formed by salts, after so-
lution in water, when set in the air for
evaporation. These concretions appear
round the surface of the liquor, affixed to
the sides of the vessel.

VEGETATIVE, a. [Fr. *vegetatif*.] Grow-
ing, or having the power of growing, as
plants.

2. Having the power to produce growth in
plants; as the vegetative properties of soil.

VEGETATIVENESS, n. The quality of
producing growth.

VEGETIVE, n. [L. *vegetus*.] Vigorous; ac-
tive. [Little used.]

VEGETIVE, a. [L. *vegeto*, *rigeo*.] Vegeta-
ble; having the nature of plants; as vege-
tive life. [Little used.]

VEGETIVE, n. A Vegetable. [Not in use.]

VEGETO-ANIMAL, a. *Vegeto-animal mat-
ter*, is a term formerly applied to vegetable
gluten, which is found in the seeds of cer-
tain plants, in a state of union with farina
or starch. It is remarkably elastic, and
when dry, semi-transparent. By distilla-
tion it affords, like animal substances, al-
kaline water, concrete volatile alkali, and
an empyreumatic oil.

VEGETOUS, a. Vigorous; lively; vegete.
[Not in use.]

VEHEMENCE, } n. [Fr. *vehemence*; from
VEHEMENCY, } L. *vehemens*, from
veh, to carry, that is, to rush or drive.]

1. Violence; great force; properly, force de-
rived from velocity; as the *vehemence* of
wind. But it is applied to any kind of for-
cible action; as, to speak with *vehemence*.
2. Violent ardor; great heat; animated fer-
vor; as the *vehemence* of love or affection;
the *vehemence* of anger or other passion.
I tremble at his *vehemence* of temper.

VEHEMENT, a. [Fr. from L. *vehemens*.]

1. Violent; acting with great force; furious;
very forcible; as a *vehement* wind; a *vehe-
ment* torrent; a *vehement* fire or heat.

2. Very ardent; very eager or urgent; very
ferveat; as a *vehement* affection or pas-
sion; a *vehement* desire; *vehement* clo-
sure.

VEHEMENTLY, adv. With great force
and violence.

2. Urgently; forcibly; with great zeal or
pathos.

VEHICLE, n. [Fr. *vehicule*; L. *vehiculum*,
from *veh*, to carry.]

1. That in which any thing is or may be car-
ried; any kind of carriage moving on land,
either on wheels or runners. This word
comprehends coaches, chariots, gigs, and
carriages, wagons, carts of every kind, sleighs
and sleds. These are all *vehicles*. But
the word is more generally applied to

wheel carriages, and rarely I believe to
water craft.

2. That which is used as the instrument of
conveyance. Language is the *vehicle*
which conveys ideas to others. Letters
are *vehicles* of communication.

A simple style forms the best *vehicle* of
thought to a popular assembly.

VEHICLED, a. Conveyed in a vehicle.

VEIL, n. [L. *velum*.] A cover; a curtain;
something to intercept the view and hide
an object.

2. A cover; a disguise. [See *Fail*. The
latter orthography gives the Latin pronun-
ciation as well as the English, and is to
be preferred.]

VEIL, v. t. To cover with a veil; to conceal.

2. To invest; to cover.

3. To hide. [See *Veil*.]

VEIN, n. [Fr. *veine*; L. *vena*, from the root
of *vento*, to come, to pass. The sense is a
passage, a conduit.]

1. A vessel in animal bodies, which receives
the blood from the extreme arteries, and
returns it to the heart. The veins may be
arranged in three divisions. 1. Those
that commence from the capillaries all
over the body, and return the blood to the
heart. 2. The pulmonary veins. 3. The
veins connected with the vena portarum,
in which the blood that has circulated
through the organs of digestion, is con-
veyed to the liver.

2. In plants, a tube or an assemblage of
tubes, through which the sap is transmit-
ted along the leaves. The term is more
properly applied to the finer and more
complex ramifications, which interbranch
with each other like net-work; the larger
and more direct assemblages of vessels
being called *ribs* and *nerves*. Veins are
also found in the calyx and corol of flow-
ers.

The vessels which branch or variously
divide over the surface of leaves are called
veins.

3. In geology, a fissure in rocks or strata, filled
with a particular substance. Thus met-
allic *veins* intersect rocks or strata of oth-
er substances. Metalliferous *veins* have
been traced in the earth for miles; some
in South America are said to have been
traced eighty miles. Many species of
stones, as granite, porphyry, &c. are of-
ten found in *veins*.

4. A streak or wave of different color, ap-
pearing in wood, marble, and other stones;
variegation.

5. A cavity or fissure in the earth or in oth-
er substance.

6. Tendency or turn of mind; a particular
disposition or cast of genius; as a rich *vein*
of wit or humor; a satirical *vein*.

Invoke the muses, and improve my *vein*.

Current.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble think-
ing.

Humor; particular temper.

Strain; quality; as my usual *vein*.

Oldham.

VEINED, a. [from *vein*.] Full of veins;
streaked; variegated; as *veined* marble.

2. In botany, having vessels branching over
the surface, as a leaf.

VEINLESS, *a.* In *botany*, having no veins; as a *veinless leaf*. *Barton.*

VEINY, *a.* Full of veins; as *veiny marble*. *Thomson.*

VELIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *velum*, a sail, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or carrying sails. *Edgyn.*

VELITATION, *n.* [L. *velitatio*.] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish. [Not in use.] *Burton.*

VELL, *n.* [Qu. *fell*, a skin.] A rennet bag. [Local.]

VELL, *v. t.* [Qu. *fell*, a skin.] To cut off the turf or sword of land. [Local.] *Cyc.*

VELLETTY, *n.* [Fr. *velleté*; from L. *velle*, to will.]

A term by which the schools express the lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

VELLIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *vellico*, from *vello*, to pull. It may be from the root of *pull*.]

To twitch; to stimulate; applied to the muscles and fibers of animals; to cause to twitch convulsively. *Cyc.*

VELLIGATED, *pp.* Twitched or caused to twitch.

VELLIGATING, *ppr.* Twitching; convulsing.

VELLICICATION, *n.* The act of twitching, or of causing to twitch.

2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fiber.

VELLUM, *n.* [Fr. *velin*.] It coincides with *vell*. D. vel, skin; probably from the root of *L. vello*.

A finer kind of parchment or skin, rendered clear and white for writing.

VELOCITY, *n.* [Fr. *velocité*; L. *velocitas*, from *velox*, swift, allied to *velo*, to fly.]

1. Swiftness; celerity; rapidity; as the velocity of wind; the velocity of a planet or comet in its orbit or course; the velocity of a cannon ball; the velocity of light. In these phrases, *velocity* is more generally used than *celerity*. We apply *celerity* to animals; as, a horse or an ostrich runs with *celerity*, and a stream runs with *rapidity* or *velocity*; but bodies moving in the air or in *etherial* space, move with greater or less *velocity*, not *celerity*. This usage is arbitrary, and perhaps not universal.

2. In *philosophy*, velocity is that affection of motion by which a body moves over a certain space in a certain time. Velocity is in direct proportion to the space over which a body moves. Velocity is *absolute* or *relative*; *absolute*, when a body moves over a certain space in a certain time; *relative*, when it has respect to another moving body. Velocity is also uniform or equal; or it is *unequal*, that is, retarded or accelerated.

VELVRE, *n.* [Fr. *velours*.] Velvet. *Obs.* *Shak.*

VELVET, *n.* [It. *velluto*; Sp. *velludo*; Fr. *velours*; L. *vellus*, hair, nap.]

A rich silk stuff, covered on the outside with a close, short, fine, soft shag nap. The name is given also to cotton stuffs.

VELVET, *v. t.* To paint velvet. *Peacham.*

VELVET, } *a.* Made of velvet; or soft velvet.

VELVETED, } *a.* Made delicate, like velvet.

VELVETEEEN, *n.* A kind of cloth made in imitation of velvet.

VELVETING, *n.* The fine shag of velvet. *Cyc.*

VELVETY, *a.* Made of velvet, or like velvet; soft; smooth; delicate. *Med. Repos.*

VENAL, *a.* [L. *vena*, a vein.] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in the veins; as *venal blood*. [See *Venous*, which is generally used.]

VENAL, *a.* [L. *venalis*, from *veneo*, to be sold.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute; that may be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; as a *venal* muse; *venal* services.

2. That may be sold; set to sale; as, all offices are *venal* in a corrupt government.

3. Purchased; as a *venal* vote. *Junius.*

VENALITY, *n.* Mercenariness; the state of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices or services for money or reward; as the *venality* of a corrupt court.

VENARY, *a.* [L. *venor*, to hunt.] Relating to hunting.

VENATIC, } *a.* [L. *venaticus*, from *venor*, to hunt.] Used in hunting.

VENATICAL, } *a.* [L. *venaticus*, from *venor*, to hunt.]

VENATION, *n.* [L. *venatio*, from *venor*, to hunt.]

1. The act or practice of hunting. *Brown.*

2. The state of being hunted. *Brown.*

VEND, *v. t.* [L. *vendo*; Fr. *vendre*; It. *vendere*; Sp. *vender*.]

To sell; to transfer a thing and the exclusive right of possessing it, to another person for a pecuniary equivalent; as, to *vend* goods; to *vend* meat and vegetables in market. *Vending* differs from *barter*. We *vend* for money; we *barter* for commodities. *Vend* is applicable only to wares, merchandize, or other small articles, not to lands and tenements. We never say, to *vend* a farm, a lease, or a bond, a right or a horse.

VENDED, *pp.* Sold; transferred for money; as goods.

VENDEE, *n.* The person to whom a thing is sold.

VENDER, *n.* [Fr. *vendeur*.] A seller; one who transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing, either his own, or that of another as his agent. Auctioneers are the *venders* of goods for other men.

VENDIBILITY, } *n.* The state of being vendible.

VENDIBLENESS, } *n.* vendible or salable.

VENDIBLE, *a.* [L. *vendibilis*.] Salable; that may be sold; that can be sold; as *vendible* goods. *Vendible* differs from *marketable*; the latter signifies *proper* or *fit* for market, according to the laws or customs of a place. *Vendible* has no reference to such legal mess.

VENDIBLE, *n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale. *Milford.*

VENDIBLY, *adv.* In a salable manner.

VENDITATION, *n.* [L. *venditatio*.] A boastful display. [Not in use.] *B. Jonson.*

VENDITION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *venditio*.] The act of selling; sale.

VENDOR, *n.* A vender; a seller.

VENDEE, *n.* [Fr. *vendu*, sold.] Auction; a public sale of any thing by outcry, to the highest bidder.

VENDEE-MASTER, *n.* One who is authorized to make sale of any property to

the highest bidder, by notification and public outcry; an auctioneer.

VENEER, *v. t.* [G. *furnieren*.] This word seems to be from the root of *furnish*, the primary sense of which is to *put on*.

To inlay; to lay thin slices or leaves of fine wood of different kinds on a ground of common wood.

VENEER, *n.* Thin slices of wood for inlaying.

VENEERED, *pp.* Inlaid; ornamented with marquetry.

VENEERING, *ppr.* Inlaying; adorning with inlaid work.

VENEERING, *n.* The act or art of inlaying, of which there are two kinds; one, which is the most common, consists in making compartments of different woods; the other consists in making representations of flowers, birds and other figures.

The first is more properly *veneering*; the last is *marquetry*. *Cyc.*

VENEPICE, *n.* [L. *veneficium*.] The practice of poisoning. [Not in use.]

VENEPICTAL, } *a.* [L. *veneficium*, Act-

VENEPICTIOUS, } *a.* ing by poison; bewitching. [Little used.] *Brown.*

VENEPICTIOUSLY, *adv.* By poison or witchcraft. [Little used.] *Brown.*

VENEMOUS. [See *Venomous*.]

VENENATE, *v. t.* [L. *veneno*; *venenum*, poison, W. *gwynen*; from raging.]

To poison; to infect with poison. [Not used.] *Harvey.*

VENENATION, *n.* The act of poisoning.

2. Poison; venom. [Not used.] *Brown.*

VENENE, } *a.* [Fr. *veneneux*.] Poison-

VENENOSE, } *a.* ous; venomous. [Not used.] *Harvey.*

VENERABILITY, *n.* State or quality of being venerable. [Not used.] *More.*

VENERABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *venerabilis*, from *venor*, to honor, to worship.]

1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of honor and respect; as a *venerable* magistrate; a *venerable* parent.

2. Rendered sacred by religious associations; or being consecrated to God and to his worship; to be regarded with awe and treated with reverence; as the *venerable* walls of a temple or church.

The places where saints have suffered for the testimony of Christ—rendered *venerable* by their death. *Hooker.*

VENERABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being venerable. *South.*

VENERABLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite reverence.

—An awful pile! stands *venerably* great.

—Addison.

VENERATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *venerer*; L. *veneror*.] To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere. We *venerate* an old faithful magistrate; we *venerate* parents and elders; we *venerate* men consecrated to sacred offices. We *venerate* old age or gray hairs. We *venerate*, or ought to *venerate*, the gospel and its precepts.

And seem'd to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Shak.*

VENERED, *pp.* Reverenced; treated with honor and respect.

VENERATING, *ppr.* Regarding with reverence.

VENERATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *veneratio*.]

The highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity and superiority of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and with regard to place, by his consecration to sacred services.

We find a secret awe and veneration for one who moves above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue.

Johnson.
VENERATOR, *n.* One who venerates and reverences.
VENEREAL, *a.* [*L. venerus, from Venus; W. Gaener, from green, white, fair. See Venus.*]

1. Pertaining to the pleasures of sexual commerce. A veneral person is one addicted to sexual pleasures or venery. *Cyc.*
2. Proceeding from sexual intercourse; as the veneral disease; veneral virus or poison.

3. Adapted to the cure of the lues venerea; as veneral medicines.

4. Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac; provocative. *Cyc.*

5. Consisting of copper, called by chemists formerly *Venus*. *Obs.* *Boyle.*

VENEREANS, *a.* Veneral. [*Not used.*]

Howell.
VENEREOUS, *a.* [*L. venerus.*] Lustful; libidinous. *Derham.*

VENEROUS, for venerous. [*Not used.*]

VENERY, *n.* [*from Venus.*] The pleasures of the bed.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful venery, is continence; of unlawful, chastity.

Greiv.
VENERY, *n.* [*Fr. venerie; from L. venor, to hunt, that is, to drive or rush.*]

The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.

Beasts of venery and fishes. *Brown.*
VENESEC'TION, *n.* [*L. vena, vein, and sectio, a cutting.*]

The act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting; phlebotomy.

Cyc. Wiseman.
VENERY, *n.* [*Fr. venez, from venir, to come.*] A bout; a thrust; a hit; a turn at fencing.

Three venerys for a dish of stewed prunes. *Obs.* *Shak.*

VENGE, *v. t. venj.* [*Fr. venger.*] To avenge; to punish. [*Not in use.*] [*See Avenge and Revenge.*] *Shak.*

VENGEABLE, *a. venj'able.* [*from venge.*] Revengeful; as vengeable despite. [*Not in use.*]

Spenser.
VENGEANCE, *n. venj'ance.* [*Fr. from venger, to revenge. L. vindica.*]

The infliction of pain on another, in return for an injury or offense. Such infliction, when it proceeds from malice or mere resentment, and is not necessary for the purposes of justice, is revenge, and a most heinous crime. When such infliction proceeds from a mere love of justice, and the necessity of punishing offenders for the support of the laws, it is vengeance, and is warrantable and just. In this case, vengeance is a just retribution, recompense or punishment. In this latter sense the word is used in Scripture, and frequently applied to the punishments inflicted by God on sinners.

To me belongeth vengeance and recompense. *Deut. xxxii.*

The Lord will take vengeance on his adversaries. *Nah. i.*

With a vengeance, in familiar language, signifies with great violence or vehemence; as, to strike one with a vengeance.

Formerly, what a vengeance, was a phrase used for what emphatical.

But what a vengeance makes thee fly? *Hudibras.*

VENGEFUL, *a. venj'ful.* Vindictive; retributive; as God's vengeful fire. *Milton.*

2. Revengeful.

VENGEMENT, *n. venj'ment.* Avengement; penal retribution. [*Avengement is generally used.*]

VENGER, *n.* An avenger. [*Not in use.*]

Spenser.
VENIABLE, *a.* [*See Venial.*] Venial; pardonable. [*Not in use.*]

Brown.
VENIABLY, *adv.* Pardonably; excusably. [*Not used.*]

Brown.
VENIAL, *a.* [*It. veniale; Sp. venial; Fr. veniel; from L. venia, pardon, leave to depart, from the root of venio, and signifying literally a going or passing.*]

1. That may be forgiven; pardonable; as a venial fault or transgression. The reformed churches hold all sins to be venial, through the merits of the Redeemer; but the most trifling sins not to be venial, except through the righteousness and atonement of Christ.

2. In familiar language, excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure; as a venial slip or fault.

3. Allowed.

Permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblam'd. *Milton.*

VENIALNESS, *n.* State of being excusable or pardonable.

Venire facias, or venire, in law, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to summon twelve men, to try an issue between parties. It is also a writ in the nature of a summons to cause the party indicted on a penal statute, to appear.

VENISON, *n. ven'izon, or ven'zn.* [*Fr. venaison, from L. venatio, a hunting, from venor, to hunt.*]

The flesh of beasts of game, or of such wild animals as are taken in the chase. It is, however, in the United States, applied exclusively to the flesh of the deer or cervine genus of animals.

VENOM, *n.* [*Fr. venin; It. veleno; L. venenum; W. gwenwyn.*] It appears by the Welsh word and its affinities, that the primary sense is raging, furious, and hence it is to be referred to the root of *L. venor, to hunt, to drive or chase; venio, to come. See Venus, &c.*

1. Poison; matter fatal or injurious to life. *Venom* is generally used to express noxious matter that is applied externally, or that is discharged from animals, as that of bites and stings of serpents, scorpions, &c.; and *poison*, to express substances taken into the stomach. *Cyc.*

2. Spite; malice.

VENOM, *v. t.* To poison; to infect with venom. [*Little used, but venom is in use and elegant. Venom may be elegantly used in poetry.*]

VENOMOUS, *a.* Poisonous; noxious to animal life; as the bite of a serpent may be venomous. The sack at the base of the rattlesnake's teeth, contains venomous matter.

2. Noxious; mischievous; malignant; as a venomous progeny. *Brown.*

3. Spiteful; as a venomous writer.

VENOMOUSLY, *adv.* Poisonously; malignantly; spitefully. *Dryden.*

VENOMOUSNESS, *n.* Poisonousness; noxiousness to animal life.

2. Malignity; spitefulness.

VENOUS, *a.* [*L. venosus, from vena, a vein.*]

1. Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins; as venous blood, which is distinguishable from arterial blood by its darker color.

2. In botany, veined. A venous leaf, has vessels branching, or variously divided, over its surface. *Martyn.*

VENT, *n.* [*Fr. vente, Sp. venta, sale, from vendere, Sp. vender; from the root of L. vena, Eng. wind, &c.; and properly a passage.*]

1. A small aperture; a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape; as the vent of a cask.

2. The opening in a cannon or other piece of artillery, by which fire is communicated to the charge.

3. Passage from secrecy to notice; publication. *Wotton.*

4. The act of opening. *Phillips.*

5. Emission; passage; escape from confinement; as, his smothered passions urge for vent.

6. Discharge; utterance; means of discharge.

Had like grief been dew'd in tears,
Without the vent of words— *Milton.*

7. Sale; as the vent of a thousand copies of a treatise. *Pope.*

8. Opportunity to sell; demand. *There is no vent for any commodity except wool. Temple.*

9. An inn; a baiting place. [*Not in use.*]

To give vent, to suffer to escape; to let out; to pour forth.

VENT, *v. t.* To let out at a small aperture.

To let out; to suffer to escape from confinement; to utter; to pour forth; as, to vent passion or complaint.

The queen of heav'n did thus her fury vent. *Dryden.*

3. To utter; to report. [*Not in use.*]

Stephens.

4. To publish.

The sectators did greedily enrich their inventions by venting the stolen treasures of divine letters. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

5. To sell.

Therefore did those nations vent such spice. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

[Instead of vent in the latter sense, we use vend.]

VENT, *v. i.* To snuff. [*Not in use.*]

VENTAGE, *n.* A small hole. [*Not in use.*]

Shak.
VENT'AIL, *n.* [*Fr. a folding door.*] That part of a helmet made to be lifted up, or the part intended for the admission of air, or for breathing.

VENTANNA, } [Sp. *ventana*.] A win-
 VENTANA, }ⁿ. dow. [Not English.]
Dryden.

VENTER, n. One who utters, reports or publishes.
Barrow.

VENTER, n. [L. *in anatomy*, the abdomen, or lower belly; formerly applied to any large cavity containing viscera, as the head, thorax and abdomen, called the three venters.
Parr.

2. The womb; and hence, mother. A has a son B by one venter, and a daughter C by another venter; children by different venters.
Law Language.

3. The belly of a muscle.

VEN TIDUCT', n. [L. *ventus*, wind, and *ductus*, a canal: *It. ventidotti*.]

In building, a passage for wind or air; a subterraneous passage or spiracle for ventilating apartments.
Cyc.

VEN TILATE, v. t. [L. *ventilo*, from *ventus*, wind; Fr. *ventiler*.]

1. To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind; as, to ventilate a room; to ventilate a cellar.

2. To cause the air to pass through; as, to ventilate a mine.

3. To winnow; to fan; as, to ventilate wheat.

4. To examine; to discuss; that is, to agitate; as, to ventilate questions of policy.
 [Not now in use.]

VEN TILATED, pp. Exposed to the action of the air; fanned; winnowed; discussed.

VEN TILATING, ppr. Exposing to the action of wind; fanning; discussing.

VENTILATION, n. [Fr. from L. *ventilatio*.]

1. The act of ventilating; the act or operation of exposing to the free passage of air, or of causing the air to pass through any place, for the purpose of expelling impure air and dissipating any thing noxious.

2. The act of fanning or winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust.

3. Vent; utterance. [Not in use.] *Watson.*

4. Refrigeration. [Not in use.] *Harvey.*

VEN TILATOR, n. An instrument or machine for expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure. Ventilators are of very different constructions and sizes.

VENTOSITY, n. [Fr. *ventosité*; from L. *ventosus*.] Windiness; flatulence.
Bacon.

VENTRAL, a. [from L. *venter*, belly.] Belonging to the belly.
 The ventral fins, in fishes, are placed between the anus and the throat.
Ed. Encyc.

VENTRICLE, n. [L. *ventriculus*, from *venter*, belly.]

In a general sense, a small cavity in an animal body. It is applied to the stomach. It is also applied to two cavities of the heart, which propel the blood into the arteries. The word is also applied to cavities in different parts of the brain. *Cyc.*

VEN TRICIOUS, a. [L. *ventriculosus*, from *venter*, belly.]

In botany, bellied; distended; swelling out in the middle; as a *ventricose* perianth.
Martyn.

VENTRICULOUS, a. [supra.] Somewhat distended in the middle.

VENTRIL OQUISM, } [L. *venter*, belly,
 VENTRIL OQUY, }ⁿ. and *loquor*, to speak.]

The act, art or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant place, as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, &c.

VENTRIL OQUIST, n. One who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place.

The ancient ventriquists seemed to speak from their bellies.
Encyc.

VENTRIL OQUOUS, a. Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker.
Cr.

VENTURE, n. [Fr. *aventure*; It. Sp. *ventura*; from L. *venio*, *ventus*, *ventus*, to come.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with tolerable certainty.

1. in this venture, double gains pursue.
Dryden.

2. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or cannot be foreseen.
Bacon.

3. The thing put to hazard; particularly, something sent to sea in trade.
 My ventures are not in one bottom trusted.
Shak.

At a venture, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark; or without foreseeing the issue.
 A bargain at a venture made. *Hudibras.*
 A certain man drew a bow at a venture. 1 Kings xxii.

VENTURE, v. t. To dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake or say. A man ventures to mount a ladder; he ventures into battle; he ventures to assert things which he does not know.

2. To run a hazard or risk.
 Who freights a ship to venture on the seas.
Dryden.

To venture at, } to dare to engage
 To venture on or upon, } in; to attempt without any certainty of success. It is rash to venture upon such a project.
 And when I venture at the comic style.
Waller.

VENTURE, v. t. To expose to hazard; to risk; as, to venture one's person in a balloon.

2. To put or send on a venture or chance; as, to venture a horse to the West Indies.

VENTURED, pp. Put to the hazard; risked.

VENTURER, n. One who ventures or puts to hazards.

VENTURESOME, a. Bold; daring; intrepid; as a *venturesome* boy.

VENTURESOMELY, adv. In a bold, daring manner.

VENTURING, ppr. Putting to hazard; daring.

VENTURING, n. The act of putting to risk; a hazardous.

VENTUROUS, a. Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous; as a *venturous* soldier.

With *ventrous* arm
 He pluck'd, he tasted. *Milton.*

VENTUROUSLY, adv. Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.
Bacon.

VENTUROUSNESS, n. Boldness; hardiness; fearlessness; intrepidity. The event made them repent of their *venturousness*.

VENUE, } n. [L. *vicinia*; Norm. *visne*.] In
 VISNE, }ⁿ. *law*, a neighborhood or near place; the place where an action is laid. In certain cases, the court has power to change the venue.
Cyc.

The twelve men who are to try the cause, must be of the same venue the demand is made.
Blackstone.

VENUE, n. A thrust. [See *Veney*.]

VENULITE, n. A petrified shell of the genus *Venus*.

VENUS, n. [L.; W. *Gueener*, from *given*, white, fair, the feminine of *gwyn*, white, fair, that affords happiness; also *gwynn*, rare, violent impulse of the mind, lust, smagt; *gwynnau*, to whiten; *gwynn*, wind, L. *ventus*; *gwynnau*, full of rage; *gwent*, an open country, given, to smile; *gwenwynn*, poison, L. *venenum*, Eng. *venom*; *gwenynnaue*, to poison, to fret or irritate.

These affinities lead to the true origin of these words. The primary sense of the root is to shoot or rush, as light or wind. From light is derived the sense of white, fair, *Venus*, or it is from opening, parting; and from rushing, moving, comes *utrud*, and the sense of raging, fury, whence *L. venenum*, poison, that which frets or causes to rage. These words all coincide with *L. venio*, which signifies to rush, to fall, to happen; *venor*, to hunt, &c. The Greeks had the same idea of the goddess of love, viz. that her name signified fairness, whiteness, and hence the fable that she sprung from foam, whence her Greek name *Aphrodite*, from *aphros*, froth.

1. In mythology, the goddess of beauty and love; that is, beauty or love deified; just as the Gaelic and Irish *diana*, swiftness, impetuosity, is denominated the goddess of hunting.

2. In astronomy, one of the inferior planets, whose orbit is between the earth and Mercury; a star of brilliant splendor.

3. In the old chemistry, a name given to copper.

VENUS'S COMB, n. A plant of the genus *Scandix*; shepherd's needle. *Lee.*

VENUS'S LOOKING GLASS, n. A plant of the genus *Campanula*.

VENUS'S NAVELWORT, n. A plant of the genus *Cynoglossum*.

VENUST, a. [L. *venustus*.] Beautiful. [Not used.]

VERACIOUS, a. [L. *verax*, from *verus*, true.]

1. Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth.

2. True. [Little used.] *Pinkerton.*

VERACITY, n. [It. *veracità*; from L. *verax*, from *verus*, true.]

1. Habitual observance of truth, or habitual truth; as a man of *veracity*. His *veracity* is not called in question. The question of the court is, whether you know the witness to be a man of *veracity*. We rely on history, when we have confidence in the *veracity* and industry of the historian.

"The *veracity* of facts," is not correct language. *Truth* is applicable to men and

VERISIMILAR, *a.* [L. *verisimilis*; *verus*, true, and *similis*, like.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

VERISIMILITUDE, *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo*.] The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult.

VERISIMILITY, *for verisimilitude*, is not in use.

VERIFIABLE, *a.* [Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. [*Little used.*]

VERIFIABLY, *adv.* In a true manner. [*Not in use.*]

VERITY, *n.* [Fr. *verité*; L. *veritas*, from *verus*, true; *W. gwirz*; Sans. *wartha*.]

1. Truth; consonance of a statement, proposition or other thing to fact. 1 Tim. ii. It is a proposition of eternal verity, that none can govern while he is despised.

2. A true assertion or tenet.

By this it seems to be a verity.

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VERJUICE, *n.* [Fr. *verjus*, that is, *verd jus*, the juice of green fruits.]

A liquor expressed from wild apples, sour grapes, &c. used in sauces, ragouts and the like. It is used also in the purification of wax for candles, in poultices, &c.

VERMILION. [See *Vermilion*.]

VERMICOLOGIST, *n.* [infra.] One who treats of worms.

VERMICOLOGY, *n.* [L. *vermes*, worms, and *Gr. logos*, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on vermes, or that part of natural history which treats of vermes. [*Little used.*]

VERMICELLI, *n.* [It. *vermicello*, a little worm; L. *vermiculus*, from *vermis*, a worm.]

In cookery, little rolls or threads of paste, or a composition of flour, eggs, sugar and saffron; used in soups and pottages.

VERMICULAR, *a.* [L. *vermiculus*, a little worm, from *vermis*, a worm.]

Pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm particularly, resembling the motion of a worm; as the vermicular motion of the intestines, called also *peristaltic*.

VERMICULATE, *v. t.* [L. *vermiculatus*.] To inlay; to form work by inlaying, resembling the motion or the tracks of worms.

VERMICULATED, *pp.* Formed in the likeness of the motion of a worm.

VERMICULATING, *pp.* Forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VERMICULATION, *n.* The act or operation of moving in the form of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

2. The act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VERMICULE, *n.* [L. *vermiculus*.] A little worm or grub.

VERMICULOUS, *a.* [L. *vermiculosus*.] Full of worms or grubs.

2. Resembling worms.

VERMIFORM, *a.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form or shape of a worm; as the *vermiform* process of the cerebellum.

VERMIFUGE, *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to expel.]

A medicine or substance that destroys or expels worms from animal bodies; as an anthelmintic.

VERMIL,

VERMILION, } *n.* *vermil'yon*. [Fr. *vermeil*, *vermillon*; It. *vermiglione*; from L. *vermiculus*, *vermes*; a name sometimes improperly given to the kermes. See *Crimson*.]

1. The cochineal, a small insect found on a particular plant. [*Improper or obsolete.*]

2. Red sulphuret of mercury; a bright, beautiful red color of two sorts, natural and artificial. The natural is found in silver mines, in the form of a ruddy sand, which is to be prepared by purification or washing, and then levigated with water on a stone. The *factitious* or common vermilion is made of artificial cinnabar, ground with white wine, and afterwards with the white of an egg.

3. Any beautiful red color. In blushing, the delicate cheek is covered with vermilion.

VERMILION, *v. t.* *vermil'yon*. To dye red; to cover with a delicate red.

VERMILIONED, *pp.* or *a.* Dyed or tinged with a bright red.

VERMIN, *n. sing.* and *plu.*; used chiefly in the plural. [Fr. *Le vermine*; from L. *vermes*, worms.]

1. All sorts of small animals which are destructive to grain or other produce; all noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, &c. These *vermin* do great injuries in the field.

2. Used of noxious human beings in contempt; as base *vermin*.

VERMINATE, *v. t.* [L. *vermino*.] To breed vermin.

VERMINATION, *n.* The breeding of vermin.

2. Gripping of the bowels.

VERMINOUS, *a.* Tending to breed vermin.

The *verminous* disposition of the body.

VERMIPAROUS, *a.* [L. *vermes*, worms, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing worms.

VERMIVOROUS, *a.* [L. *vermes*, worms, and *oro*, to devour.]

Devouring worms; feeding on worms. *Vermivorous* birds are very useful to the farmer.

VERMICULAR, *a.* [L. *vermiculus*, born in one's house, from *verna*, a servant.]

1. Native; belonging to the country of one's birth. English is our *vermicular* language.

The *vermicular* idiom is seldom perfectly acquired by foreigners.

2. Native; belonging to the person by birth or nature.

A *vermicular* disease, is one which prevails in a particular country or district; more generally called *endemic*.

VERNACLOUS, *a.* [supra.] Vernacular; also, scoffing. *Obs.* *Brown. Spenser.*

VERNAL, *a.* [L. *vernalis*, from *ver*, spring.]

1. Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; as *vernal* bloom.

Vernal flowers are preparatives to autumnal fruits.

2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.

Vernal signs, the signs in which the sun appears in the spring.

Vernal equinox, the equinox in spring or March; opposed to the *autumnal equinox*, in September.

VERNANT, *a.* [L. *vernans*; *verno*, to flourish.] Flourishing, as in spring; as *vernant* flowers.

VERNATE, *v. t.* To become young again. [*Not in use.*]

VERNATION, *n.* [L. *verno*.] In botany, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. It is called also *foliation* or *leafing*.

VERNIER, *n.* [from the inventor.] A graduated index which subdivides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale.

VERNILITY, *n.* [L. *vernilis*, from *verna*, a slave.] Servility; flattering behavior, like that of a slave. [*Not in use.*]

VERONICA, *n.* [*vera-icón*, true image.]

1. A portrait or representation of the face of our Savior on handkerchiefs.

2. In botany, a genus of plants, Speedwell.

VERUCOUS, *a.* [L. *verruca*, a wart; *verrucosus*, full of warts.]

Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface; as a *verrucous* capsule.

VERSABILITY, } *n.* [L. *versabilis*, from

VERSABLENESS, } *versor*, to turn.]

Aptness to be turned round. [*Not used.*]

VERSABLE, *a.* [supra.] That may be turned. [*Not used.*]

VERSAL, *for universal*. [*Not used or very vulgar.*]

VERSATILE, *a.* [L. *versatilis*, from *versor*, to turn.]

1. That may be turned round; as a *versatile* boat or spindle.

2. Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady; as a man of *versatile* disposition.

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects; as a man of *versatile* genius.

4. In botany, a *versatile* anther is one fixed by the middle on the point of the filament, and so poised as to turn like the needle of a compass; fixed by its side, but freely movable.

5. *See.* *Martyn.*

VERSATILITY, *n.* The quality of being versatile; aptness to change; readiness to be turned; variability.

2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; as the *versatility* of genius.

VERSE, *n. vers.* [L. *versus*; Fr. *vers*; from L. *verto*, to turn.]

1. In poetry, a line, consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to the rules of the species of poetry which the author intends to compose.

2. Verses are of various kinds, as *hexameter*, *pentameter*, and *tetrameter*, &c. according to the number of feet in each.

A verse of twelve syllables is called an

VER

Alexandrian or *Alexandrine*. Two or more verses form a stanza or strophe.

2. Poetry; metrical language.
Virtue was taught in *verse*.
Prior.
Virtus cubalnis virtute.
Donne.

3. A short division of any composition, particularly of the chapters in the Scriptures. The author of the division of the Old Testament into *verses*, is not ascertained. The New Testament was divided into *verses* by Robert Stephens.

4. A piece of poetry. *Pope*.

5. A portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part.

6. In a song or ballad, a stanza is called a *verse*.

Blank verse, poetry in which the lines do not end in rhymes.

Heroic verse, usually consists of ten syllables, or in English, of five accented syllables, constituting five feet.

VERSE, *v. l.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

Playing on pipes of com, and *versing love*.
Shak.

To be *versed*, [*L. versor*], to be well skilled; to be acquainted with; as, to be *versed* in history or in geometry.

VERSE-MAN, *n.* [*verse* and *man*]. A writer of verses; in *ludicrous language*. *Prior*.
VERSIFER, *n.* A maker of verses; a versifier. *B. Jonson*.

VERSICLE, *n.* [*L. versiculus*]. A little verse. [*Not used*].

VERSICOLOR, *a.* [*L. versicolor*]. Having various colors; changeable in color.

VERSICULAR, *a.* Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

VERSIFICATION, *n.* [*Fr. from versifier*]. The act, art or practice of composing poetic verse. Versification is the result of art, labor and rule, rather than of invention or the fire of genius. It consists in adjusting the long and short syllables, and forming feet into harmonious measure. *Cyc*.

VERSIFICATOR, *n.* A versifier. [*Little used*]. [*See Versifier*].

VERSIFIED, *pp.* [*from versify*]. Formed into verse.

VERSIFIER, *n.* One who makes verses. Not every versifier is a poet.

2. One who converts into verse; or one who expresses the ideas of another, written in prose; as, Dr. Watts was a *versifier* of the Psalms.

VERSIFY, *v. i.* To make verses.
I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best.
Dryden.

VERSIFY, *v. t.* To relate or describe in verse.

I'll *versify* the truth. *Daniel*.

2. To turn into verse; as, to *versify* the Psalms.

VERSION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. versio*]. A turning; a change or transformation; as the *version* of air into water. [*Unusual*].

Bacon.
2. Change of direction; as the *version* of the beams of light. [*Unusual*]. *Bacon*.

3. The act of translating; the rendering of thoughts or ideas expressed in one language, into words of like signification in another language. How long was *Pope* engaged in the *version* of *Homer*?

VER

4. Translation; that which is rendered from another language. We have a good *version* of the Scriptures. There is a good *version* of the Pentateuch in the Samaritan. The Septuagint *version* of the Old Testament was made for the benefit of the Jews in Alexandria.

VERST, *n.* A Russian measure of length, containing 1166 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards, or 3500 feet; about three quarters of an English mile.

VERT, *n.* [*Fr. verd*, green, *L. viridis*]. In the forest laws, every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest. To preserve *vert* and venison, is the duty of the verlerer. *England*.

2. In heraldry, a green color.

VERTEBER, *a.* [*L. vertebra*, from *verto*, *VERTEBR*], *a.* [*n.* to turn]. A joint of the spine or back-bone of an animal.

VERTEBRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the joints of the spine or back-bone.

2. Having a back-bone or spinal joints; as *vertebral* animals.

VERTEBRAL, *n.* An animal of the class which have a back-bone.

VERTEBRATED, *a.* [*L. vertebratus*]. Having a back-bone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow, as an animal; as man, quadrupeds, fowls, amphibians, and fishes. *Cuvier*.

VERTEX, *n.* [*L. from verto*, to turn; primarily a round point].

1. The crown or top of the head. *Coze*.

2. The top of a hill or other thing; the point of a cone, pyramid, angle or figure; the pole of a glass, in optics. The vertex of a curve, is the point from which the diameter is drawn, or the intersection of the diameter and the curve.

3. In *astronomy*, the zenith; the point of the heavens perpendicularly over the head. *Cyc*.

VERTICAL, *a.* [*Fr. from L. vertic*]. 1. Placed or being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. The sun is *vertical* to the inhabitants within the tropics at certain times every year.

2. Being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

Vertical leaves, in botany, are such as stand so erect, that neither of the surfaces can be called the upper or under.

Vertical anthers, are such as terminate the filaments, and being inserted by their base, stand no less upright than the filaments themselves. *Cyc*.

Vertical circle, in astronomy, a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir. The meridian of any place is a *vertical circle*. The vertical circles are called *azimuths*. *Cyc*.

Vertical line, in conics, is a right line drawn on the vertical plane, and passing through the vertex of the cone. *Cyc*.

Vertical plane, in conics, is a plane passing through the vertex of a cone, and through its axis.

Prime vertical, a great circle of the sphere, perpendicular to the horizon, and passing through the zenith and the east and west points.

VERTICALLY, *adv.* In the zenith.

VERTICALNESS, *n.* The state of being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. [*Verticality* is not used.]

VES

VERTICIL, *n.* [*L. verticillus*, from *verto*, supra].
In *botany*, a little whirl; a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring. *Cyc*.

VERTICILLATE, *a.* [*supra*]. In *botany*, verticillate flowers are such as grow in a whirl, or round the stem in rings, one above another, at each joint. The term is also applied in this sense to leaves and branches. Verticillate plants are such as bear whirled flowers. *Martyn. Lec*.

VERTICITY, *n.* [*from verto*, supra]. The power of turning; revolution; rotation. *Locke*.

2. That property of the lodestone by which it turns to some particular point.

The attraction of the magnet was known long before its *verticity*. *Cyc*.

VERTIGINOUS, *a.* [*L. vertiginosus*].

1. Turning round; whirling; rotary; as a *vertiginous* motion. *Bentley*.

2. Giddy; affected with vertigo. *Woodward*.

VERTIGINOUSNESS, *n.* Giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; unsteadiness. *Taylor*.

VERTIGO, *n.* [*L. from verto*, to turn]. Giddiness; dizziness or swimming of the head; a affection of the head, in which objects appear to move in various directions, though stationary, and the person affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture. *Cyc*.

VERVAIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *Verbena*, or rather the genus so called.

VERVAIN-MALLOW, *n.* A species of mallow, the *Malva alcea*.

VERVELS, *n.* [*Fr. verelle*]. Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainsworth*.

VERY, *a.* [*Fr. vrai*; *L. verus*]. True; real.

Whether thou be my very son Esau or not. Gen xxvii.

He that repeateth a matter, separateth *very* friends. Prov xvii.

So we say, in *very* deed, in the *very* heaven, this is the *very* man we want. In these phrases, *very* is emphatical; but its signification is *true, real*.

VERY, *adv.* As an adverb, or modifier of adjectives and adverbs, *very* denotes in a great degree, an eminent or high degree, but not generally the highest; as a *very* great mountain; a *very* bright sun; a *very* cold day; a *very* pernicious war; a *very* benevolent disposition; the river flows *very* rapidly.

VESICANT, *n.* [*infra*]. A blistering application; an epispastic. *Bisgolan*.

VESICATE, *v. l.* [*L. vesica*, a little bladder, *Gr. φέσσω*, from φέω, to inflate].

To blister; to raise little bladders, or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin. *Celsus* recommends to *vesicate* the external parts of wounds. *Wiseman*.

VESICATED, *pp.* Blistered.

VESICATING, *pp.* Blistering.

VESICATION, *n.* The process of raising blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.

VESICATORY, *n.* [*Fr. vesicatoire*]. A blistering application or plaster; an epispastic. Vesicators made of cantharides, are more powerful than sinapisms, or preparations of mustard.

VES

VESICLE, n. [L. *vesicula*. See *Vesicate*.]

1. A little bladder, or a portion of the cuticle separated from the skin and filled with some humor.

2. Any small membranous cavity in animals or vegetables. The lungs consist of *vesicles* admitting air. *Rej. Cyc.*

VESICULAR, *a.* Pertaining to vesicles;

VESICULOUS, *a.* consisting of vesicles.

1. Hollow; full of interstices. *Cheyne.*

3. Having little bladders or glands on the surface, as the leaf of a plant.

VESICULATE, *a.* Bladdery; full of bladders.

VESPER, n. [L. This word and *Hesperus* are probably of one origin, and both from the root of *vesal*.]

1. The evening star; Venus; also, the evening.

2. *Vespers*, in the plural, the evening song or evening service in the Romish church. *Selden* *respers*, the era of the general massacre of the French in Sicily, on Easter evening, 1284, at the toll of the bell for vespers.

VESPERTINE, *a.* [L. *vesperinus*. See *Vesper*.]

Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.

VESSEL, n. [It. *vasello*, from *vaso*, a vase or vessel; Fr. *vaisseau*; Sp. *vasija*; from L. *vas*, *vasis*. This word is probably the English *vat*, in a different dialect; G. *fuss*, a vat; *gefäss*, a vessel; *fassen*, to hold; allied probably to *fast*, *fasten*. The Sp. *vasija* is from the Latin; but the Spanish has also *bacel*, a general name of all floating buildings; probably of Celtic origin.]

1. A cask or utensil proper for holding liquors and other things, as a tun, a pipe, a pinccheon, a hogshead, a barrel, a firkin, a bottle, a kettle, a cup, a dish, &c.

2. In *anatomy*, any tube or canal, in which the blood and other humors are contained, secreted or circulated, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, spermaties, &c. *Cyc.*

3. In the *physiology of plants*, a canal or tube of very small bore, in which the sap is contained and conveyed; also, a bag or utricle, filled with pulp, and serving as a reservoir for sap; also, a spiral canal, usually of a larger bore, for receiving and distributing air. *Martyn.*

4. Any building used in navigation, which carries masts and sails, from the largest ship of war down to a fishing sloop. In general however, *vesed* is used for the smaller ships, brigs, sloops, schooners, huggers, scows, &c. *Mur. Dict.*

5. Something containing. *Milton.*

Vessels of wrath, in *Scripture*, are such persons as are to receive the full effects of God's wrath and indignation, as a punishment for their sins.

Vessels of mercy, are persons who are to receive the effects of God's mercy, or future happiness and glory.

Chosen vessels, ministers of the gospel, as appointed to bear the glad news of salvation to others; called also *earthen vessels*, on account of their weakness and frailty.

VESSEL, v. t. To put into a vessel. [Nad. in use.] *Bacon.*

VESSETS, n. A kind of cloth. *Qu.*

VES

VES-SICON, } n. [L. *vesica*.] A soft swell-

ing on a horse's leg, called a *windgall*. *Cyc.*

VEST, n. [Fr. *veste*; It. *vesta*; L. *vestis*, a coat or garment; *vestio*, to cover or clothe; Goth. *vestjan*; W. *gwaisg*.]

1. An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd. *Milton.*

2. In common speech, a man's under garment; a short garment covering the body, but without sleeves, worn under the coat; called also *waistcoat*.

VEST, v. t. To clothe; to cover, surround or encompass closely.

With either *vested* and a purple sky. *Dryden.*

2. To dress; to clothe with a long garment; as the *vested* priest. *Milton.*

To *vest* with, to clothe; to furnish with; to invest with; as, to *vest* a man with authority; to *vest* a court with power to try cases of life and death; to *vest* one *with* the right of seizing slave-ships.

Had I been *vested* with the monarch's pow'r. *Prior.*

To *vest* in, to put in possession of; to furnish with; to clothe with. The supreme executive power in England is *vested* in the king; in the United States, it is *vested* in the president.

2. To clothe with another form; to convert into another substance or species of property; as, to *vest* money in goods; to *vest* money in land or houses; to *vest* money in bank stock, or in six per cent. stock; to *vest* all one's property in the public funds.

VEST, v. t. To come or descend to; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right. Upon the death of the ancestor, the estate, or the right to the estate, *vests* in the heir at law.

VESTAL, *a.* [L. *vestalis*, from *Vesta*, the goddess of fire, Gr. *esva*.]

1. Pertaining to Vesta, the goddess of fire among the Romans, and a virgin.

2. Pure; chaste. *Shak.*

VESTAL, *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar. The *Vestals* were six in number, and they made a vow of perpetual virginity.

VESTED, *pp.* Clothed; covered; closely encompassed.

2. *a.* Fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension; as *vested* rights.

Vested legacy, in law, a legacy the right to which commences in *present*, and does not depend on a contingency, as a legacy to one, to be paid when he attains to twenty-one years of age. This is a *vested* legacy, and if the legatee dies before the testator, his representative shall receive it. *Blackstone.*

Vested remainder, is where the estate is invariably fixed, to remain to a determinate person, after the particular estate is spent. This is called a remainder executed, by which a present interest passes to the party, though to be enjoyed in future. *Blackstone.*

VESTIBULE, n. [Fr.; L. *vestibulum*.]

1. The porch or entrance into a house, or a large open space before the door, but cov-

VES

ered. Vestibules for magnificence are usually between the court and garden.

2. A little antechamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment.

3. An apartment in large buildings, which presents itself into a hall or suit of rooms or offices. An area in which a magnificent staircase is carried up is sometimes called a *vestibule*.

4. In *anatomy*, a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear. *Cyc.*

VESTIGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vestigium*.] This word and *vestibule*, show that some verb signifying to tread, from which they are derived, is lost.]

A track or footprint; the mark of the foot left on the earth; but mostly used for the mark or remains of something else; as the *vestiges* of ancient magnificence in Palmyra; *vestiges* of former population.

VESTING, *pp.* [from *vest*.] Clothing; covering; closely encompassing; descending to and becoming permanent, as a right or title; converting into other species of property, as money.

VESTING, *n.* Cloth for vests; vest patterns. *U. States.*

VESTMENT, *n.* [L. *vestmentum*, from *vestio*, to clothe; Fr. *vestment*.]

A garment; some part of clothing or dress; especially some part of outer clothing; but it is not restricted to any particular garment.

The sculptor could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*

VESTRY, *n.* [L. *vestriarium*; Fr. *vestiaire*.]

1. A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are kept, and where parochial meetings are held.

2. A parochial assembly, so called because held in the vestry.

The council are chosen by the *vestry*. *Clarendon.*

VESTRY-CLERK, *n.* [*vestry* and *clerk*.]

An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books. *Cyc.*

VESTRY-MAN, *n.* [*vestry* and *man*.] In London, *vestry-men* are a select number of principal persons of every parish, who choose parish officers and take care of its concerns. *Cyc.*

VESTRY, *n.* [Fr. *vesture*. See *Vest*.] A garment; a robe.

There polish'd chests embroider'd *vesture* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. Dress; garments in general; habit; clothing; vestment; as the *vesture* of priests.

3. Clothing; covering.

Rocks, precipices and gulfs appaech'd with a *vesture* of plants. *Bentley.*

—And gild the humble *vestures* of the plain. *Tranbull.*

4. In *old law books*, the corn with which land was covered; as the *vesture* of an acre.

5. In *old books*, seisin; possession. *Obs.*

VESUVIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples.

VESUVIAN, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a subspecies of pyraminical garnet, a mineral found in the vicinity of Vesuvius, classed with the family of garnets; called by Hany idocrase. It is generally crystallized in four sided prisms, the edges of which are trun-

ated, forming prisms of eight, fourteen or sixteen sides. It sometimes occurs massive. It is composed chiefly of silice, lime and alumina, with a portion of oxyd of iron, and oxyd of manganese.

Dict. Ure.

VETCH, *n.* [Fr. *vesce*; It. *vecchia*; L. *vicia*.] Sp. *veza*; D. *veik*, *wikke*, *vetch*, and a weight; *veikken*, to weigh; G. *wicke*, a vetch; *wickel*, a roller; *wichtig*, weighty; *veickelen*, to wind up. We see *vetch* from the root of *veigh*, *weag*, *wiggel*, and signifies a little roller.]

A plant of the leguminous kind, with papilionaceous flowers, of the genus *Vicia*. It is a common name of most species of the genus. The name is also applied, with various epithets, to many other leguminous plants of different genera; as the *chickling vetch*, of the genus *Lathyrus*; the *horshoe vetch*, of the genus *Hippocrepis*; the *milk vetch*, of the genus *Astragalus*, &c. *Lee.*

VETCHLING, *n.* [from *vetch*.] In botany, a name of the *Lathyrus aphaca*, expressive of its diminutive size. The *meadow vetchling* is a wild plant common in meadows, which makes good hay.

VETCHY, *a.* Consisting of vetches or of pea straw; as a vetchy bed. *Spenser.*

VETERAN, *n.* [L. *veteranus*, from *vetero*, to grow old, from *vetus*, old.]

Having been long exercised in any thing, long practiced or experienced; as a *veteran* officer or soldier; *veteran* skill.

Thomson.

VETERAN, *n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service and has had much experience.

Ensigs that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines.
The hardy veteran with tears resigns.

Addison.

VETERINARIAN, *n.* [L. *veterinarius*.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals. *Brown.*

VETERINARY, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, &c. A *veterinary* college was established in England in 1792, at St. Pancras, in the vicinity of London. The improvement of the *veterinary* art is of great importance to the agricultural interest.

VETO, *n.* [L. *veto*, I forbid.] A forbidding; prohibition; or the right of forbidding applied to the right of a king or other magistrate or officer to withhold his assent to the enactment of a law, or the passing of a decree. Thus the king of Great Britain has a *veto* upon every act of parliament; he sometimes prevents the passing of a law by his *veto*.

VEX, *v. t.* [L. *vexo*; Fr. *vexer*; It. *vessare*; Sp. *vexar*.]

1. To irritate; to make angry by little provocations; a *popular* use of the word.

2. To plague; to torment; to harass; to afflict.

Ten thousand torments vex my heart.

Prior.

3. To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate.

White curl the waves, and the red'd ocean roars.

Pope.

4. To trouble; to distress.

I will also vex the hearts of many people.

Ezek. xxiii.

5. To persecute. Acts xii.

6. To stretch, as by hooks. [Not in use.]

Dryden.

VEX, *v. t.* To fret; to be teased or irritated.

Chapman.

VEXATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vezatio*.] The act of irritating, or of troubling, disquieting and harassing.

2. State of being irritated or disturbed in mind.

3. Disquiet; agitation; great uneasiness. Passions too violent—afford us vexation and pain.

Temple.

4. The cause of trouble or disquiet.

Your children were vexation to your youth.

Shak.

5. Afflictions; great troubles; severe judgments. The Lord shall send on thee cursing, vexation and rebuke. Deut. xxviii.

6. A harassing by law. *Bacon.*

7. A slight teasing trouble.

VEXATIOUS, *a.* Irritating; disturbing to the mind; causing disquiet; afflictive; as a *vexatious* controversy; a *vexatious* neighbor.

2. Distressing; harassing; as *vexatious* wars.

South.

3. Full of trouble and disquiet.

He leads a *vexatious* life.

Digby.

4. Teasing; slightly troublesome; provoking.

A *vexatious* suit, in law, is one commenced for the purpose of giving trouble, or without cause.

VEXATIOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to give great trouble or disquiet.

VEXATIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of giving great trouble and disquiet, or of teasing and provoking.

VEXED, *pp.* Teased; provoked; irritated; troubled; agitated; disquieted; afflicted.

VEXER, *n.* One who vexes, irritates or troubles.

VEXIL, *n.* [L. *vevillum*, a standard.] A flag or standard. In botany, the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. *Martyn.*

VEXILLARY, *n.* A standard bearer.

VEXILLARY, *a.* Pertaining to an ensign or standard.

VEXILLATION, *n.* [L. *vezillatio*.] A company of troops under one ensign.

VEXING, *ppr.* Provoking; irritating; afflicting.

VEXINGLY, *adv.* So as to vex, tease or irritate. *Teller.*

VIAL, *n.* [Fr. *violate*; Gr. *φιάλη*; L. *phiala*.]

A phial; a small bottle of thin glass, used particularly by apothecaries and druggists. Samuel took a *vial* of oil, and poured it on his head. 1 Sam. x.

Vials of God's wrath, in Scripture, are the execution of his wrath upon the wicked for their sins. Rev. xvi.

VIAL, *v. t.* To put in a vial. *Milton.*

VIAND, *n.* [Fr. *viande*; from It. *vivanda*; L. *vivendus*, *vivo*, to live.] Meat dressed; food.

Viands of various kinds allure the taste.

Pope.

[It is used chiefly in the plural.]

VIATIC, *a.* [L. *viaticum*, from *via*, way.] Pertaining to a journey or to traveling.

VIATICUM, *n.* [L. supra.] Provisions for a journey.

2. Among the *ancient Romans*, an allowance to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service, also to the officers and soldiers of the army. *Cyc.*

3. In the *Romish church*, the communion or eucharist given to persons in their last moments.

VIBRANT, } *n.* [L. *vibrans*.] A name given
VIBRION, } to the ichneumon fly, from the continual vibration of its antennae. *Cyc.*

VIBRATE, *v. i.* [L. *vibrare*; It. *vibrare*.] This word belongs to the root of *Eng. veable*; W. *gwbwio*, to wander, to move in a circular or serpentine direction.]

1. To swing; to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro; as, the pendulum of a clock vibrates more or less rapidly, as it is shorter or longer. The chords of an instrument vibrate when touched.

2. To quiver; as a whisper vibrates on the ear. *Pope.*

3. To pass from one state to another; as, a man vibrates from one opinion to another.

VIBRATE, *v. t.* To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing; as, to vibrate a sword or staff. The pendulum of a clock vibrates seconds.

2. To cause to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous motion. *Holder.*

VIBRATED, *pp.* Brandished; moved one way and the other.

VIBRATILITY, *n.* Disposition to prefer natural vibration or motion. [Not much used.] *Rush.*

VIBRATING, *ppr.* Brandishing; moving to and fro, as a pendulum or musical chord.

VIBRATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vibro*.] The act of brandishing; the act of moving or state of being moved one way and the other in quick succession.

2. In mechanics, a regular reciprocal motion of a body suspended; a motion consisting of continual reciprocations or returns; as of the pendulum of a chronometer. This is frequently called *oscillation*. The number of vibrations in a given time depends on the length of the vibrating body; a pendulum three feet long, makes only ten vibrations while one of nine inches makes twenty. The vibrations of a pendulum are somewhat slower at or near the equator than in remote latitudes. The vibrations of a pendulum are isochronal in the same climate. *Cyc.*

3. In physics, alternate or reciprocal motion; as the vibrations of the nervous fluid, by which sensation has been supposed to be produced, by impressions of external objects propagated thus to the brain. *Cyc.*

4. In music, the motion of a chord, or the undulation of any body, by which sound is produced. The acuteness, elevation and gravity of sound, depend on the length of the chord and its tension.

VIBRATUNCLE, *n.* A small vibration. *Chambers.* *Cyc.*

VIBRATIVE, *a.* That vibrates. *Newton.*

VIBRATORY, *a.* Vibrating; consisting in vibration or oscillation; as a *vibratory* motion.

2. Causing to vibrate.

VICAR, *n.* [Fr. *vicarire*; It. *vicario*; L. *vicarius*, from *vicia*, a turn, or its root.]

1. In a *general sense*, a person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office. The pope pretends to be *vicar* of Jesus Christ on earth. He has under him a grand vicar, who is a cardinal, and whose jurisdiction extends over all priests, regular and secular.

2. In the *canon law*, the priest of a parish, the predial titles of which are appropriated, or appropriated, that is, belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman, who receives them, and only allows the vicar the smaller titles or a salary.

Cyc.
Apostolical vicars, are those who perform the functions of the pope in churches or provinces committed to their direction.

VICARAGE, *n.* The benefice of a vicar. A vicarage by endowment, becomes a benefice distinct from the parsonage.

Cyc.
VICAR-GENERAL, *n.* A title given by Henry VIII. to the earl of Essex, which power to oversee all the clergy, and regulate all church affairs. It is now the title of an officer, which, as well as that of official principal, is united in the chancellor of the diocese. The business of the vicar-general is to exercise jurisdiction over matters purely spiritual.

Cyc.
VICARIAL, *a.* [from *vicar*.] Pertaining to a vicar; small; as *vicarial* tithes.

VICARIATE, *a.* Having delegated power, as vicar.

Barrow.
VICARIATE, *n.* A delegated office or power.

Lord North.
VICARIOUS, *a.* [L. *vicarius*.] Deputed; delegated; as *vicarious* power or authority.

2. Acting for another; filling the place of another; as a *vicarious* agent or officer.

3. Substituted in the place of another; as a *vicarious* sacrifice. The doctrine of *vicarious* punishment has occasioned much controversy.

VICARIOUSLY, *adv.* In the place of another; by substitution.

Barke.
VICARSHIP, *n.* The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

VICE, *n.* [Fr. *vice*; It. *vizio*; Sp. *vicio*; L. *vitiium*; W. *gwylid*.]

1. Properly, a spot or defect; a fault; a blemish; as the *vices* of a political constitution.

Milton.
2. In *ethics*, any voluntary action or course of conduct which deviates from the rules of moral rectitude, or from the plain rules of propriety; any moral unfitness of conduct, either from defect of duty, or from the transgression of known principles of rectitude. *Vice* differs from *crime*, in being less enormous. We never call murder or robbery a *vice*; but every act of intemperance, all falsehood, duplicity, deception, lewdness and the like, is a *vice*. The excessive indulgence of passions and appetites which in themselves are innocent, is a *vice*. The smoking of tobacco and the taking of snuff, may in certain cases be innocent and even useful, but

these practices may be carried to such an excess as to become *vices*. This word is also used to denote a habit of transgressing; as a life of *vice*. *Vice* is rarely a solitary invader; it usually brings with it a frightful train of followers.

3. Depravity or corruption of manners; as an age of *vice*.

When *vice* prevails, and impious men bear sway,

The post of honor is a private station.

4. A fault or bad trick in a horse. *Addison.*

5. The foot or punchinello of old shows. His face made of brass, like a *vice* in a game.

6. An iron press. [This should be written *visc*.]

7. A gripe or grasp. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

VICE, *v. l.* To draw by a kind of violence. [Not in use.] [See *Visc*.]

VICE, *n.* *l.* *vice* in the turn or place, is used in composition to denote one *qui vicem gerit*, who acts in the place of another, or is second in authority.

VICE-ADMIRAL, *n.* In the navy, the second officer in command. His flag is displayed at the fore top-gallant-mast-head.

Mar. Dict.

2. A civil officer in Great Britain, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts.

VICE-ADMIRALTY, *n.* The office of a vice-admiralty; a vice-admiralty court.

VICE-AGENT, *n.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*

VICE-CHAMBERLAIN, *n.* An officer in a court, next in command to the lord chamberlain.

England.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, *n.* An officer in a university in England, a distinguished member, who is annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor.

Cyc.
VICE-CONSUL, *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul.

VICED, *a.* Vitious; corrupt. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

VICE-DO-GE, *n.* A counsellor at Venice, who represents the doge when sick or absent.

Cyc.
VICEGERENCY, *n.* [See *Viceregent*.] The office of a viceregent; agency under another; deputed power; lieutenantancy.

South.

VICEGERENT, *n.* [L. *vicem gerens*, acting in the place of another.]

A lieutenant a vicar; an officer who is deputed to exercise the powers of another. Kings are sometimes called God's *viceregents*. It is to be wished they would always deserve the appellation.

VICEGERENT, *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of another. *Milton.*

VICE-LEGATE, *n.* An officer employed by the pope to perform the office of spiritual and temporal governor in certain cities, when there is no legate or cardinal to command there. *Cyc.*

VICENARY, *a.* [L. *vicenarius*.] Belonging to twenty.

VICE-PRESIDENT, *n. s* as 2. An officer next in rank below a president.

U. States.

VICEROY, *n.* [Fr. *viceroi*.] The governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of the king with regal authority, as the king's substitute. *Swift.*

VICEROYALTY, *n.* The dignity, office or jurisdiction of a viceroi.

VICEROYSHIP, *n.* The dignity, office or jurisdiction of a viceroi.

VICETRY, *n.* Nicety; exactness. [Not in use; probably a mistake.] *B. Jonson.*

VICIATE, *v. l.* [L. *vicio*.] This verb is usually written *viciate*; but as *vice*, from L. *vitiium*, is established, it would be well to write the verb *viciate*, as we write *appreciate* and *depreciate*, from L. *pretium*.]

1. To injure the substance or properties of a thing so as to impair its value, and lessen or destroy its use; to make less pure, or wholly impure; to deprave, in a physical or moral sense; as, to *viciate* the blood; to *viciate* taste or style; to *viciate* morals.

2. To render defective and thus destroy the validity of; to invalidate by defect; as, to *viciate* a deed or bond.

VICIATED, *pp.* Depraved; impaired in substance or quality; rendered defective and void.

VICIATING, *ppr.* Injuring in substance or properties; rendering defective; making void.

VICIATION, *n.* Depravation; corruption.

VICINAGE, *n.* [from L. *vicinia*, neighborhood; *vicinus*, near.]

Neighborhood; the place or places adjoining or near. A jury must be of the *vicinage*, or body of the county.

In law, common *locus vicinage*, is where the inhabitants of two townships contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another; the beasts of one straying into the other's fields without molestation from either.

Blackstone.

VICINAL, *a.* Near; neighboring. [*Lit-*

VICINE, *v. a.* *the used.*] *Glanville.*

VICINITY, *n.* [L. *vicinitas*.] Nearness in place; as the *vicinity* of two country seats.

2. Neighborhood; as a seat in the *vicinity* of the metropolis.

3. Neighboring country. Vegetables produced in the *vicinity* of the city, are daily brought to market. The *vicinity* is full of gardens.

VICIOUSITY, *n.* Depravity; corruption of manners. [But *viciousness* is generally used.]

VICIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *vicieux*; L. *vitiuosus*.]

1. Defective; imperfect; as a system of government *vicious* and unsound. *Harte.*

2. Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; habitually transgressing the moral law; as a *vicious* race of men; *vicious* parents; *vicious* children.

3. Corrupt; contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; as *vicious* examples; *vicious* conduct.

4. Corrupt, in a physical sense; foul; impure; insalubrious; as *vicious* air.

5. Corrupt; not genuine or pure; as *vicious* language; *vicious* idioms.

6. Unruly; refractory; not well tamed or broken; as a *vicious horse*. *N. Eng.*

VICIOUSLY, *adv.* Corruptly, in a manner contrary to rectitude, moral principles, propriety or purity.

2. Faultily; not correctly. *Burnet.*

VICIOUSNESS, *n.* Addictedness to vice; corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law, or of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners.

What makes a governor justly despised, is *viciousness* and ill morals. *South.*

2. Unruliness; refractoriness; as of a beast. *N. England.*

VICISSITUDE, *n.* [L. *vicissitudo*; from *vicis*, a turn.]

1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another; as the *vicissitudes* of day and night, and of winter and summer; in the *vicissitudes* of the seasons.

2. Change; revolution; as in human affairs. We are exposed to continual *vicissitudes* of fortune.

VICISSITUDINARY, *a.* Changing in succession. *Danne.*

VICONTIEL, *a.* [*vice-comitatus*. See *Viscount*.]

In *old law books*, pertaining to the sheriff. *Vicontiel rents*, are certain rents for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king.

Vicontiel writs, are such as are triable in the county or sheriff court. *Cyc.*

VICONTIELS, *n.* Things belonging to the sheriff; particularly, farms for which the sheriff pays rent to the king. *Cyc.*

VICOUNT, *n.* [*vice-comes*.] In *law books*, the sheriff.

2. A degree of nobility next below a count or earl. [See *Viscount*.] *Cyc.*

VICTIM, *n.* [L. *victimia*; Fr. *victime*.]

1. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice; but human beings have been slain by some nations, for the purpose of appeasing the wrath or conciliating the favor of some deity.

2. Something destroyed; something sacrificed in the pursuit of an object. How many persons have fallen *victims* to jealousy, to lust, to ambition!

VICTIMATE, *v. t.* To sacrifice. [*Not in use.*] *Bullouk.*

VICTOR, *n.* [L. from *vincio*, *victus*, to conquer, or the same root. *N*ot being radical, the root is *vicio* or *vigo*; Sax. *vig*, *viege*, war; *viga*, a warrior, a hero, a *victor*; *vigan*, to war, to fight. The primary sense is to urge, drive or strive, hence to subdue.]

1. One who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who defeats an enemy in battle. *Victor* differs from *conqueror*. We apply *conqueror* to one who subdues countries, kingdoms or nations; as, Alexander was the *conqueror* of Asia or India, or of many nations, or of the world. In such phrases, we cannot substitute *victor*. But we use *victor*, when we speak of one who overcomes a particular enemy, or in a particular battle; as, Cesar was *victor* at Pharsalia. The duke of Wellington was *victor* at Waterloo. *Victor* then is not followed by the possessive case; for we do not say, Alexander was the *victor* of Da-

rius, though we say, he was *victor* at Arbela. *Johnson.*

2. One who vanquishes another in private combat or contest; as a *victor* in the Olympic games.

3. One who wins, or gains the advantage. In the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly; They fly that wound, and they pursue that *Walter.*

4. Master; lord.

These, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends. [*Not usual nor legitimate.*] *Pope.*

VICTORESS, *n.* A female who vanquishes. *Spenser.*

VICTORIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux*.] Having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy or antagonist; conquering; vanquishing; as a *victorious general*; *victorious troops*; a *victorious admiral* or navy.

2. That produces conquest; as a *victorious day*. *Pope.*

3. Emblematic of conquest; indicating victory; as brows bound with *victorious wreaths*. *Shak.*

VICTORIOUSLY, *adv.* With conquest; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly; as, grace will carry us *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

VICTORIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being victorious.

VICTORY, *n.* [L. *victoria*, from *vincio*, *victus*, to conquer; Fr. *victoire*.]

1. Conquest; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; a gaining of the superiority in war or combat. *Victory* supposes the power of an enemy or an antagonist to prove inferior to that of the *victor*. *Victory* however depends not always on superior skill or valor; it is often gained by the fault or mistake of the vanquished.

Victory may be honorable to the arms, but shameful to the counsels of a nation. *Bolingbroke.*

2. The advantage or superiority gained over spiritual enemies, over passions and appetites, or over temptations, or in any struggle or competition.

Thanks be to God, who giveth us the *victory*, through our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. xv.

VICTRESS, *n.* A female that conquers. *Shak.*

VICTUAL. [See *Victuals*.]

VICTUAL, *v. t.* *victl.* [from *victual*, the noun.]

1. To supply with provisions for subsistence; as, to *victual* an army; to *victual* a garrison.

2. To store with provisions; as, to *victual* n ships.

VICTUALED, *pp. victld.* Supplied with provisions.

VICTUALER, *n. victler.* One who furnishes provisions.

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

3. A provision-ship; a ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance.

VICTUALING, *ppr. victling.* Supplying with provisions.

VICTUALING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat.

VICTUALS, *n. victls.* [Fr. *victualles*; It. *vittovaglia*; Sp. *vituada*; from L. *victus*,

food, from the root of *vicio*, which was *vigo* or *vico*, coinciding with *viege*; Basque, *vicia*, life. This word is now never used in the singular.]

Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance. We never apply this word to that on which beasts or birds feed, and we apply it chiefly to food for men when cooked or prepared for the table. We do not now give this name to flesh, corn or flour, in a crude state; but we say, the *victuals* are well cooked or dressed, and in great abundance. We say, a man eats his *victuals* with a good relish.

Such phrases as to buy *victuals* for the army or navy, to lay in *victuals* for the winter, &c. are now obsolete. We say, to buy provisions; yet we use the verb, to *victual* an army or ship.

VIDELICET, *adv.* [L. for *videre licet*.] To wit; namely. An abbreviation for this word is *viz*.

VIDUAL, *a.* [L. *viduus*, deprived.] Belonging to the state of a widow. [*Not used.*]

VIDUITY, *n.* [L. *viduitas*.] Widowhood. [*Not used.*]

VIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *viegan*, to war, to contend, that is, to strain, to urge, to press. See *Victor*.]

To strive for superiority; to contend; to use effort in a race, contest, competition, rivalry or strife. How delightful it is to see children *vie* with each other in diligence and in duties of obedience.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in a way of life to *vie* with the best of their family. *Addison.*

VIE, *v. t.* To show or practice in competition; as, to *vie* power; to *vie* charities. [*Not legitimate.*]

2. To urge; to press.

She hung about my neck, and kiss and kiss She *vied* so fast. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VIELLEUR, *n.* A species of fish in Surinam, less than the lamery fish. *Cyc.*

VIEVE, *v. l. vie.* [Fr. *vie*, from *vivre*, to see, contracted from L. *videre*, Russ. *vija*.] The primary sense is to reach or extend to.

1. To survey; to examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to inspect; to explore. *View* differs from *look*, *see*, and *behold*, in expressing more particular or continued attention to the thing which is the object of sight. We ascended mount Holyoke, and *viewed* the charming landscape below. We *viewed* with delight the rich valleys of the Connecticut about the town of Northampton.

Go up and *view* the country. *Josh. vii.*

I *viewed* the walls of Jerusalem. *Neh. vii.*

2. To see; to perceive by the eye. *Pope.*

3. To survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider. *View* the subject in all its aspects.

VIEW, *n. vu.* Prospect; sight; reach of the eye.

The walls of Pharo's palace are in *view*. *Dryden.*

2. The whole extent seen. Vast or extensive *views* present themselves to the eye.

3. Sight; power of seeing, or limit of sight. The mountain was not within our *view*.

4. Intellectual or mental sight. These things

give us a just *view* of the designs of providence.

5. Act of seeing. The facts mentioned were verified by actual *view*.

6. Sight; eye. Objects near our *view* are thought greater than those of larger size, that are more remote. *Locke*.

7. Survey; inspection; examination by the eye. The assessors took a *view* of the premises. Surveying nature with too nice a *view*. *Dryden*.

8. Intellectual survey; mental examination. On a just *view* of all the arguments in the case, the law appears to be clear.

9. Appearance; show. Graces—

Which, by the splendor of her *view* Dazzled, before we never knew. *Waller*.

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind. To give a *view* of this mistaken part of liberty— *Locke*.

11. Prospect of interest. No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view* or other, which serves him for a reason. *Locke*.

12. Intention; purpose; design. With that *view* he began the expedition. With a *view* to commerce, he passed through Egypt.

13. Opinion; manner of seeing or understanding. These are my *views* of the policy which ought to be pursued.

View of frankpledge, in *law*, a court of record, held in a hundred, lordship or manor, before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone*.

Point of view, the direction in which a thing is seen.

VIEWED, *pp. vu'ed*. Surveyed; examined by the eye; inspected; considered.

VIEWER, *n. vu'er*. One who views, surveys or examines.

2. In *New England*, a town officer whose duty is to inspect something; as a *viewer* of fences, who inspects them to determine whether they are sufficient in law.

VIEWING, *pp. vu'ing*. Surveying; examining by the eye or by the mind; inspecting; exploring.

VIEWING, *n. vu'ing*. The act of beholding or surveying.

VIEWLESS, *a. vu'less*. That cannot be seen; not being perceivable by the eye; invisible; as *viewless* winds. *Shak*.

Swift through the valves the visionary fair Repass'd, and *viewless* mix'd with common air. *Pope*.

VIGESIMATION, *n.* [L. *vigesimus*, twentieth.]

The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey*.

VIGIL, *n.* [L. *vigilia*; Fr. *vigile*; L. *vigil*, waking, watchful; *vigilo*, to watch. This is formed on the root of Eng. *wake*, Sax. *wacan*, *wecan*. The primary sense is to stir or excite, to rouse, to agitate.]

1. Watch; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep.

So they in heav'n their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton*.

2. In *church affairs*, the eve or evening before any feast, the ecclesiastical day beginning at six o'clock in the evening, and continuing till the same hour the following evening; hence, a religious service

performed in the evening preceding a holiday. *Cyc*.

3. A fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake. *Cyc*.

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep; as the *vigils* of the card table. *Addition*.

Vigils or *watchings*, of flowers, a term used by Linne to express a peculiar faculty belonging to the flowers of certain plants, of opening and closing their petals at certain hours of the day. *Cyc*.

VIGILANCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vigilans*. See *Vigil*.]

1. Forbearance of sleep; a state of being awake. *Parr*.

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; attention of the mind in discovering and guarding against danger, or providing for safety. *Vigilance* is a virtue of prime importance in a general. The *vigilance* of the dog is no less remarkable than his fidelity.

3. Guard; watch. In at this gate none pass The *vigilance* here plac'd. [Unusual.] *Milton*.

VIGILANCY, for *vigilance*, is not used.

VIGILANT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *vigilans*.] Watchful; circumspect; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.

Take your places and be *vigilant*. *Shak*. Be sober, be *vigilant*. 1 Pt. v.

VIGILANTLY, *adv.* [supra.] Watchfully; with attention to danger and the means of safety; circumspectly.

VIGNETTE, { *n.* [Fr. *vignette*, from *vigne*, VIGNET', { *n.* a vine.] An ornament placed at the beginning of a book, preface or dedication; a head piece. These vignets are of various forms; often they are wreaths of flowers or sprigs.

VIGOR, *n.* [L. from *vigere*, to be brisk, to grow, to be strong; allied to *vivo*, *vixi*, to live, and to Sax. *wigan*, to carry on war, and to *wake*.]

1. Active strength or force of body in animals; physical force.

The *vigor* of this arm was never vain. *Dryden*.

2. Strength of mind; intellectual force; energy. We say, a man possesses *vigor* of mind or intellect.

3. Strength or force in vegetable motion; as, a plant grows with *vigor*.

4. Strength; energy; efficacy. In the fruitful earth His beams, unactive else, their *vigor* find. *Milton*.

VIGOR, *v. t.* To invigorate. [Not in use.] *Feltbam*.

VIGOROUS, *a.* Full of physical strength or active force; strong; lusty; as a *vigorous* youth; a *vigorous* body.

2. Powerful; strong; made by strength, either of body or mind; as a *vigorous* attack; *vigorous* exertions. The enemy expects a *vigorous* campaign.

The beginnings of confederacies have been *vigorous* and successful. *Darcanant*.

VIGOROUSLY, *adv.* With great physical force or strength; forcibly; with active exertions; as, to prosecute an enterprise *vigorously*.

VIGOROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being *vigorous* or possessed of active strength.

[*Vigor* and all its derivatives imply active strength, or the power of action and exertion, in distinction from passive strength, or strength to endure.]

VILE, { *a.* Vile. [Not in use.] *Spenser*.

VIL'LY, *a.* [L. *vilitis*; Fr. Sp. *vil*; It. *vile*; Gr. *pauros*.]

1. Base; mean; worthless; despicable. The inhabitants account gold a vile thing. *Abbot*.

A man in *vile* raiment. James ii. Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and reputed as *vile* in your sight? Job xvii.

2. Morally base or impure; sinful; depraved by sin; wicked; hateful in the sight of God and of good men. The sons of Eli made themselves *vile*. 1 Sam. iii.

Behold I am *vile*; what shall I answer? Job xl.

VILED, *a.* Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory. [Not in use.] *Hayward*.

VILELY, *adv.* Basely; meanly; shamefully; as Hector *vilely* dragged about the walls of Troy. *Philips*.

2. In a cowardly manner. 2 Sam. i. The *Volsunians* *vilely* yielded the town. *Shak*.

VILENESS, *n.* Baseness; meanness; despicableness. His *vileness* us shall never awe. *Droyton*.

2. Moral baseness or depravity; degradation by sin; extreme wickedness; as the *vileness* of mankind. *Prior*.

VILIFIED, *pp.* [from *vilitify*.] Defamed; traduced; debased.

VILIFIER, *n.* One who defames or traduces.

VILIFY, *v. t.* [from *vile*.] To make *vile*; to debase; to degrade. Their *Maker's* image Forsook them, when themselves they *vilitify* To serve ungoden'd appetite. *Milton*.

2. To defame; to traduce; to attempt to degrade by slander. Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilitify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison*.

[This is the most usual sense of the verb.]

VILIFYING, *pp.* Debasing; defaming.

VILIPEND, *v. t.* [L. *vilipendo*.] To despise. [Not in use.]

VILIPENDENCY, *n.* Disesteem; slight. [Not in use.]

VILITY, *n.* Vileness; baseness. [Not in use.] *Kenned*.

VILL, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville*.] A village; a small collection of houses. *Hale*.

The statute of Exeter, 14 Edward I. mentions *entire-vills*, *demo-vills*, and *hamlets*. *Cyc*.

VILL'IA, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville*; Gaelic, *bail*.]

A country seat or a farm, furnished with a mansion and convenient out-houses. *Cyc*.

VILLAGE, *n.* [Fr. from *villa*.] A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and other laboring people. In England it is said that a *village* is distinguished from a town by the want of a market. *Cyc*.

In the United States, no such distinction exists, and any small assemblage of houses in the country is called a *village*.

VILLAGER, *n.* An inhabitant of a *village*. *Milton*.

VILLAGERY, *n.* A district of villages.

VIL-LAIN, } *n.* [Fr. *villain*; It. Sp. *villano*;
VIL-LAN, } *n.* Norm. *villain*. According to the French orthography, this word is formed from *vile*; but the orthography in other languages connects this word with *vill*, *village*, and this is probably the true origin. It would be well to write *villan*.

1. In feudal law, a villain or villein is one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, or in *villengage*. Villains were of two sorts; *villains regardant*, that is, annexed to the manor, *villains glebe*; or *villains in gross*, that is, annexed to the person of their lord, and transferable from one to another. *Blackstone.*

2. A vile wicked person; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes. We call by the name of *villain*, the thief, the robber, the burglarian, the murderer, the incendiary, the ravisher, the seducer, the cheat, the swindler, &c.

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix.

VIL-LAKIN, *n.* A little village; a word used by Gay.

VIL-LANAGE, *n.* The state of a villain; a base servitude.

2. A base tenure of lands; tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord; usually written *villengage*.

3. Baseness; infamy. [See *Villany*.]

VIL-LANIZE, *v. t.* To debase; to degrade; to defame; to revile.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame.

[*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

VIL-LANIZED, *pp.* Defamed; debased. [*Little used.*]

VIL-LANIZING, *ppr.* Defaming; debasing. [*Little used.*]

VIL-LANOUS, } *a.* [from *villain*.] Base;
VIL-LANOUS, } *a.* very vile.

2. Wicked; extremely depraved; as a villainous person or wretch.

3. Proceeding from extreme depravity; as a villainous action.

4. Sorry; vile; mischievous; in a familiar sense; as a villainous trick of the eye.

Shak.

Villanous judgment, in old law, a judgment that casts reproach on the guilty person.

VIL-LANOUSLY, *adv.* Basely; with extreme wickedness or depravity.

VIL-LANOUSNESS, *n.* Baseness; extreme depravity.

VIL-LANY, } *n.* Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; as the villainy of the thief or the robber; the villainy of the seducer.

The commendation is not in his wit, but in his villainy. *Shak.*

2. A crime; an action of deep depravity. In this sense, the word has a plural.

Such villainies roused Horace into wrath.

Dryden.

VILLATIC, *a.* [L. *villaticus*.] Pertaining to a village.

Tame villatic fowl.

Milton.

VIL-LENGE, *n.* [from *villain*.] A tenure of lands and tenements by base services.

Blackstone.

VIL-LOUS, *a.* [L. *villosus*, from *villus*, hair, Eng. *wool*.]

1. Abounding with fine hairs or wooly sub-

stance; nappy; shaggy; rough; as a villos coat.

The villos coat of the stomach and intestines is the inner mucous membrane, so called from the innumerable villi or fine fibrils with which its internal surface is covered.

Cyc. Parr.

2. In botany, pubescent; covered with soft hairs.

VIMINAL, *a.* [L. *vinialis*.] Pertaining to twigs; consisting of twigs; producing twigs.

VIMINEOUS, *a.* [L. *vineus*, from *vimen*, a twig.] Made of twigs or shoots.

In the hive's *vineous* dome. *Prior.*

VINA-CEOUS, *a.* [L. *vinaceus*.] Belonging to wine or grapes.

White.

VINCIBLE, *a.* [from L. *vincio*, to conquer. See *Victor*.]

Conquerable; that may be overcome or subdued.

He not *vincible* in spirit— *Hayward.*

VINCIBLENESS, *n.* The capacity of being conquered; conquerableness. *Dict.*

VINC-TURE, *n.* [L. *vinc-tura*.] A binding. [*Not in use.*]

VINDEMIAL, *a.* [L. *vindemiialis*, from *vindemia*, vintage; *vinea* and *demia*.] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest.

VINDEMIATE, *v. t.* [supra.] To gather the vintage. *Eecluy.*

VINDEMIATION, *n.* The operation of gathering grapes. *Bailey.*

VINDICABILITY, *n.* The quality of being vindicable, or capable of support or justification. *Journ. of Science.*

VINDICABLE, *a.* [infra.] That may be vindicated, justified or supported. *Dright.*

VINDICATE, *v. t.* [L. *vindico*.] To defend; to justify; to support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure or objections.

When the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must *vindicate* it. *Watts.*

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can.

But *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Pope.*

2. To assert; to defend with success; to maintain; to prove to be just or valid; as, to *vindicate* a claim or title.

3. To defend with arms, or otherwise; as, to *vindicate* our rights.

4. To avenge; to punish; as a war to *vindicate* or punish infidelity. *Bacon.*

God is more powerful to exact satisfaction and to *vindicate* rebellion.

[*This latter use is entirely obsolete.*]

VINDICATED, *pp.* Defended; supported; maintained; proved to be just or true.

VINDICATING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting against denial, censure, charge or impeachment; proving to be true or just; defending by force.

VINDICATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vindico*.]

1. The defense of any thing, or a justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations; as the *vindication* of opinions or of a creed; the *vindication* of the Scriptures against the objections and cavils of infidels.

2. The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of any thing to be just; as the *vindication* of a title, claim or right.

3. Defense by force or otherwise; as the *vindication* of the rights of man; the vin-

dication of our liberties or the rights of conscience.

VINDICATIVE, *a.* Tending to vindicate.

2. Revengeful. [This is now generally *vindictive*.]

VINDICATOR, *n.* One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains; one who defends. *Dryden.*

VINDICATORY, *a.* Punitory; inflicting punishment; avenging.

The afflictions of Job were not *vindictory* punishments. *Bramhall.*

2. Tending to vindicate; justificatory.

VINDICTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vindictif*.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

VINDICTIVELY, *adv.* By way of revenge; revengefully.

VINDICTIVENESS, *n.* A revengeful temper.

2. Revengefulness.

VINE, *n.* [L. *vinca*; Fr. *vigne*; from the It. *vigna*, Sp. *vina*, a vineyard; W. *gwinen*, vine, and *gwin*, vine. See *Wine*.]

1. A plant that produces grapes, of the genus *Vitis*, and of a great number of varieties.

2. The long slender stem of any plant, that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers. Thus we speak of the hop *vine*, the bean *vine*, the *vines* of melons, squashes, pumpkins, and other cucurbitaceous plants.

VINED, *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine. *Fulton.*

VINE-DRESSER, *n.* [vine and *draser*.] One who dresses, trims, prunes and cultivates vines.

VINE-FRETTER, *n.* [vine and *fret*.] A small insect that injures vines, the aphid or puceron.

VINEGAR, *n.* [Fr. *vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sour.]

1. Vegetable acid; an acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer or other liquors, by the second or acetous fermentation. Vinegar may differ indefinitely in the degree of its acidity. When highly concentrated, it is called *radical vinegar*.

2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

Vinegar of lead, a liquor formed by digesting ceruse or litharge with a sufficient quantity of vinegar to dissolve it.

VINE-GRUB, *n.* [vine and *grub*.] A little insect that infests vines; the vine-fretter or puceron. *Cyc.*

VINERY, *n.* In gardening, an erection for supporting vines and exposing them to artificial heat, consisting of a wall with stoves and flues.

VINEYARD, } *n.* [Sax. *vineyard*; Ir. *fon-*
VIN-YARD, } *n.* *ghort*. The correct orthography, from the Saxon, is *vineyard*.]

A plantation of vines producing grapes; properly, an inclosure or yard for grapevines.

VIN-NEWED, *a.* [Sax. *vinig*.] Monly; inusty. [*Not in use.*] *Newton.*

VIN-NEWEDNESS, *n.* Mustiness; moldiness. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

VIN-NY, *a.* [supra.] Moldy; musty. [*Not in use.*]

VIO

VINOLENCY, *n.* [L. *vinolentia*, from *vinum*, wine.] Drunkenness. [Not used.]
VINOLENT, *a.* Given to wine. [Not used.]

VINOSITY, *n.* State or quality of being vinous. *Scott.*

VINOUS, *a.* [Fr. *vineux*, from L. *vinum*, wine.]

Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine; as a *vinous* taste; a *vinous* flavor; *vinous* fermentation.

VINTAGE, *n.* [Fr. *vendange*, from L. *vindemia*.]

1. The produce of the vine for the season. The *vintage* is abundant.

2. The time of gathering the crop of grapes.

3. The wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season. *Cyc.*

VINTAGER, *n.* One that gathers the vintage.

VINTNER, *n.* One who deals in wine; a wine-seller.

VINTRY, *n.* A place where wine is sold. *Jansworth.*

VINY, *a.* Belonging to vines; producing grapes.

2. Abounding in vines. *P. Fletcher.*

VIOLA, *n.* [Fr. *viola*; It. Sp. *viola*; Fr. *biol*.]

A stringed musical instrument, of the same form as the violin, but larger, and having formerly six strings, to be struck with a bow. Viols are of different kinds. The largest of all is the *base viol*, whose tones are deep, soft and agreeable. The *violin* now takes the place of the old viol.

Its softer airs befit, and softer strings
Of lute, or viol, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

VIOLABLE, *a.* [L. *violabilis*. See *Violate*.]

That may be violated, broken or injured.

VIOLACEOUS, *a.* [L. *viola*, a violet.] Resembling violets. *Encyc.*

VIOLATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *violier*; L. *violare*; It. *violare*; Sp. *violar*.]

1. To injure; to hurt; to interrupt; to disturb; as, to *violate* sleep. *Milton.*

Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,
May mix with bliss and yet not *violate*. *Dryden.*

2. To break; to infringe; to transgress; as, to *violate* the laws of the state, or the rules of good breeding; to *violate* the divine commands; to *violate* one's vows or promises. Promises and commands may be *violated* negatively, by non-observance.

3. To injure; to do violence to.
Forbid to *violate* the sacred fruit. *Milton.*

4. To treat with irreverence; to profane; as, to *violate* the sanctity of a holy place.

5. To ravish; to compress by force.

VIOLATED, *pp.* Injured; broken; transgressed; ravished.

VIOLATING, *ppr.* Injuring; intruding; ravishing.

VIOLATION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of violating or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace.

2. Infringement; transgression; non-observance; as the *violation* of law or positive command; a *violation* of covenants, engagements and promises; a *violation* of vows.

3. Act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; as the *violation* of a church.

VIO

4. Ravishment; rape.

VIOLATOR, *n.* One who violates, injures, interrupts or disturbs; as a *violator* of repose.

2. One who infringes or transgresses; as a *violator* of law.

3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence; as a *violator* of sacred things.

4. A ravisher.

VIOLENCE, *n.* [L. *violentia*.] Physical force; strength of action or motion; as the *violence* of a storm; the *violence* of a blow or of a conflict.

2. Moral force; vehemence. The critic attacked the work with *violence*.

3. Outrage; unjust force; crimes of all kinds.

The earth was filled with *violence*. *Gen. vi.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

You ask with *violence*. *Shak.*

5. Injury; infringement. Offer no *violence* to the laws, or to the rules of civility.

6. Injury; hurt.

Do *violence* to no man. *Luke iii.*

7. Ravishment; rape.

To do *violence* to or on, to attack; to murder.

But, as it seems, *did violence* on herself. *Shak.*

To do *violence* to, to outrage; to force; to injure. He *does violence* to his own opinions.

VIOLENCE, *v. t.* To assault; to injure; also, to bring by violence. [Little used.]

B. Jonson. Feltham.

VIOLENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *violentus*.] Forceful; moving or acting with physical strength; urged or driven with force; as a *violent* wind; a *violent* stream; a *violent* assault or blow; a *violent* conflict.

2. Vehement; outrageous; as a *violent* attack on the minister.

3. Produced or continued by force; not spontaneous or natural.

No *violent* state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

4. Produced by violence; not natural; as a *violent* death.

5. Acting by violence; assailable; not authorized.

Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shak.*

6. Fierce; vehement; as a *violent* philippic; a *violent* remonstrance.

We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*. *Hooker.*

7. Severe; extreme; as *violent* pains.

8. Extorted; not voluntary.

Vows made in pain, are *violent* and void. *Milton.*

Violent presumption, in law, is presumption that arises from circumstances which necessarily attend such facts. Such circumstances being proved, the mind infers with confidence that the fact has taken place, and this confidence is a *violent presumption*, which amounts to proof.

VIOLENT, *n.* An assailant. [Not in use.]

VIOLENT, *v. t.* To urge with violence. [Not used.] *Fuller.*

VIOLENTLY, *adv.* With force; forcibly; vehemently; as, the wind blows *violently*. Forfeitures must not be exacted *violently*. *Taylor.*

VIOLET, *n.* [Fr. *violette*; It. *violetto*; L. *viola*.] A plant and flower of the genus *Viola*, of many species.

VIR

VIOLIN, *n.* [It. *violino*; Fr. *violin*; from *viol*.]

A musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle; one of the most perfect and most powerful instruments that has been invented. *Cyc.*

VIOLINIST, *n.* A person skilled in playing on a violin. *Frey.*

VIOLIST, *n.* A player on the viol. *Todd.*

VIOLONCELLO, *n.* [It.] A stringed instrument of music; a base viol of four strings, or a little base violin with long large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the base violin. *Encyc.*

VIOLON, *n.* A double base, a deep toned instrument. *Busby.*

VIPER, *n.* [L. *vipera*; Fr. *vipere*; W. *gwiber*, from *gwib*, a quick course, a driving, flying or serpentine motion, a wandering.]

1. A serpent, a species of coluber, whose bite is remarkably venomous.

A *viper* came out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. Acts *xxix.*

2. A person or thing mischievous or malignant. *Shak.*

VIPERINE, *a.* [L. *viperinus*.] Pertaining to a viper or to vipers.

VIPEROUS, *a.* [L. *vipereus*.] Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as a *viperous* tongue. *Shak.*

VIPER'S BLOSSOM, *n.* A plant of the genus *Echium*.

VIPER'S GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *Scorzonera*.

VIRAGO, *n.* [L. from *vir*, a man.] A woman of extraordinary stature, strength and courage; a female who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.

To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries. *Pope.*

2. In common language, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a vernaunt.

VIRGE, *n.* [Sp. *vara*.] An arrow. *Obs. Cozer.*

VIRELAY, *n.* [Fr. *virelai*, from *river*, to turn.]

A song or little poem among the Provençal poets in France; a roundelay. It sometimes consisted of two rhymes only, and short verses, with stops.

Johnson. Cyc.

To which a lady sung a *virelay*. *Dryden.*

VIRENT, *a.* [L. *virens*, from *virco*, to flourish or be green.]

Green; verdant; fresh. *Brown.*

VIRGATE, *a.* nearly *virgate*. [L. *virga*, a rod.]

In *botany*, having the shape of a rod or wand; as a *virgate* stem.

VIRGATE, *n.* a yardland. *Warton.*

VIRGE. [See *Virge*.]

VIRGILIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet.

2. Resembling the style of Virgil. *Young.*

VIRGIN, *n.* nearly *virgin*. [It. *virgine*; Sp. *virgen*; Fr. *virgine*; L. *virgo*.]

1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man.

2. A woman not a mother. [Unusual.] *Milton.*

3. The sign Virgo. [See *Virgo*.] *Milton.*

VIRGIN, *a.* Pure; untouched; as *virgin* gold. *Woodward.*

2. Fresh; new; unused; as *virgin* soil. *Belknap.*

3. Becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty; as a *virgin blush*; *virgin shame*. *Covely*.

4. Pure; chaste.

VIRGIN, *v. i.* To play the virgin; a *cant word*. *Shak.*

VIRGINAL, *a.* Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly; as *virginal chastity*. *Hammond.*

VIRGINAL, *n.* A keyed instrument of one string, jack and quill to each note, like a spinet, but in shape resembling the forte piano; *out of use*. *Cyc. Bacon.*

VIRGINAL, *v. i.* To pat; to strike as on a virginal. [*A cant word*.] *Shak.*

VIRGINITY, *n.* [*L. virginitas*.] Maidenhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.

VIRGIN'S BOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Clematis.

VIRGO, *n.* [*L.*] A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters in August; a constellation, containing according to the British catalogue, one hundred and ten stars. *Cyc.*

VIRIDITY, *n.* [*L. viriditas, from virco, to be green*.]

Greenness; verdure; the color of fresh vegetables. *Evelyn.*

VIRILE, *a.* [*L. virilis, from vir, a man, Sax. wea; Sans. vira, strong; from the root of L. viroo*.]

1. Pertaining to a man, in the eminent sense of the word, [not to man, in the sense of the human race;] belonging to the male sex; as *virile age*.

2. Masculine; not *puerile* or *feminine*; as *virile strength* or *viror*.

VIRILITY, *n.* [*Fr. virilité; L. virilitas*.]

1. Manhood; the state of the male sex, which has arrived to the maturity and strength of a man, and to the power of procreation.

2. The power of procreation.

3. Character of a man. [*Unusual*.]

VIRTU, *n.* [*It.*] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. *Chestfield.*

VIRTUAL, *a.* [*Fr. virtuel; from virtus*.] See *Virtue*.

1. Potential; having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part.

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* power, and warm'd;
Milton.

Neither an actual nor *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Silkingfleet.*

2. Being in essence or effect, not in fact; as the *virtual* presence of a man in his agent or substitute.

VIRTUALITY, *n.* Efficacy. *Brown.*

VIRTUALLY, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only; by means of some virtue or influence, or the instrumentality of something else. Thus the sun is *virtually* on earth by its light and heat. The citizens of an elective government are *virtually* present in the legislature by their representatives. A man may *virtually* agree to a proposition by silence or withholding objections. *Addison. Cyc.*

VIRTUATE, *v. t.* To make efficacious. [*Not in use*.] *Harvey.*

VIRTUE, *n. virtus*. [*Fr. vertu; It. virtù; Sp. virtud; L. virtus, from viroo, or its root. See Worth*. The radical sense is

strength, from straining, stretching, extending. This is the primary sense of *L. vir, a man*. *Class Br.*]

1. Strength; that substance or quality of physical bodies, by which they act and produce effects on other bodies. In this literal and proper sense, we speak of the *virtue* or *virtues* of plants in medicine, and the *virtues* of drugs. In deceptions, the *virtues* of plants are extracted. By long standing in the open air, the *virtues* are lost.

2. Bravery; valor. This was the predominant signification of *virtus* among the Romans.

Trust to thy single *virtue*. *Shak.*
[This sense is nearly or quite obsolete.]

3. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the abstaining from vice, or a conformity of life and conversation to the moral law. In this sense, *virtue* may be, and in many instances must be, distinguished from *religion*. The practice of moral duties merely from motives of convenience, or from compulsion, or from regard to reputation, is *virtue*, as distinct from *religion*. The practice of moral duties from sincere love to God and his laws, is *virtue* and *religion*. In this sense it is true,
That *virtue* only makes our bliss below.

Virtue is nothing but voluntary obedience to truth. *Dwight.*

4. A particular moral excellence; as the *virtue* of temperance, of chastity, of charity.

Remember all his *virtues*. *Addison.*

5. Acting power; something efficacious. Jesus, knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned— *Mark iii.*

6. Secret agency; efficacy without visible or material action.

She moves the body which she does possess,
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Davies.*

7. Excellence; or that which constitutes value and merit.

—Tereus, who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the sticking in of sentences. *B. Johnson.*

8. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Thrones, dominations, principdoms, *virtues*, powers. *Milton.*

9. Efficacy; power.

He used to travel through Greece by *virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*

10. Legal efficacy or power; authority. A man administers the laws by *virtue* of a commission.

In virtue, in consequence; by the efficacy or authority.

This they shall attain, partly in *virtue* of the promise of God, and partly in *virtue* of piety. *Atterbury.*

VIRTUOUS, *a.* Destitute of virtue.

2. Destitute of efficacy or operating qualities.

Virtuous she wish'd all herbs and charms. *Faifax.*

VIRTUOSO, *n.* [*It.*] A man skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music; or a man skilled in antiquities, curiosities and the like.

Virtuoso the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critic in them. *Dryden.*

VIRTUOSOSSIP, *n.* The pursuits of a virtuoso. *Hurd.*

VIRTUOUS, *a.* Morally good; acting in conformity to the moral law; practicing the moral duties, and abstaining from vice; as a *virtuous* man.

2. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law; as a *virtuous* action; a *virtuous* life.

The mere performance of *virtuous* actions does not denominate an agent *virtuous*. *Price.*

3. Chaste; *applied to women*.

4. Efficacious by inherent qualities; as *virtuous* herbs; *virtuous* drugs. [*Not in use*.] *Chapman.*

5. Having great or powerful properties; as *virtuous* steel; a *virtuous* staff; a *virtuous* ring. [*Not in use*.] *Milton. Spenser.*

6. Having medicinal qualities. [*Not used*.] *Bacon.*

VIRTUOUSLY, *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; as a life *virtuously* spent. *Denham.*

A child *virtuously* educated. *Addison.*

VIRTUOUSNESS, *n.* The state or character of being virtuous. *Spenser.*

VIRULENCE, *n.* [*from virulent*.] That

VIRULENCY, *n.* [quality of a thing which renders it extremely active in doing injury; acrimony; malignancy; as the *virulence* of poison.

2. Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity; as the *virulence* of enmity or malice; the *virulence* of satire; to attack a man with *virulence*. *Addison.*

VIRULENT, *a.* [*L. virulentus, from virus, poison, that is, strength, from the same root as vir, virus*. See *Fenom*.]

1. Extremely active in doing injury; very poisonous or venomous. No poison is more *virulent* than that of some species of serpents.

2. Very bitter in enmity; malignant; as a *virulent* invective.

VIRULENTLY, *adv.* With malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity.

VIRUS, *n.* [*L. See Virulent*.] Foul or contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.; poison.

VIS, *n.* [*L. vis, a s. z. [Fr.; from It. visaggio; from L. visus, videri]*.]

The face; the countenance or look of a person, or of other animal; chiefly applied to human beings; as a wolfish *visage*.

Love and beauty still that *visage* grace. *Shak.*

His *visage* was so marred, more than any man. *Is. li.*

VISAGED, *a.* Having a visage or countenance. *Milton.*

VISA-VIS, *n.* [*Fr. opposite, face to face*.] A carriage in which two persons sit face to face.

VISCERA, *n.* [*L.*] The bowels or intestines; the contents of the abdomen and thorax.

In its most general sense, the organs contained in any cavity of the body, particularly in the three venters, the head, thorax and abdomen. *Cyc. Parr.*

VISCERAL, *a.* [*L. viscera*.] Pertaining to the viscera or intestines.

2. Feeling; having sensibility. [*Unusual*.] *Reynolds.*

VIS/CERATE, *v. t.* [supra.] To exenterate; to embower; to deprive of the entrails or viscera. [*Exciserate* is generally used.]

VISCID, *a.* [L. *viscidus*; *viscus*, birdlime.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious; not readily separating; as, turpentine, tar, gums, &c. are more or less *viscid*.

VISCIDITY, *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness.

2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*

VISCOSITY, *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity.

VISCOUSNESS, *n.* city; viscosity; that quality of soft substances which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted.

VISCOUNT, *n. v. count.* [L. *vices-comes*; Fr. *vicomte*.]

1. An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl; the sheriff of the county.

2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank to an earl. *Covet. England.*

VISCOUNTESS, *n. v. countess.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order. *Johnson.*

VISCOUSNESS, *n. v. countess.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order. *Johnson.*

VISCOUNTSHIP, *n. v. countship.* The office of a viscount.

VISCOUNTY, *n. v. county.* Quality and office of a viscount. *Williams.*

VISCOUS, *a.* [Fr. *visqueux*; from L. *viscus*, birdlime.]

Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious; as a *viscous* juice.

VISE, *n.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw.] An engine or instrument for gripping and holding things, closed by a screw; used by artificers.

VISHNU, *n.* In the *Hindoo mythology*, the name of one of the chief deities of the tri-murti or triad. He is the second person of this unity, and a personification of the preserving powers. *Cyc. Encyc.*

VISIBILITY, *n. s* as *z.* [from *visible*; Fr. *visibilit *.]

1. The state or quality of being perceivable to the eye; as the *visibility* of minute particles, or of distant objects.

2. The state of being discoverable or apparent; conspicuousness; as the perpetual *visibility* of the church. *Stillingfleet.*

VISIBLE, *a. s* as *z.* [Fr. from L. *visibilis*.]

1. Perceivable by the eye; that can be seen; as white paper; air agitated by heat becomes *visible*; as the air near a heated stove, or over a dry sandy plain, appears like pellucid waves.

2. Discovered to the eye; as *visible* spirits. *Young.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous. *Factions* at court became more *visible*. *Clarendon.*

Visible church, in theology, the apparent church of Christ; the whole body of professed believers in Christ, as contrasted with the real or *invisible* church, consisting of sanctified persons.

Visible horizon, the line that bounds the sight.

VISIBLENES, *n.* State or quality of being visible; visibility.

VISIBLY, *adv.* In a manner perceptible to the eye. The day is *visibly* governed by the sun; the tides are *visibly* governed by the moon.

VISION, *n. s* as *z.* [Fr. from L. *visio*, from *video*, *visus*.]

1. The act of seeing external objects; actual sight.

Faith here is turned into *vision* there. *Hannond.*

2. The faculty of seeing; sight. *Vision* is far more perfect and acute in some animals than in man.

3. Something imagined to be seen, though not real; a phantom; a specter.

No dreams, but *visions* strange. *Sidney.*

4. In *Scripture*, a revelation from God; an appearance or exhibition of something supernaturally presented to the minds of the prophets, by which they were informed of future events. Such were the *visions* of Isaiah, of Amos, of Ezekiel, &c.

5. Something imaginary; the production of fancy. *Locke.*

6. Any thing which is the object of sight. *Thomson.*

VISIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a vision. *Waterland.*

VISIONARY, *a.* [Fr. *visionnaire*.] Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

O. hull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope.*

2. Imaginary; existing in imagination only; not real; having no solid foundation; as a *visionary* prospect; a *visionary* scheme or project.

VISIONARY, *n.* One whose imagination is disturbed.

2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is confident of success in a project which others perceive to be idle and fanciful. [*Visionists*, in a like sense, is not used.]

VISIT, *v. t. s* as *z.* [L. *visito*; Fr. *visiter*; *it. visitare*; from L. *viso*, to go to see; W. *gwist*, *gwesta*, to visit, to go about; *gwest*, a going, a visit; *gwes*, that is going or moving. We see the sense is to go, to move to.]

1. To go or come to see; to attend. The physician *visits* his patient and prescribes.

One friend *visits* another from respect or affection. Paul and Barnabas *visited* the churches they had planted, to know their state and confirm their faith. Men *visit* England, France or Italy in their travels.

2. To go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, &c.; as, a bishop *visits* his diocese; a superintendent *visits* those persons or works which are under his care.

3. To salute with a present. *Sansaon visited* his wife with a kid. *Judges xv.*

4. To go to and to use; as, to *visit* the springs.

To *visit* in *mercy*, in *Scriptural language*, to be propitious; to grant requests; to deliver from trouble; to support and comfort. It is thus God *visits* his people. *Gen. xxi. Zech. x. Luke xii.*

To *visit* with the rod, to punish. *Ps. lxxxix.*

To *visit* in *wrath*, or *visit iniquity* or *sins upon*, to chastise; to bring judgments on; to afflict. *Ex. xx.*

To *visit* the fatherless and widow, or the sick and imprisoned, to show them regard and pity, and relieve their wants. *Matt. xxv. James i.*

VISIT, *v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations; to practice going to see others. We ought not to *visit* for pleasure or ceremony on the sabbath.

VISIT, *n.* The act of going to see another, or of calling at his house; a waiting on; as a visit of civility or respect; a visit of ceremony; a short visit; a long visit; a pleasant visit.

2. The act of going to see; as a visit to Saratoga or to Niagara.

3. A going to see or attending on; as the visit of a physician.

4. The act of going to view or inspect; as the visit of a trustee or inspector.

VISITABLE, *a.* Liable or subject to be visited. All hospitals built since the reformation are *visitabile* by the king or lord chancellor.

VISITANT, *n.* One that goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend.

When the *visitant* comes again he is no more a stranger. *South.*

VISITATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *visito*.] The act of visiting.

Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*. *Shak.*

2. Object of visit. *O flowers!*

My early *visitation* and my last. *Milton.*

[Unsuad.]

3. In *law*, the act of a superior or superintending officer, who visits a corporation, college, church or other house, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted, and see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed. In England, the *visitation* of the diocese belongs to the bishop; parochial *visitation* belongs peculiarly to the archdeacons. *Cyc.*

4. In *Scripture*, and in a *religious sense*, the sending of afflictions and distresses on men to punish them for their sins, or to prove them. Hence afflictions, calamities and judgments are called *visitations*.

What will ye do in the day of *visitation*? *Is. x.*

5. Communication of divine love; exhibition of divine goodness and mercy. *Hooker.*

VISITED, *pp.* Waited on; attended; inspected; subjected to sufferings; favored with relief or mercy.

VISITING, *pp.* Going or coming to see; attending on, as a physician; inspecting officially; afflicting; showing mercy to.

2. *a.* Authorized to visit and inspect; as a *visiting* committee.

VISITING, *n.* The act of going to see or of attending; visitation.

VISITOR, *n.* [Fr. *visiteur*.] One who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship.

2. A superior or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder or by law, are duly performed and executed.

The king is the *visitor* of all lay corporations. *Blackstone.*

VISITORIAL, *a.* [from *visitor*; written improperly *visitorial*.]

Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendant.

An archdeacon has *visitorial* power in parishes. *Ayliffe.*

VITSE, *a.* [from *L. visus*.] Pertaining to the power of seeing; formed in the act of seeing. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

VISNE, *n. vecu.* [Norm. from *L. vicinia*.] Neighborhood. [See *Venue*.]

VISNOMY, *n.* [a barbarous contraction of *physiognomy*.] Face; countenance. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

VISOR, *n. s* as *z.* [Fr. *visiere*; *It. visiera*.] From *L. visus, video*; written also *visard, visar, visard*.]

1. A head piece or mask used to disguise and disguise.
My weaker government since, makes you pull off the visor. *Sidney.*
Swarms of knaves the visor quite disgrace.

2. A perforated part of a helmet. *Sidney.*

VISORED, *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised. *Milton.*

VISITA, *n.* [It. sight; from *L. visus, video*.] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.
The finish'd garden to the view
Its vistas opens and its alleys green.

VISUAL, *a. s* as *z.* [Fr. *visuel*; *It. visuale*.] from *L. visus*.]

Pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; as the *visual* nerve. *Bacon. Milton.*

The air,
No where so clear, sharpen'd his visual ray. *Milton.*

Visual point, in perspective, a point in the horizontal line, in which all the ocular rays unite. *Cyc.*

Visual rays, lines of light, imagined to come from the object to the eye. *Cyc.*

VITAL, *a.* [L. *vitalis*, from *vita*, life. This must be a contraction of *victa*, for *vivo* forms *vixi, victus*; Gr. *βίος*, from *βίωω*, contracted.]

1. Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; as *vital* energies; *vital* powers.
2. Contributing to life; necessary to life; as *vital* air; *vital* blood.
3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout.
Vital in every part—
Aid vital virtue infus'd, and vital warmth. *Milton.*

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends.
The dart flew on, and pierc'd a vital part. *Pope.*

5. Very necessary; highly important; essential. Religion is a business of vital concern. Peace is of vital importance to our country.

6. So disposed as to live.
Pythagoras and Hippocrates affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*. *Brown.*
[Little used.]

Vital air, pure air or oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.

VITALITY, *n.* [from *vital*.] Power of subsisting in life; the principle of animation, or of life; as the *vitality* of vegetable seeds or of eggs. *Ray.*

2. The act of living; animation.

VITALIZED, *v. t.* To give life. *Trans. Pausanias.*

VITALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to give life.
The organic structure of human bodies, by

which they are fitted to live and move, and to be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise and beneficent maker. *Bentley.*

2. Essentially; as *vitally* important.

VITALS, *n. plu.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera. *Prior.*
2. The part essential to life, or to a sound state. Corruption of manners preys upon the *vitals* of a state.

VITELLARY, *n.* [L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.]

The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white. [Little used.] *Brown.*

VITIATE, *v. t.* [L. *vitio*. See *Vice* and *Viciate*.]

1. To injure the substance or qualities of a thing, so as to impair or spoil its use and value. Thus we say, luxury *vitiates* the humors of the body; evil examples *vitate* the morals of youth; language is *vitated* by foreign idioms.

This undistinguishing complaisance will *vitate* the taste of readers. *Garth.*

2. To render defective; to destroy; as the validity or binding force of an instrument or transaction. Any undue influence exerted on a jury *vitiates* their verdict. Fraud *vitiates* a contract.

VITIATED, *pp.* Depraved; rendered impure; rendered defective and void.

VITIATING, *ppr.* Depraving; rendering of no validity.

VITIATION, *n.* The act of vitiating; depravation; corruption; as the *vitation* of the blood. *Harvey.*

2. A rendering invalid; as the *vitation* of a contract.

VITILIPETIC, *v. i.* [L. *viticiosus* and *litigo*.] To contend in law litigiously or cavilously. [Not in use.]

VITILIGATION, *n.* Cavilous litigation. [Not in use.] *Hudibras.*
Vitiosus, vitiously, vitiousness. [See *Vicious* and its derivatives.]

VITREO-ELECTRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass. *Ure.*

VITREOUS, *a.* [L. *vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass or wood; W. *gwydry*, glass, a greenish blue color.] Pertaining to glass.
2. Consisting of glass; as a *vitreous* substance.

3. Resembling glass; as the *vitreous* humor of the eye, so called from its resembling melted glass. [See *Humor*.]

VITREOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance of glass.

VITRESCE, *n.* [from *L. vitrum*, glass.] Glassiness; or the quality of being capable of conversion into glass; susceptibility of being formed into glass. *Kirwan.*

VITRESCENT, *a.* Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

VITRESIBLE, *a.* That can be vitrified. *Encyc.*

VITRIFICATION, *n.* [See *Vitrify*.] The act, process or operation of converting into glass by heat; as the *vitrification* of sand, flint and pebbles with alkaline salts.

VITRIFIABLE, *a.* [from *vitrify*.] Capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion. Flint and alkaline salts are *vitrifiable*.

VITRIFIABLE, for *vitrifiable*. [Not used.]

VITRIFICATE, for *vitrify*. [Not used.] *Bacon.*

VITRIFICATION, for *vitrification*. [See *Vitrification*, which is generally used.]

VITRIFIED, *pp.* Converted into glass.

VITRIFORM, *a.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *form*.] Having the form or resemblance of glass. *Fourcroy.*

VITRIFY, *v. t.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, to make.]

To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat; as, to *vitrify* sand and alkaline salts.

VITRIFY, *v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

Chemists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire. *Arbuthnot.*

VITRIOL, *n.* [Fr. *vitriol*; *It. vitriolo*; Sp. *vitriolo*; from *L. vitrum*, glass; perhaps from its color.]

1. In mineralogy, native vitriol is a substance of a grayish or yellowish white color, apple green, or sky blue, and when decomposed, covered with an ochery crust. It occurs in masses, disseminated, stalactical, or capillary. Externally, it is dull and rough; internally, it is more or less shining; with a vitreous silky structure. It is called by manufacturers *coppers*, a name derived from the flower or efflorescence of copper. This substance is seen only in cabinets.

2. In chemistry, a combination of the acid of sulphur with any metallic substance; but chiefly *green vitriol*, or sulphate of iron; *blue vitriol*, or sulphate of copper, and *white vitriol*, or sulphate of zinc. *Cyc. Fourcroy.*

All metals may be converted into *vitriols*, by dissolving them with acid spirits, and suffering them to stand and crystallize.

VITRIOLATE, *v. t.* To convert, as sulphur in any compound, into sulphuric acid, formerly called *vitriolic acid*. Thus the sulphuret of iron *vitriolated*, becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol.

VITRIOLATED, *pp.* Converted into sulphuric acid or vitriol.

VITRIOLATING, *ppr.* Turning into sulphuric acid or vitriol.

VITRIOLIATION, *n.* The act or process of converting into sulphuric acid or vitriol.

VITRIOLIC, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.

Vitriolic acid, in modern chemistry is denominated *sulphuric acid*, the base of it being sulphur; sulphur completely saturated with oxygen.

VITRIOLIZABLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into sulphuric acid.

VITRIOLIZATION, [See *Vitriolation*.]

VITRIOLIATED, [See *Vitriolate*.]

VITRIOLIZED, [See *Vitriolated*.]

VITRIOLIZING, [See *Vitrioliating*.]

VITULINE, *a.* [L. *vitulinus*.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal.

VITUPERABLE, *a.* [See *Vituperate*.] Blameworthy; censurable. [Not used.]

VITUPERATE, *v. t.* [L. *vituperare*.] To blame; to censure. [Little used.]

VITUPERATION, *n.* [L. *vituperatio*.] Blame; censure. [*Little used.*]

VITUPERATIVE, *a.* Uttering or writing censure; containing censure. [*Pope.*]

VIVACIOUS, *a.* [L. *vivax*, from *vivo*, to live.]

1. Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct. [*Hawell.*]

2. Long lived. [*Not in use.*]

3. Having vigorous powers of life; as *vivacious plants*. [*Med. Repos.*]

VIVACIOUSNESS, *n.* Activity; liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior; vivacity. [*Dryden.*]

2. Power of living; also, long life. [*Not in use.*]

VIVACITY, *n.* [Fr. *vivacité*; L. *vivacitas*.] 1. Liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior; as a lady of great vivacity.

2. Air of life and activity; as *vivacity of countenance*.

3. Life; animation; spirits; as the *vivacity of a discourse*.

4. Power of living. [*Not used.*]

5. Longevity. [*Not in use.*]

VIVARY, *n.* [L. *vivarium*, from *vivo*, to live.]

A warren; a place for keeping living animals, as a pond, a park, &c.

VIVA VOCE, [L.] by word of mouth; as, to vote *viva voce*.

VIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vif*; L. *vivus*.] Lively; forcible. [*Not in use.*]

VIVELY, *adv.* In a lively manner. [*Not used.*]

VIVENCY, *n.* [L. *virens*, from *vivo*.] Manner of supporting life or vegetation. [*Not in use.*]

VIVES, *n.* A disease of animals, particularly of horses, seated in the glands under the ear, where a tumor is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration. [*Cyc.*]

VIVIANTE, *n.* A phosphate of iron, of various shades of blue and green. [*Phillips.*]

VIVID, *a.* [L. *viduus*, from *vivo*, to live.] 1. Lively; sprightly; active.

Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly *vivid* faculties to exert themselves in. [*South.*]

2. Lively; sprightly; forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors; as a *vivid* imagination.

3. Bright; strong; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; as the *vivid* colors of the rainbow; the *vivid* green of flourishing vegetables.

As with present, with all the *vivid* charms of painting, the human face and human form divine. [*Sp. Robert.*]

VIVIDLY, *adv.* With life; with strength.

Sensitive objects affect a man much more *vividly* than those which affect only his mind. [*South.*]

2. With brightness; in bright colors. [*Boyle.*]

3. In glowing colors; with animated exhibition to the mind. The orator *vividly* represented the misery of his client.

VIVIDNESS, *n.* Life; strength; sprightliness.

2. Strength of coloring; brightness.

VIVIFIC, *a.* [L. *vivifico*. See *Vivify*.]

VIVIFICAL, *a.* Giving life; reviving; enlivening. [*Bailey.*]

VIVIFICATE, *v. t.* [L. *vivifico*; *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To give life to; to animate. (See *Vivify*.)

2. In *chemistry*, to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential qualities; or to give to natural bodies new luster, force and vigor. [*Cyc.*]

VIVIFICATION, *n.* The act of giving life; revival. [*Bacon.*]

2. Among *chemists*, the act of giving new luster, force and vigor; as the *vivification* of mercury. [*Cyc.*]

VIVIFICATIVE, *a.* Able to animate or give life. [*More.*]

VIVIFIED, *pp.* Revived; ended with life.

VIVIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *vivifier*; L. *vivifico*; *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.]

To endue with life; to animate; to make to be living.

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nourish.

VIVIFYING, *pp.* Enduing with life; communicating life to.

VIVIPAROUS, *a.* [L. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to bear.]

1. Producing young in a living state, as all mammals; as distinguished from *oviparous*, producing eggs, as fowls. If fowls were *viviparous*, it is difficult to see how the female would fly during pregnancy.

2. In *botany*, producing its offspring alive, either by bulbs instead of seeds, or by the seeds themselves germinating on the plant, instead of falling, as they usually do; as a *viviparous* plant. [*Martyn.*]

VIXEN, *n.* [*vixen* is a she fox, or a fox's cub.]

A froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman. [*Bacon.*]

VIXENLY, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen. [*Barrow.*]

VIZ, *a.* contraction of *videlicet*; to wit, that is, namely.

VIZARD, *n.* A mask. [See *Visor*.]

VIZARD, *v. t.* To mask.

VIZIER, *n.* [Ar. from *وزر* wazara, to bear, to sustain, to administer.] The chief minister of the Turkish empire.

VOCABLE, *n.* [L. *vocabulum*; It. *vocabolo*, See *Voice*.]

A word; a term; a name. [*Asiat. Res.*]

VOCABULARY, *n.* [Fr. *vocabulaire*, from L. *vocabulum*, a word.]

A list or collection of the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order and explained; a dictionary or lexicon. We often use *vocabulary* in a sense somewhat different from that of *dictionary*, restricting the signification to the list of words; as when we say, the *vocabulary* of Johnson is more full or extensive than that of Entick. We rarely use the word as synonymous with *dictionary*, but in the other countries the corresponding word is so used, and this may be so used in English.

VOCAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *vocalis*. See *Voice*.]

1. Having a voice.

To hill or valley, fountain or fresh shade, Made *vocal* by my song. [*Milton.*]

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice; as *vocal melody*; *vocal prayer*; *vocal praise*.

Focal music, music made by the voice, in distinction from *instrumental music*; hence, music or tunes set to words, to be performed by the human voice.

VO CAL, *n.* Among the Romanists, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections. [*Cyc.*]

VOCALITY, *n.* [L. *vocalitas*.] Quality of being uttered by the voice; as the *vocality* of the letters. [*Holder.*]

VOCALIZE, *v. t.* To form into voice; to make vocal.

It is one thing to give impulse to breath alone, and another to *vocalize* that breath. [*Holder.*]

VO CALIZED, *pp.* Made vocal; formed into voice.

VO CALIZING, *pp.* Forming into voice or sound.

VO CALLY, *adv.* With voice; with an audible sound.

2. In words; as, to express desires *vocally*. [*Hale.*]

VOCATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vocatio*, from *voco*, to call. See *Voice*.]

1. Among *divines*, a calling by the will of God; or the bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation; as the *vocation* of the Jews under the old dispensation, and of the Gentiles under the gospel.

2. Summons; call; inducement.

What can be urged for them who, not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous! [*Dryden.*]

3. Designation or destination to a particular state or profession.

None is to enter the ecclesiastic or monastic state, without a particular *vocation*. [*Cyc.*]

4. Employment; calling; occupation; trade; a word that includes professions as well as mechanical occupations. Let every *divine*, every physician, every lawyer, and every mechanic, be faithful and diligent in his *vocation*.

VOCATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vocatif*; L. *vocativus*.] Relating to calling; as the *vocative* case in grammar.

VOCATIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin language; or the case in any language, in which a word is placed when the person is addressed; as *Domine*, O Lord.

VOCIFERATE, *v. i.* [L. *vociferus*; *vox* and *fero*.] To cry out with vehemence; to declaim.

VOCIFERATE, *v. t.* To utter with a loud voice.

VOCIFERATING, *pp.* Crying out with vehemence; uttering with a loud voice.

VOCIFERATION, *n.* A violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice. [*Arnholtnot.*]

VOCIFEROUS, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as *vociferous* heralds. [*Chapman.*]

VOGUE, *n.* *vög*. [Fr. *vogue*, a rowing; It. *voga*, a rowing, mode, fashion; *vogare*, to row; Sp. *voga*; *vogar*, to row. This word belongs to the family of *Big*, *Jig*. See *Jug* and *Hay*. The sense of *vogue* is way, or the going of the world.]

The way or fashion of people at any particular time; temporary mode, custom or practice; popular reception for the time.

We say, a particular form of dress is now in *vogue*; an amusing writer is now in *vogue*; such opinions are now in *vogue*.

The phrase, the *vogue of the world*, used by good writers formerly, is nearly or quite obsolete.

Use may revive the obsolete word, And banish those that now are most in vogue.

VOICE, *n.* [Fr. *voix*; L. *vox*; It. *voce*; Sp. *voz*; Gaelic, *bagh*, a word; *baigham*, to speak to; It. *focal*, a word; Sans. *vach*, to speak, L. *voeo*. The sense of the verb is to throw, to drive out sound; and *voice* is that which is driven out.]

1. Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth, either of human beings or of other animals. We say, the *voice of a man* is loud or clear; the *voice of a woman* is soft or musical; the *voice of a dog* is loud or harsh; the *voice of a bird* is sweet or melodious. The *voice of human beings* is articulate; that of beasts, inarticulate. The *voices of men* are different, and when uttered together, are often dissonant.
2. Any sound made by the breath; as the trumpet's *voice*.
3. A vote; suffrage; opinion or choice expressed. Originally *voice* was the oral utterance of choice, but it now signifies any vote however given.

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice Of holy seats, and elect by *voice*. Dryden.

I have no words;

My *voice* is in my sword. Shak.

4. Language; words; expression. Let us call on God in the *voice of his church*. Fell.
5. In Scripture, command; precept. Ye would not be obedient to the *voice of the Lord* your God. Deut. viii.
6. Sound. After the fire, a still small *voice*. 1 Kings xix. Canst thou thunder with a *voice* like him? Job xl. The floods have lifted up their *voice*. Ps. xciii.
7. Language; tone; mode of expression. I desire to be present with you now, and to change my *voice*. Gal. iv.

8. A grammar, a particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs; as the active *voice*; the passive *voice*.

VOICE, *v. l.* To rumor; to report.

It was *voiced* that the king proposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet. [Little used.] Shak.

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ. Ed. Eincey
3. To vote.

VOICE, *v. i.* To clamor; to exclaim. Obs. Bacon.

VOICED, *pp.* Fitted to produce the proper tones.

2. *a.* Furnished with a *voice*. Denham.

VOICELESS, *a.* *vois'less*. Having no *voice* or *vote*. Coke.

VOID, *a.* [Fr. *vide*; It. *voto*; L. *viduus*; Sw. *ade*; G. Dan. *ade*, waste, which seems to be the Eng. *wide*; so *waste* and *vast* are from one root. It coincides with Gr. *δωος*, and the root of L. *divido*, Ar. *د*, *badda*, to separate. Class Bd. No. I. See also No. 48.]

1. Empty; vacant; not occupied with any visible matter; as a *void space* or place. 1 Kings xxi.

2. Empty; without inhabitants or furniture. Gen. i.

3. Having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right; not sufficient to confer its effect. Thus a deed not duly signed and sealed, is *void*. A fraudulent contract is *void*, or may be rendered *void*.

My word shall not return to me *void*, but it shall accomplish that which I please. Is. lv. I will make *void* the counsel of Judah and Jerusalem in this place. Jer. xix.

4. Free; clear; as a conscience *void of* offense. Acts xxiv.
5. Destitute; as *void of learning*; *void of reason* or common sense. He that is *void of wisdom*, despiseth his neighbor. Prov. xi.
6. Unsupplied; vacant; unoccupied; having no incumbent. Divers offices that had been long *void*. Camden.

7. Unsubstantial; vain. Lifeless idol, *void* and vain. Pope.

Void space, in physics, a vacuum. To make *void*, to violate; to transgress. They have made *void* thy law. Ps. cxix.

2. To render useless or of no effect. Rom. iv.

VOID, *a.* An empty space; a vacuum. Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defense, And fills up all the nightly *void* of sense. Pope.

Th' illimitable *void*. Thomson.

VOID, *v. l.* To quit; to leave. Or *void* them come down, Shak.

2. To emit; to send out; to evacuate; as, to *void* excrementitious matter; to *void* worms.

3. To vacate; to annul; to nullify; to render of no validity or effect. It had become a practice—to *void* the security given for money borrowed. Clarendon.

4. To make or leave vacant. **VOID**, *v. i.* To be emitted or evacuated. Wiseman.

VOIDABLE, *a.* That may be annulled or made void, or that may be adjudged void, invalid or of no force.

—Such administration is not void, but *voidable* by sentence. Ayliffe.

2. That may be evacuated. **VOIDANCE**, *n.* The act of emptying.

2. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.

3. Vacancy; want of an incumbent. Cyc. Evasion; subtlety. Bacon.

VOIDED, *pp.* Thrust out; evacuated.

2. *a.* In heraldry, having the inner or middle part cut out, as an ordinary. Cyc.

VOIDER, *n.* A basket in which broken meat is carried from the table. Cleaveland.

2. One who evacuates. 3. One who nullifies.

4. In heraldry, one of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch or flasque.

5. In agriculture, a provincial name of a kind of shallow basket of open work. England.

VOIDING, *pp.* Ejecting; evacuating. 2. Making or declaring void, or of no force. 3. Quitting; leaving.

1. *a.* Receiving what is ejected; as a *voiding* lobby. Shak.

VOIDNESS, *n.* Emptiness; vacuity; destitution.

2. Nullity; inefficiency; want of binding force. 3. Want of substantiality. Hakevill.

VOITURE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *vetura*, from L. *vectus*, *veho*.] Carriage. [Not English.] Arbuthnot.

VOLAL/KALI, *n.* Volatile alkali; by contraction. Kirwan, Geol.

VOL'ANT, *a.* [Fr. flying, from *voler*, L. *volare*, to fly.]

1. Flying; passing through the air; as a *volant animal*. Wilkins.

2. Nimble; active; as *volant touch*. Milton.

3. In heraldry, represented as flying or having the wings spread.

VOL'ATILE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *volatilis*, from *volare*, to fly.]

1. Flying; passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere.

2. Having the power to fly; as, birds are *volatile animals*. Ray. Bacon.

3. Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aeriform state. Thus substances which affect the smell with pungent or fragrant odors, as musk, harts-horn and essential oils, are called *volatile substances*, because they waste away on exposure to the atmosphere. Alcohol and ether are called *volatile liquids* for a similar reason, and because they easily pass into the state of vapor on the application of heat. On the contrary, gold is a *fixed substance*, because it does not suffer waste even when exposed to the heat of a furnace; and oils are called *fixed*, when they do not evaporate on simple exposure to the atmosphere.

4. Lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change; as a *volatile temper*. Watts.

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever. Swift.

VOL'ATILE, *n.* A winged animal. [Little used.] Brown.

VOL'ATILENESS, } *n.* [Fr. *volatilité*.] **DISVOLATILITY**, } *n.* position to exhale or evaporate; the quality of being capable of evaporation; that property of a substance which disposes it to rise and float in the air, and thus to be dissipated; as the *volatility of fluids*. Ether is remarkable for its *volatility*. Many or most solid bodies are susceptible of *volatility* by the action of intense heat.

By the spirit of a plant we understand that pure elaborated oil, which by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, and in which the odor or smell consists. Arbuthnot.

2. Great sprightliness; levity; liveliness; whence, mutability of mind; fickleness; as the *volatility of youth*.

VOLATILIZATION, *n.* [from *volatilizare*.] The act or process of rendering volatile, or rather of causing to rise and float in the air.

VOL'ATHLIZE, *v. l.* [Fr. *volatiliser*.] To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air.

The water—dissolving the oil, and volatilizing it by the action. Neuton.

VOL'ATHLIZED, *pp.* Rendered volatile; caused to rise and float in air.

VOLATILIZING, *ppr.* Rendering volatile; causing to rise and float in air.

VOLCANIC, *a.* [from *volcano*.] Pertaining to volcanoes; as volcanic heat.

2. Produced by a volcano; as volcanic tuff.

3. Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

VOLCANIST, *n.* [from *volcano*.] One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes.

2. One who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.

VOLCANITE, *n.* A mineral, otherwise called *augite*.

VOLCANIFY, *v.* The state of being volcanic or of volcanic origin.

VOLCANIZATION, *n.* [from *volcanic*.] The process of undergoing volcanic heat and being affected by it.

VOLCANIZE, *v. t.* To subject to or cause to undergo volcanic heat and to be affected by its action. *Spallanzani.*

VOLCANIZED, *pp.* Affected by volcanic heat.

VOLCANO, *n.* [It. from *Vulcan*.] In geology, an opening in the surface of the earth or in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava or other substances are ejected. Such are seen in Etna and Vesuvius in Sicily and Italy, and Hecla in Iceland. It is vulgarly called a *burning mountain*. Herschel has discovered a volcano in the moon.

2. The mountain that ejects fire, smoke, &c.

VOLE, *n.* [Fr. from *volo*, to fly.] A deal of cards that draws all the tricks. *Swift.*

VOLERY, *n.* [Fr. *volerie*, from *volo*, to fly.]

1. A flight of birds. *Locke.*

2. A large bird-cage, in which the birds have room to fly. *Cyc.*

VOLITATION, *n.* [L. *volito*, dim. of *volo*, to fly.] The act of flying; flight. *Brown.*

VOLITION, *n.* [L. *volutio*, from *volo*, to will. See *Will*.]

1. The act of willing; the act of determining choice, or forming a purpose. There is a great difference between actual volition, and the approbation of judgment.

South. The actual exercise of the power which the mind has of considering or forbearing to consider an idea. *Locke.*

2. The power of willing or determining.

VOLITIVE, *a.* Having the power to will. They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the volitive. *Hale.*

VOLLEY, *n. plu.* volleys. [Fr. *volée*, a flight, from *volo*, to fly. L. *volo*.]

1. A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once. *Waller.*

2. A burst or emission of many things at once; as a volley of words. *Shak.*

But rattling nonsense in full volleys breaks. *Pope.*

VOLLEY, *v. t.* To discharge with a volley.

VOLLEY, *v. i.* To throw out or discharge at once. *Shak.*

VOLLEYED, *a.* [from *volley*.] Disploded; discharged with a sudden burst; as volleyed thunder. *Milton. Phillips.*

VOLT, *n.* [Fr. *volte*, a ring; It. *volta*, a turn; from L. *volutus*, *volutus*.]

1. A round or circular tread; a gait of two

treads, made by a horse going sideways round a center. *Far. Dict.*

2. In fencing, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

Volta, in Italian music, signifies that the part is to be repeated one, two or more times.

VOLTAÏC, *a.* Pertaining to Volta, the discoverer of voltaism; as the voltaic pile.

Voltaic apparatus, the apparatus used for accumulating galvanic electricity. The agent itself is denominated *galvanism*, after its discoverer Galvani, while the instruments used for exciting and accumulating it, are called *voltaic*, in honor of Volta, who first contrived this kind of apparatus.

Voltaic pile, a column formed by successive pairs of metallic disks, as silver and zinc, with moistened cloth between every two contiguous pairs.

Voltaic battery, the larger forms of voltaic apparatus, used for accumulating galvanic electricity.

VOLTAÏSM, *n.* [from *Volta*, an Italian.] That branch of electrical science which has its source in the chemical action between metals and different liquids. It is more properly called *galvanism*, from Galvani, who first proved or brought into notice its remarkable influence on animals.

VOLUBILATE, } *a.* In gardening, a volubility, } *a.* bilate stem is one that climbs by winding or twining round another body. *Cyc.*

VOLUBILITY, *n.* [Fr. *volubilité*; L. *volutabilitas*, from *volo*, to roll.]

1. The capacity of being rolled; aptness to roll; as the volubility of a bowl. *Watts.*

2. The act of rolling.

By irregular volubility. *Hooker.*

3. Ready motion of the tongue in speaking; fluency of speech.

She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a volubility of tongue, as drew a gentle Miranda from her father. *Female Quixote.*

4. Mutability; liableness to revolution; as the volubility of human affairs. [Unusual.] *L'Ettrange.*

VOLUBLE, *a.* [L. *volutabilis*.] Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily set in motion; apt to roll; as voluble particles of matter. *Boyle.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This less voluble earth. *Milton.*

3. Nimble; active; moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; fluent; as a pippant, voluble tongue. *Shak.*

4. Fluent; flowing with ease and smoothness; as a voluble speech.

5. Having fluency of speech. *Shak.*

Cassio, a knave very voluble. *Shak.*

VOLUBLY, *adv.* In a rolling or fluent manner. *Hudibras.*

VOLUME, *n.* [Fr. from L. *volumen*, a roll; *volo*, to roll. To make *u* long, in this word, is palpably wrong.]

1. Primarily a roll, as the ancients wrote on long strips of bark, parchment or other material, which they formed into rolls or folds. Of such volumes, Ptolemy's library in Alexandria contained 3 or 700,000.

2. A roll or turn; as much as is included in a roll or coil; as the volume of a serpent. *Dryden.*

3. Dimensions; compass; space occupied;

as the volume of an elephant's body; a volume of gas. *Darwin. Parke.*

4. A swelling or spherical body. *Irving.*

The undulating billows rolling their silver volumes.

5. A book; a collection of sheets of paper, usually printed or written paper, folded and bound, or covered. A book consisting of sheets once folded, is called a folio, or a folio volume; of sheets twice folded, a quarto; and thus according to the number of leaves in a sheet, it is called an octavo, or a duodecimo. The Scriptures or sacred writings, bound in a single volume, are called the Bible. The number of volumes in the Royal Library, in Rue de Richelieu, at Paris, is variously estimated. It is probable it may amount to 400,000.

An odd volume of a set of books, bears not the value of its proportion to the set.

Franklin.

6. In music, the compass of a voice from grave to acute; the tone or power of voice.

VOLUME, *a.* Having the form of a volume or roll; as *rolled* inst. *Perry's Masque.*

VOLUMINOUS, *a.* Consisting of many coils or complications. *Milton.*

The serpent roll'd voluminous and vast.

2. Consisting of many volumes or books. The collections of Muratori and of the Byzantine history, are very voluminous.

3. Having written much, or made many volumes; as a voluminous writer.

4. Copious; diffusive. He was too voluminous in discourse. [Not in use.]

VOLUMINOUSLY, *adv.* In many volumes; very copiously. *Granville.*

VOLUNTINESS, *n.* State of being voluble or in many volumes.

VOLUNTIST, *n.* One who writes a volume; an author. [Not in use.] *Milton.*

VOLUNTARILY, *adv.* [from *voluntary*.] Spontaneously; of one's own will; without being moved, influenced or impelled by others.

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction, is against God and nature. *Hooker.*

VOLUNTARINESS, *n.* The state of being voluntary or optional.

VOLUNTARY, *a.* [Fr. *volontaire*; L. *voluntarius*, from *voluntas*, will, from *volo*.]

1. Acting by choice or spontaneously; acting without being influenced or impelled by another.

2. Free, or having power to act by choice; not being under restraint; as, man is a voluntary agent. *Hooker.*

3. Proceeding from choice or free will. That sin or guilt pertains exclusively to voluntary action, is the true principle of orthodoxy. *N. W. Taylor.*

4. Willing; acting with willingness. She fell to lust a voluntary prey. *Pope.*

5. Done by design; purposed; intended. In a man kills another by lopping a tree, there is no voluntary murder.

6. Done freely, or of choice; proceeding from free will. He went into voluntary exile. He made a voluntary surrender.

7. Acting of his own accord; spontaneous; as the voluntary dictates of knowledge.

8. Subject to the will; as the voluntary motions of an animal. Thus the motion of a

leg or an arm is *voluntary*, but the motion of the heart is *involuntary*.

A *voluntary escape*, in law, is the escape of a prisoner by the express consent of the sheriff.

Voluntary jurisdiction, is that which is exercised in doing that which no one opposes; as in granting dispensations, &c.

Voluntary affidavit or oath, is one made in an extra-judicial matter.

Voluntary waste, is that which is committed by positive acts.

VOLUNTARY, n. One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer. [In this sense, *volunteer* is now generally used.]

2. In music, a piece played by a musician temporarily, according to his fancy. In the Philosophical Transactions, we have a method of writing *voluntaries*, as fast as the musician plays the notes. This is by a cylinder turning under the keys of the organ. *Cyc.*

3. A composition for the organ.

VOLUNTEER, n. [Fr. *volontaire*.] A person who enters into military or other service of his own free will. In military affairs, volunteers enter into service voluntarily, but when in service they are subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers. They sometimes serve gratuitously, but often receive a compensation.

VOLUNTEER, a. Entering into service of free will; as *volunteer companies*.

VOLUNTEER, v. t. To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion; as, to *volunteer one's services*.

VOLUNTEER, v. i. To enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion. He *volunteered* in that undertaking.

These verbs are in respectable use.

VOLUP TUARY, n. [L. *voluptuarius*, from *Voluptas*, pleasure.]

A man addicted to luxury or the gratification of the appetite, and to other sensual pleasures. *Alberbury.*

VOLUP TUOUS, a. [Fr. *voluptueux*; L. *voluptuosus*.]

Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratifications.

Softened with pleasure and *voluptuous life*.

VOLUP TUOUSLY, adv. Luxuriously; with free indulgence of sensual pleasures; as, to live *voluptuously*.

VOLUP TUOUSNESS, n. Luxuriousness; addictedness to pleasure or sensual gratification.

Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight.

VOLUTA TION, n. [L. *voluta*, from *voluta*, from *voluta*, Eng. to *wallow*.]

A *wallowing*; a rolling of the body on the earth. [See *Wallow*.]

VOLUTE, n. [Fr. *volute*; It. *voluta*; from L. *volutus*, *volutus*.]

1. In architecture, a kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament. The number of *volute*s in the Ionic order, is four; in the Composite, eight. There are also eight angular *volute*s in the Corinthian capital, accompanied with eight smaller ones, called helices. *Cyc.*

2. In *natural history*, a genus of shells. *Say.*

VOLUTION, n. A spiral turn.

VOLUTE, n. A petrified shell of the genus *Voluta*. *Jamieson.*

VOLVIC, a. Denoting a species of stone or lava.

VOMIC, a. The *vomic nut*, *nux vomica*, is the seed of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, a native of the East Indies. It is a very active poison. *Cyc.*

VOMICA, n. [L.] An encysted tumor on the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

VOMIT, v. i. [L. *vomo*; Fr. *vomir*; It. *vomit*; Sans. *vamatha*. Probably the *Græco* is the same word, with the loss of its first letter.]

To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth. Some persons *vomit* with ease, as do cats and dogs. But horses do not *vomit*. *Cyc.*

VOMIT, v. t. To throw up or eject from the stomach; to discharge from the stomach through the mouth. It is followed often by *up* or *out*, but without necessity and to the injury of the language. In the yellow fever, the patients often *vomit* dark colored matter, like coffee grounds.

The fish *vomited* out Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah i.*

2. To eject with violence from any hollow place. Volcanoes *vomit* flames, ashes, stones and liquid lava.

VOMIT, n. The matter ejected from the stomach. *Sandys.*

2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.

Black vomit, the dark colored matter ejected from the stomach in the last stage of the yellow fever or other malignant disease; hence, the yellow fever, vulgarly so called.

VOMITED, pp. Ejected from the stomach through the mouth, or from any deep place through an opening.

VOMITING, ppr. Discharging from the stomach through the mouth, or ejecting from any deep place.

VOMITING, n. The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth. *Vomiting* is an inverted action of the stomach. *Cyc.*

2. The act of throwing out substances with violence from a deep hollow, as a volcano, &c.

VOMITION, n. The act or power of vomiting. *Green.*

VOMITIVE, a. [Fr. *vomitif*.] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic. *Brown.*

VOMITORY, a. [L. *vomitarius*.] Procuring vomits; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic. *Brown.*

VOMITORY, n. An emetic. *Harvey.*

2. A door. *Gibbon.*

VORACIOUS, a. [Fr. It. *vorace*; L. *vorax*, from *vor*, to devour; Heb. Ch. רָצַע to clear away, to consume; Gr. βόρα , food. Class Br. No. 6.]

1. Greedy for eating; ravenous; very hungry; as a *voracious* man or appetite.

2. Rapacious; eager to devour; as *voracious* animals.

3. Ready to swallow up; as a *voracious* gulf or whirlpool.

VORACIOUSLY, adv. With greedy appetite; ravenously.

VORACIOUSNESS, n. Greediness of appetite; ravenousness; eagerness to devour; rapaciousness.

VORACITY, n. Greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

Creates by its voracity pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Derham.*

VORAGINOUS, a. [L. *voraginosus*, *vorago*.] Full of gulfs. *Scott.*

VORTEX, n. plu. *vortices* or *vortexes*. [L. from *vorto*, Ant. *vorto*, to turn.]

1. A whirlpool; a whirling or circular motion of water, forming a kind of cavity in the center of the circle, and in some instances, drawing in water or absorbing other things.

2. A whirling of the air; a whirlwind. *Cyc.*

3. In the *Cartesian system*, the circular motion originally impressed on the particles of matter, carrying them around their own axes, and around a common center. By means of these *vortices*, Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe.

VORTICAL, a. Whirling; turning; as a *vortical* motion. *Newton. Bentley.*

VORTRESS, n. A female devoted to any service, worship or state of life.

No rosary this *vortress* needs. *Cleveland.*

VORTARIST, n. [See *Volar*.] One devoted or given up to any person or thing, to any service, worship or pursuit. *Shak.*

I am no idle *vortarist*.

[*Volar* is now used.]

VORTARIST, a. [from L. *voluta*, from *voveo*. See *Vow*.]

Devoted; promised; consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow.

A *votary* resolution is made equipollent to custom. *Bacon.*

VORTARIST, n. One devoted, consecrated or engaged by a vow or promise; hence more generally, one devoted, given or addicted to some particular service, worship, study or state of life. Every goddess of antiquity had her *votaries*. Every pursuit or study has now its *votaries*. One is a *votary* to mathematics, another is a *votary* to music, and alas, a great portion of the world are *votaries* of sensual pleasures.

It was the coldness of the *votary*, not the prayer, which was in fault. *Felt.*

VOTE, n. [It. *Suffragio*; L. *votum*, from *vov*, to vow. *Votum* is properly wish or will.]

1. Suffrage; the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a man to office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations and the like. This vote or expression of will may be given by holding up the hand, by rising and standing up, by the voice, (*tria voce*), by ballot, by ticket or otherwise. All these modes and others are used. Hence

2. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions; a ballot; a ticket, &c.; as a written *vote*.

3. Expression of will by a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number; as, the vote was unanimous.

4. United voice in public prayer.

VOTE, *v. i.* To express or signify the mind, will or preference, in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations and the like, or in deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others. In elections, men are bound to vote for the best men to fill offices, according to their best knowledge and belief.

To vote for a duelist, is to assist in the prostration of justice, and indirectly to encourage the crime. *L. Beecher.*

VOTE, *v. l.* To choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will; as, the citizens voted their candidate into office with little opposition.

2. To enact or establish by vote or some expression of will. The legislature voted the resolution unanimously.

3. To grant by vote or expression of will. Parliament voted them a hundred thousand pounds. *Swift.*

VOTED, *pp.* Expressed by vote or suffrage; determined.

VOTER, *n.* One who has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage.

VOTING, *pp.* Expressing the mind, will or preference in election, or in determining questions proposed; giving a vote or suffrage; electing, deciding, giving or enacting by vote.

VOTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *volitif*; L. *rotivus*, from *rotus*, *vow'd*.]

Given by vow; devoted; as votive offerings. Votive medals, are those on which vows of the people for emperors or empresses are expressed.

Venus, take my votive glass. *Prior.*
VOUCH, *v. t.* [Norm. *voucher*; L. *voco*. See *Voice*.]

1. To call to witness; to obtest.

And vouch the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden.*

2. To declare; to affirm; to attest; to warrant; to maintain by affirmations.

They made him ashamed to vouch the truth of the relation, and afterward to credit it. *Atterbury.*

2. To warrant; to confirm; to establish proof.

The consistency of the discourse—*vouches* it to be worthy of the great apostle. *Locke.*

4. In law, to call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

He vouches the tenant in tail, who vouches over the common vouchee. *Blackstone.*

VOUCH, *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation. I cannot vouch for the truth of the report.

He declares he will not believe her, till the elector of Hanover shall vouch for the truth of what she has so solemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH, *n.* Warranty; attestation. *Shak.*

VOUCHED, *pp.* Called to witness; affirmed or fully attested; called into court to make good a warranty.

VOUCHEE, *n.* In law, the person who is vouches or called into court to support or make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery. *Blackstone.*

VOUCHER, *n.* One who gives witness or full attestation to any thing.

The great writers of that age stand up together as vouchers for each other's reputation. *Spectator.*

2. In law, the act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title.

3. A book, paper or document which serves

to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind. The merchant's books are his vouchers for the correctness of his accounts. Notes, bonds, receipts and other writings, are used as vouchers in proving facts.

VOUCHER, *n.* In law, the tenant in a leasehold, who is bound to warrant and vouch for the title. One who calls in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries, there may be a single voucher, or double vouchers. *Blackstone.*

VOUCHING, *pp.* Calling to witness; attesting by affirmation; calling in to maintain warranty of title.

VOUCHSAFE, *v. l.* [vouch and safe; to vouch or answer for safety.]

1. To permit to be done without danger.

2. To descend to grant.

Shall I vouchsafe you worship a word or two? *Shak.*

It is not said by the apostle that God vouchsafed to the heathen the means of salvation.

VOUCHSAFE, *v. i.* To descend; to deign; to yield.

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Milton.*

VOUCHSAFE, *pp.* Granted in concession.

VOUCHSAFEMENT, *n.* Grant in concession; as, God's greatest commendation *vouchsafements*. *Boyle.*

VOUCHSAFING, *pp.* Condescending to grant; deigning.

VOW, *n.* [Fr. *vœu*; *It. voto*; L. *votum*, from *votere*, to vow; probably a contracted word.]

1. A solemn promise made to God, or by a pagan to his deity. The Roman generals when they went to war, sometimes made a vow that they would build a temple to some favorite deity, if he would give them victory. A vow is a promise of something to be given or done hereafter.

A person is constituted a religious by taking three vows, of chastity, of poverty, and of obedience. Among the Israelites, the vows of children were not binding, unless ratified by the express or tacit consent of their father. Num. xxx.

2. A solemn promise; as the vows of unchangeable love and fidelity. In a moral and religious sense, vows are promises to God, as they appeal to God to witness their sincerity, and the violation of them is a most heinous offense.

VOW, *v. l.* [Fr. *vover*; L. *voco*.] To give, consecrate or dedicate to God by a solemn promise. When Jacob went to Mesopotamia, he vowed to God a tenth of his substance, and his own future devotion to his service. Gen. xxviii.

When thou vowest a vow, defer not to pay it. *Eccles. v.*

2. To devote. *Spenser.*

VOW, *v. i.* To make vows or solemn promises. He that vows, must be careful to perform.

VOWED, *pp.* Solemnly promised to God; given or consecrated by solemn promise.

VOWEL, *n.* [L. *vocalis*, from *voco*; Fr. *voyelle*; *It. vocale*.]

1. In grammar, a simple sound; a sound uttered by simply opening the mouth or organs; as the sound of *e, e, o.*

2. The letter or character which represents a simple sound.

VOWEL, *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

VOWELED, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

VOWER, *n.* One who makes a vow.

VOW-FELLOW, *n.* [vow and fellow.] One bound by the same vow. [Little used.]

VOVING, *pp.* Making a vow.

VOYAGE, *n.* [Fr. from *voie*, or the same root, Eng. *way*, Sax. *weag*, *weag*. See *Wag* and *Way*.]

1. A passing by sea or water from one place, port or country to another, especially a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country. Captain L. made more than a hundred voyages to the West Indies. A voyage over lake Superior is like a voyage to Bermuda.

2. The practice of traveling. [Not in use.] *Bacon.*

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VOYAGE, *v. i.* To sail or pass by water. *Pope.*

VOYAGE, *v. t.* To travel; to pass over. *I with pain*

Voyag'd th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep. *Milton.*

VOYAGER, *n.* One who sails or passes by sea or water.

A private voyager I pass the main. *Pope.*

VULCANIST. [See *Vulcanist*.]

VULCANO. [See *Vulcano*.]

VULGAR, *a.* [Fr. *vulgaire*; *It. vulgare*; L. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, the common people, that is, the crowd, Eng. *folk*.]

1. Pertaining to the common unlettered people; as *vulgar* life.

2. Used or practiced by common people; as *vulgar* sports.

3. Vernacular; national.

It might be more useful to the English reader, to write in our *vulgar* language. *Fell.*

4. Common; used by all classes of people; as the *vulgar* version of the Scriptures.

5. Public; as *vulgar* report.

6. Mean; rustic; rude; low; unrefined; as *vulgar* minds; *vulgar* manners.

7. Consisting of common persons.

In reading an account of a battle, we follow the hero with our whole attention, but seldom reflect on the *vulgar* heaps of slaughter. *Rambler.*

Vulgar fractions, in arithmetic, fractions expressed by a numerator and denominator; thus $\frac{3}{5}$.

VULGAR, *n.* The common people. [It has no plural termination, but has often a plural verb.]

The vulgar imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed on the nation. *Swift.*

VULGARISM, *n.* Grossness of manners; vulgarity. [Little used.]

2. A vulgar phrase or expression. [This is the usual sense of the word.]

VULGARITY, *n.* Mean condition in life; the state of the lower classes of society. *Brown.*

2. Grossness or clownishness of manners or language; as *vulgarity* of behavior; *vulgarity* of expression or language. *Dryden.*

VULGARIZE, *v. t.* To make vulgar. *Foster.*

VULGARLY, *adv.* Commonly; in the or-

inary manner among the common people.

Such an one we vulgarly call a desperate person. *Hammond.*

2. Meantly; rudely; clownishly.

VULGATE, *n.* A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one which the Romish church admits to be authentic. It is so called from its common use in the Latin church. *Cyc.*

VULGATE, *a.* Pertaining to the old Latin version of the Scriptures.

VULNERABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. vulnere*, to wound, from *vulnus*, a wound.]

1. That may be wounded; susceptible of wounds or external injuries; as a *vulnerable* body.

Achilles was *vulnerable* in his heel; and there will never be wanting a Paris to inflict the dart. *Dwight.*

2. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; as a *vulnerable* reputation.

VULNERARY, *a.* [Fr. *vulnere*; *L. vulnerarius.*]

Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries; as *vulnerary* plants or potions. *Cyc.*

VULNERARY, *n.* Any plant, drug or composition, useful in the cure of wounds. Certain unguents, balsams and the like, are used as *vulneraries.*

VULNERATE, *v. l.* [L. *vulnero.*] To wound; to hurt. [Not in use.] *Glanville.*

VULNERATION, *n.* The act of wounding. [Not in use.] *Pearson.*

VULPINE, *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes*, a fox. *Vulpes* is our English *weasel*; the same word applied to a different animal.]

Pertaining to the fox; cunning; crafty; artful.

VULPINITE, *n.* [from *Vulpino*, in Italy.] A mineral of a grayish white color, splendent and massive; its fracture foliated. It consists of the sulphate of lime and silica. *Ure.*

VULTUR, } *n.* [L. *vultur.*] A genus of
VULTURE, } *n.* fowls, belonging to the order of Accipiters. The bill is straight, but hooked at the end, and covered at the base by a cere or skin. The head is naked. There are thirteen species, all carnivorous and rapacious. The vulture is one of the largest kinds of fowls, and the condor of South America, one of this family, is the largest species of flying animals that has been discovered. *Cyc.*

VULTURINE, *a.* [L. *vulturinus.*] Belonging to the vulture; having the qualities of the vulture; resembling the vulture; rapacious.

W.

W is the twenty third letter of the English Alphabet. It takes its written form and its name from the union of two V's, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call U. The name, *double u*, being given to it from its form or composition, and not from its sound, ought not to be retained. Every letter should be named from its sound, especially the vowels.

W is properly a vowel, a simple sound, formed by opening the mouth with a close circular configuration of the lips. It is precisely the *ou* of the French, and the *u* of the Spaniards, Italians and Germans. With the other vowels it forms diphthongs, which are of easy pronunciation; as in *well, want, will, duell*; pronounced *ooell, ooant, ooill, dooell*. In English, it is always followed by another vowel, except when followed by *h*, as in *when*; but this case is an exception only in writing, and not in pronunciation, for *h* precedes *u* in utterance; *when* being pronounced *hoen*. In Welsh, *w*, which is sounded as in English, is used without another vowel, as in *fiel*, a fool; *dwn*, dun; *dwb*, mortar; *gun*, a gun, and a gown.

It is not improbable that the Romans pronounced *w* as we do *u*, for their *uolvo* is our *vallow*; and *uolo, velle*, is the English *will, G. wollen*. But this is uncertain. The German *v* has the sound of the English *f*, and *w* that of the English *v*.

W, at the end of words, is often silent after *a* and *o*, as in *law, saw, low, sow*. In many words of this kind, *w* represents the Saxon *g*; in other cases, it helps to form a diphthong, as in *now, row, new, crew*.

WABBLE, *v. n.* [W. *gwiblan*, to wander, to move in a circular form.]

To move from one side to the other; to vacillate; as a turning or whirling body. So it is said a top *wabbles*, when it is in motion, and deviates from a perpendicular

direction; a spindle *wabbles*, when it moves one way and the other. [This word is applied chiefly to bodies when turning with a circular motion, and its place cannot be supplied by any other word in the language. It is neither low nor barbarous.]

WACKE, } *n.* A rock nearly allied to ba-
WACKY, } *n.* salt, of which it may be regarded as a more soft and earthy variety. Its color is a greenish gray, brown or black. It is opaque, yields easily to the knife, and has a greasy feel. Its principal ingredient is silice. Gray wacky is a different species of rock, being a kind of sandstone. *Cyc.*

Wacky is a mineral substance intermediate between clay and basalt. *Ure.*

WAD, *n.* [G. *watte*; Dan. *vad*, a wad; that is, a mass or collection.]

1. A little mass of some soft or flexible material, such as hay, straw, tow, paper, or old rope-yarn, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot, or for keeping the powder and shot close.

2. A little mass, tuft or bundle, as of hay or peas.

WAD, } *n.* In mineralogy, black wad is a
WADD, } *n.* species of the ore of manganese, of which there are four kinds; fibrous, ochery, pulverulent ochery, and dendritic.

In some places, plumbago or black lead is called wad or wadd. *Cyc.*

WADDED, *a.* Formed into a wad or mass.

WADDING, *n.* [G. *watte*.] A wad, or the materials for wads; any pliable substance of which wads may be made.

2. A kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments.

WADDLING, *v. i.* [This seems to be a diminutive formed on the root of *vado*, *L. vado*, to go; G. *waten*, to wade; *watscheln*, to waddle.]

1. To move one way and the other in walking; to deviate to one side and the other

to vacillate; as, a child *waddles* when he begins to walk; very fat people walk with a kind of *waddling* pace. So we say, a duck or a goose *waddles*.

2. To walk with a waddling motion.

And hardly *waddles* forth to cool— *Striff.*

WADDLING, *ppr.* Moving from side to side in walking.

WADDLINGLY, *adv.* With a vacillating gait. *Enlick.*

WADE, *v. i.* [Sw. *vada*; D. *waaden*; G. *waten*; Dan. *vader*; Fr. *guer*, for *gueder*; It. *guadare*; Sp. *vadear*, *L. vado*, to go.]

1. To walk through any substance that yields to the feet; as, to *wade* through water; to *wade* through sand or snow. To *wade* over a river, is to walk through on the bottom. Fowls that *wade* have long legs.

2. To move or pass with difficulty or labor; as, judges *wade* through an intricate law case. It is not *u* purpose to *wade* through these controversies.

The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all these difficulties. *Dacennant.*

—And *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way. *Dryden.*

WADE, *v. t.* To pass by walking on the bottom; as, to *wade* a river. [This is a common expression, but elliptical for to *wade* through a river.]

WADING, *ppr.* Walking through a substance that yields to the feet, as through water or sand.

WADSETT, *n.* An ancient tenure or lease of land in the Highlands of Scotland, which seems to have been upon a kind of mortgage. [Sax. *wad*, *wed*, a pledge.] *Cyc.*

WADSETTER, *n.* One who holds by wadsett. *Cyc.*

WAFER, *n.* [D. *wafel*; G. *waffel*; Dan. *waffel*; Sw. *vaffa*; Russ. *vapfel*; Fr. *gaufre*.]

1. A thin cake or leaf; as a *wafer* of bread given by the Romanists in the eucharist.
 2. A thin leaf of paste, or a composition of flour, the white of eggs, isinglass and yeast, spread over with gum-water and dried; used in sealing letters.

WAFER, *v. t.* To seal or close with a wafer.

WAFET, *v. t.* [perhaps from *wæte*; if so, it belongs to the root of *wag*.]

1. To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air; as, a balloon was *wafled* over the channel.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
 And *waf* a sigh from Indus to the pole.

Pope

2. To convey; as ships.
 3. To buoy; to cause to float; to keep from sinking.

Brown

4. To beckon; to give notice by something in motion.

[This verb is regular. But *waf* was formerly used by some writers for *wafled*.]
WAFET, *v. i.* To float; to be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium.

And now the shouts *waf* near the citadel.

Dryden

WAFET, *n.* A floating body; also, a signal displayed from a ship's stern, by hoisting an ensign furled in a roll, to the head of the staff.

Cyc.

WAFPAGE, *n.* Conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air or water.

Shak.

WAFTEP, *v. n.* Borne or conveyed through air or water.

WAFTER, *n.* He or that which wafes.

2. The conductor of vessels at sea; an *old word*.

WAFTING, *ppr.* Carrying through a buoyant medium.

WAFTURE, *n.* The act of waving.

[*Not in use.*]

WAG, *v. t.* [Sax. *wagian* and *wecgan*; G. *bewegen*; D. *beveegen*, to move, to stir; *wegen*, to weigh; G. *wägen*, to weigh; S. *wägen*, Dan. *wæger*, to wag, to weigh; This is the radix of the L. *vacillo*, Eng. *fickle*, *wagon*, vein, *wag*, *wave*, *waggle*, &c.]

To move one way and the other with quick turns; to move a little way, and then turn the other way; as, to *wag* the head.

Every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished, and *wag* his head. Jer. xvii. Matt. xxvii.

[*Wag* expresses particularly the motion of the head and body used in buffoonery, mirth, derision, sport and mockery. It is applied also to birds and beasts; as, to *wag* the tail.]

WAG, *v. i.* To be quick in ludicrous motion; to stir.

'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all.

Shak.

Tremble and start at *travelling* of a straw.

Shak.

2. To go; to depart; to pack off.

I will provoke him to't, or let him *wag*.

Shak.

3. To be moved one way and the other.

The resty sieve *wagg'd* ne'er the more.

Dryden

WAG, *n.* [from the verb.] A droll; a man full of low sport and humor; a ludicrous fellow,

We wink at *wags*, when they offend.

Dryden

The counsellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about his finger all the while he was speaking; the *wags* used to call it the thread of his discourse.

Idiosm.

WAGE, *v. t.* [G. *wagen*; D. *wægan*; Sw. *wäga*, to venture, to dare, to wage; Fr. *wager*, for *wæger*, to lay or bet; from the root of *wag*. The sense is to throw, to lay or to throw down, as a glove or gauntlet.]

1. To lay; to bet; to throw down, as a pledge; to stake; to put at hazard on the event of a contest. This is the common popular sense of the word in New England; as, to *wage* a dollar; to *wage* a horse.

2. To venture; to hazard.

To wake and *wage* a danger profligate.

Shak.

3. To make; to begin; to carry on; that is, to go forward or advance to attack, as in invasion or aggression; used in the phrase, to *wage* war. He *waged* war with all his enemies.

He ponder'd, which of all his sons was fit
 To reign, and *wage* immortal tear with wit.

Dryden

4. To set to hire.

Thou must *wage*

Thy works for wealth.

Spenser.

[*Not in use.*]

5. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to employ for wages; as *waged* soldiers. He was well *waged* and rewarded. [Fr.]

Obs.

Raleigh.

'*Th* *wage* one's law, to give security to make one's law. The defendant is then to swear that he owes nothing to the plaintiff, and eleven neighbors, called compurgators, are to avow upon their oaths, that they believe in their consciences that he has declared the truth. This is called *wager of law*.

Blackstone.

WAGED, *pp.* Laid; deposited; as a pledge; made or begun, as war.

WAGER, *n.* Something deposited, laid or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; a bet.

Besides these plates for horse-races, the *wagers* may be as the persons please.

Tenente

If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager* against such an inexhaustible disproportion—

Bentley

2. Subject on which bets are laid.

Sidney.

3. In law, an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness; or the act of making oath, together with the oaths of eleven compurgators, to fortify the defendant's oath.

Wager of battle, is when the tenant in a writ of right, offers to prove his right by the body of his champion, and throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, then wages or stipulates battle with the champion of the defendant, who by taking up the glove, accepts the challenge. The champions, armed with batons, enter the list, and taking each other by the hand, each swears to the justice of the cause of the party for whom he appears; they then fight till the stars appear, and if the champion of the tenant can defend himself till that time, his cause prevails.

Blackstone.

WAGER, *v. t.* To lay; to bet; to hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some ques-

tion that is to be decided, or on some casualty.

Dryden.

WAGERED, *pp.* Laid; pledged; as a bet.

WAGERER, *n.* One who wagers or lays a bet.

WAGERING, *ppr.* Laying; betting.

Wagering policy, in commerce, a policy of insurance, insuring a sum of money when no property is at hazard; as a policy to insure money on a ship when no property is on board; that is, insurance, interest or no interest; or a *wagering policy* may be a policy to insure property which is already insured. Such policies in England, are by Statute 19 Geo. III. made null and void.

WAGES, *n.* plural in termination, but singular in signification. [Fr. *gage*, *gages*.]

1. Hire; reward; that which is paid or stipulated for services, but chiefly for services by manual labor, or for military and naval services. We speak of servant's *wages*, a laborer's *wages*, or soldier's *wages*; but we never apply the word to the rewards given to men in office, which are called *fees* or *salary*. The word is however sometimes applied to the compensation given to representatives in the legislature. [U. States.]

Tell me, what shall thy *wages* be? Gen. xxix.

Be content with your *wages*. Luke iii.

2. Reward; fruit; recompense; that which is given or received in return.

The *wages* of sin is death. Rom. vi.

WAGGEL, *n.* A name given in Cornwall **WAGEL**, } to the martinazzo, dung-
 hunter, or dung-bird, a species of Larus or sea-gull, (L. parasiticus.)

Cyc. Diet. Nat. Hist. Ed. Encyc.

WAGGERS, *n.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; sportive trick or gaiety; sarcasm in good humor; as the *waggery* of a school boy.

Locke.

WAGGISH, *a.* Mischievous in sport; roguish in merriment or good humor; frolicsome; as a company of *waggish* boys.

2. Done, made or laid in *waggery* or lot sport; as a *waggish* trick.

WAGGISHLY, *adv.* In a *waggish* manner; in sport.

WAGGISHNESS, *n.* Mischievous sport; wanton merriment.

Bacon.

WAGGLE, *v. i.* [D. *waggelen*; G. *wackeln*; L. *vacillo*; dim. of *wag*.]

To waddle; to reel or move from side to side.

Why do you go nodding and *wagging* so?

L'Estrange.

WAGGLE, *v. t.* To move one way and the other; as, a bird *waggles* its tail.

WAGON, *n.* [D. *wagen*; Sw. *vagn*; Sax. *wægn*, *wægn*; W. *gwin*, a wagon, wain or sleath, L. *ragina*, the latter being from *wag*, and signifying a passage; Gaelic, *baighin*, a wagon; Malabar, *wagalam*; Sans. *wahana*. The old orthography, *waggon*, seems to be falling into disuse. See *Wag*.]

1. A vehicle moved on four wheels, and usually drawn by horses; used for the transportation of heavy commodities. In America, light wagons are used for the conveyance of families, and for carrying

light commodities to market, particularly a very light kind drawn by one horse.

2. A chariot. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
WAGON, *v. t.* To transport in a wagon. Goods are *wagoned* from London to the interior.

WAGON, *v. i.* To practice the transportation of goods in a wagon. The man *wagons* between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

WAGONAGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WAGONER, *n.* One who conducts a wagon.

2. A constellation, Charles' wain.

WAGONING, *ppr.* Transporting in a wagon.

WAGONING, *n.* The business of transporting in a wagon.

WAGTAIL, *n.* [*wag and tail.*] A small bird, a species of Motacilla.

WAID, *a.* Crushed. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WAIF, *n.* [*Norn. wef, weif; from waive.*] Goods found, of which the owner is not known. These were originally such goods as a thief, when pursued, threw away to prevent being apprehended. They belong to the king, unless the owner makes fresh suit of the felon, takes him and brings him to justice. *Blackstone.*

WAIL, *v. t.* [*Ice. wala; It. gualdare; Gaelic. gualan or uail; W. gwylaw and wylaw; Arn. goela; to howl; Heb. Ar. ʔak.*] To lament; to moan; to bewail.

If or no more here absent lord she wails—
Pope.

WAIL, *v. i.* To weep; to express sorrow audibly.

Therefore I will wail and howl. *Mic. i.*

WAIL, *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation.

WAILFUL, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

WAILING, *ppr.* Lamenting with audible cries.

WAILING, *n.* Loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

There shall be *wailing* and gnashing of teeth. *Matt. xiii.*

WAILMENT, *n.* Lamentation. *Hackett.*

WAIN, *n.* [*Sax. wain, W. gwain; contracted. See #agon.*]

1. A wagon; a carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels.

2. A constellation, Charles' wain.

WAINAGE, *n.* A finding of carriages.

WAIN-BOTE, *n.* Timber for wagons or carts.

WAIN-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for wagons and carts. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WAIN-ROPE, *n.* A rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart-rope. *Shak.*

WAINSCOT, *n.* [*D. wegenschat.*] In building, timber-work serving to line the walls of a room, being made in panels.

WAINSCOT, *v. t.* To line with boards; as, to *wainscot* a hall.

Music sounds better in chambers *wainscoted* than hung. *Bacon.*

2. To line with different materials.

The other is *wainscoted* with looking-glass. *Addison.*

WAINSCOTED, *pp.* Lined with boards or panels.

WAINSCOTING, *ppr.* Lining with boards.

WAIR, *n.* A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. [*I know not where used.*] *Bailey.*

WAIST, *n.* [*W. gwäsg, pressure, squeeze, the waist, the part where the girdle is tied; allied to squeeze.*]

1. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; or the small part of the body between the thorax and hips.

2. That part of a ship which is between the quarter deck and forecabin. But in many ships now built, there is no quarter deck, and in such the waist is the middle part of the ship.

WAISTBAND, *n.* The band or upper part of breeches, trousers or pantaloons, which encloses the waist.

WAISTCLOTHS, *n.* Coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter deck and forecabin. *Mar. Dict.*

WAISTCOAT, *n.* [*waist and coat.*] A short coat or garment for men, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest. This under garment is now generally called in America a vest.

WAISTER, *n.* In ships, waisters are men who are stationed in the waist in working the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

WAIT, *v. i.* [*Fr. gutter; It. guttare; W. gwecitau, to wait; gwaid, attendance. The sense is to stop, or to continue.*]

1. To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary, till the arrival of some person or event. Thus we say, I went to the place of meeting, and there *waited* an hour for the moderator or chairman. I

will go to the hotel, and there *wait* till you come. We will *wait* for the mail.

2. To stay proceedings, or suspend any business, in expectation of some person, event, or the arrival of some hour. The court was obliged to *wait* for a witness.

3. To rest in expectation and patience.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait*, till my change come. *Job xiv.*

4. To stay; not to depart.

Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*. *Dryden.*

5. To stay; to continue by reason of hindrance.

6. To lie in ambush, as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton.*

To *wait on* or *upon*, to attend, as a servant; to perform menial services for; as, to *wait on* a gentleman; to *wait on* the table.

To *wait on*, to attend; to go to see; to wait on business or for ceremony. Tell the gentleman I will *wait on* him at ten o'clock.

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance.

3. To follow, as a consequence; as the ruin that *waits on* such a supine temper. (Instead of this, we use *await*.)

4. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait on* him with whom you speak, with your eye. *Bacon.*

5. To attend; to perform.

Aaron and his sons shall *wait on* their priest's office. *Nun. iii. viii. Rom. xii.*

6. To be ready to serve; to obey. *Ps. xxv. Prov. xx.*

To *wait at*, to attend in service; to perform service at. *1 Cor. ix.*

To *wait for*, to watch, as an enemy. *Job xv.*

WAIT, *v. t.* To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of.

Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide.

And *wait* with longing eyes their promis'd guide. *Dryden.*

[*Elliptical for wait for.*]

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

[*This use is not justifiable, but by poetical license.*]

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Such down *waits* luxury— *Philips.*

[*Not in use. In this sense we use attend or attend on.*]

WAIT, *n.* Ambush. As a noun, this word is used only in certain phrases. To *lie in wait*, is to lie in ambush; to be secreted in order to fall by surprise on an enemy; being figuratively, to lay snares, or to make insidious attempts, or to watch for the purpose of ensnaring. *Josh. viii.*

In *wait*, is used in a like sense by Milton.

To *lay wait*, to set an ambush. *Jer. ix.*

WAITER, *n.* One who waits; an attendant; a servant in attendance.

The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeoman cry, Make room, as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

2. A server; a vessel on which tea furniture, &c. is carried.

WAITING, *ppr.* Staying in expectation.

Waiting on, attending; accompanying; serving.

Waiting for, staying for the arrival of.

Waiting at, staying or attending at in expectation or in service.

In *waiting*, in attendance.

WAITING-MAID, } An upper servant who attends a lady. *Waiting-gentlewoman* is sometimes, though less commonly used.

WAITS, *n.* [*Goth. waets, watch.*] Itinerant nocturnal musicians. [*Not in use.*] *Beaumont.*

2. Nocturnal musicians who attended great men. *Cyc.*

WAIVE, *n.* A woman put out of the protection of the law. *Cyc.*

WAIWODE, *n.* In the Turkish empire, the governor of a small province or town; a general. *Cyc.*

WAKE, *v. i.* [*Goth. weakan; Sax. weacan; G. wachen; D. waeken, wekken; Sw. väcka, up-väcka; Dan. vækker; L. vigil, vigilo.*]

The root *wak* is allied to *wag*. The primary sense is to stir, to rouse, to excite. The transitive verb in Saxon, is written *wæcan, wecan*; but both are from one root.

1. To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep. *Ps. cxxviii.*

The father *waketh* for the daughter. *Eccles.*

Though wisdom *wakes*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

I cannot think any time, *waking* or sleeping, without being sensible of it. *Locke.*

2. To be excited or roused from sleep; to awake; to be awakened. He *wakes* at the slightest noise.

3. To cease to sleep; to awake.

4. To be quick; to be alive or active.

Dryden.

5. To be excited from a torpid state; to be put in motion. The dormant powers of nature *wake* from their frosty slumbers. Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wake'd*.

Milton.

WAKE, *v. t.* To rouse from sleep. The angel that talk'd with me, came again and *wak'd* me. *Zech. iv.*

2. To arouse; to excite; to put in motion or action.

Prepare war, *wake up* the mighty men. *Joel iii.*

[The use of *up* is common, but not necessary.]

To *wake* the soul by tender strokes of art.

Pope.

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

To second life

Wak'd in the renovation of the just.

Milton.

WAKE, *n.* The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night.

Dryden. King.

2. Vigils; a state of forbearing sleep.

—Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep.

Milton.

3. Act of waking. [Old song.]

Wak'd of a ship, the track it leaves in the water, formed by the meeting of the water, which rushes from each side to fill the space which the ship makes in passing through it.

To *be in the wake* of a ship, is to be in her track, or in a line with her keel.

WAKEFUL, *a.* Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep.

Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the night—

Dryden.

2. Watchful; vigilant.

WAKEFULLY, *adv.* With watching or sleeplessness.

WAKEFULNESS, *n.* Indisposition to sleep.

2. Forbearance of sleep; want of sleep.

Bacon.

WAKEN, *v. t.* *wak'n.* [This seems to be the Saxon infinitive retained.] To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.

Early Turnus *wak'ning* with the light.

Dryden.

WAKEN, *v. t.* *wak'n.* To excite or rouse from sleep.

Go, *waken* Eve.

Milton.

2. To excite to action or motion.

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial music *Waken'd* the world.

Roscommon.

3. To excite; to produce; to rouse into action.

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high.

Milton.

WAKENED, *pp.* Roused from sleep; excited into action.

WAKENER, *n.* One who rouses from sleep.

Fulham.

WAKENING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep or stupidity; calling into action.

WAKER, *n.* One who watches; one who rouses from sleep.

B. Jonson.

WAKE-ROBIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *Arum*.

WAKING, *ppr.* Being awake; not sleeping.

2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion or action.

WAKING, *n.* The period of being awake.

Butler.

2. Watch. *Obs.*

WALE, *n.* [This may be the *W. gwialen*, a rod or twig, or from the same root.]

1. In cloth, a ridge or streak rising above the rest. We say, cloth is woven with a *wale*.

2. A streak or stripe; the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh.

Wales of a ship, an assemblage of strong planks, extending along a ship's sides throughout the whole length, at different heights, and serving to strengthen the decks and form the curves. They are distinguished into the *main wale* and the *channel wale*.

Mar. Dict.

WALE-KNOT, } *n.* A single wale-knot is

WALL-KNOT, } *n.* made by untwisting the ends of a rope, and making a bight

with the first strand; then passing the second over the end of the first, and the third over the end of the second, and

through the bight of the first. The double is made by passing the ends, singly, close underneath the first wale, and thrusting them upwards through the middle, only

the last end comes up under two bights.

Cyc.

WALK, *v. i.* *wauk*. [Sax. *wælcian*, to roll or revolve; *wælcere*, a fuller, whence the name *Walker*; *D. walcken*, to work a hat;

G. walcken, to full, to felt hats; *walkar*, a fuller, *Sw. walkare*; *Dan. walke*, to full or mill cloth; *walkar*, a fuller; *walk*, a pad or stuffed roll; *G. walzen*, to stir, to be agitated,

to rove, to travel, to wade. From the same root are Russ. *walka*, *G. walzen*, to roll, and *walsh*, foreign, Celtic, Welsh, that is, wanderers. The primary sense is

simply to move or press, but appropriate-ly to roll, to press by rolling, as in hatting, and this is the origin of *walker*, for the

practice of felting hats must have preceded that of fulling cloth in mills. Our ancestors appropriated the verb to moving on the feet, and the word is peculiarly

expressive of that rolling or wagging motion which marks the walk of clownish people.]

1. To move slowly on the feet; to step slowly along; to advance by steps moderately repeated; as animals. Walking in men differs from running only in the rapidity

and length of the steps; but in quadrupeds, the motion or order of the feet is

sometimes changed.

At the end of twelve months, he *walked* in the palace of the kingdom of Babelylon. *Dan. iv.*

When Peter had come down out of the ship, he *walked* on the water, to go to Jesus. *Mat. xiv.*

2. To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement. Hundreds of students daily *walk* on Downing terrace in Cambridge.

3. To appear, as a specter.

The spirits of the dead *Walk* again.

Shak.

4. To act on any occasion.

Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot?

B. Jonson

5. To be in motion, as a clamorous tongue.

Her tongue did *walk* *Spenner.*

6. To act or move on the feet in sleep.

When was it she last *walk'd*?

Shak.

[But this is unusual. When we speak

of noctambulation, we say, to *walk* in sleep.]

7. To range; to be stirring.

Affairs that *walk*,
As they say spirits do at midnight. *Shak.*

[*Unusual.*]

8. To move off; to depart.

When he comes forth he will make their cows and garans *walk*. [*Not elegant.*]

Spenner.

9. In Scripture, to live and act or behave; to pursue a particular course of life.

To *walk* with God, to live in obedience to his commands, and have communion with him. *Gen. v.*

To *walk* in darkness, to live in ignorance, error and sin, without comfort. 1 John i.

To *walk* in the light, to live in the practice of religion, and to enjoy its consolations. 1 John i.

To *walk* by faith, to live in the firm belief of the gospel and its promises, and to rely on Christ for salvation. 2 Cor. v.

To *walk* through the fire, to be exercised with severe afflictions. Is. xliii.

To *walk* after the flesh, to indulge sensual appetites, and to live in sin. *Rom. viii.*

To *walk* after the Spirit, to be guided by the counsels and influences of the Spirit and by the word of God, and to live a life of holy deportment. *ib.*

To *walk* in the flesh, to live this natural life, which is subject to infirmities and calamities. 2 Cor. x.

To *walk* in, to enter, as a house. *Walk* in, gentlemen.

WALK, *v. t.* *wauk*. To pass through or upon; as, to walk the streets. [This is elliptical for to *walk* in or through the street.]

2. To cease to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive or ride with a slow pace. He found the road so bad he was obliged to *walk* his horse. The coachman *walked* his horses from Woodbridge to Princeton.

WALK, *n.* *wauk*. The act of walking; the act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.

2. The act of walking for air or exercise; as a morning *walk*; an evening *walk*. *Pope.*

3. Manner of walking; gait; step. We often know a person in a distant apartment by his *walk*.

4. Length of way or circuit through which one walks; or a place for walking; as a long *walk*; a short *walk*. The gardens of the Tuilerie and of the Luxembourg are very pleasant *walks*.

5. An avenue set with trees. *Milton.*

6. Way; road; rut; path; place of wandering.

The mountains are his *walks*.

The stary walks above. *Dryden.*

7. Region; space.

He opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

8. Course of life or pursuit. This is not within the *walk* of the historian.

9. The slowest pace of a horse, ox or other quadruped.

10. A fish. [A mistake for *welk*.]

J. Jusworth.

11. In the West Indies, a plantation of canes, &c.

Edwards, *W. Ind.*
A *sheep walk*, so called, is high and dry land where sheep pasture.

WALKABLE, *a.* *wauk'able*. Fit to be walked on. [*Not much used.*] *Swift.*

- WALKER, *n.* *wauk'ar.* One who walks.
2. In our mother tongue, a filler.
3. In *law*, a forest officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.
4. One who departs himself in a particular manner.
5. A fulling-mill. [*Not in use or local.*]
- WALKING, *ppr.* *wauk'ing.* Moving on the legs with a slow pace; moving; conducting one's self.
- WALKING, *n.* *wauk'ing.* The act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.
- WALKING-STAFF, *f.* *n.* A staff or stick
- WALKING-STICK, *f.* *n.* Carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking.
- WALK-MILL, *n.* *wauk'-mill.* A fulling-mill. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*
- WALL, *n.* [*L. vallum; Sax. weall; D. wal; Ir. Gaelic, balla and fal; Russ. val; W. gwal.*] In *L. vallus* is a stake or post, and probably *vallus* was originally a fence of stakes, a palisade or stockade; the first rude fortification of uncivilized men. The primary sense of *vallus* is a shoot, or that which is set, and the latter may be the sense of *wall*, whether it is from *vallus*, or from some other root.
1. A work or structure of stone, brick or other materials, raised to some height, and intended for a defense or security. *Walls* of stone, with or without cement, are much used in America for fences on farms; *walls* are laid as the foundations of houses and the security of cellars. *Walls* of stone or brick form the exterior of buildings, and they are often raised round cities and forts as a defense against enemies.
2. *Walls*, in the plural, is used for fortifications in general; works for defense. I rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*
3. A defense; means of security or protection. 1 Sam. xxv. To take the wall, to take the upper or most honorable place. I will take the wall of any man or maid of Montague. *Shak.*
- WALL-CREEPER, *n.* A small bird of the genus *Certhia*; the spider-catcher. *Ed. Encycy.*
- WALL-CRESS, *n.* [*wall and cress.*] A plant of the genus *Arabis*. *Cyc.*
2. A plant of the genus *Turritis*. *Let.*
- WALL-EYE, *n.* [*wall and eye.*] A disease in the crystalline humor of the eye; the glaucoma.
2. In horses, an eye in which the iris is of a very light gray color. *Cyc.*
- WALL-EYED, *a.* Having white eyes. *Johnson.*
- WALL-FLOWER, *n.* [*wall and flower.*] A plant of the genus *Cheiranthus*; a species of stock gillyflower.
- WALL-FRUIT, *n.* [*wall and fruit.*] Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall. *Johnson.*
- WALL-LOUSE, *n.* [*wall and louse.*] An insect or small bug. [*C. cinex.*] *Millsworth.*
- WALL-MOSS, *n.* A species of moss growing on walls.
- WALL-PEN NYWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cotyledon*.

- WALL-PEPPER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Sedum*.
- WALL-PIE, *n.* A plant, a species of *Asplenium*. *Let.*
- WALL-SIDED, *a.* Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship.
- WALL-SPRING, *n.* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.
- WALL-WORT, *n.* A plant, the dwarf elder or danewort; a species of *Sambucus*.
- WALL, *v. l.* To inclose with a wall; as, to wall a city.
2. To defend by walls. And terror of his name that walls us in From danger. *Dehheim.*
3. To fill up with a wall.
- WALLED, *ppr.* Inclosed or fortified with a wall.
- WALLER, *n.* One who builds walls in the country. *Cyc.*
- WALL'ERITE, *n.* A mineral, or variety of clay, found in small compact masses of the size of a nut, white and opaque, or yellowish and translucent. *Cleveland.*
- WALLET, *a.* A bag for carrying the necessities for a journey or march; a knapsack.
2. Any thing protuberant and swagging, as scalds of flesh. *Shak.*
- WALLING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with a wall.
- WALLING, *n.* Walls in general; materials for walls.
- WALL-LOP, *v. i.* [*formed on G. wallen, Sax. wealcan, to boil or bubble; D. opwallen; Eng. to vell. See Well.*] To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise.
- WALL-LOPING, *ppr.* Boiling with a heaving and noise.
- WALL-LOVE, *v. i.* [*Sax. wealwian; Sw. walfva; Goth. walagan; G. wealzen.*] The latter is the Eng. *welter*, but of the same family; *L. volvo; Sp. volver; Russ. valyu, balayu.* This verb seems to be connected with *well, walk, &c.*
1. To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or on other substance; to tumble and roll in water. Swine wallow in the mire.
2. To move heavily and clumsily. Part huge of bulk, If wallowing awfully, enormous in their gait, Tempest the ocean. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*
3. To live in filth or gross vice; as man wallows in his native impurity. *South.*
- WALLOW, *v. t.* To roll one's body. Wallow thyself in ashes. *Jer. vi.*
- WALLOW, *n.* A kind of rolling walk.
- WALLOWER, *n.* One that rolls in mire.
- WALLOWING, *ppr.* Rolling the body on any thing.
- WALNUT, *n.* [*D. walnoot; Sax. weall, foreign, and hnut, nut.*] The Germans call it *walche nuts*, Welsh nut, that is, foreign or Celtic nut.
- A tree and its fruit, of the genus *Juglans*. The black walnut, so called, grows in America, and is indigenous in the southern and middle states, as far north as the river Hudson. That is said to be the limit of its indigenous growth, but when transplanted, it grows well in the eastern states. In America there are several species of hickory nut, called by this name.

- WALRUS, *n.* [*G. wall, as in wealfisch, a whale, and ross, horse.*] The morse or sea horse, an animal of the northern seas, of the genus *Trichechus*.
- WALTRON, *n.* Another name of the walrus. *Woodward.*
- WALTZ, *n.* [*G. walzen, to roll.*] A modern dance and tune, the measure of whose music is triple; three quavers in a bar. *Busby.*
- WAMBLE, *v. i.* [*D. weemelen; Dan. vambler; Sw. vambja.*] To be disturbed with nausea; as a wambling stomach. [*Fulgur.*] *L'Estrange.*
- WAMP-BLE-CROPPED, *a.* Sick at the stomach. [*Fulgur.*]
- WAMPEE', *n.* A plant, a species of *Arum*.
- WAMPUM, *n.* Shells or strings of shells, used by the American Indians as money or a medium of commerce. These strings of shells when united, form a broad belt, which is worn as an ornament or girdle. It is sometimes called wampumpeague, and wampague, or wampumpeague, of which *wampum* seems to be a contraction. *Winthrop. Gookin.*
- WAN, *a.* [*Sax. wean, weana, deficient; weanian, to fail, to waste; wean, pale, that is, deficient in color, called probably to wean. Qu. W. green, weak, and wean.*] The primary sense is to withdraw or depart. 1. Pale; having a sickly hue; languid of look. Sad to view, his visage pale and wean. *Spenser.* Why so pale and wean, fond lover? *Sucking.*
2. *WAN*, for *wan*; *prf.* of *wean*. *Obs.*
- WAND, *n.* [*D. raand.*] A small stick; a rod. If a child runs away, a few strokes of a wand will bring him back.
2. A staff of authority; as a silver wand. *Milton.*
3. A rod used by conjurers or diviners. Pious bore a buckler in his hand, His other wand a long divining wand. *Dryden.*
- WANDER, *v. i.* [*Sax. weandrian; D. wandelen, to walk; G. wandeln, to wander, to walk, to change, to exchange, or transform; Sw. vanda, to turn; vandra, to wander; Dan. vandler, to walk, to wander, to trade; vandl, behavior, deportment, conversation; It. andare, Sp. portar, andar, to go; Sans. andara, a wanderer.*]
1. To rove; to ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; as, to wander over the fields; to wander about the town, or about the country. Men may sometimes wander for amusement or exercise. Persons sometimes wander because they have no home and are wretched, and sometimes because they have no occupation. They wandered about in sheep-skins and goat-skins. *Heb. xi.* He wanderseth abroad for bread. *Job xv.* He was wandering in the field. *Gen. xxxvii.* To leave logic; to depart; to migrate. When God caused me to wander from my father's house. *Gen. xxv.*
2. To depart from the subject in discussion; as, to wander from the point.
3. In a moral sense, to stray; to deviate; to depart from duty or rectitude. O let me not wander from thy commandments. *Ps. cxlv.*

5. To be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason; as, the mind *wanders*.
WANDER, *v. t.* To travel over without a certain course.
Wandering many a famous realm. [Elliptical.] *Milton*.
- WANDERER**, *n.* A rambler; one that roves; one that deviates from duty.
- WANDERING**, *ppr.* Roving; rambling; deviating from duty.
- WANDERING**, *n.* Peregrination; a traveling without a settled course.
2. Aberration; mistaken way; deviation from rectitude; as a *wandering* from duty.
3. A roving of the mind or thoughts from the point or business in which one ought to be engaged. *Locke*.
4. The roving of the mind in a dream.
5. The roving of the mind in delirium.
6. Uncertainty; want of being fixed.
- WANDERINGLY**, *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner. *Taylor*.
- WANDEROO**, *n.* A baboon of Ceylon and Malabar.
- WANE**, *v. i.* [Sax. *wanian*, to fail, fall off or decrease.]
1. To be diminished; to decrease; particularly applied to the illuminated part of the moon. We say, the moon *wanes*, that is, the visible or illuminated part decreases. *Waning* moons their settled periods keep. *Addison*.
2. To decline; to fail; to sink; as the *waning* age of life.
 You saw but sorrow in its *waning* form. *Dryden*.
- Lead and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Chid.*
- WANE**, *v. t.* To cause to decrease. *Obs.*
- WANE**, *n.* Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon, to the eye of a spectator.
2. Decline; failure; diminution; decrease; declension.
 You are cast upon an age in which the church is in its *wane*. *South*.
- WANG**, *n.* [Sax. *wang*, *weng*, *wong*.] The jaw, jaw-bone or cheek bone. [Little used or vulgar.]
2. The latchet of a shoe. [Sax. *seco-thwang*, shoe-latch.] [Not in use.]
- WANG-TOOTH**, *n.* A jaw-tooth. *Cyc.*
- WANHOPE**, *n.* Want of hope. [Not used.]
- WANHOORN**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Kaempferia*. *Lee*.
- WANING**, *ppr.* Decreasing; failing; declining.
- WANLY**, *adv.* In a pale manner; palely.
- WANNE**, *a.* Made wan or pale. *Shak.*
- WANNESS**, *n.* Paleness; a sallow, dead, pale color; as the *wanness* of the cheeks after a fever.
- WANNISH**, *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue. *Fairfax*.
- WANT**, *n. want.* [Sax. *wan*, *supra*; *wanian*, to fail; Goth. *won*, deficiency, want. This seems to be primarily a participle of *wane*.]
1. Deficiency; defect; the absence of that which is necessary or useful; as a *want* of power or knowledge for any purpose; *want* of food and clothing. The *want* of money is a common *want*. 2 Cor. viii. ix.
 From having wishes in consequence of our *wants*, we often feel *wants* in consequence of our wishes. *Rambler*.
2. Need; necessity; the effect of deficiency. Pride is as loud a beggar as *want*, and more saucy. *Franklin*.
3. Poverty; penury; indigence. Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift*.
4. The state of not having. I cannot write a letter at present for *want* of time.
5. That which is not possessed, but is desired or necessary for use or pleasure.
 Habitual superfluities become actual *wants*. *Paley*.
6. A mole. *Heylin*.
- WANT**, *v. t. want.* To be destitute; to be deficient in; not to have; a *want* of general application; as, to *want* knowledge; to *want* judgment; to *want* learning; to *want* food and clothing; to *want* money.
2. To be defective or deficient in. Timber may *want* strength or solidity to answer its purpose.
3. To fall short; not to contain or have. The sun *wants* a dollar of the amount of debt.
 Nor think, though men were none,
 That heaven would *want* spectators, God *want* praise. *Milton*.
4. To be without.
 The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Richardson*.
5. To need; to have occasion for, as useful, proper or requisite. Our manners *want* correction. In winter we *want* a fire; in summer we *want* cooling breezes. We all *want* more public spirit and more virtue.
6. To wish for; to desire. Every man *wants* a little pre-eminence over his neighbor. Many *want* that which they cannot obtain, and which if they could obtain, would certainly ruin them.
 What *wants* my son? *Addison*.
- WANT**, *v. i. want.* To be deficient; not to be sufficient.
 As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
 What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind. *Pope*.
2. To fail; to be deficient; to be lacking.
 No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryden*.
3. To be missed; not to be present. The jury was full, *wanting* one.
4. To fall short; to be lacking.
 Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew. *Dryden*.
- WANTAGE**, *n.* Deficiency; that which is *wanting*.
- WANTED**, *pp.* Needed; desired.
- WANTING**, *ppr.* Needing; lacking; desiring.
2. *a.* Absent; deficient. One of the twelve is *wanting*. We have the means, but the application is *wanting*.
3. Slack; deficient. I shall not be *wanting* in exertion.
- WANTLESS**, *a.* Having no want; abundant; fruitful. *Warner*.
- WANTON**, *a.* [W. *wantuan*, apt to run off, variable, fickle, wanton; *wantu*, to thrust, to sever; allied probably to *wander*.]
1. Wandering or roving in gaily or sport; sportive; frolicsome; darting aside, or one way and the other. *Wanton* boys kill flies for sport.
 Note a wild and *wanton* herd. *Shak.*
2. Moving or flying loosely; playing in the wind.
 She
 Her unadorned golden tresses wore
 Dishevel'd, but in *wanton* ringlets wav'd. *Milton*.
3. Wandering from moral rectitude; licentious; dissolute; indulging in sensuality without restraint; as men grown *wanton* by prosperity. *Roscommon*.
- My plentiful joys,
Wanton in fullness— *Shak.*
4. More appropriately, deviating from the rules of chastity; lewd; lustful; lascivious; libidinous.
 Thou art forward by nature, enemy to peace, Lascivious, *wanton*. *Shak.*
 We have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been *wanton*. James v.
5. Disposed to unchastity; indicating wantonness. Is. iii.
6. Loose; unrestrained; running to excess. How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison*.
7. Luxurious; overgrown. What we by day lop overgrown,
 One night or two with *wanton* growth declines, Tending to wild. *Milton*.
8. Extravagant; as *wanton* dress. *Milton*.
9. Not regular; not turned or formed with regularity.
 The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green. *Milton*.
- WANTON**, *n.* A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman. *South*. *Shak.*
2. A trifler; an insignificant flutterm. *Shak.*
3. A word of slight endearment.
 Peace, my *wanton*— [Little used.] *B. Jonson*.
- WANTON**, *v. i.* To rove and ramble without restraint, rule or limit; to revel; to play loosely.
 Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime. *Milton*.
 Her golden tresses *wanton* in the wind. *Anon*.
2. To ramble in lewdness; to play lasciviously. *Prior*.
3. To move briskly and irregularly.
- WANTONING**, *ppr.* Roving; flying loosely; playing without restraint; indulging in licentiousness.
- WANTONIZE**, *v. i.* To behave wantonly. [Not in use.]
- WANTONLY**, *adv.* Loosely; without regularity or restraint; sportively; gaily; playfully; lasciviously.
- WANTONNESS**, *n.* Sportiveness; gaudy; frolicsome; waggery.
 —As sad as night,
 Only for *wantonness*. *Shak.*
2. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness*. *K. Charles*.
3. Lasciviousness; lewdness. Rom. xiii. 2 Pet. ii.
- WANT-WIT**, *n.* [want and wit.] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool. [Not in much use.] *Shak.*
- WANTY**, *n.* [D. *want*, cordage, tackling. Qu.]
 A broad strap of leather, used for binding a load upon the back of a beast. [Local.] *Tusser*.

WAP'ACUT, *n.* The spotted owl of Hoodson's bay.

WAP'PED, *a.* [from the root of *L. vapulo*, to strike, and *wap*, *whap*, which the common people in N. England use, and pronounce *whop*.]

Dejected; cast down; crushed by misery. [*Nôl in use.*]
 WAP'ENTAKE, *n.* [Sax. *wapen-tac*; but *n.* it is rather Gothic, as this division of a county was peculiar to the northern counties; *wapen*, a weapon, and *tac*, *tace*, touch; Goth. *tekan*. See *Touch*. This name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the hundred or chief entered on his office. "Cum quis accipiebatur præfecturam wapentachi, die statuto in loco ubi conveniant congregari, omnes majores natu contra eum conveniebant, et descendente eorum de equo suo, omnes assurgabant ei, ipse vero erecta lancea sua, ab omnibus secundum morem ferudus accipiebatur: omnes enim quotquot venissent cum lanceis suis ipsis hastam tangebant, et ita eis confabulabant per contactum armorum, pace palam concessa. *Wapno* enim arma sonat; *tac*, tactus est—hac de causa totus ille conventus dicitur *wapentac*, eo quod per tactum armorum suorum ad invicem confederati sunt."]

LL. Edward Confessor 33. *Wilkins*. Lye seems to doubt this explanation of the word *wapentac*, because the word *tac* is not found in the Saxon. He seems not to have considered that the word is known only in the north of England, where the Gothic dialect prevailed; and surely the word must have been understood in the age of Edward the Confessor.]

In some northern counties of England, a division or district, answering to the hundred or centred in other counties. The name was first given to the meeting, *supra*. *Selden*. *Blackstone*. *Wilkins*.

WAPP, *n.* In a ship, the rope with which the shrouds are set taught in wale-knots. *Cyc.*

WAP'PE, *n.* A species of cur, said to be so called from his voice. His only use is to alarm the family by barking when any person approaches the house. *Cyc.*

WAP'PER, *n.* A fish; a name given to the smaller species of the river gudgeon. *Cyc.*

WAR, *n.* *war*. [Sax. *we*; Fr. *guerre*; *I.* Sp. Port. *guerra*; D. *oorlog*, to quarrel, wrangle, entangle; Dan. *krig*; G. *ver-wirren*, to perplex, embroil, disturb. The primary sense of the root is to strive, struggle, urge, drive, or to turn, to twist.]

1. A contest between nations or states, carried on by force, either for defense, or for revenging insults and redressing wrongs, for the extension of commerce or acquisition of territory, or for obtaining and establishing the superiority and dominion of one over the other. These objects are accomplished by the slaughter or capture of troops, and the capture and destruction of ships, towns and property. Among rude nations, war is often waged and carried on for plunder. As war is the contest of nations or states, it always implies that such contest is authorized by the monarch or the sovereign pow-

er of the nation. When war is commenced by attacking a nation in peace, it is called an *offensive war*, and such attack is *aggressive*. When war is undertaken to repel invasion or the attacks of an enemy, it is called *defensive*, and a defensive war is considered as justifiable. Very few of the wars that have desolated nations and deluged the earth with blood, have been justifiable. Happy would it be for mankind, if the prevalence of christian principles might ultimately extinguish the spirit of war, and if the ambition to be great, might yield to the ambition of being good. Preparation for war is sometimes the best security for peace. *Anon.*

2. In *poetical language*, instruments of war. His complement of stores, and total war. *Prior*.

3. *Poetically*, forces; army. O'er the embattled ranks the waves return, And overwhelm their war. *Milton*.

4. The profession of arms; art of war; as a fierce man of war. *Is. ii.* *Wisdom*.

5. Hostility; state of opposition or contest; act of opposition. *Shak.*

6. Enmity; disposition to contention. The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart. *Ps. lv.*
Man of war, in naval affairs, a ship of large size, armed and equipped for attack or defense.

Holy war, a crusade; a war undertaken to deliver the Holy Land, or Judea, from infidels. These *holy wars* were carried on by most unholy means.

WAR, *v. i.* To make war; to invade or attack a nation or state with force of arms; to carry on hostilities; or to be in a state of contest by violence.

He teacheth my hands to war. 2 Sam. xxii. And they warred against the Midianites. *Num. xxxi.*

Why should I war without the walls of Troy? *Shak.*

2. To contend; to strive violently; to be in a state of opposition.

Lusts which war against the soul. 1 Pet. ii.

WAR, *v. l.* To make war upon; as, to war the Scot. [*Nôl used.*]

2. To carry on a contest.

That thou mightest war a good warfare. 1 Tim. i.

WAR-BEAT, } *a.* [tear and beat.] Worn

WAR-BEATEN, } *a.* down in war. *J. Barlow.*

WAR-BLE, *v. l.* [G. *weirbeln*, to turn, whirl, warble; *weibel*, a whirl, a vortex; *weirbeln*, a turning bone or joint, *weirbeln*; Dan. *Arreter*, Eng. *to whirl*. These words are all of one family; L. *verto*, Eng. *veer*, *vary*, &c.]

1. To quaver a sound or the voice; to modulate with turns or variations. Certain birds are remarkable for warbling their songs.

2. To cause to quaver. And touch the warbled string. *Milton*.

3. To utter musically; to be modulated. If she be right invok'd with warbled song. *Milton*.

Warbling sweet the nuptial lay. *Trumbull*.

WAR-BLE, *v. i.* To be quavered or modulated. Such strains as'er warble in the lincet's throat. *Gay*.

2. To be uttered melodiously; as warbling lays.

For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney*

3. To sing. Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton*

WAR-BLED, *pp.* Quavered; modulated; uttered musically.

WAR-BLER, *n.* A singer; a songster; *used of birds.*

In lulling strains the fether'd warblers woo. *Tickell*.

2. The common name of a genus of small birds (*Sylvia*) comprising most of the small woodland songsters of Europe and N. America. They feed on insects and are very lively and active. The blue-bird is a species of the genus. *Ed. Encyc. Wilson.*

WAR-BLES, *n.* In *farricry*, small hard tumors on the backs of horses, occasioned by the heat of the saddle in traveling, or by the uncleanliness of its situation; also, small tumors produced by the larvae of the gad fly, in the backs of horses, cattle, &c. *Cyc.*

WAR-BLING, *pp.* Quavering the voice; modulating notes; singing.

2. *a.* Filled with musical notes; as the warbling linge. *Trumbull*.

WAR-BLING, *n.* The act of shaking or modulating notes; singing.

WARD, in composition, as in *toward*, *homeward*, is the Sax. *weard*, from the root of *L. vorto*, &c. It corresponds to the *L. vortuus*.

WARD, *v. l.* *ward*. [Sax. *weardian*; Sw. *vårda*; Dan. *værge*; probably from Sax. *weardian*, *wearian*; Goth. *weiran*; D. *weeren*, to defend, guard, prevent; W. *wearu*, to fend; allied to *wary*, *aware*; Fr. *garder*, for *guarder*, It. *guardare*, Sp. *guardar*. The primary sense is to repel, to keep off; hence to stop; hence to defend by repelling or other means.]

1. To guard; to keep in safety; to watch. Whose gates he found fast shut, he living weight

To ward the same— *Spenser*. [In this sense, *ward* is obsolete, as we have adopted the French of the same word, to guard. We now never apply *ward* to the thing to be defended, but always to the thing against which it is to be defended. We *ward* off a blow or dagger, and we *guard* a person or place.]

2. To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him From thousand dangers. *Shak.*

[Obs. See the remark, *supra*.]

2. To fend off; to repel; to turn aside any thing mischievous that approaches.

Now *wards* a falling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel*.

The pointed jav'lin *warded* off his rage. *Addison*.

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding* off the force of objections. *Watts*.

[This is the present use of *ward*. To *ward* off is now the more general expression, nor can I, with Johnson, think it less elegant.]

WARD, *v. i.* *ward*. To be vigilant; to keep guard. *Obs.*

2. To act on the defensive with a weapon. She drove the stranger to no other shift, than *ward* and go back. *Sidney*.

And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden*.

WARD, *n.* Watch; act of guarding.
Still when she slept, he kept both watch and ward. *Spenser.*

2. Garrison; troops to defend a fort; as small wards left in forts. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.
For want of their ward.
He lifted up his hand his front to guard. *Dryden.*

4. A fortress; a strong hold. *Shak.*

5. One whose business is to guard, watch and defend; as a fire-ward.

6. A certain district, division or quarter of a town or city, committed to an alderman.
There are twenty six wards in London.

7. Custody; confinement under guard. Pharaoh put his butler and baker in ward. *Gen. xl.*

8. A minor or person under the care of a guardian. See Blackstone's chapter on the rights and duties of guardian and ward.

9. The state of a child under a guardian.
I must attend his majesty's commands, to whom I am now in ward. *Shak.*

10. Guardianship; right over orphans.
It is inconvent in Ireland, that the wards and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of their lords. *Spenser.*

11. The division of a forest.

12. The division of a hospital.

13. A part of a lock which corresponds to its proper key.

WARD KEY, *pp.* Guarded.
Warded off, prevented from attacking or injuring.

WARDEN, *n.* A keeper; a guardian.

2. An officer who keeps or guards; a keeper; as the warden of the fleet or fleet prison.

3. A large pear.

Warden of the cinque ports, in England, an officer or magistrate who has the jurisdiction of a port or haven. There are five such ports.

Warden of a university, is the master or president.

WARDER, *n.* A keeper; a guard.
The warders of the gate. *Dryden.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbids fight. *Shak.*

Warders of the tower, officers who attend state prisoners.

WARD MOTE, *n.* [*ward* and *Sax. mote*, meeting.]
In law, a court held in each ward in London.

WARD ROBE, *n.* [*ward* and *robe*; Fr. *garde-robe*.]
1. A room or apartment where clothes or wearing apparel is kept.

2. Wearing apparel in general.

WARD ROOM, *n.* [*ward* and *room*.] In a ship, a room over the gun-room, where the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess. *Mar. Dict.*

WARD SHIP, *n.* Guardianship; care and protection of a ward.

2. Right of guardianship.
Wardship is incident to tenure in socage. *Blackstone.*

3. Pupilage; state of being under a guardian. *K. Charles.*

WARD-STAFF, *n.* A constable's or watchman's staff.

WARE, *pret. of wear*, obs. It is now written *wore*.

WARE, *a.* [*Sax. war*; *Dan. var*.] It belongs to the root of *ward*. We never use *ware* by itself. But we use it in *aware*, *be-ware* and in *vary*. It was formerly in use.

1. Being in expectation of; provided against. *2 Tim. iv.*

2. Wary; cautious. *Milton.*

WARE, *v. i.* To take heed of. [*We now use beware* as a single word, though in fact it is not.]
Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE, *v. t.* *pret. wore*. [*This is evidently from the root of wear*. See *Fear*.]
To cause a ship to change her course from one board to the other, by turning her stern to the wind; opposed to *tacking*, in which the head is turned to the wind; as, to *ware ship*. We *wore* ship and stood to the southward.

WARE, *n. plu. wares*. [*Sax. weare*; *D. wear*; *G. weare*; *Sw. vara*; *Dan. vare*.]
Goods; commodities; merchandise; usually in the plural; but we say, China ware, earthen-ware, potters' ware. It was formerly used in the singular, and may be so used still.
Let the dark shop commend the ware. *Cleveland.*

Sea ware, a marine plant, a species of *Fucus*. *Lee.*

WAREFUL, *a.* [*from ware*, wary.] Wary; watchful; cautious. [*Not used.*]

WAREFULNESS, *n.* Warnings; cautiousness. *Obs.*

WAREHOUSE, *n.* [*ware* and *house*.] A storehouse for goods. *Addison.*

WAREHOUSE, *v. t. s* as *z*. To deposit or secure in a warehouse.

WAREHOUSED, *pp.* Placed in a store for safe keeping.

WAREHOUSING, *ppr.* Repositing in a store for safe keeping.

WARELESS, *a.* Unwary; incautious. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. Suffered unawares. *Obs.*

WARELY, *adv.* Cautiously. *Obs.* [*See Warily*.]

WARFARE, *n.* [*war* and *fare*, *Sax. faran*, to go.] Military service; military life; war.
The Philistines gathered their armies for warfare. *1 Sam. xxviii.*

2. Contest; struggle with spiritual enemies. The weapons of our warfare are not carnal. *2 Cor. x.*

WARFARE, *v. i.* To lead a military life; to carry on continual wars.
In that credulous warfaring age. [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

WARFABLE, *a.* [*war* and *L. habilis*.] Fit for war. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WARHOOP, *n.* [*war* and *hoop*.] The savage yell of war; a yell uttered on entering into battle.

WARILY, *adv.* [*from vary*.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence or wise foresight. Great enterprises are to be conducted warily. Change of laws should be warily proceeded in. *Hooker.*

WARINE, *n.* A species of monkey of S. America. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

WARINESS, *n.* Caution; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil. The road

was so slippery, and the danger so great, that we were obliged to proceed with wariness.

To determine what are little things in religion, great wariness is to be used. *Spratt.*

WAR, *n.* Work; a building. *Spenser.*

[It is obsolete, except in *bulwark*.]
WAR-LIKE, *a.* [*war* and *like*.] Fit for war; disposed for war; as a warlike state.

Old Seward with ten thousand warlike men. *Shak.*

2. Military; pertaining to war; as warlike toil. *Milton.*

3. Having a martial appearance.

4. Having the appearance of war.

WAR-LIKENESS, *n.* A warlike disposition or character. [*Little used.*] *Sandys.*

WARLING, *n.* One often quarrelled with; a word coined perhaps to rhyme with *darling*. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

WAR-LOCK, *sⁿ*. [*war-logs*, in *Saxon*, signifies perfidious, false to covenants. *Qu. Ice*, *ward-lock*.]

A male witch; a wizard. *Dryden.*

[*This word is not in use.*]

WAR, *a. warm*. [*Goth. D. G. warm*; *Sax. warm*; *Sw. Dan. varm*; *Ant. L. formus*. This word is probably a derivative from the root of *L. ferreo*, whence *fermentum*, *Eug. barn*. See *Swarm*.]

1. Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; as warm blood; warm milk. The flesh of living animals is warm, if their blood is warm. But some animals have not warm blood.

2. Subject to heat; having prevalence of heat, or little or no winter; as the warm climate of Egypt.

3. Zealous; ardent; as, to be warm in the cause of our country or of religion.

Each warm wish springs mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

4. Habitually ardent or passionate; keen; irritable; as a warm temper.

5. Easily excited or provoked; irritable; as warm passions.

6. Violent; furious; as a warm contest. We shall have warm work to-day.

7. Busy in action; heated in action; ardent. Be warm in fight.

8. Fanciful; enthusiastic; as a warm head.

9. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now warm in youth, now withering in thy bloom.

Last in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*

WAR, *v. t.* [*Sax. wearman*; *Goth. warmyan*.]

1. To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; as, a stove warms an apartment. The sun in summer warms the earth, and gives life to vegetation.

2. To make engaged or earnest; to interest; to engage; to excite ardor or zeal in; as, to warm the heart with love or zeal.

I formerly warmed my head with reading controversial writings. *Pope.*

WAR, *v. i.* To become moderately heated. The earth soon warms in a clear day in summer.

2. To become ardent or animated. The speaker should warm as he proceeds in the argument, for as he becomes animated, he excites more interest in his audience.

WARMED, *pp.* Moderately heated; made ardent; excited.

WAR/ING, *ppr.* Making moderately hot; making ardent or zealous.

WAR/ING-PAN, *n.* [*warn* and *pan*.] A covered pan with a long handle, for warming a bed with ignited coals.

WAR/ING-STONE, *n.* [*warn* and *stone*.] A stone dug in Cornwall, which retains heat a great while, and has been found to give ease in internal hemorrhoids. *Ray.*

WAR/MLY, *adv.* With gentle heat. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly; earnestly; ardently; as, to espouse *warmly* the cause of Bible societies.

WAR/MLNESS, } *n.* Gentle heat; as the

WAR/MT, } *n.* Warmth of the blood.

2. Zeal; ardent; fervor; as the *warmth* of love or of piety.

3. Earnestness; eagerness. The cause of the Greeks has been espoused with *warmth* by all parties in free countries.

4. Excitement; animation; as the *warmth* of passion. The preacher declaimed with great *warmth* against the vices of the age.

5. Fancifulness; enthusiasm; as *warmth* of head. *Temple.*

6. In *painting*, the fiery effect given to a red color by a small addition of yellow. *Cyc.*

WAR/N, *v. t.* *warn*. [*Sax.* *wearnian*; *Sw.* *varna*; *G.* *warren*; formed on the root of *ware*, *weary*, *Sax.* *warian*. This is our *gar-nish*, as used in law, Norm. *gar-nisher*; also *garner*, for *guarner*, to warn, to admonish or give notice.]

1. To give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against any thing that may prove injurious.

Juturna warns the Daunian chief
Of Lausus' danger. *Dryden.*

Being *warned* of God in a dream, that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way. *Matt. ii.*

2. To caution against evil practices. 1

3. To admonish of any duty.

Cornelius—was *warned* from God by an holy angel to send for thee. *Acts x.*

4. To inform previously; to give notice to.

—*Warn'd* of th' ensuing fight. *Shak.*

5. To notify by authority; to summon; as, to *warn* the citizens to meet on a certain day; to *warn* soldiers to appear on parade.

6. To ward off. [*Wat* in use.] *Spenser.*

WAR/NE'D, *ppr.* Cautioned against danger; admonished of approaching evil; notified.

WAR/NER, *n.* An admonisher.

WAR/NING, *ppr.* Cautioning against danger; admonishing; giving notice to; summoning to meet or appear.

WAR/NING, *n.* Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger.

Could *warning* make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*

Hear the *word* at my mouth, and give them *warning* from me. *Ezek. iii.*

2. Previous notice; as a short *warning*. He had a *warning*.

WAR-OFFICE, *n.* An office in which the military affairs of a country are superintended and managed. *U. States.*

WAR/P, *n.* *warpp*. [*Sax.* *wearp*; *D.* *weip*, a cast or throw. See the Verb.]

1. In *manufactures*, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof.

2. In a *ship*, a rope employed in drawing, towing or removing a ship or boat; a towing line. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *agriculture*, a slimy substance deposited on land by marine tides, by which a rich alluvial soil is formed. [*Local*.] *Cyc.*

4. In *cows*, a miscarriage. [See the Verb.]

WAR/P, *v. i.* [*Sax.* *weorpan*, *weorpan*, *weyran*, to throw, to return; *G.* *werfen*, to cast or throw, to whelp; *D.* *werfen*, to throw or fling, to whelp, kitten or litter; *Dan.* *verper*, to lay eggs; *warper*, to tow; *Sw.* *värpa*, to lay eggs; *Ir.* Gaelic, *farram*, to bend, twist, incline.]

1. To turn, twist or be twisted out of a straight direction; as, a board *warps* in seasoning, or in the heat of the sun, by shrinking.

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another, to keep it from casting or *warping*. *Mozon.*

2. To turn or incline from a straight, true or proper course; to deviate.

There's our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp*. *Shak.*

Methodinks

My favor here begins to *warp*. *Shak.*

3. To fly with a heaving or waving motion; to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects. The following use of *warp* is invariably beautiful.

As when the potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,
Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind— *Milton.*

4. To sliak; to cast the young prematurely; as crows.

In an enclosure near a dog-kennel, eight *heifers* out of twenty *warped*. [*Local*.] *Cyc.*

WAR/P, *v. t.* To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction. The heat of the sun *warps* boards and timber.

2. To turn aside from the true direction; to cause to bend or incline; to pervert.

This first avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind. *Dryden.*

I have no private considerations to *warp* use in this controversy. *Addison.*

—*Zeal*, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of God's word. *Locke.*

3. In *seamen's language*, to tow or move with a line or warp, attached to buoys, to anchors or to other ships, &c. by which means a ship is drawn, usually in a bending course or with various turns.

4. In *rural economy*, to cast the young prematurely. [*Local*.] *Cyc.*

5. In *agriculture*, to inundate, as land, with sea water; or to let in the tide, for the purpose of fertilizing the ground by a deposit of warp or slimy substance. *Warp* here is the *thron*, or that which is cast by the shire. [*Local* in Lincolnshire and York-shire, Eng.] *Cyc.*

6. In *rope-making*, to run the yarn off the winches into hauls to be tarred.

To *warp* water, in Shakspeare, is forced and unusual; indeed it is not English.

WAR/P'ED, *ppr.* Twisted by shrieking or seasoning; turned out of the true direction; perverted; moved with a warp; overflowed.

WAR/PING, *ppr.* Turning or twisting; causing to incline; perverting; moving with a warp; enriching by overflowing with tide water.

WAR/PING-BANK, *n.* A bank or mound of earth raised round a field for retaining the water let in from the sea. [*Local*.] *Cyc.*

WAR/PING-CLOUGH, } A flood gate

WAR/PING-HATCH, } *n.* let in tide

WAR/PING-SLOICE, } water upon land. [*Local*.]

WAR/PING-CUT, } An open pas-

WAR/PING-DRAIN, } *n.* sage or chan-

WAR/PING-GUTTER, } nel for dis-

charging the water from lands inundated. [*Local*.] *Cyc.*

WAR/PING-HOOK, *n.* A hook used by rope-makers for hanging the yarn on, when *warping* into hauls for tarring. *Cyc.*

WAR/PING-POST, *n.* A strong post used in *warping* rope yarn. *Cyc.*

WAR-PROOF, *n.* [*war* and *proof*.] Valor tried by war.

WAR/RANT, *v. t.* [*Gaelic*, *barantas*, a warrant or pledge; *baranta*, a warrantee or surety; *W.* *gwarantu*, to warrant or guarantee; *gwarant*, warrant, attestation, authority, security; said to be from *gearn*, smooth, placid, secure; Norm. *garantur*, warranted, proved; *garren*, [*guarren*], a *warren*; *Fr.* *garantir*, [*gwarantir*], to warrant; *garrente*, a *warren*; *It.* *guarentire*, this is from the root of *guard*, *warren*, and *warry*. The primary sense of the root is to stop or hold, or to repel, and thus guard by resisting danger; as we say, to *keep off*. Hence the sense of security. The Welsh sense of smooth, placid, is derivative, either from security, or from repressing. See *Guard* and *Garrison*.]

1. To authorize; to give authority or power to do or forbear any thing, by which the person authorized is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage by the act. A commission *warrants* an officer to seize an enemy. We are not *warranted* to resist legitimate government, except in extreme cases.

2. To maintain; to support by authority or proof.

Reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it as true.

3. To justify.

True fortune is seen in great exploits,
That justice *warrants*, and that wisdom guides. *Addison.*

4. To secure; to exempt; to privilege. *Shak.*

I'll *warrant* him from drowning.

Less *warranted* than this, or less secure, *Milton.*

1. I cannot be—

2. To declare with assurance. *Milton.*

My neck is as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye, *L'Estrange.*

6. In *law*, to secure to a grantee an estate granted; to assure.

7. To secure to a purchaser of goods the title to the same; or to indemnify him against loss.

8. To secure to a purchaser the good quality of the goods sold. [See *Warrant-ty*.]

9. To assure that a thing is what it appears to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it.

WAR-RANT, *n.* An act, instrument or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority, and thus securing him from loss or damage; a word of general application.

2. A precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice. A general *warrant* to seize suspected persons, is illegal.

3. Authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act. Those who preach the gospel have the *warrant* of Scripture. We have the *warrant* of natural right to do what the laws do not forbid; but civility and propriety may sometimes render things improper, which natural right warrants.

4. A commission that gives authority, or that justifies.

5. A voucher; that which attests or proves.

6. Right; legality.

There's *warrant* in that theft
Which steals itself when there's no mercy left. *Obs.* *Shak.*

7. A writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing.

Warrant of attorney, that by which a man appoints another to act in his name, and warrants his transaction.

Land warrant, is an instrument or writing issued by the proper officer, authorizing a person to locate or take up a tract of new or uncultivated land. *U. States.*

Search warrant, a precept authorizing a person to enter houses, shops, &c. to search for a criminal, for stolen or smuggled goods.

Warrant officer, an officer holding a warrant from the navy board, such as the master, surgeon, purser, &c. of a ship.

WAR-RANTABLE, *a.* Authorized by commission, precept or right; justifiable; defensible. The seizure of a thief is always *warrantable* by law and justice. Falsehood is never *warrantable*.

His meals are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable*. *South.*

WAR-RANTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable. *South.*

WAR-RANTABLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be justified; justifiably. *Wake.*

WAR-RANTED, *pp.* Authorized; justified; secured; assured by covenant or by implied obligation.

WARRANTEE, *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.

Ch. Justice Parson.

WARRANTER, *n.* One who gives authority or legally empowers.

2. One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality; as the *warranter* of a horse.

WAR-RANTING, *pp.* Authorizing; empowering.

2. Assuring; securing to another a right, or covenanting to make good a defect of title in lands, or of quality in goods.

WAR-RANTISE, *n.* Authority; security. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WAR-RANTOR, *n.* One who warrants.

WAR-RANTY, *n.* In *law*, a promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainier for himself and his heirs; to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted. Such warranty passes from the seller to the buyer, from the feoffor to the feoffee, and from the releaser to the releasee. Warranty is *real*, when annexed to lands and tenements granted in fee or for life, &c. and is in deed or in law; and *personal*, when it respects goods sold or other quality.

In common recoveries, a fictitious person is called to warranty. In the sale of goods or personal property, the seller warrants the title; for warranty is express or implied. If a man sells goods which are not his own, or which he has no right to sell, the purchaser may have satisfaction for the injury. And if the seller expressly warrants the goods to be sound and not defective, and they prove to be otherwise, he must indemnify the purchaser; for the law implies a contract in the warranty, to make good any defect. But the warranty must be at the time of sale, and not afterwards. *Blackstone.*

2. Authority; justificatory mandate or precept.

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any *warranty* to disobey likewise. *Kettlewell.*

[In this sense, *warrant* is now used.]

3. Security.

The stamp was a *warranty* of the public. *Locke.*

WAR-RANTY, *v. t.* To warrant; to guarantee. [*A useless word.*]

WAR-RAY, *v. t.* [*Fr. guerroyer, from guerr.*] To make war upon. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

WARRE, *a.* [*Sax. warra, for werra.*] Worse. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

WARREN, *n.* [from the root of *war*, an inclosed place; *Fr. garenn*; *D. waerande*; *Goth. warjan*, *Sax. warian*, to defend. See *Guard, Warrant and Wary*.]

1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.

2. In *law*, a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping beasts and fowls. The *warren* is the next privilege in degree to the park; and a forest, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park and a free warren. *Cyc.*

3. A place for keeping fish in a river. *Cyc.*

WAR-RENER, *n.* The keeper of a warren. *Johnson.*

WAR-RANGLE, *n.* A hawk. *Ainsworth.*

WAR-RIOR, *n.* [from *war*; *Fr. guerrier*; *It. guerriere*; *Sp. guerrero, guerrador*.]

1. In a general sense, a soldier; a man engaged in military life.

2. Emphatically, a brave man; a good soldier.

WAR-RIORESS, *n.* A female warrior. *Spenser.*

WART, *n. waurt.* [*Sax. wart; D. wart*; *G. warte*; *Sw. warta*; *L. verruca*; *Fr. verrue*.]

1. A hard excrescence on the skin of animals, which is covered with the production of the cuticle. In horses, warts are spongy excrescences on the hinder pasterns, which suppurate. *Cyc.*

2. A protuberance on trees.

WART-ED, *a.* In *botany*, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose; as a *warted* capsule. *Martyn.*

WART-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Euphorbia* or *spurge*, which is studded with hard warty knobs; also, a plant of the genus *Heliotropium*, and another of the genus *Lapsana*. *Cyc. Lec.*

WART-Y, *a.* Having warts; full of warts; overgrown with warts; as a *warty* leaf. *Lec.*

2. Of the nature of warts.

WAR-WORN, *a.* [*war* and *worn*.] Worn with military service; as a *war-worn* coat; a *war-worn* soldier.

WAR-Y, *a.* [*Sax. war*; *Ice. var*. See *Ware* and *Warn*.]

Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices and dangers; scrupulous; timorously prudent. Old men are usually more *wary* than the young. It is incumbent on a general in war to be always *wary*.

WAS, *s* as *z*; the past tense of the substantive verb; *Sax. Goth. wasan*; *L. esse*, for *esse*, to be, to exist, whence *Eng. is*, in the present tense, and *was* in the past; as, *I was*; he *was*.

WASH, *v. t.* [*Sax. wascan*; *G. waschen*; *D. waschen*.]

1. To cleanse by ablation, or by rubbing in water; as, to *wash* the hands or the body; to *wash* garments.

2. To wet; to fall on and moisten; as, the rain *washes* the flowers or plants.

3. To overflow. The tides *wash* the meadows.

4. To overflow or dash against; to cover with water; as, the waves *wash* the strand or shore; the sea *washes* the rocks on the shore or beach.

5. To scrub in water; as, to *wash* a deck or a floor.

6. To separate extraneous matter from; as, to *wash* ore; to *wash* grain.

7. In *painting*, to lay a color over any work with a pencil, to give it the proper tints, and make it appear more natural. Thus work is *washed* with a pale red to imitate brick, &c.

8. To rub over with some liquid substance; as, to *wash* trees for removing insects or diseases.

9. To squeeze and cleanse in water; as, to *wash* wool. So sheep are said to be *washed*, when they are immersed in water and their wool squeezed, by which means it is cleansed.

10. To cleanse by a current of water; as, showers *wash* the streets.

11. To overlay with a thin coat of metal; as steel *washed* with silver.

12. To purify from the pollution of sin.

But ye are *washed*, but ye are sanctified. *1 Cor. vi.*

To *wash* a ship, to bring all her guns to one side to make her heel, and then to wash and scrape her side.

WASH, *v. t.* To perform the act of ablation. *Wash* in Jordan seven times. *2 Kings v.* [*Elliptical.*]

2. To perform the business of cleansing clothes in water.

She can *wash* and scour. *Shak.*

To *wash* off, in calico-printing, to soak and

rinsed printed calicoes, to dissolve and remove the gum and paste. *Cyc.*

WASH, *n.* Alluvial matter; substances collected and deposited by water; as the *wash* of a river.

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen.

3. A cosmetic; as a *wash* for the face, to help the complexion. *Shak.*

4. A lotion; a medical liquid preparation for external application. *Collier.*

5. A superficial stain or color.

6. Waste liquor of a kitchen for hogs.

7. The act of washing the clothes of a family; or the whole quantity washed at once. There is a *great wash*, or a *small wash*.

8. With *distillers*, the fermentable liquor made by dissolving the proper subject for fermentation and distillation in common water. In the distillery of malt, the *wash* is made by mixing the water hot, with the malt ground into meal. *Cyc.*

9. The shallow part of a river, or arm of the sea; as the *washes* in Lincolnshire. *Cyc.*

10. The blade of an oar; the thin part, which enters the water and by whose impulse the boat is moved.

11. The color laid on a picture to vary its tints.

12. A substance laid on boards or other work for beauty or preservation.

13. A thin coat of metal.

14. In the *W. Indies*, a mixture of dander, melasses, water and scummings, for distillation. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

WASH-BALL, *n.* [*wash* and *ball*.] A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.

WASH-BOARD, *n.* [*wash* and *board*.] A broad thin plank, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or other small vessels' side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a dieter deck port for the same purpose. *Mar. Diet.*

2. A board in a room, next to the floor.

WASHED, *pp.* Cleansed in water; purified.

2. Overflowed; dashed against with water.

3. Covered over with a thin coat, as of metal.

WASHER, *n.* One who washes.

2. An iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the hub-pin.

WASHER-WOMAN, *n.* A woman that washes clothes for others or for hire.

WASHING, *ppr.* Cleansing with water; purifying; overflowing; overspreading.

WASHING, *n.* The act of cleansing with water; ablation. *Hel. ix.*

2. A wash; or the clothes washed.

WASH-POT, *n.* A vessel in which any thing is washed. *Cowley.*

WASH-TUB, *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.

WASHY, *a.* [*from wash*.] Watery; damp; soft; as the *washy ooze*. *Milton.*

2. Weak; not solid. *Hutton.*

3. Weak; not firm or hardy; liable to sweat profusely with labor; as a *washy horse*. [*New England*.]

WASP, *n.* [*Sax. wasp* or *wasps*; *D. weesp*; *G. wepse* or *l. vespa*; *Fr. guêpe*; *Sp. avispa*; *Port. beap*.]

In *entomology*, a genus of insects, *Vespa*, of

the order of Hymenoptera. The mouth is horny, the jaw compressed, without a proboscis; the feelers four, unequal and filiform; the eyes lunated; the body smooth; the sting concealed, and the upper wings plicated. Wasps construct combs, and rear their young in the cells. The sting is painful. *Cyc.*

WASP-FLY, *n.* A species of fly resembling a wasp, but having no sting, and but two wings. *Cyc.*

WASPISH, *a.* Snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible; quick to resent any trifling affront.

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, waspish, wrong-head, rhyming
race. *Pope.*

WASPISHLY, *adv.* Petulantly; in a snappish manner.

WASPISHNESS, *n.* Petulance; irascibility; snappishness.

WASSAIL, *n.* [*Sax. was-hal*, health-liquor.]

1. A liquor made of apples, sugar and ale, formerly much used by English good-fellows. *Johnson.*

2. A drunken bout. *Shak.*

3. A merry song. *Ainsworth.*
[*This word is unknown in America.*]

WASSAIL, *v. i.* To hold a merry drinking meeting.

WASSAIL-BOWL, *n.* A bowl for holding wassail.

WASSAIL-CUP, *n.* A cup in which wassail was carried to the company. *Cyc.*

WASSAILER, *n.* A toper; a drunkard. *Milton.*

WAST, *past tense* of the substantive verb, in the second person; as, thou *wast*.

WASTE, *v. t.* [*Sax. westan, aestan*; *G. verwoësten*; *D. wasto*; *It. guastare*; *Sp. Port. gastar, for guastar*; *Fr. gâter*; *Arn. gaasta*. The *W. guastara*, to scatter, seems to be compound. The primary sense is probably to scatter, to spread. *Class Bz. No. 2.*]

1. To diminish by gradual dissipation or loss. This disease *wastes* the patient; sorrows *waste* the strength and spirits.

2. To cause to be lost; to destroy by scattering or by injury. Thus cattle *waste* their fodder when fed in the open field.

3. To expend without necessity or use; to destroy wantonly or luxuriously; to squander; to cause to be lost through wantonness or negligence. Careless people *waste* their fuel, their food or their property. Children *waste* their inheritance.

And *wasted* his substance with riotous living. *Luke xv.*

4. To destroy in enmity; to desolate; as, to *waste* an enemy's country.

5. To suffer to be lost unnecessarily; or to throw away; as, to *waste* the blood and treasure of a nation.

6. To destroy by violence.

The Tyber
Insults our walls, and *wastes* our fruitful
grounds. *Dryden.*

7. To impair strength gradually.

Now *wasting* years my former strength con-
founds. *Broomer.*

8. To lose in idleness or misery; to wear out.

Here condemn'd

To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

9. To spend; to consume.

O *waste* it able
To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none. *Milton.*

10. In *law*, to damage, impair or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, &c. to go to decay. See the *Nonn*.

11. To exhaust; to be consumed by time or mortality.

Till your carcasses be *wasted* in the wilder-
ness. *Num. xiv.*

12. To scatter and lose for want of use or of occupiers.

Full many a flow'r is born to blush unseen,
And *waste* its sweetness on the desert air. *Gray.*

WASTE, *v. i.* To dwindle; to be diminished; to lose bulk or substance gradually; as, the *body wastes* in sickness.

The barrel of meal shall not *waste*. 1 Kings xvii.

2. To be diminished or lost by slow dissipation, consumption or evaporation; as, water *wastes* by evaporation; fuel *wastes* in combustion.

3. To be consumed by time or mortality.

But man dieth, and *wasteth* away. *Job xiv.*

WASTE, *a.* Destroyed; ruined.

The *Sophi* leaves all *waste* in his retreat. *Milton.*

2. Desolate; uncultivated; as a *waste* country; a *waste* howling wilderness. *Deut. xxxii.*

3. Destitute; stripped; as lands laid *waste*.

4. Superfluous; lost for want of occupiers. — And straggled with her *waste* fertility. *Milton.*

5. Worthless; that which is rejected, or used only for mean purposes; as *waste* wood.

6. That of which no account is taken, or of which no value is found; as *waste* paper.

7. Uncultivated; untilled; unproductive. There is yet much *waste* land in England. *Cyc.*

Laid *waste*, desolated; ruined.

WASTE, *n.* The act of squandering; the dissipation of property through wantonness, ambition, extravagance, luxury or negligence.

For all this *waste* of wealth, and loss of blood. *Milton.*

2. Consumption; loss; useless expense; any loss or destruction which is neither necessary nor promotive of a good end; a loss for which there is no equivalent; as a *waste* of goods or money; a *waste* of time; a *waste* of labor; a *waste* of words.

Little *wastes* in great establishments, constantly occurring, may defeat the energies of a mighty capital. *L. Becher.*

3. A desolate or uncultivated country. The plains of Arabia are mostly a *wide waste*;

4. Land untilled, though capable of tillage; as the *wastes* in England.

5. Ground, space or place unoccupied; as the *eternal waste*.

In the dead *waste* and middle of the night. *Shak.*

6. Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And *Vulcan* rides in triumph o'er the *waste*. *Dryden.*

7. Mischief; destruction.

He will never, I think, in the way of *waste*, attempt us again. *Shak.*

8. In *late*, spoil, destruction or injury done to houses, woods, fences, lands, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. *Waste* is *voluntary*, as by pulling down buildings; or *permissive*, as by suffering them to fall for want of necessary repairs. Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold, is a *waste*. *Blackstone.*

WASTED, *pp.* Expended without necessity or use; lost through negligence; squandered.

2. Diminished; dissipated; evaporated; exhausted.

3. Desolated; ruined; destroyed.

WASTEFUL, *a.* Lavish; prodigal; expending property, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use; applied to persons.

2. Destructive to property; ruinous; as *wasteful* practices or negligence; *wasteful* expenses.

3. Desolate; unoccupied; untilled; uncultivated.

In wideness and *wasteful* deserts stray'd. *Spenser.*

WASTEFULLY, *adv.* In a lavish manner; with prodigality; in useless expenses or consumption.

Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse. *Dryden.*

WASTEFULNESS, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; the act or practice of expending what is valuable without necessity or use.

WASTE-GATE, *n.* A gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted.

Cyc.

WAS'TEL, *n.* A particular sort of bread; fine bread or cake. *Loeth.*

WASTENESS, *n.* A desolate state; solitude.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of *wasteness*. *Zeph. i.*

WASTER, *n.* One who is prodigal; one who squanders property; one who consumes extravagantly or without use.

He also that is slothful in his work, is brother to him who is a great *waster*. *Prov. xviii.*
Scorners are great *wasters* of candles.

Sveit.

2. A kind of cudgel. *Beaman.*

WASTETHRIFT, *n.* [*waste* and *thrift*.] A spendthrift. *Beaman.*

WASTE-WHER, *n.* An overflow or wrier for the superfluous water of a canal. *Cyc.*

WASTING, *ppr.* Lavishing prodigally; expending or consuming without use; diminishing by slow dissipation; desolating; laying waste.

Wasting and relentless war has made ravages, with but few and short intermissions, from the days of the tyrant Nimrod down to the Nimrod of our own age. *J. Lyman.*

2. *a.* Diminishing by dissipation or by great destruction; as a *wasting* disease.

WÄSTREL, *n.* A state of waste or common. [*Local.*]

WÄSTREL, *{* *n.* Waste substances; any *WÄSTREL*, *{* thing they cast away as bad. [*Local.*]

WÄTCH, *n.* [*Sax. wæcca*, from *wæcan*, *wæcan*, to *wæke*; *Sw. wæcht* or *wäkt*, watch, guard; *vacka*, to watch; *Dan. vægt*. It is from the same root as *wake*, which see.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

2. Attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep. *Addison.*

3. Attention; close observation. Keep *watch* of the suspicious man.

4. Guard; vigilance for keeping or protecting against danger.

He kept both *watch* and ward. *Spenser.*

5. A watchman, or watchmen; men set for a guard, either one person or more, set to espy the approach of an enemy or other danger, and to give an alarm or notice of such danger; a sentinel; a guard. He kept a *watch* at the gate. *Bacon.*

You have a *watch*; go your way, make it as sure as ye can. *Matt. xxvii.*

6. The place where a guard is kept.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him Brave us upon the *watch*. *Shak.*

7. Post or office of a watchman.

As I did stand my *watch* upon the hill— *Shak.*

8. A period of the night, in which one person or one set of persons stand as sentinels; or the time from one relief of sentinels to another. This period among the Israelites, seems to have been originally four hours, but was afterwards three hours, and there were four watches during the night. Hence we read in Scripture of the morning watch, and of the second, third and fourth watch; the evening watch commencing at six o'clock, the second at nine, the third at twelve, and the fourth at three in the morning. *Ex. xiv. Matt. xiv. Luke xii.*

9. A small time piece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket or about the person, in which the machinery is moved by a spring.

10. *At sea*, the space of time during which one set or division of the crew remain on deck to perform the necessary duties. This is different in different nations. *Cyc.*

To be on the watch, to be looking steadily for some event.

WÄTCH, *v. i.* [*Sax. wæcan*, *wæcan*; *Sw. väcka*, *upväcka*; *Dan. vækker*; *G. wechen*; *Russ. vetchayuy*.]

1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep.

I have two nights *wäatched* with you. *Shak.*

2. To be attentive; to look with attention or steadiness. *Watch* and see when the man passes.

3. To look with expectation.

My soul *wäatched* for the Lord more than they that *seal* for the morning. *Ps. cxxx.*

4. To keep guard; to act as sentinel; to look for danger.

He gave signal to the minister that *wäatched*. *Milton.*

5. To be attentive; to be vigilant in preparation for an event or trial, the time of whose arrival is uncertain.

Watch therefore: for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come. *Matt. xxiv.*

6. To be insidiously attentive; as, to *wäatch* for an opportunity to injure another.

7. To attend on the sick during the night; as, to *wäatch* with a man in a fever.

To watch over, to be cautiously observant of; to inspect, superintend and guard from error and danger. It is our duty constantly to *watch over* our own conduct and that of our children.

WÄTCH, *v. t.* To guard; to have in keeping.

Flaming ministers *wäatch* and tend their charge. *Milton.*

2. To observe in ambush; to lie in wait for.

Saul also sent messengers to David's house to *wäatch* him, and to slay him. *1 Sam. xix.*

3. To tend; to guard.

Paris *wäatched* the flocks in the groves of *Ild*. *Broomer.*

4. To observe in order to detect or prevent, or for some particular purpose; as, to *wäatch* a suspected person; to *wäatch* the progress of a bill in the legislature.

WÄTCHER, *n.* Guarded; observed with steady vigilance.

WÄTCHER, *n.* One who sits up or continues awake; particularly, one who attends upon the sick during the night.

2. A diligent observer; as an attentive *wäatcher* of the works of nature. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

WÄTCH'ET, *a.* [*Sax. wæced*, weak.] Pale or light blue.

Who stares in Germany at *wächet* eyes? [*Not in use.*] *Jrjden.*

WÄTCH'FUL, *a.* Vigilant; attentive; careful to observe; observant; cautious.

It has of before the thing to be regulated, as to be *wäatchful* of one's behavior; and against, before the thing to be avoided, as to be *wäatchful against* the growth of vicious habits. *Locke. Law.*

WÄTCH'FULLY, *adv.* Vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or attention to duty.

Boyle.

WÄTCH'FULNESS, *n.* Vigilance; heedfulness; heed; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation for the purpose of preventing or escaping danger, or of avoiding mistakes and misconduct.

2. Wakefulness; indisposition or inability to sleep.

Watchfulness—often precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbuthnot.*

WÄTCH-GLASS, *n.* [*watch* and *glass*.] In ships, a half' hour glass, used to measure the time of a watch on deck.

2. A concave convex glass for covering the face of dial of a watch.

WÄTCH-HOUSE, *n.* [*watch* and *house*.] A house in which a watch or guard is placed. *Gay.*

WÄTCH'ING, *ppr.* Being awake; guarding; attending the sick; carefully observing.

WÄTCH'ING, *n.* Wakefulness; inability to sleep. *Wiseman.*

WÄTCH-LIGHT, *n.* [*watch* and *light*.] A candle with a rush wick. *Addison.*

WÄTCH-MAKER, *n.* [*watch* and *maker*.] One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.

WÄTCH-MAN, *n.* [*watch* and *man*.] A sentinel; a guard. *Sveit.*

WÄTCH'POWER, *n.* [*watch* and *tower*.] A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger. *Bacon.*

WÄTCH-WORD, *n.* [*watch* and *word*.] The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch, from one who has not.

WATER, n. *Wæter*. [*Sax. wæter, wæs; D. wæter; G. wasser; Dan. wæter; Sw. watten; Goth. wato; Russ. voda.* This may be from the root of *wel*, *Gr. νεωσ*. In *Ar.* *wadi* signifies a stream, or the channel where water flows in winter, but which is dry in summer; a thing common on the plains of Syria and Arabia.]

1. A fluid, the most abundant and most necessary for living beings of any in nature, except air. Water when pure, is colorless, destitute of taste and smell, ponderous, transparent, and in a very small degree compressible. It is repositied in the earth in inexhaustible quantities, where it is preserved fresh and cool, and from which it issues in springs, which form streams and rivers. But the great reservoirs of water on the globe are the ocean, seas and lakes, which cover more than three fifths of its surface, and from which it is raised by evaporation, and uniting with the air in the state of vapor, is wafted over the earth, ready to be precipitated in the form of rain, snow or hail.

Water by the abstraction or loss of heat, becomes solid, or in other words, is converted into ice or snow; and by heat it is converted into steam, an elastic vapor, one of the most powerful agents in nature. Modern chemical experiments prove that water is a compound substance, consisting of a combination of oxygen and hydrogen gases, or rather the bases of ponderable water of those gases; or of about two volumes or measures of hydrogen gas and one of oxygen gas. The proportion of the ingredients in weight, is nearly 85 parts of oxygen to 15 of hydrogen. *Lavoisier. Vauquelin. Fourcroy.*

2. The ocean; a sea; a lake; a river; any great collection of water; as in the phrases, to go by water, to travel by water.

3. Urine; the animal liquor secreted by the kidneys and discharged from the bladder.

4. The color or luster of a diamond or pearl, sometimes perhaps of other precious stones; as a diamond of the first water, that is, perfectly pure and transparent. Hence the figurative phrase, a man or a genius of the first water, that is, of the first excellence.

5. Water is a name given to several liquid substances or humors in animal bodies; as the water of the pericardium, of dropsy, &c. *Cyc.*

Mineral waters, are those waters which are so impregnated with foreign ingredients, such as gaseous, sulphureous and saline substances, as to give them medicinal, or at least sensible properties. Most natural waters contain more or less of these foreign substances, but the proportion is generally too minute to affect the senses.

D. Olustred.
To hold water, to be sound or tight. [*Obsol. tole or vulgar.*]

L'Esrange.

WATER-BEARER, n. [*water and bearer.*]

In astronomy, a sign of the zodiac, called also Aquarius, from *L. aqua, water.*

WATER-BELLOWS, n. [*water and bellows.*]

A machine for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of water falling through a vertical tube. *Cyc.*

WATER-BORNE, n. Borne by the water; floated; having water sufficient to float; as ships *water-borne* by the flowing tide. *Smollett.*

WATER-CALAMINT, n. [*water and calamint.*] A species of mint or Mentha. *Cyc.*

WATER-CARRIAGE, n. [*water and carriage.*]

1. Transportation or conveyance by water; or the means of transporting by water.
2. A vessel or boat. [*Not in use.*]

Arbuthnot.

WATER-CART, n. [*water and cart.*] A cart bearing a large cask of water which is conveyed into a cylinder full of holes, by means of which the water is sprinkled upon the ground.

WATER-CLOCK, n. [*water and clock.*] The clepsydra; an instrument or machine served to measure time by the fall of a certain quantity of water. *Encyc.*

WATER-COLOR, n. [*water and color.*]

Water-colors, in painting or limning, are colors diluted and mixed with gun-water. Water-colors are so called in distinction from oil-colors. *Encyc.*

WATER-COURSE, n. [*water and course.*]

1. A stream of water; a river or brook. *Is. xlv.*
2. A channel or canal for the conveyance of water, particularly in draining lands.

WATER-CRESS, n. [*water and cress.*] A small creeping plant or weed growing in water-y places. *Cyc.*

A plant, a species of Sisymbrium. *Lec.*

WATER-CROWFOOT, n. [*water and crou-foot.*]

A plant on which cows are said to be fond of feeding. *Cyc.*

WATER-DROP, n. [*water and drop.*] A drop of water. *Shak.*

WATER-DROPWORT, n. A plant of the genus *Ceanothe.* *Lec.*

WATER-ELPHANT, n. A name given to the hippopotamus.

WATER-ENGINE, n. [*water and engine.*]

An engine to raise water; or an engine moved by water.

WATERFALL, n. [*water and fall.*] A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract. But the word is generally used of the fall of a small river or rivulet. It is particularly used to express a cascade in a garden, or an artificial descent of water, designed as an ornament. *Cyc.*

WATER-FLAG, n. [*water and flag.*] Water-flower de luce, a species of *Tris.*

WATER-FLOOD, n. [*water and flood.*] A flood of water; an inundation.

WATER-FLY, n. [*water and fly.*] An insect that is seen on the water.

WATER-FOWL, n. [*water and fowl.*] A fowl that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; as an aquatic fowl. Of aquatic fowls, some are waders, or furnished with long legs; others are swimmers, and are furnished with webbed feet.

WATER-FOX, n. [*water and fox.*] A name given to the carp, on account of its cunning. *Walton.*

WATER-FURROW, n. [*water and furrow.*]

In agriculture, a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry.

WATER-FURROW, v. t. To plow or open water furrows.

WATER-GAGE, } n. [*water and gage.*]

WATER-GAGE, } n. An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water.

WATER-GALL, n. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water.

2. An appearance in the rainbow. *Steevens.*

WATER-GERMANDER, n. A plant of the genus *Panicum.* *Cyc.*

WATER-GOD, n. [*water and god.*] A deity that presides over the water.

WATER-GRUEL, n. [*water and gruel.*] A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled.

WATER-HAMMER, n. A column of water in a vacuum, which not being supported as in the air, falls against the end of the vessel with a peculiar noise. It may be formed by corking a vessel of water while it is boiling. The vapor condensing as it cools, a vacuum is formed.

WATER-HAIR-GRASS, n. A species of grass, the *Sira aquatic.* *Cyc.*

WATER-HEMP AGRIMONY, n. A plant of the genus *Bulens.* *Lec.*

WATER-HEN, n. [*water and hen.*] A water fowl of the genus *Fulica*, the gallinula or moorhen; also, a species of *Rallus*, the scree, inhabiting Virginia and Carolina. *Cyc.*

WATER-HOG, n. [*water and hog.*] A quadruped of S. America, the *Cavia capybara.* *Linne.*

WATER-LAUREL, n. [*water and laurel.*] A plant.

WATER-LEAF, n. [*water and leaf.*] A plant of the genus *Hydrophyllum.* *Lec.*

WATERLESS, a. Destitute of water. *Booke.*

WATER-LEVEL, n. [*water and level.*]

The level formed by the surface of still water.

WATER-LILY, n. [*water and lily.*] A plant of the genus *Nymphaea.* *Lec.*

WATER-LINE, n. [*water and line.*] A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom, at the surface of the water. This is higher or lower, according to the depth of water necessary to float her. *Mar. Dict. Cyc.*

WATER-LOGGED, a. [*water and log.*]

Lying like a log on the water. A ship is said to be *water-logged*, when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold, she has become so heavy as not to be manageable by the helm, and to be at the mercy of the waves. *Cyc.*

WATERMAN, n. [*water and man.*] A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-raft. *Gay.*

WATER-MARK, n. [*water and mark.*]

The mark or limit of the rise of a flood. *Dryden.*

WATER-MELON, n. [*water and melon.*]

A plant and its fruit, of the genus *Cucurbita*, (*C. Citrullus*.) This plant requires a

warm climate to bring it to perfection. It also requires a dry, sandy, warm soil, and will not grow well in any other. The fruit abounds with a sweetish liquor resembling water in color, and the pulp is remarkably rich and delicious.

WATER-MILL, n. [*water and mill*.] A mill whose machinery is moved by water, and thus distinguished from a wind-mill.

WATER-MINT. [See *Water-calamint*.]

WATER-NEWT, n. [*water and newt*.] An animal of the lizard tribe, [*Laereta aquatica*.]

WATER-OR'DEAL, n. [*water and ordeal*.] A judicial trial of persons accused of crimes, by means of water; formerly in use among illiterate and superstitious nations.

WATER-OU'ZEL, n. [*water and ouzel*.] A fowl of the genus *Sturnus*. *Linnæ.*

The *water-ouzel* is the *Turdus cinclus* of Latham. *Ed. Encyc.*

WATER-PARSNEP, n. [*water and parsnep*.] A plant of the genus *Sium*. *Lee.*

WATER-POA, n. A species of grass, the *Poa aquatica*. *Cyc.*

WATER-POISE, n. s as z. [*water and poise*.]

An instrument for examining the purity of water.

WATER-POT, n. [*water and pot*.] A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, &c.

WATER-PROOF, a. [*water and proof*.] Impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water; as *water-proof cloth*, letter or fill.

WATER-RADISH, n. [*water and radish*.] A species of water-cresses. *Johnson.*

Water-cress, a species of *Sisymbrium*. *Lee.*

WATER-RAIL, n. [*water and rail*.] A fowl of the genus *Rallus*.

WATER-RAT, n. [*water and rat*.] An animal of the genus *Mus*, which lives in the banks of streams or lakes.

WATER-ROCKET, n. [*water and rocket*.]

1. A species of water-cresses. *Johnson.*

2. A kind of fire-work to be discharged in the water.

WATER-ROT, v. t. [*water and rot*.] To rot or steeping in water; as, to *water-rot* hemp or flax.

WATER-ROTTED, pp. Rotted by being steeped in water.

WATER-ROTTING, ppr. Rotting in water.

WATER-SAIL, n. [*water and sail*.] A small sail used under a studding sail or driver boom. *Mar. Dict.*

WATER-SAPPHIRE, n. [*water and sapphire*.] A kind of blue precious stone.

WATER-SHOOT, n. [*water and shoot*.] A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. [*Loeac*.]

WATER-SNAKE, n. [*water and snake*.] A snake that frequents the water.

WATER-SOAK, v. t. [*water and soak*.] To soak or fill the interstices with water.

WATER-SOAKED, pp. Soaked or having its interstices filled with water; as *water-soaked wood*; a *water-soaked hat*.

WATER-SOLDIER, n. A plant of the genus *Stratiotes*. *Cyc.*

WATER-SPANIEL, n. [*water and spaniel*.] A dog so called. *Sidney.*

WATER-SPOUT, n. [*water and spout*.] At sea, a vertical column of water, raised from the surface of the sea and driven furiously by the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

WATER-TABLE, n. [*water and table*.] In architecture, a ledge in the wall of a building, about eighteen or twenty inches from the ground.

WATER-TATH, n. In *England*, a species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. *Cyc.*

WATER-THERMOMETER, n. An instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of cold at which water ceases to be condensed. *Cyc.*

WATER TIGHT, a. [*water and tight*.] So tight as not to admit water.

WATER-TRE'FOIL, n. A plant. *Mortimer.*

WATER-VIOLET, n. [*water and violet*.] A plant of the genus *Hytonia*. *Miller. Lee.*

WATER-WAY, n. [*water and way*.] In a ship's deck, a piece of timber, forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers.

WATER-WHEEL, n. [*water and wheel*.]

1. A wheel moved by water.

2. An engine for raising water from a deep well.

WATER-WILLOW, n. [*water and willow*.] A plant. [*L. lysimachia*.] *Atensworth.*

WATER-WITH, n. [*water and with*.] A plant. *Derham.*

WATER-WORK, n. [*water and work*.] Water-works are hydraulic machines of engines, particularly such as form artificial fountains, spouts and the like.

WATER-WORT, n. A plant of the genus *Elatine*. *Lee.*

WATER, v. t. *water*. To irrigate; to overflow with water, or to wet with water; as, to *water* land. Showers *water* the earth.

2. To supply with water. The hilly lands of New England are remarkably well *watered* with rivers and rivulets.

3. To supply with water for drink; as, to *water* cattle and horses.

4. To diversify; to wet and calender; to give a wavy appearance to; as, to *water* silk.

WATER, v. i. *water*. To shed water or liquid matter. His eyes began to *water*.

2. To get or take in water. The ship put into port to *water*.

The *mouth waters*, a phrase denoting that a person has a longing desire.

WATERAGE, n. Money paid for transportation by water.

WATERED, pp. Overspread or sprinkled with water; made wet; supplied with water; made lustrous by being wet and calendered.

WATERER, n. One who waters. *Carve.*

WATERINESS, n. [from *water*.] Moisture; humidity; a state of abounding with water. *Arbuthnot.*

WATERING, ppr. Overflowing; sprinkling or wetting with water; supplying with water; giving water for drink; giving a wavy appearance to.

WATERING, n. The act of overflowing or sprinkling with water; the act of supplying with water for drink or other purposes; the act of wetting and calendering for giving luster to, as cloth.

2. The place where water is supplied.

WATERING-PLACE, n. A place to which people resort for mineral water, or for the use of water in some way or other.

WATERING-TROUGH, n. A trough in which cattle and horses drink.

WATERISIL, a. Resembling water; thin, as a liquor. *Dryden.*

2. Moist; somewhat watery; as *waterish land*. *Hale.*

WATERISINESS, n. Thinness, as of a liquor; resemblance to water.

Waterishness, which is like the serosity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WATERLESS, a. Desitute of water. *Mitford.*

WATERY, a. Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; as *watery humors*. The oily and watery parts of the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless; as *watery turneps*. *Philips.*

3. Wet; abounding with water; as *watery land*; *watery eyes*. *Prior.*

4. Pertaining to water; as the *watery god*. *Dryden.*

5. Consisting of water; as a *watery desert*. *Milton.*

WAT'GLE, n. [Sax. *watel*, a twig; allied perhaps to *withe*, L. *vitis*; that is, a shoot.]

1. Properly, a twig or flexible rod; and hence, a handle.

2. The fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish. *Cyc. Walton.*

3. A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch.

WAT'GLE, v. t. To bind with twigs.

2. To twist or interweave twigs one with another; to plait; to form a kind of network with flexible branches; as, to *watle* a hedge. *Mortimer.*

WAT'TLED, pp. Bound or interwoven with twigs.

WAT'TLING, ppr. Interweaving with twigs.

WAUL, v. i. To cry, as a cat.

WAULING, pp. Crying, as a cat.

WAVE, n. [Sax. *wæg, weg*, a wave, a way; both the same word, and both coinciding with the root of *wag, wagon, vacillate, weigh*, &c. The sense is a going, a moving, appropriately a moving one way and the other; *G. woge*; *Sw. väg*; *Ir. buaic*.]

1. A moving swell or volume of water; usually, a swell raised and driven by wind. A pebble thrown into still water produces waves, which form concentric circles, receding from the point where the pebble fell. But waves are generally raised and driven by wind, and the word comprehends any moving swell on the surface of water, from the smallest ripple to the billows of a tempest.

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope.*

2. Unevenness; inequality of surface. *Newton.*

3. The line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered.

WAY, v. i. [Sax. *wæfan*; probably a corrupt orthography.]

1. To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; to undulate.

His purple robes *wav'd* careless to the wind.
Drumbull.

2. To be moved, as a signal.
B. Jonson.

3. To fluctuate; to waver; to be in an unsettled state. *Obs.*

WAVE, *v. t.* [See *Waver*.] To raise into inequalities of surface. *Shak.*

2. To move one way and the other; to brandish; as, to wave the hand; to wave a sword. *Milton.*

3. To wait; to remove any thing floating. *Brown.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or waving motion. *Shak.*

WAVE, *v. t.* [Norm. *wæger*, to weave or wave; *wæfics*, waived; *wæf, wæfif, wæifs*.]

1. To put off; to cast off; to cast away; to reject; as, to wave goods stolen; usually written *wave*.

2. To quit; to depart from.

He resolved not to wave his way. *Wotton.*

3. To put off; to put aside for the present, or to omit to pursue; as, to wave a motion. He offered to wave the subject. [This is the usual sense.]

WAVED, *pp.* Moved one way and the other; brandished.

2. Put off; omitted.

3. *a.* In heraldry, indented.

4. Variegated in luster; as *waved* silk.

5. In botany, undate; rising and falling in waves on the margin, as a leaf. *Lee.*

WAVELESS, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated; as the *waveless* sea.

WAVELETTE, *n.* [from *Wavel*, the discoverer.]

A mineral, a phosphate or sub-phosphate of aluminum; commonly found in crystals, which usually adhere and radiate, forming hemispherical or globular concretions, from a very small size to an inch in diameter. The form of the crystal is usually that of a rhombic prism with dihedral terminations. *Phillips.*

WAVE-LOAF, *n.* [*wave* and *loaf*.] A loaf for a wave-offering.

WAVE-OFFERING, *n.* An offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points. *Nnm. xviii.*

WAYER, *v. t.* [Sax. *wafan*; Dan. *wæver*, from *wæver*, to weave, that is, to move one way and the other.]

1. To play or move to and fro; to move one way and the other. *Boyle.*

2. To fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined; as, to waver in opinion; to waver in faith.

Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering. *Heb. x.*

3. To totter; to reel; to be in danger of falling. *Holyday.*

WAYER, *n.* A name given to a sapling or young timber tree in England. [Local.]

WAYERER, *n.* One who wavers; or one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith or opinion.

WAYERING, *pp.* or *a.* Fluctuating; being in doubt; undetermined.

WAYERINGNESS, *n.* State or quality of being wavering. *Mautague.*

WAVE-SUBJECTED, *a.* Subject to be overflowed. *Goldsmith.*

WAVE-WORN, *a.* [*wave* and *worn*.] Worn by the waves.

The shore that o'er his *wave-worn* basis bow'd. *Shak.*

W'AVING, *pp.* Moving as a wave; playing to and fro; brandishing.

W'AVY, *a.* [from *wave*.] Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves; as the *wavy* sea. *Chapman.*

2. Playing to and fro; undulating.

Let their glad valleys smile with *wavy* corn. *Prior.*

3. Undulating on the border or on the surface; a *wavy* use.

Waves or *bevels*, for *waves*. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

WAX, *n.* [Sax. *wæx*, *wæc*; G. *wachs*; D. *wasch*; Sw. *vax*; Russ. *vaksa*; L. *viscus, viscum*.]

1. A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, collected by bees, or excreted from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; usually called *bees' wax*. Its native color is yellow, but it is bleached for candles, &c.

2. A thick tenacious substance excreted in the ears.

3. A substance secreted by certain plants, forming a silvery powder on the leaves and fruit, as in the wax-palm and wax-myrtle. *Cyc.*

4. A substance found on the hinder legs of bees, which is supposed to be their food.

5. A substance used in sealing letters; called sealing-wax, or Spanish wax. This is a composition of gum-lacca and resin, colored with some pigment. *Cyc.*

6. A thick substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

WAX, *v. t.* To smear or rub with wax; as, to wax a thread or a table.

WAX, *v. i.* *pret. waxed*; *pp. waxed* or *waxen*. [Sax. *wæxan*; G. *wachsen*; Sw. *våx*; allied probably to L. *augeo, auri, Gr. αἴξω*.]

1. To increase in size; to grow; to become larger; as the *waxing* and the *waning* moon. *Hekewill.*

2. To pass from one state to another; to become; as, to wax strong; to wax warm or cold; to wax feeble; to wax hot; to wax old; to wax worse and worse. *Scripture.*

WAX-BIRD, *n.* A bird, a species of Loxia

WAX-CANDLE, *n.* [*wax* and *candle*.] A candle made of wax.

WAX-CHANDLER, *n.* [*wax* and *chandler*.] A maker of wax candles.

WAXED, *pp.* Smearcd or rubbed with wax.

WAXEN, *a.* Made of wax; as *waxen* cells. *Milton.*

WAXING, *pp.* Growing; increasing; becoming; smearing with wax.

WAXING, *n.* In *chemistry*, the preparation of any matter to render it fit for melting; also, the process of stopping out colors in calico-printing. *Cyc.*

WAX MYRTLE, *n.* The bayberry, or *Myrica cerifera*, a shrub of N. America, the berries of which are covered with a greenish wax, called myrtle wax, or bayberry tallow. *Digby.*

WAX-PALM, *n.* A species of palm, the *Ceroxylon andicola*, a native of the Andes,

the stem of which is covered with a secretion, consisting of two thirds resin and one third wax. *Cyc.*

WAX-WORK, *n.* Figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings.

WAXY, *a.* Soft like wax; resembling wax; viscid; adhesive.

WAY, *n.* [Sax. *wæg, weg*; G. D. *weg*; Dan. *væg*; Sw. *väg*; L. *It. via*; Fr. *voie*; coinciding in origin with *wæg, weigh, wagon, rogue*, &c.]

1. Literally, a passing; hence, a passage; the place of passing; hence, a road of any kind; a highway; a private road; a lane; a street; any place for the passing of men, cattle or other animals; a word of very comprehensive signification.

2. Length of space; as a great *way*; a little *way*.

3. Course; direction of motion or travel. What *way* did he take? Which *way* shall I go? Keep in the *way* of truth and knowledge.

Mark what *way* I make. *Shak.*

4. Passage; room for passing. Make *way* for the jury.

5. Course, or regular course.

And let eternal justice take the *way*. *Dryden.*

6. Tendency to any meaning or act.

There is nothing in the words that sounds that *way*. *Atterbury.*

7. Sphere of observation.

The general officers and the public ministers that fell in *my way*— *Temple.*

8. Manner of doing any thing; method; means of doing. Seek the best *way* of learning, and pursue it.

By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare. *Dryden.*

9. Method; scheme of management.

What *impious ways* my wishes took. *Prior.*

10. Manner of thinking or behavior; particular turn of opinion; determination or humor. Let him have his *way*, when that will not injure him, or any other person. But multitudes of children are ruined by being permitted to have their *way*.

11. Manner; mode. In no *way* does this matter belong to me. We admire a person's *way* of expressing his ideas.

12. Method; manner of practice. Find, if you can, the easiest *way* to live.

Having lost the *way* of nobleness. *Sidney.*

13. Method or plan of life and conduct. Instruct your children in the right *way*.

Her *ways* are *ways* of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. *Prov. iii.*

All flesh had corrupted his *way*. *Gen. vi.*

14. Course; process of things, good or bad. Things are in a prosperous *way*.

15. Right method to act or know.

We are quite out of the *way*. *Locke.*

16. General scheme of acting.

Men who go out of the *way* to hunt free things, must be guilty of absurdity or rudeness. *Clarissa.*

17. *Ways*, plu. the timbers on which a ship is lunched.

To *make way*, to give room for passing; or to make a vacancy.

To *give way*, to recede; to make room; or to yield; to concede the place or opinion to another.

To *make one's way*, to advance in life by efforts; to advance successfully.

by the way, *en passant*, as we proceed; a phrase introducing something in discourse, not immediately connected with the subject.

To go one's way, or to come one's way, to go or come along. *Shak.*

To go the way of all the earth, to die.

In the way, a phrase noting obstruction. What is there in the way of your success? In Scripture, the ways of God, are his providential government, or his works. *Rom. xi. Job xl.*

Way and ways are used in certain phrases, in the sense of *wise*. He is no ways a match for his antagonist.

*Is no way the interest even of the priesthood. *Pope.*

To be under way, in seamen's language, to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move. So a ship is said to have head-way, when she moves forward in her course, and stern-way, when she is driven astern. She is said also to gather way, or to lose way. Lee-way is a movement of a ship aside of her course, or to the leeward.

Milky way, in astronomy, the galaxy; a broad luminous belt or space in the heavens, supposed to be occasioned by the blended light of an immense number of stars. By means of a telescope of uncommon magnifying powers, Dr. Herschel has been able to ascertain this fact, by distinguishing the stars.

Covert way, in fortification, a passage covered from the enemy's fire.

Ways and means, in legislation, means for raising money; resources for revenue.

Way-going crop, among farmers, is the crop which is taken from the ground the year the tenant leaves the farm. [*England.*]

WAY-BREAD, *n.* A name given to the herb plantain (*plantago*). [*Local.*]

WAYFARER, *n.* [*way and fare*, Sax. *faran*, to go.] A traveler; a passenger.

WAYFARING, *a.* [*supra.*] Traveling; passing; being on a journey. Judges xix.

WAYFARING-TREE, *n.* A shrub, a species of Viburnum. *Cyc.*

WAYLAD, *pp.* Watched in the way. [*See Waylay.*]

WAYLAY, *v. t.* [*way and lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob or slay; to beset in ambush; as to waylay a traveler.

[In this word there is little difference of accent.]

WAYLAYER, *n.* One who waits for another in ambush, with a view to seize, rob or slay him.

WAY-LEAVE, *n.* A provincial term for the ground purchased for a wagon-way between coal-pits and a river. [*Local.*]

WAYLESS, *a.* Having no road or path; pathless; trackless. *Dryden.*

WAY-MAKER, *n.* One who makes a way; a precursor. *Bacon.*

WAY-MARK, *n.* [*way and mark.*] A mark to guide in traveling. *Jer. xxxi.*

WAYMENT, *v. i.* [*Sax. wea, wea.*] To lament. [*Not in use.*]

WAY-PANE, *n.* A slip left for catage in watered land. [*Local.*]

WAY-THISTLE, *n.* A troublesome plant or perennial weed. *Cyc.*

WAYWARD, *a.* [*way and ward.*] Froward; peevish; perverse; liking his own way.

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move. *Fairfax.*

WAY-WARDEN, *n.* In local usage, the surveyor of a road. *Eng.*

WAYWARDLY, *adv.* Frowardly; perversely. *Sidney.*

WAYWARDNESS, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness. *Watton.*

WAY-WISER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance which one has traveled on the road; called also perambulator, and podometer. *Cyc.*

WAYWODE, } *n.* In the Ottoman empire, a waywode, } the governor of a small town or province, which not forming a pashawic, is the appendage of some great officer; also, a musallman charged with the collection of taxes, or with the police of a place.

2. In Poland, the governor of a province. *Cyc.*

WAYWODESHIP, *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a waywode. *Eton.*

WE, *pron. plu. of I;* or rather a different word, denoting the person speaking and another or others with him. *I and John*, the speaker calls *we*, or *I and John* and *Thomas*; or *I and* many others. In the objective case, *us*.

We is used to express men in general, including the speaker.

View seen too oft, familiar with her face,
He first endure, then fight, then embrace. *Pope.*

WEAK, *a.* [*Sax. waec, wace; G. weich, schwach; D. zwak; Dan. veeg, veeg; Sw. vek.*] The primary sense of the root is to yield, fail, give way, recede, or to be soft.

1. Having little physical strength; feeble. Children are born weak; men are rendered weak by disease.

2. Infirm; not healthy; as a weak constitution.

3. Not able to bear a great weight; as a weak bridge; weak timber.

4. Not strong; not compact; easily broken; as a weak ship; a weak rope.

5. Not able to resist a violent attack; as a weak fortress.

6. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

7. Low; small; feeble; as a weak voice.

8. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting vigor of understanding; as a weak prince; a weak magistrate.

To think every thing disputable, is a proof of a weak mind and captious temper. *Beattie.*

9. Not much impregnated with ingredients, or with things that excite action, or with stimulating and nourishing substances; as weak broth; weak tea; weak toddy; a weak solution; a weak decoction.

10. Not politically powerful; as a weak nation or state.

11. Not having force of authority or energy; as a weak government.

12. Not having moral force or power to convince; not well supported by truth or reason; as a weak argument.

13. Not well supported by argument; as weak reasoning.

14. Unfortified; accessible; impossible; as the weak side of a person.

15. Not having full conviction or confidence; as weak in faith.

16. Weak land is land of a light thin soil. [*Believe never used in New England.*] *Cyc.*

WEAK, *v. t.* To make weak. [*Not used.*]

WEAK, *v. i.* To become weak. [*Not used.*]

WEAKEN, *v. t. wee/ken.* [*Sax. wacan, to languish, to vacillate.*]

1. To lessen the strength of, or to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble; as, to weaken the body; to weaken the mind; to weaken the hands of the magistrate; to weaken the force of an objection or an argument.

2. To reduce in strength or spirit; as, to weaken tea; to weaken any solution or decoction.

WEAKENED, *pp.* Debilitated; enfeebled; reduced in strength.

WEAKENER, *n.* He or that which weakens.

WEAKENING, *pppr.* Debilitating; enfeebling; reducing the strength or vigor of any thing.

WEAK-HEARTED, *a.* Having little courage; spiritless.

WEAKLING, *n.* A feeble creature. *Shak.*

WEAKLY, *adv.* Feebly; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly; as a fortress weakly defended.

With want of efficacy. Was plighted faith so weakly seal'd above? *Dryden.*

3. With feebleness of mind or intellect; indiscreetly; injuriously. Beneath pretended justice weakly fall. *Dryden.*

4. Timorously; with little courage or fortitude.

WEAKLY, *a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm; as a weakly woman; a man of a weakly constitution. *Raleigh.*

WEAKNESS, *n.* Want of physical strength; want of force or vigor; feebleness; as the weakness of a child; the weakness of an invalid; the weakness of a wall or bridge, or of thread or cordage.

Want of sprightliness. Soft, without weakness; without glazing, gay. *Pope.*

5. Want of steadiness. By such a review, we shall discern and strengthen our weaknesses. *Rogers.*

6. Infirmity; unhealthiness; as weakness of constitution. *Temple.*

7. Want of moral force or effect upon the mind; as the weakness of evidence; the weakness of arguments.

8. Want of judgment; feebleness of mind; foolishness. All wickedness is weakness. *Milton.*

9. Defect; failing; fault; with a plural. Many take pleasure in spreading abroad the weaknesses of an exalted character. *Spectator.*

WEAKSIDE, *n.* [*weak and side.*] Foible; deficiency; failing; infirmity. *Temple.*

WEAL, *n.* [*Sax. wea; G. wohl; Dan. vel; from the same root as well, Sw. wäl; L. valeo,* to be strong, to avail, to prevail. The primary sense of *weal* is strength, soundness, from the sense of straining, stretching or advancing.]

I. A sound state of a person or thing; a state which is prosperous, or at least not unfortunate, not declining; prosperity; happiness.

As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies.

Bacon.

The *weal* or *wa* in thee is plac'd.

Milton.

So we say, the public *weal*, the general

weal, the *weal* of the nation or state.

B. Trambill.

2. Republic; state; public interest. [But we now use *commonwealth*, in the sense of state.]

WEAL, *n.* The mark of a stripe. [See *Wale*.]

Weald, wald, wall, wold, in Saxon and other Teutonic dialects, signifies a wood or forest. It is found in names, as in *Halt-ham*, wood-house; corruptly pronounced *Wal-ham*.

WEALS MAN, *n.* [weal and man.] A name given sincerely to a politician. *Shak.*
WEALTH, *n.* *wealt*, [from *weal*; Sax. *welga*, *welga*, rich.] Prosperity; external happiness. *Obs.*

2. Riches; large possessions of money, goods or land; that abundance of worldly estate which exceeds the estate of the greater part of the community; affluence; opulence.

Each day new *wealth* without their care provides.

Dryden.

WEALTHILY, *adv.* Richly. *Shak.*

WEALTHINESS, *n.* State of being wealthy; richness.

WEALTHY, *a.* Rich; having large possessions in lands, goods, money or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent. As *wealth* is a comparative thing, a man may be *wealthy* in one place, and not so in another. A man may be deemed *wealthy* in a village, who would not be so considered in London.

WEAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *weanan*, *ge-wannan*, to accustom; from the root of *wean*; *went*; *weunia*, to delay; *D. weanan*, *afweanan*; *G. entwännen*; *Sw. wänja*. See *Howl*.]

1. To accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of the breast.

And the child grew, and was *weaned*. *Gen. xxi.*

2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of any thing; as, to *wean* the heart from temporal enjoyments.

WEANED, *pp.* Accustomed or reconciled to the want of the breast or other object of desire.

WEANEL, } *n.* A child or other animal
WEANLING, } newly weaned.

Milton.

WEANING, *pp.* Accustoming or reconciling, as a young child or other animal, to a want of the breast; reconciling to the want of any object of desire.

WEAPON, *n.* *wep'n*. [Sax. *weapn*, *weapn*; *D. G. wapen*; *Dan. waaben*; *Sw. vapen*. This word seems to be from some root signifying to strike, *L. wapulo*, our vulgar *whap, whap*.]

1. Any instrument of offense; any thing used or designed to be used in destroying or annoying an enemy. The *weapons* of rude nations are clubs, stones and bows

and arrows. Modern *weapons* of war are swords, muskets, pistols, cannon and the like.

2. An instrument for contest, or for combating enemies.

The *weapons* of our warfare are not carnal. *2 Cor. x.*

3. An instrument of defense.

4. *Weapons*, in *botany*, arms; thorns, prickles, and stings, with which plants are furnished for defense; enumerated among the *fulcres* by Linne.

Martyr.

WEAPONED, *a.* *wep'nd*. Armed; furnished with weapons or arms; equipped.

Hayward.

WEAPONLESS, *a.* Unarmed; having no weapon.

Milton.

WEAPON-SALVE, *n.* [*weapon* and *salve*.]

A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, by being applied to the weapon that made it. *Obs.*

Boyle.

WEAR, *v. t.* *weare*; *pp. weara*. [W. *wearian*, to spend or consume; Sax. *wearan*, *wearian*, to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes.]

1. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to lessen or diminish by time, use or instruments. A current of water often *wears* a channel in limestone.

2. To carry appendant to the body, as clothes or weapons; as, to *wear* a coat or a robe; to *wear* a sword; to *wear* a crown.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wears*.

Pope.

3. To have or exhibit an appearance; to bear; as, she *wears* a smile on her countenance.

1. To affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeas'd us.

Locke.

To *wear away*, to consume; to impair, diminish or destroy by gradual attrition or decay.

Dryden.

To *wear off*, to diminish by attrition or slow decay.

South.

To *wear out*, to consume; to render useless by attrition or decay; as, to *wear out* a coat or a book.

2. To consume tediously; as, to *wear out* life in idle projects.

To harass; to tire.

He shall *wear out* the satists of the Most High. *Dan. vii.*

4. To waste the strength of; as an old man *worn out* in the service of his country.

WEAR, *v. i.* To be wasted; to be diminished by attrition, by use, or by time.

Thou wilt surely *wear away*. *Ex. xviii.*

2. To be tediously spent.

Milton.

3. To be consumed by slow degrees. It is better to *wear out*, than to rust out.

To *wear off*, to pass away by degrees. The follies of youth *wear off* with age.

WEAR, *n.* The act of wearing; diminution by friction; as the *wear* and *tear* of a garment.

2. The thing worn.

WEAR, *n.* [Sax. *wear*, *wea*; from the root of *wearian*, to hold, defend, protect; *D. wearen* or *weeren*; often written *wier*. See *Warren* and *Guard*.]

1. A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, or for taking fire.

2. An instrument or kind of basket work for catching fish.

WEARABLE, *a.* That can be worn.

Swift.

WEARD, Sax. a warden, in names, denotes watchfulness or care, but it must not be confounded with *weard*, in *lovard*.

WEARER, *n.* [from *wear*.] One who wears or carries as appendant to the body; as the *wearer* of a cloak, a sword or a crown.

2. That which wastes or diminishes.

WEARINESS, *n.* [from *weary*.] The state of being weary or tired; that lassitude or exhaustion of strength which is induced by labor; fatigue.

With *weariness* and wine oppress'd.

Dryden.

2. Lassitude; uneasiness proceeding from continued waiting, disappointed expectation or exhausted patience, or from other cause.

WEARING, *pp.* Bearing on or appendant to the person; diminishing by friction; consuming.

2. *a.* Denoting what is worn; as *wearing* apparel.

WEARING, *n.* Clothes; garments. *Obs.*

Shak.

WEARISH, *a.* Buggy; watery. [Not in use.]

2. Weak; watery. [Not in use.] *Carew.*

WEARISOME, *a.* [from *weary*.] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing; as a *wearisome* march; a *wearisome* day's work.

Wearisome nights are appointed unto me.

Job vii.

WEARISOMELY, *adv.* Tediously; so as to cause weariness.

Raleigh.

WEARISOMENESS, *n.* The quality of exhausting strength or patience; tiresomeness; tediousness; as the *wearisomeness* of toil, or of waiting long in anxious expectation.

WEARY, *a.* [Sax. *wearig*; allied perhaps to *wear*.]

1. Having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; tired; fatigued.

[It should be observed however that this word expresses less than *tired*, particularly when applied to a beast; as a *tired* horse. It is followed by *of*, before the cause of fatigue; as, to be *weary* of marching; to be *weary* of reaping; to be *weary* of study.]

2. Having the patience exhausted, or the mind yielding to discouragement. He was *weary* of asking for redress.

3. Causing weariness; tiresome; *Shak.*
weary way; a *weary* life. *Spenser.*

WEARY, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To reduce or exhaust the physical strength of the body; to tire; to fatigue; as, to *weary* one's self with labor or traveling.

The people shall *weary* themselves for very vanity. *Hab. ii.*

2. To make impatient of continuance.

I stay too long by thee; I *weary* thee.

Shak.

3. To harass by any thing irksome; as, to be *weary* of waiting for the arrival of the post.

To *wear out*, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue.

WEASAND, } *n. s. as z.* [Sax. *weasend*, *weasend*; perhaps

from the root of *wheez*, and Goth. *and*, *Dau. ande*, breath.]

WEDDING-CLOTHES, *n.* [*wedding and clothes*].
Garments for a bride or a bridegroom, to be worn at marriage.

WEDDING-DAY, *n.* [*wedding and day*].
The day of marriage.

WEDDING-FEAST, *n.* [*wedding and feast*].
A feast or entertainment prepared for the guests at a wedding.

WEDGE, *n.* [*Sax. weccg, weeg; Dan. veg; Sw. rigg; D. wig*]. This word signifies a mass, a lump.

1. A mass of metal; as a *wedge* of gold or silver. *Josh. vi.*
2. A piece of metal, particularly iron, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c. This is one of the five mechanical powers. A like piece of wood is by some persons called a *wedge*, or a *glut*.
3. Something in the form of a *wedge*. Sometimes bodies of troops are drawn up in the form of a *wedge*.

WEDGE, *v. t.* To cleave with a *wedge*; to *rive*. [*Little used*].

2. To drive as a *wedge* is driven; to crowd or compress closely. We were *wedged* in by the crowd.
3. To force, as a *wedge* forces its way; as, to *wedge* one's way. *Milton*.
4. To fasten with a *wedge* or with *wedges*; as, to *wedge* on a sythe; to *wedge* in a rail or a piece of timber.
5. To fix in the manner of a *wedge*.

Wedg'd in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast. *Dryden*

WEDGED, *pp.* Split with a *wedge*; fastened with a *wedge*; closely compressed.

WEDGE-SHAPED, *a.* [*wedge and shape*].
Having the shape of a *wedge*; coniciform. A *wedge-shaped* leaf is broad and abrupt at the summit, and tapering down to the base. *Smith*.

WEDGING, *pp.* Cleaving with a *wedge*; fastening with *wedges*; compressing closely.

WEDLOCK, *n.* [*Qu. wed and lock*, or *Sax. lac*, a gift]. Marriage; matrimony. *Addison*.

WEDLOCK, *v. t.* To marry. [*Little used*]. *Milton*.

WEDLOCKED, *pp.* United in marriage. [*Little used*]. *Milton*.

WEDNESDAY, *n.* *wenz'day*. [*Sax. Wodensdag, Woden's day; Sw. Odensdag or Onsdag; from Wodin or Odin, a deity or chief among the northern nations of Europe*].
The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.

WE, *a.* [contracted from *G. weinig*]. Small; little. [*Not in use*].

WEICHELM, *n.* A species of elm. *Bacon*.

WEED, *n.* [*Sax. weod*]. The general name of any plant that is useless or noxious. The word therefore has no definite application to any particular plant or species of plants; but whatever plants grow among corn, grass, or in hedges, and which are either of no use to man or injurious to crops, are denominated *weeds*.

2. Any kind of unprofitable substance among ores in mines, as *mudde* or *marcasite*. [*Local*].

WEED, *n.* [*Sax. weod, wada*, a vestment, any garment, that which is put on.]

1. Properly, a garment, as in *Spenser*, but now used only in the plural, *weeds*, for the mourning apparel of a female; as a widow's *weeds*. *Milton*.
2. An upper garment. *Obs. Chapman*.

WEED, *v. t.* [*Sax. weodan; D. weeden*].

1. To free from noxious plants; as, to *weed* corn or onions; to *weed* a garden.
2. To take away, as noxious plants; as, to *weed* a writing of inventives.
3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive; as, to *weed* a kingdom of bad subjects.
4. To root out vice; as, to *weed* the hearts of the young. *Locke. Ascham*.

WEEDED, *pp.* Freed from weeds or whatever is noxious.

WEEDER, *n.* One that weeds or frees from any thing noxious.

WEED-HOOK, } *n.* [*weed and hook*].

WEEDING-HOOK, } A hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds. *Tusser*.

WEEDING, *pp.* Freeing from weeds or whatever is noxious to growth.

WEEDING, *n.* The operation of freeing from noxious weeds, as a crop. *Cyc*.

WEEDING-CHISEL, *n.* *s. as z.* A tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground. *Cyc*.

WEEDING-FORCEPS, } *n.* An instrument for taking up some sorts of plants in weeding.

WEEDING-TONGS, } *n.* ment for taking up some sorts of plants in weeding.

WEEDING-FORK, *n.* A strong three-pronged fork, used in cleaning ground of weeds.

WEEDING-RHIM, *n.* An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheel-barrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, &c.; used in Kent, Eng. *Cyc*.

WEEDLESS, *a.* Free from weeds or noxious matter. *Dryden*.

WEEDY, *a.* Consisting of weeds; as *weedy* trophies. *Shak*.

2. Abounding with weeds; as *weedy* grounds; a *weedy* garden; *weedy* corn.

WEEK, *n.* [*Sax. weec; D. week; G. woche; Dan. uge; Sw. vecka*].

1. The space of seven days.
2. In fact twice in the week. *Luke xviii.*
2. In Scripture, a prophetic week, is a week of years, or seven years. *Dan. ix.*

WEEK-DAY, *n.* [*week and day*]. Any day of the week except the sabbath. *Pope*.

WEEKLY, *a.* Coming, happening or done once a week; hebdomadary; as a *weekly* payment of bills; a *weekly* gazette; a *weekly* allowance. *Dryden. Swift*.

WEEKLY, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods; as, each performs service *weekly*. *Agrippa*.

WEELE, *n.* [*See Well. Sax. weal, from wealdan, to boil*]. A whirlpool. [*Not in use*].

WEELE, } *n.* A kind of twiggin trap or

WEEELY, } *n.* snare for fish. *Carew*.

WEEN, *v. i.* [*Sax. weanan, to think, suppose or hope, and to wean*]. The sense is to set, fix or hold in the mind; *G. weanen, to imagine; D. weanen*].
To think; to imagine; to fancy. *Spenser. Milton*.

WEENING, *pp.* Thinking; imagining. [*Obsolete, except in burlesque*].

WEENING, *pp.* Thinking; imagining. *Obs.*

WEEP, *v. i.* *pret.* and *pp. wept. Weeped, I believe, is never used*. [*Sax. wepan; evidently the same word as weop. See Whoop. The primary sense is to cry out*].

1. To express sorrow, grief or anguish by outcry. This is the original sense. But in present usage, to manifest and express grief by outcry or by shedding tears. They all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and kissed him. *Acts xx.*
Phoebus was rarely seen to *weep* or to laugh. *Mifflin*.
2. To shed tears from any passion. Persons sometimes *weep* for joy.
3. To lament; to complain. *Nam. xi.*

WEEP, *v. t.* To lament; to bewail; to bemoan.

 We wand'ring go
 Through dreary wastes, and weep each other's
 Pope.

2. To shed moisture; as, to *weep* tears of joy.
 Groves which rich trees *weep* od'rous gum
 and balm. *Milton*.
3. To drop; as the *weeping* amber. *Pope*.
4. To abound with wet; as *weeping* grounds. *Mortimer*.

WEEPER, *n.* One who weeps; one who sheds tears. *Dryden*.

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat. *Johnson*.
3. A species of monkey, the *Simia Capucina*. *Cyc*.

WEEPING, *pp.* Lamenting; shedding tears.

WEEPING, *n.* Lamentation.

WEEPING-ROCK, *n.* [*weep and rock*].
A porous rock from which water gradually issues.

WEEPING-SPRING, *n.* A spring that slowly discharges water.

WEEPING-WILLOW, *n.* A species of willow, whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.

WEERISH, *a.* Insipid; weak; washy; surly. [*Not in use*]. *Ascham*.

WEESEL, the more proper spelling of *weasel*.

WEET, *v. i.* *pret. weot*. [*Sax. weitan; D. weeten; Sw. weta; G. weissen; Russ. ritdayn; allied probably to L. videte, Gr. reba*]. To know. *Obs.*

WEETLESS, *a.* Unknowing. *Obs.*

WEEVER, *n.* A fish, called also sea-dragon. [*L. araneus*]. *Cyc*.
A fish of the genus *Trachinus*, the spines of whose dorsal fins are supposed to be poisonous. *Ed. Encyc.*

WEEVIL, *n.* [*Sax. weft; G. webel*].
A small insect that does great damage to wheat or other corn, by eating into the grains and devouring the farinae parts. This insect is of the beetle kind, somewhat larger than a louse. *Cyc*.

WEFT, *old pret. of weave*. *Spenser*.

WEFT, *n.* [*from weave*]. The wool of cloth; the threads that cross the warp.

2. A web; a thing woven. *Cyc*.

WEFT, *n.* A thing waved, veined, or cast away. [*Not used*]. [*See Hayf*].

WEFTAGE, *n.* Texture. [*Not used*]. *Greus*.

WEIGHT, *v. t. us.* [*Sax. wegg, weeg, a balance; weagan, to weigh, to bear, to carry, L. wago, D. weegen, wikkien; G. waegen; Sw. riga; Dan. vejer, to weigh; Russ.*

vaga, a balance; Anharic, ḤṔᓎ awaki, weight. See *Wag*.

1. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight, that is, the force with which a thing tends to the center of gravity; as, to weigh sugar; to weigh gold.

2. To be equivalent to in weight; that is, according to the Saxon sense of the verb, to lift to an equipoise a weight on the other side of the fulcrum. Thus when a body balances a weight of twenty eight pounds avoirdupois, it lifts or bears it, and is said to weigh so much. It weighs a quarter of a hundred.

3. To raise; to lift; as an anchor from the ground, or any other body; as, to weigh anchor; to weigh an old hulk.

4. To pay, allot or take by weight. They weighed for my piece thirty pieces of silver. Zech. xi.

5. To ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; as, to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of a scheme.

6. To regard not what it is which speaketh, but weigh only what is spoken. Hooker.

7. To compare by the scales.

8. Here in nice balance truth with gold she weighs. Pope.

9. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.

I weigh not you. Shak.

To weigh down, to overbalance.

2. To press with weight; to depress.

WEIGH, *v. t.* To have weight; as, to weigh lighter or heavier. Brown.

2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance. This argument weighs with the considerate part of the community.

3. To bear heavy; to press hard. —Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that peridious stuff.

Which weighs upon the heart. Shak.

To weigh down, to sink by its own weight.

WEIGHT, *n.* A certain quantity. A weight of wool, cheese, &c., is 256lb. avoirdupois; a weight of corn is forty bushels; of barley or malt, six quarters. Encyc. Cyc.

WEIGHABLE, *a.* That may be weighed.

WEIGHED, *pp.* Examined by the scales; having the weight ascertained.

2. Considered.

3. Experienced; as a young man not weighed in state affairs. [Not in use.] Bacon.

WEIGHER, *n.* One who weighs.

2. An officer whose duty is to weigh commodities.

WEIGHING, *pp.* Examining by scales; considering.

WEIGHING, *n.* The act of ascertaining weight.

2. As much as is weighed at once; as a weight of beef.

WEIGHING-CAGE, *n.* A cage in which small living animals may be conveniently weighed. Cyc.

WEIGHING-HOUSE, *n.* A building furnished with a dock and other conveniences for weighing commodities and ascertaining the tonnage of boats to be used on a canal. Cyc.

WEIGHING-MACHINE, *n.* A machine for weighing heavy bodies, and particularly wheel carriages, at turpicks gates.

2. A machine for weighing cattle. Cyc. England.

WEIGHT, *n.* *weate.* [Sax. *wiht*; Sw. *wigt*. See *Wigh*.]

1. The quantity of a body, ascertained by the balance; in a philosophical sense, that quantity of bodies by which they tend towards the center of the earth in a line perpendicular to its surface. In short, weight is gravity, and the weight of a particular body is the amount of its gravity, or of the force with which it tends to the center. The weight of a body is in direct proportion to its quantity of matter.

2. A mass of iron, lead, brass or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; as a weight of an ounce, a pound, a quarter of a hundred, &c. The weights of nations are different, except those of England and the United States, which are the same.

3. A ponderous mass; something heavy. A man leaps better with weights in his hands.

4. Pressure; burden; as the weight of grief; weight of care; weight of business; weight of government.

5. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness; as an argument of great weight; a consideration of vast weight. The dignity of a man's character adds weight to his words.

WEIGHTILY, *adv.* Heavily; ponderously.

2. With force or impressiveness; with moral power.

WEIGHTINESS, *n.* Ponderousness; gravity; heaviness.

2. Solidity; force; impressiveness; power of convincing; as the weightiness of an argument. Locke.

3. Importance. Hayward.

WEIGHTLESS, *a.* Having no weight; light. Dryden.

WEIGHTY, *a.* Having great weight; heavy; ponderous; as a weighty body.

2. Important; forcible; momentous; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince; as weighty reasons; weighty matters; weighty considerations or arguments. Shak.

3. Rigorous; severe; as our weightier judgment. [Not in use.] Shak.

WEIRD, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft. [Not in use.] Shak.

WEIVE, *for waive.* [Not in use.] Gover.

WELAWAY, an exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to *alas*. It is a compound of Sax. *wa*, *wo*, and *la*, *oh*. The original is *wa-la*, which is doubtless the origin of our common exclamation, *O la*, and to this, *wa*, *wo*, is added. The true orthography would be *wa-la-wa*. But the word is, I believe, wholly obsolete.

WEL-COME, *a.* [Sax. *wil-cuma*] well and come; that is, your coming is pleasing to me.]

1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to the house, entertainment and company; as a welcome guest.

2. Grateful; pleasing; as a welcome present; welcome news.

3. Free to have or enjoy gratuitously. You are welcome to the use of my library.

To bid welcome, to receive with professions of kindness. Bacon.

WEL-COME, is used elliptically for *you are welcome*.

Welcome, great monarch, for your own. Dryden.

Welcome to our house, an herb.

WEL-COME, *n.* Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever smiles— Shak.

2. Kind reception of a guest or new comer. We entered the house and found a ready welcome.

Truth finds an entrance and a welcome too. South.

WEL-COME, *v. t.* [Sax. *wil-cumanian*.] To salute a new comer with kindness; or to receive and entertain hospitably, gratuitously and cheerfully.

Thus we salute thee with our early song, And welcome thee, and wish thee long. Milton.

WEL-COMED, *pp.* Received with gladness and kindness.

WEL-COMELY, *adv.* In a welcome manner. Brown.

WEL-COMENESS, *n.* Gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception. Boyle.

WEL-COMER, *n.* One who salutes or receives kindly a new comer. Shak.

WEL-COMING, *pp.* Saluting or receiving with kindness a new comer or guest.

WELD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Rosa*, *WELD*, *γ* used by dyers to give a yellow color, and sometimes called *dyers' weed*. It is much cultivated in Kent for the London dyers. Cyc.

WELD, *v. t.* To weld. Obs. Spenser.

WELD, *v. t.* [Sw. *wälla*, to weld; *G. wellen*, to join; *D. wellen*, to well, to spring, to soder.]

To unite or hammer into firm union, as two pieces of iron, when heated almost to fusion.

WELDED, *pp.* Forged or beat into union in an intense heat.

WELDER, *n.* One who welds iron.

2. A manager; an actual occupant. [Not in use.] Swift.

WELDING, *pp.* Uniting in an intense heat.

WELDING-HEAT, *n.* The heat necessary for welding iron bars, which is said to be 60° by Wedgwood's pyrometer, and 827° by Fahrenheit.

WELFARE, *n.* [well and *fare*, a good going; *G. wohlfahrt*; *D. wehlfart*; *Sw. val-fart*; *Dan. vel-færd*.]

1. Exemption from misfortune, sickness, calamity or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; prosperity; happiness; applied to persons.

2. Exemption from any unusual evil or calamity; the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, or the ordinary blessings of society and civil government; applied to states.

WELK, *v. t.* [*G. D. welken*, to wither, to fade, to decay; primarily to shrink or contract, as things in drying, whence the Saxon *welc*, a whilk or whelk, a shell; from its wrinkles.]

To decline; to fade; to decay; to fall.

When ruddy Phaëbus' gins to *welk* in west. Obs. Spenser.

WELK, *v. t.* To contract; to shorten.—
Now sad winter welked hath the day.

[*This word is obsolete. But its significance has heretofore been misunderstood.*]
WELKED, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into wrinkles or ridges.
—Hems *welk'd* and wav'd like the enridged sea. *Obs.* *Shak.*

WELKIN, *n.* [Sax. *welc*, *wolcan*, a cloud, the air, ether, the vault of heaven; *G.* *wolk*, a cloud. *Qu.* Sax. *welcan*, to roll, to full.]

The visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven. *Chaucer. Milton.*
[*This is obsolete, unless in poetry.*]

Welkin eye, in Shakespeare, is interpreted by Johnson, a blue eye, from *welkin*, the sky; by Todd, a rolling eye, from Sax. *welcan*, to roll; and by Entick, a languishing eye. See *Wolk*. It is obsolete, at least in New England.

WELKING, *pp.* Fedging; declining; contracting.

WELL, *n.* [Sax. *well*, a spring or fountain; *wellan*, to well, to boil or bubble, to spring, to rise; *D.* *wel*, *wellen*, id.; *G.* *quelle*, a spring; *quellen*, to spring, to issue forth, to gush, to well, to swell; *wallen*, to swell. In *G.* *welle* is a wave. On this word I suppose *well* to be formed.]

1. A spring; a fountain; the issuing of water from the earth.

Begin then, sisters of the sacred well.

[*In this sense, obsolete.*]

2. A pit or cylindrical hole, sunk perpendicularly into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, and walled with stone to prevent the earth from caving in.

3. In ships, an apartment in the middle of a ship's bottom, to inclose the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck. *Mar. Dict.*

4. In a fishing vessel, an apartment in the middle of the hold, made tight at the sides, but having holes perforated in the bottom to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish, while they are transported to market. *Mar. Dict.*

5. In the military art, a hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries. *Cyc.*

WELL-DRAIN, *n.* [well and drain.] A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land. *Cyc.*

WELL-DRAIN, *v. t.* To drain land by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery. *Cyc.*

WELL-HOLE, } In architecture, the hole
WELL, }^{n.} or space left in a floor for the stairs. *Moran.*

WELL-ROOM, *n.* [well and room.] In a boat, a place in the bottom where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop. *Cyc.*

WELL-SPRING, *n.* [well and spring.] A source of continual supply. *Prov. xvi.*

WELL-WATER, *n.* [well and water.] The water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.

WELL, *v. i.* [Sax. *wellan*.] To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth. [*Lit. the used.*] *Spenser. Dryden.*

WELL, *v. t.* To pour forth. *Obs.*

Spenser.

WELL, *a.* [Sax. *wel* or *well*; *G.* *wohl*; *D.* *wel*; *Sw.* *väl*; *Dan.* *wel*; *W.* *guell*; *It.* *guella*, to make better, to mend, to improve; *Arm.* *guellant*; *L.* *valere*, to be strong; *Sans.* *bala*, *bali*, strength. The primary sense of *valere* is to strain, stretch, whence to advance, to prevail, to gain, according to our vulgar phrase, to get ahead, which coincides with *prosper*, *Gr.* *εὐσπορεῖν*. I do not find *well* used in other languages as an adjective, but it is so used in English. See *Weal*.]

1. Being in health; having a sound body, with a regular performance of the natural and proper functions of all the organs; applied to animals; as a well man; the patient has recovered, and is perfectly well. While you are well, you may do much good. *Taylor.*

Is your father well? *Gen. xlii.*

2. Fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy. It is well for us that we are sequestered so far from the rest of the world.

It was well with us in Egypt. *Num. xi.*

3. Being in favor. He was well with Henry the fourth. *Dryden.*

WELL, *adv.* In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly. James ii.

If thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door. *Gen. iv.*

2. Skillfully; with due art; as, the work is well done; he writes well; he rides well; the plot is well laid, and well executed.

3. Sufficiently; abundantly. Lot—behold all the plain of Jordan, that it was well watered every where. *Gen. xiii.*

4. Very much; to a degree that gives pleasure. I liked the entertainment well.

5. Favorably; with praise. All the world speaks well of you. *Pope.*

6. Conveniently; suitably; advantageously. This is all the mind can well contain. I cannot well attend the meeting.

7. To a sufficient degree; perfectly. I know not well how to execute this task.

8. Thoroughly; fully. Let the cloth be well cleansed. Let the steel be well polished.

She looketh well to the ways of her household. *Prov. xxxi.*

9. Fully; adequately.

We are well able to overcome it. *Num. xiii.*

10. Far; as, to be well advanced in life. As well as, together with; not less than; one as much as the other; as a sickness long as well as severe. London is the largest city in Europe, as well as the principal banking city.

Well enough, in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.

Well is him, seems to be elliptical for well is to him.

Well is prefixed to many words, expressing what is right, fit, laudable, or not defective; as, well-sifted; well-assigned; well-directed; well-ordered; well-formed; well-meant; well-minded; well-seasoned; well-tasted.

Well is sometimes used elliptically for it is well, and as an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done; and sometimes it is merely expletive. Well,

the work is done. Well, let us go. Well, well, be it so.

WELL-ADAY, *alms*, Johnson supposes to be a corruption of *welaway*, which see.

Shak. Gay.

WELL-BEING, *n.* [well and being.] Welfare; happiness; prosperity; as, virtue is essential to the wellbeing of men or of society.

WELL-BELÓVED, *a.* Greatly beloved. *Mark xii.*

WELL-BORN, *a.* [well and born.] Born of a noble or respectable family; of not mean birth. *Walter. Dryden.*

WELL-BRED, *a.* [well and bred.] Educated to polished manners; polite.

Roscommon.

WELL-DÓNE, *exclam.* [well and done.] A word of praise; bravely; nobly; in a right manner.

WELL-FÁVÓRED, *a.* Handsome; well formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Gen. xxix.*

WELL-GROUND'ED, *a.* [well and ground.] Well founded; having a solid foundation.

WELL-HEAD, *n.* [well and head.] A source, spring or fountain. *Obs.*

WELL-INTENTION'ED, *a.* Having upright intentions or purpose. *Milner.*

WELL-MANN'ERED, *a.* [well and manner.] Polite; well-bred; pleasant. *Dryden.*

WELL-MEANER, *n.* [well and mean.] One whose intention is good. *Dryden.*

WELL-MEANING, *a.* Having a good intention. *Kiltingbeck.*

WELL-MET', *exclam.* A term of salutation denoting joy at meeting.

WELL-MINDED, *a.* [well and mind.] Well disposed; having a good mind.

WELL-MORALIZED, *a.* Regulated by good morals. *Milner.*

WELL-NATURED, *a.* [well and natured.] Good natured; kind. *Dryden.*

WELL-NIGH, *adv.* [well and nigh.] Almost; nearly.

WELL-SP'ENT, *a.* [well and spent.] Spent or passed in virtue; as a well-spent life; well-spent days. *Pope.*

WELL-SPOKEN, *a.* [well and speak.]

1. Speaking well; speaking with fitness or grace; or speaking kindly.

2. Spoken with propriety; as well-spoken words.

WELL-WILLER, *n.* [well and will.] One who means kindly. *Sidney. Hooker.*

WELL-WISH, *n.* [well and wish.] A wish of happiness. *Addison.*

WELL-WISHER, *n.* [supra.] One who wishes the good of another. *Addison.*

WELSH, *a.* [Sax. *wællisc*, from *wæll*, a foreigner; *wællian*, to wander; *G.* *walsh*, foreign, strange. Celtic, *Welsh*; *Walsch* sprache, the Italian language, that is, foreign, or Celtic.] Pertaining to the Welsh nation.

WELSH, *n.* The language of Wales or of the Welsh.

2. The general name of the inhabitants of Wales. The word signifies foreigners or wanderers, and was given to this people by other nations, probably because they came from some distant country. The Welsh call themselves *Cymry*, in the plu-

ral, and a Welshman *Cymro*, and their country *Cymru*, of which the adjective is *Cymraig*, and the name of their language, *Cymraeg*. They are supposed to be the *Cimbri* of Jutland. *Owen*.

WELT, *n.* [W. *gweld*, from *gwel*, a fœve, a wall; *gwidiaw*, to inclose; *gwaddu*, to hem. See *Wall*.]

A border; a kind of hem or edging, as on a garment or piece of cloth, or on a shoe.

Bacon.

WELT, *v. t.* To furnish with a welt; to sew a border.

WELTER, *v. i.* [Sax. *weltan*; Sw. *wältra*; G. *welten*; Dan. *wæter*; allied probably to *wollan*, L. *roboto*.]

To roll, as the body of a animal; but usually, to roll or wallow in some foul matter; as, to weller in blood or in filth. *Dryden*.

WELTERING, *ppr.* Rolling; wallowing; as in mire, blood, or other filthy matter.

WEM, *n.* [Sax.] A spot; a scar. *Obs.*

Brevewood.

WEM, *v. t.* [Sax. *wemman*.] To corrupt. *Obs.*

WEN, *n.* [Sax. *wenna*; D. *wen*; Arm. *guen-nen*, a wart.]

An encysted swelling or tumor; also, a fleshy excrescence growing on animals, sometimes to a large size. *Cyc.*

WENCH, *n.* [Sax. *wenche*. Qu. G. *weenig*, little.]

1. A young woman. [*Little used*.]

Sidney. *Donne*.

2. A young woman of ill fame. *Prior*.

3. In *America*, a black or colored female servant; a negress.

WENCH, *v. i.* To frequent the company of women of ill fame. *Addison*.

WENCHER, *n.* A lewd man. *Grege*.

WENCHING, *ppr.* Frequenting women of ill fame.

WEND, *v. i.* [Sax. *wendan*.] To go; to pass to or from. [Obsolete, except in poetry; but its preterit, *went*, is in common use.]

2. To turn round. *Obs.* [*Wind* and *wind* are from the same root.]

WENNEL, *n.* A weasel. [See *Wanell*.]

Obs.

WENNISH, *a.* [from *wen*.] Having the nature of a wen.

WENT, *pret.* of the obsolete verb *wend*.

We now arrange *went* in grammar as the preterit of *go*, but in origin it has no connection with it.

WEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *weep*.

When he had come near, he beheld the city and *wept* over it. *Luke* xiv.

WERE, *pron.* *wer*, which when prolonged, becomes *were*. This is used as the imperfect tense plural of *be*; we *were*, you *were*, they *were*; and in some other tenses. It is the Danish verb *werer*, to be, to exist, Sw. *wara*, and in origin has no connection with *be*, nor with *were*. It is united with *be*, to supply its want of tenses, as *went* is with *go*.

WERE, *n.* A dam. [See *Wear*.]

WEREGLID, *n.* [Sax. *wer*, man, and the estimated value of a man, and *gild*, *geld*, money.]

Formerly, the price of a man's head; a compensation paid for a man killed, partly to the king for the loss of a subject, and partly to the lord of the vassal, and partly to the next of kin. It was paid by the murderer.

Blackstone.

WERNERIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Werner, the German mineralogist, who arranged minerals in classes, &c. according to their external characters.

WERNERITE, *n.* A mineral, regarded by Werner as a subspecies of scapolite; called foliated scapolite. It is named from that distinguished mineralogist, Werner. It is found massive, and crystallized in octahedral prisms with four sided pyramidal terminations, disseminated in rocks of greenish or red felspar. It is imperfectly lustrous, of a greenish, grayish, or olive green color, with a pearly or resinous luster. It is softer than feldspar, and melts into a white enamel.

WERT, the second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect tense of *be*. [See *Were*.]

Worth, *worth*, in names, signifies a farm, court or village, from Sax. *weorthig*.

Lye, Dict.

WESL, for *weasand*. [Not in use.]

WEST, *n.* [Sax. D. G. *west*; Dan. *vest*; Sw. *vester*; Fr. *ouest*.] This word probably signifies decline or fall, or departure; as in *L. occident*, and in other cases. In elements, it coincides with *waste*.

1. In strictness, that point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinox, or any point in a direct line between the spectator or other object, and that point of the horizon; or west is the intersection of the prime vertical with the horizon, on that side where the sun sets. *West* is directly opposite to *east*, and one of the cardinal points. In a less strict sense, west is the region of the hemispheres near the point where the sun sets when in the equator.

2. In a more lax sense, a star sets in the west, a meteor appears in the west, a cloud rises in the west.

3. A country situated in the region towards the sun-setting, with respect to another. Thus in the United States, the inhabitants of the Atlantic states speak of the inhabitants of Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri, and call them people of the west; and formerly, the empire of Rome was called the empire of the West, in opposition to the empire of the East, the seat of which was Constantinople.

WEST, *v.* Being in a line towards the point where the sun sets when in the equator; or in a looser sense, being in the region near the line of direction towards that point, either on the earth or in the heavens.

This shall be your west border. *Num.* xxv.

2. Coming or moving from the west or western region; as a west wind.

WEST, *adv.* To the western region; at the westward; more westward; as, Ireland lies west of England.

WEST, *v. t.* To pass to the west; to set, as the sun. [Not in use.]

WESTERING, *a.* Passing to the west. [*I believe not now used*.]

Milton.

WESTERLY, *a.* Being towards the west; situated in the western region; as the westerly parts of England.

Grantin.

2. Moving from the westward; as a westerly wind.

WESTERLY, *adv.* Tending, going or moving towards the west; as a man traveling westerly.

WESTERN, *a.* [west and Sax. *ern*, place.]

1. Being in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; being in that quarter where the sun sets; as the western shore of France; the western ocean.

2. Moving in a line to the part where the sun sets; as, the ship makes a western course.

WESTING, *n.* Space or distance westward; or departure; as the westing and southing of a ship.

WESTWARD, *adv.* [Sax. *westward*; west and *ward*, L. *versus*.]

Towards the west; as, to ride or sail westward.

WESTWARDLY, *adv.* In a direction towards the west; as, to pass westwardly.

WET, *a.* [Sax. *wæt*; Sw. *våta*, Dan. *væde*, moisture, Gr. *υεος*; L. *udus*.]

1. Containing water, as wet land, or a wet cloth; or having water or other liquid upon the surface, as a wet table. *Wet* implies more water or liquid than moist or humid.

2. Rainy; as wet weather; a wet season.

WET, *a.* Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree. Wear thick shoes or pattens to keep your feet from the wet.

2. Rainy weather; foggy or misty weather. *Swift*.

WET, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *wet*. But *wetted* is sometimes used. [Sax. *wætan*; Sw. *våta*; Dan. *væder*.]

1. To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle or huncate; to cause to have water or other fluid adherent to the surface; to dip or soak in liquor; as, to wet a sponge; to wet the hands; to wet cloth.

Wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs. *Milton*.

2. To moisten with drink. *Walton*.

WETHER, *n.* [Sax. *wether* or *wæder*. In Dan. *væder* is a ram.] A ram castrated.

WETNESS, *n.* The state of being wet, either by being soaked or filled with liquor, or by having a liquid adherent to the surface; as the wetness of land; the wetness of a cloth. It implies more water or liquid than humidity or moisture.

2. A watery or moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy or misty; as the wetness of weather or the season.

WET TISH, *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

WEX, *v. t.* or *i.* To grow; to wax. [Not to be used.] [See *Wax*.]

WEZAND, for *weasand*. [See the latter.]

[NOTE.—In words beginning with *wh*, the letter *h*, or aspirate, when both letters are pronounced, precedes the sound of *w*. Thus *what*, *when*, are pronounced *hwat*, *hwen*. So they were written by our ancestors, and so they ought to be written still, as they are by the Danes and Swedes.]

WHACK, *v. t.* To strike. This is probably the primary word on which is formed *thwack*. [See *Thwit*.] *Whack* is a vulgar word.

WHALE, *n.* [Sax. *hwæl*, *hwæl*; G. *wall-fisch*, from *wallen*, to stir, agitate or rove; D. *walvisch*; Sw. Dan. *hval*. This fish is named from roundness, or from rolling;

for in Dan. *hwalt* is arched or vaulted; *hwaller*, to arch or vault, *D. wehven*.

The general name of an order of animals inhabiting the ocean, arranged in zoology under the name of *Cete* or *Cetacea*, and belonging to the class *Mammalia* in the Linnean system. The common whale is of the genus *Balena*. It is the largest animal of which we have any account, and probably the largest in the world. It is sometimes ninety feet in length in the northern seas, and in the torrid zone much larger. The whale furnishes us with oil, whalebone, &c. [See *Cuchalot*.]

WHALEBONE, *n.* [*whale* and *bone*.] A firm elastic substance taken from the upper jaw of the whale, used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, &c.

WHALE-FISHERY, *n.* The fishery or occupation of taking whales.

WHALY, *a.* Marked with streaks; properly *wealy*.

WHAME, *n.* A species of fly, tabanus, the burrel fly, that annoys horses.

WHANG, *n.* [*Sax. hwaeng*.] A lether thong. [*Not in use*.]

WHANG, *v. l.* To beat. [*Not in use or loc.*]

WHAP, *n.* A blow. [*Fulgur*.] [See *Hehpar*.]

WHAPPER, *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind. So *thumper* is connected with *thump*, to strike with a heavy blow. [*Fulgur*.]

WHARF, *n. whorff*. [*Sax. hwarff*; *hweorff*; *D. weef*; *Dan. wef*; *Russ. vorph*.] In *D. weeren* signifies to raise or levy. In the plural, *wharfs* and *wharves* are both used.

A perpendicular bank or mound of timber or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor, or extending some distance into the water, for the convenience of lading and unloading ships and other vessels. This name is also given to the wider part of a canal, where boats lie while loading and unloading. The two longest wharfs in New England are at Boston and at New Haven. The latter is much the longest, extending into the harbor about three quarters of a mile.

WHARF, *v. l.* To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone; as, the western bank of the Connecticut is *wharfed* at Hartford, to prevent the river from wearing away the land.

WHARFAGE, *n.* The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods, timber, wood, &c.

WHARFING, *n.* Wharfs in general.

WHARFINGER, *n.* A man who has the care of a wharf, or the proprietor of a wharf.

WHAT, *pronoun relative or substitute*. [*Sax. hweit*; *Goth. waight*; *D. weit*; *G. wea*; *Dan. Sw. hved*; *Ser. what*; *L. quod*, *quid*.] The *Sax. hweit*, *hwaet*, signifies bristly, lively, vigorous; which shows that this pronoun is the same word as *wright*, a living being, from the root of the *L. vivo*, for *vigo*. See *Wright*. The Gothic *h*, represents the Latin *v*, in *victus*.]

1. That which, *quis* *what* you will, is the same as *say* *that* *which* you will.

2. Which part. Consider *what* is due to nature, and *what* to art or labor.

3. *What* is the substitute for a sentence or

clause of a sentence. "I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her." Here *what* relates to the last clause, "I could tear her;" this is *what* I tell you.

4. *What* is used as an adjective, of both genders, often in specifying sorts or particulars. See *what* colors this silk exhibits. I know *what* qualities you desire in a friend; that is, I know the *qualities* which you desire.

5. *What* is much used in asking questions. *What* sort of character is this? *What* poem is this? *What* man is this? we see coming?

6. *What* time, at the time or on the day when. *What* time the more mysterious visions brings. *Pope*.

7. To how great a degree. *What* partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden*.

8. Whatever. Whether it was the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will—or *what* it was—*Bacon*.

9. Some part, or some. "The year before," he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the christians above thirty castles;" that is, he had taken above thirty castles, a part or some by force, a part or some by policy; or *what* may be interpreted *partly*. *Knolles*.

Sometimes *what* has no verb to govern it, and it must be considered as adverbially used. "What with carrying apples and fuel, he finds himself in a hurry;" that is, *partly*, in part.

10. *What* is sometimes used elliptically for *what is this*, or *how is this*? *What!* could ye not watch with me one hour? *Matt. xxvi*.

11. *What* is used interrogatively and elliptically, as equivalent to *what will be the consequence?* *What will follow?* as in the phrase, *what if I undertake this business myself?*

What though, that is, grant this or that; or allow it to be so.

What ho, an exclamation of calling.

WHAT, *n.* Fare; things; matter. [*Not in use*.]

WHATSOEVER, *pron.* [*what* and *ever*.] Being this or that; being of one nature or another; being one thing or another; any thing that may be. *Whatever* is read, let it be read with attention. *Whatever* measure may be adopted, let it be with due caution. *Whatever* you do, let it be done with prudence.

2. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

At once came forth *whatsoever* creeps. *Milton*.

WHATSOEVER, a compound of *what*, *so*, and *ever*, has the sense *whatsoever*, and is less used than the latter. Indeed it is nearly obsolete. *Whataso*, in a like sense, is entirely obsolete.

WHEAL, *n.* A pustule. [See *Wheal*.]

WHEAT, *n.* [*Sax. hweete*; *Goth. hweit*; *Ice. hveitun*; *G. weitzen*; *Sw. hved*; *Dan. hvede*; *D. weit*. *Qu.* *Heb. תבוא*; *Syr. id.*]

A plant of the genus *Triticum*, and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread, and next to rice, is the grain most generally used by the human race. Of this grain the varieties are numerous,

as red wheat, white wheat, bald wheat, bearded wheat, winter wheat, summer wheat, &c.

WHEAT-BIRD, *n.* A bird that feeds on wheat. *Virginia*.

WHEAT-EAR, *n.* The English name of the *Motacilla awanthe*; called also *white-tail* and *fallow-finch*. *Cyc.*

WHEATEN, *a. hwee'tn.* Made of wheat; as *wheaten* bread. *Arbuthnot. Pope*.

WHEAT-PLUM, *n.* A sort of plum.

WHEEDLE, *v. l.* [*Qu. Gr. ψάλλω*, or *psallo*.] To flatter; to entice by soft words. To learn the 'ulucky art of wheedling tools. *Dryden*.

WHEEDLE, *v. i.* To flatter; to coax.

WHEEDLED, *pp.* Flattered; enticed;

WHEEDLING, *pp.* Flattering; enticing

by soft words.

WHEEL, *n.* The act of flattering or enticing.

WHEEL, *n.* [*Sax. hweol*, *hweoh*, *hweog*, *hweogud*; *D. wiel*; *Sw. hial*.] This seems to have *Hig* or *Hg* for its elements. See *Syr.* and *Ar.* No. 16. 17. Class *Cg*.]

1. A circular frame of wood, iron or other metal, consisting of a nave or hub, into which are inserted spokes which sustain a rim or felly; the whole turning on an axis. The name is also given to a solid circular or round piece of wood or metal, which revolves on an axis. The wheel and axle constitute one of the mechanical powers.

2. A circular body. *Shak.*

3. A carriage that moves on wheels. *Pope.*

4. An instrument for torturing criminals; as an examination made by the rack and the wheel. *Addison.*

5. A machine for spinning thread, of various kinds.

6. Rotation; revolution; turn; as the vicissitude and *wheel* of things. *South.*

7. A turning about; a compass. He throws his flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton.*

8. In *pottery*, a round board turned by a lathe in a horizontal position, on which the clay is shaped by the hand.

WHEEL-ANIMAL, *n.* A genus of animals, with arms for taking their prey, resembling wheels. *Cyc.*

WHEEL-BARROW, *n.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A barrow moved on a single wheel.

WHEEL-BOAT, *n.* [*wheel* and *boat*.] A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or rail-ways.

WHEEL-CARRIAGE, *n.* [*wheel* and *carriage*.] A carriage moved on wheels.

WHEELER, *n.* A maker of wheels. *Obs.*

WHEEL-FIRE, *n.* [*wheel* and *fire*.] In *chimistry*, a fire which encompasses the crucible without touching it. *Cyc.*

WHEEL-SHAPED, *a.* [*wheel* and *shape*.] In *botany*, rotate; monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top, with scarcely any tube; as a *wheel-shaped* corol. *Smith.*

WHEEL-WRIGHT, *n.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts and wagons.

WHEEL, *v. l.* To convey on wheels; as, to *wheel* a load of hay or wood.

2. To put into a rotary motion; to cause to turn round. *Milton.*

WHEEL, *v. i.* To turn on an axis. *Bentley.*
 2. To turn; to move round; as, a body of troops *wheel* to the right or left.
 3. To fetch a compass.
 Then *wheeling* down the steep of heav'n he flies. *Pope.*

4. To roll forward. *Thunder.*
 Must *wheel* on th' earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

WHEEL-LED, *pp.* Conveyed on wheels; turned; rolled round.

WHEEL-LING, *pp.* Conveying on wheels or in a wheel-carriage; turning.

WHEEL-LING, *n.* The act of conveying on wheels.

2. The act of passing on wheels, or convenience for passing on wheels. We say, it is good *wheeling*, or had *wheeling*, according to the state of the roads.

3. A turning or circular movement of troops embodied.

WHEEL-LY, *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation. *Philips.*

WHEEZE, *v. i.* [*Sax. hweosan*; *Arm. chuzca*; *Sw. hes*, hoarse; *Dan. hveser*; *Sw. hvesa*, to hiss, to whiz; *Dan. hvesa*, a whistling. *Whese*, *whiz*, and probably *whisper*, are of one family, and accord with the root of the *L. fistula*].
 To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma.

Dryden. Sciff.

WHEE-ZING, *pp.* Breathing with difficulty and noise.

WHELK, *n.* A wrinkle; inequality on the surface; protuberance; a pustule. [*See Welk and Weal.*]

2. A shell of the genus *Buccinum*, or trumpet-shell, univalvular, spiral and gibbous, with an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter. *Linne. Cyc.*

WHELK-Y, *a.* Protuberant; embossed; rounded. *Spenser.*

WHELM, *v. t.* [*Sax. ahdwelfan*; *Goth. ahdwyan*; *Ice. welfa* or *hvalma*].

1. To cover with water or other fluid; to cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides; as, to *whelm* a person or a company in the sea; to *whelm* a caravan in sand or dust.

2. To cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburden; as, to *whelm* one in sorrows.

3. To throw over so as to cover. [*Not used.*]

WHELM-ED, *pp.* Covered, as by being plunged or immersed. *Spenser.*

WHELM-ING, *pp.* Covering, as by immersion.

WHELP, *n.* [*Dan. healp*; *Sw. valp*; *D. welp*. This word coincides in elements with *wolf*, *L. vulpes*].

1. The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub; as a bear robbed of her *whelps*; lion's *whelps*.

2. A son; in contempt. *Shak.*

3. A young man; in contempt. *Addison.*

WHELP, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some other beasts of prey. *Boyle.*

WHEN, *adv.* [*Goth. hwan*; *Sax. hwanne*; *G. wann*; *D. wannen*; *L. quando*; *Gaelic, cuinne*].

1. At the time. We were present *when* Gen.

La Fayette embarked at Havre for New York.

2. At what time, interrogatively.
When shall these things be? *Matt. xiv.*

3. Which time.
 I was adopted heir by his consent; Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shak.*

4. After the time that. *When* the act is passed, the public will be satisfied.

5. At what time.
 Kings may Take their advantage, *when* and how they list. *Daniel.*

When as, at the time when; what time. *Obs.*
When as sacred light began to dawn. *Milton.*

WHENCE, *adv.* [*Sax. hwanon*]. From what place.

Whence and what art thou? *Milton.*
 2. From what source. *Whence* shall we derive hope? *Whence* comes this honor? *Whence* hath this man this wisdom? *Matt. xii.*

3. From which premises, principles or facts. These facts or principles are admitted, *whence* it follows, that judgment must be entered for the plaintiff.

4. How; by what way or means. *Mark xii.*

5. In general, from which person, cause, place, principle or circumstance.

From *whence* may be considered as tautological, from being implied in *whence*; but the use is well authorized, and in some cases the use of it seems to give force or beauty to the phrase. We ascended the mountain, from *whence* we took a view of the beautiful plains below.

Of whence, is not now used.

WHENCESOEVER, *adv.* [*whence*, *so*, and *ever*].

From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it.—*Locke.*

WHENCEVER, [*See Whencesoever*].

WHENEVER, *adv.* [*when* and *ever*]. At whatever time. *Whenever* you come, you will be kindly received.

WHENSOEVER, *adv.* [*when*, *so*, and *ever*]. At what time soever; at whatever time. *Locke.*

WHERE, *adv.* [*Sax. hwar*; *Goth. hwar*; *Sw. hwar*; *D. waar*].

1. At which place or places.
 She visited the place *where* first she was so happy.—*Sidney.*

In all places *where* I record my name, I will come to thee and I will bless thee. *Ex. xx.*

2. At or in what place.
 Adam, *where* art thou? *Gen. iii.*

3. At the place in which.
Where I thought the remnant of my age Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty. *Shak.*

4. Whither; to what place, or from what place. *Where* are you going? *Where* are you from? (These uses of *where* are common, and the first cannot be condemned as vulgar.)

Any where, in any place. I sought the man, but could not find him *any where*.

[*Note.* *Where* seems to have been originally a noun, and was so used by *Spenser*. "He shall find no *where* safe to him." In this sense, it is obsolete; yet it implies place, its original signification.)

WHEREABOUT, *adv.* [*where* and *about*].

1. Now, what place. *Whereabout* did you meet your friend?

2. Near which place. *Shak.*

3. Concerning which.
 The object *whereabout* they are conversant. *Hooker.*

WHEREAS, *adv.* *s* as *z*. [*where* and *as*].

1. When in fact or truth, implying opposition to something that precedes.
 Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant? *Whereas* the true should always begin with true knowledge. *Spurr.*

2. The thing being so that; considering that things are so; implying an admission of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent, as in the law style, where a preamble introduces a law.

Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty.—*Bacon.*

3. Whereat; at which place. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

1. But on the contrary. [*See No. 1.*] *Woodward.*

WHEREAT, *adv.* [*where* and *at*]. At which. *Whereat* he was no less angry and ashamed, than desirous to obey *Zelmane*. *Sidney.*

2. At what, interrogatively. *Whereat* are you offended?

WHEREBY, *adv.* [*where* and *by*]. By which. *You* take my life. *Shak.*

When you do take the means *whereby* I live.

2. By what, interrogatively.
Whereby shall I know this? *Luke i.*

WHEREFORE, *adv.* [*where* and *for*]. For which reason.

Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them. *Matt. vii.*

2. Why; for what reason.
Wherefore didst thou doubt? *Matt. xiv.*

WHEREIN, *adv.* [*where* and *in*]. In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, &c.

This is the thing *wherein* you have erred. *In what.*

Yet ye say, *wherein* have we wearied him? *Mal. ii.*

WHEREINTO, *adv.* [*where* and *into*]. Into which. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

WHERENESS, *n.* Ubiquity; imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *where-ness*, and is next to nothing. *Greav.*

[*This word is not used, nor has it any intelligible signification.*]

WHEREOF, *adv.* [*where* and *of*]. Of which. We are not guilty of the crime *whereof* we are accused.

2. Of what. *Whereof* was this house built? *Obs.*

How this world, *when* and *whereof* created.—*Milton.*

WHEREON, *adv.* [*where* and *on*]. On which; as the ground *whereon* we tread.

2. On what. *Whereon* do we stand? *Obs.*

WHEREOSO, *adv.* *Obs.* [*See Wheresoever*].

WHERESOEVER, *adv.* [*where*, *so*, and *ever*].

In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely. Seize the thief, *wheresoever* he may be found. [*Wherever* is the preferable word.]

WHERETHROUGH, through which, is not in use.

WHERETO, *adv.* [*where* and *to*]. To which. *Whereto* we have already attained.—*Phil. iii.*

2. To what; to what end. [*Little used.*]

WHEREUNTO, *adv.* [where and unto.] The same as *whereto*. [*Little used.*]

WHEREUPON, *adv.* Upon which.

The townsman nutnied and sent to Essex *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

WHEREVER, *adv.* [where and ever.] At whatever place.

He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is.

WHEREWITH, *adv.* [where and with.] With which.

The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me, John xvii.

2. With what, interrogatively.

Wherewith shall I save Israel? Judges vi.

WHEREWITHAL, *adv.* [See *Withal*.] [where, with, and all.] The same as *wherewith*.

WHERRET, *v. t.* [G. *wirren*. Qu.] To hurry; to trouble; to tense; to give a box on the ear. [*Love and not used in America.*]

WHERRET, *n.* A box on the ear. [*Not in use.*] *Beaumont.*

WHERRY, *n.* [a different orthography of *ferry*, formed with a strong breathing; like *whistle*, from the root of *L. fistula*.]

1. A boat used on rivers. The name is given to several kinds of light boats. It is also applied to some decked vessels used in fishing in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Mor. Dict.*

2. A liquor made from the pulp of crabs and ter the verjuice is expressed; sometimes called *crab-wherry*. [*Local.*]

WHET, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *whetted* or *whet*. [Sax. *wehtan*; Sw. *hvetåsa*; Dan. *hvas*. sharp; *hvedser*, to whet; D. *wetten*; G. *wetzen*.]

1. To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge tool; to sharpen by attrition; as, to *whet* a sythe or an ax.

2. To provoke; to excite; to stimulate; as, to *whet* the appetite.

3. To provoke; to make angry or scrimonious.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cesar, I have not slept. *Shak.*

To *whet* on or *whet forward*, to urge on; to instigate. [*Not used nor proper.*] *Shak.*

WHET, *n.* The act of sharpening by friction.

2. Something that provokes or stimulates the appetite; as sips, drams and *whets*.

WHETHER, *pronoun* or *substitute*. [Sax. *hwæther*.] This word seems to be connected with *what* and the *L. uter*, the latter not being aspirated. The sense seems to be *what*, or *which* of *two*, referring either to persons or to sentences.]

1. Which of two.

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Matt. xxi.*

Here *whether* is a substitute for *one of two*, and signifies *which*; *which* of the two; but in this sense it is obsolete.

2. Which of two alternatives, expressed by a sentence or the clause of a sentence, and followed by *or*. "Resolve *whether* you will go or not?" that is, you will go or not go; resolve *which*.

[NOTE. In the latter use, which is now most common, *whether* is called an adverb. This is a mistake. It is the same part of speech as in the former example. The only difference is that in the former example it represents or refers to a noun, and in the latter to a sentence or clause.]

WHETSTONE, *n.* [*whet* and *stone*.] A stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction.

WHETSTONE-SLATE, } *n.* Novaculite
WHET-SLATE, }

lar slist, a variety of slate used for sharpening instruments of iron. The light green colored variety from the Levant is the most valuable. It should be kept in a damp place, that it may not become too dry and hard.

WHETTLED, *pp.* Rubbed for sharpening; sharpened; provoked; stimulated.

WHETTER, *n.* He or that which whets or sharpens.

WHETTING, *ppr.* Rubbing for the purpose of making sharp; sharpening; provoking; inciting; stimulating.

WHEWER, *n.* Another name of the widgown. [*Local.*]

WHEY, *n.* [Sax. *hwæg*; D. *wai* or *hwi*.] The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese. In this process, the thick part is called *curd*, and the thin part *whey*.

WHEYEY, *a.* Partaking of whey; resembling whey. *Bacon.*

WHYISH, *a.* Having the qualities of why. *Philips.*

WHY-TUB, *n.* A tub in which whey stands for yielding cream, &c.

WHICH, *pron. relative* or *substitute*. [I have not found this word in any other language, and I think it not probable that it is a contraction of Sax. *hwile*, G. *welcher*, D. *welk*, &c. If not, it may be from the root of *quick*. See *What* and *Wight*.]

1. A word called a relative or pronoun relative, because it relates to another word or thing, usually to some word that precedes it in the sentence. I call it also a *substitute*, as it supplies the place of a noun, or of an adjective, or of a sentence or clause.

1. "The garden *which* I cultivate," that is, the garden, *which* garden I cultivate.

2. "We are bound to obey all the divine commands, *which* we cannot do without divine aid." Here *which* represents the words, *obey the divine commands*.

3. "You declared him to be innocent, *which* he is not." Here *which* stands for *innocent*.

In the foregoing uses, *which* is not used in the masculine gender, that is, it does not in modern usage represent a person.

2. *Which* is much used in asking questions, for the purpose of obtaining the designation of a particular person or thing by the answer, and in this use, it is of the masculine as well as of the neuter gender.

There are two or three things to be done; *which* shall I do first? *Which* man is it?

Which of you conceiveth me of sin? John viii.

For *which* of those works do ye stone me? John x.

3. That which. "Take *which* you will," that is, take any one of the whole.

The which, *by the which*. The use of the before *which*, is obsolete.

WHICHEVER, } *pron.* Whether one
WHICHSOEVER, } or the other.

Whichever road you take, it will conduct you to town.

WHIFF, *n.* [W. *cuif*, a *cuiff* or puff, a hiss; *cuiffen*, to *whiff*, and *whuff*, a quick gust.]

1. A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth, a puff; as *the whiff* of a smoker.

And seasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Pope.*

2. In *ichthyology*, a species of *Plenroctes* or flounder. *Ed. Encyc.*

WHIFF, *v. t.* To puff; to throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs.

WHIFF FLE, *v. i.* [D. *wieffelen*, to waver; *zweelen*, to hover. This accords in sense with G. *zweifeln*, to doubt, which would seem to be from *zwei*, two, or its root. The G. has also *schwefeln*, to rove or wander, which seems to be allied to *zweef*. The D. has also *twuffelen*, to doubt, from *twief*, two, or its root; Sw. *twiffa*, Dan. *twief*, from the root of *two*. Yet *whiff* seems to be directly from *whiff*.]

To start, shift and turn; to change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady.

A person of a *whiffing* and unsteady turn of mind, cannot keep close to a point of controversy. *Watts.*

WHIFF FLE, *v. t.* To disperse with a puff; to scatter.

WHIFF FLE, *n.* Anciently, a life or small flute.

WHIFFLER, *n.* One who whiffles or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument.

2. A harbinger; perhaps one who blows the horn or trumpet. *Stak.*

3. A young man who goes before a company in London on occasions of public solemnity. *Cyc.*

WHIFFLING, *ppr.* Shifting and turning; prevaricating; shuffling.

WHIFFLING, *n.* Prevarication.

WHIG, *n.* [Sax. *hwæg*. See *Whey*.] Acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with butter milk and sweet herbs; used as a cooling beverage. [*Local.*]

WHIG, *n.* [origin uncertain.] One of a political party which had its origin in England in the seventeenth century, in the reign of Charles I. or II., when great contests existed respecting the royal prerogatives and the rights of the people. Those who supported the king in his high claims, were called *tories*, and the advocates of popular rights were called *whigs*. During the revolution in the United States, the friends and supporters of the war and the principles of the revolution, were called *whigs*, and those who opposed them, were called *tories* and *royalists*.

Where then, when thy robes scarce get clear, Shall *whigs* and congresses appear? *M'Fingal.*

WHIG GARCHY, *n.* Government by whigs. [*Cont.*]

WHIG GISH, *a.* Pertaining to whigs; partaking of the principles of whigs. *Swift.*

WHIG GISM, *n.* The principles of a whig. *Swift.*

WHILE, *n.* [Sax. *hwile*; Goth. *hwæila*; G. *welil*; D. *wylt*, time, while; Dan. *hwile*. Sw. *hwila*, repose; W. *cuylt*, a turn, Ir. *swil*. See the Verb.]

Time; space of time, or continued duration. He was some *while* in this country. *One while* we thought him innocent.

Pausing a *while*, thus to herself she mus'd.
Milton.

WORTH *while*, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; hence, worth the expense. It is not always worth *while* for a man to prosecute for small debts.

WHILE, *adv.* During the time that. *While* I write, you sleep.

2. As long as.

Use your memory, and you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it.
Watts.

3. At the same time that.
Pope.

WHILE, *v. t.* [W. *weylaw*, to turn, to run a course, to bustle; Eth. $\Phi\Omega$ *waala*, to pass the time, to spend the day or life, to remain; Amharic, *id.*; Dan. *hvilar*, Sw. *hvila*, to rest or repose; Ir. *foillim*, to stay, to rest, to tarry; G. *weilen*, *verweilen*, to abide, to stay; D. *verwejen*, *id.* Qu. the identity of these words.]

To *while away*, as time, in English, is to loiter; or more generally, to cause time to pass away pleasantly, without irksomeness; as, we *while away* time in amusements or diversions.

Let us *while away* this life.
Pope.

WHILE, *v. i.* To loiter.
Spectator.

WHILE'RE, *adv.* [while and *ere*.] A little while ago. *Obs.*

WHI LING, *ppr.* Loitering; passing time agreeably, without impatience or tediousness.

WHILK, *n.* A shell. [See *Whelk*.]

WHI LOM, *adv.* [Sax. *hwilon*.] Formerly; once; of old. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

WHILST, *adv.* The same as *while*, which see. *Whiles* is not used.

WHIM, *n.* [Ioc. *hwima*; W. *gwim*, a brisk motion, a turn; *gwimaint*, to move round briskly; Sp. *quimera*, a whim, a wild fancy, a scuffle.]

1. Properly, a sudden turn or start of the mind; a freak; a fancy; a capricious notion. We say, every man has his *whims*. [See *Freak* and *Caprice*.]

All the superfluous *whims* relate.
Swift.

2. A low wit; a cant word.
Addison.

WHIM'PER, *v. i.* [G. *whimnern*.] To cry with a low, whimpering voice; as, a child *whimpering*.
Locke.

WHIM'PERING, *ppr.* Crying with a low broken voice.

WHIM'PERING, *n.* [supra.] A low muttering cry.

WHIMPLED, a word used by Shakspeare, is perhaps a mistake for *whimpered*. There is no such word in the English.

WHIMSEY, *n. s* as *z*. [From *whim*.] A whim; a freak; a capricious notion; as the *whimsies* of poets.

Men's follies, *whimsies*, and inconstancy.
Swift.

WHIMSICAL, *a.* Full of whims; freakish; having odd fancies; capricious.

My neighbors call me *whimsical*.
Addison.

WHIMSCALLY, *adv.* [supra.] In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

WHIMSCALNESS, *n.* [supra.] Freakishness; whimsical disposition; odd temper.

WHIN, *n.* [In W. *weyn* is a weed; L. *genista spinosa*.] Gorse; furze; a plant of the genus *Ulex*.
Tusser. Lec.

WHIN'-AX, *n.* [whin and ax.] An instrument used for extirpating whin from land.
Cyc.

WHIN BREL, } *n.* A bird resembling the WHIM BREL, } curlew.

WHIN'-CHAT, *n.* A bird, a species of warbler, the *Motacilla rubetra*, Linn.

WHINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wonian* and *ceawian*; Goth. *hwainon*; Dan. *hvainar*, to whine, and to *whiny*, as a horse; Sw. *hwina*, to squeal or squeak; W. *weyn*, to complain; L. *hinio*, and *quo gannio*.]

To express murmurs by a plaintive cry; to mean with a puerile noise; to murmur meanly.

They came—with a *whining* accent craving liberty.
Sidney.

Then, if we *whine*, look pale—
Shak.

WHINE, *n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.
Rovee.

WHIN'ER, *n.* One who whines.

WHIN'ING, *ppr.* Expressing murmurs by a mean plaintive tone or cant.

WHIN'NY, *v. i.* [L. *hinio*; from the root of *whine*.] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

WHIN OC, *n.* [G. *wenig*, small.] The small pig of a litter.
N. England.

WHIN-STONE, *n.* [whin and stone; Scot. *whyn-stane*.]

Whin-stone or whin is a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark colored and hard unstratified rock which resists the point of the pick. Veins of dark basalt or green-stone, are frequently called *whin-dykes*.
Cyc.

WHIN-Y'ARD, *n.* A sword; in contempt.
Hudibras.

WHIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *hwecpan*, to whip, and to *wecp*, that is, to *whoop* or *hoop*; D. *wippen*, to shake, to move or wag, to give the straps, to *wecpen*, to whip; Dan. *wipper*, to swing; W. *weipiau*, to move briskly, to whip; *gwip*, a quick flirt or turn. The sense is well expressed by the Welsh, and we say, a man *whips* round a corner, when running he suddenly turns. It seems to be allied to *wipe* and *sweep*, and L. *vapulo*, and implies a sweeping throw or thrust.]

1. To strike with a lash or sweeping cord; as, to *whip* a horse.

2. To sew slightly.
Gay.

3. To drive with lashes; as, to *whip* a top.

4. To punish with the whip; as, to *whip* a vagrant; to *whip* one thirty nine lashes; to *whip* a perverse boy.

Who, for false quantities, was *whipp'd* at school.
Dryden.

5. To lash with sarcasm.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits.
Shak.

6. To strike; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking; as, to *whip* wheat. [Not in use in the U. States.]
Cyc.

To *whip* about or round, to wrap; to inwrap; as, to *whip* a line round a rod. *Mozon.*

To *whip* out, to draw nimbly; to snatch; as, to *whip* out a sword or rapier from its sheath.

To *whip* from, to take away suddenly.

To *whip* into, to thrust in with a quick motion. He *whipped* his hand into his pocket.

To *whip* up, to seize or take up with a quick motion. She *whipped* up the child, and ran off. Among seamen, to hoist with a whip or small tackle.

WHIP, *v. i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run; or to turn and run; as, the boy *whipped* away in an instant; he *whipped* round the corner; he *whipped* into the house, and was out of sight in a moment.

WHIP, *n.* [Sax. *hwecp*.] An instrument for driving horses or other teams, or for correction, consisting of a lash tied to a handle or rod.

2. In ships, a small tackle, used to hoist light bodies.
Mar. Dict.

WHIP and *spur*, with the utmost haste.

WHIP-CORD, *n.* [whip and cord.] Cord of which lashes are made.
Dryden.

WHIP-GRAFT, *v. t.* [whip and graft.] To graft by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the cion into a slit in the stock.

WHIP-GRAFTING, *n.* The act or practice of grafting by cutting the cion and stock with a slope, to fit each other, &c.
Encyc.

WHIP-HAND, *n.* [whip and hand.] Advantage over; as, he has the *whip-hand* of her.
Dryden.

WHIP-LASH, *n.* [whip and lash.] The lash of a whip.
Tusser.

WHIP'PED, *pp.* Struck with a whip; punished; enveloped; sewed slightly.

WHIP'PER, *n.* One who whips; particularly, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping.

WHIP'PING, *ppr.* Striking with a whip; punishing with a whip; enveloping.

WHIP'PING, *n.* The act of striking with a whip, or of punishing; the state of being whipped.

WHIP'PING-POST, *n.* [whipping and post.] A post to which offenders are tied when whipped.

WHIP'PLE-TREE, *n.* [whip and tree; but *qu*, is it not *whiffle-tree*?]

The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plow, a harrow or other implement is drawn.

WHIP POWL, *n.* The popular name of an American bird, so called from its note, or the sounds of its voice. [Not *whip-poor-will*.]

WHIP-SAW, *n.* [whip and saw.] A saw to be used by two persons.

WHIP-STAFF, *n.* [whip and staff.] In ships, a bar by which the rudder is turned. In small vessels this is called the *tiller*.

WHIP'STER, *n.* A nimble fellow. *Prior.*

WHIP-STITCH, *v. t.* [whip and stitch.] In agriculture, to half-plow or to rafter land. This word, I believe, is not used in America. The practice of *whip-stitching* resembles what is called in America *ridging*.

WHIP-STOCK, *n.* [whip and stock.] The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened.

WHIP'P, *pp.* of *whip*; sometimes used for *whipped*.

WHIR, *v. i.* *hwur*. To whirl round with noise; to fly with noise.

WHIR, *v. t.* To hurry.

WHIRL, *v. t.* *hevel.* [Sax. *hwyfan*; D. *wervelen*; G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, to whirle; Dan. *hvirreler*, Sw. *hvirvla*, to whirl; Dan. *hvirrebeen*, whirl-bone, vertebra; *hvirre-see*, whirl-sea, a whirlpool; Sw. *hvirvel*, Ice. *whirla*, a whirl. We see that *whirl* and *whirle* are dialectical forms of the same word, and both probably from the root of *L. vorto* and *Eug. veer*.]

To turn round rapidly; to turn with velocity.

He whirled his sword around without delay.

WHIRL, *n. i.* To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity; as the whirling spindles of a cotton machine or wheels of a coach.

The wooden engine flies and whirls about.

3. To move hastily.

—But whir'd away, to shun his hateful sight.

WHIRL, *n.* [G. *wirbel*; Dan. *hvirvel*.] A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circinvolution; quick gyration; as the whirl of a top; the whirl of a wheel; the whirl of time; the whirls of fancy.

2. Any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, particularly on an axis or pivot.

3. A hook used in twisting.

4. In botany, a species of inflorescence, consisting of many subsessile flowers surrounding the stem in a ring. It is also written *whorl* and *whorl*.

WHIRL-BAT, *n.* [*whirl* and *bat*.] Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it. Poets use it for the ancient cestus.

The whirl-bat and the rapid race shall be Reserv'd for Cesar.

WHIRL-BLAST, *n.* [*whirl* and *blast*.] A whirling blast of wind.

WHIRL-BONE, *n.* [*whirl* and *bone*.] The kneecap; the cap of the knee; the kneecap.

WHIRLED, *pp.* Turned round with velocity.

2. In botany, growing in whirled; bearing whirled; verticillate.

WHIRLING, *n.* [*whirl* and *gig*.] A toy which children spin or whirl round.

2. In military antiquities, an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as sutlers, bawling women, &c.; a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.

WHIRLING, *pp.* Turning or moving round with velocity.

WHIRLING-TABLE, *n.* A machine contrived to exhibit and demonstrate the principal laws of gravitation, and of the planetary motions in curvilinear orbits.

WHIRL-PIT, *n.* A whirlpool. [Not used.]

WHIRL-POOL, *n.* [*whirl* and *pool*.] An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf where the water moves round in a circle. In some cases, a whirlpool draws things to its center and absorbs them, as is the case with the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway.

WHIRL-WIND, *n.* [*whirl* and *wind*.] A violent wind moving in a circle, or rather

in a spiral form, as if moving round on an axis; this axis or the perpendicular column moving horizontally, raising and whirling down leaves and the like.

WHIRRAW. [See *Hoora*.]

WHIRRING, *n.* The sound of a partridge's or pheasant's wings.

[NOTE.—*Whir* is used by the common people in New England in an adverbial manner, to express the rapid flight or the sound of any thing in motion. See *Whir*.]

WHISK, *n.* [G. D. *wisch*, a wisp.] A small bunch of grass, straw, hair or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom.

2. Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet.

WHISK, *v. t.* To sweep, brush or wipe with a whisk.

2. To sweep along; to move nimbly over the ground.

WHISK, *v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity.

WHISKER, *n.* [from *whisk*.] Long hair growing on the human cheek.

WHISKERED, *a.* Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers.

WHISKET, *n.* A basket. [Local.]

WHISKING, *pp.* Brushing; sweeping along; moving with velocity along the surface.

WHISKY, *n.* [Fr. *uisge*, water, whence *uisquebaugh*; W. *wysg*, a stream.]

A spirit distilled from grain. In the north of England, the name is given to the spirit drawn from barley. In the United States, whisky is generally distilled from wheat, rye or maize.

WHISPER, *v. i.* [Sax. *hweisprian*; Dan. *hvisker*; Sw. *hviska*, to buzz, to whisper; allied to *whistle*, *whetse*, and *L. fistula*.] The word seems by its sound to be an onomatopoeia, as it expresses a sibilant sound or breathing.]

1. To speak with a low hissing or sibilant voice. It is ill manners to whisper in company.

The hollow whispering breeze.—*Thomson*

2. To speak with suspicion or timorous caution.

3. To plot secretly; to devise mischief.

All that hate me whisper together against me.

WHISPER, *v. t.* To address in a low voice. He whispers the man in the ear.

[But this is elliptical for *whispers to*.]

2. To utter in a low sibilant voice. He whispered a word in my ear.

3. To prompt secretly; as, he came to whisper Woolsey.

WHISPER, *n.* A low soft sibilant voice; or words uttered with such a voice.

The whisper cannot give a tone. Bacon.

Soft whispers through th' assembly went.

2. A cautious or timorous speech.

3. A hissing or buzzing sound.

WHISPERED, *pp.* Uttered in a low voice; uttered with suspicion or caution.

WHISPERER, *n.* One who whispers.

2. A tatter; one who tells secrets; and conveyer of intelligence secretly.

3. A backbiter; one who slanders secretly.

PROV. xli.

WHISPERING, *pp.* Speaking in a low voice; telling secretly; backbiting.

WHISPERING, *n.* The act of speaking with a low voice; the telling of tales, and exciting of suspicions; a backbiting.

WHISPERINGLY, *adv.* In a low voice.

WHIST, *a.* [Corn. *huist*, silence.] Silent; mute; still; not speaking; not making a noise.

The winds with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kiss'd.

[This adjective, like some others, always follows its noun. We never say, *whist wind*; but the wind is *whist*.]

Whist is used for *be silent*. *Whist, whist*, that is, *be silent or still*.

WHIST, *n.* A game at cards, so called because it requires silence or close attention. It is not in America pronounced *whisk*.

WHISTLE, *v. i.* *hweis'tle*. [Sax. *hwistlan*; Sw. *hvisla*; Dan. *hvidsler*; L. *fistula*, a whistle; allied to *whisper*.]

To utter a kind of musical sound, by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.

While the plowman near at hand,
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land.

2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.

3. To sound shrill, or like a pipe.

The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar.

WHISTLE, *v. t.* To form, utter or modulate by whistling; as, to *whistle* a tune or air.

2. To call by a whistle; as, he *whistled* back his dog.

WHISTLE, *n.* [Sax. *hweis'tle*; L. *fistula*.]

1. A small wind instrument.

2. The sound made by a small wind instrument.

3. Sound made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips.

4. The mouth; the organ of whistling. [Fulgur.]

5. A small pipe, used by a boatswain to summon the sailors to their duty; the boatswain's call.

6. The shrill sound of winds passing among trees or through crevices, &c.

7. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

WHISTLED, *pp.* Sounded with a pipe; uttered in a whistle.

WHISTLE-FISH, *n.* A local name of a species of *Gadus*, with only two fins on the back; the *Mustela fluviatilis*.

WHISTLER, *n.* One who whistles.

WHISTLING, *pp.* Uttering a musical sound through a small orifice of the lips; sounding with a pipe; making a shrill sound, as wind.

WHISTLY, *adv.* Silently.

WHIT, *n.* [Sax. *whit*, a creature, also a thing, something, any thing. This is probably from the root of *L. vivo, victum*.] A point; a jot; the smallest part or particle imaginable. It is used without a preposition. He is not a *whit* the wiser for experience.

It does not me a *whit* displeas.

The regular construction would be *by a whit*, or *in a whit*. In these phrases, a *whit* may be interpreted by *in the least*, in the smallest degree.

WHIT, *n.* [Sax. *hwit*; Sw. *hwit*; Dan. *hvid*; D. *wit*; G. *weiss*.]

1. Being of the color of pure snow; snowy; not dark; as *white paper*; a *white skin*.
2. Pale; destitute of color in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood color; as *white with fear*.
3. Having the color of purity; pure; clean; free from spot; as *white robed innocence*.
4. Gray; as *white hair*; a venerable man, *white with age*.
5. Pure; unblemished.

No *whiter* page than Addison's remains.

Pope.

6. In a *scriptural sense*, purified from sin; sanctified. Ps. li.

WHITE-BAIT, *n.* [*white and bait*.] A very small delicate fish, of the genus Clupea.

WHITE-BEAM, *n.* The white-leaf tree, a species of Crataegus.

Lee.

WHITE-BEAR, *n.* [*white and bear*.] The bear that inhabits the polar regions.

WHITE-BRANT, *n.* [*white and brant*.] A species of the duck kind, the *Anas hyperborea*.

Cyc.

WHITE-BUG, *n.* [*white and bug*.] An insect of the bug kind, which injures vines and some other species of fruit.

Cyc.

WHITE-CAMPEION, *n.* [*white and campion*.]

A pernicious perennial weed, growing in open land, pastures and hedges.

Cyc.

WHITE-CAT-ERPELLAR, *n.* An insect of a small size, called sometimes the borer, that injures the gooseberry bush.

Cyc.

WHITE-CENTAURY, *n.* An annual weed in woods and other places. It is said to form the basis of the famous Portland powder for the gout.

WHITE-CLOVER, *n.* A small species of perennial clover, bearing white flowers.

It furnishes excellent food for cattle and horses, as well as for the honey bee.

WHITE-CROP, *n.* White crops, in agriculture, are such as lose their green color or become white in ripening, as wheat, rye, barley and oats.

WHITE-DARNEL, *n.* A prolific and troublesome weed, growing among corn.

Cyc.

WHITE-EAR, } *n.* A bird, the fallow

WHITE-TAIL, } *n.* finch.

WHITE-FACE, } *n.* A white mark in the

WHITE-BLAZE, } *n.* forehead of a horse,

descending almost to the nose.

Cyc.

WHITE-FILM, *n.* A white film growing over the eyes of sheep and causing blindness.

Cyc.

WHITE-FOOT, *n.* A white mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the coffin.

WHITE-HONEYSUCKLE, *n.* A name sometimes given to the white clover.

Cyc.

WHITE-HORS-FISH, *n.* In *ichthyology*, the *Raja aspera nasutus* of Willoughby, and the *Raja fallonica* of Linne. It has a rough spiny back, and on the tail are three rows of strong spines. It grows to the size of the skate.

Cyc.

WHITE-LAND, *n.* A name which the English give to a tough clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, but blackish after rain.

Cyc.

WHITE-LEAD, *n.* A carbonate of lead, much used in painting. It is prepared by exposing sheets of lead to the fumes of an acid, usually vinegar, and suspending them

in the air until the surface becomes incrustated with a white coat, which is the substance in question.

D. Olmsted.

WHITE-LIMED, *a.* Whitewashed, or plastered with lime.

WHITE-LINE, *n.* Among *printers*, a void space, broader than usual, left between lines.

Cyc.

WHITE-LIVERED, *a.* [*white and liver*.] 1. Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly.

2. Envious; malicious.

WHITE-MANGANESE, *n.* An ore of manganese; carbonated oxidized manganese.

WHITE-MEAT, *n.* [*white and meat*.] Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs and the like.

Spenser.

WHITE-POP-LAR, *n.* A tree of the poplar kind, sometimes called the alabe tree.

WHITE-POP-PY, *n.* A species of poppy, sometimes cultivated for the opium which is obtained from its juice by evaporation.

WHITE-POT, *n.* [*white and pot*.] A kind of food made of milk, cream, eggs, sugar, &c. baked in a pot.

King.

WHITE-PRECIPITATE, *n.* Carbonate of mercury.

WHITE-PYRITE, } *n.* [*white and pyrite*;

WHITE-PYRITES, } *n.* Fr. *ulfure blanc*.]

An ore of a tin-white color, passing into a brass-yellow and steel-gray, occurring in octahedral crystals, sometimes stalactical and botryoidal. It contains 46 parts of iron, and 54 of sulphur.

Cyc.

WHITE-RENT, *n.* [*white and rent*.] In *Devon and Cornwall*, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner to the duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.

Cyc.

WHITE-SALT, *n.* Salt dried and calcined; deprecipitated salt.

WHITESTER, *n.* A bleacher. [*Local*.] In

WHITESTONE, *n.* In *geology*, the *veiss stein* of Werner, and the *eurite* of some geologists; a species of rocks, composed essentially of feldspar, but containing mica and other minerals.

Cyc.

WHITE-SWELLING, *n.* [*white and swelling*.]

A swelling or chronic enlargement of the joints, circumscribed, without any alteration in the color of the skin, sometimes hard, sometimes yielding to pressure, sometimes indolent, but usually painful.

Cyc.

WHITE-TAIL, *n.* A bird, the wheat-ear, a species of *Motacilla*.

WHITE-THORN, *n.* A species of thorn, called also *haw-thorn*, of the genus *Crataegus*.

WHITE-THROAT, *n.* A small bird that frequents gardens and hedges, the *Motacilla sylvia*.

Liact. Cyc. Ed. Encyc.

WHITE-VITRIOL, *n.* In *mineralogy*, sulphate of zinc, a natural salt.

Cyc.

WHITEWASH, *n.* [*white and wash*.] A wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a wash for making the skin

fair.

2. A composition of lime and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, &c.

WHITEWASH, *v. t.* To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c.

2. To make white; to give a fair external appearance.

WHITEWASHED, *pp.* Covered or overspread with a white liquid composition.

WHITIE-WASHER, *n.* One who whitewashes the walls or plastering of apartments.

WHITIEWASHING, *ppr.* Overspreading or washing with a white liquid composition.

WHITIE-WATER, *n.* A disease of sheep, of the dangerous stomachic kind.

Cyc.

WHITIE-WAX, *n.* Bleached wax.

WHITIE-WINE, *n.* Any wine of a clear transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, &c.; opposed to wine of a deep red color, as Port and Burgundy.

WHITIEWOOD, *n.* A species of timber tree growing in N. America, the *Liriodendron*, or tuliptree.

Meas.

The name of certain species of *Bignonia*.

Lee.

WHITE, *n.* One of the natural colors of bodies, but not strictly a color, for it is said to be a composition of all the colors; destitution of all stain or obscurity on the surface; whiteness. We say, leached cloth is of a good *white*; attired in a robe of *white*.

2. A white spot or throb; the mark at which an arrow is shot.

Dryden.

White of the eye, that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or colored part. It owes its whiteness to the *tunica albuginea* or *adnata*, a partial covering of the forepart of the eye, formed by the expansion of the tendons of the muscles which move the eye-ball.

Parr.

White of an egg, the albumen, or pellucid viscous fluid, which surrounds the vitellus or yolk.

Parr.

An analogous part, in the seeds of plants, is called the *albumen* or *white*. It is a farinaceous fleshy or horny substance, which makes up the chief bulk of some seeds, as in grasses, corn, palms and lilies, never rising out of the ground nor performing the office of leaves, but destined solely to nourish the germinating embryo, till its roots can perform their office. It is the *perispermum* of Jussieu. *Gartner Smith*.

Spanish white, a substance used in painting, prepared from chalk, by separating from the latter its siccious impurities.

WHITE, *v. t.* To make white; to whiten; to whitewash; as *whitened sepulchers*. Mark ix. Matt. xxiii.

WHITEN, *pp.* Made white; whitened.

WHITEN, *adv.* Couing near to white. [*Not used*.] *Shak*.

WHITEN, *v. t. hui*'n. To make white; to bleach; to bleach; as, to *whiten cloth*.

WHITEN, *v. i.* To grow white; to turn or become white. The hair *whitens* with age; the sea *whitens* with foam; the trees in spring *whiten* with blossoms.

WHITENED, *pp.* Made white; bleached.

WHITENER, *n.* One who bleaches or makes white.

WHITENESS, *n.* The state of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.

2. Paleness; want of a sanguineous tinge in the face.

Shak,

3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish. *Dryden.*
WHITES, *n.* The flour albus, a disease of females.
WHITHER, *adv.* [Sax. *hwylter*.] To what place, interrogatively. *Whither* goest thou? *Whither* away so fast? *Shak.*
 2. To what place, absolutely. *Milton.*
 1 I stray'd, I knew not *whither*.
 3. To what place, relatively. *Spenser.*
Whither when as they came, they fell at words.
 4. To what point or degree.
 5. *Whithersoever*.
WHITHERSOEVER, *adv.* [*whither* and *soever*.]
 To whatever place. I will go *whithersoever* you lead.
WHITING, *n.* [from *white*.] A small sea fish, like the *scelus mollis* or *altus*, a species of Gadus. *Cyc.*
 2. The same as Spanish white, which see.
WHITISH, *a.* [from *white*.] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree. *Boyle.*
WHITISHNESS, *n.* [supra.] The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*
WHITELEATHER, } [*white* and *leather*.]
WHITELEATHER, } *n.* Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for its toughness. *Chapman.*
 In common use, the ligaments of animals, when in food.
WHITLOW, *n.* [Sax. *hwil*, white, and *low*, a flame. *Qui.*]
 1. In surgery, paronychia, a swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers, or affecting one or more of the phalanges of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess. There are four or five varieties of this swelling. 1. The *cutaneous paronychia*, which raises the cuticle, forming a kind of vesicle filled with a limpid serum, or bloody fluid. 2. The *subcutaneous paronychia*, a tumor attended with acute pain. It is seated in the cellular membrane under the skin. 3. The *subungual paronychia*, which occurs under the nail. It commences with inflammatory symptoms, but is less painful than the former. 4. There is also the *paronychia of the periosteum*, and the *paronychia of the tendons or throes*. *Cyc.*
 2. In sheep, the whitlow is a disease of the feet, of an inflammatory kind. It occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected, which ought to be discharged. *Cyc.*
WHITLOW-GRASS, *n.* Mountain knot-grass, a species of *Illecebrum*, (*l. paronychia*.) *Cyc.*
 2. A name given to certain species of *Draba*. *Cyc.*
 The *ruo-leaved whitlow-grass* is a species of *Saxifraga*. *Lec.*
WHITSOUR, *n.* A sort of apple.
WHITSTER, *n.* A whitener; a bleacher. *Shak.*
WHITSWIL, *n.* A provincial name of milk-sour milk, cheese curds and butter. *Carew.*
WHITSUNTIDE, *n.* [*white*, Sunday, and *tide*.]
 The feast or season of Pentecost; so called it is said, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized ap-

peared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments. *Johnson. Cyc.*
WHITTEN-TREE, *n.* A sort of tree. *Johnson. Cyc.*
WHITTLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hwitl*, *hwitl*.] To what place, interrogatively. [*In this sense, I believe the word is not used in America.*]
 2. A white dress for a woman; a double blanket worn by west country women in England, over the shoulders, like a cloak. [*Not used in the U. States.*] *Diet.*
WHITTLE, *v. t.* To pare or cut off the surface of a thing with a small knife. Some persons have a habit of whittling, and are rarely seen without a penknife in their hands for that purpose. [*This is, I believe, the only use of this word in New England.*]
 2. To edge; to sharpen. [*Not in use.*] *Hakewill.*
WHITTY-BROWN, *a.* Of a color between white and brown. [*Local in England.*] *Peage.*
WHIZ, *v. t.* [It seems to be allied to *hiss*.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air. *Dryden.*
 It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way.
WHIZ, *n.* A hissing sound.
WHIZZING, *ppr.* Making a humming or hissing sound.
WHO, *pron. relative.* *pron. hoo.* [Sax. *hwa*; *D. wie*; *L. qui*; *Fr. que*; *It. chi*; *Sp. quien*; *Ir. cia*; *Russ. koi*; *Pers. ki*.] *Who* is undoubtedly a contracted word in English as in Latin. See *What* and *Whit*.
 1. *Who* is a pronoun relative, always referring to persons. It forms *whose* in the genitive or possessive case, answering to the *L. vjrus*, and *whom* in the objective or accusative case. *Who*, *whose* and *whom*, are in both numbers. Thus we say, the man or woman *who* was with us; the men or women *who* were with us; the men or women *whom* we saw.
 2. Which of many. Are you satisfied *who* did the mischief?
 3. It is much used in asking questions; as, who an I? *Who* art thou? *Who* is this? *Who* are these? In this case, the purpose is to obtain the name or designation of the person or character.
 4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense. There thou 'll-st of kings, and *who* aspire; *Who* fall, *who* rise, *who* triumph, *who* do noan. *Daniel.*
 5. *Whose* is of all genders. *Whose* book is this? *Dryden.*
 The question *whose* solution I require—
As who should say, elliptically for as who should say. *Cadlier.*
WHOEVER, *pron.* [*who* and *ever*.] Any one without exception; any person whatever. The person who trespasses shall be punished, *whoever* he may be.
WHOLE, *a. hole.* [In Sax. *wealg*, *onealg*, is whole, sound, entire. In *D. heel*, *geheel*, has a like sense, from the root of *heel*; *G. heil*; *Sw. hel*; *Dan. hel*; *W. oll* or *hol*; *Gir. oes*; *Ir. uile*.] This seems to be cognate with *heal*, *hale*. Of this, the derivative *wholesome*, is evidence. See *Class G. L. No. 19. 31. 3.*

1. All; total; containing the total amount or number; or the entire thing; as the *whole* earth; the *whole* world; the *whole* solar system; the *whole* army; the *whole* nation.
 2. Complete; entire; not defective or imperfect; as a *whole* orange; the egg is *whole*; the vessel is *whole*.
 3. Unimpaired; unbroken; uninjured. My life is yet *whole* in me. 2 Sam. i.
 4. Sound; not hurt or sick. They that are *whole* need not a physician. *Matt. ix.*
 5. Restored to health and soundness; sound; well. Thy faith hath made thee *whole*. Mark v. His hand was restored *whole*. Mark iii.
WHOLE, *n.* The entire thing; the entire or total assemblage of parts. The *whole* of religion is contained in the short precept, "Love God with all your heart, and your neighbor as yourself."
 Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* duty of man. Eccles. xii.
 2. A system; a regular combination of parts. *Pope.*
WHOLESALE, *n.* [*whole* and *sale*.] Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity; as distinguished from *retail*. Some traders sell either by *wholesale* or *retail*.
 2. The whole mass.
 Some from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. *Watts.*
WHOLESALE, *a.* [supra.] Buying and selling by the piece or quantity; as a *wholesale* merchant or dealer.
 2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity; as the *wholesale* price.
WHOLESALE, *a.* [*whole* and *some*; *G. heilsum*.]
 1. Tending to promote health; favoring health; salubrious; as *wholesome* air or diet; a *wholesome* climate.
 2. Sound; contributing to the health of the mind; favorable to morals, religion or prosperity; as *wholesome* advice; *wholesome* doctrines; *wholesome* truths.
 3. Useful; salutary; conducive to public happiness, virtue or peace; as a *wholesome* law.
 4. That utters sound words. A *wholesome* tongue is a tree of life. Prov. xv.
 5. Kindly; pleasing; as a *wholesome* answer. *Shak.*
Wholesome ship, a ship that will try, hull and ride well. *Diet.*
WHOLESALEMELY, *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously.
WHOLESONENESS, *n.* The quality of contributing to health; salubrity; as the *wholesomeness* of air or diet.
 2. Salutaryness; conduciveness to the health of the mind or of the body politic; as the *wholesomeness* of doctrines or laws.
WHOLLY, *adv.* Entirely; completely; perfectly. Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*
 2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. They employed themselves *wholly* in domestic life. *Addison.*
WHOM, *pron. whom.* The objective of *who*, coinciding with the *L. quem* and *quom*. *Whom* have I in heaven but thee? Ps. lxxiii.
WHOMEVER, *pron.* [*whom* and *soever*.] Any person without exception.

With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live. Gen. xxiii.

WHOBBUB, for *hubbub*. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

WHOOPE, *n.* *hoop*. [This is the same as *hoop*, but aspirated; Goth. *woypan*, to whoop, to call; Sax. *woepan*, to weep, and to *tekip*. The sense is to drive out the voice.]

1. A shout of pursuit. *Addison*.
2. A shout of war; a particular cry of troops when they rush to the attack. The Indians of America are remarkable for their war *whoop*.

3. The bird called *hoopoe* or *upupa*.

WHOOPE, *v. i.* To shout with a particular voice. *Shak.*

WHOOPE, *v. t.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden*.

WHOOT, *v. i.* *hoot*. [See *Hoot*.]
WHOOPE, *n.* [the vulgar pronunciation of *whoop*, or *uhwap*.]

A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall.

WHORE, *n.* *hore*. [W. *huran*, from *huriau*, to hire; *hur*, that which is fixed or set, *hire*, wages; Sax. *hor-cuen*, hore-woman; Sw. *hora*, *hor-küna*; Dan. *hore*, *hore-kone*; G. *hure*; D. *hoer*. The correct orthography is *hore*.]

A harlot; a courtesan; a concubine; a prostitute.

WHORE, *v. i.* [supra.] To have unlawful sexual commerce; to practice lewdness.

WHORE, *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [Little used.] *Congress*.

WHORFDOM, *n.* *whoredom*. Lewdness; fornication; practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex. It is applied to either sex, and to any kind of illicit commerce.

2. In *Scripture*, idolatry; the desertion of the worship of the true God, for the worship of idols. *Prophets*.

WHOREMASTER, *n.* [supra.] One who practices lewdness.

WHOREMONGER, *n.* The same as *whoremaster*.

WHORESON, *n.* A bastard; a word used generally in contempt. *Shak.*

WHORISH, *a.* Lewd; unchaste; addicted to unlawful sexual pleasures; incontinent.

WHORISHLI, *adv.* In a lewd manner.

WHORISHNESS, *n.* The practice of lewdness; the character of a lewd woman. *Hale*.

WHORL, } [See *Whirl*.]
WHORLE, }

WHORT, *n.* The fruit of the whortleberry; or the shrub.

WHORTLEBERRY, *n.* [Sax. *heart-berg*, hart-berry. The Germans call it *heidel-beere*, heath-berry.]

A plant or shrub and its fruit, of the genus *Vaccinium*.

WHOSE, *hoz*. The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which*; applied to persons or things. We say, the person *whose* merits are known; the garment *whose* color is admired.

WHOSESOEVER, *pron.* [*whose* and *soever*.] Of any person whatever. John xx.

WHO'SO, *pron. hooso*. Any person whatever. *Obs*.

WHOSEVER, *pron.* [*who*, *so*, and *ever*.] Any one; any person whatever.

Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely. Rev. xxii.

WHUR, *v. i.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.

WHUR, *n.* The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. [See *Whir*.]

WHURT, *n.* A whortleberry or bilberry. [See *Whort*.]

WHY, *adv.* [Sax. *hwi*, and for *hwi*, or for *hwi*, for *why*. *Hwi*, *hwig*, coincides in elements with *which*. So *pourquoi* in French, is the same; *pour* and *La*, *quid*, *quod*; for what. The original phrase is for *what*, for *why*.]

1. For what cause or reason, interrogatively. Turn ye, turn ye, for *why* will ye die? Jer. xxvii.

2. For which reason or cause, relatively. No ground of enmity.

3. For what reason or cause; for which, relatively. *Milton*.

4. Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why* I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryden*.

It is used sometimes emphatically, or rather as an expletive.

If her chill heart I cannot move, *Conley*.
Why, I'll enjoy the very love.

WI, from the Gothic *weiha*, signifies *holy*. It is found in some names, as in *Wibert*, holy-bright, or bright-holy, eminent for sanctity; Dan. *wier*, to consecrate, Sw. *wiga*.

WIC, WICK, a termination, denotes jurisdiction, as in *balliwick*. Its primary sense is a village or mansion, L. *vicus*, Sax. *teic* or *tege*; hence it occurs in *Berewick*, *Harwick*, *Worwick*, &c. It signifies also a bay or a castle. *Gibson*.

WICK, *n.* [Sax. *wec*; Sw. *wete*, a wick or match; Ir. *baic*.]

A number of threads of cotton or some similar substance, loosely twisted into a string, round which wax or tallow is applied by means of melting and running in a mold, and thus forming a candle or torch.

WICKED, *a.* [Sw. *rika*, to decline, to err, to deviate, also to fold; Sax. *wican*, to recede, to slide, to fall away; *wicelan*, to vacillate, to stumble. It seems to be connected in origin with *wag*, and Sax. *wicca*, witch. The primary sense is to wind and turn, or to depart, to fall away.]

1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine law; addicted to vice; sinful; immoral. This is a word of comprehensive signification, extending to every thing that is contrary to the moral law, and both to persons and actions. We say, a *wicked* man, a *wicked* deed, *wicked* ways, *wicked* lives, a *wicked* heart, *wicked* designs, *wicked* works.

No man was ever wicked without secret discontent. *Rambler*.

2. A word of slight blame; as the *wicked* urchin.

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; as *wicked* words, words pernicious in their effects. *Obs*.

[This last signification may throw some light on the word *witch*.]

The *wicked*, in *Scripture*, persons who live in sin; transgressors of the divine law; all who are unreconciled to God, unsanctified or impenitent.

WICKEDLY, *adv.* In a manner or with motives and designs contrary to the divine law; viciously; corruptly; immorally.

All that do *wickedly* shall be stubble. Mal. iv. I have sinned, and I have done *wickedly*.

2 Sam. xxv.

WICKEDNESS, *n.* Departure from the rules of the divine law; evil disposition or practices; immorality; crime; sin; sinfulness; corrupt manners. *Wickedness* generally signifies evil practices.

What *wickedness* is this that is done among you? Judges xx.

But *wickedness* expresses also the corrupt dispositions of the heart.

Their inward part is very *wickedness*. Ps. v. In hearty work *wickedness*. Ps. lviii.

WICKEN, *n.* The *Sorbus aucuparia*, mountain ash, or roan-tree. *Lee*.

WICKER, *a.* [Dan. *wien*, probably contracted from *wigen*. The Eng. twig, G. *zweig*, D. *twyg*, are probably formed on the simple word *wig*, from the root of L. *wigeo*, to grow. The word signifies a shoot.]

Made of twigs or osiers; as a *wicker* basket; a *wicker* chair. *Spenser*. *Peucham*.

WICKET, *n.* [Fr. *guichet*; W. *gwich*, a little door, from *gwig*, a narrow place, a corner.]

A small gate.

The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden*.

WICKLIFFITE, *n.* A follower of *Wickliffe*, the English reformer.

WIDE, *a.* [Sax. *wid*, wide; D. *wyd*; G. *weit*; Sw. Dan. *wid*; Sans. *wid*, breadth; *—*]

Ar. Δ_2 *badda*, to separate; allied to *void*, *divide*, *widow*, Ir. *feadh*, &c. See Class Bd. No. 1.]

1. Broad; having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; opposed to *narrow*; as *wide* cloth; a *wide* table; a *wide* highway; a *wide* bed; a *wide* hall or entry. In this use, *wide* is distinguished from *long*, which refers to the extent or distance between the ends.

2. Broad; having a great extent each way; as a *wide* plain; the *wide* ocean.

3. Remote; distant. This position is very *wide* from the truth. *Hammond*.

4. Broad to a certain degree; as three feet *wide*.

WIDE, *adv.* At a distance; far. His fame was spread *wide*.

2. With great extent; used chiefly in composition; as *wide-skirted* meads; *wide-swinging* swords; *wide-wasting* pestilence; *wide-spreading* evil.

WIDELY, *adv.* With great extent each way. The gospel was *widely* disseminated by the apostles.

2. Very much; to a great distance; far. We differ *widely* in opinion.

WIDEN, *v. t.* To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth; as, to *widen* a field; to *widen* a breach.

[NOTE.—In America, females say, to *widen* a stocking.]

WIDEN, *v. i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself.

And arches *widen*, and long aisles extend. *Topc*.

WIDENED, *pp.* Made wide or wider; extended in breadth.

WIDENESS, *n.* Breadth; width; great extent between the sides; as the *wideness* of a room.

2. Large extent in all directions; as the *wideness* of the sea or ocean.

WIDENING, *ppr.* Extending the distance between the sides; enlarging in all directions.

WIDEGEON, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind, or genus *Anas*, having a black bill, the head and upper part of the neck of a bright bay, the back and sides waved with black and white, and the belly white.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

WIDOW, *n.* [Sax. *widow*; G. *witwe*; D. *widuwe*; Dan. *widua*; L. *widua*; Fr. *veuve*; It. *vedova*; Sp. *wiuda*; Sans. *widawa*; Russ. *widwa*; from the root of *wid*, *wid*. See *Wid*.]

A woman who has lost her husband by death. *Lake* it.

Widow's chamber, in London, the apparel and furniture of the bed-chamber of the widow of a freeman, to which she is entitled.

Cyc.

WIDOW, *v. t.* To bereave of a husband; but rarely used except in the participle.

Dryden.

2. To endow with a widow's right. [Unusual.]

Shak.

3. To strip of any thing good. *Shak.*

The *widow's* isle in mourning— *Dryden.*

WIDOW-BENCH, *n.* [*widow* and *bench*.] In *Sussex*, that share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure.

Cyc.

WIDOWED, *pp.* Bereaved of a husband by death.

2. Deprived of some good; stripped.

Trees of their shivel'd fruits *Philips.*

WIDOWER, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death.

WIDOWHOOD, *n.* The state of being a widow.

2. Estate settled on a widow. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

WIDOW-HUNTER, *n.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune.

Addison.

WIDOWING, *ppr.* Bereaving of a husband; depriving; stripping.

WIDOW-MAKER, *n.* [*widow* and *maker*.] One who makes widows by destroying lives.

Shak.

WIDOW-WAIL, *n.* In *botany*, a plant of the genus *Coccorum*.

Lec.

WIDTH, *n.* [from *wide*; G. *weite*; D. *wydt*.]

Breadth; wideness; the extent of a thing from side to side; as the *width* of cloth; the *width* of a door. *Dryden.*

WIELD, *v. t.* [Sax. *wieldan*, *waldan*; Goth. *ge-waldan*, to govern; *wald*, power, dominion; Dan. *walde*, power; *gevalt*, force, authority; Sw. *walde*, power; allied to L. *valde*, Eng. *well*.] The primary sense of power and strength is to stretch or strain. This seems to be the Russ. *wladuy*, to rule, and *wald* or *vlad*, in names, as *Waldemar*, *Vladimir*.

1. To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to

manage; as, to *wield* a sword; to *wield* the scepter.

Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*

2. To use or employ with the hand. Nothing but the influence of a civilized power could induce a savage to *wield* a spade. *S. S. Smith.*

3. To handle; in an ironical sense. Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot wield? *Shak.*

To *wield* the scepter, to govern with supreme command.

WIELDED, *pp.* Used with command; managed.

WIELDING, *ppr.* Using with power; managing.

WIELDLESS, *a.* Unmanageable.

Spenser.

WIELDY, *a.* That may be wielded; manageable.

WIERY, *a.* [from *wire*.] Made of wire; having the properties of wire. It would be better written *wiery*.

2. [Sax. *wea*, a pool; *wey*; marshy. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

WIFE, *n.* plu. *wives*. [Sax. *wif*; D. *wyf*; G. *weib*, a woman.]

1. The lawful consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; the correlative of *husband*.

The husband of one *wife*. 1 Tim. iii. Let every one of you in particular, so love his *wife* even as himself, and let the *wife* see that she reverence her husband. Eph. v.

2. A woman of low employment; as *strawberry wives*. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

WIG, in Saxon, signifies war. It is found in some names.

WIG, *n.* [G. *wick*, wig, and *wick*-butter, roll butter. It would seem that the sense is a roll or twist interwoven.]

1. A covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of network; formerly much worn by men.

2. A sort of cake. *Obs.* *Answorth.*

WIGGON. [See *Widgeon*.]

WIGHT, *n.* [Sax. *wiht*, G. *wicht*, a living being, Goth. *waiht*; L. *victum*, from *vivo*, to live, originally *vigo* or *vico*, and probably allied to *vigeo*. This, in the Celtic form, would be *quic* or *quig*, Eng. *quick*, alive; and hence L. *qui*, *que*, *quid*, *quod*, contracted from *quic*, *quiced*, *quiced*; Scot. *quhal*. The letter *h*, in the Gothic and Scottish, representing the *c* of the Latin, proves the word to be thus contracted.]

A being; a person. It is obsolete, except in irony or burlesque. [See *Jaght*.]

The *wight* of all the world who lov'd the best. *Dryden.*

WIGHT, *a.* [Sax. *hwot*.] Swift; nimble. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

[This seems to be a dialectical form of *quick*.]

WIGHTLY, *adv.* Swiftly; nimbly. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

WIG-WAM, *n.* An Indian cabin or hut, so called in America. It is sometimes written *wickwam*.

WILD, *a.* [Sax. D. G. *wild*; Sw. Dan. *wild*; W. *gyuill*; connected with Sax. *welth*, a traveler, foreigner or pilgrim; G. *welsh*, Celtic, Welsh; *walten*, to rove, Sw. *willa*, *forvilla*. The sense is obvious.]

1. Roving; wandering; inhabiting the forest or open field; hence, not tamed or domes-

ticated; as a *wild* boar; a *wild* ox; a *wild* cat; a *wild* bee.

2. Growing without culture; as *wild* parsnep; *wild* cherry; *wild* tansy. *Wild* rice, a palatable and nutritious food, grows spontaneously in the lakes and ponds of the North West territory. *J. Morse.*

3. Desert; not inhabited; as a *wild* forest. *Milton.*

4. Savage; uncivilized; not refined by culture; as the *wild* natives of Africa or America.

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular; as a *wild* tumult. *Addison.*

6. Licentious; ungoverned; as *wild* passions. *Prior.*

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle. *Pope.*

8. Inordinate; loose. *Dryden.*

9. Uncouth; loose. —What are these, So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire? *Shak.*

10. Irregular; disorderly; done without plan or order; as, to make *wild* work. *Milton.*

11. Not well digested; not framed according to the ordinary rules of reason; not being within the limits of probable practicability; as *wild* conjecture; fanciful; as a *wild* project or scheme; *wild* speculations.

12. Exposed to the wind and sea; as a *wild* roadstead. *Mar. Dict.*

13. Made or found in the forest; as *wild* honey.

Wild is prefixed to the names of many plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated in gardens, as *wild* basil, *wild* parsnep, *wild* carrot, *wild* olive, &c.

WILD, *n.* A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; as the *wilds* of America; the *wilds* of Africa; the sandy *wilds* of Arabia.

Then Libya first, of all her moisture drain'd, Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*

WILDFIRE, *n.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflammable materials.

Brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, turp, resin, and are hard to quench. *Bacon.*

2. A disease of sleep, attended with inflammation of the skin; a kind of erysipelas. *Cyc.*

WILD-FOWL, *n.* [*wild* and *fowl*.] Fowls of the forest, or untamed.

WILD-GOOSE, *n.* [*wild* and *goose*.] An aquatic fowl of the genus *Anas*, the *Anas anser*, a fowl of passage. These geese fly to the south in autumn, and return to the north in the spring. This species is the stock of the common domestic goose. The wild goose of N. America, also migratory, is a distinct species, the *Anas Canadensis*.

Wild-goose chase, the pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild goose. *Shak.*

WILD-HONEY, *n.* [*wild* and *honey*.] Honey that is found in the forest, in hollow trees or among rocks.

WILD-LAND, *n.* [*wild* and *land*.] Land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation.

2. In America, forest; land not settled and cultivated.

WILD-SERVICE, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*
The wilder myrtle-leaved service is a tree of the genus *Cratægus*, (*C. terminalis*.)
Lec.

WIL'DER, *v. l.* [*Dan. wilder*, from *wild*, *wild*.]

To lose or cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or difficulties; to bewilder.

Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate.

WIL'DERED, *pp.* Lost in a pathless tract; puzzled.

WIL'DERING, *ppr.* Puzzling.

WIL'DERNESS, *n.* [*from wild*.] A desert; a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide barren plain. In the United States, it is applied only to a forest. In Scripture, it is applied frequently to the deserts of Arabia. The Israelites wandered in the *wilderness* forty years.

2. The ocean.
The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply.

3. A state of disorder. [*Not in use*.]

4. A wood in a garden, resembling a forest.

WILDING, *n.* A wild sour apple.

WILDLY, *adv.* Without cultivation.

2. Without tameness.

3. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction; with a fierce or roving look; as, to start *wildly* from one's seat; to stare *wildly*.

4. Without attention; heedlessly. *Shak.*

5. Capriciously; irrationally; extravagantly.
Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question whether the sea will rise in the east?

6. Irregularly.
She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labors done by day.

WILDNESS, *n.* Rudeness; rough uncultivated state; as the *wildness* of a forest or heath.

2. Inordinate disposition to rove; irregularity of manners; as the *wildness* of youth.

3. Savageness; brutality.

4. Savage state; rudeness.

5. Uncultivated state; as the *wildness* of land.

6. A wandering; irregularity.
Delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination.

7. Alienation of mind.

8. State of being untamed.

9. The quality of being undisciplined, or not subjected to method or rules.

If there any danger that this discipline will tame too much the fiery spirit, the enchanting *wildness*, and magnificent irregularity of the orator's genius?

WILD, *n.* Among farmers, the part of a plow by which it is drawn. [*Local*.]

WILE, *n.* [*Sax. wile*; *Icc. wul*; *W. fel*, fine, subtil.]

A trick or stratagem practiced for ensnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.

That ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. Eph. vi.

WILE, *v. l.* To deceive; to beguile. [*Little used*.]

WIL'ILY, *adv.* [*from wily*.] By stratagem; with insidious art. Josh. ix.

WIL'INESS, *n.* [*from wily*.] Cunning; guile.

WILK, } [*G. welken*, to wither, or
WHILK, } cause to wither.] A species of shell. [See *Wlk.*]

WILL, *n.* [*Sax. willa*; *Goth. wilja*; *D. wil* or *wille*; *G. wille*; *Sw. wille*; *Dan. wille*; *W. gewill*; *Ir. will*; *Gr. boōr*, counsel; *Slav. volja*. See the Verb.]

1. That faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or forbear an action; the faculty which is exercised in deciding, among two or more objects, which we shall embrace or pursue. The will is directed or influenced by the judgment. The understanding or reason compares different objects, which operate as motives; the judgment determines which is preferable, and the will decides which to pursue. In other words, we reason with respect to the value or importance of things; we then judge which is to be preferred; and we will to take the most valuable. These are but different operations of the mind, soul, or intellectual part of man. Great disputes have existed respecting the freedom of the will.
Will is often quite a different thing from desire.

A power over a man's subsistence, amounts to a power over his will.

2. Choice; determination. It is my will to prosecute the trespasser.

3. Choice; discretion; pleasure.
Go, then, the guilty at thy will chastise.

4. Command; direction.
Our prayers should be according to the will of God.

5. Disposition; inclination; desire. "What is your will, Sir?" In this phrase, the word may also signify determination, especially when addressed to a superior.

6. Power; arbitrary disposal.
Deliver me not over to the will of my enemies. Ps. xxvii.

7. Divine determination; moral purpose or counsel.
They will be done.

8. Testament; the disposition of a man's estate, to take effect after his death. *Wills* are written, or nuncupative, that is, verbal.

Good will, favor; kindness.

2. Right intention. Phil. i.

Ill will, enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than malice.

To have one's will, to obtain what is desired.

All will. To hold an estate at the will of another, is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure, and be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor.

Will with a whip, Jack with a lantern; ignis fatuus; a luminous appearance sometimes seen in the air over moist ground, supposed to proceed from hydrogen gas.

WILL, *v. l.* [*Sax. willan*; *Goth. wiljan*; *D. willen*; *G. wollen*; *Sw. vilja*; *Dan. ville*; *L. volo, velle*; *Gr. βούλωμαι*; *Fr. vouloir*; *It. volere*. The sense is to set, or to set forward, to stretch forward. The sense is well expressed by the *L. propono*.]

1. To determine; to decide in the mind that something shall be done or forborne; implying power to carry the purpose into effect. In this manner God wills whatever comes to pass. So in the style of princes; "we will that execution be done."

A man that sits still is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he wills it.

2. To command; to direct.
Thy sons, O queen! to will
The work which duty bids me to fulfill.

3. To be inclined or resolved to have.
There, there, Hottensio, will you any wife!

4. To wish; to desire. What will you?

5. To dispose of estate and effects by testament.

6. It is sometimes equivalent to *may be*. Let the circumstances be what they will; that is, any circumstances, of whatever nature.

7. Will is used as an auxiliary verb, and a sign of the future tense. It has different significations in different persons.

1. I will go, is a present promise to go; and with an emphasis on will, it expresses determination.

2. Thou wilt go, you will go, express foretelling; simply stating an event that is to come.

3. He will go, is also a foretelling. The use of will in the plural, is the same. We will, promises; ye will, they will, foretell.

WILL'ED, *pp.* Determined; resolved; decided.

2. Disposed of by will or testament.

WILL'ER, *n.* One who wills.

WILL'FUL, *a.* [*will* and *full*.] Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; stubborn; perverse; inflexible; as a willful man.

3. Stubborn; refractory; as a willful horse.

WILL'FULLY, *adv.* Obstinate; stubbornly.

2. By design; with set purpose.

If we sin willfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins. Heb. x.

WILL'FULNESS, *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

Sins of presumption are such as proceed from pride, arrogance, willfulness, and haughtiness of men's heart.

WILL'ING, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; desiring.

2. Disposing of by will.

WILL'ING, *a.* [*Sw. Dan. villig*.] Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; not averse. Let every man give, who is able and willing.

2. Pleased; desirous.

Felix, willing to show the Jews a pleasure.

3. Ready; prompt.
He stoop'd with weary wings and willing feet.

1. Chosen; received of choice or without reluctance; as, to be held in willing chains.

5. Spontaneous.

No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree.

6. Consenting. *Dryden*.
 WILLING-HEARTED, *a.* Well disposed; having a free heart. *Ex. xxxv.*
 WILLINGLY, *adv.* With free will; without reluctance; cheerfully.
 2. By one's own choice.

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addison*
 WILLINGNESS, *n.* Free choice or consent of the will; freedom from reluctance; readiness of the mind to do or forbear.
 Sweet is the love that comes with *willingness*. *Dryden*

WILLOW, *n.* [*Sax. welig; D. wilge; W. gwial, twigs; also hctig, L. salix.*]
 A tree of the genus *Salix*. There are several species of willow, the white, the black, the purple or red, the sallow, and the broad leaved willow, &c. A species called the *weeping willow*, has long and slender branches which droop and hang downward, the *Salix Babylonica*.

WILLOWED, *a.* Abounding with willows. *Collins*.

WILLOW-GALL, *n.* A protuberance on the leaves of willows. *Cye*.

WILLOW-HERB, *n.* The purple loosestrife, a plant of the genus *Lythrum*; also, the yellow loosestrife, of the genus *Lysimachia*; also, the French willow, of the genus *Epilobium*. *Lec. Cye*.

WILLOWISH, *a.* Like the color of the willow. *Walton*.

WILLOW-TUFTEd, *a.* Tufted with willows. *Goldsmith*.

WILLOW-WEED, *n.* A name sometimes given to the smartweed or persicaria. *Cye*.

WILLOW-WÖRT, *n.* A plant. *Miller*.

WILLOWY, *a.* Abounding with willows. *Gray*.

WILT, *v. i.* [*G. D. welken, to fade; that is, to shrink or withdraw.*]
 To begin to wither; to lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to great heat in a dry day, or when first separated from its root.

This is a legitimate word, for which there is no substitute in the language. It is not synonymous with *wither*, as it expresses only the beginning of withering. A *wilted* plant often revives and becomes fresh; not so a *withered* plant.

WILT, *v. t.* To cause to begin to wither; to make flaccid; as a green plant.

2. To cause to languish; to depress or destroy the vigor and energy of.

Despoils have *wilted* the human race into sloth and imbecility. *Deight*.

WILT'ED, *pp.* Having become flaccid and lost its freshness, as a plant.

WILT'ING, *ppr.* Beginning to fade or wither.

WILLY, *a.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; sly; using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; subtle; as a *willy* adversary.

WIMBLE, *n.* [*W. gainbille, a gauntlet; gwinnia*, to move round briskly. See *Whim*.]

An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle.

WIMBLE, *a.* Active; nimble. *Obs.* *Spenser*.

WIMBERL, *n.* A bird of the curlew kind, a species of *Scelopax*, [*S. phaeopus*.] *Cye*.

WIMPLE, *n.* [*G. wimpel, a pendant; Dan. wimpel; W. geewpyl, a veil, a wimple; Fr. guimpe, a neck handkerchief.*] A hood or veil. *Obs.* Is. iii.

WIMPLE, *v. t.* To draw down, as a veil. *Obs.*

WIN, *v. l. pret. and pp. won.* [*Sax. winnan, to labor, to toil, to gain by labor, to win; D. winnen; G. gewinnen; Sw. vinnä.*]

1. To gain by success in competition or contest; as, to *win* the prize in a game; to *win* money; to *win* a battle, or to *win* a country. Battles are *won* by superior strength or skill.

—Who thus shall Canaan *win*. *Milton*

2. To gain by solicitation or courtship.

3. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance. Thy virtue *won* me. *Win* your enemy by kindness.

4. To gain by persuasion or influence; as, an orator *wins* his audience by argument. The advocate has *won* the jury.

And Mammon *wins* his way, where seraphs might despair. *Byron*

WIN, *v. t.* To gain the victory.

Nor is it aught but just
 That he, who in debate of truth hath *won*,
 Should *win* in arms. *Milton*

To *win* upon, to gain favor or influence; as, to *win* upon the heart or affections. *Dryden*.

2. To gain ground.

The rabble will in time *win* upon power. *Shak*

To *win* of, to be conqueror. *Shak*

WINE, *v. i.* [*Fr. guincer, to twist; guingois, crookedness, W. gwing, gwingate, to wriggle, to wince.*]

1. To shrink, as from a blow or from pain; to start back.

Shak will not *wince* nor *wince*. *Shak*

2. To kick or flounce when uneasy, or impatient of a rider; as, a horse *winces*.

Hudibras

WINNER, *n.* One that wincs, shrinks or kicks.

WINCH, *n.* [*Sax. wince; Fr. guincher, to twist.*]

A windlass; or an instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly; as, a *winch* to strain the cord of a bedstead, or to turn a wheel.

WINCH, *v. i.* To wince; to shrink; to kick with impatience or uneasiness. [This is a more correct orthography than *win*.]

WINCHING, *s.* Flinching; shrinking; WINCING, *s.* *ppr.* kicking.

WIN-COPEE, *n.* The vulgar name of a little flower, that, when it opens in the morning, bodes a fair day. *Brecon*.

WIND, *n.* [*Sax. D. G. wind; Sw. Dan. vind; W. gwynt; L. ventus; It. vento; Sp. viento; Fr. vent.* This word accords with *L. venio, ventum, and the Teutonic weandan, Eng. went.* The primary sense is to move, flow, rush or drive along.]

1. Air in motion with any degree of velocity; indifferently; a current of air. When the air moves moderately, we call it a light wind, or a breeze; when with more velocity, we call it a fresh breeze, and when with violence, we call it a gale, storm or tempest. The word *gale* is used by the poets for a moderate breeze, but seamen use it as equivalent to *storm*.

Winds are denominated from the point of compass from which they blow; as a *north* wind; an *east* wind; a *south* wind; a *west* wind; and a *southwest* wind, &c.

The *four winds*, the cardinal points of the heavens.

Come from the *four winds*, O breath, and breathe upon these slain. *Ezek. xxxvii.*

This sense of the word seems to have had its origin with the orientals, as it was the practice of the Hebrews to give to each of the four cardinal points the name of *wind*.

3. Direction of the wind from other points of the compass than the cardinal, or any point of compass; as a compass of *eight winds*. *Obs.* *Heylin*

4. Breath; power of respiration.

If my prayers were but long enough to say my *wind*, I would repeat. *Shak*

5. Air in motion from any force or action; as the *wind* of a cannon ball; the *wind* of a bellows.

6. Breath modulated by the organs or by an instrument.

Their instruments were various in their kind, Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*. *Dryden*

7. Air impregnated with scent.

A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*. *Swift*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind. Think not with *wind* of airy thoughts to awe. *Milton*

9. Flatulence; air generated in the stomach and bowels; as, to be troubled with *wind*.

10. The name given to a disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing. *Cye*

To *take* the *wind*, decaying; declining; in a state of decay; as, he *went down* the *wind*. [Not used.] *L'Estrange*

To *take* or *have* the *wind*, to gain or lose the advantage. *Brecon*

To *take* the *wind*, or to *get* the *wind*, to be divulged; to become public. The story *got* the *wind*, or *took* the *wind*.

In the *wind's* eye, in seamen's language, towards the direct point from which the wind blows.

Between *wind* and *water*, denoting that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship, or fluctuation of the water's surface.

To *carry* the *wind*, in the manege, is when a horse tosses his nose as high as his ears. *Constant* or *perennial* wind, a wind that blows constantly from one point of the compass; as the trade wind of the tropics. *Shifting, variable* or *erratic winds*, are such as are changeable, now blowing from one point and now from another, and then ceasing altogether.

Stated or *periodical* wind, a wind that constantly returns at a certain time, and blows steadily from one point for a certain time. Such are the monsoons in India, and land and sea breezes.

Trade wind, a wind that blows constantly from one point, such as the tropical wind in the Atlantic.

WINDAGE, *n.* [*Sp. viento, wind, windage.*]

The difference between the diameter of a piece and that of a ball or shell. *Cye*

- WIND-BOUND, *a.* [*wind and bound.*] Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind. *Mar. Dict.*
- WIND-DROPSY, *n.* [*wind and dropsy.*] A swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines; tympanites. *Coze.*
- WIND-EGG, *n.* [*wind and egg.*] An addle egg.
- WINDER, *v. t.* To fan; to clean grain with a fan. [*Local.*]
- WINDER-NER, *n.* A bird of the genus *Larus*, or gull-kind. *Cyc.*
- WIND-FALL, *n.* [*wind and fall.*] Fruit blown off the tree by wind.
2. An unexpected legacy.
- WIND-FALLEN, *a.* Blown down by the wind. *Drayton.*
- WIND-FLOWER, *n.* [*wind and flower.*] A plant, the anemone.
- WIND-FURNACE, *n.* [*wind and furnace.*] A furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows.
- WIND-GAGE, *n.* [*wind and gage.*] An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind.
- WIND-GALL, *n.* [*wind and gall.*] A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse.
- WIND-GUN, *n.* An air gun; a gun discharged by the force of compressed air.
- WIND-HATCH, *n.* [*wind and hatch.*] In mining, the opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth. *Cyc.*
- WIND-HOVER, *n.* [*wind and hover.*] A species of hawk; called also the *stannet*, but more usually the *kestrel*. *Cyc.*
- WINDINESS, *n.* [*from windy.*] The state of being windy or tempestuous; as the windiness of the weather or season.
2. Fullness of wind; flatulence. *Harvey.*
3. Tendency to generate wind; as the windiness of vegetables.
4. Tumor; puffiness.
- The swelling windiness of much knowledge. *Breweerd.*
- WIND-INSTRUMENT, *n.* An instrument of music, played by wind, chiefly by the breath; as a flute, a clarinet, &c. *Cyc.*
- WIND-LASS, *n.* [*wind and lace.* Qu.] A WIND-LASS, } *n.* machine for raising great weights, consisting of a cylinder or roller of timber, moving on its axis and turned by levers, with a rope or chain attached to the weight.
2. A handle by which any thing is turned. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
- WIND-LE, *n.* A spindle; a kind of reel.
- WIND-MILL, *n.* [*wind and mill.*] A mill turned by the wind. *Mortimer.*
- WIND-PIPE, *n.* [*wind and pipe.*] The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.
- WIND-PUMP, *n.* [*wind and pump.*] A pump moved by wind, useful in draining lands. *Cyc.*
- WIND-RODE, *n.* A term used by seamen to signify a ship when riding with wind and tide opposed to each other, driven to the leeward of her anchor.
- WIND-ROW, *n.* [*wind and row.*] A row or line of hay, raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps. [*This is the only use of the word in New England.*]
2. The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth on other land to mend it. *Cyc.*
3. A row of peats set up for drying; or a row of pieces of turf, sod or sward, cut in paring and burning. *Cyc.*
- WIND-SAIL, *n.* [*wind and sail.*] A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
- WIND-SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *Arctotis*. *Lee.*
- WIND-SHOCK, *n.* [*wind and shock.*] A sort of bronze or shiver in a tree. *Cyc.*
- WIND-TIGHT, *a.* [*wind and tight.*] So tight as to prevent the passing of wind. *Hall.*
- WIND-WARD, *n.* [*wind and ward.*] The point from which the wind blows; as, to ply to the *windward*.
- WIND-WARD, *a.* [*wind and ward.*] Being on the side towards the point from which the wind blows; as the *windward* shrouds. *WIND-WARD, adv.* Towards the wind.
- WINDY, *a.* Consisting of wind; as a *windy* tempest. *Shak.*
2. Next the wind; as the *windy* side. *Shak.*
3. Tempestuous; boisterous; as *windy* weather.
4. Puffy; flatulent; abounding with wind. *Arbutnot.*
5. Empty; airy; as *windy* joy. *Milton.*
- WIND, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. wound.* [*Sax. windan; G. D. winden; from wind, or the same root.*]
1. To blow; to sound by blowing or inflation. *Wind the shell horn.* *Pope.*
2. To turn; to move, or cause to turn. To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus. *Shak.*
3. To turn round some fixed object; to bind, or to form into a ball or coil by turning; as, to *wind* thread on a spool; to *wind* thread into a ball; to *wind* a rope into a coil.
4. To introduce by insinuation. The child *winds* himself into my affections. They have little arts and dexterities to *wind* in such things into discourse.
5. To change; to vary. The legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure. *Addison.*
6. To entwine; to enfold; to encircle. *Shak.*
7. [With *i* short, as in *win.*] To use; to perceive or to follow by the scent; as, hounds *wind* an animal.
8. To ventilate; to expose to the wind; to *window*.
- To *wind off*, [with *i* long,] to unwind. To *wind out*, to extricate. *Clarendon.*
- To *wind up*, to bring to a small compact, as a ball of thread. *Locke.*
2. To bring to a conclusion or settlement; as, to *wind up* one's affairs.
3. To put in a state of renovated or continued motion. Fate seem'd to *wind* him up for fourscore years. *Dryden.*
- To *wind up* a clock, is to wind the cord by which the weights are suspended, round an axis or pin.
- To *wind up* a watch, is to wind the spring round its axis or pin.
4. To raise by degrees. Thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch. *Atterbury.*
5. To straiten, as a string; to put in tune. *Wind up* the slacken'd strings of thy lute. *Walter.*
6. To put in order for regular action. *Shak.*
- WIND, *v. i.* To turn; to change. So swift your judgments turn and *wind*. *Dryden.*
2. To turn around something; as, vines *wind* around a pole.
3. To have a circular direction; as *winding* stairs.
4. To crook; to bend. The road *winds* in various places.
5. To move round; as, a hare pursued turns and *winds*.
- To *wind out*, to be extricated; to escape. Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could *wind* Out of such prison. *Milton.*
- WINDER, *n.* One who winds.
- WINDING, *ppr.* Turning; binding about; bending.
2. A bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface.
- WINDING, *n.* A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander; as the *windings* of a road or stream.
2. A call by the boatswain's whistle.
- WINDING-ENGINE, *n.* An engine employed in mining, to draw up buckets from a deep pit. *Cyc.*
- WINDING-SHEET, *n.* [*winding and sheet.*] A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped. *Bacon.*
- WINDING-TACKLE, *n.* [*winding and tackle.*] A tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block.
- WIND-OW, *n.* [*Dan. vindu; Sp. ventana.*] From the same root as *venta*, sale, rent of goods. The word in Spanish signifies also a nostril, that is, a passage. *Ventaja* is advantage; *ventada*, a valve, and *ventalle*, a fan; *ventar*, to blow. Hence we see that *vent*, *L. vendo*, *wind*, *fan*, and *van*, *Fr. avant*, are all of one family. *Vo* is also the *L. fenestra*, *Fr. fenetre*, *D. venster*, *G. fenster*, *Ir. fineog*. The vulgar pronunciation is *window*, as if from the Welsh *gwynndor*, wind-door.
1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light, and of air when necessary. This opening has a frame on the sides, in which are set movable sashes, containing panes of glass. In the U. States, the sashes are made to rise and fall, for the admission or exclusion of air. In France, *windowes* are shut with frames or sashes that open and shut vertically, like the leaves of a folding door.
2. An aperture or opening. A *window* shalt thou make to the ark. *Gen. vi.*
3. The frame or other thing that covers the aperture. Ere I let fall the *windowes* of mine eyes. *Shak.*
1. An aperture; or rather the clouds or water-spouts. The *windowes* of heaven were opened. *Gen. vii.*
2. Lattice or casement; or the network of wire used before the invention of glass. *Judges v.*
3. Lines crossing each other. Till he has *windowes* on his bread and butter. *King.*
- WIND-OW, *v. t.* To furnish with windows. *Wotton. Pope.*

2. To place at a window. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. To break into openings. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

WINDOW-BLIND, *n.* [*window and blind.*] A blind to intercept the light of a window. Venetian *window-blinds* are now much used in the United States.

WINDOW-FRAME, *n.* [*window and frame.*] The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.

WINDOW-GLASS, *n.* [*window and glass.*] Panes of glass for windows.

WINDOW-SASH, *n.* [*window and sash.*] The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.

WINDOWY, *a.* Having little crossings like the sashes of a window. *Donne.*

WINE, *n.* [*Sax. wein; G. wein; D. wein; Sw. Dan. vin; W. geuin; Russ. vino; L. vinum; It. sp. vino; Fr. vin; Ir. fion; Gr. oinos; Eolic, Φῶος; Eth. ሰጊጊ wine; Heb. ᵊ.*] This oriental word seems to be connected with *ᵊ* a fountain, and *ᵊ* anah, to thirst, to press, or press out.]

1. The fermented juice of grapes; as the *wine* of the Madeira grape; the *wine* of Burgundy or Oporto.

2. The juice of certain fruits, prepared with sugar, spirits, &c.; as *errant wine*; gooseberry *wine*.

3. Intoxication.

Noah awoke from his *wine*. *Gen. ix.*

4. Drinking.

They that tarry long at the *wine*. *Prov. xxiii.*
Corn and wine, in Scripture, are put for all kinds of necessities for subsistence. *Ps. Bread and wine*, in the Lord's supper, are symbols of the body and blood of Christ.

WINE-BIBBER, *n.* One who drinks much wine; a great drinker. *Prov. xxiii.*

WINE-CASK, *n.* [*wine and cask.*] A cask in which wine is or has been kept.

WINE-FLY, *n.* A small fly found in empty wine casks.

WINE-GLASS, *n.* [*wine and glass.*] A small glass in which wine is drank.

WINELESS, *a.* Destitute of wine; as *wineless life*. *Swift.*

WINE-MEASURE, *n.* [*See Measure.*] The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure.

WINE-MERCHANT, *n.* A merchant who deals in wines.

WINE-PRESS, *n.* [*wine and press.*] A place where grapes are pressed.

WING, *n.* [*Sax. gehwing; Sw. Dan. ving.*] The word signifies the side, end, or extremity.]

1. The limb of a fowl by which it flies. In a few species of fowls, the wings do not enable them to fly; as is the case with the dodo, ostrich, great auk, and penguin; but in the two former, the wings assist the fowls in running.

2. The limb of an insect by which it flies.

3. In *botany*, the side petal of a papilionaceous corol; also, an appendage of seeds, by means of which they are wafted in the air and scattered; also, any membranous or leafy dilatation of a foot-stalk, or of the angles of a stem, branch or flower stalk, or of a calyx. *Martyn.* *Cyc.*

4. Flight; passage by the wing; as, to be on the wing; to take wing.

5. Means of flying; acceleration. Fear adds wings to flight.

6. Motive or incitement of flight.

Then fiery expedition be my wing. *Shak.*

7. The flank or extreme body or part of an army.

8. Any side-piece.

9. In *gardening*, a side-shoot.

10. In *architecture*, a side-building, less than the main edifice.

11. In *fortification*, the longer sides of horn-works, crown-works, &c. *Cyc.*

12. In *a fleet*, the ships on the extremities, when ranged in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle.

13. In *a ship*, the wings are those parts of the bold and orlop deck, which are nearest the sides.

14. In *Scripture*, protection; generally in the plural. *Ps. lxxiii. Ex. xix.*

On the wings of the wind, with the utmost velocity. *Ps. xviii.*

WING, *v. t.* To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity.

Who heavens old ocean, and who wings the storms. *Pope.*

2. To supply with side bodies; as on either side well winged. *Shak.*

3. To transport by flight.

I, an old turtle,
Will wing me to some wither'd bough. *Shak.*

Edge the keen sword, and wing th' uring ball. *Trumbull.*

To wing a flight, to exert the power of flying.

WINGED, *pp.* Furnished with wings; transported by flying.

2. *a.* Having wings; as a winged fowl. *Gen. i.*

3. Swift; rapid; as with winged haste. *Shak.*

4. Wounded; hurt.

5. In *botany*, furnished with longitudinal membranous appendages, as a winged stalk or stem; or with downy or hairy appendages, as winged seeds.

Winged petiole, having a thin membrane or border on each side, or dilated on the sides. *Martyn.*

Winged leaf, a pennate leaf; a species of compound leaf, wherein a simple leaf has several leaflets fastened to each side of it. *Martyn.*

6. In *heraldry*, represented with wings, or having wings of a different color from the body.

7. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds. *Milton.*

WINGED-PEA, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

WING-FOOTED, *a.* [*wing and foot.*] Swift; moving with rapidity; fleet. *Drayton.*

WINGLESS, *a.* Having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.

WING-SHELL, *n.* [*wing and shell.*] The shell that covers the wing of insects.

WINGY, *a.* Having wings; rapid; as wingy speed. *Addison.*

WINK, *v. i.* [*Sax. wincian; D. weinken; G. weinken; Sw. vinka; Dan. vinker; W. geuing; a wink; gwingaw; to wriggle, to wink, to wince.* *Hink and wince* are radically one word.]

1. To shut the eyes; to close the eyelids. They are not blind, but they wink. *Tilletsom.*

2. To close and open the eyelids.

3. To give a hint by a motion of the eyelids.

Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

4. To close the eyelids and exclude the light.

Or wink as cowards and afraid. *Prior.*

5. To be dim; as a winking light. *Dryden.*

To wink at, to connive at; to seem not to see; to tolerate; to overlook, as something not perfectly agreeable; as, to wink at faults. *Roscommon.*

WINK, *n.* The act of closing the eyelids.

I lay awake, and could not sleep a wink. I could eclipse and cloud them with a wink. *Donne.*

2. A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast. *Swift.*

WINKER, *n.* One who winks. *Pope.*

WINKING, *ppr.* Shutting the eyes; shutting and opening the eyelids; hinting by closing the eye; conniving at; overlooking.

WINKINGLY, *adv.* With the eye almost closed. *Peacham.*

WINNER, *n.* [*from win.*] One who gains by success in competition or contest.

WINNING, *ppr.* [*from win.*] Gaining by success in competition or contest.

2. *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming; as a winning address.

WINNING, *n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest.

WINNOW, *v. t.* [*L. vannus, from vannus, a fan; D. G. weanen; from the root of fan and weand.* The Sax. has *wincian*, to wind.]

1. To separate and drive off the chaff from grain by means of wind. Grain is winnowed by a fan, or by a machine, or by pouring it out of a vessel in a current of air.

2. To fan; to heat as with wings. *Milton.*

3. To examine; to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth.

Winnaw well this thought. *Dryden.*

4. To separate, as the bad from the good. *Shak.*

WINNOW, *v. i.* To separate chaff from corn.

Winnaw not with every wind. *Ecclesi.*

WINNOWED, *pp.* Separated from the chaff by wind; sifted; examined.

WINNOWER, *n.* One who winnows.

WINNOWING, *ppr.* Separating from the chaff by wind; examining.

WINTER, *n.* [*Sax. G. D. Sw. Dan.; from wind, or its root; Goth. winterus.*]

1. The cold season of the year. Astronomically considered, winter commences in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ends at the equinox in March; but in ordinary discourse, the three winter months are December, January, and February. Our Saxon ancestors reckoned the years by winters; as ten winters; thirty winters. In tropical climates, there are two winters annually; but they cannot be said to be cold. In the temperate and frigid climates, there is one winter only in the year.

2. The part of a printing press which sustains the carriage.

WIN'TER, *v. i.* To pass the winter. He wintered in Italy. Cattle winter well on good fodder.

WIN'TER, *v. t.* To feed or manage during the winter. To winter young cattle on straw, is not profitable. Delicate plants must be wintered under cover.

WIN'TER-APPLE, *n.* [winter and apple.] An apple that keeps well in winter.

WIN'TER-BARLEY, *n.* [winter and barley.] A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.

WIN'TER-BEATEN, *a.* [winter and beat.] Harassed by the severe weather of winter.

WIN'TER-BERRY, *n.* [winter and berry.] A plant of the genus *Prius*.

WIN'TER-BLOOM, *n.* [winter and bloom.] A plant of the genus *Azalea*.

WIN'TER-CHERRY, *n.* [winter and cherry.] A plant of the genus *Physalis*, and its fruit, which is of the size of a cherry.

WIN'TER-CITRON, *n.* [winter and citron.] A sort of pear.

WIN'TER-CRESS, *n.* [winter and cress.] A plant of the genus *Erysimum*.

WIN'TER-CROP, *n.* [winter and crop.] A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

WIN'TER-FALLOW, *n.* [winter and fallow.] Ground that is fallowed in winter.

WIN'TER-GARDEN, *n.* [winter and garden.] An ornamental garden for winter.

WIN'TER-GREEN, *n.* [winter and green.] A plant of the genus *Pyrola*, useful as a vulnerary.

WIN'TER-KILL, *v. t.* [winter and kill.] To kill by means of the weather in winter; as, to winter-kill wheat or clover.

WIN'TER-KILL, *v. i.* To be killed by the winter. Wheat is liable to winter-kill in moist land.

WIN'TER-KILLED, *pp.* Killed by the winter, as grain.

WIN'TER-KILLING, *ppr.* Killing by the weather in winter.

WIN'TER-LODGE, } *n.* [winter and lodge.]
WIN'TER-LODGMEN'T, } In botany, the hybernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injuries during the winter. It is either a bud or a bulb.

WIN'TER-PEAR, *n.* [winter and pear.] Any pear that keeps well in winter.

WIN'TER-QUARTERS, *n.* [winter and quarters.] The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

WIN'TER-RIG, *v. t.* [winter and rig.] To fallow or till in winter. [Local.]

WIN'TER-SOL'STICE, *n.* [winter and solstice.] The solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st.

WIN'TERED, *pp.* Kept through the winter.

WIN'TERING, *ppr.* Passing the winter; keeping in winter.

WIN'TERLY, *a.* Such as is suitable to winter. [Little used.]

WIN'TERY, *a.* Suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold; stormy.

WIN'Y, *a.* [from wine.] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

WIPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wipian*.] To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing; as, to wipe the hands or face with a towel. Luke vii.

2. To strike off gently.

Some natural tears they dropp'd, but wip'd them soon. Milton.

3. To cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn and destroy what is foul and hateful.

1. I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish. 2 Kings xvi.

2. To cheat; to defraud.

To wipe away, to cleanse by rubbing or tension; as, to wipe away a stain or reproach.

To wipe off, to clear away. Wipe off this foul stain; wipe off the dust.

To wipe out, to efface; to obliterate. Wipe out the blot.

WIPE, *n.* The act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning.

2. A blow; a stroke.

3. A gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm. Swift.

4. A bird. [Sw. *wipa*, the lapwing.]

WIPE'D, *pp.* Rubbed for cleaning; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away; effaced.

WIPE'R, *n.* One who wipes.

2. The instrument used for wiping.

WIPING, *ppr.* Rubbing with a cloth or other soft thing for cleaning; clearing away; effacing.

WIRE, *n.* [Sw. *wir*; Ice *wiyr*.] A thread of metal; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread.

WIRE, *v. t.* To bind with wire; to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors.

WIREDRAW, *v. t.* [wire and draw.] To draw a metal into wire, which is done by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel.

2. To draw into length.

3. To draw by art or violence.

My sense has been *wiredrawn* into blasphemery. Dryden.

4. To draw or spin out to great length and tenuity; as, to *wiredraw* an argument.

WIREDRAWER, *n.* One who draws metal into wire.

WIREDRAWING, *ppr.* Drawing a metal into wire.

2. Drawing to a great length or fineness.

WIREDRAWN, *pp.* Drawn into wire; drawn out to great length or fineness.

WIRE-GRATE, *n.* [wire and grate.] A grate or contrivance of fine wire work to keep insects out of vicerities, hot houses, &c.

WIRE-HEEL, *n.* [wire and heel.] A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.

WIRE-WORM, *n.* [wire and worm.] A mischievous worm that sometimes injures grain.

WI'RY, *a.* Made of wire; like wire.

WIS, *v. t.* pret. *wist*. [G. *wissen*; D. *weten*; Dan. *vide*; Sw. *vela*.] This is the Sax. *welan*, to veil.

To think; to suppose; to imagine. Obs.

Spenser.

WIS'DOM, *n.* s as z. [Sax. *id.*; wise and dom; G. *weisheit*, [wischood]; D. *wijsheid*;

Sw. *wisdom* and *wisheit*; Dan. *wisdom* or *wisdom*. See *Wise*. *Wisdom*, it seems, is from the Gothic dialect.]

1. The right use or exercise of knowledge; the choice of laudable ends, and of the best means to accomplish them. This is wisdom in *act, effect, or practice*. If wisdom is to be considered as a *faculty* of the mind, it is the faculty of discerning or judging what is most just, proper and useful, and if it is to be considered as an *acquisition*, it is the knowledge and use of what is best, most just, most proper, most conducive to prosperity or happiness. Wisdom in the first sense, or *practical wisdom*, is nearly synonymous with *discretion*. It differs somewhat from *prudence*, in this respect; *prudence* is the exercise of sound judgment in avoiding evils; *wisdom* is the exercise of sound judgment either in avoiding evils or attempting good. *Prudence* then is a species, of which *wisdom* is the genus.

Wisdom gained by experience, is of inestimable value.

It is hoped that our rulers will act with dignity and *wisdom*; that they will yield every thing to reason, and refuse every thing to force.

2. In Scripture, human learning; erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences.

Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians. Acts vii.

3. Quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution; as the *wisdom* of Bezaleel and Aholiab. Ex. xxxi.

4. Natural instinct and sagacity. Job xxxix.

5. In Scripture theology, wisdom is true religion; godliness; piety; the knowledge and fear of God, and sincere and uniform obedience to his commands. This is the *wisdom* which is from above. Ps. xc. Job xxviii.

6. Profitable words or doctrine. Ps. xxxvii.

The *wisdom* of this world, here human erudition; or the carnal policy of men, their craft and artifices in promoting their temporal interests; called also *fleshy wisdom*. 1 Cor. ii. 2. Cor. i.

The *wisdom* of the world, artificial or affected eloquence; or learning displayed in teaching. 1 Cor. ii. ii.

WISE, *a.* s as z. [Sax. *wis*, *wise*; G. *weisen*; D. *wys*; Sw. *vis*; Dan. *vis*; Sax. *wisdom*; G. *wissen*, to know; Sans. *wid*.] This in Dutch, is *weten*, to know, which is the Goth. Sax. *witan*, Eng. to *wit*. So that *wise*, *wit*, *wetl*, *wet*, are all from one root, or dialectical forms of the same word; Ir. *fois*, *foas*, knowledge; W. *gwys*, *gwys*, Sans. *widya*, intelligence. In general, the radical sense of *know* is to reach or to hold, from extension, stretching. In this case, it may be to show, to disclose, from a like sense; for in Sw. *visa*, Dan. *viser*, G. *weisen*, D. *wysen*, is to show. In this case, L. *video*, *visum*, which seems to be connected with this word, may coincide in origin with *wide*. *Wistful*, attentive, eager, is from reaching forward.]

1. Properly, having knowledge; hence, having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false, between what is fit and proper, and what is in-

proper; as a *wise* prince; a *wise* magistrate. Solomon was deemed the *wisest* man. But a man may be *speculatively* and *not practically* wise. Hence,

2. Discrete and judicious in the use or application of knowledge; choosing laudable ends, and the best means to accomplish them. This is to be *practically* wise. Gen. xli.

3. Skillful; dextrous.

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. Jer. iv.

4. Learned; knowing; as the *wise* and the *unwise*. Rom. i.

5. Skilled in arts, science, philosophy, or in magic and divination. 2 Sam. xiv.

6. Godly; pious. Prov. xiii.

—The holy Scriptures, which are able to make them *wise* to salvation. 2 Tim. iii.

7. Skilled in hidden arts; a *sense somewhat ironical*; as the *wise* woman of Brainford. *Shak.*

8. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judiciously; well adapted to produce good effects; *applicable to things*; as a *wise* saying; a *wise* scheme or plan; *wise* conduct or management; a *wise* determination. *Milton.*

9. Becoming a wise man; grave; discrete; as *wise* deportment.

WISE, *n.* *s.* as *z.* [*Sax. wise*; *G. weise*; *D. weys*; *Sw. vis*; *Dan. vis*; *Fr. guise*; *It. guisa*; *Arm. gwis*.]

Manner; way of being or acting.

This song she sings in most commanding *wise*. *Sidney Spenser.*

In fittest *wise*.

In the foregoing form, this word is obsolete. The use of it is now very limited. It is common in the following phrases.

1. In *any wise*.

If he that sanctified the field will in *any wise* redeem it— Lev. xxvii.

2. On *this wise*.

On *this wise* ye shall bless the children of Israel. Num. vi.

3. In *no wise*.

He shall in *no wise* lose his reward. Matt. x.

It is used in composition, as in *likewise*, *otherwise*, *lengthways*, &c. By mistake, *ways* is often used for it; as *lengthways*, for *lengthwise*.

WISEACRE, *n.* more correctly *wise-sager*. [*G. weissager*; *weise* and *sager*, a sayer, a predictor or foreteller.]

One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence in contempt, a simpleton; a dunce. *Addison.*

WISE-HEARTED, *a.* [*wise* and *heart*.]

Wise; knowing; skillful. Ex. xxviii.

WYSELING, *n.* One who pretends to be wise. *Donne.*

WISELY, *adv.* Prudently; judiciously; discretely; with wisdom. Prov. xvi. xxi.

2. Craftily; with art or stratagem.

Let us deal *wisely* with them. Ex. i.

WISENESS, *n.* Wisdom. *Obs. Spenser.*

WISH, *v. i.* [*Sax. wiscan*; *Cimbrie, wiska*.]

In all the other Aryan and Gothic dialects, the corresponding word is written with *n*; *D. wenschen*; *G. wenschen*; *Dan. wnsker*; *Sw. wnska*. This is probably the same word.]

1. To have a desire, or strong desire, either for what is or is not supposed to be ob-

tainable. It usually expresses less than long; but sometimes it denotes to wish earnestly. We often wish for what is not obtainable.

This is as good an argument as an antiprayer could wish for. *Arbutnot.*

They have more than heart could wish. Ps. lxxii.

I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper. 3 John 2.

They cast four anchors out of the stern, and wished for the day. Acts xvii.

2. To be disposed or inclined; as, to wish well to another's affairs. *Addison.*

3. It sometimes partakes of hope or fear. I wish the event may prove fortunate, or less calamitous than we apprehend.

WISH, *v. t.* To desire. I wish your prosperity.

Let them be driven backward and put to shame, that wish me evil. Ps. xl.

2. To long for; to desire eagerly or ardently. It has this sense when expressed with emphasis.

3. To recommend by wishing. I would not wish them to a fairer death. *Shak.*

4. To imprecate; as, to wish curses on an enemy. *Shak.*

5. To ask; to express desire. *Clarendon.*

WISH, *n.* Desire; sometimes, eager desire. Job xxxiii.

2. Desire expressed. *Pope.*

Blister'd be thy tongue For such a wish. *Shak.*

3. Thing desired. He has his wish. The difference between wish and desire seems to be, that desire is directed to what is obtainable, and a wish may be directed to what is obtainable or not. *Kames.*

WISH ED, *pp.* Desired; or ardently desired.

WISHER, *n.* One who desires; one who expresses a wish. *Shak.*

WISHFUL, *a.* Having desire, or ardent desire.

2. Showing desire; as *wishful* eyes.

3. Desirable; exciting wishes. [*Bad.*] *Chapman.*

WISHFULLY, *adv.* With desire or ardent desire.

2. With the show of desiring.

WISHING, *ppr.* Desiring.

WISKET, *n.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

WISP, *n.* [*Dan. risik*, a wisp, a whisk; *wisker*, to whisk, to rub or wipe; *G. D. wisch*.]

A small bundle of straw or other like substance; as a wisp of straw; a wisp of hay; a wisp of herbs. *Shak. Bacon.*

WIST, *pret. of wis.* *Obs.*

WISTFUL, *a.* [*from wist*.] The sense is stretching or reaching towards.] Full of thoughts; earnest; attentive.

Why—dost thou so wistful seem? *Goy.*

WISTFULLY, *adv.* Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras.*

WISTIT, *n.* The striated monkey; a small species of monkey from S. America, with an annulated tail, the *outskit* of Buffon. *Cuvier. Ed. Engr.*

WISTLY, *adv.* Earnestly. *Obs.* *Shak.*

WIT, *v. i.* [*Sax. Goth. witan*, *D. weten*, *G. wissen*, to know; *Sax. wita*. See *Wise*.]

To know. This verb is used only in the infinitive, to wit, namely, that is to say. [*L. videlicet, i. e. videre lect.*]

WIT, *n.* [*Sax. wit* or *ge-wit*; *G. witz*; *Dan. vid*. See the Verb and *Fizee*.]

1. Primarily, the intellect; the understanding or mental powers.

Will puts in practice what the wit deviseth. *Davies.*

For wit and power their last endeavors bend To outshine each other. *Dryden.*

2. The association of ideas in a manner natural, but unusual and striking, so as to produce surprise joined with pleasure. Wit is defined

What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed. *Pope.*

Wit consists in assembling and putting together with quickness, ideas in which can be found resemblance and analogy, by which to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy. *Locke.*

Wit consists chiefly in joining things by distant and fanciful relations, which surprise us because they are unexpected. *Kames.*

Wit is a propriety of thoughts and words; or to other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject. *Dryden.*

3. The faculty of associating ideas in a new and unexpected manner.

4. A man of genius; as, the age of Addison abounded with *wits*.

5. A wit herself, *Amelia* weds a *wit*. *Young.*

6. Sense; judgment. Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe. *L'Estrange.*

7. Faculty of the mind. *Dryden.*

8. *Wits*, in the plural, soundness of mind; intellect; a disordered; a sound mind. No man in his *wits* would venture on such an expedition. Have you lost your *wits*? Is he out of his *wits*?

9. Power of invention; contrivance; ingenuity. He was at his *wits'* end. *Hooker.*

WITCH, *n.* [*Sax. wicca*. See *Wicked*.] A woman who by compact with the devil, practices sorcery or enchantment.

2. A woman who is given to unlawful arts. [*Sax. wic*.] A winding sinuous bank. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

WITCH, *v. t.* To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.

I'll witch sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shak.*

WITCH-CRAFT, *n.* [*witch* and *craft*.] The practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with the devil. *Bacon.*

2. Power more than natural.

He hath a *witchcraft*. *Shak.*

Over the king's tongue. *Scott.*

WITCH-ELM, *n.* A kind of elm.

WITCHERY, *n.* Sorcery; enchantment. *Milton.*

2. Fascination.

WITCH-HAZEL, *n.* A species of elm, (*Ulmus montana*).

2. The hop-hornbeam, (*Carpinus ostrya*).

The *Virginian witch-hazel* is the *Hamelis virginica*, a shrub which flowers in autumn when its leaves are falling. *Let. Biggerow.*

WIT-CRACKER, *n.* [*wit* and *cracker*.] One who breaks jests; a joker. [*Not in use*.]

WIT-CRAFT, *n.* [*wit* and *craft*.] Contrivance; invention. *Obs.* *Cauden.*

WITTE, *v. t.* [*Sax. witan*; the root of *wit*.] To reproach; to blame. *Obs. Spenser.*

WITE, *n.* Blame; reproach. *Obs.*
WITLESS, *a.* Blameless. *Obs.*

WIT-FISH, *n.* [white fish; *D. witvisch.*]
An East Indian fish of the size of a whit-
ing; also, another East Indian fish, the
Albula Indica of Lays. *Cyc.*

WITTH, *prep.* [Sax. *witth*, near or against;
Goth. *ga-witthan*, to join. The primary
sense is to press, or to meet, to unite; hence
in composition, it denotes opposition, as
in *withstand* and *withdraw*; hence *against*,
Sax. *witther*, *G. wider*.]

1. By, noting cause, instrument or means.
We are distressed *with* pain; we are ele-
vated *with* joy. *With* study men become
learned and respectable. Fire is extin-
guished *with* water.

2. On the side of, noting friendship or fav-
or.
Fear not, for I am *with* thee. Gen. xxvi.

3. In opposition to; in competition or con-
test; as, to struggle *with* adversity. The
champions fought *with* each other an hour.
He will lie *with* any man living.

4. Noting comparison. The fact you men-
tion compares well *with* another I have
witnessed.

5. In company. The gentlemen traveled
with me from Boston to Philadelphia.

6. In the society of. There is no living *with*
such neighbors.

7. In connection, or in appendage. He gave
me the Bible, and *with* it the warmest ex-
pressions of affection.

8. In mutual dealing or intercourse.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you.—*Shak.*

9. Noting confidence. I will trust you *with*
the secret.

10. In partnership. He shares the profits
with the other partners. I will share *with*
you the pleasures and the pains.

11. Noting connection.
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate.
Dryden.

12. Immediately after.
With this he pointed to his face. *Dryden.*

13. Among. I left the assembly *with* the
last.

Tragedy was originally *with* the ancients a
piece of religious worship. *Rymer.*

14. Upon.
Such arguments had invincible force *with*
those pagan philosophers. *Addison.*

15. In consent, noting parity of state.
See! where on earth the few thy glories lie,
With her they flourish'd, and *with* her they
die. *Pope.*

With and *by* are closely allied in many of
their uses, and it is not easy to lay down a
rule by which their uses may be distin-
guished. It is observed by Johnson that
with seems rather to denote an instru-
ment, and *by* a cause; as, he killed an en-
emy *with* a sword, but he died *by* an ar-
row. But this rule is not always observ-
ed.

With, in composition, signifies for the most
part opposition, privation; or separation,
departure.

WITHE, *s.* [Sax. *witig*; Sw. *widja*; L.
WITHE, *s.* *vitis, vitex*; probably a shoot.]
1. A willow twig.

2. A hand consisting of a twig, or twigs
twisted. *K. Charles.*

WITIAL, *adv.* *withoul'*. [*with* and *all*.] *With*
the rest; together with; likewise; at the
same time.

If you choose that, then I am yours *withoul'*.
Shak.

How modest in exception, and *withoul'*
How terrible in constant resolution!
Shak.

2. It is sometimes used for *with*. But the
word is not elegant, nor much used.

WITHDRAW, *v. t.* [*with* and *draw*.] To
take back; to take from.

It is impossible that God should *withdraw*
his presence from any thing. *Hooker.*

We say, to *withdraw* capital from a bank
or stock in trade, to *withdraw* aid or as-
sistance.

2. To recall; to cause to retire or leave; to
call back or away. France has *withdrawn*
her troops from Spain.

WITHDRAW, *v. i.* To retire; to retreat;
to quit a company or place. We *with-
drew* from the company at ten o'clock.

She had her husband soft *withdrew*. *Milton.*

WITHDRAWING, *ppr.* Taking back; re-
calling; retiring.

WITHDRAWING-ROOM, *n.* A room be-
hind another room for retirement; a
drawing room. *Mortimer.*

WITHDRAWMENT, *n.* The act of *with-
drawing* or taking back; a recalling.

Ch. Obs.
Their *withdrawment* from the British and
Foreign Bible Society, would tend to paralyze
its exertions. *Simcox.*

WITHDRAWN, *pp.* of *withdrew*. Recalled;
taken back.

WITHER, *v. i.* [*W. weiz*, dried, withered;
gwezion, to wither; Sax. *gewitradh*, with-
ered; *Ir. fothadh*.]

1. To fade; to lose its native freshness; to
become sapless; to dry.

I shall *wither* in all the leaves of her spring.
Ezek. xvii.

2. To waste; to pine away; as animal bod-
ies; as a *withered* hand. *Matt. xii.*

3. To lose or want animal moisture.

Now warm in love, now *withering* in the
grief. *Dryden.*

WITHER, *v. t.* To cause to fade and be-
come dry; as, the sun *withereth* the grass.
James i.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle and decay,
for want of animal moisture.

Age cannot *wither* her. *Shak.*

WITHER-BAND, *n.* [*withers* and *band*.] A
piece of iron laid under a saddle near a
horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.

Far. Dict.

WITHERED, *pp.* Faded; dried; shrunk.

WITHEREDNESS, *n.* The state of being
withered.

WITHERING, *ppr.* Fading; becoming
dry.

WITHERITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a carbonate
of baryte, first discovered by Dr.
Withering; rhomboidal baryte. It is
white, gray, or yellow. *Ure. Cyc.*

WITHERN-AM, *n.* [Sax. *witther*, against,
and *namn*, to take.]
In *witthernan*, in law, a second or reciprocal
distress, in lieu of a first distress which has
been eluded; reprisal. *Blackstone.*

WITHERS, *n.* [This seems to signify a
joining, from the root of *with*.]

The juncture of the shoulder bones of a
horse, at the bottom of the neck.

Far. Dict.
WITHER-WRUNG, *a.* Injured or hurt in
the withers, as a horse. *Cyc.*

WITHHOLD, *ppr.* and *pp.* of *withhold*.
WITTHOLD, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *withheld*.
[*with* and *hold*.]

1. To hold back; to restrain; to keep from
action.

Withhold—your hasty hand. *Spenser.*
It our passions may be *withheld*. *Kittellwell.*

2. To retain; to keep back; not to grant;
as, to *withhold* assent to a proposition.
The sun does not *withhold* his light.

WITTHOLDEN, *pp.* The old participle of
withhold; now obsolete. We use *with-
held*.

WITTHOLDER, *n.* One that withholds.

WITTHOLDING, *ppr.* Holding back; re-
straining; retaining; not granting.

WITTHIN, *prep.* [Sax. *witthinnan*.] In the
inner part; as the space *within* the walls
of a house; a man contented and happy
within himself. *Tillotson.*

2. In the limits or compass of; not beyond;
used of place and time. The object is
within my sight; *within* the knowledge of
the present generation; *within* a month or
a year.

3. Not reaching to any thing external.
Were every action concluded *within* itself.—
Locke.

4. In the compass of; not longer ago than.
Within these five hours Hastings liv'd
untained. *Shak.*

5. Not later than; as, *within* five days from
this time, it will be fair weather.

6. In the reach of.
Both he and she are still *within* my pow'r.
Dryden.

7. Not exceeding. Keep your expenses
within your income.

8. In the heart or confidence of. [Inelegant.]
South.

9. In the house; in any inclosure.

WITTHIN, *adv.* In the inner part; inward-
ly; internally.

The wound festers *within*. *Carew.*

10. In the mind.
Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent.
Dryden.

WITTHINSIDE, *adv.* [*within* and *side*.] In
the inner parts. [Bad.] *Sharp.*

WITTHOUT, *prep.* [Sax. *witthutan*; *with*
and *out*.]

1. Not *with*; as *without* success.

2. In a state of destitution or absence from.
There is no living *with* thee nor *without*
thee. *Tatler.*

3. In a state of not having, or of destitution.
How many live all their life *without* virtue,
and *without* peace of conscience.

1. Beyond; not *within*.
Eternity, before the world and after, is *with-
out* our reach. *Burnet.*

5. Supposing the negation or omission of.
Without the separation of the two monar-
chies, the most advantageous terms from the
French must end in our destruction. *Addison.*

6. Independent of; not by the use of. Men
like to live *without* labor.

7. *Without* the separation of the two monar-
chies, the most advantageous terms from the
French must end in our destruction. *Addison.*

6. Independent of; not by the use of. Men
like to live *without* labor.
We men will do it *without* a law. *Bacon.*

7. On the outside of; as *without* the gate;
without doors.

5. With exemption from. That event cannot happen *without* great damage to our interests.

9. Unless; except.

Without, when it precedes a sentence or member of a sentence, has been called a conjunction. This is a mistake. "You will not enjoy health, *without* you use much exercise." In this sentence, *without* is a preposition still, but followed by a member of a sentence, instead of a single noun. It has no property of a connective or conjunction, and does not fall within the definition. You will not enjoy health, this fact following being removed, or not taking place; you use exercise. This use of *without*, is nearly superseded by *unless* and *except*, among good writers and speakers; but is common in popular discourse or parlance.

WITHOUT', *adv.* Not on the inside; not within.

These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton.*

2. Out of doors.

3. Externally; not in the mind.

Without were lightings, within were fears. *2 Cor. vii.*

WITHOUT'EN, for *withouten*, the Saxon word, is obsolete. *Spenser.*

WITHSTAND', *v. t.* [*with* and *stand*. See *Stand*.]

To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force; as, to *withstand* the attack of troops; to *withstand* eloquence or arguments.

When Peter was about to Antioch, I *withstood* him to his face. *Gal. ii.*

WITHSTAND'ER, *n.* One that opposes; an opponent; a resisting power.

Raleigh.
WITHSTANDING, *ppr.* Opposing; making resistance.

WITH-VINE, } *n.* A local name for the
WITH-WINE, } *n.* couch-grass. *Cyc.*

WITHWIND, *n.* A plant. [*L. convolvulus*.]

WITHY, *n.* [*Sax. weihig*.] A large species of willow. *Cyc.*

WIT'Y, *a.* Made of wits; like a witz; flexible and tough.

WIT'LESS, *a.* [*wit* and *less*.] Destitute of wit or understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought; as a *witless* swain; *witless* youth. *Philips.*

2. Indiscrete; not under the guidance of judgment; as *witless* bravery. *Shak.*

WIT'LESSLY, *adv.* Without the exercise of judgment.

WIT'LING, *n.* [*dim.* from *wit*.] A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness; as
A bean and *witling* perish'd in the throng.

Pope.
WIT'NESS, *n.* [*Sax. witness*, from *witan*, to know.]

1. Testimony; attestation of a fact or event.

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. *John v.*

2. That which furnishes evidence or proof.

Laban said, this heap is a *witness* between me and thee this day. *Gen. xxxi.*

3. A person who knows or sees any thing; one personally present; as, he was *witness*; he was an eye-*witness*. *1 Pet. v.*

1. One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of

confirming its authenticity by his testimony.

5. One who gives testimony; as, the *witnesses* in court agreed in all essential facts.

With a *witness*, effectually; to a great degree; with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind. He struck *with* a *witness*. [*Not elegant*.]

WIT'NESS, *v. t.* To see or know by personal presence. I *witnessed* the ceremonies in New York, with which the ratification of the constitution was celebrated, in 1788.

2. To attest; to give testimony to; to testify to something.

Behold, how many things they *witness* against thee. *Mark xv.*

3. To see the execution of an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity; as, to *witness* a bond or a deed.

WIT'NESS, *v. i.* To bear testimony.

The men of Belial *witnessed* against him, even against Naboth. *1 Kings xxi.*

2. To give evidence.

The show of their countenance doth *witness* against them. *Is. iii.*

WIT'NESSED, *ppr.* Seen in person; testified; subscribed by persons present; as a deed *witnessed* by two persons.

WIT'NESSING, *ppr.* Seeing in person; hearing testimony; giving evidence.

WIT-SNAPPER, *n.* [*wit* and *snap*.] One who affects repartee. [*Not in use*.] *Shak.*

WIT-ST'ARVED, *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius. *Examiner.*

WIT'TED, *a.* Having wit or understanding; as a quick *witted* boy.

WIT'TICISM, *n.* [*wit* and *wit*.] A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; a low kind of wit.

—He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *witticisms*; all which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*

WIT'TILY, *adv.* [*from wit*.] With wit; with a delicate turn or phrase, or with an ingenious association of ideas. *Sidney.*

2. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives. *Dryden.*

WIT'TINESS, *n.* [*from witley*.] The quality of being witty. *Spenser.*

WIT'TINGLY, *adv.* [*See Wit*.] Knowledge; with knowledge; by design.

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*

WIT'TOL, *n.* [*Sax.* from *witan*, to know.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold. *Shak.*

WIT'TOLLY, *adv.* Like a tame cuckold. *Shak.*

WIT'TY, *a.* [*from wit*.] Possessed of wit; full of wit; as a *witty* poet.

2. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.

3. Sarcastic; full of taunts.

Honeycomb was unmercifully *witty* upon the woman. *Spectator.*

WIT'WALL, *n.* A bird, the great spotted woodpecker. *Ainsworth.*

WIT-WORM, *n.* [*wit* and *worm*.] One that feeds on wit. [*Not in use*.] *B. Jonson.*

WIVE, *v. i.* [*from wife*.] To marry. [*Not in use*.] *Shak.*

WIVE, *v. t.* To match to a wife. *Shak.*

2. To take for a wife. [*Not in use*.] *Shak.*

WIVEHOOD, *n.* Behavior becoming a wife. [*It should be wifehood*.] *Obs.*

Spenser.

WIVELESS, *a.* Not having a wife. [*It should be wifeless*.]

WIVELY, *a.* Pertaining to a wife. [*It should be wifely*.] *Sidney.*

WIV'ER, *n.* A kind of heraldic draught.

WIV'ERIN, } *n.* gon.
WIVES, *plu.* of wife.

WIZARD, *n.* [*from wize*.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a sorcerer. *Lev. xx.*

The wily *wizard* must be caught. *Dryden.*

WIZ'ARD, *a.* Enchanting; charming.

2. Haunted by wizards. *Milton.*

WIZEN, *v. t.* [*Sax. wisanian, wescian*.] To wither; to dry. [*Local*.]

WO, *n.* [*Sax. we; L. we; Gr. ova; W. gwae; G. weh; D. wee; Sw. we*.]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy calamity.

One *wo* is past; and behold, there come two *woes* more hereafter. *Rev. ix.*

2. A curse.

Can there be a *wo* or other's in all the stores of vengeance, equal to the malignity of such a practice? *South.*

3. *Wo* is used in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow.

Wo is me; for I am undone. *Is. vi.*

This is properly the Saxon *taue*, "wo is to me."

Wo we be the day." This is also the *dativo*; *wo* be to the day; *Sax. wuethan, weorhan* or *wyrthan*, to be, to become.

Wo is a noun, and if used as an adjective, it is improperly used. "*Wo* to you that are rich." "*Wo* to that man, by whom the offense cometh;" that is, misery, calamity, he or will be to him.

WOAD, *n.* [*Sax. wad* or *wead*; *G. waid, weid*; *D. weede*; *Fr. guede*; *It. guado. Qu. wead*.]

A plant of the genus *Isatis*, cultivated for the use of dyers. The woad blue is a very deep blue, and is the base of many other colors or shades of color.

Woad is first bruised in a mill, and then made into balls.

It grows wild in France and along the coasts of the Baltic. The term *woad* is applied to the *Reseda*, weld or woad, and to the *Genista tinctoria* or dyer's broom.

Cyc.

WOAD-MILL, *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

WO-BEGONE, *a.* [*wo*, be, and *gone*.] Overwhelmed with wo; immersed in grief and sorrow.

So *wobegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

WODANIUM, *n.* A metal recently discovered in a species of pyrite, found in Hungary, which had been supposed to be an ore of cobalt. It has a bronze yellow color.

Cyc.

WOESOME, *a.* *wo*'sum. *Woful*. [*Not in use*.] *Langhorne.*

WOFT, for *waft*. [*Not in use*.] *Shak.*

WO'FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; distressed with grief or calamity; afflicted.

How many *woful* widows left to bow To sad disgrace! *Daniel.*

2. Sorrowful; mournful; full of distress; as *woful* day. *Jer. xvii.*

3. Bringing calamity, distress or affliction; as a *woful* event; *woful* want.

4. Wretched; palsy.

What *woful* stuff this madrigal would be.

Pope.

WOFULLY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; in a distressing manner.

2. Wretchedly; extremely; as, he will be *wofully* deceived.

WOFULNESS, *n.* Misery; calamity.

WOLD, in Saxony, is the same as *wald* and *weld*, a wood, sometimes perhaps a lawn or plain. *Wald* signifies also power, dominion, from *waldan*, to rule. These words occur in names.

WOLF, *n.* WULF, [Sax. *wulf*; G. D. *wolf*; Sw. *wulf*; Dan. *ulv*; Russ. *wolk*; L. *lupus*, a fox, the same word differently applied. The Gr. is *λύκος*.]

1. An animal of the genus *Canis*, a beast of prey that kills sheep and other small domestic animals; called sometimes the wild dog. The wolf is crafty, greedy and ravenous.

2. A small white worm or maggot, which infests granaries.

Cyr.

3. An eating ulcer.

Brown.

WOLF-DOG, *n.* A dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep.

Trickel.

2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf.

Johnson.

WOLF-FISH, *n.* A fish, the *lupus marinus*, (the *Anarrhichas lupus* of Linne;) a fierce voracious fish of the northern seas. Cye.

WOLF-ISI, *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf; as a *wolfish* visage; *wolfish* designs.

Shak.

WOLF-NET, *n.* A kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers. Cye.

WOLF-RAM, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an ore of tungsten. Its color is generally a brownish or grayish black; when cut with a knife, it gives a reddish brown streak. It occurs massive and crystallized, and in concentric lamellar concretions. Cye.

WOLF'S-BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant of the genus *Aconitum*; *aconite*.

2. The winter aconite, or *Helleborus hyemalis*.

Lee.

WOLF'S-CLAW, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lycepodium*.

Lee.

WOLF'S-MILK, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth*.

WOLF'S-PEACH, *n.* A plant of the genus *Solanum*, (*S. lycopersicum*.)

Lee.

WOLVERIN, } *n.* The glutton, a carnivorous animal.
WOLVERENE, } *n.* voracious appetite.

Diet. Nat. Hist.

The name *wolverene* is applied to an animal of N. America, considered by Linne as a peculiar species, (*Urus tuscus*;) but which has been since regarded as a variety of the glutton, (*U. gulo*.) *Ed. Encyc.*

WOLVISH, *a.* More properly *wolfish*, which see.

WOMAN, *n. plu. women*. [A compound of *womb* and *man*. It is the same word as *L. femina*; the Latins writing *f* for *s*. The plural as written, seems to be *womb-men*. But we pronounce it *women*, and so it ought to be written, for it is from the Saxony *wifman*, wife-man.]

1. The female of the human race, grown to adult years.

And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from the man, made he a *woman*. Gen. ii.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible.

We see every day *women* perish with infamy, by having been too willing to set their beauty to show.

Rambler.

I have observed among all nations that the *women* ornament themselves more than the men; that wherever found, they are the same kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender beings, inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest.

Ledyard.

2. A female attendant or servant.

Shak.

WOMAN, *v. t.* To make pliant.

Shak.

WOMANED, *a.* Accompanied or united with a woman. [Not used.]

Shak.

WOMAN-HATER, *n.* [woman and hater.] One who has an aversion to the female sex.

Swift.

WOMANHOOD, *n.* [woman and hood.] The state, character or collective qualities of a woman.

Spenser.

WOMANISE, *v. t.* To make effeminate. [Not used.]

WOMANISH, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine; as *womanish* habits; *womanish* tears; a *womanish* voice.

Dryden. Shak.

WOMANKIND, *n.* [woman and kind.] The female sex; and the race of females of the human kind.

Addison.

WOMANLY, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine; as *womanly* behavior.

Arbuthnot.

A blessing *womanly* discovering grace.

Donne.

WOMANLY, *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

WOMB, *n. womm*. [Sax. *womb*; Goth. *wamba*; Sw. *wamb*; Dan. *vom*; Scot. *wame*; G. *wampe*, belly, a dewlap; D. *wam*.]

1. The uterus or matrix of a female; that part where the young of an animal is conceived and nourished till its birth.

Cye.

2. The place where any thing is produced. The *womb* of earth the general seed receives.

Dryden.

3. Any large or deep cavity.

Addison.

Womb of the morning, in Scripture, the clouds, which distill dew; supposed to be emblematic of the church bringing forth multitudes to Christ. Ps. cx.

WOMB, *v. t.* To inclose; to breed in secret. [Not in use.]

Shak.

WOMBAT, *n.* An animal of New Holland, of the opossum family.

Cye.

WOMBY, *a. womy*. Capacious. [Not in use.]

Shak.

WOMEN, *n. plu. of woman*, pron. *wiemen*. But it is supposed the word we pronounce is from Sax. *wifman*, and therefore should be written *wiemen*.

WON, *pred. and pp. of win*; as victories won.

WON, *v. i.* [Sax. *wanian*; G. *wohnen*; D. *woonen*, to dwell, to continue; fr. *wanim*.]

To dwell; to abide. *Obs.* Its participle is retained in *wonit*, that is, *woned*.

Milton.

WON, *n.* A dwelling. *Obs.*

Spenser.

WONDER, *n.* [Sax. G. *wunder*; D. *wunder*; Sw. Dan. *under*; qu. Gr. *φανω*, to show; and hence a sight; or from the root of the Sp. *espanto*, a panic.]

1. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind, of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, or not well understood; something that arrests the atten-

tion by its novelty, grandeur or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement*. It differs from *admiration*, in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem or approbation, nor directed to persons.

But *wonder* sometimes is nearly allied to *astonishment*, and the exact extent of the meaning of such words can hardly be graduated.

They were filled with *wonder* and amazement. Acts iii.

Wonder is the effect of novelty upon ignorance. Johnson.

2. Cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy.

To try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders*. Bacon.

I am as a *wonder* to many. Ps. lxxi.

3. Any thing mentioned with surprise. Babylon, the *wonder* of all tongues. Milton.

Wonders of the world. The seven wonders of the world were the Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Jupiter Olympus, and the Pharos or watch-tower of Alexandria.

4. A miracle. Ex. iii.

WONDER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wundrian*.] To be affected by surprise or admiration.

I could not sufficiently *wonder* at the impregnity of these diminutive mortals. Swift.

We cease to *wonder* at what we understand. Johnson.

WONDERER, *n.* One who wonders.

WONDERFUL, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; strange; astonishing. Job xlii.

WONDERFULLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder or surprise.

I will praise thee, for I am fearfully and *wonderfully* made. Ps. cxxxix.

WONDERFULNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful.

Sidney.

WONDERING, *ppr.* Indulging or feeling wonder. Gen. xxiv. Luke xxiv.

WONDERMENT, *n.* Surprise; astonishing; a wonderful appearance. [Vulgar.]

WONDERSTRUCK, *a.* [wonder and struck.] Struck with wonder, admiration and surprise.

Dryden.

WONDER-WORKING, *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things.

WONDROUS, *a.* Admirable; marvelous; such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy *wondrous* works. Ps. xxvi.

WONDROUS, *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising degree; as a place *wondrous* deep; you are *wondrous* fair; *wondrous* fond of peace. These phrases of Cowley, Dryden and Pope, are admissible only in the ludicrous and burlesque style.

WONDRUSTLY, *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

Chloe complains, and *wondrously*'s aggrieved. Glanville.

WONT, a contraction of *woll not*, that is, *will not*.

WONT, *a.* [wont is strictly the participle passive of *won*, *wone*; Sax. *wunian*, to dwell, to remain, to endure, to exist, to

consist; *G. wohnen, D. woenen.* But the *D.* has *wecnen, Sw. wänia, Dan. vænner,* to accustom; *Ir. fanaim,* to remain. In English, the verb is obsolete; but we retain the participle in use, and form it into a verb. See the *Verb.*

Accustomed; habituated; using or doing customarily.

If the ox were wont to push with his horn—

Ex. xxi.

They were wont to speak in old time, saying—

2 Sam. xx. See Matt. xxvii. 15. Luke xxii. 39.

WONT, *n.* Custom; habit; use. *Obs.*

Sidney. Hooker.

WONT, *v. i.* To be accustomed or habituated; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast she wont to make.

Spenser.

Wherever he wont to soar so high.

Obs.

Walker.

WONTED, *pp.* Accustomed; used.

Again his wonted weapon prov'd. *Spenser.*

2. Accustomed; made familiar by use.

She was wonted to the place, and would not remove.

L'Estrange.

WONTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being accustomed.

King Charles.

WONTLESS, *a.* Unaccustomed; unused.

Obs.

Spenser.

WOO, *v. t.* [*Sax. wogan, whence atogod, wooed.*]

1. To court; to solicit in love.

My proud rival woots

Another party to his throne and bed—

Philips.

Each, like the Grecian artist, woots.

The image he himself has wrought. *Prior.*

2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

Thou, chaste, oft the woods among,

I woo to hear thy even song. *Milton.*

WOO, *v. i.* To court; to make love.

Dryden.

WOOD, *a.* [*Sax. woad.*] Mad; furious. *Obs.*

Spenser.

WOOD, *n.* [*Sax. wuda, wudu; D. woud; W. gwyz.*]

1. A large and thick collection of trees; a forest.

Light thickens, and the crow

Makes wing to the rooky wood. *Shak.*

2. The substance of trees; the hard substance which composes the body of a tree and its branches, and which is covered by the bark.

3. Trees cut or sawed for the fire. *Wood* is yet the principal fuel in the U. States.

4. An idol. *Hab. ii.*

WOOD, *v. t.* To supply or get supplies of wood.

WOOD-ANEMONE, *n.* A plant. [*See Anemone.*]

WOOD-ASHES, *n.* [*wood and ashes.*] The remains of burnt wood or plants. [This word is used in England to distinguish these ashes from the remains of coal. In the U. States, where wood chiefly is burnt, the people usually say *stump* ashes. But as coal becomes more used, the English distinction will be necessary.]

WOOD-BIND, *n.* [*wood and bind.*] A name given to the

WOOD-BINE, } *n.* A honey-suckle, a species of *Lonicera.*

Lee.

WOOD-BOUND, *a.* [*wood and bound.*] Encumbered with tall woody hedgerows.

WOOD-CHAT, *n.* A species of butcher bird.

WOOD-CHUK, *n.* [*wood and chuk, a hog.*]

[*See Chuk.*]

The popular name in New England of a species of the Marmot tribe of animals, the *Arctomys monax.* It burrows and is dormant in winter.

WOOD-COAL, *n.* [*wood and coal.*] Charcoal.

WOOD-COCK, *n.* [*wood and cock.*] A fowl of the genus *Scelopax*, inhabiting the northern parts of the European continent in summer, but frequenting England in winter. The woodcock of the U. States is a smaller species. *Cyc.*

WOOD-COCK SHELL, *n.* A name given by English naturalists to a peculiar kind of the purpura, called by the French *becasse*; or two species, the prickly and the smooth. *Cyc.*

WOOD-DRINK, *n.* [*wood and drink.*] A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods.

WOOD EB, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood; as land *wooded* and *watered.*

Johnson.

WOOD EN, *a.* [*from wood.*] Made of wood; consisting of wood; as a *wooden* box; a *wooden* leg; a *wooden* horse.

2. Clumsy; awkward.

When a bold man is put out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier.*

WOOD-ENGRAVING, *n.* Xylography; the art of engraving on wood, or of cutting figures of natural objects on wood. *Cyc.*

WOOD-FRETTER, *n.* [*wood and fret.*] An insect or worm that eats wood. *Ainsworth.*

WOOD-HOLE, *n.* [*wood and hole.*] A place where wood is laid up. *Philips.*

WOOD-HOUSE, *n.* [*wood and house.*] A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather. *U. States.*

WOODING, *ppr.* Getting or supplying with wood. *Washington.*

WOOD-LAND, *n.* [*wood and land.*] Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or timber. *America.*

2. In England, a soil which, from its humidity and color, resembles the soil in woods. *Cyc.*

WOOD-LARK, *n.* [*wood and lark.*] A bird, a species of lark.

WOOD-LAYER, *n.* [*wood and layer.*] A young oak or other timber plant, laid down in a hedge among the white thorn or other plants used in hedges. *Cyc.*

WOOD-LESS, *a.* Destitute of wood. *Mifflord.*

WOOD-LOCK, *n.* [*wood and lock.*] In ship-building, a piece of elm, close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising. *Cyc.*

WOOD-LOUSE, *n.* [*wood and louse.*] An insect, the milliped. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

WOOD-MAN, *n.* [*wood and man.*] A forest officer, appointed to take care of the king's wood. *England.*

2. A sportsman; a hunter. *Milton. Pope.*

WOOD-MELL, *n.* A coarse hairy stuff made of Iceland wood, used to line the ports of ships of war. *Cyc.*

WOOD-MITE, *n.* [*wood and mite.*] A small insect found in old wood.

WOOD-MONGER, *n.* [*wood and monger.*]

A wood seller.

WOOD-MOTE, *n.* [*wood and mote.*] In England, the ancient name of the forest court; now the court of attachment. *Cyc.*

WOOD NESS, *n.* Anger; madness; rage. *Fisher.*

WOOD-NIGHTSHADE, *n.* A plant.

WOOD-NOTE, *n.* [*wood and note.*] Wild music.

—Or sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child,

—Warble his native *wood-notes* wild. *Milton.*

WOOD-NYMPH, *n.* [*wood and nymph.*] A fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad.

The *wood-nymphs* deck'd with daisies trim. *Milton.*

WOOD-OPPERING, *n.* Wood burnt or the altar. *Neh. x.*

WOOD-PECKER, *n.* [*wood and peck.*] A bird of the genus *Picus*, that pecks holes in trees, or that picks insects from the bark.

WOOD-PIGEON, *n.* [*wood and pigeon.*] The ring-dove, (*Columba palumbus.*) *Ed. Encyc.*

WOOD-PUCCERON, *n.* [*wood and pucceron.*] A small insect of the pucceron kind, of a grayish color, having two hollow horns on the hinder part of its body. It resembles the pucceron of the alder, but it penetrates into the wood. *Cyc.*

WOOD-REVE, *n.* [*wood and reve.*] In England, the steward or overseer of a wood.

WOOD-ROOF, } [*wood and roof or ruff.*]

WOOD-RUFF, } *n.* A plant of the genus *Asperula.* *Cyc.*

WOOD-SAGE, *n.* [*wood and sage.*] A plant of the genus *Teucrium.* *Lee.*

WOOD-SARE, *n.* A kind of foot seen on herbs. *Bacon.*

WOOD-SEERE, *n.* The time when there is no sap in a tree. *Tusser.*

WOOD-SHOCK, *n.* The fisher or weasel, a quadruped of the weasel kind in North America.

WOOD-SOOT, *n.* [*wood and soot.*] Soot from burnt wood, which has been found useful as a manure. *Cyc.*

WOOD-SORREL, *n.* [*wood and sorrel.*] A plant of the genus *Oxalis.* *Lee.*

WOOD-SPITE, *n.* [*wood and spite.*] A name given in some parts of England to the green woodpecker.

WOOD-STONE, *n.* [*wood and stone.*] A blackish gray silicious stone, a subspecies of horn-stone. *Ure.*

WOOD-WARD, *n.* [*wood and ward.*] An officer of the forest, whose duty is to guard the woods. *Cyc. England.*

WOOD-WASH, *n.* A name sometimes applied to dyer's broom. *Cyc.*

WOOD-WAXEN, *n.* A plant of the genus *Genista*; dyer's broom. *Fam. of Plants. Lee.*

WOOD-WORM, *n.* [*wood and worm.*] A worm that is bred in wood. *Johnson.*

WOOD-Y, *a.* [*from wood.*] Abounding with wood; as *woody* land; a *woody* region.

Of *woody* Ida's inmost shades. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of wood; ligneous; as the *woody* parts of plants. *Secret shade.*

3. Pertaining to woods; sylvan; as *woody* nymphs. *Spenser.*

WOOLER, *n.* [from *wool*.] One who courts, or solicits in love. *Bacon.*

WOOF, *n.* [Sax. *wæf*, from *wefan*, to weave; *Sw. wåf*; *Gr. wov*.]

- The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft. *Bacon.*
- Texture; or cloth; as a pall of softest *wool*. *Pope.*

WOOLING, *ppr.* [from *wool*.] Courting; soliciting in love.

WOOLINGLY, *adv.* Enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay. *Shak.*

WOOL, *n.* [Sax. *wol*; *G. wolle*; *D. wol*; *Sw. ull*; *Dan. uld*; *Russ. lola*; *Basque, ulea*. *Qu. Gr. wovos*, soft; *wovos*, down; or *l. vellus*, from *tello*, to pull off.]

- That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur. The word generally signifies the fleecy coat of the sheep, which constitutes a most essential material of clothing in all cold and temperate climates.
- Short thick hair.
- In *botany*, a sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense curling hairs on the surface of certain plants. *Martin.*

WOOL-BALL, *n.* A ball or mass of wool found in the stomach of sheep. *Cyc.*

WOOL-COMBER, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.

WOOLD, *v. l.* [*D. woeelen*, *bevoelen*; *G. wählen*.]

To wind, particularly to wind a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them. *Mar. Dict.*

WOOLDED, *pp.* Bound fast with ropes; wound round.

WOOLDER, *n.* A stick used in wooling. *Mar. Dict.*

WOOLD'ING, *ppr.* Binding fast with ropes; winding round.

WOOLD'ING, *n.* The act of winding, as a rope round a mast; or the rope used for binding masts and spars.

WOOL-DRIVER, *n.* [from *wool* and *driver*.] One who buys wool and carries it to market.

WOOLEN, *a.* Made of wool; consisting of wool; as *woolen* cloth.

- Pertaining to wool; as *woolen* manufactures.

WOOLEN, *n.* Cloth made of wool. *Pope.*

WOOLEN-DRAPER, *n.* One who deals in woolen goods.

WOOL-FEL, *n.* [from *wool* and *fel*, *l. pellis*.] A skin with the wool; a skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled. *Davies.*

WOOLINESS, *n.* [from *woolly*.] The state of being woolly.

WOOLLY, *a.* Consisting of wool; as a *woolly* covering; a *woolly* fleece. *Dryden.*

- Resembling wool; as *woolly* hair. *Shak.*
- Clothed with wool; as *woolly* breeders. *Shak.*
- In *botany*, clothed with a pubescence resembling wool. *Martyn.*

WOOLLY-PASTINUM, *n.* A name given in the East Indies to a species of red o pigment or arsenic. *Cyc.*

WOOL-PACK, *n.* [from *wool* and *pack*.] A pack or bag of wool.

- Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleaveland.*

WOOL-SACK, *n.* [from *wool* and *sack*.] A sack or bag of wool.

- The seat of the lord chancellor and of the judges in the house of lords. *Eng.*

WOOL-STAPLE, *n.* [from *wool* and *staple*.] A city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.

WOOL-STAPLER, *n.* One who deals in wool.

WOOL-TRADE, *n.* [from *wool* and *trade*.] The trade in wool.

WOOLWARD, *adv.* In wool. [Not in use.]

WOOL-WINDER, *n.* [from *wool* and *wind*.] A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale. *Cyc.*

WOOP, *n.* A bird. [*L. rubicilla*.]

WOOS, *n.* A plant; sea weed.

WOOTS, *n.* Indian steel, a metallic substance imported from the East Indies; valued as the material of edge-tools. It has in combination a minute portion of alumina and silica. *Webster's Manual.*

WORD, *n.* [Sax. *word* or *wærd*; *G. wort*; *D. woord*; *Dan. Sw. ord*; *Sans. wartha*.] This word is probably the participle of a root in *Br.* and radically the same as *l. verbum*; *Fr. abairin*, to speak. A word is that which is uttered or thrown out.

- An articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a single component part of human speech or language. Thus *a* in English is a word; but few words consist of one letter only. Most words consist of two or more letters, as *go, do, shall*, called monosyllables, or of two or more syllables, as *honor, goodness, amiable*.
- The letter or letters, written or printed, which represent a sound or combination of sounds.
- A short discourse.
 - Shall I vouchsafe your worship a word or two? *Shak.*
- Talk; or discourse.
 - Why should calamity be full of words? *Shak.*
 - Be thy words severe. *Dryden.*
- Dispute; verbal contention; as, some words grew between us.
- Language; living speech; or oral expression. The message was delivered by word of mouth.
- Promise. He gave me his word he would pay me.
 - Obeys thy parents; keep thy word justly. *Shak.*
- Signal; order; command.
 - Give the word through. *Shak.*
- Account; tidings; message. Bring me word what is the issue of the contest.
- Declaration; purpose expressed.
 - I know you have, and take you at your word. *Dryden.*
- Declaration; affirmation.
 - I desire not the reader should take my word. *Dryden.*
- The Scripture; divine revelation, or any

part of it. This is called the *word* of God.

- Christ. John i.
- A motto; a short sentence; a proverb. *Spenser.*

A good word, commendation; favorable account.

And gave the harmless fellow a good word. *Pope.*

In word, in declaration only.

Let us not love in word only, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth. 1 John iii.

WORD, *v. t.* To dispute. [*Little used*.] *L'Esrange.*

WORD, *v. i.* To express in words. Take care to word ideas with propriety.

The apology for the king is the same, but worded with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

WORD-CATCHER, *n.* One who cavils at words. *Pope.*

WORDED, *pp.* Expressed in words.

WORDER, *n.* A speaker. [Not in use.] *Whitlock.*

WORDINESS, *n.* [from *wordy*.] The state or quality of abounding with words. *Ash.*

WORDING, *ppr.* Expressing in words.

WORDING, *n.* The act of expressing in words.

- The manner of expressing in words. The wording of the ideas is very judicious.

WORDISH, *a.* Respecting words. [Not used.] *Sidney.*

WORDISHNESS, *n.* Manner of wording. [Not used.]

WORDLESS, *a.* Not using words; not speaking; silent. *Shak.*

WORDY, *a.* Using many words; verbose; as a *wordy* speaker; a *wordy* orator. *Spectator.*

- Containing many words; full of words. We need not lavish hours in wordy periods. *Philips.*

WORE, *pret. of wear.* He wore gloves.

WORE, *pret. of ware.* They wore ship.

WORK, *v. i.* *pret.* and *pp.* *worked* or *working*. [Sax. *worcan*, *wirken*, *wercan*; *G. werken*; *Sw. virka, verka*; *Dan. virker*; *Gr. ἔργον*.]

- In a general sense, to move, or to move one way and the other; to perform; as in popular language it is said, a mill or machine *works* well.
- To labor; to be occupied in performing manual labor, whether severe or moderate. One man *works* better than another; one man *works* hard; another *works* lazily.
- To be in action or motion; as the *working* of the heart. *Shak.*
- To act; to carry on operations.
 - Our better part remains To work in close design. *Milton.*
- To operate; to carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed in. Some *work* in the mines, others in the loom, others at the anvil.
 - They that work in fine flax. *Is. ix.*
- To ferment; as, unfermented liquors *work* violently in hot weather.
- To operate; to produce effects by action or influence.
 - All things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Rom. viii.*
 - This so wrought upon the child, that afterwards he desired to be taught. *Locke*

8. To obtain by diligence. [*Little used.*]
Shak.
9. To act or operate on the stomach and bowels; as a cathartic.
10. To labor; to strain; to move heavily; as, a ship *works* in a tempest.
11. To be tossed or agitated.
Confus'd with *working* sands and rolling waves.
Addison.
12. To enter by working; as, to *work* into the earth.
To *work* on, to act on; to influence.
To *work* up, to make way.
Body shall up to spirit *work*.
Milton.
- To *work* to windward, among seamen, to sail or ply against the wind; to beat.

WORK, *v. t.* To move; to stir and mix; as, to *work* mortar.

2. To form by labor; to mold, shape or manufacture; as, to *work* wood or iron into a form desired, or into an utensil; to *work* cotton or wool into cloth.

3. To bring into any state by action. A foul stream, or new wine or cider, *works* itself clear.

4. To influence by acting upon; to manage; to lead.
And *work* your royal father to his ruin.
Philips.

5. To make by action, labor or violence. A stream *works* a passage or a new channel. Side-long he *works* his way.
Milton.

6. To produce by action, labor or exertion. We might *work* any effect—only by the unity of nature.
Bacon.

Each herb he knew, that *works* or good or ill.
Harte.

7. To embroider; as, to *work* muslin.

8. To direct the movements of, by adapting the sails to the wind; as, to *work* a ship.

9. To put to labor; to exert.
Work every nerve.
Addison.

10. To cause to ferment, as liquor.

To *work* out, to effect by labor and exertion.
Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. *Phil. ii.*

2. To erase; to efface. [*Not used.*]

3. To solve, as a problem.

To *work* up, to raise; to excite; as, to *work* up the passions to rage.

The sun that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and color in their cheeks.
Addison.

2. To expend in any work, as materials. They have *worked* up all the stock.

To *work* double tides, in the language of seamen, to perform the labor of three days in two; a phrase taken from the practice of working by the night tide as well as by the day.

To *work* into, to make way, or to insinuate; as, to *work* one's self into favor or confidence.

To *work* a passage, among seamen, to pay for a passage by doing duty on board of the ship.

WORK, *n.* [*Sax. weorc; D. G. weerk; Dan. Sw. verk; Gr. ergon.*]

1. Labor; employment; exertion of strength; particularly in man, manual labor.

2. State of labor; as, to be at *work*.

3. Awkward performance. What *work* you make!
That which is made or done; as good *work*, or bad *work*.
Milton.

5. Embroidery; flowers or figures wrought with the needle.
6. Any fabric or manufacture.
7. The matter on which one is at work. In rising she dropped her *work*.
8. Action; deed; feat; achievement; as the *works* of bloody Mars.
Pope.
9. Operation.
As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements—
Digby.
10. Effect; that which proceeds from agency.
Faacy
Wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams.
Milton.

11. Management; treatment.

12. That which is produced by mental labor; a composition; a book; as the *works* of Addison.

13. *Works*, in the plural, walls, trenches and the like, made for fortifications.

14. In *theology*, moral duties or external performances, as distinct from *grace*.
To *set* to *work*, } to employ; to engage in
To *set* on *work*, } any business. *Hooker.*

WORKED, *pp.* Moved; labored; performed; managed; fermented.

WORKER, *n.* One that works; one that performs.

WORK-FELLOW, *n.* One engaged in the same work with another. *Rom. xvi.*

WORK-FOLK, *n.* Persons that labor. *Obs.*
Benum.

WORKHOUSE, }
WORKING-HOUSE, } *n.* A house where
is carried on. } any manufacture

2. Generally, a house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor.

WORKING, *ppr.* Moving; operating; laboring; fermenting.

WORKING, *n.* Motion; the act of laboring.
Shak.

2. Fermentation.
Bacon.

3. Movement; operation; as the *workings* of fancy.

WORKING-DAY, *n.* [*work and day.*] Any day of the week, except the sabbath.

WORKMAN, *n.* [*work and man.*] Any man employed in labor, whether in tillage or manufactures.

2. By way of eminence, a skillful artificer or laborer.

WORKMANLIKE, *a.* Skillful; well performed.

WORKMANLY, *a.* Skillful; well performed.

WORKMANLY, *adv.* In a skillful manner; in a manner becoming a workman.
Tusser.

WORKMANSHIP, *n.* Manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labor.
Ex. xxvi.

2. That which is effected, made or produced.
Eph. ii.

3. The skill of a workman; or the execution or manner of making any thing. The *workmanship* of this cloth is admirable.

1. The art of working.
Woodward.

WORKMASTER, *n.* [*work and master.*] The performer of any work.
Spenser.

WORKSHOP, *n.* [*work and shop.*] A shop where any manufacture is carried on.

WORKWOMAN, *n.* A woman who performs any work; or one skilled in needle work.
Spenser.

WORLD, *n.* [*Sax. weorold, weoruld; D. waerld; Sw. werld.*] This seems to be a compound word, and probably is named from roundness, the vault; but this is not certain.]

1. The universe; the whole system of created globes or vast bodies of matter.
2. The earth; the terraqueous globe; sometimes called the *lower world*.
3. The heavens; as when we speak of the heavenly *world*, or *upper world*.
4. System of beings; or the orbs which occupy space, and all the beings which inhabit them. *Heb. xi.*
- God—hath in these last days spoken to us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things; by whom also he made the *worlds*.
Heb. i.

There may be other *worlds*, where the inhabitants have never yielded their allegiance to their Almighty sovereign. *W. B. Spangue.*

5. Present state of existence; as while we are in the *world*.
Behold, these are the ungodly who prosper in the *world*. *Ps. lxxiii.*

6. A secular life. By the *world* we sometimes understand the things of this world, its pleasures and interests. A great part of mankind are more anxious to enjoy the *world* than to secure divine favor.

7. Public life, or society; as banished from the *world*.
Shak.

8. Business or trouble of life.
From this *world*-wecaid flesh. *Shak.*

9. A great multitude or quantity; as a *world* of business; a *world* of charities. *Milton.*

10. Mankind; people in general; in an indefinite sense. Let the *world* see your fortitude.

Whose disposition, all the *world* well knows—
Shak.

11. Course of life. He begins the *world* with little property, but with many friends.

12. Universal empire.
This through the east just vengeance hunt'd,
And lost poor Actony the *world*. *Priory.*

13. The customs and manners of men; the practice of life. A knowledge of the *world* is necessary for a man of business; it is essential to politeness.

14. All the world contains.
Had I a thousand *worlds*, I would give them all for one year more to devote to God. *Law.*

15. The principal nations or countries of the earth. Alexander conquered the *world*.

16. The Roman empire. *Scripture.*

17. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things.
I must decay new *worlds*. *Cowley.*

18. The inhabitants of the earth; the whole human race. *John iii.*

19. The carnal state or corruption of the earth; as the present evil *world*; the course of this *world*. *Gal. i. Eph. ii.*

20. The ungodly part of the world.
I pray not for the *world*, but for them that thou hast given me. *John xvii.*

21. Time; as in the phrase, *world* without end.

22. A collection of wonders. [*Not in use.*]

In the *world*, in possibility. All the precaution in the *world* would not save him.
For all the *world*, exactly. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

2. For any consideration.

WORLDFINESS, *n.* [*from world.*] A predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictiveness to gain and temporal enjoyments.

WORLDLING, *n.* A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WORLDLY, *a.* Secular; temporal; pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come; as *worldly pleasures*; *worldly affairs*; *worldly estate*; *worldly honor*; *worldly lusts*. Tit. ii.

2. Devoted to this life and its enjoyments; bent on gain; as a *worldly man*; a *worldly mind*.

3. Human; common; belonging to the world; as *worldly actions*; *worldly maxims*.

WORLDLY, *adv.* With relation to this life.

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise by simply *meek*. *Milton.*

WORLDLY-MINDED, *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments.

WORLDLY-MINDEDNESS, *n.* A predominating love and pursuit of this world's goods, to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns.

WORM, *n.* [Sax. *weym*; G. *wurm*; D. *worm*; Dan. *orm*; Sw. *id.* a serpent. This word is probably named from a winding motion, and the root of *swarm*.]

1. In common usage, any small creeping animal, or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals of different classes and orders, viz. certain small serpents, as the blind-worm or slow-worm; the larvae of insects, viz. grubs, caterpillars and maggots, as the wood-worm, canker-worm, silk-worm, (the larva of a moth (*Phalena*), which spins the filaments of which silk is made,) the grub that injures corn, grass, &c., the worms that breed in putrid flesh, the bots in the stomach of horses, and many others; certain wingless insects, as the glow-worm; the intestinal worms, or such as breed in the cavities and organs of living animals, as the tape-worm, the round-worm, the fluke, &c.; and numerous animals found in the earth, and in water, particularly in the sea, as the earth-worm or *lumbricus*, the hair-worm or *gordius*, the *teredo*, or worm that bores into the bottom of ships, &c.

Worms, in the plural, in common usage, is used for intestinal worms, or those which breed in the stomach and bowels, particularly the round and thread worms, (*lumbrici* and *ascarides*), which are often found there in great numbers; as we say, a child has *worms*.

2. In *zoology*, the term *Vermes* or *worms* has been applied to different divisions of invertebrate animals, by different naturalists. Linnæ's class of *Verme*, includes the following orders, viz. *Intestina*, including the proper intestinal worms, the earth-worm, the hair-worm, the *teredo*, and some other marine worms; *Mollusca*, including the slug, and numerous soft animals inhabiting the water, particularly the sea; *Testacea*, including all the proper shell-fish; *Zoophyta*, or compound animals, including corals, polypes, and sponges; and *Infusoria*, or simple microscopic animals. His char-

acter of the class is, — spiracles obscure, jaws various, organs of sense usually tentacula, no brain, ears nor nostrils, limbs wanting, frequently hermaphrodite. This class includes all the invertebrate animals, except the insects and *crustacea*.

The term *Vermes* has been since greatly limited, particularly by the French naturalists. Lamarck confined it to the intestinal worms, and some others, whose organization is equally imperfect. The character of his class is, suboviparous, body soft, highly reproductive, undergo no metamorphosis; no eyes, nor articulated limbs, nor radiated disposition of internal organs. *Linnæ.*

3. Remorse; that which incessantly gnaws the conscience; that which torments.

Where their *worm* dieth not. Mark ix.

4. A being debased and despised.

I am a *worm*, and no man. Ps. xxii.

5. A spiral instrument or iron screw, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon or small arms.

6. Something spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm; as the threads of a screw. *Mozan.*

7. In *chemistry* and *distilleries*, a spiral leaden pipe placed in a tub of water, through which the vapor passes in distillation, and in which it is cooled and condensed. It is called also a *serpentine*.

8. A small worm-like ligament situated beneath a dog's tongue. *Cyc.*

WORM, *v. i.* To work slowly, gradually and secretly.

When debas'd and fretting jealousy Did *worm* and work within you more and more.

Your color faded. *Herbert.*

WORM, *v. t.* To expel or undermine by slow and secret means.

They find themselves *wormed* out of all power. *Swift.*

2. To eat something, called a worm, from under the tongue of a dog. *Cyc.*

3. To draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the worm.

4. To wind a rope spirally round a cable, between the strands; or to wind a smaller rope with spun yarn. *Mar. Dict.*

To *worm one's self* into, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations; as to *worm one's self* into favor.

WORM-EATEN, *a.* [worm and eat.] Gnawed by worms; as *worm-eaten boards*, planks or timber.

2. Old; worthless. *Raleigh.*

WORMED, *pp.* Cleared by a worm or screw.

WORM-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *Spirælia*.

WORMING, *pp.* Entering by insinuation; drawing, as a cartridge; clearing, as a gun.

WORMLIKE, *a.* Resembling a worm; spirally; vermicular.

WORM-POWDER, *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.

WORM SEED, *n.* A seed which has the property of expelling worms from the stomach, bowels and intestines. It is said to be brought from Persia, and to be the produce of a species of *Artemisia*. *Cyc.*

2. A plant of the genus *Chenopodium*. *Lee.*

WORM-TINCTURE, *n.* A tincture prepared from earth-worms dried, pulverized and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of wine, saffron, and castor. *Cyc.*

WORMWOOD, *n.* [Sax. *weermud*; G. *weermuth*.]

A plant, the *artemisia*. It has a bitter nauseous taste; but it is stomachic and corroborant. *Cyc.*

Tree-wormwood, a species of *Artemisia*, with woody stalks. *Cyc.*

WORMWOOD-FLY, *n.* A small black fly, found on the stalks of wormwood. *Cyc.*

WORMY, *a.* Containing a worm; abounding with worms.

2. Earthy; groveling.

WORN, *pp.* of *wear*; as a garment long *worn*.

Worn out, consumed or rendered useless by wearing.

WORNIL, *n.* A maggot that infests the backs of cows. *Derham.*

WORRAL, *n.* An animal of the lizard kind, about four feet long and eight inches broad, with a forked tongue. It feeds on flies, and is harmless. It is found in Egypt. *Pococke. Cyc.*

WORRIED, *pp.* [from *worry*.] Harassed; fatigued.

WORRIER, *n.* [from *worry*.] One that worries or harasses.

WORRY, *v. t.* [Sax. *werig*, malign, vexation; *weigan*, *wearian*, to disturb, to tease, to harass, to weary; or Dan. *uroe*, trouble, Sw. *oro*. The sense of *tearing* does not properly belong to this word. It may have that sense as secondary.]

1. To tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety. Persons are often *worried* with care and solicitude.

Let them rail And then *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Rome.*

Worry him out till he gives his consent. *Swift.*

A church *worried* with reformation. *South.*

2. To fatigue; to harass with labor; as a *popular sense* of the word.

3. To harass by pursuit and harking; as, dogs *worry* sheep.

4. To tear; to mangle with the teeth.

5. To vex; to persecute brutally.

WORRYING, *pp.* Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing; tearing.

WORSE, *a.* [Sax. *wearse*, *weyse*; Dan. *verre*; Sw. *varre*. This adjective has the signification of the comparative degree, and as *bad* has no comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to *bad*.]

1. More evil; more bad or ill; more depraved and corrupt; in a moral sense.

Evil men and seducers shall wax *worse* and *worse*. 2 Tim. iii.

There are men who seem to believe they are not bad, while another can be found *worse*.

Rambler.

2. In a *physical sense*, in regard to health, more sick.

She was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse*. Mark v.

3. More bad; less perfect or good. This carriage is *worse* for wear.

The worse, the loss; the disadvantage.

Judah was put to the *worse* before Israel. 2 Kings xiv.

2. Something less good. Think not the *worse* of him for his enterprise.

WORSE, *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.

We will deal *worse* with thee than with them. Gen. xiv.

WORSE, to put to disadvantage, is not in use. [See *Worst*.] Milton.

WORSER, *v. t.* To worsen. [Not in use.] Milton.

WORSER, is a vulgar word, and not used in good writing or speaking.

WORSHIP, *n.* [Sax. *weorthscype*; *weorth* and *ship*; the state of worth or worthiness. See *Worth*.]

1. Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness.

—Elfin born of noble state,
And nuckle *worship* in his native land.

Spenser.

In this sense, the word is nearly or quite obsolete; but hence,

2. A title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of respectable character.

My father desires your *worship's* company.

Shak.

3. A term of ironical respect.

Pope.

4. Chiefly and eminently, the act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being; or the reverence and homage paid to him in religious exercises, consisting in adoration, confession, prayer, thanksgiving and the like.

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion. Tillotson.

Prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*.

Ihm.

5. The homage paid to idols or false gods by pagans; as the *worship* of Isis.

6. Honor; respect; civil deference.

Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee. Luke xiv.

7. Idolatry of lovers; obsequious or submissive respect.

Shak.

WORSHIP, *v. t.* To adore; to pay divine honors to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration.

Thou shalt *worship* no other God. Ex. xxxiv.

Adore and *worship* God supreme. Milton.

2. To respect; to honor; to treat with civil reverence.

Not *worship'd* with a waxen epithet. Shak.

3. To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission; as a lover.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her.

Carew.

WORSHIP, *v. i.* To perform acts of adoration.

2. To perform religious service.

Our fathers *worshiped* in this mountain. John iv.

WORSHIPED, *pp.* Adored; treated with divine honors; treated with civil respect.

WORSHIPPER, *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honors to any being; one who adores.

South.

WORSHIPFUL, *a.* Claiming respect; worthy of honor from his character or dignity.

Shak.

This is *worshipful* society.

2. A term of respect, sometimes ironically.

WORSHIPFULLY, *adv.* Respectfully.

Shak.

WORSIPPING, *pppr.* Adoring; paying divine honors to; treating with supreme

reverence; treating with extreme submission.

WORST, *a.* [*superl. of worst*, which see.]

1. Most bad; most evil; in a moral sense; as the *worst* man; the *worst* sinner.

2. Most severe or dangerous; most difficult to heal; as the *worst* disease.

3. Most afflictive, pernicious or calamitous; as the *worst* evil that can befall a state or an individual.

WORST, *n.* The most evil state; in a moral sense.

2. The most severe or aggravated state; the light; as, the disease is at the *worst*.

3. The most calamitous state. Be armed against the *worst*.

WORST, *v. t.* To get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow. It is madness to contend, when we are sure to be *worsted*.

WORSTED, *pp.* Defeated; overthrown.

WORSTED, *n.* **WUSTED**. [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is usually supposed to take its name from a town in England or in Flanders; but in Norman, *worsetez* is mentioned; as *lit de worsetez*, a kind of *worsted*.]

Yarn spun from combed wool; a particular kind of woollen yarn.

WORSTED, *a.* Consisting of *worsted*; made of *worsted* yarn; as *worsted* stockings.

WORT, *n.* [Sax. *wort*; G. *wort*; Sw. *ort*; Dan. *ort*; Fr. *vert*, *verd*; from the root of *L. vireo*, to grow; *viridis*, green.]

1. A plant; an herb; now used chiefly or wholly in compounds; as in *nugwort*, *liverwort*, *spleenwort*.

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt. Bacon. Cyc.

WORTH, a termination, signifies a farm or court, as in *Wordsworth*.

WORTH, *v. i.* [Sax. *weorthan*, to be.] This verb is now used only in the phrases, *we worth* the day, *wo worth* the man, &c., in which the verb is in the imperative mood, and the noun in the dative; *wo be* to the day.

WORTH, *n.* [Sax. *weorth*, *weorth*, *worth*; G. *worth*; D. *waarde*; Sw. *vard*; Dan. *vard*; W. *gwerth*; L. *virtus*, from the root of *vireo*. The primary sense is strength.]

1. Value; that quality of a thing which renders it useful, or which will produce an equivalent good in some other thing. The worth of a day's labor may be estimated in money, or in what. The worth of labor is settled between the hirer and the hired. The worth of commodities is usually the price they will bring in market; but price is not always worth.

2. Value of mental qualities; excellence; virtue; usefulness; as a man or magistrate of great worth.

As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
Could know such worth, or worth describe so well. *Italy.*

All worth consists in doing good, and in the disposition by which it is done. *Dwight.*

3. Importance; valuable qualities; applied to things; as, these things have since lost their worth.

WORTH, *a.* Equal in value to. Silver is scarce *worth* the labor of digging and re-

fining. In one country, a day's labor is worth a dollar; in another, the same labor is not worth fifty cents. It is worth while to consider a subject well before we come to a decision.

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are worth nothing to me. *Scottie.*

2. Deserving of; in a good or bad sense, but chiefly in a good sense. The castle is worth defending.

To reign is worth ambition, though in hell. Milton.

This is life indeed, life worth preserving. Addison.

3. Equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of. Most men are estimated by their neighbors to be worth more than they are. A man worth a hundred thousand dollars in the United States, is called rich; but not so in London or Paris.

WORTHIST of blood, an expression in law, denoting the preference of sons to daughters in the descent of estates.

WORTHILY, *adv.* In a manner suited to; as, to walk *worthily* of our extraction. [Bad.] Ray.

2. Deservedly; according to merit. You *worthily* succeed not only to the honors of your ancestors, but also to their virtues. Dryden.

3. Justly; not without cause. I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated. South.

WORTHLESS, *n.* Desert; merit.

The prayer, which our Savior made, were for his own *worthless* accuser. Hooker.

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. Who is sure he hath a soul, unless It see and judge and follow *worthiness*? Donne.

3. Worth; quality or state of deserving. Sidney.

WORTHLESS, *a.* Having no value; as a *worthless* garment; a *worthless* ship.

2. Having no value of character or no virtue; as a *worthless* man or woman.

3. Having no dignity or excellence; as a *worthless* magistrate.

WORTHLESSNESS, *n.* Want of value; want of useful qualities; as the *worthlessness* of an old garment or of barren land.

2. Want of excellence or dignity; as the *worthlessness* of a person.

WORTHY, *a.* [G. *wurdig*; D. *waardig*; Sw. *vardig*.]

1. Deserving; such as merits; having worth or excellence; equivalent; with *of*, before the thing deserved. She has married a man *worthy* of her.

Thou art *worthy* of the sway. Shak.

I am not *worthy* of the least of all the mercies— Gen. xxxii.

2. Possessing worth or excellence of qualities; virtuous; estimable; as a *worthy* citizen; a *worthy* magistrate.

Happier thou may'st be, *worthier* canst not be. Milton.

This *worthy* mind should worthy things embrace. *Lucas.*

3. Suitable; having qualities suited to; either in a good or bad sense; equal in value; as flowers *worthy* of paradise.

2. Suitable to any thing bad.

The mercies Macdonald, *Shak.*

Worthy to be rebel.

5. Deserving of ill; as things *worthy* of stripes. Luke xii.

WORTHY, *n.* A man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valor; a *worth much used in the plural*; as the *worthies* of the church; *political worthies*; military *worthies*. *Holyday. Milton.*

WORTHY, *v. t.* To render worthy; to exalt. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WOT, *v. i.* [originally *wat*; the preterite of Sax. *witan*, to know; formerly used also in the present tense.]

To know; to be aware. *Obs. Spenser.*
WOULD, *WUD*, *pret. of will, G. wullen, L. volo.*

Would is used as an auxiliary verb in conditional forms of speech. "I *would* go, if I could." This form of expression denotes *will or resolution*, under a condition or supposition.

You *would* go, { denote simply an event,
He *would* go, { under a condition or supposition.

The condition implied in *would* is not always expressed. "By pleasure and pain, I *would* be understood to mean what delights or molests us—"; that is, *if it should be asked what I mean by pleasure and pain, I would* thus explain what I wish to have understood. In this form of expression, which is very common, there seems to be an implied allusion to an inquiry, or to the supposition of something not expressed.

Would has the sense of *wish or pray*, particularly in the phrases, "*would* to God," "*would* God we had died in Egypt," "*would* that ye knew what conflict I have," "*would* that I could *wish* such a thing, if that was, I could have. Here also there is an implied condition.

Would is used also for *wish to do, or to have*. What *would*st thou? What *would* he?

WOULDING, *n.* Motion of desire. [*Not in use.*] *Hymwood.*

WOUND, *n.* [Sax. *wund*; D. *wund*; G. *wunde*; W. *gwenn*, to thrust, to stab.]

1. A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants, caused by violence or external force. The self-healing power of living beings, animal or vegetable, by which the parts separated in *wounds*, tend to unite and become sound, is a remarkable proof of divine benevolence and wisdom.

2. Injury; hurt; as a *wound* given to credit or reputation.

WOUND, *v. t.* To hurt by violence; as, to *wound* the head or the arm; to *wound* a tree.

He was *wounded* for our transgressions. Is. liii.

WOUND, *pret. and pp. of wend.*

WOUNDED, *pp. Hurt*; injured.

WOUNDER, *n.* One that wounds.

WOUNDING, *pp. Hurting*; injuring.

WOUNDING, *n.* Hurt; injury. Gen. iv.

WOUNDLESS, *a.* Free from hurt or injury.

WOUND'WORT, *n.* The name of several plants; one, a species of *Achillea*; another, a species of *Stachys*; another, a species of *Lasierpitium*; another, a species of *Solidago*; and another a species of *Senecio*.

WOUNDY, *a.* Excessive. [*Not English.*]

WOVE, *pret. of weave*, sometimes the participle.

WORD, **WOXEN**, *for weared*. [*Not in use.*]
Note—*W* before *r* is always silent.

WRACK, (*n.* [See *Wreck*].) A name given

WRECK, (*n.* to a marine plant which is of great utility as a manure. It is called sometimes *sea-wrack* or *sea-weed*, and *sea-oak* and *sea-tangle*. It is the *Fucus vesiculosus* of Linnæ, a plant found on rocks left dry at low water. The stalk runs along the middle of the leaf, and is terminated by watery bladders. *Cyc.*

The grass *wrack* is of the genus *Zostera*. *Lee.*

Wrack, and **to wrack**. [See *Wreck*.]

WRAIN BOLT. [See *Bring-bolt*.]

WRANGLER, *v. i.* [from the root of *wring*, Sw. *wranga*; that is, to wring, to twist, to struggle, to contend; or it is from the root of *ring*, to sound.]

To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate.

For a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle* *Shak.*

He did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison.*

WRANGLE, *v. t.* To involve in contention. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*

WRANGLER, *n.* An angry disputer; a noisy quarrel. *Swift.*

WRANGLER, *n.* An angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness; as a noisy contentious *wrangler*. *Hutts.*

Senior wrangler, in the university of Cambridge, the student who passes the best examination in the senate house. Then follow the second, third, &c. *wrangers*.

WRANGLESONE, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome. *Moor.*

WRANGLING, *pp.* Disputing or contending angrily.

WRANGLING, *n.* The act of disputing angrily.

WRAP, *v. t.* *pret. and pp. wrapped or wrapt.*

1. To wind or fold together. *Julian xx.*

2. To involve; to cover by winding something round; often with *up*; as, to *wrap up* a child in its blanket; *wrap* the body well with flannel in winter.

I, *wrapt* in mist
Of midnight vapor, glide obscure. *Milton.*

3. To involve; to hide; as truth *wrapt* in tales.

4. To comprise; to contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapped up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*

5. To involve totally.

Things reflected on in gross and transiently, are as though to be *wrapped* in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke*

6. To inclose.

7. To snatch up; to transport. This is an error. It ought to be *rapd*. [See *Rap* and *Rapt*.]

WRAP PED, (*n.* Wound; folded; inclosed.)

WRAP PT, (*pp.* ed.)

WRAP PER, *n.* One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed.

WRAPPING, *pp.* Winding; folding; involving; inclosing.

2. *a.* Used or designed for wrapping or covering; as *wrapping* paper.

WRAP-RASCAL, *n.* An upper coat. *Jamieson.*

WRASS, (*n.* A fish, the *Labrus tinca* of *WRASSE*, }
n. Linnæ, called by authors, }
tarbus vulgaris, or *tinca marina*, the *sea-tench*, and sometimes *old-wife*. It resembles the carp in figure, and is covered with large scales. The name is also applied to other species of the genus *Labrus*. *Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

WRATH, *n.* [Sax. *wrath*, *wrath*; Sw. *D. erede*; W. *irad*, of which *L. ira* is a contraction; Ar. *أرث*] to provoke. *Class*

Rd. No. 36.]

1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; as the *wrath* of Achilles.

When the *wrath* of king Ahasuerus was appeased— *Esth. ii.*

0 Lord—in *wrath* remember mercy. *Hab. iii.*

2. The effects of anger. *Prov. xxvii.*

3. The just punishment of an offense or crime. *Rom. xiii.*

God's *wrath*, in Scripture, is his holy and just indignation against sin. *Rom. i.*

WRATHFUL, *a.* Very angry; greatly incensed. The king was very *wrathful*.

2. Springing from *wrath*, or expressing it; as *wrathful* passions; a *wrathful* countenance.

WRATHFULLY, *adv.* With violent anger. *Shak.*

WRATHFULNESS, *n.* Vehement anger.

WRATHLESS, *a.* Free from anger. *Waller.*

WRATHY, *a.* Very angry; a colloquial *word*.

WRAWL, *v. i.* [Sw. *wråla*, to bawl.] To cry, as a cat. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WREAK, *v. t.* [Sax. *wreacan*, *wreacan*; D. *wreken*; G. *rächen*; perhaps allied to *break*. The sense is to drive or throw, to dash with violence. See Ar. *دحرج*. *Class*

Rg. No. 32. and No. 48.]

1. To execute; to inflict; to hurl or drive; as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*

2. To revenge.

Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*

Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself. *Spenser.*

[This latter sense is nearly or quite obsolete.]

WREAK, for *reck*, to care, is a mistake. *Shak.*

WREAK, *n.* Revenge; vengeance; furious passion. *Obs. Shak. Spenser.*

WREAKFUL, *a.* Revengeful; angry.

This reflected on in gross and transiently, are as though to be *wrapped* in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke*

6. To inclose.

7. To snatch up; to transport. This is an error. It ought to be *rapd*. [See *Rap* and *Rapt*.]

WRAP PED, (*n.* Wound; folded; inclosed.)

WRAP PT, (*pp.* ed.)

WRAP PER, *n.* One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed.

WRAPPING, *pp.* Winding; folding; involving; inclosing.

2. *a.* Used or designed for wrapping or covering; as *wrapping* paper.

3. To encircle, as a garland.
The flows that *wreath* the sparkling bowl.
Prior.
4. To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.
And with thy winding ivy *wreaths* her lance.
Dryden.
- WREATH, *v. t.* To be interwoven or entwined; as a bower of *wreathing* trees.
Dryden.
- WREATHED, *pp.* Twisted; entwined; interwoven.
- WREATHING, *pp.* Twisting; entwining; encircling.
- WREATHY, *a.* Twisted; curled; spirally; as a *wreathy* spine.
- WRECK, *n.* [Dan. *vrag*, a *wreck*, *shipwreck*; Sw. *vrak*, refuse; Sax. *verec*, *veracca*, an axle, a *wretch*; D. *verak*, broken, a *wreck*. This word signifies properly that which is cast, driven or dashed, or that which is broken.]
1. Destruction; properly, the destruction of a ship or vessel on the shore. Hence,
 2. The ruins of a ship stranded; a ship dashed against rocks or land and broken, or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracture.
 3. Dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction.
The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds.
Addison.
 4. The remains of any thing ruined; dead weeds and grass.
 5. In *metallurgy*, the vessel in which ores are washed the third time.
 6. *Wreck*, for *vercak*, is less proper. [See also *Rack*.]
- WRECK, *v. t.* [Sw. *vråka*, to throw away.]
1. To strand; to drive against the shore, or dash against rocks, and break or destroy. The ship *Diamond* of New York, was *wrecked* on a rock in Cardigan Bay, on the coast of Wales.
 2. To ruin; as, they *wreck* their own fortunes.
3. *Wreck*, for *vercak*, is improper. *Shak.*
- WRECK, *v. i.* To suffer wreck or ruin.
Milton.
- WRECKED, *pp.* Dashed against the shore or on rocks; stranded and ruined.
- WRECKFUL, *a.* Causing wreck.
- WRECKING, *pp.* Stranding; running on rocks or on shore; ruining.
- WREN, *n.* [Sax. *werenna*; Ir. *drean*.] A small bird of the genus *Motacilla*.
- WRENCH, *n. t.* [G. *verrenken*; D. *verwringen*. See *Wring*. Qu. Ir. *freanc*.]
1. To pull with a twist; to *wrench*, twist or force by violence; as, to *wrench* a sword from another's hand.
 2. To strain; to sprain; to distort.
You *wrenched* your foot against a stone.
Swift.
- WRENCH, *n.* A violent twist, or a pull with twisting.
2. A sprain; an injury by twisting; as in a joint.
3. An instrument for screwing or unscrewing iron work.
4. Means of compulsion. [Not used.] *Baron.*
5. In the plural, slights; subtleties. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

- WREST, *v. t.* [Sax. *wrestan*; G. *reissen*, to wrest, to snatch or pull, to burst, to tear; Dan. *vræder*. Qu. L. *vestis*, a rope.]
1. To twist or exert by violence; to pull or tear by violent wringing or twisting; as, to *wrest* an instrument from another's hands.
 2. To take or force from by violence. The enemy made a great effort, and *wrested* the victory from our hands.
But fate has *wrested* the confession from me.
Addison.
 3. To distort; to turn from truth or twist from its natural meaning by violence; to pervert.
Wrest once the law to your authority.
Shak.
Thou shalt not *wrest* the judgment of the poor.
Ex. xxiii.
Which they that are unlearned and unstable *wrest*, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction. 2 Pet. iii.
- WREST, *n.* Distortion; violent pulling and twisting; perversion. *Hooker.*
2. Active or moving power. [Not used.] *Spenser.*
 3. An instrument to tune.
- WRESTED, *pp.* Pulled with twisting; distorted; perverted.
- WRESTER, *n.* One who wrests or perverts.
- WRESTING, *pp.* Pulling with a twist; distorting; perverting.
- WRESTLE, *v. i. res'l.* [Sax. *werestlian* or *werastian*; D. *worsten*. If *werastian* is the true orthography, this word belongs to Class Rg; otherwise it is from *wrest*.]
1. To strive with arms extended, as two men, who seize each other by the collar and arms, each endeavoring to throw the other by tripping up his heels and twitching him off his center.
Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clavicle from the sternum.
Wiseman.
 2. To struggle; to strive; to contend.
We *wrestle* not against flesh and blood. Eph. vi.
- WRESTLER, *n.* One who wrestles; or one who is skillful in wrestling.
- WRESTLING, *pp.* Striving to throw; contending.
- WRESTLING, *n.* Strife; struggle; contention.
- WRETCH, *n.* [Sax. *wrecca*, one who is driven, an exile. See *Wreck* and *py*. Class Rg. No. 48.]
1. A miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress; as a *forlorn wretch*.
 2. A worthless mortal; as a contemptible *wretch*.
 3. A person sunk in vice; as a profligate *wretch*.
 4. It is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt.
Poor *wretch* was never fought so.
Dryden.
5. It is sometimes used to express tenderness; as we say, *poor thing*. *Shak.*
- WRETCH'ED, *a.* Very miserable; sunk into deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety or grief.
The *wretches* find no friends. *Dryden.*
2. Calumnious; very afflictive; as the *wretch*-ed condition of slaves in Algiers.
 3. Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean; as a *wretched* poem; a *wretched* cabin.

4. Despicable; hatefully vile and contemptible. He was guilty of *wretched* ingratitude.
- WRETCH'EDLY, *adv.* Most miserably; very poorly. The prisoners were *wretch*-edly lodged.
2. Unhappily; as two wars *wretchedly* entered upon. *Clarendon.*
 3. Meanly; despicably; as a discourse *wretchedly* delivered.
- WRETCH'EDNESS, *n.* Extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow; as the *wretchedness* of poor mendicants.
- We have, with the feeling, lost the very memory of such *wretchedness* as our forefathers endured—
Rutledge.
The prodigal brought nothing to his father but his rags and *wretchedness*. *Dwight.*
2. Meanness; despicableness; as the *wretchedness* of a performance.
- WRETCHLESS, *v.* *For reckless.*
- WRETCHLESSNESS, *for reckless*, } are improper.
- WRIG, *for wriggle.* [Not in use.]
- WRIG'GLE, *v. i.* [W. *rhuglaen*, to move briskly; D. *wriggelen* or *wriken*.]
- To move the body to and fro with short motions.
- Both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats, as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*
- WRIG'GLE, *v. t.* To put into a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by a shifting motion.
Wringing his body to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over. *Hudibras.*
- WRIG'GLER, *n.* One who wriggles.
- WRIG'GLING, *pp.* Moving the body one way and the other with quick turns.
- WRIGHT, *n.* [Sax. *wryhta*; from the root of *work*.]
- An artificer; one whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; a workman; a manufacturer. This word is now chiefly used in compounds, as in *shipwright*, *wheelwright*.
- WRING, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *wringed* and *wrung*. The latter is chiefly used. [Sax. *wringan*; G. *ringen*; D. *wringen*; Dan. *wranng*; Sw. *wrånga*; Dan. *wringer*. The sense is to strain.]
1. To twist; to turn and strain with violence; as, to *wring* clothes in washing.
 2. To squeeze; to press; to force by twisting; as, to *wring* water out of a wet garment.
 3. To write; as, to *wring* the body in pain.
 4. To pull.
- The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
- If he had not been too much grieved and *wringing* by an uneasy and strait fortune—
Obs. *Clarendon.*
5. To distress; to press with pain.
Durst thou taste but half the griefs,
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Addison.*
 6. To distort; to pervert.
How dare these men thus *wring* the Scriptures? *Whitefield.*
 7. To persecute with extortion.
These merchant adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick. *Hayward.*
 8. To bend or strain out of its position; as, to *wring* a mast. *Mar. Dict.*

To *wing off*, to force off or separate by wringing; as, to *wring off* the head of a fowl.

To *wring out*, to force out; to squeeze out by twisting; as, to *wring out* dew or water. *Judges vi.*

2. To free from a liquor by wringing; as, to *wring out* clothes.

To *wring from*, to force from by violence; to extort; as, revenues *wring from* the poor; to *wring from* one his rights; to *wring a secret from* one.

WRING, *v. t.* To write; to twist; as with anguish. *Shak.*

WRING, *n.* Action of anguish. *Hull.*

WRING-BOLT, *n.* [wring and bolt.] A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes and trunnels. *Mor. Dict.*

WRING-ED, *pp.* Twisted; pressed; distressed; extorted.

WRINGER, *n.* One who wrings; one that forces water out of any thing by wringing.

WRINGING, *pp.* Twisting; wringing; extorting.

WRING-STAVES, *n.* Strong bars of wood used in applying wring-bolts. *Mor. Dict.*

WRINKLE, *n.* [Sax. *wrinole*; Sw. *rynka*; Dan. *rynke*. This coincides with ring, a circle. The Dutch write this word *krinkle*, and *kring* is ring. The *G* ruzel is probably of the same family, formed on *Fig*; Fr. *ronce*. If *n* is casual, the root coincides with *L. ruga*, a wrinkle, and *W. rhye*, a furrow.]

1. A small ridge or prominence, or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; corrugation; a crease; as *wrinkles* in the face or skin.

2. A fold or rumple in cloth.

3. Roughness; unevenness.

Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky. *Dryden.*

WRINKLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wrinclan*; Sw. *rynka*; Dan. *rynker*.]

1. To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate; as, to *wrinkle* the skin; to *wrinkle* the brow.

Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd. *Pope.*

2. To make rough or uneven.

A keen north wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decay'd. *Milton.*

WRINKLE, *v. t.* To shrink into furrows and ridges.

WRINKLED, *pp.* Contracted into ridges and furrows.

WRINKLING, *pp.* Shrinking; contracting into furrows and ridges.

WRIST, *n.* [Sax. *wrist*; allied probably to *verest* and *vereste*; that is, a twist or junction.]

1. The joint by which the hand is united to the arm.

2. In the manege, the *bridle wrist* is that of the cavalier's left hand. *Cyc.*

WRIST-BAND, *n.* [wrist and band.] That band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

WRIT, *n.* [from *write*.] That which is written. In this sense, *writ* is particularly applied to the Scriptures, or books of the Old

and New Testament; as holy *writ*; sacred *writ*.

2. In *law*, a precept issued from the proper authority to the sheriff, his deputy or other subordinate officer, commanding him to perform some act, as to summon a defendant into court to answer, and the like.

In England, writs are issued from some court under seal. In some of the United States, writs are issued by any single judge or justice of the peace, in the name and by the authority of the state.

In some of the United States, the writ in a civil suit, contains both the summons and the plaintiff's declaration or cause of action set forth at large, and a writ is either a summons or an attachment.

Writs are original or judicial. An original writ, in England, is issued from the high court of chancery. A judicial writ is issued by order of a court upon a special occasion, during the pendency of the suit. Writs are of various kinds; as writs of *assize*; writs of *captus*; writs of *distraints*, &c.

3. A legal instrument. *Shak.*

WRIT, *pret. of write*, is not now used. [See *Write* and *Wrote*.]

WRITE, *v. t.* *pret. wrote*; *pp. writ, written*. [Sax. *writan*, *weritan*, *gewritan*; Fr. *rita*; Goth. *writa*, a letter. The sense is to scrape, to scratch, to rub; probably from the root of *grate* and *L. rada*.]

1. To form by a pen on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood or stone; as, to *write* the characters called letters; to *write* figures. We *write* characters on paper with a pen and ink; we *write* them on stone with a graving tool.

2. To express by forming letters and words on paper or stone; as, to *write* a deed; to *write* a bill of divorcement. The ten commandments were *written* with the finger of God on tables of stone. Ex. xxxi.

3. To engrave. [See the preceding definition.]

4. To impress durably. *Write* useful truths on the heart.

5. To compose or produce, as an author.

6. To copy; to transcribe.

7. To communicate by letter.

I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak.

To her I *wro't*. *Prior.*

WRITE, *v. t.* To perform the act of forming characters, letters or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas. Learn to *write* when young.

2. To be employed as a clerk or an amanuensis. A *writes* for B. D *writes* in one of the public offices.

3. To play the author; as, he thinks, he speaks, he *writes*, he sings.

4. To recite or relate in books. Josephus *wrote* of the wars of the Jews.

5. To send letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews concerning their freedom. *Esdas.*

6. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of.

Those who began to *write* themselves *me*, but thought it no shame to learn. *Mell.*

7. To compose; to frame or combine ideas and express them in words.

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of their authors. *Felton.*

WRITER, *n.* One who writes or has written.

2. An author.

3. A clerk or amanuensis.

Writer of the tallies, an officer of the exchequer of England; a clerk to the auditor of the receipt, who writes upon the tallies the whole of the tellers' bills. *Cyc.*

WRITH, *v. t.* [Sax. *wrihan*; Sw. *wrida*; Dan. *wridr*.]

1. To twist; to distort.

Her mouth she *wrieth'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To twist with violence; as, to *wrieth* the body. *Addison.*

3. To wrest; to distort; to torture; as, to *wrieth* words. *Obs.*

WRITH, *v. t.* To twist; to be distorted; as, to *wrieth* with agony. *Addison.*

WRITHED, *pp.* Twisted; distorted.

WRITHING, *pp.* Twisting; distorting.

WRITHLE, *v. t.* [from *wrieth*.] To wrinkle. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

WRITING, *pp.* Forming, as characters, with a pen, style or graver.

2. *a.* Used or intended for writing; as *writing* paper.

WRITING, *n.* The act or art of forming letters and characters, on paper, wood, stone or other material, for the purpose of recording the ideas which characters and words express, or of communicating them to others by visible signs. We hardly know which to admire most, the ingenuity or the utility of the art of *writing*.

2. Any thing written or expressed in letters; hence, any legal instrument, as a deed, a receipt, a bond, an agreement, &c.

3. A book; any written composition; a pamphlet; as the *writings* of Addison.

4. An inscription. *John xix.*

5. *Writings*, plu. conveyances of lands; deeds; or any official papers.

WRITING-MASTER, *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.

WRITTEN, *pp.* Expressed in letters.

Written laws, statutes; laws enacted by the supreme power and recorded; as, *contradistinguished from unwritten or common law*.

WRIZZLED, for *wriethd*. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

WROKEN, for *wreaked*. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

WRONG, *a.* [Sw. *wring*; Dan. *wrang*]; properly the participle of *wring*, Sw. *wringa*, Dan. *wranzer*.] Literally wrong, twisted or turned from a straight line or even surface. Hence,

1. Not physically right; not fit or suitable; as the *wrong side* of a garment. You hold the book the *wrong end* uppermost. There may be something *wrong* in the construction of a watch or an edifice.

2. Not morally right; that deviates from the line of rectitude prescribed by God; not just or equitable; not right or proper; not legal; erroneous; as a *wrong practice*; *wrong ideas*; a *wrong course* of life; *wrong measures*; *wrong inclinations* and *desires*; a *wrong application* of talents; *wrong judgment*. *Hab. i.*

3. Erroneous; not according to truth; as a *wrong statement*.

WRONG, *n.* Whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another: a

trespass; a violation of right. Wrongs are private or public. Private wrongs are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; public wrongs are crimes and misdemeanors which affect the community.

Sarah said to Abraham, my wrong be on thee. Gen. xvi.

Friend, I do thee no wrong. Matt. xx.
The obligation to redress a wrong, is at least as binding as that of paying a debt.

E. Everett.

WRONG, *adv.* Not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously.

To censure wrong for one that writes amiss.

Pope.

WRONG, *v. t.* To injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from. We wrong a man, when we defraud him, and when we trespass on his property. We wrong a man, when we neglect to pay him his due. Philimon 18.

2. To do injustice to by imputation; to impute evil unjustly. If you suppose me capable of a base act, you wrong me.

WRONG-DOER, *n.* One who injures another, or does wrong.

WRONG-DOING, *n.* Evil or wicked act or action.

WRONG'ED, *pp.* Treated unjustly; injured.

WRONG'ER, *n.* One who injures another.

WRONG'FUL, *a.* Injurious; unjust; as a wrong'ful taking of property; wrong'ful dealing.

WRONG'FULLY, *adv.* Unjustly; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice; as, to accuse one wrong'fully; to suffer wrong'fully.

WRONG'HEAD, *a.* [wrong and head.]
WRONG'HEAD'ED, } *a.* Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse.

WRONG'HEAD'EDNESS, *n.* Perverseness; erroneousness.

WRONG'LESSLY, *adv.* Without injury to any one. [Not used.]
Sidney.

WRONG'LY, *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss. He judges wrong'ly of my motives.

WRONG'NESS, *n.* Wrong disposition; error.
Bulder.

WROTE, *pret. of write.* He wrote a letter yesterday. Herodotus wrote his history more than two thousand years ago. [Note. Write is not now used as the participle.]

WROTH, *a. rauth.* [Sax. *wrath, werath.* See *Wrath*.]

Very angry; much exasperated.

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. Gen. iv.

I was wroth with my people. Is. xlvii.

[An excellent word and not obsolete.]

WROUGHT, *pret. and pp. of work.* [Sax. *worhte*, the pret. and pp. of *wearcan*, *wearcan*, to work.]

1. Worked; formed by work or labor; as wrought iron.

2. Effected; performed.

She hath wrought a good work upon me. Matt. xvi.

3. Effected; produced. He wrought the public safety. A great change was wrought in his mind.

This wrought the greatest confusion in the unbelieving Jews. Addison.

4. Used in labor.

The elders of that city shall take a heifer that hath not been wrought with. Deut. xxi.

5. Worked; driven; as infection wrought out of the body. [Not used.] Bacon.

6. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own rashness wrought—
Dylen.

7. Worked; used; labored in. The mine is still wrought.

8. Formed; fitted.

He that hath wrought us for the self-same thing is God. 2 Cor. v.

9. Guided; managed. [Not used.] Milton.

10. Agitated; disturbed.

My dull brain was wrought

With things forgot. Shak.

Wrought on or upon, influenced; prevailed on. His mind was wrought upon by divine grace.

Wrought to or up to, excited; inflamed.

Their minds were wrought up to a violent passion. She was wrought up to the tenderest emotions of pity.

WRUNG, *pret. and pp. of wring.*

WRY, *a.* [Guth. *wraicwa*, or Dan. *wrier*, to twist, contracted from *wriden*, Eng. to writhe.]

1. Twisted; turned to one side; distorted; as a wry neck; a wry mouth.

2. Deviating from the right direction; as wry words.

3. Wrested; perverted; as, to put a wry sense on an author's words. Atherton.

WRY, *v. t.* To be writhed or distorted. [Not used.]

WRY, *v. t.* To distort; to wrest. [Not used.]

WRY'NECK, *n.* [wry and neck.] A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side, and at the same time somewhat forwards. Cyc.

2. A disease of the spasmodic kind in sheep, in which the head is drawn to one side. Cyc.

3. In ornithology, a bird resembling the woodpecker, the *Yuzz torquilla*; so called from the singular manner in which, when surprised, it turns its head over its shoulders. Ed. Encyc.

WRY'NECKED, *a.* Having a distorted neck.

WRY'NESS, *n.* The state of being wry or distorted. Mountague.

WYCH-ELM, *n.* A variety of the elm, or a peculiar species, (*Ulmus glabra*.) Cyc.

X.

X, the twenty fourth letter of the English Alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek. In the middle and at the end of words, it has the sound of *ks*, as in *axe*, *fax*, *luxury*. At the beginning of a word, it has precisely the sound of *z*. It is used as an initial, in a few words borrowed from the Greek.

As a numeral, X stands for ten. It represents one V, which stands for five, placed on the top of another. When laid horizontally, thus X, it stands for a thousand, and with a dash over it, thus X, it stands for ten thousand. As an abbreviation, X, stands for *Christ*, as in *Xu. Christian*; *Xiu. Christmas*.

XAN'THID, } *n.* A compound of xantho-
XAN'THIDE, } gene and a metal. Henry.

XAN'THOGENE, *n.* [Gr. *ξανθος*, yellow, and *γενεω*, to generate.]

The base of a new acid, produced by the mixture of a solution of pure potassa with bisulphuret of carbon. This acid contains sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen. It is named from the yellow color of its compounds. Henry. *Zetia*.

XEBEC, *n.* A small three masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean sea. With a fair wind, in good weather, it carries two large square sails; when close hauled, it carries large lateen sails.

Mar. Diet.

XEROCOLLYR'UM, *n.* [Gr. *ξηρος*, dry, and *κολυριον*.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve. Coxe.

XEROMYR'UM, *n.* [Gr. *ξηρος*, dry, and *μυρον*, ointment.] A dry ointment. Coxe.

XEROPH'AGY, *n.* [Gr. *ξηρος*, dry, and *φαγω*, to eat.]

The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive christians.

XEROPH'THALMY, *n.* [Gr. *ξηρος*, dry, and *οφθαλμου*.]

A dry red soreness or itching of the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humors.

XIPH'IAS, *n.* [Gr. from *ξίφος*, a sword.] The sword-fish.

2. A conet shaped like a sword.

XIPH'OID, *a.* [supra.] The *ziphoid* or *ensiform cartilage*, is a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast bone. Cyc. Coxe.

XYLOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, and *γραφω*, to engrave.]

Wood-engraving; the act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects.

XYST'ER, *n.* [Gr. *ξύστρον*, from *ξύω*, to scrape.]

A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y A R

Y, the twenty fifth letter of the English Alphabet, is taken from the Greek υ . At the beginning of words, it is called an articulation of consonant, and with some propriety perhaps, as it brings the root of the tongue in close contact with the lower part of the palate, and nearly in the position to which the close ϕ brings it. Hence it has happened that in a great number of words, ϕ has been changed into y , as the *Sax. gear*, into *year*; *geornian*, into *yearn*; *gyllan*, into *yield*; *gealce*, into *yellow*.

In the middle and at the end of words, y is precisely the same as i . It is sounded as i long, when accented, as in *defy*, *rely*; and as i short, when unaccented, as in *vanity*, *glory*, *synonymous*. This latter sound is a vowel. At the beginning of words, y answers to the German and Dutch y .

Y, as a numeral, stands for 150, and with a dash over it, Υ , for 150,000.

YACHT, *n. yot*. [D *yacht*; G. *yacht*, from *jagen*. It is properly a boat drawn by horses.]

A vessel of state used to convey princes, ambassadors and other great personages from one place to another. The royal yachts are rigged as ketches, except the principal one, which is equipped as a ship. The smaller yachts are rigged as sloops.

Mar. Dict.

YAGER, *n. yawger*. [G. *jäger*, from *jagen*, to chase.] A horseman.

YAHOO, *n.* A word used by Chesterfield, I suppose for a savage, or a person resembling a savage.

Cyc.

YAK, *n.* A species of ox, with cylindrical horns curving outwards, long pendulous hair, and villous horse-like tail; the grunting ox of Pennant. This ox is found in Tibet.

Cyc.

YAM, *n.* A large esculent root growing in tropical climates.

YAM BOO, *n.* A kind of plant producing fruit like a plum.

Cyc.

YANKEE, *n.* A corrupt pronunciation of the word *English* by the native Indians of America.

Heckevedder.

YANOLITE, *n.* A mineral, called also axinite or thumnerstone, whose crystals resemble an ax.

Urc.

YAP, to bark, is not a legitimate word.

YAPON, *n.* The cassine or South Sea tea. The Hex cassine or yupon, is a shrub growing in the S. States, used as a tea and a medicine.

Mase.

YARD, *n.* [Sax. *geard*, *gerd*, *gyrd*, a rod, that is, a shoot.]

1. A measure of three feet or thirty six inches. It is just seven ninths of the Paris ell.

2. [Sax. *gyrdan*, to inclose; Dan. *gærde*, a hedge, an inclosure; *gyerder*, to hedge in; Sw. *gård*.] An inclosure; usually, a small inclosed place in front of or around

a house or barn. The yard in front of a house is called a *court*, and sometimes a *court-yard*. In the United States, a small yard is fenced round a barn for confining cattle, and called *barn-yard* or *cow-yard*.

3. In ships, a long slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the foremast, by which a sail is extended.

Yard of land, in old books, a certain quantity of land, but different in different counties. In some counties it was 15 acres, in others 20 or 24, and even 40.

Dock-yard, a place where ships are laid up. *Prison yard*, primarily an inclosure about a prison, or attached to it. Hence *liberty of the yard*, is a liberty granted to persons imprisoned for debt, of walking in the yard, or within any other limits prescribed by law, on his giving bond not to go beyond those limits.

U. States.

YARD, *v. t.* To confine cattle to the yard; as, to yard cows. [*A farmer's word.*]

YARD-ARM, *n.* [*yard* and *arm*.] Either half of a ship's yard, from the center or mast to the end.

YARD-STICK, *n.* [*yard* and *stick*.] A stick three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.

YARD-WAND, *n.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A measure of a yard; now *yard-stick*.

YARE, *a.* [Sax. *geare*, prepared; from the root of *gear*. See *Eager*.]

Ready; dextrous; eager. *Obs.* *Shak.*

YARELY, *adv.* Readily; dextrously; skillfully. *Obs.* *Shak.*

YARN, *n.* [Sax. *gearn*; G. Ice. Sw. *garn*; D. *garen*.]

1. Spun wool; woolen thread; but it is applied also to other species of thread, as to cotton and linen.

2. In rope-making, one of the threads of which a rope is composed. It is spun from hemp.

YARR, *v. t.* [Low L. *hirrio*; Celtic, *gar*, W. *garr*, rough.]

To growl or snarl, as a dog. [*Not in use.*]

YAR RISH, *a.* Having a rough dry taste. [*Local.*]

YARROW, *n.* [Sax. *gearwe*; Sp. *yero*.] A plant of the genus *Archillea*, the milfoil, or plant of a thousand leaves.

YATE, in the north of England, is used for *gate*.

YAW, *n.* The African name of a raspberry. *Cyc.*

YAW, *v. i.* To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane juice in the sugar works. [*Qu. yea*. See *Yew*.]

West Indies.

2. In navigation, to deviate from the line of her course, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

YAWL, *n.* A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars.

YAWL, *v. i.* To cry out. [*See Yell*.]

Y A W

Y E A

YAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *geonan*, *gynian*; G. *gähnen*; W. *ageu*; Gr. $\gamma\alpha\upsilon\alpha$.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dullness.

The lazy, yawning drone. *Shak.*

And while above he spends his breath.

The yawning audience nod beneath.

Trumbull.

2. To open wide; as, wide yawning the gulf below.

3. To express desire by yawning; as, to yawn for fat livings. *Hooker.*

YAWN, *n.* A gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness or inattention.

One person yawning in company will produce a spontaneous yawn in all present.

N. Chipman.

2. An opening wide.

YAWNING, *ppr.* Gaping; opening wide.

2 *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; dull. *Shak.*

YAWNING, *n.* The act of gaping or opening wide.

YAWS, *n.* A severe cutaneous disease, which is indigenous in Africa, and in Africa it has been introduced into the W. Indies. It is said to be so named from *yea*, a raspberry. It is called by nosologists *frankesia*, from the French *frambaise*, a raspberry. It is propagated solely by the infection of the matter of the pustules, applied to a part of the body where the skin is broken. It affects a person but once. *Cyc.*

YCLAD, *pp.* Clad. [This word and the following retain the *y*, which is the remains of the Saxon *ge*, prefixed to verbs. But it is obsolete, except in poetry, and perhaps in burlesque only.]

YCLEP [ED. *pp.* of Sax. *ge-clypan*, *elepan*, to call. [See *Ylad*.] Called; named. It is obsolete, except in burlesque.]

YDRAD, *pp.* Draved. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

YE, *pron.* [Sax. *ge*.] The nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular. But the two words have no radical connection. *Ye* is now used only in the sacred and solemn style. In common discourse and writing, *you* is exclusively used.

But *ye* are washed, but *ye* are sanctified.

Cor. vi.

YEA, *adv. ya*. [Sax. *gea*, *geac*; G. D. Dan. *ja*; Sw. *yaka*, to consent. *Class. Cy. No. 25, 26.*]

1. Yes; a word that expresses affirmation or assent. Will you go? *yea*. It sometimes introduces a subject, with the sense of indeed, verily, truly, it is so.

Fea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden? Gen. iii.

Let your communication be *yea*, *yea*; nay, nay. *Matt. v.*

2. It sometimes enforces the sense of something preceding; not only so, but more.

Behem I do rejoice; yea, and will rejoice.

Phil. i.

3. In Scripture, it is used to denote certainty, consistency, harmony and stability.

All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him are amen. 2 Cor. i.

[In this use, the word may be considered a noun.]

Yea is used only in the sacred and solemn style. [See *Yes*.]

YEA'D, { v. i. To go. *Obs.* *Spenser*
GEAD, {

YEAN, v. i. [Sax. *eanian*.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb. [*Obsolete or local*.]

YEANED, pp. Brought forth.

YEANLING, n. The young of sheep; a lamb. [*Obsolete or local*.]

YEAR, n. [Sax. *gear*; G. *jahr*; D. *jaar*; Sw. *år*; Dan. *aar*; Sans. *jahran*; probably a course or circle; the root *gar*, *ger*, signifying to run.]

1. The space or period of time in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic, or whole circle, and returns to the same point. This is the solar year, and the year, in the strict and proper sense of the word. It is called also the tropical year. This period comprehends what are called the twelve calendar months, or 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, within a small fraction. But in popular usage, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366; a day being added to February, on account of the 5 hours and 49 minutes.

2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution; as the year of Jupiter or of Saturn.

3. The time in which the fixed stars make a revolution, is called the *great year*.

4. Years, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to age or old age; as a man in years.

In popular language, year is often used for years. The horse is ten year old.

Sidereal year, the time in which the sun, departing from any fixed star, returns to the same. This is 365 days, 6 hours, 6 minutes, and 11, 5 seconds.

Annuitistical year, the time that elapses from the sun's leaving its apogee, till it returns to it; which is 365 days, 6 hours, 14 minutes.

Civil year, the year which any nation has contrived for the computation of time.

Bissexile or leap year, the year consisting of 366 days.

Lunar year, consists of 12 lunar months.

Lunar astronomical year, consists of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds.

Common lunar year, consists of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days.

Embolimic or intercalary year, consists of 13 lunar civil months, and contains 384 days.

Julian year, established by Julius Cesar, consists of 365 days, 6 hours.

Gregorian year, is the Julian year corrected, and is the year now generally used in Europe. From the difference between this and the Julian year, arises the distinction of Old and New Style.

Sabbatic year, among the Israelites, was every seventh year, when their land was suffered to be uncultivated. *Cyc. Encyc.*

The *civil or legal year*, in England, formerly commenced on the 25th day of March.

This practice continued till after the settlement of America, and the first settlers of New England observed it for many years.

YEAR-BOOK, n. [*year* and *book*.] A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.

YEARLED, a. Containing years. [Not in use.] *B. Jonson*.

YEARLING, n. A young beast one year old, or in the second year of his age.

YEARLING, a. Being a year old; as a yearling heifer.

YEARLY, v. Annual; happening, accruing or coming every year; as a yearly rent or income.

2. Lasting a year; as a yearly plant.

3. Comprehending a year; as the yearly circuit or revolution of the earth.

YEARLY, adv. Annually; once a year; as blessings yearly bestowed.

YEARN, { v. i. [Sax. *geornian*, *gierwan*, *gyr-*
YERN, { *nan*, *carnian*, to desire, to yearn; Sw. *gerna*, willingly, Dan. *gerne*, G. *gern*, D. *gerne*. The sense is to strain, or stretch forward. We have *earned* from the same root.]

1. To be strained; to be pained or distressed; to suffer.

Falestaff, he is dead,
And we must yearn therefore. *Shak.*

2. Usually, to long; to feel an earnest desire; that is literally, to have a desire or inclination stretching towards the object or end. *King iii.*

Joseph made haste, for his bowels did yearn upon his brother. *Gen. xliii.*

Your mother's heart yearns towards you. *Addison*.

—Antichus, unable to control,
Spoke loud the language of his yearning soul. *Pope.*

YEARN, { v. i. To pain; to grieve; to vex.
YERN, {

She laments for it, that it would
Yearn your heart to see it. *Shak.*

It yearns me not if men my garments wear. *Obs.* *Shak.*

YEARNFUL, { a. Mournful; distressing.
YERNFUL, { *Obs.*

YEARNING, { pp. Longing; having long-
YERNING, { ing desire.

YEARNING, { n. Strong emotions of de-
YERNING, { sire, tenderness or pity.

YEAST, n. [Sax. *gast*, yeast, a guest, also a storm; *gast*, a storm; G. *gähecht*, yeast, and *gast*, a guest; *gäsehen*, to foam or froth; D. *gist*, yeast; *gästen*, to ferment. This coincides with *gas* and *ghost*. The primary sense of the noun is wind, spirit, flatulence or froth, from rushing; Ch. 222 to inflate. Class Gs. No. 18.]

1. Barn; the foam, froth or flower of beer or other liquor in fermentation; used for raising dough for bread or cakes, and making it light and puffy.

2. Spume or foam of water. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

YEASTY, a. Frothy; foamy; spumy; like yeast.

YELK, n. [Sax. *geleu*, yellow; G. *gelb*, yellow. See *Gold* and *Yellow*.]

The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus. It is sometimes written and pronounced *yolk*, but *yelk* is the proper word. *Volk* is a corruption.

YELL, v. i. [Sax. *gieldan*, *gyltan*; D. *gillen*; Sw. *gälla*, to ring. It agrees in elements with *call*.]

To cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream as with agony or horror. Savages yell most frightfully when they are rushing to the first onset of battle.

Not the night raven, that still deadly yells. *Spenser.*

VELL, n. A sharp, loud, hideous outcry. Their hideous yells

Read the dead wello. *Phillips.*

YELLING, pp. Uttering hideous outcries; shrieking; as yelling monsters. *Milton.*

YELLING, n. The act of screaming hideously.

VEL-Low, a. [Sax. *geleu*, yellow; *gentla*, *gall*; G. *gelb*; D. *geel*; Dan. *geud*; Sw. *gäll*, *gäl*. Hence *gold*, Dan. *guld*. The Fr. *jaune* is the same word, contracted from *jaune*, as it is written in the Norman; it, *giallo*; Russ. *jeltnu*, to become yellow; *jeltne*, yellow; L. *gubanus*, Qu. *giltus*. The root is the Celtic *gal*, *geal*, bright. See *Gold*. Class G. No. 7.]

Being of a bright color; of the color of gold. *Newton.*

VEL-Low, n. A bright color, reflecting the most light of any, after white. It is one of the simple or primitive colors.

VEL-Low-BLOSSOMED, a. Furnished or adorned with yellow flowers. *Goldsmith.*

VEL-Low-BOY, n. A gold coin. [*Fulgar*.]

VEL-Low-EARTH, n. A soft yellow mineral found at Wehraw, in Upper Lusatia, united with clay and argillaceous ironstone.

VEL-Low-FEVER, n. A malignant disease of warm climates, which often suffuses the skin with a yellowish color.

VEL-Low-GOLDS, n. A flower.

VEL-Low-HAMMER, n. A kind of the genus *Emberiza*. Its throat and the crown of the head, are yellow. *Cyc.*

VEL-LowISH, a. Somewhat yellow; as, amber is of a yellowish color. *Woodward.*

VEL-LowISHNESS, n. The quality of being somewhat yellow. *Boyle.*

VEL-LowNESS, n. The quality of being yellow; as the yellowness of an orange.

2. Jealousy. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

VEL-Lows, n. A disease of horses, cattle and sheep, in which the eyes are tinged with a yellow color, proceeding often from obstructions in the gall-ducts. It is relieved by purges. *Cyc.*

YELP, v. i. [Sax. *gealpan*, to bray; Dan. *gylper*, to croak.]

To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey, or as other dog.

YELPING, pp. Barking in a particular manner.

YENITE, n. A mineral found in the isle of Elbn, and in other places, of a brown or brownish black color. It is arranged with the chrysolite family, but differs much from other species of it. It resembles hornblend, or rather black epidote. It occurs both crystallized and massive; the form of the crystals being that of a rhomboidal prism. It consists chiefly of silic. lime, and oxyd of manganese. *Cyc. Phillips.*

This mineral is called yenicite or jenicite.

in commemoration of the battle of Jena, and lievrite, from its discoverer.

Cleaveland.

YEOMAN, n. [*Sax. gemane*, common, *Sw. gemen*, Dan. *gemcen*. See *Common*.]

1. A common man, or one of the plebeians, of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born. A yeoman in England is considered as next in order to the gentry. The word is little used in the United States, unless as a title in law-proceedings and instruments, designating occupation, and this only in particular states. But *yeomanry* is much used.
2. An officer in the king's household, of a middle rank between a gentleman and a groom. *Eng.*
3. In ships, an inferior officer under the boatswain, gunner or carpenter, charged with the stowage, account and distribution of the stores. *Mar. Dict.*
4. A name or title of certain soldiers; as *yeomen of the guard*.

YEOMANLY, a. Pertaining to a yeoman.

B. Johnson.

YEOMANRY, n. The collective body of yeomen or freeholders. This common people in America, are called the *yeomanry*.

YERK, v. t. [This seems to be the Heb. Ch. פר , Eth. ዐረቆ waraka, to spit, that is, to thrust out. It is the same as *jerk*. Class Rg. No. 35.]
To throw or thrust with a sudden smart spring; as, horses *yerk* their heels.

Far. Dict.

YERK, n. A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

YERKING, *ppr.* Thrusting with a quick spring.

YERN. [See *Yearn*.]

YES, *adv.* [*Sax. gise*.] A word which expresses affirmation or consent; opposed to no; as, are you married, madam? *yes*.

It is used like *yes*, to enforce by repetition or addition, something which precedes. You have done all this; *yes*, you have done more.

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd. *Pope.*

YEST. [See *Yeast*.]

YESTER, a. [*G. gestern*; *D. gisteren*; *Sax. gystern*; *L. hesternus*.]

Last; last past; next before the present; as *yester sun*. *Dryden.*

[NOTE. This is seldom used except in the compounds which follow.]

YESTERDAY, n. [*Sax. gyrstan-dag*, *gysternic dag*. See *Yester*.]

1. The day last past; the day next before the present.

All our *yesterdays* have lighted foals
The way to dusty death. *Shak.*

We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing.
Job viii.

2. *Yesterday* is used generally without a preposition; as, I went to town *yesterday*. *Yesterday* we received letters from our friends. In this case, a preposition is understood; as on *yesterday*, or *during yesterday*. The word may be considered as adverbially used.

YESTERNIGHT, n. [*yester and night*.]

1. The last night.

2. It is used without a preposition. My brother arrived *yesternight*; where on

during is understood, but it may be considered as adverbially used.

YESTY. [See *Yeasty*.]

YET, *conj.* [*Sax. yet*, *gylt*; *Gr. etc*; *W. etto*. It seems to be from the root of the verb *get*.]

Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. I come to you in the spirit of peace; *yet* you will not receive me.

Yet I say unto you, that Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt. vi.*

YET, *adv.* Beside; over and above. There is one *reason yet* further to be alleged.

2. Still; the state remaining the same. They attest facts they had heard while they were yet heathens. *Addison.*

3. At this time; so soon. Is it time to go? *Not yet*.

4. At least; at all. A man that would form a comparison between

Quintian's declamations, if *yet* they are Quintilian's— *Baker.*

5. It is prefixed to words denoting extension of time or continuance. A little longer; *yet* a little longer. *Dryden.*

6. Still; in a new degree. The crime becomes *yet* blacker by the pretense of piety.

7. Even; after all; a kind of emphatical addition to a negative. Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, *nor yet* the evidence against them. *Boocon.*

8. Hitherto. You have *yet* done nothing; you have as *yet* done less than was expected.

Yew, for *green*, is not in use. *Spenser.*

YEW, n. [*Sax. iwe*; *W. yw* or *yoen*; *G. eibe* or *eichenbaum*; *D. iebenboom*; *Fr. ife*.]

An evergreen tree of the genus *Taxus*, valued for its wood or timber.

YEW, v. i. To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt works. [See *Yave*.]

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YEW, v. i. To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt works. [See *Yave*.]

YIELD, n. t. [*Sax. giellan*, *gidlan*, *gyldan*, to render, to pay. But the word seems to be directly from the *W. giellian*, to produce, to yield, to concede, to contribute. The sense is obvious.]

1. To produce, as land, stock or funds; to give in return for labor, or as profit. Lands *yield* not more than three per cent. annually; houses *yield* four or five per cent. Maiz on good land, *yields* two or three hundred fold.

2. To produce, in general. Most vegetable juices *yield* a salt.

3. To afford; to exhibit. The flowers in spring *yield* a beautiful sight.

4. To allow; to concede; to admit to be true; as, to *yield* the point in debate. We *yield* that there is a God.

5. To give, as claimed of right; as, to *yield* due honors; to *yield* due praise.

6. To permit; to grant. Life is but air,
That yields a passage to the whistling sword. *Dryden.*

7. To emit; to give up. To *yield* the breath, is to expire.

8. To resign; to give up; sometimes with

up or over; as, to *yield up* their own opinions. We *yield* the place to our superiors.

9. To surrender; sometimes with *up*; as, to *yield* a fortress to the enemy; or to *yield up* a fortress.

YIELD, v. i. To give up the contest; to submit.

He saw the fainting Grecians *yield*. *Dryden.*

2. To comply with; as, I *yielded* to his request.

3. To give way; not to oppose. We readily *yield* to the current of opinion; we *yield* to customs and fashions.

4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence. They will *yield* to us in nothing.

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*? *Pope.*

YIELDABLENESS, n. Disposition to comply. [*A bad word and not used*.]

YIELDANCE, n. Act of producing; concession. [*Not used*.]

YIELDED, *ppr.* Produced; afforded; conceded; allowed; resigned; surrendered.

YIELDER, n. One who yields.

YIELDING, *ppr.* Producing; affording; conceding; resigning; surrendering; allowing.

5. a. Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; accommodating; as a *yielding* temper.

YIELDING, n. Act of producing; act of surrendering; submission. *Shak.*

YIELDINGLY, *adv.* With compliance.

YIELDINGNESS, n. Disposition to comply; quality of yielding.

YOJAN, n. In the E. Indies, a measure or distance of five miles. *Asiat. Res.*

YOKE, n. [*Sax. geoc* or *ioe*; *D. juk*; *G. joch*; *Sw. ok*; *Sans. yugo*; *Fr. joug*; *It. giogo*; *Sp. yugo*; *L. jugum*; *Gr. yovos*; *Slav. Russ. ijo*; *Ch. Syr. Ar. yw zug*; to join, *L. iungo*, *Gr. evpos*.]

1. A piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of oxen; by which means two are connected for drawing. From a ring or hook in the bow, a chain extends to the thing to be drawn, or to the yoke of another pair of oxen behind.

2. A mark of servitude; slavery; bondage. Our country sinks beneath the *yoke*. *Shak.*

3. A chain or link; a bond of connection; as the *yoke* of marriage. *Dryden.*

4. A couple; a pair; as a *yoke* of oxen.

5. Service. My *yoke* is easy. *Matt. xi.*

YOKE, v. t. To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; as, to *yoke* oxen, or a pair of oxen.

2. To couple; to join with another. *Cassius*, you are *yoked* with a lamb. *Shak.*

3. To enslave; to bring into bondage. *Shak.*

4. To restrain; to confine. Libertines like not to be *yoked* in marriage. The words and promises that *yoke* The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

YO KED, *ppr.* Confined in a yoke; joined; coupled.

YO KE-ELM, n. A tree.

YO KE-FELLOW, } *mate*. [*yoke and fellow* or *YO KE-MATE*, } *mate*.] An associate or companion.

2. A mate; a fellow. *Spectator.*
YO KING, *ppr.* Putting a yoke on; joining; coupling.
YOLD, for *yielded*. [*Vtd in use.*] *Spenser.*
YOLK, *n.* The yolk of an egg. [*See Yolk.*]
 2. The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep, which renders the pile soft and pliable. *Cyc.*
 3. The *vitellus*, a part of the seed of plants, so named by Gartner, from its supposed analogy with the yolk of an egg. It is characterized as very firmly and inseparably connected with the embryo, yet never rising out of the integuments of the seed in germination, but absorbed, like the albumen, (*see White and Perisperm.*) for the nourishment of the embryo. When the albumen is present, it is always situated between it and the embryo. In the grasses it forms a scale between the embryo and albumen. It is considered by Smith as a subterraneous cotyledon.
Cyc. Smith.
YON, } [*Sax. geond.* This seems
YOND, } *a.* to be formed from *gan*, to
YONDER, } *go*, or its root, and signifies
 properly *gone*; or it is from *geonan*, to
 open; whence distant. The *G. jener*, and
D. gins. ginder, may be the same word, or
 from the same root.
Being at a distance within view.

Yonder men are too many for an embassy.
Bacon.
 Read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton.*
 Yon flowery arbors, *yonder* alleys green. *Milton.*

- YON**, } At a distance within
YOND, } *adv.* view. When we say
YONDER, } this word, we often
 point the hand or direct the eye to the
 place or object.
 First and chiefest, with thee bring
 Him that *yon* soars on golden wing. *Milton.*
Yonder are two apple women scolding. *Arbuthnot.*

- YOND**, *n.* Mad; furious, or alienated in mind; that is, *gone*, wandering, and allied to the preceding. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
YORE, *adv.* [*Sax. geara.* It probably signifies just, gone, from the root of *gear*.]
Long. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
Of yore, of old time; long ago; as in times or days of *yore*.
 But Satan now is wiser than of *yore*. *Pope.*
YOC, *pron. yu.* [*Sax. eoa, iu, iurk*; *G. eoch*; *Arm. chay*; *D. gu* or *yu*, thou.] *You* has been considered as in the plural only, and is so treated in the Saxon grammar. But from the Belgic dialect, it appears to be in the singular as well as the plural, and our universal popular usage, in applying it to a single person with a verb in the singular number, is correct. *Yourself* is in the singular number.]

1. The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case. In familiar language, it is applied to an individual, as *thou* is in the solemn style. In the plural, it is used in the solemn style in the objective case.

In vain *you* tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may waft him over.

Prior.

- He that despiseth *you*, despiseth me. *Luke x.*
 2. *You* is used, like *on* in French, for any one. This at a distance looks like a rock; but as *you* approach it, *you* see a little cabin.
YOUNG, *a. yung.* [*Sax. iong, geong*; *G. jung*; *d. jong*; *Sw. Dan. ung*; *Arm. yuonanc*; *W. ueuanc*; *Sans. yuena*; *L. juencia*. *Qu. Ch. Syr. Heb. Sam. pr* to suck. The Welsh makes the word a compound, and the origin is not evident.]

1. Not having been long born; being in the first part of life; not old; *used of animals*; as a *young child*; a *young man*; a *young fawn*.
 2. Being in the first part of growth; as a *young plant*; a *young tree*.
 3. Ignorant; weak; or rather, having little experience.

Come, elder brother, thou'rt too *young* in this
Shak.
YOUNG, *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal, or offspring collectively. The cow will take care of her *young*, as will the hen. Animals make provision for their *young*.

- YOUNGER**, *a. comp. yun'ger.* Not so old as another. A person of ninety years old is *younger* than one of a hundred, though certainly not a *young man*, nor in the first part of life.
YOUNGEST, *a. superl. yun'gest.* Having the least age. There are three persons living, the *youngest* of whom is ninety years old.
YOUNGLISH, *a. yung'ish.* Somewhat *young*.

- YOUNGLING**, *n. yung'ling.* [*Sax. geong-ling*.]
 Any animal in the first part of life. *Dryden.*
YOUNGLY, *adv. yung'ty.* Early in life.

2. Ignorantly; weakly. [*Little used.*]
YOUNGSTER, *n. yung'ster.* A young person; a lad; a colloquial word. *Shak.*
YOUNGTH, for *youth*, is not in use.

YOUNKER, *n.* Among seamen, a stripling in the service.

YOUR, *a. pronom. pron. yure.* [*from you*; *Sax. eower*; *G. euer*.]

1. Belonging to you; equally applicable to both numbers; as *your father*; *your heart*; *your price*; *your subjects*.
 2. It is used indefinitely.
 Your medalist and *your* critic are much nearer related than the world imagine.

- Addison.*
 3. *Yours* is used as a substitute for a noun in the nominative or objective. This book is *yours*. I have no pen; give me *yours*. My sword and *yours* are kin. *Shak.*
YOURSELF, *pron. plu. yourselves.* [*your and self*.]
 1. A word added to *you*, to express distinction emphatically between you and other persons. This work you must do *yourself*; or *you yourself* must do it; that is, *you* and no other person.

Sometimes it is used without *you*.
 Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old.

- Shak.*
 2. It is used as the reciprocal pronoun. *You*

love only *yourself*; *you* have brought this calamity on *yourselves*; he but *you* wish the
YOUTH, *n. yuth.* [*Sax. iuguth, iugoth, iogoth, geogath*; *G. jugend*; *D. jugend*.]

1. The part of life that succeeds to childhood. In a general sense, *youth* denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to manhood; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into *infancy*, *childhood*, *youth*, and *manhood*. In this sense the word can have no plural.

Those who pass their *youth* in vice, are justly condemned to spend their age in folly.
Rambler.

2. A young man. In this sense it has a plural.

Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent—
Dryden.

3. A young person, male or female.
 4. Young persons, collectively.

It is fit to *youth* to read the best authors first.
B. Jonson.

YOUTHFUL, *a.* Young; as two *youthful* knights.
Dryden.

2. Pertaining to the early part of life; as *youthful days*; *youthful age*.
 3. Suitable to the first part of life; as *youthful* thoughts; *youthful sports*.
 4. Fresh; vigorous; as in *youth*. *Bentley.*
YOUTHFULLY, *adv.* In a *youthful* manner.
YOUTHLY, *a.* Young; early in life. *Obs.*

YOCTHY, *a.* Young. [*Bad and not used.*]
Spectator.

YPIGHT, *a.* Fixed, that is, pitched, or
Obs. *Spenser.*

YTTRIA, *n.* [so called from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden.]

One of the earths. It has the appearance of a fine white powder, without taste or smell. It is insoluble in water, and does not affect vegetable blues. It combines with acids and forms salts. Its base is yttrium. *Cyc. Ure. Davy.*
YTTRIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria; as the *yttrious oxyd* of columbium.
Cleveland.

YTTTRIUM, *n.* The base of yttria.

YTTRO-CERITE, *n.* A mineral, consisting of the oxide of cerium, yttria, lime and fluoric acid.

YTTRO-COLUMBITE, *n.* A mineral containing yttria.

YTTRO-TANTALITE, *n.* A mineral found in kidney-form masses; an ore of tantalum.

YUCK, *v. i.* To itch. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

YUCKS, *n.* Russia leather, prepared from ox hides in a peculiar manner. *Tooke.*

YUG, } In the mythology of India, an age;
YOG, } one of the ages into which the
 Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world.

YULAN, *n.* A beautiful flowering tree of China. *Grazier.*

YULE, *n.* [*Sax. iule, geohol, gehul, geol*; *Arm. gouel, goul*; a feast; *W. gwyl*, a holiday.]

The name anciently given to Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Saviour.

YUX, *n.* A hicough. [*Not used.*]
YUX, *v. i.* To hicough. *Obs.*

Z.

Z E A

Z, the last letter of the English Alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and is merely a vocal S. It bears the same relation to s, as v does to f. With us it has not a compound sound, nor is it a double consonant, as in the Italian and German. It is as simple in its sound as S.
As a numeral, Z stands for 2000, and with a dash over it, Z, for 2,000,000. It is pronounced zee.

ZABISM. [See *Sabianism*.]
ZACHO, n. The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

ZAFFER, n. The residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination; so that it is a gray or dark gray oxyd of cobalt, mixed with a portion of silice. *Cyc.*

ZANY, n. [It. *zanni*, a buffoon.] A merry andrew; a buffoon. *Pope.*

ZANY, v. t. To mimic. *Beaumont.*

ZAPOTE, n. In *Mexico*, the generic name of fruits which are roundish and contain a hard stone; the species are various.

ZARNICH, n. [See *Arzenic*.] The name of a genus of fossils, which are inflammable, of a plain uniform structure, not flexible or elastic, soluble in oil, and burning with a whitish flame and noxious smell like garlic. This substance is supposed to be sulphureted arsenic. Of this genus there are four species; one the real sandarach; another is sold under the name of orpiment. *Cyc.*

ZEA, n. The generic name of maize.

ZEAL, n. [Gr. *ζηλος*; L. *zealus*.] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing. Excessive zeal may rise to enthusiasm. In general, zeal is an eagerness of desire to accomplish or obtain some object, and it may be manifested either in favor of any person or thing, or in opposition to it, and in a good or bad cause.

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

They have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge. *Rom. x.*

A zeal for liberty is sometimes an eagerness to subvert, with little care what shall be established. *Johnson.*

ZEALOT, n. *zel'ot*. One who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor. It is generally used in dispraise, or applied to one whose ardor is intemperate and censurable. The fury of zealots was one cause of the destruction of Jerusalem. *K. Charles.*

ZEALOTICAL, a. Ardently zealous. [*Little used*.]

ZEALOUS, a. *zel'us*. Warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object.

Being thus saved himself, he may be zealous in the salvation of souls. *Lave.*

ZEALOUSLY, adv. *zel'usly*. With passionate ardor; with eagerness.

It is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing. *Gal. iv.*

Z E O

ZEALOUSNESS, n. *zel'usness*. The quality of being zealous; zeal.

ZE'BRA, n. An animal of the genus *Equus*, beautifully marked with stripes; a native of Africa.

ZE'BU, n. A variety of the common ox, with a hump on the shoulders. It is found in the E. Indies and resembles the *bos Indicus*, or Indian ox, but is very small, being sometimes little larger than a dog. *Cyc.*

ZE'CHIN, n. A Venetian gold coin; usually written *sequia*, which sec. If named from *Zecha*, the place where minted, this is the correct orthography.

ZEDOARY, n. A medicinal root, belonging to a plant growing in the East Indies, whose leaves resemble those of ginger; only they are longer and broader. It comes in oblong pieces, about the thickness of the little finger, and two or three inches in length. It is a warm stomachic. *Cyc.*

ZEINE, n. A substance of a yellowish color, soft, insipid, and elastic, procured from the seeds of the *Zea Mays* or Indian corn. *Garham.*

ZEMINDAR, n. [from *zem*, *zemina*, land.] In India, a feudatory or landholder who governs a district of country and collects taxes. *Asiat. Res.*

ZEMINDARY, n. The jurisdiction of a zemindar.

ZEND, n. A language that formerly prevailed in Persia.

ZEND AVESTA, n. Among the Perses, a sacred book ascribed to Zoroaster, and revered as a bible, or sole rule of faith and practice. It is often called *Zend*, by contraction.

ZENITH, n. [Fr.; It. *zenit*; Sp. *zenit* or *cenit*.] I have not found the oriental original.]

That point in the visible celestial hemisphere, which is vertical to the spectator, and from which a direct perpendicular line passing through the spectator, and extended, would proceed to the center of the earth. It is opposed to *nadir*.

ZEPHIRE, n. [Gr. *ζέω*, to boil, to foam, and *zephos*, stone.]

A mineral, so named by Cronstedt from its intumescence before the blowpipe. Many substances have been confounded under this name, particularly such as are fusible by the blowpipe without addition, and exhibit a phosphoric brilliancy at the moment of fusion. Haüy makes two species of zeolite, which he calls mesotype and stilbite. Werner makes four subspecies, which he calls mealy zeolite, fibrous zeolite, radiated zeolite, and foliated zeolite. He makes zeolite a generic name, and Jansson, who adopts this theory, arranges in this family preinite, zeolite, apophyllite, cubicite, called by Haüy analcime, elababite, cross-stone, lunanite, dippye, natrolite, and wavellite. *Cyc.*

Z E U

Zeolite commonly occurs in a four sided prism, terminated by a four sided pyramid; often in small fibrous masses.

Cleveland.

ZEOLITIC, a. Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite, or resembling it.

ZEOLITIFORM, a. Having the form of zeolite.

ZEPHYR, n. [L. *zephyrus*; Gr. *Ζεφύρος*.] The west wind; and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze. The poets personify Zephyrus, and make him the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities. *Cyc.*

Mild as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

ZERDA, n. An animal of the canine genus, found in the desert of Zanara, beyond mount Atlas. It is about ten inches in length, with a pointed nose, long whiskers, large black vivid eyes, and remarkably swift of foot. Its color is a yellowish pale brown. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

ZERO, n. [It. *Cipher*; nothing. The point of a thermometer from which it is graduated. Zero, in the thermometers of Celsius and Reaumur, is at the point at which water congeals. The zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer is fixed at the point at which the mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. In Wedgewood's pyrometer, the zero corresponds with 1077° on Fahrenheit's scale.

ZEST, n. [Pers. *زست* *zistan*, to peel. *Class Sd.*]

1. A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavor to liquor; or the fine thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed; also, the woolly thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut. *Cyc.*

2. Relish; something that gives a pleasant taste; or the taste itself.

ZEST, v. t. To give a relish or flavor to; to lighten taste or relish.

2. To cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips; or to squeeze the peel over the surface of any thing. *Cyc.*

ZETA, n. A Greek letter.

2. A little closet or chamber, with pipes running along the walls, to convey into it fresh air, or warm vapor from below. *Cyc.*

ZETETIC, a. [Gr. *ζητεω*, to seek.] That seeks; that proceeds by inquiry. The *zetetic* method in mathematics, is that used in investigation, or the solution of problems. *Cyc.*

ZYGMA, n. [Gr. *ζυγμα*, from *ζυγωμαι*, to join. See *Yoke*.]

Figure in grammar by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word, is by way of supplement, referred to another more remote. Thus in Virgil, "*Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*;" where *fuit*,

which agrees directly with *currus*, is referred also to *arma*. *Cyc.*

ZIB ET, n. [See *Ciret*.] An animal of the genus *Viverra*; the ash-gray weasel, striated with black undulations, and an annulated tail. It may be called the Indian civet, as it resembles the African civet. *Cyc.*

ZIG ZAG, a. Having short turns.

ZIG ZAG, n. Something that has short turns or angles.

ZIG ZAG, v. l. To form with short turns. *Zincal water*, or *copper water*, is a name given to water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper.

ZIM OME, } n. [Gr. *ζιμα*.] One of the con-

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the heavens, resembling that of the milky way, sometimes appearing after sunset and before sunrise.

ZOFISER, n. [from *Van Zois*, its discoverer.]

A mineral regarded as a variety of epidote.

It occurs in deeply striated rhomboidal prisms, much compressed and rounded; its colors gray, yellowish or bluish gray, brown, grayish yellow, or reddish white.

This is called also a subspecies of prismatoidal augite. *Cyc. Thomson.*

ZONE, n. [L. *zona*; Gr. *ζωνη*.] A girdle.

An embroider'd zone surrounds her waist. *Dryden.*

2. In *geography*, a division of the earth, with respect to the temperature of different latitudes. The zones are five; the torrid zone, extending from tropic to tropic 18° 56', or 23° 28' on each side of the equator; two temperate or variable zones, situated between the tropics and polar circles; and two frigid zones, situated between the polar circles and the poles.

3. Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*

Ciliary zone, in anatomy, the black impression of the ciliary processes on the vitreous humor of the eye. *Cyc.*

ZON'ED, a. Wearing a zone. *Pope.*

ZON'ED, n. A belt or girdle, which the Christians and Jews in the Levant are obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans. *Cyc.*

ZOOGRAPHER, n. [See *Zoography*.] One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

ZOOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to the description of animals.

ZOOGRAPHY, n. [Gr. *ζωον*, an animal, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

A description of animals, their forms and habits. [But *zoology* is generally used.]

ZOOLITE, n. [Gr. *ζωον*, an animal, and *λιθος*, stone.] An animal substance petrified or fossil. *Martin.*

ZOOLOGICAL, a. [from *zoology*.] Pertaining to *zoology*, or the science of animals.

ZOOLOGICALLY, adv. According to the principles of *zoology*. *Lawrence.*

ZOOLOGIST, n. [from *zoology*.] One who is well versed in the natural history of animals, or who describes animals.

ZOOL'OGY, n. [Gr. *ζωον*, an animal, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A treatise on animals, or the science of animals; that branch of natural history which respects the forms, classification, history and habits of animals, particularly of brutes or irrational animals.

ZOONIC, a. [Gr. *ζωον*, an animal.] Pertaining to animals; as the *zoonic acid*, obtained from animal substances.

ZOON OMY, n. [Gr. *ζωον*, an animal, and *ωμος*, law.]

The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations. *Darwin.*

ZOOPLUTE. [See *Zoophyte*.]

ZOOPTIC, a. [Gr. *ζωον*, an animal, and *οπτικα*, to hear.]

The zoophoric column is one which supports the figure of an animal.

ZOOPIORUS, n. [supra.] In *ancient architecture*, the same with the *frieze* in modern architecture; a part between the

architrave and cornice; so called from the figures of animals carved upon it. *Dict.* **ZOOPIHYTE, n.** [Gr. *ζωον*, an animal, and *φυτον*, a plant.]

In *natural history*, a body supposed to partake of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable, such as madreporas, milleporas, corallines, &c. *Cyc.*

ZOOPLHYTOLOGICAL, a. Pertaining to *zoophytology*.

ZOOPLHYTOLOGY, n. [zoophyte and Gr. *λογος*, discourse.] The natural history of zoophytes. *Ed. Encyc.*

ZOOTOMIST, n. [See *Zootomy*.] One who dissects the bodies of brute animals; a comparative anatomist.

ZOOTOMY, n. [Gr. *ζωον*, an animal, and *τομω*, to cut.]

Anatomy; particularly, the dissecting of bodies of beasts or brute animals; comparative anatomy, or the anatomy of brute animals.

ZORILL, n. A fetal animal of the weasel kind, found in S. America. [In Sp. *zorro* is a fox, and *zorillo*, the whelp of a fox. *Cyc.*

ZUF'FOLO, n. [It. *zufolo*, from *zufolare*, to hiss or whistle, L. *sufflo*.]

A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds. *Bustly.*

ZU'MATE, n. [See *Zumic*.] A combination of the *zunic acid* and a salifiable base. *Ure.*

ZU'MIC, a. [Gr. *ζυμα*, ferment.] The *zunic acid* is procured from many acetent vegetable substances. *Ure.*

ZU'MOLOGICAL, a. [See *Zunology*.] Pertaining to *zunology*.

ZUMOLOGIST, n. One who is skilled in the fermentation of liquors.

ZUMOL'OGY, n. [Gr. *ζυμα*, ferment, from *ζυμα*, to ferment, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation. *Cyc.*

ZUMOSMETER, n. [Gr. *ζυμωσις*, fermentation, and *μετρον*, to measure.]

An instrument proposed by Swammerdam for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation. *Cyc.*

ZURLITE, n. A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, whose primitive form is a cube, or according to some authors, a rectangular prism. *Journal of Science.*

ZYGODACTYLOUS, a. [Gr. *ζυγω*, to join, and *δακτυλος*, a finger.]

Having the toes disposed in pairs; distinguishing an order of fowls which have the feet furnished with two toes before and two behind, as the parrot, woodpecker, &c. *Ed. Encyc.*

ZYGOMATIC, a. [Gr. *ζυγμα*, a joining.] Pertaining to a bone of the head, called also *os jugale*, or cheek bone, or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscle passes. The term *zygoma* is applied both to the bone and the arch. *Cyc.*

Zygomatic arch. [See *Zygomatic*.]

Zygomatic bone, the cheek bone.

Zygomatic muscles, two muscles of the face, which rise from the zygomatic bone, and are inserted into the corner of the mouth.

Zygomatic process, the processes of the temporal and cheek bones, which unite to form the zygomatic arch.

Zygomatic suture, the suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones. *Parr.*

ADDITIONS.

ABANDON.

5. In *commerce*, to relinquish to insurers all claim to a ship or goods insured, as a preliminary towards recovering for a total loss. *Park.*

ABANDONMENT.

2. In *commerce*, the relinquishing to underwriters all the property saved from loss by shipwreck, capture, or other peril stated in the policy. This *abandonment* must be made before the insured can demand indemnification for a total loss. *Park.*

ABLE. [Norm. *ablet*, *hable*; *habler*, to enable, from L. *habilis*.]

ABSCISSION.

2. In *rhetoric*, a figure of speech, when having begun to say a thing, a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood. Thus, "He is a man of so much honor and candor, and such generosity—but I need say no more." *Kent.*

ALGATES, *adv.* [Sax. *algate*; *all* and *geat*, a gait, a way.] By all means; on any terms. *Obs.*

ALIENISM, *n.* *alienism*. The state of being an alien.

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism*. *Kent.*

ALLODIUM. [add to the etymology what follows.]

In Sw. *oddi*, and in Dan. *odet*, signify *allodial*; the word being used as an adjective; Sw. *odadlags*, that is, *odad* goods, signifies *allodial lands*; and *odafjord*, *odad* earth, is used as its synonym. *Odalmän*, is one who possesses *allodial land*; *odadbonde* is a yeoman or freeholder; *odett* signifies *undivided*; *o* in Swedish being a prefix, answering to the English *un*, and giving to words a negative signification. If *o* in *odet* is this prefix, and *dal* from the root of *deal*, the word signifies *undivided*. But some obscurity rests on this word.]

AMATORIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to love.

AMBIVOUUS, *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *lævus*, left.] Left handed on both sides. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

ANCIENT. We usually apply both *ancient* and *old* to things subject to gradual decay. We say, an *old* man, an *ancient* record; but never the *old* sun, *old* stars, an *old* river or mountain.

ANIMALIZE.

2. To convert into animal matter.

ANSWER.

8. The reply of a legislative body or house to an address or message of the supreme magistrate.

APPROACHING, *ppr.* Drawing nearer; advancing nearer.

APRON.

6. A piece of leather or other thing to be spread before a person riding in a gig, chaise or sulky, to defend him from rain, snow or dust.

ARE, *n.* [L. *area*.] In *France*, a measure, the new square perch, containing a hundred square meters, a little less than two square perches of 22 feet, in the ancient measure. *Lunier.*

ATROCIOUS.

Very grievous; violent; as *atrocious* dispositions. *Obs.* *Cheyne.*
AUTOCHTHON, *n.* [Gr. *αυτοχθων*.] One who rises or grows out of the earth.

BAR'ATROUS, *a.* Tainted with barratry.
BAR'ATROUSLY, *adv.* In a barratrous manner. *Kent.*

BARRELED.

2. In *composition*, having a barrel or tube; as a double-barreled gun.

BASILICAL, *a.* *s. as z.* In the manner of a public edifice or cathedral. *Forsyth.*

BAWLER, *n.* One who bawls.

BAREHEADEDNESS, *n.* State of being bareheaded.

BEASTISH, *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

BETTERING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reformation of offenders.

BEWAILER, *n.* One who laments.

BLEAKISH, *a.* Moderately bleak.

BONUS, *n.* [L.] A premium given for a charter, or other privilege granted to a company.

BOOKSTORE, *n.* A shop where books are sold.

BLEBBY, *a.* Full of blebs. *Phillips.*

BREAKFAST, *v. t.* *breakfast*. To furnish with the first meal in the morning.

BRUTISM, *n.* The nature or characteristics of a brute; extreme stupidity or beastly vulgarity. *Dwight.*

BURGLARIAN, *n.* A person guilty of burglary.

CAPSULE.

2. A small saucer, made of clay for roasting samples of ores, or for melting them.

CEMENTITIOUS, *a.* Having the quality of cementing. *Forsyth.*

CEREMONIALLY, *adv.* According to rites and ceremonies; as a person *ceremonially* unclean; an act *ceremonially* unlawful. *Milton.*

CHUNK, *n.* A short thick piece of wood. [*Colloquial.*]

CHYLIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *chylus* and *fero*.] Transmitting chyle. *Cheyne.*

CHEMIFICATION, *n.* The process of becoming or of forming chyme.

CHEMIFIED, *pp.* Formed into chyme. *Good.*

CHYMIFY, *v. t.* To form into chyme.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *n.* *Circumstantials*, in the plural, are things incident to the main subject, but of less importance; opposed to *essentials*; as the *circumstantials* of religion. *Addison.*

Close communion, with baptists, communion in the Lord's supper with their own sect only.

Close election, an election in which the votes for different candidates are nearly equal.

CO-ADJUTORSHIP, *n.* State of a conductor; joint assistance. *Pope.*

COG, *To* the etymology add, after *rebel*; Sw. *kugge*.

COHESIBILITY, *n.* The tendency which one part of matter evinces to unite with another part of matter, so as to form, out of different bodies, one common mass. It is opposed to *divisibility*. *Good.*

COHESIBLE, *a.* Capable of cohesion.

CONCENTRATE.

2. To increase the specific gravity of a body.

CONDUCTION.

2. Transmission through or by means of a conductor. *Henry's Chim.*

CRANIOPHONY, *n.* [Gr. *κρανιον*, L. *cranium*, the skull, and Gr. *φωνη*, index.]

The doctrine or science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull. *Good.*
DACTYL, *a.* Pertaining to a dactyl; reducing from three to two syllables. *Scott.*
DENARCOTIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *narcotic*.] To deprive of the narcotic principle or quality; as, to *denarcotize* opium. *Journ. of Science.*

DEPOSITARY.

2. In *law*, one to whom goods are bailed to be kept for the bailor without a recompense. *Kent.*

DIGESTIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being digestible.

DIMINISHABLE, *a.* Capable of being reduced in size or quantity.

DISHONOR, v. t.

1. To refuse or decline to accept or pay; as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange.

DISOBLIGATION, *n.* The act of disobliging. *Milton.*

DISSOCIABLE.

2. Incongruous; not reconcilable with. *Warburton.*

Dormant partner, in *commerce* and *manufactories*, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits and subject to a share in losses. He is called also *sleeping partner*.

DUFFEL, *n.* [D.] A kind of coarse woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frizee.

DYNAMICS, *n.* [Gr. *δυναμις*, power.] That branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of the force of moving bodies; the science of moving powers, and the effect of moving bodies acting on each other and producing motion.

EMPHASIZE, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with a particular or more forcible stress of voice; as, to *emphasize* a word, in the purpose of rendering the sense more distinct or impressive than other words in the sentence.

ENABLE [Norm. *enabler*. See *Able*.]

EPISODICALLY, *adv.* By way of episode. *Scott.*

ETHERIALIZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether, or into a very subtil fluid. *Good.*

ETHERIALIZED, *pp.* Converted into ether or a very subtil fluid; as an *etherialized* and incorporeal substrate. *Good.*

EXTRA-DOTAL, *a.* Not belonging to dower paraphernal. *Kent.*

EYESTONE, *n.* A small calcareous stone used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

FOOT STALK, *n.* [*foot* and *stalk*.] In *botany*, a petiole; a partial stem supporting the leaf, or connecting it with the stem or branch. Sometimes, but rarely, the same foot-stalk supports both the leaf and fructification, as in *Turnera* and *Hibiscus*. *Martyn.*

GANG, *n.* [Sax. D. Dan. G. *gang*; Sw. *gång*, a going, a pace or gait, a way, a pas-

ADDITIONS—CORRECTIONS.

sage, an alley, an avenue, a porch, portico or gallery; *G. erzeicher gang*, and Dan. *mineralisk gang*, a metallic vein, a streak in a mine; Goth. *gagg*, a way or street; *gaggan*, to go, to walk.]
 3. In mining, literally a course or vein, but appropriately the earthy, stony, saline or combustible substance which contains the ore of metals, or is only mingled with it, without being chemically combined. This is called the *gang* or matrix of the ore. It differs from a mineralizer, in not being combined with the metal. *Cleveland.*
 [This word, in the latter sense, is most unwarrantably and erroneously written *ganque*.]
GEODIFEROUS, *a.* [*geode* and *L. ferro*.] Producing geodes.
GEOGONIC, *a.* Pertaining to geogony, or the formation of the earth. *Humboldt.*
GRAVE.
 5. Important; momentous; having a serious and interesting import. *Lord Eldon.*
HEXADACTYLOUS, *a.* [*Gr. ἕξ* and *δάκτυλος*.] Having six toes.
IMPOTENCE. [*L. impotentia*; in and *potentia*, from *potens*, from the root of *L. possum, posse*, which consists of the elements *PI* or *PR*. See *POWER*.]
INTENDEDLY, *adv.* With intention or purpose; by design. *Milton.*
Joint stock, the capital or fund of a company or partnership in business.
LIFE.
 26. The state of being in force, or the term for which an instrument has legal operation; as the *life* of an execution.
MAGNIFICALLY, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.
MANDATARY.
 3. In *law*, one who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him. *Kent.*
MONARCHIZE.
 2. To convert to a monarchy. *Milton.*

MONITORIAL, *a.* Relating to a monitor.
 2. Performed by monitors or a monitor; as *monitorial* instruction.
 3. Conducted by or under the instruction of monitors, or subordinate teachers; as *monitorial* schools.
MONODACTYLOUS, *a.* [*Gr. μονός* and *δάκτυλος*.] Having one toe only, as an animal.
MONODIST, *n.* One who writes a monody. *Scott.*
NITRIFICATION, *n.* The process of forming niter.
NITRIFY, *v. t.* [*niter* and *L. facio*.] To form into niter.
NUMEROUSLY, *adv.* In great numbers.
OBJECT.
 3. To offer; to exhibit. [*Little used*.] *Warburton.*
OBNOXIOUS.
 6. Hurtful; noxious. *Milton.*
PARAPHERNAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in paraphernal; as *paraphernal* property. *Kent.*
PALSY, *v. t. s. as t.* To paralyze; to deprive of the power of motion; to destroy energy. *Dwight.*
POSTNUPTIAL, *a.* [*post* and *nuptial*.] Being or happening after marriage; as a *postnuptial* settlement on a wife. *Kent.*
PRAIRY, *n.* [*Fr. prairie*.] An extensive tract of land, mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. These *prairies* are numerous in the United States, west of the Alleghany mountains, especially between the Ohio, Mississippi and the great lakes.
PRIZE, *v. t.* To raise with a lever. [See *PRY*.]
PROVEN, a word used by Scottish writers for *proved*.
PYRRIHN, *n.* [*Gr. πυρρῆς*.] A vegetable-animal substance, detected in rain water by M. Brandes. *Journ. of Science.*

RACKET, *n.* A snow shoe.
RE-IMPRISON, *v. t.* [See *Prison*.] To imprison a second time, or for the same cause, or after release from imprisonment. *Kent.*
RE-IMPRISONED, *pp.* Imprisoned a second time for the same cause.
RE-IMPRISONING, *ppr.* Imprisoning again for the same cause.
RE-IMPRISONMENT, *n.* The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, after a release from prison. *Kent.*
SALUTATORY, *a.* Greeting; an epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of commencement in American colleges.
SEA-WORTHINESS, *n.* The state of being able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather; as that of a ship. *Kent.*
SIDEROSCOPE, *n.* [*Gr. σίδηρος*, iron, and *σκοπεω*, to view or explore.] An instrument lately invented in France, for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance, mineral, vegetable or animal. *Ferrussac's Bul.* 1827.
SKIMINGTON, *a.* a vulgar word from the SKIMITRY. { Danish *skient*, a jest or sport; *skiemter*, to jest, joke, sport; used in the phrase, to ride *skimming* or *skimetry*.
STOCK HOLDER, *n.* [*stock* and *hold*.] One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company.
SYNERGETIC, *a.* [*Gr. συνεργητικός*.] Cooperating. *Dean Tucker.*
TEGUMENTARY, *a.* Pertaining to teguments, or consisting of teguments.
UNSEAWORTHINESS, *n.* The state of being unable to sustain the ordinary violence of the sea in a tempest. *Kent.*

CORRECTIONS.

READ—ACCENT OF ACCENT, *v. t.*; **ACQUAINTANCE**: **ADMISSION**; **ADJUNCTS**; **ALARMWATCH**; **AWFUL**; **AWHILE**; **AMENITY**; **AWFATHER**; **AWLWORT**; **AGONIZE**, *v. t.*; **ALTERABILITY**; **AZOYTE**; **BAILIFF**; **CALITIF**; **CLIF**; **DANDRUF**; **MASTIF**; **CUDGELER**; **CRYSTALLITE**; **CHIRYSOLITE**; **FOR CRYSOITE**; **CALLIOPE**; **CHIVALRY**; **CHIVALROUS**; **HEART**, in all its compounds; **HYPOGYNOUS**, *a.*; **MAGNIFICENCE**; **PROLIX**; **SENSUAL**; **SENSUALIST**; **SHOOD**, [after *should*.] **UNCLINCH**; **UNCLINCHED**. Dele *Alexiterial* and *Testaceology*.
 Under **AMAZON**, read *Herodotus*.
 Under **AMAZON Bloopier**, read 1801.
BORON. The undecomposable base of boric acid. *Parkr.*
BROOMCORN is sometimes called *Sorghum Saccharatum*.
 Under **FLAKE**, read *l. focca*. Under **FLAME**, read *l. flammæ*.
ISOTHERMAL. Having an equal degree of heat, or a like temperature.
 Under **METONYMY**, read *poems*.
 Under **MORTGAGE**, dele the words, "The term *mortgage* is applicable only to real estate," and add,

2. A pledge of goods or chattels by a debtor to a creditor, as security for the debt.
 Under **MISTACHES**, dele *Whiskers*.
 Under **REDOUTABLE**, in *redoubtable*, dele *b*.
 Under **PALK**, dele *b*. before *Trumbull*.
 Under **Dispatch**, in the Introduction, add: Dr. Johnson himself wrote *dispatch*. The word thus written occurs twice in his Dictionary under *Send*, and five times under *Speed*, and this orthography has been continued to the present time. It has been transcribed into all the dictionaries made from Johnson's, at least into all which I have examined, even down to Chalmers and Jameson. When a word of more syllables than one has not the usual mark of accent, the pointed vowel designates the accented syllable; as in **REPROACH**, **REMOVE**.
C before *f*, is mute; as in *brick*, *sick*.

In the first volume, there are a few mistakes in the orthography of the Arabic words; and probably some inaccuracies have occurred in expressing the Ethiopic vowels. These and other literal errors however cannot be numerous, and to the English reader they are not of importance.

1870

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